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PORTRAIT AND  
BIOGRAPHICAL RECORD

OF

WESTERN OREGON

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Containing Original Sketches of many well known Citizens  
of the Past and Present

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ILLUSTRATED

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CHAPMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY  
CHICAGO  
1904



*"Let the record be made of the men and things of to-day, lest they pass out of memory to-morrow and are lost. Then perpetuate them not on wood or stone that crumble to dust, but upon paper, chronicled in picture and in words that endure forever."*—Kirkland.

*"A true delineation of the smallest man and his scene of pilgrimage through life is capable of interesting the greatest man. All men are to an unmistakable degree brothers, each man's life a strange problem of every man's; and human portraits, faithfully drawn, are, of all pictures, the welcomest on human walls."*—Thomas Carlyle.



## PREFACE.

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A cursory review of the local history of Western Oregon can but arouse enthusiastic pride in the work of the heroic men and women who have succeeded in bringing this portion of Oregon up to the position of grandeur it occupies among the grand galaxy of progressive western states. The publishers are especially gratified with the character of the book they are able to herewith present. The citizenship of Western Oregon is of a high standard, and the histories presented in this volume are such that can but be looked upon with great admiration and satisfaction, not only by those immediately interested, but by the citizens of older states, who must feel gratification in knowing that our Union is able constantly to produce citizens of courage and ability to strengthen and broaden our sisterhood of states. The commonwealth of Oregon has been very largely founded and fostered by the sons of the eastern and middle western states, and the entire country is proud of the achievement.

The last fifty years have witnessed a marvelous, almost miraculous, growth in material prosperity, which has been only in keeping with the progress made in art, literature and educational lines, and the whole, in turn, but augurs the great possibilities of the advancing century, and in every particular Western Oregon is keeping well abreast of the times.

In the following pages mention is made of many of the men who have contributed to the development and progress of this region—not only capable business men of the present day, but also honored pioneers of years gone by. In the compilation of this work, and in the securing of necessary data, a number of writers have been engaged for many months. They have visited leading citizens and have used every endeavor to produce a work accurate and trustworthy in even the smallest detail. Owing to the great care exercised in the preparation of biographies, the publishers believe they are giving their readers a volume containing few errors of consequence. The biographies of some representative citizens will be missed from this work; this, in some instances, was caused by their absence from home when our writers called, and in other instances was caused by a failure on the part of the men themselves to understand the scope of the work. The publishers, however, have done everything within their power to make the volume a representative work.

The value of the data herein presented will grow with the passing years. Many facts secured from men concerning their early experiences in the state are now recorded for the first time, and their preservation for future generations is thus rendered possible. Posterity will preserve this volume with care, from the fact that it perpetuates biographical history which otherwise would be wholly lost. In those now far-distant days will be realized, to a greater degree than at the present time, the truth of Macauley's statement that "The history of a country is best told in a record of the lives of its people."

CHAPMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Chicago.



# BIOGRAPHICAL









*N. H. Corbett*

## HON. HENRY W. CORBETT.

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HON. HENRY W. CORBETT. The First National Bank of Portland, of which Mr. Corbett officiated as president from 1898 until his death, March 31, 1903, dates its existence from about 1806 and has the distinction of being the first national bank to be organized on the coast. From an original capital stock of \$100,000 it was gradually increased until now the capitalization is five times as great as at first, while there is a surplus of \$700,000 and deposits aggregating about \$7,000,000. Without any exception it is the largest bank of the northwest, and at the same time none has a wider reputation for solidity, strength and conservative spirit in investments.

The maintenance of a general oversight of this institution by no means represented the limit of Mr. Corbett's activities. Scarcely an enterprise of importance has been inaugurated in Portland since the city's pioneer days in which he was more or less interested and to which his support was not given, when once convinced of its value to the municipality. As president of the Portland Hotel Company, he was closely associated with the building of the Portland, one of the finest hotels on the coast, and the fame of which, spreading throughout the country, has been of incalculable value in bringing the city into prominence. For years he was largely interested in the city and suburban railway system, his position as a member of the board of directors having made it possible for him to contribute to the development of a satisfactory system of transportation. Connected with the organization of the Security Savings and Trust Company of Portland, he was its president and a member of its directorate. Another enterprise which received the benefit of his co-operation and influence was the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Portland, while he was further connected with important local business industries through his position as president of the Willamette Steel and Iron Works.

Special interest centers in the life history of one who was so closely identified with the progress of Portland along every line of commercial development. The genealogy of the Corbett family is traced to Roger Corbett, a military chieftain who won distinction under William the Conqueror. The eldest son of Roger was William,

owner of a country seat at Watesborough. The second son, Sir Roger Corbett, had for his inheritance the castle and estate of Caus. The latter's son, Robert, went to the siege of Acre under Richard I, bearing for his arms in this campaign two ravens, which have since been used by the family for a crest. Early in the seventeenth century the family was established in New England, being among the first settlers of Milford, Mass. Elijah, son of Elijah Corbett, Sr., was born in Massachusetts and became a manufacturer of edged tools, first in the Bay state, and later at White Creek, Washington county, N. Y., where he died. His wife was Melinda Forbush, a native of Massachusetts and descended from a pioneer family of that state, whose history is traced back to England. Her death occurred in New York. Born of her marriage were eight children, of whom three sons and two daughters attained maturity. One of the sons, Elijah, came to Portland in 1804 and remained here until his death. Another son, Hamilton, died in New York during early manhood. The daughters were Mrs. Thomas Robertson, who came to Portland in 1850, and Mrs. Henry Failing, who settled in this city in 1858; both are now deceased.

The youngest member of the family circle, as well as its last representative, was Henry W. Corbett, who was born in Westboro, Mass., February 18, 1827. When four years of age he was taken by his parents to White Creek, N. Y., and later settled in Cambridge, that state, where he completed the course in the Cambridge Academy at thirteen years of age. For three years he clerked in a village store. At the age of seventeen he went to New York City, having with him \$22 in money and only a very limited supply of clothing. He obtained a position in a dry-goods store on Catherine and East Broadway. A year later he entered the wholesale dry-goods house of Bradford & Birdsall on Cedar street, where he remained for three years as a clerk. A later position was with Williams, Bradford & Co., wholesale dry-goods merchants. In the fall of 1850 he resolved to come west to Portland. At that time thousands were seeking the gold fields of California, but comparatively few were identifying themselves with the limitless possi-

bilities of Oregon. The motive that impelled him in his decision was the fact that Oregon was an agricultural country and California then almost wholly devoted to mining, and he reasoned that the produce raised in Oregon would be taken to California, payments being made with gold dust; thus Portland would be an excellent trading point.

On the steamer *Empire City*, January 20, 1851, Mr. Corbett set sail from New York to Panama. Crossing the isthmus on muleback he then took the *Columbia*, which had been built by Howland Aspinwall of New York to ply between San Francisco and Portland. After a few days spent in San Francisco he proceeded to Oregon, arriving at Astoria on the 4th of March. The next day he reached Portland. There were only a few business houses on Front street. The houses were small and poorly furnished. Improvements were limited. What is now a beautiful city was then covered with large forest trees of pine and spruce. The territory of Oregon embraced Washington, Idaho and a part of Montana.

Some months before starting west Mr. Corbett shipped a stock of goods on the barque *Francis and Louisa* via Cape Horn. On the arrival of the vessel in May, 1851, he transferred the goods to a building on Front and Oak streets and embarked in a general mercantile business. Leaving the store in charge of a manager, in June of 1852, he returned east via Panama, and spent almost a year in New York, meantime shipping goods to the Portland store. In 1853 he returned to Portland, where he continued the business. On the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad it was no longer necessary to bring goods around the Horn, but they were sent by rail to San Francisco, thence by boat to Portland. In 1868 he made the first trip by rail from the east to San Francisco. Previous to this he had made thirteen trips across the isthmus.

Through his election as United States senator from Oregon in 1866 Mr. Corbett gained prominence among the statesmen from the west, and was enabled to do much toward advancing the interests of his home state. However, he was not a politician at any stage of his career, and his service in public capacities was only as a result of the constant solicitation of his friends, his personal tastes being in the direction of financial and commercial affairs rather than politics. As a business man he contributed to the development of Portland in a degree surpassed by none. As early as 1851 he began to be a leader among merchants. He was the first business man to close his store on Sunday, this being regarded at the time as a startling innovation. From that day forward he was strict in his adherence to measures he believed to be just and right. The business which he established shortly after his

arrival in Portland was conducted under the name of H. W. Corbett, then as H. W. Corbett & Co., later as Corbett, Failing & Co., and lastly as Corbett, Failing & Robertson. Since 1867 their store has been the largest wholesale hardware establishment in the northwest, as well as one of the largest on the coast. In 1868 H. W. Corbett bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank, of which Mr. Failing was made president and continued as such until his death in 1808, at which time Mr. Corbett became the executive head of the institution.

In 1865 Mr. Corbett took the contract for the transportation of mails to California. Four years later he bought out the California Stage Company and enlarged the line to carry out the contract for running the four-horse stage coach with the mail between Portland and California. On his election to the United States senate he relinquished the contract. From the early days of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company he was one of its directors and up to the time of his death was a director of its successor, the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. At different times he has had important manufacturing interests. The building interests of Portland were greatly promoted by his co-operation. Among the buildings which he was interested in erecting are the following: First National Bank building; Worcester block, six stories, on Third and Oak streets; Cambridge block, on Third and Morrison; Neustadter building, on Stark and Fifth; Corbett, Hamilton and Marquam buildings, etc. An earnest advocate of the Northern Pacific Railroad, while in the senate he gave himself to the work of promoting the measure. After the failure of Jay Cooke to carry the plan to a successful issue and when Henry Villard undertook the completion of the road, Mr. Corbett took a pecuniary interest and in many ways promoted the work.

While living in New York, Mr. Corbett was married at Albany, that state, to Miss Caroline E. Jagger, who was born in that city and died there in 1865. Two sons were born of that union, namely: Henry J., and Hamilton E., both of whom died in Portland in young manhood. The second marriage of Mr. Corbett was solemnized in Worcester, Mass., and united him with Miss Emma L. Ruggles, a native of that state. Movements of a humanitarian nature always received the encouragement and assistance of Mr. Corbett. One of the worthy movements to which he lent his aid was the Boys and Girls Aid Society, which endeavored to arrange affairs so that children, guilty of a first crime, were not thrown among hardened criminals. A home was built especially for such first offenders and its influence has been lasting and far-reaching.

The election of Mr. Corbett to the United States senate, over Governor Gibbs and John H. Mitchell, occurred in 1866 and he took his seat March 4, 1867. His record as senator was a most excellent one. He secured the appropriation for the Portland postoffice, also the custom house at Astoria, and succeeded in having Portland made the port of entry for the Willamette custom district. One of the bills he introduced provided for the return of the government to specie payment, which, though not passed at the time, was eventually adopted. In the senate he was especially effective in securing much needed financial legislation. On the expiration of his term, March 4, 1873, he visited Europe, spending seven months in a tour that was of deep interest to him as well as a source of recreation. In 1890, when the St. Louis platform declared for the gold standard, the Republican party in Oregon became somewhat disorganized on account of the advocacy by many of free silver. However, the influence of men as conservative and successful as himself did much to secure a Republican victory, and McKinley was given a majority of two thousand. In 1900 Mr. Corbett was the Republican candidate for the United States senate and had the majority of Republican legislators, but was defeated by John H. Mitchell through a combination of Democrats and some of the Republicans. In 1898, when the legislature failed to elect a United States senator, Governor Geer appointed him to the office, but he was not seated on account of the ruling of the United States senate, they declaring that an appointed senator was not entitled to a seat caused by the failure of a state legislature to elect when they had the opportunity. On several occasions he was a delegate to national Republican conventions, where he was recognized as one of the leading men from Oregon. Considerable of his time and thought had been devoted to his duties as president of the board of directors of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, in the success of which he was deeply interested, as affording an opportunity to show to the east and to visitors from other countries the remarkable advancement made by the northwest during the eventful one hundred years since, at the instance of President Jefferson, Captain Lewis and Captain Clark, at the head of a small expedition, sailed to the headwaters of the Missouri and thence crossed the country to the coast, where they arrived November 14, 1805. The condition of the present, contrasted with the wildness of that period, affords an opportunity for the student of history to note the changes that have rendered possible the present high state of civilization, for which no class of people deserve greater praise than the indomitable, energetic and resourceful pioneers. On the day prior to his death, realizing that his

strength was failing, Mr. Corbett resigned the office of president.

PROF. IRVING W. PRATT. The city of Portland is one of the greatest strongholds of Masonry in the United States. During the days of the greatest ascendancy of this ancient and mystic order on the Pacific coast, no man has been more ardently devoted to the promotion of its highest interests than Prof. Irving W. Pratt; and it is safe to assume that the great personal esteem in which he is held is accepted by him as ample reward for his unselfish and high-minded services in behalf of the order, extending over a period of more than forty years. He has been honored by elevation to the highest post a Mason may hope to attain in the state, and every possible mark of distinction has been conferred upon him by the fraternity in this jurisdiction.

During the early colonial period in American history the founder of the Pratt family in America came from the vicinity of London, England, and settled in Connecticut, from which state Benjamin Russell Pratt, one of seven brothers, went forth to fight in behalf of the cause of the colonies in the Revolution. Soon after the close of the struggle he removed from Connecticut to the banks of Cayuga Lake, in New York state, where he spent the remainder of his days. Franklin Pratt, a son of this Revolutionary soldier, was born in Norwich, Conn., and grew to manhood in New York state, whence he removed to Ohio, settling in Huron county about 1812. By occupation a contractor, he secured the contract to construct a section of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system, the second road to be built in Ohio. Earlier in life he had been for some time a superintendent on the Erie canal. In 1858 he removed to Lenawee county, Mich., where he bought a farm, on which he resided until his death at the age of seventy-five years. While living in New York state he married Hannah Holaway, who was born in Delaware county, N. Y. Her father, Benjamin Holaway, a native of Pennsylvania, and of English descent, became a pioneer of Huron county, Ohio, where he died at the age of ninety-nine years. To an unusual degree he retained his physical and mental faculties to the last, and on the day he was ninety-eight years of age he walked five miles, feeling little the worse for this exertion.

In the family of Franklin Pratt there were six sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Benjamin Russell, served in the Mexican war, holding a commission as captain of the Third Ohio Regiment. His death occurred at Dayton, Ohio,

The second son, Martin, was killed by the fall of a tree while hunting, in his young manhood. Henry, the third son, occupies the old homestead in Michigan. Irving W. was the fourth in order of birth. Nathaniel Lee, the fifth, is a merchant at Blissfield, Mich. The youngest, Martin L., who served as a Michigan volunteer during the Civil war, is now engaged in teaching in Albina.

Irving W. Pratt was born at Waterloo, N. Y., March 17, 1838, and was about five years of age when the family settled in Ohio. At the age of sixteen he entered Norwalk Academy, from which he was graduated, in the meantime teaching schools in adjoining districts. He considered himself fortunate to secure a position as teacher at \$8 per month and "board round," in which manner he paid the expenses of his academic course. On leaving Ohio he taught district schools in Michigan, and with the means thus secured paid his way through the Ypsilanti State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1861. He then resumed teaching.

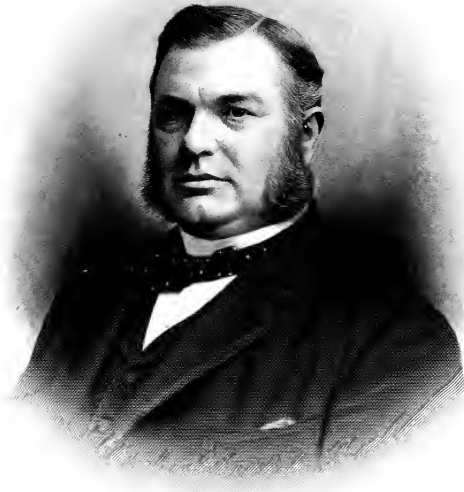
At the first call for volunteers for service in the Rebellion Professor Pratt offered his services to his country, but was rejected on account of disabilities. Disappointed at his failure to get into the service, he soon turned his thoughts to the far west and decided to seek a home on the Pacific coast. By way of New York and the Isthmus, in 1862 he went to San Francisco, thence to Placerville, Cal., where he was employed as principal of the Placerville school. Resigning in 1867, he returned to San Francisco with the intention of going to Los Angeles, but was dissuaded from his intention by a Mr. Martin, who induced him to change his course toward Portland. After his arrival in Oregon he recovered from the ague, from which he had been a constant sufferer for some time. He was not long in securing a position as teacher, as instructors possessed of more than ordinary qualifications were not easy to obtain in Oregon in those days, and for two years he had charge of schools in East Portland. He then came to Portland as principal of the Harrison Street school, located in the second school building erected in the city. For twenty-two years continuously he served as principal, resigning in 1891 in order to accept the position of superintendent of the city schools. When he began teaching in Portland in 1870 but thirteen teachers were employed by the city. During the five years he occupied the post of superintendent he had the supervision of the work of two hundred and eighty teachers, distributed among twenty-eight buildings, and his efficient conduct of the educational system of the city is on record as successful to an eminent degree. Upon retiring from this office in 1896 he accepted the principal-

ship of the Failing school, which he now holds, superintending the work of twenty teachers. Incidental to his professional labors, for sixteen years he served as a member of the state board of education.

Professor Pratt maintains an interest in religious work and contributes to the support of the Congregational Church, of which his wife is a member, though he is not identified with any denomination. He is connected with the Commercial Club, and in a general way has given abundant evidence of his public spirit. He is devoted to the principles of the Republican party, and actively supports its candidates and measures.

The Masonic record of Professor Pratt, to which brief reference already has been made, dates from 1865, when he was initiated into the order in Pilot Hill Lodge No. 160, at Pilot Hill, Eldorado county, Cal. Soon after his removal to Portland, in 1867, he organized Washington Lodge No. 46, and became its first master. Since 1874 he has been a member of Portland Lodge No. 55, in which he is past master. In Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., he is past high priest, and in Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., he is past eminent commander. He is also a member of Washington Council No. 3, R. & S. M. In 1871 he received the Scottish Rite degrees, from the fourth to the thirty-second, and for eleven years served as presiding officer in these important bodies. He is past grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and since 1892 has been active inspector-general of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction in the state of Oregon, the highest post of honor possible of attainment in the state. In this capacity he organized Oregon Consistory No. 1, A. & A. Scottish Rite, the first consistory in the state. Upon the organization of Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., in 1888, he was made illustrious potentate, and occupied this post for fifteen years continuously, or until December 26, 1902. At the session of the Temple on the evening of January 17, 1903, Professor Pratt was treated to one of the greatest surprises of his life in being made the recipient of a magnificent loving cup, a tribute of affectionate regard from the nobles of Al Kader Temple. The inscription on the cup is as follows: "From Al Kader Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Portland, Oregon, January 17, 1903. To Irving W. Pratt, for fifteen years Illustrious Potentate of Al Kader Temple, from its organization, February 15, 1888, to December 26, 1902. A tribute of affection and esteem. *Es Selamu Aleikum.*" Professor Pratt is also the possessor of one of the most beautiful Masonic jewels in the United States, which was presented to him in March, 1885, by Port-





Henry Trilling



land Lodge No. 55, and the Scottish Rite Masons of Portland.

The marriage of Professor Pratt was solemnized in Portland July 14, 1874, and united him with Sophia C. Taylor, who was born in Ohio. She came to Portland in 1853, joining her father, Peter Taylor, a native of Scotland and a pioneer inhabitant of this city. Her education was received in the schools of this city, and early in life she engaged in teaching. Professor and Mrs. Pratt have their home at No. 611 First street, and are the parents of six children, namely: Douglas L., Irving H., Martin T., all of whom are engaged in business in Portland; Jo S., who is a clerk on a transport in the Pacific squadron of the United States navy; Allyne Francis and Gertrude S. The three eldest sons enlisted in Company H, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, for service in the Spanish-American war, and were soon sent (1898) to Manila, where they rendered efficient service as soldiers, being fortunate in retaining their health in spite of the trying tropical climate. On their return they all engaged in business in Portland, where they now reside.

It will be observed by a perusal of this brief sketch of important events in the busy life of Professor Pratt that his career has been one of great utility. His long period of service in Portland as an educator has been characterized by marked success, a consensus of the opinion of those who have closely watched his record being that no incumbent of the office of superintendent of the city schools has done more than he to elevate the standard of the schools. As a citizen he has proven himself progressive and public-spirited, giving freely of his time and influence to the work of promoting those movements intended to enhance the intellectual, social and industrial prestige of the community in which he has spent the most active years of his life. Personally he possesses an abundance of those qualities of mind and character which tend to endear a man to those with whom he comes in daily contact, and the people of Portland who have learned to know him best are steadfast in their allegiance to and devoted in their friendship for him.

**HENRY FAILING.** At the time of the death of Henry Failing of Portland, C. A. Dolph, as chairman of the sub-committee appointed to draft a suitable memorial, submitted the following sketch of his life, which was adopted by unanimous vote of the water committee at its regular meeting, December 20, 1888, and ordered spread upon the records of the proceedings of the committee: Henry Failing was born in the city of New York January 17, 1834. He was the second

son of Josiah and Henrietta (Ellison) Failing, the first son having died in infancy. His father was a native of Montgomery county, in the Mohawk valley, in the state of New York, and was descended on the male side from the German Palatines, who settled that part of the province in the early part of the eighteenth century. His mother was an English woman, with a strain of Welsh blood in her veins, and came to the United States with a brother and sister about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Josiah Failing was reared on the farm of his parents and remained at home until a young man, going to New York about 1824. There he was married, June 15, 1828, to Miss Henrietta Ellison, daughter of Henry Ellison, of York, England, and Mary (Beek) Ellison, a native of New York. She was born in Charleston, S. C., whither her parents had gone shortly after their marriage. Mr. Ellison died suddenly when his daughter was hardly a month old, and the widow, with her fatherless infant, returned to the home of her parents in New York, where her daughter grew to womanhood. The Beeks were descended from the early Dutch settlers of the province, coming over from Holland before the transfer of the colony from the Dutch to the English more than two hundred years ago. Nathaniel Beek, father of Mrs. Ellison and grandfather of Mr. Failing, did service in the cause of independence during the Revolutionary war, in the Ulster county regiment of New York militia.

The early boyhood of Henry Failing was passed in his native city. He attended a public school in the ninth ward, then and now known as No. 3. The school was at that time under the control of the New York Public School Society, an organization which has long since ceased to exist, the management of the schools being now merged into the general system of the board of education. The work of the schools in those days was confined to the more simple branches, but what was taught was thoroughly done; so that when, in April, 1846, young Failing at the age of twelve bade farewell to school and sports, he was well grounded in the English branches. He entered the counting house of L. F. de Figneré & Co., in Platt street, as an office boy. M. de Figneré was a Portuguese, a brother of the Portuguese minister to the United States, and his partner, Mr. Rosat, was a French merchant from Bordeaux. The business of this firm was largely with French dealers in the city and it was there that Henry Failing acquired such a knowledge of the French language that he was enabled to both write and speak it with facility and correctness. Three years later, having meanwhile become an expert accountant, he became junior bookkeeper in the large dry-goods jobbing house of Eno, Mahoney & Co., of which concern Amos R.

Eno (the lately deceased New York millionaire) was the head. His knowledge of the importing business and custom-house firms and dealers was such that neither of these two concerns had occasion for the services of a broker during his stay with them. Mr. Eno, with whom Mr. Failing maintained a correspondence until the former's death, told an intimate friend that it was one of the mistakes of his life that he did not make it more of an inducement for Henry Failing to remain with him. As it was, they parted with mutual regret.

The almost meagre opportunities for the acquirement of knowledge which Mr. Failing possessed were so diligently and wisely used that when, in 1851, a little more than seventeen years old, he made the great move of his life, he was better equipped for his future business career than many of far greater opportunities and educational facilities. April 15, 1851, in company with his father and a younger brother (the late John W. Failing), he left New York to establish a new business in Oregon. The journey was by sea to Chagres on the Isthmus of Panama, thence by boat up Chagres river, and thence to Panama by mule train. From Panama they came to San Francisco by the steamer Tennessee, afterwards lost on the coast. They reached Portland June 9, 1851, coming on the old steamer Columbia, which that year had been put on the route of the Pacific Steamship Company. C. H. Lewis, late treasurer of the water committee, being a passenger on the same steamer. For many years Mr. Failing and Mr. Lewis were accustomed to observe the anniversary together.

After a few months of preparation, building, etc., the new firm opened business on Front street, one door south of Oak. The original sign of J. Failing & Co. can be seen yet on the four-story building that occupies the ground. On this spot Mr. Failing continued to do business many years, retaining his interest until January, 1893. Josiah Failing from the first was prominent in municipal and educational affairs, being a member of the first city council in 1852 and mayor of the city in 1853. In 1854 the elder Failing retired from business and Henry Failing continued in his own name. He was married, October 21, 1858, to Miss Emily Phelps Corbett, youngest sister of Hon. H. W. Corbett, formerly of this city. Mrs. Failing died in Portland July 8, 1870, since which time he has been a widower. He had four daughters, one of whom died in infancy. Three are now living, namely: Miss Henrietta E. Failing, Mary F. Failing and Mrs. Henry C. Cabell, wife of Capt. Henry C. Cabell, U. S. A.

In the year 1869 Mr. Failing, in connection with his father, Josiah Failing, and Hon. H. W.

Corbett, bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Portland from Messrs. A. M. and L. M. Starr, who had, with some others, established the bank in 1866. Mr. Failing was immediately made president of the institution, which he continued to manage until his death. Immediately after the change of ownership the capital of the bank was increased from \$100,000 to \$250,000, and in 1880 it was doubled to its present amount, \$500,000, while the legal surplus and the undivided profits amount to more than the capital. In addition to this, dividends far exceeding the original investment have been made to the stockholders. In January of 1871 Mr. Failing and Mr. Corbett consolidated their mercantile enterprises, forming the firm of Corbett, Failing & Co., the co-partnership continuing twenty-two years, when Mr. Failing's interest terminated by the dissolution of the firm. The name of the concern is perpetuated in the present corporation of Corbett, Failing & Robertson, their successors.

In the political campaign of 1862 Mr. Failing was chairman of the state central committee of the Union party, a combination of Republicans and War Democrats, who carried Oregon for the Union in those exciting times. In 1864, at the age of thirty years, he was by popular vote elected mayor of the city of Portland, and during his first term in that office a new charter for the city was obtained, a system of street improvement adopted and much good work done. At the expiration of his term of office he was re-elected with but five dissenting votes. In 1873 he was again chosen mayor of the city and served for a full term of two years. His administration of the affairs of the city was able, progressive and economical. In the legislative act of 1885 he was named as a member of the water committee and upon its organization was unanimously chosen chairman of the committee, which position he held until his death. Upon all political questions he had decided convictions, in accordance with which he invariably acted; but he never engaged in political controversy nor indulged in personalities. His marvelous judgment and powers of exact calculation are well illustrated by his service as chairman of the water committee. For many years he, substantially unaided, annually made the estimates required by law of the receipts and expenditures of the committee for the year next ensuing. These estimates are, under the varied circumstances necessarily considered in making them, characteristic of him, and some of them are marvels of exactness. His estimate of the cost of operation, maintenance, repairs and interest for the year 1893 was \$100,000, and the actual outlay was \$100,211.91. His estimate of receipts for the year 1892 was \$240,000, and the receipts actually collected were

\$237,300.85. His estimate of the receipts for the year 1897 was \$232,000. The amount actually collected was \$231,860.95. The magnitude of the task of making these estimates is emphasized when the fact is considered that not only the fluctuations in the population of a large city must be considered, but climatic conditions anticipated, and the amount of water consumed in irrigation based thereon; the amount of building and the volume of trade considered, and an estimate made of the amount of water consumed in building and in the use of elevators. These various sources of revenue were all carefully considered and estimates made which were in excess of the actual income in but trifling amounts.

The career of Mr. Failing affords encouragement to young men seeking place and power in business affairs. It demonstrates what can be accomplished by patient industry and honest effort, unaided by the scholastic training afforded by colleges and universities. The counting house was his schoolroom; but he studied not only men and their affairs, but also the best authors, becoming well informed in literature, science and the arts. He appreciated the advantages of a classical education and contributed liberally to the support and endowment of the educational institutions of this state. At the time of his death, which occurred November 8, 1868, he was a regent and president of the board of regents of the University of Oregon and was a trustee and treasurer of the Pacific University, the oldest educational institution of the state. He was a staunch friend and supporter of the religious and charitable institutions of the city and state. The First Baptist Church of Portland, and the Baptist Society of which he was many years the president, also the Children's Home, of which he was treasurer, were special objects of his solicitude, and he contributed largely to the support of all. In connection with the late William S. Ladd and H. W. Corbett he was active in the project for purchasing and laying out the grounds of Riverside cemetery. For many years he was desirous of seeing a suitable piece of ground laid out and properly improved for cemetery purposes, and this beautiful spot, where his remains now rest, is in no small degree the result of his effort. To the Portland Library Association, of which he was president, he made large donations in money and gave much time and thought to the work. The library building, now one of the fairest ornaments of our city, is largely the result of his benevolence and enterprise. He was especially generous and kind to the pioneers of the state, who, like him, aided in laying the foundation of a civilization which is now our common heritage, and his name will be remembered and honored by them and their posterity as long as the history of our state is

written or read. In appreciation of his character and of his services to the city and state, his associates of the water committee of the city of Portland direct this tribute to his memory be entered upon their records.

HON. JOHN B. CLELAND. About 1650 the Cleland family, who were strict Presbyterians, removed from Scotland to Ireland, and there, in County Down, Samuel Cleland was born and reared. Before leaving that county he was made a Mason and subsequently rose to the rank of Knight Templar. About 1812 he settled in Orange county, N. Y., where he improved a farm near Little Britain. In his old age he joined his son's family in Wisconsin and there spent his last days. His son, James, a native of Orange county, became a pioneer of 1846 in Wisconsin, where he settled near Janesville, in Center township, Rock county, on the West Rock prairie. Like his father he took a warm interest in Masonry and in his life has exemplified the lofty principles of the order. During his active life he maintained a deep interest in politics and was a local leader of the Democratic party. For some years past he has been retired from agricultural pursuits and now, at eighty-two years of age, is making his home in Janesville. His wife, Isabella, was born in county Down, Ireland, and died in Rock county, Wis., in 1879. In early childhood she was brought to this country by her father, John Bryson, who settled on a farm in Orange county. Of her marriage there were five children, and three sons and one daughter are now living, the eldest of these being Judge John B. Cleland, of Portland. The others are: Mrs. Mary Fisher, of Janesville, Wis.; Samuel J., a farmer near Emporia, Kans.; and William A., of Portland, a well-known attorney.

On the home farm in Rock county, Wis., where he was born July 15, 1848, Judge Cleland passed the years of early boyhood. He attended the country district schools, the grammar and high schools of Janesville, and later Carroll College in Waukesha. At the expiration of the junior year in college he entered the University of Michigan in 1869 and was graduated from the law department March 20, 1871, receiving the degree of LL. B. Admitted to the bar of Michigan, then to that of Wisconsin, and soon afterward to that of Iowa, in July of 1871 he settled at Osage, Mitchell county, Iowa, where he was a practicing lawyer and justice of the peace. In 1876 he was elected district attorney of the twelfth judicial district of Iowa, comprising eight counties, and this position he held from 1877 to 1885. In the fall of 1884 he was elected circuit judge of the twelfth district by a large

majority. A constitutional amendment two years later abolished the circuit courts, and he was then elected district judge, which position he resigned in 1888 on removing to Fargo, N. D. After two years as a practitioner in Fargo he came to Oregon in 1890, since which time he has been a resident of Portland. The appointment as circuit judge came to him in January, 1898, from Governor Lord, to succeed Hon. L. B. Stearns, resigned, as judge of one of the departments. The nomination for this office was tendered him in June, 1898, and at the following election he received a flattering majority, immediately thereafter entering upon his duties for a term of six years.

In Center township, Rock county, Wis., Judge Cleland married Ellen J. Cory, who was born in that county, her parents having been pioneers from Orange county, N. Y. They are the parents of four children, namely: Laura Josephine, Bessie Isabella, Earl James and Mattie Ellen. Mrs. Cleland is identified with the Congregational Church and a contributor to religious and philanthropic movements.

The eminent position held by Judge Cleland among the attorneys and jurists of Oregon is indicated by the high honor they conferred upon him in electing him to the presidency of the State Bar Association. No jurist in the entire state is more highly esteemed than he, and none enjoys to a fuller degree the confidence of the people in his impartiality, intelligence and sagacious judgment. By his previous experience on the bench in Iowa he had gained a thorough knowledge of the duties of a jurist and was therefore qualified to assume the responsibilities devolving upon him. With him partisanship sinks into the background, yet he is a loyal Republican and since boyhood has never swerved in his allegiance to the party. Socially he is associated with the University Club and Multnomah Athletic Club. Like his father and grandfather, he maintains a constant interest in Masonry. While in Iowa he was made a Mason in Osage Lodge No. 102, where he served as master for two terms. In Osage Chapter No. 36 he served as high priest, while his connection with the commandery dates from his admission to *Cœur de Leon* Commandery, K. T., of which he was eminent commander for seven years. At this writing he is a member of Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., and Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., of which he was eminent commander for two terms. During his residence in Iowa he was senior grand warden of the Grand Commandery, and since coming to Oregon he has enjoyed similar honors, having been grand master of the Grand Lodge in 1898-99 and grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Oregon during the same year. The

Shrine degree he received in El Zagal Temple, N. M. S., Fargo, N. D., and he is now affiliated with Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland. His Consistory degree has been given him since coming to Portland, and he has also attained the thirty-third degree here.

Aside from his connections with bench and bar, fraternal and social organizations, Judge Cleland has a host of warm personal friends in every walk of life. His commanding presence makes him a conspicuous figure in even the largest concourse of people. In physique he is stalwart and well-proportioned, about six feet and four inches tall, and possessing a dignified and judicial bearing, yet with a kindly and genial courtesy that wins and retains deep and lasting friendships.

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WILLIAM A. CLELAND. During the years of his residence in Portland Mr. Cleland has established a reputation for accuracy of knowledge and breadth of information in matters relating to his profession, that of the law. For this he was well qualified through the advantages derived from an excellent education. While his early advantages were limited to the district school near the home farm, in Rock county, Wis., where he was born June 22, 1855, yet his teachers were thorough and, finding him to be ambitious, delighted to aid him in securing a satisfactory start. When thirteen years of age he became a student at Milton and two years later went to Beloit, where he completed the preparatory department and in 1872 entered Beloit College. In 1874 he matriculated as a junior in Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1876, with the degree of A. B. His alma mater in 1902 conferred upon him the degree of A. M.

Immediately after graduating Mr. Cleland entered the law office of his brother, Judge John B. Cleland, at Osage, Iowa, where he combined the duties of clerk with the study of law. Two years later he returned to Wisconsin, where he remained until after his mother's death. In 1879 he went to Fargo, N. D., where he continued his law readings and acted as clerk. Admitted to the bar in 1881, he opened an office in Grafton and a year later formed the firm of Cleland & Sauter. While continuing the office at Grafton, in January of 1889 he became a member of the firm of Miller, Cleland & Cleland, of Fargo. In 1890 he came to Portland and with his brother, John B., formed the firm of Cleland & Cleland. Since the accession of his brother to the circuit bench in 1898 he has continued alone.

Always a believer in Republican principles, Mr. Cleland served as chairman of the county and district central committees while living in





*Isabel Bush*

Dakota. Socially he is a popular man, numbering a host of friends and well-wishers, an active participant in the affairs of the Commercial Club and a welcomed guest in the most select circles of the city.

Belonging to a family conspicuously prominent in Masonry, he has shared the general interest in that order. While living at Grafton, N. D., he was made a Mason in Crescent Lodge No. 11, in which he served as master from December of 1887 to December of 1888. February 6, 1884, he was initiated in Corinthian Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., at Grand Forks, N. D. February 18, 1885, he was made a member of Grand Forks Commandery No. 8, K. T., from which he was demitted March 5, 1890, to Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander. In 1889 he became a Shriner in El Zagal Temple, N. M. S., at Fargo, and since May 26, 1891, has affiliated with Al Kader Temple, of Portland. He is also associated with Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., and Portland Chapter No. 3, of which he is past high priest. In June of 1902 he was elected grand priest of the Grand Chapter of Oregon, which responsible position he has since filled with characteristic enthusiasm and success.

**ASAHEL BUSH.** The career of Asahel Bush, pioneer journalist and banker, of Salem, illustrates in a striking degree the possibilities of the Northwest during the first half-century of its development. The citizenship of Oregon probably affords to-day no more conspicuous example of the self-made man of affairs, no better or more worthy type of American citizenship, than is to be found in the subject of this necessarily rather brief memoir. A record of the salient points in his career, illustrating the various steps he has taken onward and upward to the attainment of the unquestionable and unquestioned position as the foremost citizen of the Willamette valley should, and undoubtedly will, prove a source of inspiration to the ambitious young men of the present generation whose aspirations lie along lines of a nature more or less similar to those pursued by Mr. Bush during the days preceding the period since which his position in the commercial world has been assured.

The ancestral history of Mr. Bush, both lineal and collateral, is distinctly American. The founders of the family in the New World emigrated from England in 1630, and from that time to the present men bearing that name have lent their best efforts toward the promotion of the welfare of the country, placing America first in their affections and interests. In 1650 representatives of the family moved from the state

of Connecticut, where they had resided for more than twenty years, to Westfield, Mass. Aaron Bush, grandfather of Asahel Bush, was a farmer of New England, where his entire life was spent. Asahel Bush, his son, father of the pioneer of whom we are writing, was born in Westfield, Mass., also carried on agricultural pursuits in that state. In public affairs he was prominent and influential, and served as selectman of his town and as a representative in the Massachusetts State Legislature. He was a believer in the Universalist faith, and a man of broad mind and liberal views. In early manhood he wedded Sally Noble, a native of Westfield, Mass., whose ancestry may also be traced back to England. Asahel and Sally (Noble) Bush became the parents of six children, but two of whom are now living.

Asahel Bush, whose name introduces this memoir, was the fifth child in order of birth, and the only one who located on the Pacific coast. He was born in Westfield, Mass., June 4, 1824, was reared in that town, and completed his literary education in the Westfield Academy. At the age of seventeen years he moved to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., where he was apprenticed to the printer's trade in the office of the Saratoga *Scout*. Here he was employed for about four years, during which time he learned the details of the trade, it having been his original intention to make newspaper work his vocation. As he grew to maturity his views of life broadened, and he determined to make his life more useful by mastering the law, thereby equipping himself more fully for the struggle which he realized lay ahead of him. With this ambition dominant in his mind, he returned to his native state and began the study of the law in Westfield under the direction of William Blair and Patrick Boise, being admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1850. Judge R. P. Boise of Salem, a nephew of Patrick Boise, who had previously been a student in his uncle's law office, was a friend of Mr. Bush, and the aspirations of the two young men about this time tended in the same direction, both arriving at the conclusion that the well-nigh boundless resources of the then new and undeveloped Northwest offered to them broader opportunities than the East. Accordingly they decided to put their fortunes to the test in the territory of Oregon, whither a tide of immigration was then flowing. Soon after having been admitted to the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Bush started for Oregon by way of the Panama route, leaving New York City as a passenger on the steamer Empire City, bound for Aspinwall. He made the journey across the Isthmus on a boat poled up the Chagres river and on the back of a mule over the mountains, and re-embarked on the

steamer Panama, which, after stopping for a short time in the harbor of San Francisco, proceeded northward to Astoria. At that point Mr. Bush took a small boat up the Columbia and Willamette rivers to Portland. A short time afterward he located at Oregon City, where he established a newspaper, which he named the *Oregon Statesman*, for the publication of which he had had a printing press shipped from the East around the Horn. The first issue of the *Statesman* appeared in March, 1851. Mr. Bush continued to be editor, proprietor and publisher of this pioneer newspaper until 1853, when he removed his office to Salem, there continuing in journalism until 1861. The business evidently appealed to him as more fascinating and satisfactory than the practice of the law, for by this time he had abandoned the idea of engaging in the practice of his profession.

In 1861 Mr. Bush sold his newspaper, which thereafter was known as the *Union*. In 1867 he engaged in the banking business in Salem as a member of the firm of Ladd & Bush, his partner in this enterprise being the late W. S. Ladd of Portland. This relation was sustained until 1877, when Mr. Bush purchased the interest of his partner. For the past twenty-six years he has retained control of the institution and has been actively engaged in the conduct of its affairs, and through his individual efforts he has made it one of the strongest banking houses in the Pacific Northwest. In 1867 he erected the commodious brick structure now devoted to the purposes of his business.

Mr. Bush has further contributed to the improvement of the city through the erection of a number of stores and other buildings. He is a stockholder in and president of the Salem Flouring Mills, in which he has been interested for many years. In company with Mr. Ladd and others he purchased this enterprise several years ago and equipped the plant with roller process machinery. When the mill was destroyed by fire it was immediately rebuilt, and there is now a modern mill having a daily capacity of four hundred barrels. He is also financially interested in the Salem Woolen Mills, is the owner of the Salem Foundry, and for some time was a stockholder in the old Oregon Steam Navigation Company, the predecessor of the present system known as the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. In addition to these enterprises, in which much of his capital has been profitably invested and to which he has devoted no inconsiderable portion of his time and energy, he has, at various times, been identified with other local enterprises which have helped to establish the city of Salem on a sound manufacturing, commercial and financial basis.

In his political views Mr. Bush is a Demo-

crat who has always remained firm in his belief in the principle of free trade. He has taken an active part in the promotion of the welfare of his party in Oregon, and probably no other man has accomplished more for the general well-being of the Democracy of this state than he. For several years he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, of which he served for a time as chairman. In 1892 he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, on which occasion Grover Cleveland was nominated for the presidency for the third time. For eight years he served as Territorial Printer for Oregon, the first and only man to hold that office. He was appointed one of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., filling that post in 1861, when two classes were graduated for the purpose of providing officers for the army in the Civil war. For many years he was a regent of the Oregon State University, but resigned the office; and at the time of its incorporation was a trustee of Willamette University. He is a member of the Oregon Historical Society, and in religious faith is a Unitarian. In 1902 he was made a member of the Board of Directors of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition to be held in Portland in 1905.

In 1854 Mr. Bush made a trip to his old home in Massachusetts by way of the Panama route, returning to Salem the same year. In 1861 he made a second trip by the same route, and in 1865 he crossed the plains to the East by stage, returning home by way of the Isthmus.

The marriage of Mr. Bush occurred in Salem in October, 1854, and united him with Eugenia Zieber, who was born in 1833 in Princess Anne, Princess Anne county, on the Eastern shore of Maryland. Her father was a native of Philadelphia, and her mother of Maryland. Her family crossed the plains in 1851, settling in Oregon City, but afterward removing to Salem. John S. Zieber, her father, became surveyor-general of Oregon in 1853, filling the office for one term. Mrs. Bush was a graduate of the Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., and was a lady of superior culture and refinement, possessed of many graces of character. She died in Salem in 1863, leaving four children: Estelle, who is a graduate of the school in which her mother received her education; Asahel N., a graduate of Amherst College, class of 1882, now a partner of his father in the banking business; Sally, a graduate of Smith College at Northampton, Mass.; and Eugenia, who is a graduate of Wellesley College.

It is difficult to place a proper estimate upon the services of Asahel Bush to the state of Oregon, and particularly to the community in which



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*W. C. Schumaker*

he has been for so long a period a most potent factor. Thoughtful men who have watched the progress of the state for the past four or five decades are generally agreed that there is living to-day no other individual whose personality, sound judgment in affairs of finance, trade and commerce, broad-mindedness, thoughtfulness for the welfare of the community at large, and unselfish and disinterested desire to witness the most economical utilization of the partially developed resources so abundant throughout the country in which he was a pioneer, has made, and is yet making, so marked an impress upon the trend of events in the state. For many years his strong guiding hand has been felt in nearly all important undertakings throughout a large expanse of territory within the borders of the state, and his judgment has been sought and deferred to by hundreds of men in all walks of life. A common expression in local commercial and manufacturing circles has been: "Ask Mr. Bush what he thinks about it." His integrity has always been above reproach, and his motives in all his operations have never been questioned. Honored and respected by all who have learned to know him, and well-beloved by those who have been favored by an intimate acquaintance with him, he is now—in his eightieth year—recognized as the foremost citizen of the Willamette valley, if not, indeed, of the entire state of Oregon.

Such, in brief, is the life history of Asahel Bush. Those whose discernment enables them to read "between the lines" and who are familiar with the history of the state, will readily realize the nature of the environments which surrounded him in the early years of his residence here, and what courage and fortitude, as well as enterprise and energy, it required to face the pioneer conditions of the Northwest and establish large business interests here upon a profitable basis. In his undertakings, however, he has been greeted with such a measure of success that his methods naturally prove of profound interest to the commercial and financial world. Yet there is no secret in connection with his advancement, for his success has been attained through earnest and conscientious effort, guided by sound judgment and keen foresight, supplemented by principles of honorable manhood.

HON. GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN. Believers in the influence of heredity will find much to support their claims in the ancestral record of the governor of Oregon, Hon. George Earle Chamberlain. The qualities that have given him an eminent position in the public life of the northwest are his by inheritance from a long

line of capable, scholarly and influential ancestors. The family of which he is a member came from England at an early period in American history and settled among the pioneers of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Dr. Joseph Chamberlain, a native of Delaware, was one of the distinguished physicians of Newark, that state. The lady whom he married also came of a prominent pioneer family. Her uncle, Charles Thomson, who served as secretary of the continental congress from 1774 to 1789, was born in Ireland, of Scotch lineage, November 29, 1729. Accompanied by three sisters he settled at Newcastle, Del., in 1741, and there became a teacher in the Friends' Academy. In 1758 he was one of the agents appointed to treat with the Indians at Oswego, and while there was adopted by the Delawares, who conferred upon him an Indian name meaning "One who speaks the truth." The possessor of literary ability, he left his imprint upon the literature of his age through his "Harmony of the Five Gospels," a translation of the Old and New Testament, and an inquiry into the cause of the alienation of the Delaware and Shawnee Indians. His private file of letters, containing communications written to him while secretary of the continental congress and before that time, is among the most valued possessions of Governor Chamberlain, and contains letters from all the leading men of that day.

In the family of Dr. Joseph Chamberlain was a son, Charles Thomson Chamberlain, a native of Newark, Del., and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. After receiving the degree of M. D., he settled in Natchez, Miss., in 1837, as offering a favorable opening for a professional man. During the years that followed he built up a large practice and established an enviable reputation for skill in the diagnosis and treatment of disease. An evidence of his kindly spirit of devotion to duty and self-sacrificing labors for others is shown by his record during the yellow fever epidemic of 1871. At that time, when many physicians felt justified in considering their own health, he attended patients night and day, without thought of self, until at last he was stricken with the disease and soon died.

The wife of Dr. Charles T. Chamberlain was Pamela H. Archer, a native of Harford county, Md., and now a resident of Natchez, Miss. Her father, Hon. Stevenson Archer, was born in Harford county, and graduated from Princeton College, 1805, after which he became an attorney. He served in congress from 1811 to 1817 from Maryland, and in the latter year accepted an appointment from President Madison as judge of Mississippi Territory with gubernatorial powers, and resigned later. From 1810 to 1821 he again represented his district in congress,

where he was a member of the committee on foreign affairs. In 1825 he was elected one of the justices of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, which office he held until his death in 1848, at which time he was chief justice. His father, John Archer, M. D., was a native of Harford county, Md., born in 1741. After graduating at Princeton in 1760, he studied for the ministry, but throat trouble rendering pulpit work inadvisable, he turned his attention to medicine. The first medical diploma ever issued in the new world was given to him by the Philadelphia Medical College. In 1776 he was elected a member of the convention which framed the Constitution and Bill of Rights of Maryland. At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he had command of a military company, the first enrolled in Harford county, and was a member of the state legislature. After the war he practiced his profession and several important discoveries in therapeutics are credited to him. In 1797 he was a presidential elector and from 1801 to 1807 was a member of congress from Maryland. His death occurred in 1810. The Archer family is of Scotch-Irish descent and was represented among the earliest settlers of Harford county, where for generations they wielded wide influence. It is worthy of record that the portrait of Hon. Stevenson Archer appears among those of distinguished men of Maryland placed in the new courthouse in Baltimore, that state, and also adorns the courthouse in his native county.

In a family of five children, one of whom, Charles T. Chamberlain, is a merchant in Natchez, Miss., Hon. George Earle Chamberlain was third in order of birth. His name comes to him from an uncle, George Earle, who was one of the noted men of Maryland, and assistant postmaster general of the United States during General Grant's term as president. In his native city of Natchez, Miss., where he was born January 1, 1854, he received such advantages as the public schools afforded. On leaving school in 1870 he clerked in a mercantile store. Two years later, entering college at Lexington, Va., he took the regular course of study in the Washington and Lee University, from which he was graduated in July of 1876, with the degrees of A. B. and B. L. Shortly after his graduation he returned to Natchez, where he remained until after the presidential election. However, prospects for success in the south were not encouraging at the time, and he determined to seek a more favorable opening. With this purpose in view he came to Oregon, which has been his home since his arrival December 6, 1876. Early in 1877 he taught a country school and in the latter part of the year was appointed deputy clerk of Linn county, which position he held until the summer of 1879. During 1880 he was elected to the lower house

of the legislature and in 1884 became district attorney for the third judicial district of Oregon. In the discharge of the duties of these various offices he gave satisfaction to all concerned, evincing wide professional knowledge and resourcefulness. His talents being recognized by the governor, he was given the appointment of attorney-general of Oregon on the creation of that office by act of legislature in 1891, his appointment bearing date of May 21, 1891. For a short time before this he had been interested in the banking business at Albany, being connected first with the First National Bank, and later with the Linn County National Bank.

At the general election following his appointment he was elected attorney-general on the Democratic ticket, receiving a majority of about five hundred, notwithstanding the fact that the Republican majority in Oregon at that time was about ten thousand. In 1900 he was elected district attorney of Multnomah county by a majority of eleven hundred and sixty-two, the county being then about four thousand Republican. The highest honor of his life came to him, unsolicited, in 1902, when the Democrats nominated him for governor by acclamation. In the election that followed he received a majority of two hundred and fifty-six over the Republican candidate, although on the congressional vote the state at the time was nearly fifteen thousand Republican. These figures are indicative of his popularity, not only with his own party, but with the general public. Among his large circle of friends and admirers are many who, though of different political faith, have yet such a warm regard for the man himself and such a firm faith in his ability to guide aright the ship of state, that many thousand votes were given him by people accustomed to vote another ticket than his own. It is doubtful if any public man possesses greater strength among the people of the state. Through the long period of his residence here he has won and maintained the confidence of the people, and his upright life, combined with unusual mental gifts, has given him his present prominence and prestige.

In Natchez, Miss., Mr. Chamberlain married Miss Sally N. Welch, who was born near that city, a descendant of an old Revolutionary family from New England. Her father, A. T. Welch, a native of New Hampshire, was a large planter near Natchez, the possessor of abundant means that rendered possible the giving of valuable educational advantages to his children. Mrs. Chamberlain was graduated from the Natchez Institute and is a lady of culture and refinement, an active member of the Calvary Presbyterian Church and also a member of the Eastern Star. Born of this marriage are the following children: Charles Thomson, a graduate of





Wm D. Fenton

Portland High School and Academy, and a member of the class of 1903, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco; Lucie Archer, Marguerite, Carrie-Lee, George Earle, Jr., and Fannie W.

The Commercial Club of Portland, Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, University Club and Oregon State Historical Society, number Governor Chamberlain among their members. A life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in Portland, he is past exalted ruler of the local lodge. While at Albany he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand and a demitted member of lodge and encampment. Interested in the Knights of Pythias, he is past chancellor of Laurel Lodge No. 7 at Albany. His record in Masonry is interesting and proves him to have been devoted to the lofty principles of that order. His initial experience with Masonry began in St. Johns Lodge No. 62, A. F. & A. M., at Albany, of which he is past master. At this writing his membership is in Willamette Lodge No. 1, at Portland, and he is past grand orator of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. The Royal Arch degree was conferred upon him in Bailey Chapter No. 8, at Albany, in which he is past high priest, and he is also past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Oregon. He was raised to the Knight Templar degree in Temple Commandery No. 3, K. T., at Albany, in which he is past eminent commander. The thirty-second degree was conferred upon him in Oregon Consistory No. 1, at Portland, and he is also identified with Al Kader Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

**JAMES D. FENTON.** The genealogy of the Fenton family is traced to England, whence three brothers came to America, one settling in Virginia, another in New York and the third in New England. Descended from the Virginian branch was James E. Fenton, a native of the Old Dominion, born in 1798, and in early life a resident of Kentucky, but after 1820 a pioneer farmer of Boone county, Mo., where he died. His son, James D., was born and reared in Boone county and became a farmer in Scotland county, that state. From there, in May of 1865, he started across the plains with ox-teams, accompanied by his wife and seven children. Joining an expedition of over one hundred wagons, he was able to make his way safely through a region inhabited by hostile Indians. During the winter of 1865-66 he taught school near what is now Woodburn, in Marion county, Ore., but in the spring of 1866 he removed to a farm near McMinnville, Yamhill county. In addition to improving this property, he cleared a tract near Lafayette, and on the latter farm his death occurred in February of 1889, when

he was fifty-four years of age. Through all of his active life he adhered to Baptist doctrines and favored Democratic principles. At one time he held the office of county commissioner.

The marriage of James D. Fenton united him with Margaret A. Pinkerton, who was born near Barboursville, Ky., and is now living in Portland, at seventy-two years of age (1902). Her father, David, was born near Asheville, N. C., of Scotch descent, and settled in Kentucky when a young man. After his marriage he established his home on a plantation near Barboursville. In 1846 he removed to Clark county, Mo., and from there in 1865, accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Fenton to Oregon. His grandfather, David Pinkerton, was a cartridge box maker and rendered valued service during the Revolutionary war. The Pinkerton ancestors became identified with the Carolinas as early as 1745. In the family of James D. and Margaret A. Fenton there were ten children, namely: William D., attorney-at-law, of Portland; Mrs. Amanda Landess, of Yamhill county; James Edward, an attorney at Nome, Alaska; Frank W., an attorney at McMinnville, Ore.; J. D., a practicing physician in Portland; H. L., a merchant at Dallas, Ore.; Charles R., an attorney, who died at Spokane, Wash., in 1893; Matthew F., who is engaged in dental practice at Portland; Hicks C., a physician of Portland; and Mrs. Margaret Spencer, also of Portland.

**HON. WILLIAM D. FENTON.** Within recent years, and particularly during the opening years of the twentieth century, William D. Fenton has gradually grown to be recognized, within the ranks of his profession and among the laity, as a man exerting a strong influence upon the current of public events in the city of Portland, and to no meager extent in the state of Oregon at large. His unquestioned ability as a legal practitioner and the hearty interest he has taken in affairs calculated to develop and foster the important material interests of the home of his adoption have brought him prominently before the public, in whom rests an abiding confidence in his manifest capabilities, his public spirit and his integrity of character. Educated in western schools, fortified by an accurate knowledge of the west and its resources, and well-grounded in the principles of the law, he began the practice of his profession with a good foundation of hope for future success. Since 1891 he has been engaged in practice in Portland, where, in addition to his general practice (with a specialty of corporation law), he now acts as counsel for the Southern Pacific Company in Oregon.

Mr. Fenton was born at Etna, Scotland county, Mo., June 29, 1853, a son of James D. and Mar-

garet A. (Pinkerton) Fenton. (See sketch of James D. Fenton, preceding). When the family crossed the plains in 1805 he was old enough to be of considerable help to his father, and during much of the journey assisted by driving an ox-team. After settling in Oregon he took a preparatory course in McMinnville College, and in 1809 entered Christian College at Monmouth, Ore. (now the State Normal School), from which he graduated in 1872 with the degree of A. B. For a time thereafter he taught school in his home county. In 1874 he began the study of the law in Salem, and in December of the following year was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of the state. From 1877 to 1885 he practiced in Lafayette as a member of the firm of McCain & Fenton. During his residence in Yamhill county he served one term as a member of the state legislature representing that county. He first located in Portland in 1885, but six months later the death of his father caused him to return to Yamhill county, where he continued to reside four years. In April, 1889, he removed to Seattle, where he was engaged as assistant district attorney for a while. In June, 1890, he returned to Oregon, and the following year re-located in Portland, where he has since been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession. For some time he was a member of the firm of Bronaugh, McArthur, Fenton & Bronaugh, one of the strongest law firms of the northwest; but upon the death of Judge McArthur and the retirement of the senior Bronaugh the partnership was dissolved. Besides his interests in Portland he owns a portion of the old homestead.

Since the inception of the movement for holding the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland in 1905, Mr. Fenton has taken a leading part in the formulation of plans for that gigantic enterprise. As a member of the sub-committee on legislation of the Lewis and Clark board (consisting of Mr. Fenton, P. L. Willis and Rufus Mallory), he drafted the bill presented to the Oregon legislature at its session of 1903 and passed by that body. The bill provides that the governor shall appoint a commission of eleven members, who shall work in touch with the Lewis and Clark board; that if the commission and the board cannot agree upon any subject the differences shall be adjusted by the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, whose decision shall be binding on the commission; that \$50,000 of the \$500,000 appropriated shall be used to pay the expenses of making an Oregon exhibit at St. Louis in 1904, and that as much of this exhibit as possible shall be returned to Oregon for the Lewis and Clark Exposition; that the commission shall erect a memorial building in Portland on ground to be donated for the pur-

pose, provided that not more than \$50,000 of the state's money shall go for this building, and provided that the Lewis and Clark board shall contribute \$50,000 toward the cost of the same structure. The measure further provides that one-half of the total amount of the appropriation shall be available in 1904 and the remainder in 1905, but the commission is authorized to enter upon contracts before this money comes in, on warrants drawn by the secretary of state. It was Mr. Fenton's idea in framing the bill to give the commission as much discretion in the use of the public funds as would safely conserve the interests of the state.

In Monmouth, Ore., October 16, 1879, Mr. Fenton married Katherine Lucas, a native of Polk county, this state. Her father, Albert W. Lucas, a Kentuckian by birth, came to the northwest as early as 1853 and identified himself with the agricultural interests of Polk county. The four sons of Mr. and Mrs. Fenton are named as follows: Ralph Albert, member of the class of 1903, University of Oregon; Horace B., class of 1902, Portland Academy; Kenneth L., class of 1904, Portland Academy; and William D., Jr. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Fenton formerly served as trustee. He is a member of the State Bar Association, and socially is connected with the Arlington and University Clubs, being a charter member of the latter. His identification with Masonry dates from 1880, when he was initiated into Lafayette Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M. At this writing he is connected with Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., Oregon Consistory No. 1, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. He is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

MILTON SUNDERLAND. Back to patriotic sires on both sides of his family, Milton Sunderland traces his descent, and unquestionably derived from these same admirable sources the reliable traits of character developed at a later period among the trying pioneer conditions of Oregon. Mr. Sunderland, who is rounding out his well directed retirement in Portland, was born in Mercer county, Mo., June 8, 1842, and was reared in Iowa until his tenth year. His paternal and maternal grand-sires followed the martial fortunes of Washington for four years, one of them being a celebrated and most astute spy, who, afterward being captured, was one of two to successfully run the gauntlet and escape. The parents of Mr. Sunderland, mentioned at length in another part of this book, were Benjamin and Elizabeth (Schaffer) Sunderland, natives respectively of Tippecanoe county, Ind., and Pennsylvania.



The little log school house in Wapello county, Iowa, where Milton Sunderland gained his first glimpse into book lore, was situated one mile from the paternal farm, and was only patronized by the Sunderland children for a few months during the winter time. A flood appearing in 1851 his father decided to run no more risks in the Keokuk district, and an emigration of the family to the west was planned. The ten-year-old had made himself useful driving loose cattle on the way, and he walked a great many miles of the long distance. The remarkable personality in this part of the great caravan that wound its way over river and plain was the mother of the six Sunderland children, who drove the family carriage drawn by two Canadian ponies, each weighing a thousand pounds, missing only one day of such service when once on the way. Also she was a ministering angel to the sick and weary and discouraged, and by her great strength of character and sublime faith in their ultimate good fortune, stimulated them to renewed effort.

After the family located on their permanent section of land, one mile east of Woodlawn, Milton, though barely eleven years of age, made himself generally useful, and materially assisted in grubbing and clearing the timbered land, and preparing the way for crops. About this time the family lived in a rude cabin with a dirt floor, and the inconvenience and loneliness can be appreciated only by those similarly placed. Having reached his majority Mr. Sunderland started for Florence, on the Salmon river, Idaho, his brother accompanying him on the four hundred mile walk. They had three pack horses, and were reasonably successful as miners, and also increased their revenue during the three years later devoted to logging on the Columbia Slough Road. In Portland Mr. Sunderland was interested in the wood business for eleven months, and then returned to the Columbia river district and engaged in the dairy business. Since then he has been dealing in stock on a large scale and has lived on farms in different parts of Multnomah county. His last rural residence was on the old Payne place of one hundred and ninety acres, where he engaged in farming until moving to Portland in 1886. This ranch, finely improved, and equipped with all modern labor saving devices, passed from the possession of Mr. Sunderland in March of 1901, and with it went the stock, which had the reputation of being among the finest in Multnomah county. At one time he owned as many as nine hundred acres, a considerable portion of which was in the city limits, and was therefore more suitable for residence and business blocks than stock raising. Mr. Sunderland is interested in a coal mine twenty-eight miles south of Portland, in Wash-

ington county, the company having already begun to operate the same. In the spring of 1902 Mr. Sunderland built a summer home at Hood River, three-fourths of a mile from the depot, and here the family spend much of their time during the summer.

Various social and other organizations benefit by the membership of Mr. Sunderland, whose genial manner and unflinching tact not only win but retain friends. He is essentially social in his tastes, and is devoted to out-of-door sports, especially hunting and fishing. Politically he has always been a firm supporter of the principles of the Democracy, and for several years served as school director, being an earnest advocate of good schools. For thirty-five years he has been identified with the Orient Lodge No. 17, I. O. O. F., and for many years a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Fidelity Lodge No. 4, in which he has passed all the chairs and is a charter member of the Degree of Honor, an auxiliary of the Workmen. With his wife he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributes generously of time and means towards its maintenance and charities.

His wife bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Stansbery. (A complete sketch of her family will be found in the biography which follows.) To Mr. and Mrs. Sunderland have been born the following children: Mary A., a graduate of the Portland Business College, and now Mrs. Beckwith of Portland; Charles, a graduate of the Portland high school, and now engaged in dairying on the Columbia Slough Road; Ivy M., Mrs. Rowe of Portland; and Bertha, at home with her parents.

All his life Mr. Sunderland has been a very busy man, and now that he has retired from active business he well deserves the rest which a long, busy and useful life rewards. At all times he has been ready and willing to give time and means in support of any measure that had for its basis the betterment of the conditions with which the people of Oregon are surrounded. He has never been a man that cared for publicity, preferring to do his part in a quiet unostentatious way. A man with strong domestic tastes, he has found his great happiness within the bosom of his family and all his life he has been a devoted husband and loving father. To such men too much credit cannot be given, for it is to them the great debt of gratitude is due, as they are the ones who have redeemed Oregon from a wilderness and they are the ones that have stood for all that was good and pure.

JOHN E. STANSBERY. While not one of the early pion- of Oregon, Mr. Stansbery was one of the many that crossed the plains with ox

teams, encountering all of the hardships and privations incident to the long, tedious trip. A native of Indiana and a son of John Stansbery, John E. was thoroughly familiar with the life of the pioneer. His father was born in New Jersey and settled in the Hoosier state at a very early day. Later in life he removed to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he lived until death ended his career in this world. Reared on the plains of the great middle west, John E. Stansbery had few advantages, as in those days the services of the boy were too valuable to be wasted in school, and as soon as old enough he was obliged to perform his part of the farm labors. When a young man he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for some years. Later he engaged in farming in the state of his nativity, and in 1852 he started for Oregon, but for some reason, when Jefferson county, Iowa, was reached, the little party tarried. Here he engaged in farming and stock raising until May 3, 1862. Then, in company with his wife and six children, he resumed the trip that had been begun ten years previous. Six months were spent in covering the weary distance and it was on October 15, 1862, that the little band reached Portland. For the first two years they lived on a farm near Hillsboro, while the third year was spent on what was known as the old Quimby place. The next five years were spent on the Whittaker farm, and then a dairy farm of one hundred and sixty acres was purchased in what is now Woodlawn. On this farm he conducted a dairy and carried on general farming up to the time of his death in September, 1881.

His wife, who in maiden life was Miss A. M. Hughes, was born in Charleston, Clark county, Ind., a daughter of William Hughes, a native of Kentucky. The original name of the Hughes family is veiled in obscurity, having been lost track of when the paternal great-great-grandfather was kidnapped from his seaport town in England, and brought to America when a very small lad. In this country he was adopted by a family by the name of Hughes, from whom he took his name. He accompanied them on their removal from Kentucky and remained with them after they took up their residence in Indiana. The paternal grandfather Hughes, also William by name, was a cooper by trade, and after he engaged in farming in Indiana he had a small shop on his farm, where he did the work of the neighborhood.

John E. Stansbery, the father of Mrs. Sunderland, married Miss A. M. Hughes, who is still living and resides in Portland. She became the mother of thirteen children, ten of whom grew to maturity, and nine of whom are now living, Nancy Elizabeth being the oldest; Mary Margaret is now Mrs. A. J. Dufur of Wasco county,

Ore.; Susan E. is now Mrs. Windle of Portland; Rosa Bell married W. D. Zeller of Portland, but now in Dawson; Lucetta became the wife of John Foster, who died January 3, 1901; Frances is now Mrs. M. A. Zeller of Portland; J. E. and S. E. are twins and live in Woodlawn; and William Grant is living in Dawson. Mrs. Sunderland was reared in Iowa until her fourteenth year, when she accompanied her parents on their removal to Oregon. She has a very vivid remembrance of the long trip across the plains, which to her was a long joyous holiday.

In politics Mr. Stansbery was a firm supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party, but he never had the time nor inclination to take any active part in the political struggles, preferring rather to devote his whole time to his business interests. Fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order, while religiously he was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I. N. FLEISCHNER. The rapid development of manufacturing on the Pacific coast in recent years has brought to the front young men of executive ability and firm grasp of detail. A man of this progressive type is I. N. Fleischner, of the firm of Fleischner, Mayer & Co., Portland, the largest manufacturers of and dealers in dry goods in the Pacific northwest. Mr. Fleischner is a native Oregonian, having been born at Albany, July 16, 1859. His father, Jacob Fleischner, had settled in Oregon in the early '50s. Coming from Austria when quite a young man, he engaged for a time in merchandising in Iowa, but soon joined in the westward march and crossed the plains to Oregon in an ox-team, which was the only method of conveyance half a century ago. At Albany he began business again and widened his field of operations by moving to Portland in 1860. At present his family consists of himself and wife. Six children were born to this union, of whom two sons and three daughters are living.

I. N. Fleischner was educated in the public schools of Portland, supplementing the high school course by a term at St. Augustine Military College, Benicia, Cal., from which he was graduated in 1878. After leaving school, he entered the firm of which he is now a partner. Upon the death of his uncle, Louis Fleischner, he succeeded with his brother to the Fleischner end of the business. At that time the firm was composed of I. N. and Max Fleischner, Solomon Hirsch, Samuel Simon, and Mark A. Mayer. Mr. Hirsch has since died.

From the time that he first engaged in business, Mr. Fleischner has been actively identified with every movement for the good of the state





*Josiah Fairley*

of Oregon. He has served the Manufacturers' Association as vice-president and for two years was secretary of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, the most influential commercial body on the northwest coast. The Commercial Club and other business and social organizations include him among their members. In June, 1903, the city of Heppner, Ore., was partially destroyed by a flood and nearly two hundred and fifty people were drowned. A great amount of relief was sent from Portland to the stricken people, and Mr. Fleischner was honored by the mayor with appointment as chairman of the relief committee, a position which he filled with signal ability. Mr. Fleischner's firm was one of the largest subscribers to the stock of the Lewis and Clark Fair corporation, which has been formed to hold an international exposition at Portland in 1905 in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by the explorers Lewis and Clark. Mr. Fleischner is a member of the board of directors of this corporation and chairman of the committee on press and publicity.

Mr. Fleischner is an extensive traveler and has made several trips abroad, taking in Europe, Asia and northern Africa. He is a close observer, and his letters and lectures on places he has visited have been greatly appreciated in Portland. Mr. Fleischner was married in 1887 to Miss Tessie Goslinsky, of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Fleischner have one child.

**HON. JOSIAH FAILING.** In the dawn of her awakening prosperity Portland had her commanding personalities who manipulated her resources with dexterous hand, and developed whatsoever of lasting good was suggested by her advantages of climate, situation and soil. Such an one was Hon. Josiah Failing, founder of a family of splendid commercial and moral importance, and transmitter of traits everywhere recognized as the fundamentals of admirable citizenship. So fine a mental revelation of Portland's needs, so harmonious a blending of opportunities and accomplishments, suggest to the student of nationalities the country from which he drew his inspiration, especially when he is universally recalled as one of the founders of the public school system of his adopted city. That empire which produced a John Jacob Astor, produced also the house of Failing, and from the Palatinate on the Rhine came the paternal grandfather of Josiah, who settled in the Mohawk Valley west of Albany, N. Y., in 1710. This emigrant ancestor had the thrift that is begotten by industry, the positive purpose born of moral motive and the vigorous mentality that is nurtured and strengthened by upright living, all of which are character-

istics par excellence of the children of the Fatherland. Descendants of the establisher of the family in America continued to live in New York state, and at Canajoharie, Montgomery county, Josiah Failing was born on his father's farm, July 9, 1806.

Shut in by the horizon of the paternal acre, Mr. Failing realized his limitations and was convinced that destiny intended him for larger things than were possible in the then circumscribed life of the agriculturist, and when sixteen years of age he went to Albany, to learn the trade of paper stainer, and in 1824, accompanied his employer to New York. He served his apprenticeship and continued to follow his trade until he was forced to abandon it on account of ill health. His next venture was in the trucking business, which he followed for some years. During this time he served for several terms as superintendent of public vehicles of the city. Becoming convinced that the west with its undeveloped resources offered better inducements, he determined to seek a home on the Pacific coast, and in 1851, accompanied by his two oldest sons, Henry and John W., he came to Oregon, which was then a territory, and settled in Portland. Two years later he was followed by the remainder of the family. At that time the city was in its infancy, but Mr. Failing seemed to have faith in its future and soon after his arrival he organized the firm of J. Failing & Co. The following twelve years were devoted to the active management of this business, at the end of which time he retired.

The pronounced ability of Mr. Failing was bound to receive ready recognition in his new home in the west, and especially were his broad and liberal political tendencies required in shaping the future municipal policy of the town. In 1853 he was elected mayor of the city, and during his term of service he wisely directed its affairs from chaos to a semblance of order and stability. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated President Lincoln for a second term, and to the convention which nominated General Grant. More than any other of the great forerunners of northwestern development he foresaw the advantages of educating the rising generation, and to this end devoted his most strenuous efforts, eventually accomplishing the establishment and management of that system whose present high excellence is attributed to his timely guidance. It is perhaps in this connection that Mr. Failing will be longest remembered, and no higher tribute could emanate from the hearts of a grateful posterity, who realize that this large-hearted and clear-minded pioneer saw them in his waking dreams, traversing the byways and lanes accessible to the assimilated intelligence of the world, and willingly gave of

his time, his money and his counsel for the furtherance of his immeasurable desire.

In his religious inclinations Mr. Failing was a Baptist, and he was one of the founders of the first church of that denomination in the city of Portland, which occurred in August, 1860. Always interested in its advancement and well-being he actively promoted its interests, and contributed generously to its charities. To live far beyond the biblical allotment was the privilege of Mr. Failing, and to no wayfarer among the stress of a growing city could that "Old age serene and bright and lovely as a Lapland night" descend with greater beneficence. Throughout his days he was distinguished for honesty, industry, and that fine consideration for others which more than any other trait in human nature is responsible for the worth-while accomplishments and friendships of the world. He was both a philanthropist and a humanitarian, and his efforts to alleviate the misery around him were continuous rather than intermittent. His death, August 14, 1877, deprived the city of one of her noblest men. He not only left behind him the heritage of a good name, of substantial public services and unquestioned integrity, but has contributed to the future growth of Portland three sons, Henry, Edward and James F., men of high character and more than ordinary business ability.

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JAMES F. FAILING, for many years a merchant of Portland, and now president of the wholesale hardware firm of Corbett, Failing & Robertson, bears a name forever enshrined among the pioneers of Oregon, and associated with the most substantial development of Portland. He was born in New York City, March 24, 1842, and of the six children born to Josiah and Henrietta (Ellison) Failing who reached maturity, he is the youngest. His parents were natives respectively of Montgomery county, N. Y., and Charleston, S. C. Josiah Failing died in Portland, August 14, 1877, and was survived by his wife until January 20, 1885. Of the children in the family Mary F. is now Mrs. Merrill of Portland; Elizabeth became the wife of John Comer of Albany, Ore., but is now deceased; Henry is mentioned at length in another part of this work; John W. studied medicine after retiring from business in 1865, and thereafter practiced near Knoxville, Tenn., up to the time of his death, in January, 1895; Edward is also written of in this work; and James F. completes the number.

When eleven years old James F. Failing came with his brother and mother around the Horn in the ship *Hurricane*, the journey to San Francisco taking four months. They came at once

to Portland, the trip being made by steamer. The youth was educated at the Portland Academy and Female Seminary, which was the leading school of the state, and in 1860, after completing his studies, began clerking for his brother Henry. January 1, 1871, was organized the firm of Corbett, Failing & Co., Henry Failing and Mr. Corbett being the two principal partners, the other members of the firm being Marshall B. Millard, Edward Failing, James F. Failing as the Portland partners, and John A. Hatt as the eastern partner. With some changes the firm continued in business in Portland until January 1, 1895, at which time the corporation of Corbett, Failing & Robertson was formed, consisting largely of the two firms of Corbett, Failing & Co., and Foster & Robertson. The firm carry one of the largest hardware stocks in the northwest, and the business is still located on the east side of Front street, between Oak and Stark streets. Although still president of the company James F. Failing retired from business about two years ago, and is now enjoying a rest from a very active career.

In Albany, Ore., in 1880, Mr. Failing was united in marriage with Jane J. Conner, Mrs. Failing being a native of Albany, and daughter of John and Martha (Whittlesey) Conner. Mr. Conner was a pioneer merchant and banker of Albany, who died in Portland February 12, 1902. Mrs. Failing is a graduate of the Albany Collegiate Institute, and is the mother of five children: Edward J., a graduate of Yale University, class of 1903; Kate Whittlesey, attending school at Waterbury, Conn.; John Conner; Frederick Ellison; and Henrietta Chase. Mr. Failing is a member of the First Baptist Church of Portland. He is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Oregon Historical Society, and the Oregon Pioneers.

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EDWARD FAILING. In writing the history of a city or county one must devote considerable space to the men who have built up and developed the commercial industry. The present generation of Oregon owes much to those men, who, by their business ability and perseverance, have made this one of the greatest states in the Union. Although not a native of Oregon, practically the entire life of Mr. Failing was spent in the city of Portland. It was here he received his educational training and it was here that he first entered the mercantile field. His efforts were well rewarded, and when he died he was able to leave his family a comfortable competence.

A native of New York City, Mr. Failing was born December 18, 1840, a son of Josiah and Henrietta (Ellison) Failing. (A complete

sketch of Josiah Failing will be found on another page of this work.) At the age of thirteen our subject was brought to Portland by his parents. Soon afterward he entered the Portland Academy and Female Seminary, where he received his educational training. It was natural that he should take to the business in which his father was engaged, and when a young man he entered the store of H. W. Corbett, accepting an humble position. By close application and industry he steadily advanced from a clerkship, until, in 1868, he was admitted to the firm of H. W. Corbett & Company. On the formation of the firm of Corbett, Failing & Company, he became one of the members, and when this firm was succeeded by Corbett, Failing & Robertson, he remained with the latter organization. While the greater part of his time was devoted to his store duties, he nevertheless found time to take an active interest in other business affairs, and was for a time a director of the First National Bank of Portland. Two years prior to his death, which occurred January 29, 1900, he retired from active business and devoted his time to the settlement of his brother Henry's estate.

In Trinity Church, Portland, August 2, 1866, Mr. Failing was united in marriage with Miss Olivia B. Henderson, daughter of Robert Henderson, a native of Tennessee. Mr. Henderson crossed the plains to Oregon in 1846, and settled in Yamhill county, where he later purchased a farm upon which he lived for the remainder of his life. His well-directed life was interspersed with some outside activity, among which may be mentioned a season of mining in California in 1849. His thrift and industry were rewarded with a competence, and his home seven miles south of McMinnville, and five miles from his first settlement in Oregon, was one of the most desirable in that section of the country. His death occurred November 1, 1890, in his eighty-second year. He was survived by his wife, who was formerly Miss Rhoda C. Holman, until 1901, when she, too, was called to her final reward. Mrs. Henderson was born in Kentucky. Besides Mrs. Failing there were the following children: Lucy A., the wife of Judge Deady, Portland; Mary Elizabeth, Mrs. George Murch, Coburg; John J., Coburg; Frances A., Mrs. John Catlin, Portland; J. Harvey, Salem; Alice M., Mrs. C. C. Strong, Portland; and William A., Salem. The three sons of Robert Henderson spent a large portion of their lives on the old homestead in Yamhill county. Mrs. Failing was born in the northern part of California. She was educated principally in Portland and during her married life was her husband's greatest comfort and consolation. Since his death she has lived at the family home in Portland. The order of birth of her nine chil-

dren is as follows: Henrietta Henderson; Lucy Deady; Elsie C., the wife of E. H. Shepard; Emma Corbett; Katherine Fredericka; Rhoda Duval; Ernestine; Henry Robertson; and Olivia H. Mrs. Failing is an active member of the Trinity Episcopal Church.

The death of Mr. Failing was a blow to the city of Portland that was felt by all. A man of splendid business ability, his most earnest efforts were directed towards maintaining the integrity of the enterprises with which he was connected, and in placing them on a par with the best of their kind in the world. Quiet in manner, he never had the desire for public life found in many. Not that he was not public spirited, for there was no man in Portland that took a more active interest in the welfare of the city than he. No movement calculated to be of benefit to the city of his adoption went by without his endorsement and he was at all times willing to give of his time and means. Although he did not unite with any church, he was an ardent Baptist and strong supporter of that denomination. Of his goodness and thoughtfulness in the midst of his dearly beloved family, the various members alone are capable of testifying. It can truly be said, the world is better for having known him. In his life there was much that was worthy of emulation. He was a noble man and his record is one of which Portland is proud.

HON. JULIUS C. MORELAND. During the stirring days in England when Oliver Cromwell held the reins of power one of his staunch supporters was a member of the Moreland family, but after the death of the Protector it seemed advisable for this ancestor to seek another home; hence about 1660 he crossed the ocean to Virginia, settling on the James river. From him descended a long line of planters, who were strict adherents of the Quaker faith. John Moreland, a Virginian by birth, settled in North Carolina in young manhood, but in 1807 moved to Kentucky and five years later settled in Tennessee, where he died about 1853. Though reared in the Quaker religion, he became connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his son, Rev. Jesse Moreland, who was born near Asheville, N. C., January 1, 1802, for more than seventy years held a license as a local preacher in that denomination. All of this ministerial work was done gratuitously, for love of humanity and a desire to uplift men and women through the benign influence of Christianity. Meantime, in order to earn a livelihood, he conducted farm pursuits. Discerning the evil influence of slavery, he determined to seek a home far removed from its shadow, and therefore settled in Carlville, Macopin county, Ill., in

1848. Four years later, accompanied by his wife and seven children, he crossed the plains with ox-teams, crossing the Missouri at St. Joseph, thence proceeding up the Platte, and finally arriving in Oregon October 6, after a journey of six months. The home of the family for some time was on a farm in Clackamas county. After the death of his wife in 1859 he took up merchandising, which he followed for twelve years. In 1882 he settled in Salem, thence went to Portland, where he died March 3, 1890, at the age of eighty-eight years, three months and two days. While living in Carlinville he was made a Mason in Mount Nebo Lodge, of which Gen. John M. Palmer was then master.

The wife of Rev. Jesse Moreland was Susan Robertson, a native of Cumberland county, Tenn., and a daughter of George and Elizabeth (Nelson) Robertson. The founder of the family in America was Gen. William Robertson, an officer under Cromwell and a member of the jury in the trial of Charles I, and as such a participant in the order demanding the death of Charles II. On the death of Cromwell he sought safety by flight, and in 1658 settled in Virginia. Major Charles Robertson, who was born in the Old Dominion, about 1750 went to North Carolina. In 1768 he and a brother James crossed over the then wilderness to what is now Watauga Springs, Tenn., where they settled in the midst of the wildest surroundings imaginable, being, in fact, the first white settlers in the entire state. Soon they were joined by John Sevier. Both James and Charles were soldiers of the Revolution. The name of James Robertson is preserved in history as that of one of the four most celebrated men of Tennessee. Though less prominent, Charles was no less active and worthy. In the war with England he fought at Eutaw Springs, Cowpens, Musgrove Mills, and other engagements, holding the rank of major. His son, George, though only fifteen years of age, insisted upon entering the colonial army but was refused permission. With a spirit worthy of his ancestors he determined to go even without permission, and the following morning Major Robertson was surprised to find that his best horse and rifle as well as the boy were missing. A desire to fight the British was strong among those Tennessee pioneers, and it finally became necessary to draft men into the home guard, in order that there might be men enough left to protect the women and children against the Indians.

During the war of 1812 five of the Robertsons fought under Jackson in New Orleans and later Julius C. N. Robertson was a brigadier-general in the Creek war under the same general. Major Charles Robertson died in 1797, but his brother James survived until 1820. George, the fifteen-year-old soldier, became a farmer and died

about 1830. In the family of Rev. Jesse Moreland there were nine children. Wesley, who was captain of Company C, Seventh Iowa Infantry, was in the Civil war with Wallace at Shiloh, with Grant at Donelson and Henry, and with Lyon at Booneville and Wilson Creek; he passed away June 23, 1862, and rests at Corinth. The other members of the family were as follows: Mrs. Sarah J. Owen, of Mount Tabor, Portland; Martha, who died in Illinois at twenty years of age; Mrs. Mary Robinson, of Portland; William, of Clackamas county, Ore.; Samuel A., who was attorney, police judge and a writer on the staff of the *Oregonian*, and who died in Portland in 1886; Eliza and Josephine, who died in Oregon respectively in 1857 and 1860; and Julius C., who was born in Smith county, Tenn., June 10, 1844, and is now an attorney of Portland.

When eight years of age Julius C. Moreland accompanied his parents to Oregon, where he aided in clearing a farm, having the privilege of attending school three months during the year. In April of 1860 he came to Portland and secured employment in the composing room of the *Oregon Farmer*, where he remained for three and one-half years. Afterwards he attended the old Portland Academy, from which he was graduated in 1865. For six weeks during 1864 he had charge of the state printing office at Salem. After graduating he began the study of the law, working at intervals at his trade in order to pay expenses. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, after which he practiced in Boise City, Idaho, and also followed his trade on the *Idaho Statesman* for a year. On his return to Portland he acted as foreman for the *Daily Oregonian* for a short time. In December, 1868, he formed a partnership with John F. Caples under the firm name of Caples & Moreland, the two continuing together for six years. In 1885 and 1886 Governor Moody appointed Mr. Moreland county judge of Multnomah county, and in 1890 he was elected to the office, which he filled efficiently for a term of four years. Since then he has devoted his attention to professional practice. A man of conspicuous legal talent, he ranks among the leading attorneys of the state, while his genial personality wins many friends outside the ranks of strictly professional circles. In politics a Republican, he was at one time secretary of the state central committee, from 1872 to 1875 was a member of the city council, and from 1877 to 1882 held office as city attorney.

In Boise City, July 3, 1867, Judge Moreland married Abbie B. Kline, who was born in Fort Scott, Kans., and in 1853 accompanied her parents to Corvallis, Ore. They have five children, viz.: Harvey L., who is in the insurance







HON. M. C. GEORGE.

business; Susie A., wife of M. W. Gill, of Portland; Eldon W., who is in the employ of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company; Julius Irving and Luecn. The position of president which Judge Moreland holds in the Oregon Pioneers' Association has brought him into close contact with many of the leading pioneers of the state, by all of whom he is held in high regard. He is connected with the Portland Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, is a member of the Commercial Club, the State Bar Association and the Portland Board of Trade. Though not identified with any denomination, he is a contributor to religious movements, especially to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a member. His initiation into Masonry occurred October 22, 1866, in Harmony Lodge No. 12. In 1872 he became a charter member of Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., of which he served as master in 1878-79. In 1872 he became affiliated with Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., of which he officiated as high priest in 1884-85. In 1879 he became associated with the Knights Templar through his initiation into Oregon Commandery No. 1. In 1893-94 he was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and previous to this he had served as grand orator of the Grand Lodge, grand senior deacon and deputy grand master. Since 1888 he has been identified with Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland. No follower of Masonry has been a more devoted disciple of its high principles than has he, and in his life, whether occupying public office or discharging the duties of a private citizen, it has been his ambition to exemplify the teachings of the order.

**HON. MELVIN C. GEORGE.** From the colonial period of American history the George family has borne its part in epoch-making events. While each generation contributed to the development of the country's material resources, they also gave men of valor to assist in our nation's wars. Jesse George, grandfather of M. C., was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, serving in Captain Radican's company of volunteers from Virginia, and later in Capt. William George's company in a regiment commanded by Col. Thomas Merriweather. His enlistment dated from September 1, 1778, and he continued at the front until peace was established. Afterward, with Virginia troops, he was sent on a journey of exploration to the northwest, and during the trip he was so pleased with the prospects that he decided to migrate further west. Accordingly he at once took his family to Ohio, where he was one of the very earliest settlers. In recognition of his services in the army he was granted a pension by Lewis Cass, secretary of war, his

hardships, sacrifices and perils of several years being recognized by the munificent pension of \$13.50 per annum, a little more than a dollar a month. There is now in the possession of M. C. George a copy of an application made by this Revolutionary ancestor in which he asked for an increase in the pension.

In the family of Jesse George was a son, Presley George, who was born in Loudoun county, Va., and grew to manhood in Ohio. There he married Mahala Nickerson, who was born at Cape Cod, Mass., and grew to womanhood in Ohio. Her father, Col. Hugh Nickerson, who was born in Massachusetts in 1782, commanded a regiment of Massachusetts volunteers in the war of 1812, and later settled in Ohio. His wife, Rebecca Blanchard, was also of eastern birth. Tracing his ancestry we find that his father, Hugh Nickerson, Sr., was a soldier in the Revolutionary war in Capt. Benjamin Godfrey's company, under Colonel Winslow. This Revolutionary soldier was a son of Thomas and Dorcas (Sparrow) Nickerson, and a grandson of Thomas Nickerson, Sr., whose father, William, was a son of William Nickerson, Sr., a passenger on the ship John and Dorothy, which crossed the ocean from Norwich, England, and landed in Boston June 20, 1637. On the Sparrow side the ancestry is traced back to Elder William Brewster, one of the chief founders of Plymouth colony, and a ruling elder of the church at Leyden, and at New Plymouth, also keeper of the postoffice at Scrooby, at that day an office of considerable importance. Another ancestor of the Sparrow family was Governor Thomas Prince, who in 1621 crossed to Plymouth from England in the ship Fortune, and afterward held office as governor of Massachusetts.

The family of Presley George consisted of eight children, but five of these died of diphtheria or scarlet fever in Ohio. The father and mother, with the three surviving children, left their eastern home and proceeded by boat from Marietta to St. Joe, Mo. There they outfitted with ox-teams and crossed the plains, arriving in Linn county, Ore., at the expiration of six months. Previous to this they camped for several weeks in what is now East Portland, where there were only two houses at that time. Entering a donation claim near Lebanon, the father took up the work of a farmer in the new locality. Coming from a timber country, he preferred a location where there was a forest growth and accordingly settled in the midst of a heavy timber. However, an experience of eight years proved unsatisfactory, and he moved to another farm three miles from Lebanon, where he remained until his retirement from agricultural pursuits. At the time of his death, which occurred at the home of his son, M. C., in Portland, he was

eighty-three years of age. It is worthy of note that he was the youngest of fifteen children, all of whom lived to be more than seventy years of age, and the men of the family were without exception large, stalwart and sturdy, weighing two hundred pounds or more. His wife also attained the age of eighty-three and died at the home of her son in Portland. In religion they were members of the Old School Baptist Church. On the disintegration of the Whig party, he identified himself with the Republicans. Of his three sons, Hugh N., who was a teacher, journalist and attorney at Albany, and a presidential elector in 1864, died in his home city in 1882. The second son, J. W., who was United States marshal of Washington in 1884, died in 1892 in his home city, Seattle. The only surviving member of the family is Hon. M. C. George, of Portland, who was born near Caldwell, Noble county, Ohio, May 13, 1849. To the advantages of an academic education he added a course of study in Willamette University, after which he had charge of the academy at Jefferson and also for a year acted as principal of the Albany public school.

In order to fit himself for the profession of law, toward which his tastes directed him, Mr. George took up a course of study in 1873 under Judge Powell of Albany, later reading with Colonel Effinger of Portland. On his admission to the bar he began to practice in Portland. At once he entered upon public life as a leader in the Republican party. From 1876 to 1880 he represented his district in the state senate. During the latter year he was nominated for congressman-at-large against Governor Whitaker, the incumbent, and was elected by a majority of almost thirteen hundred. In March of 1881 he took his seat in congress. The following year he was re-elected, serving in the forty-seventh and forty-eighth sessions of congress. While in that body he was a member of the committees on commerce and revision of laws. Much of his legislation was in connection with the opening of Indian reservations and concerning the establishment of a territorial government in Alaska. Large appropriations were secured for Oregon, including the payment of the Modoc Indian bill of \$130,000. On the expiration of his term in 1884 he declined to be a candidate for re-election, and resumed the practice of law. However, his fellow-citizens recognized that his qualities admirably adapted him for public service and frequently solicited him to accept offices of trust. In 1807 Governor Lord appointed him judge, and in June of the following year he was elected to the office to fill an unexpired term of two years. At the expiration of that time he was elected for a full term of six years, and has since filled the office, discharging its many and responsible duties in a

manner calculated to place him in a rank with the most able jurists of the state.

The marriage of Judge George occurred at Lebanon in 1872 and united him with Miss Mary Eckler, who was born in Danville, Ill. Her parents removed from Kentucky to Illinois, where her mother died. Later the family started across the plains. During the journey the father died and was buried on the present site of Council Bluffs. From there the sons brought the balance of the family to Oregon, arriving here in 1853. Three daughters, Florence, Edna and Jessie, comprise the family of Judge and Mrs. George. The oldest daughter is a graduate of Fabiola Hospital training school in San Francisco.

Fraternally Judge George has numerous connections. In the Odd Fellows' Order he has been past grand and a member of the encampment. He was made a Mason in Lebanon Lodge and now belongs to Washington Lodge at Portland, of which he was past master for three years. His initiation into the Royal Arch chapter took place at Corvallis, and he is now identified with Washington Chapter in Portland, besides which he belongs to Portland Commandery, K. T., and Portland Consistory, thirty-second degree. For five years Judge George was a director of the city schools of Portland and during two years of that time he was honored with the presidency of the board. As a member and (for a time) chairman of the board of bridge commissioners, he was directly instrumental in the erection of the Burnside bridge in Portland. The State Bar Association numbers him among its members, as do also the Oregon Pioneers' Society, State Historical Society, Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution and Sons and Daughters of Oregon Pioneers, of which last-named he has officiated as president from the date of its organization.

JACOB MAYER. The lights and shadows, failures and successes which are the inevitable heritage of the strong and reliant and resourceful have not been omitted from the life of Jacob Mayer, whose name in Portland stands for all that is commercially substantial, personally upright and practically helpful. As long ago as 1857 Mr. Mayer came to Oregon, bringing with him a wide knowledge of men and affairs, and here he opened a retail dry goods store. In 1865, just at the close of the Civil war, he started, in Portland, the first exclusive wholesale dry goods business in the northwest. In the years that have intervened his strenuous vitality and profound appreciation of the opportunities by which he has been surrounded have penetrated with telling effect the industrial, social, humani-

tarian and political atmosphere of his adopted city, and rendered worth while an ambition which else had been characterized by spectacular money getting and keeping.

The most remote memory of Mr. Mayer goes back to the town of Bechtheim, near Worms and Mentz, in the province of Rhein-Hessen, Germany, where he was born May 7, 1826. He is the youngest of the children in the family of Aaron Mayer, a merchant of the Fatherland who immigrated to America in 1847, lived for a time in New Orleans, but eventually removed to St. Louis, Mo., where the remainder of his life was passed. His son Jacob had preceded him to America in 1842, and the youth secured a position with his brother as clerk, in 1849 starting an independent dry goods business of his own in New Orleans. This proved to be a very satisfactory departure, but the business was disposed of the following year, owing to the gold excitement in California, and preparations were made for a similar business on the western coast. During 1850 Mr. Mayer started for the Isthmus, carrying with him a cargo of merchandise, and accompanied by his wife and children. Arriving at Panama he boarded the Sarah and Eliza, upon which slow-going craft the passengers experienced such misery, deprivation and adventure as falls to the lot of but few whose pioneer longings lay toward the western sea. One hundred days out from Panama the supply of water and provisions was practically exhausted, and but a half pint of water a day was the meager allowance available for slaking thirst. Sharks and pelicans served as food for the wayfarers upon the trackless waste of waters, and served to render less hideous the haunting fear of starvation which intercepted their fast diminishing dreams. When hope became a elusive phantom there loomed upon the horizon a Boston ship with a less depleted larder, and to strained eyes and failing faculties it seemed like a mirage above the desert sands. For a barrel of sea biscuit Mr. Mayer gave the extent of his money possessions, which amounted to \$800, and thus terminated indescribable suffering of mind and body, the memory of which had haunted the consciousness of the voyageurs as naught save such experiences can. One hundred and twenty days after leaving Panama the Sarah and Eliza wandered into the port of San Francisco, discharged its commercial and human cargo, having added a sorry chapter to its life upon the deep.

In March, 1850, Mr. Mayer started the second dry goods store in the city of San Francisco, the first, that of Sac & Kamey, having been started by a Frenchman. Mr. Mayer conducted his business until 1857, and that year he came to Oregon, where he engaged in the retail dry

goods business until starting a wholesale dry goods business in 1865. For ten years, or until 1875, he continued alone, but in that year he formed a partnership with L. Fleischner, A. Schlusel and Sol Hirsch, under the title of Fleischner, Mayer & Co., which has stood to the present day, although Mr. Mayer is the only member of the old firm now living, and he has turned the business over to his son Mark. Having come to the front in all matters pertaining to the development of the city of his adoption, Mr. Mayer has lent his fine business and executive ability, tempered with extreme benevolence, to the inaugurating and promoting of the best known enterprises here represented. For the past ten years he has been president of the Masonic Building Association; is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, and is one of the pioneers and charter members of the Oregon Historical Society. All charitable organizations, irrespective of denominational influence, have profited by his substantial and practical support, and it is to his credit that he was the founder of the first Hebrew Benevolent Society of San Francisco, and he was also the founder of a similar organization in this city. As a member of the Young Men's Christian Association he has exerted an influence for high living and large accomplishment, and his efforts have been as praiseworthy in connection with the organization of the first B'nai B'rith Society on the coast, which was none other than that of District No. 4 of California, and today he is the only charter member living. In 1855 he obtained the charter for Ophir No. 21, and from this and District No. 4 were formed various branches in the state. He organized Oregon Lodge No. 65, of which he was first president and is still a member. Mr. Mayer was also the organizer and one of the charter members of the Congregation Beth Israel, in which he has been prominent from the beginning, and has held the various offices of the organization.

Fraternally Mr. Mayer has been connected with the Masons since 1852, when he became a member of Perfect Union Lodge No. 17 of San Francisco, and was afterward a member and for two years master of Lebanon Lodge No. 49, also of San Francisco. In Portland he is identified with Willamette Lodge No. 2; is a member of Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Washington Council No. 3, R. & S. M.; Oregon Lodge of Perfection No. 1; Ainsworth Chapter Rose Croix No. 1; Multnomah Council of Kadosh No. 1; Oregon Consistory No. 1; Supreme Council of Jurisdiction, thirty-third degree, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. For many years he was grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and during 1888 and 1889 was grand master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. He

is, and has been for many years, grand representative of the Grand Lodge of England and Spain, near the Grand Lodge of Oregon, to which position he was appointed in 1895 by Prince Edward of Wales, now King of England. Another office held by Mr. Mayer is that of treasurer and chairman of the education fund of the Grand Lodge of Oregon.

In New Orleans Mr. Mayer was united in marriage to Mary Auerbach, who was born in Germany, and who is the mother of six children, the order of their birth as follows: Josephine, now Mrs. Solomon Hirsch of Portland, and whose husband was minister to Turkey; Clementine, now Mrs. Oscar Meyer of New York City; Bertha, the wife of H. Zädig of San Francisco; Rosa, now Mrs. M. Blum of San Francisco; Mark A., representative of his father's dry goods business in New York City; and Benjamin, who died in San Francisco at the age of twenty-three years. Mr. Mayer is a broad and liberal politician, and his exertions in behalf of his party have been characterized by the same good sense and appreciation of the needs of the community which have been discernible in his business and social undertakings. Among the political services rendered by him may be mentioned that of United States commissioner for the New Orleans World's Fair, to which responsibility he was appointed by President Arthur.

E. E. SHARON. To the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Mr. Sharon is known as one of the leading workers in the organization in Portland, and, indeed, in Oregon itself. His connection with the fraternity began at Pendleton, this state, where he was initiated in Eureka Lodge No. 32, February 17, 1883. For some time he was its secretary, also held rank as past grand, and still retains membership in the same lodge. Formerly connected with Umatilla Encampment No. 17, he was past chief patriarch and scribe, and is now scribe of Elision Encampment No. 1, of Portland. When the Grand Lodge was in session at Pendleton in 1894 he was honored by election as grand secretary of the order, and removed to Portland, where he has since made his home. At each succeeding meeting he has been re-elected grand secretary of the Grand Lodge. At the same time and place (Pendleton, in 1894) he was elected grand scribe of the Grand Encampment of Oregon, and each year since then he has been regularly chosen to succeed himself in this office. Under his oversight there are one hundred and forty-nine lodges, forty-five encampments and more than one hundred Rebekeh lodges.

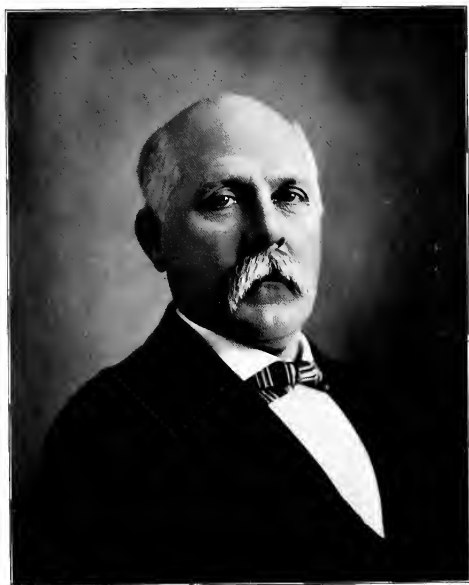
The Sharon family is of English extraction.

John Sharon, a pioneer farmer of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, had a son, James H., who was born at the old homestead there, and married Amanda L. Van Dorn, a native of Ohio, of German and Welsh descent. They began housekeeping at his old home and there a son, E. E., was born January 22, 1860, he being the oldest of six children, five now living. Of the others J. L. lives in Pendleton, Ore., Mary is in San Francisco, and Jessie and Lura reside in Wheeling, W. Va. In 1861 the father took his family to Monona county, Iowa, and a year later crossed the plains by horse-train, arriving at the Rocky Bar Mines in Idaho at the close of a tedious trip of six months. In 1865 he came to Oregon and settled in Umatilla county, where he engaged in farming, surveying and teaching. In 1875 he was appointed clerk of Umatilla county and elected for a full term of two years in 1876. This election was a personal tribute to his popularity, for the county usually gave a large Democratic majority. His death occurred in 1889 in Pendleton, where his widow still resides.

On completing the studies of the Pendleton high school, E. E. Sharon began to assist his father in the office of county clerk, and later was with the next incumbent of the office. On resigning he became editor of the *Pendleton Tribune*, a leading Republican paper of the county. In 1881 he sold his interest in the paper and went to San Francisco, where he was graduated from Heald's Business College in 1882. For three months afterward he was engaged as a bookkeeper in Oakland, thence proceeded to Boise City, but soon returned to Pendleton, where he was bookkeeper for Alexander & Frazier a period of three years. Later he acted as deputy sheriff, and finally resumed the editorship of the newspaper with which he had previously been connected. A later venture was in the insurance business and as express agent. From Pendleton he came to Portland in 1894 and has since made this city his home.

At Pendleton, December 12, 1886, Mr. Sharon married Miss Frankie B. Purcell, who was born in Muscatine, Iowa. Her father, Thomas Purcell, a native of Indiana, born May 25, 1820, settled in Muscatine, Iowa, where he followed contracting. During the Civil war he was captain of Company C, Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, and while leading his men in action received a severe wound, afterward falling into the hands of the enemy, by whom he was confined in Libby and Andersonville, and finally exchanged. After the war he continued in Iowa until 1879, when, with his wife and child, he crossed the plains and settled in Weston, Ore., and there engaged in contracting and also sold furniture. Fraternally he was a Master Mason and a Grand Army ad-





*H. Howe*



herent. His death occurred in Weston May 11, 1899. His first wife, Hester Ann Myers, was born in Louisville, Ky., and died in Iowa, leaving three children, namely: William, a farmer of Pendleton; Josephine, in Iowa; and Frankie B., Mrs. Sharon. After the death of his first wife he married Sadie O. Arlie, of Iowa. Mrs. Sharon is a member of the Rebekahs, in which she formerly served as noble grand, and is also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security. On the organization of the Muscovites Mr. Sharon became a charter member and was elected the first recorder, which position he still holds. In Pendleton Lodge No. 52, A. F. & A. M., he was made a Mason, and is now past master of Hawthorn Lodge No. 111, of Portland; and also a member of Washington Chapter No. 18, R. A. M., of Portland, in which he is past high priest and secretary; and a member of Washington Council No. 3, R. & S. M. He became a member of the Knights of Pythias at Pendleton in 1880, and is now past chancellor of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 10, also past grand chancellor of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, 1892-93, and for four years supreme representative from Oregon. Besides belonging to the Order of Rebekahs he is connected with Webfoot Camp, Woodmen of the World. Always a staunch Republican, his interest in the success of his party led him to once accept the position as chairman of the Umatilla county central committee and at another time he served as its secretary. Both he and his wife are identified with the Episcopal Church, in which faith they are rearing their three children, Bessie, Leila and Allen.

**HON. HENRY SPOOR ROWE.** Descended from an old colonial family of New England, Henry S. Rowe was born in Bolivar, Allegany county, N. Y., October 11, 1851, his parents being John S. and Hulda (Peck) Rowe, also natives of New York. His father, who was master of seven different trades and a man of great mechanical genius, devoted much of his life to the building of grist and saw mills, first in New York and later in the south and in Wisconsin. In mechanical work with wood and iron he had few superiors. His ability in invention made it possible for him to construct anything from a violin to a large mill, and in his labors as master mason he won praise from people most competent to judge.

The wife of John S. Rowe was a daughter of Joel Peck, a New Yorker who became one of the pioneer farmers of Palmyra, Wis., where he died. One of her brothers, George R. Peck, is a prominent attorney of Chicago, and another, Charles B. Peck, is a leading citizen of Houston, Tex. In her family there were four sons and two daughters, of whom two sons and one daugh-

ter are now living. One of the sons, Herbert M., at the age of fourteen years enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry and later was transferred to the Thirteenth Light Artillery, serving in Missouri until his capture by the Confederates and subsequent confinement in Libby prison. On being exchanged he returned to the artillery service, but his splendid war record was abruptly terminated by his death, which occurred June 8, 1863, in Baton Rouge. Another son, John S., who was connected with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, died in Portland. Oscar D. is a large tobacco dealer and at this writing county recorder of Rock county, Wis., where he has made his home many years.

The public schools of Palmyra afforded Henry S. Rowe fair advantages. While a mere boy he learned telegraphy in Janesville and at the age of thirteen was given work in that city with what is now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Going to Lawrence, Kans., in 1870, he was engaged as clerk in the freight house of what is now the Santa Fe (then the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston) road. After a year he was made terminal agent, his duties including the opening of all the offices in the frontier districts and the starting of the little hamlets that sprung up along the line of the road. From that position he was promoted to be general agent for the Fort Scott & Gulf, and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston roads at Kansas City, remaining there until 1880. On the purchase by Henry Villard of the uncompleted road extending into Oregon, Mr. Rowe came to Portland in 1880 and was at once retained by the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. For a time he acted as the company's agent for steamers. On the starting of the train service on the railroad in 1882 he was made general superintendent, which position he held until the road was leased in 1887 by the Union Pacific, at which time he retired from railroading.

An enterprise which had already engaged a portion of Mr. Rowe's time was the Weed & Rowe Hardware Company, which had stores at Elmsburg and Yakima, Wash. On selling out the store in the latter town in 1886 he became president of the Yakima National Bank, the inception of which was due to his recognition of the needs of the village for such an institution. In 1892 he organized the Albina Savings Bank, becoming president of the concern, but the following year he sold his interest in order to devote himself to real-estate enterprises. July 1, 1902, he accepted a position as general agent for the Northwestern Pacific coast for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the duties of which position he has undertaken with the same enthusiasm and discretion characteristic of him in every post of responsibility.

The Republican party, of which Mr. Rowe is a supporter, has honored him at various times by election to positions of trust. He has attended state conventions as delegate and has served on the county central committee. His first election as mayor of Portland occurred in 1900, when he received a plurality of about one thousand over his two opponents. It is said of him that one of the most noteworthy features of his administration as executive was his economical oversight of the city's expenses, and there have been many tributes paid to him for his success along this important line. At the expiration of his term he took up his duties as general agent for the St. Paul road. For several years he was president of the board of fire commissioners of Portland, and was a member of the water committee during the building up of the works, thus deserving a share of the credit for securing for Portland the best water in the entire country. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club.

The marriage of Mr. Rowe, in Independence, Kans., united him with Agnes H. Hefly, who was born in Bellevue, Iowa, and by whom he had two sons, namely: Henry S., Jr., clerk for the city auditor of Portland; and Donald H. While in Independence, Kans., Mr. Rowe was made a Mason, and is now connected with Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M. In the same Kansas town he was raised to the chapter, while his connection with the Knights Templar began in the commandery at Lawrence, Kans. At this writing he is connected with the chapter and commandery in Portland, also Oregon Consistory, thirty-second degree. Other fraternal organizations which have his membership are the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World and Modern Woodmen of America. While not identified with any denomination, he attends the Episcopal Church and is always interested in and a contributor to measures having for their object the uplifting of humanity, as he is also an enthusiastic advocate of movements for the material development and progress of Portland, his home city.

**HON. ALEXANDER SWECK.** The family of which State Senator Sweck is a distinguished representative has been connected with American history since a very early period in the settlement of the country, the first of the name establishing themselves in Virginia. Later generations removed to West Virginia, whence Martin Sweck, after his marriage to a lady of English family, removed to the then far west, settling in the primeval forests of Missouri. His son, John, was born at St. Genevieve, that state, and from there started across the plains for Cali-

fornia at the time of the discovery of gold, but the illness of the father and mother caused him to return to the old home, and not long afterward he married there. In 1852 he again started for the Pacific coast, and this time brought the trip to a successful consummation, arriving in Oregon on the 1st of September. At once he took up a donation claim at Tualatin, where he improved three hundred and twenty acres. On this homestead he conducted general farm pursuits until his death, in February of 1889, at which time he was sixty-eight years of age. Many important movements of his locality owed their inception to his energy. Especially was his interest in educational matters keen and permanent. A portion of his farm was laid out for a town site, the sale of lots bringing him a neat return for his outlay of labor in years gone by. His wife, formerly Maria Beard, was born in St. Genevieve, Mo., and is now living on the old homestead at Tualatin. Her father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal denomination and a pioneer preacher in Missouri.

The family of John and Maria Sweck consisted of the following-named children: C. A., an attorney at Burns, Ore.; Alice, wife of M. W. Smith, of Portland; Lawrence, a stockman in Grant county; Alexander; Mrs. Lillie Harding, living on the old homestead; and Thaddeus, who is connected with the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, of Portland. Alexander Sweck was born in Tualatin, Washington county, Ore., August 6, 1861, and in boyhood attended district school, afterward taking a course in the Pacific University until the senior year, when illness obliged him to relinquish his studies. In 1883 he took up the study of law under Milton W. Smith, and five years later was admitted to the bar, after which he took up the practice of his profession. In 1896 he was elected municipal judge, which office he filled for two years. The highest honor of his life thus far came to him in 1900, when he was nominated to represent Multnomah, Washington and Columbia counties in the state senate. As the candidate of the Citizens' ticket he was elected over the Republican candidate by a majority of about eight hundred. During the session of 1901 he drew up the bill on assessment and taxation, which passed successfully and is now in active operation. Other measures received the benefit of his wise judgment and shrewd discernment. Among the Democratic members of the senate he is a leader, his recognized superior qualities fitting him for wielding a wide influence among his fellowmen. As a member of the state committee and as chairman of the county central committee, he has done much to promote the welfare of his party. However, in matters relating to the general welfare, party lines are al-

ways sunk beneath his patriotic spirit, and, as a public-spirited citizen, he favors movements for the progress of his city and state aside from any bearing they may have upon strictly party affairs.

In the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks Mr. Sweek serves as past exalted ruler. His connection with Masonry began in the Forest Grove Lodge, and he is now a member of Harmony Lodge No. 12, of Portland, of which he is past master. In addition he is identified with Portland Chapter, R. A. M., and the Oregon Consistory No. 1, thirty-second degree, besides which he is an active member of the Knights of Pythias and past chancellor in the same.

**HON. JOHN W. WHALLEY.** Among the men of the west who, through their own efforts, have risen to positions of honor and prominence, is to be named the Hon. John W. Whalley, who laid down alike the responsibilities and successes of his life November 10, 1900, and passed to a Higher judgment. Beyond the advantages of fine parentage and a long line of ancestry which has transmitted those qualities and characteristics essential to greatness, Mr. Whalley relied solely on his own strength to perfect the talents which he felt to be his, and through which he rose to an eminent position as a lawyer of the state of Oregon, having held for many years the profound respect and esteem of his fellow laborers and of those who profited by his exceptional ability. A brief résumé of his life is here-with given, representative of the type of men who made the west, and an example of perseverance and indefatigable energy, combined with an unflinching honesty and integrity which have left no measurement as to the moral influence in the community in which he made his home for so many years.

John William Whalley was born at Annapolis, Nova Scotia, April 28, 1833, a son of the Rev. Francis Whalley, a clergyman in the Church of England, who was, at that time, under an appointment from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Lands. In 1835 the family returned to England, where the father became rector of Rivington Parish, in Cheshire, but was subsequently appointed chaplain of Lancashire Castle, followed by service as rector of parishes at Churchtown, Lancashire, New Hutton, Old Hutton, Kendal and Westmoreland. The ancestors of the paternal line for a long period were yeomen, owning and cultivating the estate of Coventree near Dent, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, to which they had become emigrants from Norfolk, where they belonged to the same family as that of which Edmund Whalley, of the army of Cromwell, was a member. Many

of the family held honorable positions in church, army and the bar, the elder sons managing the estates while the younger followed professions. On the maternal side the ancestors were numbered among the first families of Wales, and for over two hundred years occupied, under lease for that term, Overton Hall, of Lord Kenyon's estate. The lease terminated during the lifetime of William Jones, the grandfather of J. W., of this review, who, with his family, removed to Canada, thence to New York City, where he died and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard on Broadway.

Of the three sons and one daughter born to his parents the only one living is Richard Whalley, a clergyman in the Church of England, now residing in that country. John W. Whalley was the third oldest of the children and was very industrious and apt in his studies, while pursuing his grammar studies at the age of nine being able to read Caesar, and following this up with Ovid at ten years. The reduced circumstances of his parents precluded the possibility of a collegiate course and held out the necessity for a trade, and at the age of thirteen years he took service aboard the merchantman Speed, which sailed from Liverpool for New York City in 1847. Not caring for a seafaring life he left the ship upon his arrival in New York City and visited some of his mother's people in New Jersey, there meeting an uncle, Thomas Jones, who was the author of a treatise on bookkeeping and a teacher of that science. Mr. Whalley entered his office and remained there for about a year, and March, 1848, he returned to England, with the understanding that a position was awaiting him there in the Bank of England. Failing to secure the expected place, through lack of wealthy or influential friends to work for him, and recognizing as self evident that his country afforded but little opportunity of advancement for an ambitious young man, he bound himself to an apprenticeship on the Antelope, which sailed in February, 1849, for California. His arrival in that state was in July, when the gold excitement was at its height, and with a number of others he sought the mines, eager and hopeful of making a fortune. During the winter of '49 he mined on the south fork of the American river, a little below Columbia, and in 1850 he moved to the Middle Yuba. He perseveringly endured the hardships and privations of a miner's life in Sacramento, Redwood and Yreka until 1858, and not having yet found his fortune he came to the conclusion that he preferred another kind of life. Desiring to study law, and not having the means, he engaged as a school teacher at Little Shasta, near Yreka. He continued in this employment until 1864, being one of the pioneer teachers of the Pacific coast. During 1861-62 he served

with great efficiency as superintendent of schools, and while so engaged became a frequent contributor to the local press, and to the *Hesperian Magazine*, published at San Francisco. With a mind full of beautiful imageries and an easy, graceful style, he became a poet of more than local renown, his poems being copied extensively throughout the United States and evoking favorable comment from the press. During his earlier days of teaching he read law with Judge Roseborough, of Yreka, and was admitted to practice before Judge Dangerfield in 1861, in Siskiyou county, Cal.

In 1864 Mr. Whalley withdrew from his pedagogical work, and going to Grant county, Ore., he began the practice of his profession. He was married July 21, 1861, to Lavinia T. Kimzey, who was born in Missouri in 1842, and with her parents in 1847 crossed the plains to California, where she grew into a cultured and refined womanhood. They became parents of seven children, of whom one son and one daughter died in infancy. Of the remaining five Mary was born in California and became the wife of J. Frank Watson, president of the Merchants National Bank, of Portland, and they now have two children, namely: Frank Whalley and Clifton Howe. Susan was born in California and became the wife of Maj. James N. Allison, U. S. A., who is now stationed in the Philippine Islands. They are the parents of the following children: Marion, Philip Whalley, Malcolm G. and Stanton W. Lavinia was born in Portland and is now the wife of H. S. Huson, who is vice president and general manager of the Pacific Coast Construction Company. They make their home in Portland and have four children: John Whalley, Jane, Herbert R. and Richard S. Jane is the wife of W. T. Muir, a prominent attorney of Portland, and their two children are Mary and William Whalley. Charlotte is unmarried and resides with her mother at No. 393 West Park street. All are graduates of St. Helen's Hall, of Portland.

In Canyon City, Grant county, Mr. Whalley formed a partnership with L. O. Stern which was soon dissolved. While there he had a student in the person of M. W. Fehlleimer, who had lived in Portland for a time and after he was admitted to practice he returned there and opened an office. His accounts of the advantages of the city led Mr. Whalley to make this place his home, coming in 1868, where he formed a partnership with Mr. Fehlleimer, under the title of Whalley & Fehlleimer, and this well known firm flourished for a number of years, being one of the strongest of the northwest. They made the bankrupt law of 1867 a specialty and the greater part of the business of this department passed through their hands for several years.

Their surplus earnings were invested in real estate, which, with the rapid increase in value, made each a fortune. In 1883, desiring to make an extended trip to Europe, he dissolved his legal partnership and with his daughter Susan visited Scotland, England, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Switzerland, remaining abroad eighteen months. Upon his return to Portland in 1884 he resumed the practice of law in connection with H. H. Northup and Paul R. Deady, under the firm name of Whalley, Northup & Deady, and the work quickly grew to lucrative size, gaining a prominence in railway litigation. In 1885 Judge E. C. Bronaugh was admitted as a member of the firm, which was then known as Whalley, Bronaugh, Northup & Deady. The latter shortly retired and his name was dropped from the firm. In March, 1889, Mr. Whalley retired from active practice, having acquired a large property which required his personal attention, but five years later he became a partner of Judges Strahn and Pipes and practiced again for two years. At that time Mr. Whalley withdrew from the firm and formed a partnership with his son-in-law, W. T. Muir, which lasted until the death of the former. For a number of years he had held a chair in the law department of the University of Oregon as instructor in pleadings.

As a Republican in politics Mr. Whalley represented Multnomah county in 1870 as a member of the state legislature, but retired altogether from political movements and enterprises at the close of his first term. He was a prominent man in the fraternity of the Odd Fellows, in 1870 representing the Grand Lodge of Oregon in the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Baltimore. Always actively interested in the welfare of the city, he was a member of the Columbia Fire Engine Company No. 3, Volunteer Department, and so continued until the paid department was installed.

Mr. Whalley long held a place in the front rank of the profession to which he gave so much of his life. He had a well ordered mind and in his forensic encounters always had his legal forces under control. He had a love of "fine point" which became a subject of trite remark among his legal brethren throughout the state. He became famed for his logical and strategic qualities, availing himself of every means to guard against legal surprises and to overlook no legal defense. The care which he bestowed upon the "critical niceties" of the law was due to his mental activity and habit of thoroughness in whatever he undertook, and not to any neglect of the broad principles which make the study and practice of law one of the most useful and elevating pursuits of mankind. He had a keen appreciation of the humorous, and this, with his imitative faculties, made him the most entertaining and enjoyable companion at the bar. He was an indefatigable





*Großwainand*

sportsman and was a master of the science of casting a fly or making one; every foot of that sportsman's paradise from "Mock's bottom" to Charley Saline's was to him familiar ground. With a few chosen friends he controlled the shooting privileges of twelve hundred acres of lake marsh ground on Sauvie's Island, always taking a great interest in the preservation and protection of game birds in the state, urging the enactment by the legislature of beneficial game laws. The statutes of the state to-day contain many game laws of his own construction which are susceptible of no misinterpretation. He was the first president of the Multnomah Rod and Gun Club of Portland, an organization which under his personal influence and endeavor accomplished much good along these lines, and became especially vigilant in the detection and prosecution of violators. He was chosen the first president of the Sportsman's Association of the Northwest, and re-elected a second term. He had a fondness for dogs and was always their protector and friend.

As a member of St. Stephen's Chapel he contributed generously to the maintenance of the church work, acting as vestryman for some years and as superintendent of the Sunday school for three years before his death. A tribute paid to his memory by a friend was: "A man of alert mind, of great legal and literary erudition; of ready command of language, speaking and writing with admirable force; at all times accessible, steadfast in his friendships, and intellectual powers that would have brought him to distinction in any situation."

HON. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS. A record of the life of Judge Williams, former United States senator and attorney general of the United States, is in some respects a history of the rise and progress of Oregon. It is now (1903) just half a century since he first cast his lot with the inhabitants of the then territory of Oregon; and by reason of his identification with the development of its resources during the pioneer period of the territory and the constructive era of the state, and likewise through his intimate association with its most vital public interests during practically the entire history of its statehood, he has for many years been regarded as one of its foremost citizens, whose rich experience in the affairs of the nation, on the bench, and before the bar, entitle his opinions on questions of general public interest to the highest consideration.

Judge Williams was born in New Lebanon, Columbia county, N. Y., March 26, 1823, and received an academic education at Pompey, N. Y., whither his parents removed when he was a child. At the age of twenty-one he was admitted

to the bar of New York. Immediately thereafter he removed to Iowa, then a territory, and opened an office at Fort Madison. At the first election after the organization of the state government, in 1847, he was elected judge of the first judicial district of that state, serving five years. The immediate cause of his identification with Oregon was his appointment, in 1853, as chief justice of this territory, an office to which he was reappointed in 1857 by President Buchanan. He became a member of the constitutional convention which drafted the first constitution for the state of Oregon, and acted as chairman of the judiciary committee of that body. In this capacity he vigorously opposed the introduction of slavery into this state, and before the instrument was presented to the voters made an active canvass in behalf of the anti-slavery clause therein. In 1860 he became one of the founders of the Union party, and subsequently canvassed the country for Lincoln and aided with all the strength at his command in awakening sympathy for the Union cause. His election as United States senator in 1864 took him to Washington at the most critical period in the country's history, and it is a matter of record that his services during that vital epoch were in line with the policy which, in its consummation, was productive of such splendid results. In the senate he was a member of the committees on finance and public lands, and also of the reconstruction committee.

Among the measures which he was instrumental in bringing before the senate, and which became laws, are the following: The Military Reconstruction Act, under which the insurrectionary states were reorganized and their representation admitted to congress; an act creating a new land district in Oregon, with a land office at La Grande; an amendment to the act granting lands to the state of Oregon for the construction of a military road from Eugene to the eastern boundary of the state, granting odd sections to supply any deficiency in the original grant; various acts establishing post roads; a general law to secure the election of United States senators; the "tenure of office act," vetoed by President Johnson, but passed over his veto; numerous appropriations for Oregon; an amendment to the act of 1861 relative to property lost in suppressing Indian hostilities in Oregon; an amendment to the judiciary act of 1789; an amendment to the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific in California to Portland, Ore.; an act to pay two companies of Oregon Volunteers commanded by Captains Walker and Olney; an act to strengthen the public credit; an amendment to the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific to Portland, by which the grant was prevented from re-

verting to the government; an act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Portland to Astoria and McMinnville; a resolution to facilitate the building of a light-house at Yaquina Bay, and other light-houses on the Oregon coast; an act granting certain lands to Blessington Rutledge, a citizen of Lane county; a resolution to increase the pay of assistant marshals in taking the census of 1870; an act extending the benefits of the donation law of 1850 to certain persons; and an act creating a new land district in Washington, with a land office at Walla Walla.

In 1871 Judge Williams was appointed one of the joint high commissioners to frame a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims and the northwestern boundary, and other questions in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. There is no question but his ability, wisdom and tact secured a settlement of the boundary question favorable to the contention of the United States. It had been claimed that the only solution of the difficulty was to refer the matter to the Emperor of Germany; but Judge Williams refused to agree to this proposition unless it were stipulated that the Emperor's decision should be strictly in accord with the treaty of 1846; that he should not decide *de novo*, but simply explicate the meaning of the convention which had already decided the question. The commission finally yielded to his views and thus rendered possible the decision that gave to the United States San Juan and other islands. It is not generally known throughout the United States that the part Judge Williams bore in the solution of this question was such an important one, but all who are familiar with the case accord him the honor for his wise stand in the adjustment of the problem.

In 1872, upon the invitation of President Grant, Judge Williams became attorney general of the United States; and in this important cabinet post he proved himself a keen, resourceful and logical adviser, and demonstrated the possession of high qualities of statesmanship. His record in the cabinet was an honor to the state of Oregon as well as to himself. The people of the northwest exhibited the keenest pride in his capable service during an administration when it was necessary to solve numerous perplexing problems, and the generation which witnessed the events of those days are wont to refer to it with great satisfaction. Many important questions were brought before him, to all of which he brought the same thoughtful attention so characteristic of him in earlier years and in his own private affairs. The sting left by the Civil war in the south had not yet begun to heal, and a great degree of tact was required daily of the attorney general, to whom were brought for solu-

tion intricate questions arising from the conflict. Subsequent events in the history of the republic have demonstrated the fact that the policy he pursued in these various matters was eminently fair and sagacious, and in numerous instances he was happy in being able, through his prudent counsels, to restore peace to distracted communities. In 1874 Judge Williams' name was presented to the senate by the president as successor to Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase; but so great an opposition to his confirmation developed in the east, among those who wished an eastern jurist to succeed to the office, that, in the interests of harmony, he withdrew his name, much to the regret of President Grant, who was one of his warm personal friends and admirers.

History has accorded to this distinguished citizen the honor of having been the first to outline, through the medium of the *Washington Star*, the policy ultimately adopted by congress for the adjustment of the historic presidential contest of 1876. The essential features of the famous Electoral Commission Act under which Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes was made president were embodied in an article which he contributed to the *Star*, and the credit for the plan outlined and soon after adopted is conceded to belong to him.

Since his retirement from public life Judge Williams has made his home in Portland, among whose citizens he holds an assured position of eminence and influence. For many years demands have been made upon him by his personal friends and his party for his services in political campaigns, and by the citizens of Portland, on their numerous social gatherings. Not only is he a strong speaker on public questions, clear, powerful and convincing in his arguments, but to a rare degree felicitous as a post-prandial orator. In brief, he is a giant in intellect, totally devoid of the arts of the politician, in the common acceptance of the term. His utterance on the subject of Christianity from the standpoint of the historian, freed from the romance which attaches to the life of the Saviour, commanded the attention and interest of thoughtful persons throughout the country; and a valued contribution to the best thought of the period on this subject is found in his lecture on "The Divinity of Christ."

Judge Williams is now spending the twilight of his life in the administration of the official affairs of the municipality of Portland, having been elected to the mayoralty in 1902. In the labor which he has thus assumed in his advanced years he is bringing to bear the same conscientious effort, the same honesty of purpose and highminded views of the duties of a public servant, which characterized his record while filling some of the most responsible and onerous offices in national affairs. He is giving to the city, through his ap-



pointment of men of acknowledged integrity and public spirit, a corps of executive and advisory officials whose efforts in the direction of honest and unselfish labor in behalf of the public are being generally appreciated, and all indications now point to an administration unequalled in the history of the city for moral courage, political economy and breadth of view—a sight too rare in the conduct of municipal affairs in these days when corruption and vice are rampant throughout the larger cities of the land generally.

**HENRY EVERDING.** During the many years of his residence in Portland Henry Everding has advanced with the people of his adopted locality, and has entered with zest into the business and social life by which he was surrounded. Possessing the adaptiveness characteristic of his Teutonic nationality, he has also applied the thrift and conservatism so necessary to the successful development of pioneer or growing conditions. A citizen of this part of the west since 1864, he first started a grain, feed and produce business in partnership with Edwin Beebe, under the firm name of Everding & Beebe, his partner having been similarly employed since 1862. This modest beginning was located on the corner of Front and Taylor streets, and after various changes from one part of the city to the other settled down to where Mr. Everding has been conducting his affairs alone, ever since the death of Mr. Beebe, twenty years ago. It is the oldest commission house in Portland, and in the early days had a much more extensive and far reaching trade than at present, at that time shipping grain and produce to California and the adjacent states.

A native of Hanover, Germany, Mr. Everding was born April 14, 1833, and comes of a family distinguished in war and peace, and vitally connected with commercial, agricultural and industrial affairs. The father of Mr. Everding died at a comparatively early age, and thereafter the widow and children carried on the work of the farm which he left to their care. Of the eight children all came to the Pacific coast. John, who came in 1853, is now a resident of San Francisco; Charles, Fred and Richard came over in 1854; the two first mentioned died in California, while Richard is living in Portland; Henry and his mother came in 1855. There were three daughters in the family, one of whom is deceased, while the others reside in California and Portland respectively. Henry was six weeks out from Bremen on a sailer, and after landing in New Orleans took a three weeks' trip up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati, where he worked in a starch factory for six months. For a few months following he clerked in different

stores, and while learning the language and familiarizing himself with the customs of the country, managed, by thrift and economy, to save a little money.

In April, 1855, Mr. Everding went to New York and embarked for Aspinwall, and from Panama sailed on the John L. Stevens for San Francisco, which craft contained fourteen hundred passengers. When thirty-six hours out the boat came upon the wreck of the ill-fated Golden Age, a large number of whose passengers were taken aboard the Stevens and returned to Panama. No interruption marred the progress of the second sailing, and the hopeful little band arrived in San Francisco in May, 1855. Here Mr. Everding was fortunate in finding work in the starch factory of his brother, John, who had started the first enterprise of the kind in the city. Later Mr. Everding and his brother Frederick stocked and ran a ranch in Contra Costa county, the management of which fell to Frederick, while Henry turned his attention to the starch factory. As before stated, he came to Portland in 1864, and inaugurated the large grain, feed and produce business with which his name has since been connected.

Since coming to Portland Mr. Everding has been united in marriage with Theresa Harding, a native of Prussia, Germany. Mr. Everding is essentially social, as are the most of his countrymen, and is identified with Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M.; Oregon Commandery No. 1, of which he is a charter member, having been transferred from the Knights Templar Commandery No. 1, of San Francisco. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Portland. Mr. Everding is one of the substantial and highly honored pioneers and citizens and has been among the most helpful and representative of the countrymen who have settled in this city.

**COL. JAMES JACKSON, U. S. A.** A military career of more than ordinary distinction is that of Col. James Jackson, a lieutenant-colonel of the United States Army, retired, and colonel and inspector-general of the state of Oregon, on the Governor's staff. His services during the civil and Indian wars entitle him to a conspicuous place in the military history of the United States.

Colonel Jackson was born in Sussex county, N. J., November 21, 1833. His father, Timothy Jackson, was an ordained minister of the Baptist Church, and filled pulpits in different parts of New Jersey and Ohio. His mother, Mary A. Jackson, was the daughter of Rev. Morgan Ap John Rhees (Welsh Rhys) and Ann Loxley. Dr. Rhees was a Baptist minister and brought

a colony of Welsh dissenters to America, establishing them at Beulah, Pa. This colony not proving a financial success, he removed to Philadelphia, where he married Ann Loxley, a daughter of Benjamin Loxley, who at the breaking out of the Revolution was keeper of the King's stores in Philadelphia, but resigned this office to join the colonial forces, in which he held commissions from lieutenant to major, and was a volunteer aid, with rank of colonel, on Washington's staff at Valley Forge. Colonel Jackson's father died in 1843, and his mother soon after returned with her children to Philadelphia, where Colonel Jackson received his education in the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1850. He then studied architecture, located in Charles City, Iowa, in 1855, and was living there when the Civil war came on. He determined to volunteer for the suppression of the Rebellion, and after closing up his business joined the Twelfth United States Infantry, was on recruiting duty for some months, and then went into the field in Virginia, in August, 1862, as a sergeant of Company C, Twelfth United States Infantry. In April, 1863, he was promoted a second lieutenant in this regiment and participated in the battles of Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, the various battles in the Wilderness, and the siege of Petersburg, until November, 1864, when the regular brigade, being badly depleted, was withdrawn from the field and sent north to recruit its strength.

In the reorganization of the army, after the war, he was assigned to the Thirtieth Infantry and accompanied the regiment to the plains in January, 1867, where he was engaged in guarding the construction of the transcontinental railroad and scouting in the Indian country. He was promoted a captain in 1868, and January 1, 1870, was transferred to the cavalry arm of the service as captain of Troop B, First Cavalry. As commander of this troop he took part in the Modoc war, the Nez Perce war and the Bannock war. He was, at different times, stationed at Camp Warner and Fort Klamath in Oregon; Fort Walla Walla, Fort Colville and Fort Coeur d'Alene in Washington; and Forts Keogh and Custer in Montana. In 1886 he was placed on recruiting service in New York City, and after the termination of this tour of duty was detailed as inspector-general of the Division of the Atlantic. In 1889 he was promoted major of the Second Cavalry, joining the headquarters of this regiment at Fort Walla Walla and going with it to Fort Lowell, Ariz., in 1890. This post being abandoned, he took station at Fort Wingate, N. Mex., and while serving there was detailed for duty with the Oregon National Guard, reporting

to the governor of the state in June, 1892, and taking up his residence in Portland. At the solicitation of the state military officers he was continued on this duty until his retirement from active service November 7, 1897, a few months previous to which he was promoted a lieutenant colonel and assigned to the First Cavalry.

For special gallantry in action at the battles of Weldon Railroad and North Anna, during the Civil war, Colonel Jackson was brevetted a captain and major, and for gallant services in the Modoc and Nez Perce wars he was brevetted a lieutenant colonel. For "most distinguished gallantry in action against hostile Indians" he was awarded a medal of honor by congress.

Soon after the beginning of the Spanish-American war, in April, 1898, Colonel Jackson was appointed, by Governor Lord, inspector-general of the state of Oregon with the rank of colonel, and assisted in organizing the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry Regiment, which, shortly after its organization, reported for duty in San Francisco, and was one of the first regiments sent to the Philippines. He has held the office of inspector-general ever since, having been reappointed by Governor Geer, and annually inspects each organization of the National Guard in the state.

Colonel Jackson, by virtue of his descent from Colonel Benjamin Loxley, is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and, through his services in the Civil war, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States—has been commander of the Oregon Commandery of this order—and the Grand Army of the Republic (Lincoln-Garfield Post), in which he has held the offices of department inspector and of aide-de-camp on the staff of Generals Warner and Lawler, Commanders-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the New York Club, the Army and Navy Club of New York City, and the Commercial Club of Portland, being at present vice-president of the latter club.

Colonel Jackson has two children by his marriage with Miss Ida Beach of Oakland, Cal.; a son, Rhees Jackson, and a daughter, Marion Beach Jackson. Rhees Jackson served in the Second Oregon Volunteers in the Philippines as first-lieutenant and battalion adjutant, and was recommended by its commander, Gen. Owen Summers, on account of gallant and efficient service, for a commission in the regular army; he was appointed by the President second-lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry August 1, 1890, and is now a first-lieutenant in that regiment. Colonel Jackson's daughter is living with her father at his home on Willamette Heights in Portland. The present Mrs. Jackson was Miss Ella Greene, of Davisville, Cal.





*H. W. Scott*

HARVEY W. SCOTT, president of the Lewis and Clark Exposition Company, is of the type of men that have transformed the Pacific northwest from a wilderness. With his own hands he has cleared away the forest trees to make room for the simple home of the pioneers, with its mica windows and puncheon floors; he has split the rails for the fence built around the family homestead; in going to and returning from school he has followed the only paths through the woods—the trails beaten down by wild animals and Indians; he has shouldered rifle and gone forth in defense of the white man's right to occupy the country; he has seen the ox-team of the plainmen pass away and the steamboat and the railroad take its place as the means of transport; he has seen the activities of the people rise from a small and uncertain traffic with the Hawaiian Islands to a world-wide commerce. The remotest corner in Africa is better known to Americans today than Oregon was to them when Mr. Scott made it his home. In Mr. Scott the past and the present are indissolubly linked. In him the hardy spirits that followed the footsteps of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific ocean join hands with those who have taken up the wand of civilization and progress where the pioneer laid it down. The trails of half a century ago have become the railroad of today; the batteau of the trader has gone and in its place has come the ocean carrier; warships anchor where Indian dugouts lolled in the '50s; the old settler is passing and the new order is here. Mr. Scott is in every way the most eminent representative of the old and the new and it was fitting that he should be chosen to head the undertaking for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Lewis and Clark.

Mr. Scott was born in Tazewell county, Ill., near Peoria, February 1, 1838. His father, John Tucker Scott, was a farmer, and his son, Harvey W., was reared to the same calling. In the winter he attended district school, but his early educational facilities were limited. In those days, Illinois was in the wild west, and claimed a population of about one-tenth of what it numbers today and its facilities for education were crude indeed. In 1852 John T. Scott crossed the plains to Oregon, first settling in Yamhill county, where after one year's residence the family located in Mason county, Wash., on Puget sound. Here Harvey W. Scott did his share of the arduous work of clearing up a farm. When the great Indian wars, which had for their purpose the extermination of the white settlements, broke out, he enlisted as a private in the volunteer army organized by the settlers and served one year. In 1857 he walked from the farm to Forest Grove, Ore., a distance of over one hundred and fifty miles, and entered school, continuing at his

studies four months. A little later his father removed from Washington to Oregon, locating in Clackamas county, twenty miles south of Oregon City. To this farm the young man went at the close of his short term in school.

He who can buy land cleared and ready for the plow in these modern days cannot realize what homemaking was in Oregon fifty years ago. There were giant trees to fell, rails to be split, and cattle to be cared for. Pioneers in those days did not while away much of their time as some farmers are wont to do now. Every moment was precious. Mr. Scott remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, doing his full share of the work. In the summer of 1859 he branched out for himself and taught school. His father now removed to a farm three miles west of Forest Grove and the son again took up farm work, devoting part of his time to a saw mill which his father operated.

Mr. Scott was now resolved to obtain an education and applied himself to the studies which he had begun in 1857. No young man in this generation or any other generation in Oregon has persevered so hard for the essential equipment of life or achieved so signal a triumph as has Mr. Scott. In 1859-60-61-62-63 he worked on neighboring farms and saw mills, earning money to pay his way through school. He would shoulder an axe and work at clearing for a while and with the money thus earned would go to school. When this slender fund was exhausted by tuition fees he would find new work to enable him to resume his studies. This he kept up until 1863, when he received his diploma as the first graduate from Pacific University.

After leaving his school Mr. Scott went to the placer mines in Boise Basin, Idaho, where he spent a year. In 1864 he returned to Portland and for a year studied law in the office of E. D. Shattuck, who had been a member of the constitutional convention, and in the Rebellion period a leader in Oregon among the Union forces in politics. Mr. Scott was reading law and serving as librarian of the Portland Library when, in 1865, he was offered the position as editorial writer on the *Oregonian*. He accepted, continuing as an employe until 1877, when he purchased an interest in the paper which he still owns.

In the editorial management of the *Oregonian* Mr. Scott has always fought for the right, knowing that time would justify his course. In the Civil war period, when there was a strong Southern sentiment in Oregon, he was a steadfast friend of the Union, and gave his loyal support to all administration policies aimed to establish the nation upon a firm and enduring basis. He neither favored nor countenanced half way measures or compromises that left open the vital point to trouble a future generation. He has always been for meeting the main issue fairly and

squarely and settling it once and for all. Time and again he has taken a firm stand for the enforcement of law, the preservation of order, and the observance of the nation's treaties with other countries. Perhaps the greatest achievement of his life was the signal victory for sound money in the national campaign of 1896. Sound money with Mr. Scott meant the gold standard, without equivocation, not sixteen to one, nor thirty-two to one, nor international bimetalism, nor coinage of the seignorage, nor "do something for silver." He knew the evil that lurked in a base currency and fought it with all his power and resource. For two years before McKinley and Bryan had been nominated, nearly every daily newspaper west of the Mississippi river, Republican as well as Democratic, was trimming with the silverites, if not openly espousing sixteen to one. On the Pacific coast, the *Oregonian*, among the leading dailies, stood alone in its advocacy of gold. The *Oregonian* lost both business and subscribers for the stand it had taken on the money question, but Mr. Scott never turned back, never wavered in his purpose. The issue was not new to him, for he had made the same fight for the sound dollar years before, in the days of the Hayes administration. The result was in the nature of a personal victory for Mr. Scott, for Oregon was the only state west of the Rocky mountains that gave its full electoral vote to McKinley.

In journalism, Mr. Scott belongs to the school of the elder Bennett, Charles A. Dana, McMill and Watterson—editors who took the right stand on great questions regardless of the public clamor or the consequence to their own interests. The esteem in which he is held by the newspaper men of the United States is evidenced by the fact that he is a director of the Associated Press, the world's foremost collector of news. In 1900 he presided over the meeting for reorganization of the association in New York.

The Lewis and Clark Exposition received its impetus from a resolution adopted by the Oregon Historical Society in December, 1900, favoring a celebration and fair in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the exploration of the Oregon country by Captains Lewis and Clark. Mr. Scott was then president of the society. He gave the enterprise his cordial support after he had cautioned the people of Portland to weigh carefully the responsibility they were about to assume, and they had given heed to his advice in the preliminary steps. The Oregonian Publishing Company at once became one of the largest stockholders of the Exposition corporation. Mr. Scott was elected on the board of directors and was chosen first vice president. Upon the death of H. W. Corbett, in March, 1903, Mr. Scott assumed the duties of president and was elected to that office by the board of directors on July 24, 1903.

In 1856 Mr. Scott was married to Miss Elizabeth Nicklin, who died in 1875, leaving two children. In 1877 he was married to Miss Margaret McChesney, of Pennsylvania. Three children have been born of this union.

Politically Mr. Scott is a staunch Republican. He has fought all the battles of his party in Oregon for nearly forty years, and was actively identified with its fortunes in the few years following his arrival at the voting age and preceding his service with the *Oregonian*. Indeed, Mr. Scott is entitled to the full measure of credit for making Oregon a Republican state. For nearly twenty years following the admission of the state, the Democrats had a strong footing in Oregon. Their last great victories were in 1876 and 1878, when they won all the important offices, including both the United States senators. Since 1880 the Republicans have been successful, with the exception of the loss of the governor in 1886, 1890 and 1902, and the state treasurer in 1886. For several years past there has been a strong desire on the part of the rank and file of the Republican party to honor Mr. Scott with a seat in the United States senate as a suitable recognition of his distinguished services to his party and his state. Mr. Scott is disinclined to accept political office, preferring to continue at the post of editor of the *Oregonian* which he has filled for so many years. However, at the urgent solicitation of friends, he permitted his name to be presented to the legislative assembly of 1903 for United States senator. The legislature had been deadlocked all session on the senatorship and Mr. Scott was placed in nomination an hour before final adjournment as a compromise candidate who might be acceptable to the several factions into which the Republican majority of the legislature was divided. He received the votes of twenty-nine members, but C. W. Fulton, who had led throughout the session, was chosen.

The *Corvallis Times*, a Democratic newspaper, paid Mr. Scott the following tribute in its issue of March 9, 1903, following the adjournment of the legislature: "For forty years his great ability has been spent in the promotion of Republicanism, and in converting disciples to its faith. He has not only given the best years of his life to his party, but he has, in addition, laid at its feet a great newspaper with which its battles have been fought and its victories won. It is a fact so patent as to be beyond cavil, that to the work of Mr. Scott and his *Oregonian* is due the fact that within twenty-five years, Oregon has been transformed from a Democratic into a sure Republican state. The character that he has stamped on that newspaper has been such that it has exerted a commanding influence that has been effective in drawing recruits to the Republican party. It is unquestionably true that if, through all these years, Mr. Scott had been

ected to conduct his newspaper in the interest of Democracy, the Republicans in the state would be in the minority, and that in the places of many of those Republican members who repudiated him for senator, there would have been Democrats. It is wholly and practically probable that but for the implements of war that Mr. Scott has constantly kept in the hands of the Republicans of Oregon, the senator elected by the late joint assembly would have been, not a Republican, but a Democrat.

"Indeed, whatever of prestige the Republican party has in the state, whatever of pretermit its partisans enjoy, Mr. Scott and his paper gave them. Whatever loaves they have divided, his toil and talents supplied. It ever there was a condition in which a party organization from sheer gratitude was indebted to an individual, it is manifestly, signally and unquestionably true in the case of Mr. Scott. His brain, his capital, the influence of his paper, his life-work until he has reached that period in his career where reward is already long overdue—all these have been uncomplainingly and constantly laid at the feet of Republicanism in Oregon. A reasonable regard for the service he has rendered his party in the state should, when his name was presented as a candidate at Salem, have dictated his election by an enthusiastic and unanimous vote."

**WILLIAM SARGENT LADD.** In tracing the genealogy of the Ladd family it is found that their earliest recorded history is connected with the counties of Kent and Sussex in England. Before the days of Henry VI they owned and occupied as their manor house the estate of Bowyck in the parish of Eleham. Thomas Ladd, the then owner of Bowyck manor, died in 1515, and his grandson Vincent, a later owner of the estate, died in 1563. In 1601 the manor passed through marriage into the Nethersole family. In 1730 John Ladd, a direct descendant of Vincent Ladd, was created a baronet by George II, but the baronetcy became extinct a generation later. The first representatives of the family in America were Daniel and John Ladd. The former, however, was the first to land here, arriving in New England in 1623. The latter established his home in New Jersey in 1678, with a company of members of the Society of Friends. It is said that he was employed in laying out the city of Philadelphia; beyond doubt he was a surveyor of ability and employed in many important enterprises connected with his occupation. During 1688 he took up six thousand acres in Gloucester county, where at the time of his death he was an influential citizen and large land owner.

Representative of a family so intimately iden-

tified with early American history was Dr. Nathaniel Gould Ladd, who was born July 13, 1798, and, notwithstanding hardships, obstacles and reverses, rose from a humble position to prominence as a physician. His wife was Abigail Kelley Mead, who was born in New Hampshire August 7, 1806. In 1830 the family moved to Meredith, N. H., and three years later settled in a village now known as Tilton (then Sanborn-ton Bridge). During the previous residence of the family in Holland, Vt., a son was born October 10, 1820, to whom the name of William Sargent was given. Being one of ten children, whose parents had only limited means, he had few advantages in boyhood; indeed, it may be said that he had no opportunities for advancement except such as he made for himself. Always ambitious, with the love of study characteristic of the true scholar, diligent in his application to text books, and quick to acquire knowledge, he soon gained a valuable fund of knowledge. Though the schools of those days were crude in comparison with the educational institutions of the present day, his determination and energy surmounted obstacles. Whether in the schoolroom, on the farm or in his home, he was a constant student, and, indeed, throughout all of his life he continued to be fond of reading and study, as eager to grasp new thoughts when advanced in years as when a boy at home. Early experiences in breaking and tilling a New England farm, followed by acquiring the mastery of rebellious pupils in a rough district school, developed in him traits of self-reliance and firmness of purpose that had no little to do with his subsequent success.

Following his experience as a teacher Mr. Ladd engaged in railroading, securing employment in a freight house on the line of the Boston, Concord & Montreal Railroad, and later holding other positions in the same occupation. While thus engaged he met Daniel Webster, who remarked to him, in the course of their conversation, "There is always room at the top." The young man, feeling that the top might be reached with less difficulty in a newer country than his home state, began to plan for the future. The gold fever of 1849 did not fascinate him nor did he fall a victim to its alluring prospects, but he did begin to contemplate the opportunities offered by Oregon's vast farm lands. Deciding to seek a home in the far west he set sail on the Prometheus from New York, February 27, 1851, and crossed the isthmus, thence sailed north to San Francisco and from there to Portland. With him he brought a few articles of merchandise and these he began to sell, business being conducted on an extremely small scale. Hard work, however, will win when the environment is favorable, and so it proved with him. Four o'clock in the

morning found him ready for business, and throughout all the day he was busy, energetic, hopeful and sanguine.

A change came in his affairs during 1852, when the firm of Ladd & Tilton formed a partnership, continuing the same until the spring of 1855. Meantime, in 1854, Wesley Ladd came to Portland, bringing with him Caroline Ames Elliott, the fiancée of William S. Ladd. They were married in San Francisco, October 17, 1854, and their union proved one of mutual helpfulness and happiness. Indeed, in later years Mr. Ladd ascribed much of his success to the optimistic spirit, patient devotion and cheerful comradeship of his wife. They became the parents of seven children, five of whom attained mature years, namely: William M., who was born September 16, 1855, received a classical education in Amherst College, and is now a member of the banking house of Ladd & Tilton, of Portland; Charles Elliott, who was born August 5, 1857, and is also connected with the bank founded by his father; Helen Kendall, who was born on the 4th of July, 1859; Caroline Ames, born September 3, 1861, now the wife of Frederic Bailey Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and John Wesley, born January 3, 1870, now connected with Ladd & Tilton.

No step in the business experience of Mr. Ladd was more important than his identification with the founding of the banking business which is still conducted under the original title of Ladd & Tilton. Opened for business in April of 1859 with a very small capital, the institution enjoyed a steady growth from the first. Two years after its organization the capital was increased to \$150,000, and not long afterward was further increased to \$1,000,000. When the partnership was dissolved in 1880 the bills receivable amounted to almost \$2,500,000, but so conservative had been the management of the bank and so sagacious its officers that, in 1888, less than \$1,300 of this large sum was outstanding. While the building up of this important banking business occupied much of Mr. Ladd's time and thought for years, his activity was by no means limited thereto. Instead, we find him participating in many enterprises of public value or private utility. As a financier he stood foremost. Throughout the entire northwest his opinion was regarded as final in matters pertaining to local banking and financial interests. The utmost confidence was reposed in his judgment, not only by the great middle class, but also by those men who like himself were captains of industry and leaders in finance and commerce.

From an early period of his residence in Oregon he was interested in farm lands, a frequent purchaser of unimproved property and instrumental in the development of the agricultural resources of the state. Besides owning three

farms of his own, he was, with S. G. Reed, the owner of five others. Among his possessions was an estate of four hundred acres near Portland, which was a model farm in every respect. The raising of thoroughbred stock also engaged his attention, and he devoted considerable attention to Clydesdale and Cleveland bay horses, Short-horn cattle, Berkshire hogs and Cotswold and Leicester sheep. Another enterprise in which he was once interested and which has become an establishment of great magnitude was the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company, which he organized in April of 1874. During 1883 he became interested in milling, which was then a comparatively new industry in the northwest. Through his wise oversight the occupation was put on a firm basis. At the time of his death he owned three-fourths of the entire flouring-mill interests of this part of the country. In 1888 he organized the Portland Cordage Company, which is still one of the leading concerns of its kind in this city. In the organization of what is now the Oregon Iron & Steel Company at Oswego he was a prime mover and he also acted as a director of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. His interests in Portland realty were large and of a value constantly increasing. The first brick building in the city was erected by him, and in later years he was one of the principal factors in the improvement of vacant property. The movement which had its climax in the erection of a magnificent hotel, one of the finest in the west, had in him a staunch supporter. He was also interested in the Portland Water Company and in numerous other concerns organized to aid in the development and progress of the city.

In early life Mr. Ladd supported Democratic principles and during 1861-65 allied himself with the "War" Democrats. Subsequently he refused to ally himself with any political organization, although during his last years he uniformly voted for the presidential candidates of the Republican party. At one time, through the solicitation of friends, he consented to act as mayor of Portland, but other official honors he firmly declined, preferring to concentrate his attention upon matters of finance and commerce rather than enter the arena of public life. In his various enterprises he gave employment to many men, and it was always noticeable that by all he was not only respected but deeply loved. In him the workingman always had a staunch friend, and while he was easily the master of his employes, yet his consideration for them was so great that they always regarded him as a personal friend.

As indicative of the religious spirit which impelled Mr. Ladd in all his actions, it may be stated that from early life it was his custom to set aside one-tenth of his income for charitable and philanthropic purposes, and no destitute fam-







John H. Mitchell,

ily, if worthy, ever sought help from him in vain. Quick to detect and denounce deception and hypocrisy, he was equally alert in aiding the honest and unfortunate. It is probable that no movement for the city's benefit was ever inaugurated where his name did not appear among those of contributors. When the people began to agitate the founding of a library, his contribution was the first made and was sufficiently large to place the fund on a safe basis. In making the gift, the only stipulation made was that the library be kept out of politics. This, however, by no means represented the limit of his assistance to the library. For twenty-four years the banking house of Ladd & Tilton gave the Library Association, rent free, the second floor of their bank building, on the corner of First and Stark streets, which represented a gift of many thousand dollars. Indeed, the library remained in these quarters until the handsome new building was ready for occupancy.

The chair of practical theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of San Francisco was in 1886 the recipient of \$50,000 from Mr. Ladd, and he also gave several scholarships to Willamette University. Though reared in the Methodist faith, in 1873 he became a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which he afterward gave his support and allegiance, although remaining to the end a generous contributor to religious movements of the various creeds. With the co-operation of Messrs. Corbett and Failing, he donated to the city what is now known as the Riverview cemetery, several miles south of Portland on the Willamette river. At one time, during his travels, he saw at Bangor, Me., a homestead that he admired, and a counterpart of this was built by him in Portland, and in 1878 enlarged and improved. In this home his earth life ended January 6, 1893, when he was sixty-six years of age. The demise of a man so intimately associated with the city's development called forth tributes of affection and esteem from people of all classes; the bankers recognized in his death a loss to their fraternity; business men united in deploring the loss; the poor, so often, the recipients of his kindness, the pioneers, side by side with whom he had lived and labored so many years, and the organizations to which he had given generous assistance, recognized that with his passing away one of Portland's greatest men was gone. In the years that have since elapsed his influence has been apparent in matters connected with the city's growth. His commanding personality, as pioneer, banker and Christian philanthropist still yields an influence among the citizens of today, and in the annals of the city of Portland and the state of Oregon his name is forever enshrined.

SENATOR JOHN H. MITCHELL. For forty-three years the subject of this review has been one of the most prominent figures in the political history of the Pacific northwest. Becoming a citizen of the state soon after it was invested with the sovereign dignity of statehood, he at once became an active man in the political arena, and so rapid was the growth of his influence that within six years from the time of his arrival he had served a term in the state senate, establishing a record that was the admiration of all Oregon. So popular did he become that he was the choice of a large part of his party for the highest office the state had to give. This honor that his party friends thus early in his career wished to bestow upon him, was deferred but a few years when, September 28, 1872, he was elected to the United States senate, a position which, with two vacations, one of six, another of four years, he has held up to the present time. His career in this, the highest legislative body in the United States, is too well known to comment upon. Suffice to say he has been no disappointment to his party and among his brother senators he is highly respected and honored as a man of more than ordinary ability. The Pacific northwest owe to him a debt of gratitude that will never be paid, as through him this country has been ably represented and it is a fact that there is no man in the state so capable of carrying on the business and looking after the interests of Oregon as he. A hard worker, he is at all times working for Oregon. During the winter of 1902-03 this hard work showed its result, as for a time he was a sick man, and the people of Oregon showed the interest they had in him by the numerous inquiries that were made. For a couple of weeks it was the main subject of conversation, but owing to a rugged constitution he was able to ward off the disease and take up the work of the office before the close of the session. When the word was flashed over the wires that he was once more at his desk a sigh of relief went up from all Oregon.

The following biographical sketch of the career of Senator Mitchell we copy from the History of Portland edited by H. W. Scott:

"He was born in Washington county, Pa., on the 22d day of June, 1835. During his infancy his parents moved to Butler county, the same state, where he was reared on a farm and where he acquired the rudiments of an English education at the district school. At the age of seventeen he began teaching in a country school and after spending several winters in this way realized sufficient money to pay his tuition at Butler Academy, in Butler county, and subsequently at Witherspoon Institute. After completing the full course at both of these institutions he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon.

Samuel A. Purviance, formerly member of congress from that district, and later attorney-general of the state under Governor Curtin. After two years of study he was admitted to the bar in Butler county by Hon. Daniel Agnew, lately chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania, and then presiding judge of that district in the spring of 1857. He then began the practice of his profession at Butler, in partnership with Hon. John M. Thompson, since a member of the National House of Representatives from that district, and was thus engaged until he came to California in April, 1860. For a short time thereafter he practiced law at San Luis Obispo, and later for a brief time in San Francisco. The fame of Oregon as a young and growing commonwealth had in the meantime attracted his attention, and he determined to link his fortunes with the new state. With this end in view he arrived in Portland, July 4, 1860, where he has since resided.

With that same energy which has been so conspicuous in his career, he not only at once turned his attention to building up a legal practice, but took an active part in local politics. So quickly did he make his influence felt that in 1861 he was elected corporation counsel of Portland. The succeeding year he was nominated and elected by the Republican party to the Oregon state senate, in which body he served for four years. During the first two years of his term he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and the last two years he held the position of president of the senate. At the close of his senatorial term every mark of approval from his immediate constituents was accorded him, and in 1866 strenuous efforts were made by his political friends to secure him a seat in the United States senate. They only failed to elevate him to this exalted position through the lack of one vote in the caucus, his competitor for the nomination being Governor Gibbs, who received twenty-one votes and Mr. Mitchell twenty. In 1865 he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the state militia by Governor Gibbs, and two years later was chosen professor of medical jurisprudence in Willamette University at Salem, Ore., and served in that position for nearly four years. During all this time he was engaged in the active practice of his profession in Portland. In October, 1862, he formed a law partnership with Hon. J. N. Dolph, later his colleague in the United States senate, which continued until January, 1873, when he resigned all other engagements to enter upon his duties as United States senator. During this period he had acquired a reputation as a lawyer second to none in the state of Oregon and was constantly employed in important litigation. For several years he was the attorney of the Oregon & Cali-

ifornia Railroad Company and the North Pacific Steamship Transportation Company, while his practice extended to all the courts, federal, state and territorial, of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

In September, 1872, Mr. Mitchell was nominated, in caucus, by the Republican members of the state legislature for United States senator, receiving the votes of over two-thirds of all the Republicans in the legislature on the first ballot. On September 28, 1872, he was elected by the legislature in joint session as United States senator for the term of six years, commencing March 4, 1873. In this body he soon took a prominent position. He was assigned to duty on the following committees: Privileges and Election, Commerce, Claims, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, and Railroads. At the end of two years he was made chairman of the committee on Railroads, and served as such until the end of his term. When the electoral commission was organized, Senator Oliver P. Morton was chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Election, but having been chosen a member of the Electoral Commission, Senator Mitchell was made acting chairman of the committee on Privileges and Election, which committee, for the purpose of taking charge of the great controversy involved in the presidential contest in 1876, in the states of Oregon, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, was then increased from nine, the ordinary number, to fifteen senators. As acting chairman, Senator Mitchell presided over the committee during all the investigations which followed and which at the time attracted so much interest all over the country. He was also selected by the unanimous vote of the Republicans in the senate as the senator to appear before the Electoral Committee and argue the Oregon case. This duty he performed and in a long speech ably presented the legal questions involved and to the perfect satisfaction of his party friends defended the position taken by the Republicans of Oregon. During his first term he was on several occasions selected by the Republican majority as chairman of said committee to visit South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida for the purpose of investigating contested elections.

In April, 1873, Senator Mitchell and Senator Casserly, of California, were appointed a sub-committee of the committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, to visit the Pacific coast and investigate and report upon the best means of opening the Columbia river to free navigation. It was in this position that he had opportunity to do a great service for Oregon. Soon after his appointment on the committee, Senator Casserly resigned his seat in senate and Senator Mitchell was authorized to proceed

alone. He thereupon during the summer of 1873 made a most careful examination as to improvements necessary to increase the navigation facilities of the Columbia river, and at the next session of congress submitted an elaborate report to the committee on transportation news, Senator Windom of Minnesota being chairman, in which he recommended, among other things, large appropriations for the mouth of the Columbia river, and also an appropriation for a survey at the Cascade, with the view of ascertaining the cost and advisability of constructing a canal and locks. This report, as written by Senator Mitchell, was incorporated into the report of the committee without alteration, and submitted to the senate, and based on this report, congress at its next session made an appropriation for a survey for canal and locks at the Cascades, which paved the way for their subsequent construction.

"At the expiration of his senatorial term, March 4, 1879, the legislature of Oregon was Democratic, and Honorable James H. Slater, a Democrat, was elected as his successor, whereupon Mr. Mitchell resumed the practice of his profession in Portland. In the fall of 1882, he was urged by party friends to again submit his name as a candidate for United States senator, the legislature at that time being Republican. After much hesitation he consented to do so and in the legislative caucus received on the first ballot the vote of two-thirds of all the Republicans in the legislature, and thus became the nominee of the party for United States senator. A bolt, however, was organized, and he was not elected. The contest, however, was continued from day to day until the last day and the last hour of the forty days' session. During the most of this time he was within a few votes of an election. It required forty-six votes to elect and during the session he received the votes of forty-five different members. Finding an election impossible, although urged by his supporters to continue in the fight to the end, and if not elected himself, thus prevent the election of any one else, he withdrew from the contest during the last hour of the session and all of his supporters, except one, who had so earnestly stood by him during the forty days, gave their votes for Hon. J. N. Dolph, who was elected. Throughout this long contest, without parallel in the political history of the state, for the bitter personal character of the fight, Senator Mitchell apparently lost none of his personal popularity, and after the adjournment of the legislature and upon his return from Salem to Portland he was tendered a reception which in warmth and cordiality partook more of an ovation to a successful than to a defeated candidate.

"After his defeat Mr. Mitchell resumed the

practice of his profession, and although earnestly urged by party friends to again permit the use of his name as a candidate for United States senate, at the regular session of the legislature, in January, 1885, he peremptorily declined to do so. The legislature, however, after balloting through the whole session, adjourned without making an election. The governor of the state thereupon called a special session of the legislature to meet in November, 1885. Senator Mitchell at that time was in Portland, and although not personally desirous to be a candidate, and steadily refusing to permit the use of his name until within three or four days before the election, he was again, November 19, 1885, elected to the United States senate for a full term, receiving on the second ballot in joint convention the vote of three-fourths of all the Republicans, and one-half of all the Democrats of the legislature, having on this ballot a majority of twenty-one votes. He was at this time elected to succeed Hon. James H. Slater, and took his seat December 17, 1885, when he was assigned to duty on the following committees: Privileges and Election, Railroads, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Claims, Mines and Mining, Postoffices and Post-roads, and special committee to superintend the construction of a National library. After a year's service he was made chairman of the committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, and in March, 1889, was made chairman of the committee on Railroads."

On January 19, 1891, Mr. Mitchell was again re-elected as his own successor, for a full term of six years; in this election there was no contest, the Republicans being largely in the majority in the legislature, and every one of them voted for Mr. Mitchell as his own successor; this term expired March 4, 1897.

At the meeting of the legislature in January, 1897, it being the duty of that legislature to elect Mr. Mitchell's successor, on January 10, 1897, in a caucus of the Republican members of the legislature, there being forty-eight members present, two more than a majority of the whole legislature, the whole number constituting the two houses being ninety, on an open roll call he received every one of the forty-eight votes, and was declared the unanimous nominee of the Republican party for United States senator to succeed himself; twenty-eight members of the house refused to take the oath of office during the entire session, thus destroying a quorum, and preventing a vote for senator, and also preventing the passage of any appropriation or other acts during the entire session, which resulted in his defeat. Mr. Mitchell was again, February 23, 1901, elected to succeed Hon. George W.

McBride, and took his seat March 9, 1901; his present term of service will expire March 3, 1907.

Mr. Mitchell enjoys the distinction it is believed no other man in the United States ever attained in connection with service in the United States senate; he is the only man who has ever been elected from the same state to the senate after two vacations. He served from March 4, 1873, to March 4, 1879; was out from March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1885; served from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1897 (twelve years); was out from March 4, 1897 until March 4, 1901, and is now serving his fourth full term.

The people of Oregon have reason to feel a justifiable pride in his career. A man of remarkable energy and untiring industry, Senator Mitchell has throughout his career as a public man shown a keen discrimination and a wonderful ability for grasping the great and intricate questions that are every day to be met with by United States senators. It is not our intention to make comparisons, but we do say that Oregon has never had a man who has filled this exalted position in a more satisfactory or painstaking manner than has Senator Mitchell. No request of his constituents is received, whether from the rich or poor, but it is given his personal attention. As a speaker he is forcible, tactful and with his sound judgment and eminently practical views he is well equipped to defend the interests of his adopted state. His long term of service has made him one of the most popular men in the United States senate and among his colleagues he is recognized as a power. Here in Oregon, where for over forty-three years he has made his home, the senator is known by all and there is no man in the state who has a larger personal following than he. Generous to a fault, whole-souled and sympathetic, to know him is to admire him.

Personally Senator Mitchell is a man of striking appearance; he is an interesting conversationalist, has a direct, forceful way of talking, while his wonderful memory makes him a most congenial companion.

**GEORGE JENNINGS AINSWORTH.** A comparatively brief life was that of George Jennings Ainsworth, a native of Oregon, and the son of a substantial pioneer, but he left behind him the evidence of well-directed effort, both as a citizen and the maker of a home. He was born in Oregon City, April 13, 1852, the son of John C. and Jane (White) Ainsworth, who died when he was seven years of age. He received his education in the public schools of the state and the old Portland Academy, after which he entered

and took a four-years' course in the State University of California, from which he was graduated in 1873, the year following taking a post-graduate course. He was elected on the University Board of Regents for a term of eighteen years. His school days over and the preparation for his life work complete he returned to Portland and engaged upon the river boats, with the self-reliance which had even thus early distinguished him, declining all aid and starting at the foot of the ladder and familiarizing himself with every detail of the different departments. Promotion was not long in coming to him, nor an infrequent occurrence, for he steadily rose to positions of importance in his new relations.

During his experience on the river he was commander of the steamers Otter, Welcome, Dixie Thompson, Emma Hayward, Onconta and others. In January, 1877, he was made a director of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, and in 1878 was made assistant general superintendent, later assuming charge as general superintendent. He was vice-president of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company when its affairs were closed after the Villard coup, and when the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company succeeded it he was appointed superintendent of the river and sound divisions, and operated the portage roads at the Cascades and the Dalles, resigning in 1882 to assist his father, who had become interested in a number of enterprises at Oakland, Cal. After six years there Captain Ainsworth went to Redondo Beach, and under the direction of his father and R. R. Thompson, the owners, succeeded in transforming a barren waste of land into one of the finest commercial ports of southern California. The Redondo Beach Company, Redondo Railway Company, and Redondo Hotel Company were adjuncts in the development which brought into existence a magnificent hotel, narrow gauge railway, a wharf suitable for the largest ships afloat and many other improvements. Captain George remained in charge of this vast property six years, when his father's death occurred, which compelled his return to Oregon as administrator of his father's estate. Returning to Portland he at once assumed control of the business affairs with the details of which he was perfectly familiar, as he had been associated intimately with his father from early boyhood, in his more mature years becoming a co-worker and a companion of the elder man. His own death occurred but a little later, as he died October 20, 1895.

Mr. Ainsworth was a man of many admirable personal characteristics, being public-spirited and earnest for the welfare of whatever community he had made his by a residence. Though not a politician in the common acceptance of the term he was strongly identified with the Democratic party and spared no efforts to advance the prin-





*Jacob Lamm*



ciples which he endorsed. His ability being recognized by the local leaders in California he was induced to accept the nomination of United States senator, but was defeated in the election, while the canvass was in progress, himself being absent in the pursuit of his business in eastern states. In the accumulation of property he was uniformly successful, for his shrewd business judgment went hand in hand with an ambitious, enterprising spirit and wide profits were the result. He was a lover of sports, being fond of hunting and fishing, appreciated a good joke and could tell many. At his death he had large holdings in California as well as landed property in Portland and vicinity, and left his family, for whom he had always cared with an exceptional kindness and thought, well provided for in the matter of this world's goods. Personally he was a man of benevolent and kindly disposition, in religious faith a Presbyterian, in which church he officiated as elder. Fraternally he was a Mason, and was identified with the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Commandery, Consistory and Scottish Rite, and was always active in lodge work.

June 16, 1875, Mr. Ainsworth was united in marriage with Margaret Sutton, a native of San Francisco, and the descendant of a long-lived Boston family of English ancestry. The parents, John and Anna B. (Doland) Sutton, came to Portland in 1870, and in January, three years later, the father was lost at sea, aboard the *George S. Wright*, and the mother now makes her home, at the age of seventy-three years, with her daughter, Mrs. Ainsworth. The other children of her father's family were Julia, who married G. B. Wright, of British Columbia; Mave, who married Otis Sprague, of Tacoma; James, who is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and located in Portland; John, a native of Portland, who is now located in California and engaged in scientific research; Albert, an architect, of San Francisco; Herbert, born in Portland, in the employ of a lumber company, of San Francisco; Jennie K., who was married in Tacoma to A. D. Wheeler, a mining expert, of British Columbia; and Ada V., a resident of Boston, and the widow of A. E. Bull. The four last named of the children were graduates of the Portland high school. Two children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ainsworth: Lawrence Sutton, born in Portland, April, 1877, and now purser on the steamer *Regulator*, makes his home with his mother; and Mabel, born in Portland, became the wife of Edwin Mays, and they have two children, George Ainsworth and Eunice. This family is also included in that of Mrs. Ainsworth, who in May, 1899, removed from her home, "Pagoda Villa," at Berkeley, Cal., and became a resident of Portland.

CAPT. JACOB KAMM, about whom centers the development of river and other transportation facilities in Oregon, and who for many years has been a most important factor in the upbuilding of numerous gigantic enterprises in Portland, is one of the most striking types of mankind residing in the region known as the Pacific northwest. Perhaps no other man living to-day in Portland has been more intimately associated with all that has tended to give this city the great commercial prestige it now boasts, and surely no man has entered into the spirit of industrial and commercial development more heartily and unselfishly than he. A brief résumé of the principal events in the life of this pioneer builder, illustrating the various steps in his upward career, will prove a stimulus to the young men of the present generation who start out in life no more fully equipped than he to attain success.

Jacob Kamm was born in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, December 12, 1823. His father resigned his commission in the Swiss army to make a home for himself and his family among the broader opportunities offered in America, bringing with him his son Jacob, then eight years of age. Four years after their arrival his father died of yellow fever in New Orleans, leaving his twelve-year-old son to solve for himself the problems of life in a strange land. Some foreshadowing of the ambitious dream of the elder Kamm must have come to him at the period when his capabilities and the possibilities of success in this country of wonderful resources first began to dawn upon the son, and has, perchance, followed unrelentingly into the strenuous activity which has characterized all his maturer years.

Soon after the father took up his residence in New Orleans, the younger Kamm secured a position in the office of the New Orleans *Picayune*, in which office he remained until the death of the foreman, who was a personal friend. After the death of this friend, a new foreman was secured and Mr. Kamm was forced to look elsewhere for a position. For a time he remained in the city, working at whatever came his way, until November, 1837, when he went to St. Louis. Here he secured a position as cabin boy on the *Ark*, a small steamer plying the Illinois river. While en route from the southern city he made the acquaintance of a smooth-talking stranger, who robbed him of all his money with the exception of ten cents, the whole amount of his capital on arrival in St. Louis. In his new position as cabin boy he felt his limitations, and having a mechanical turn of mind he improved all his spare time mastering the details of marine engineering. Expert workmanship brought him into contact with concerns who offered him pay-

ing positions, and he soon managed to save enough money to purchase an interest in the Belle of Hatchie, a steamboat which he ran until his health gave way under the unbroken strain to which he was subjected. After disposing of his interest in this boat he put in a number of years as engineer on packet boats plying between St. Louis, Keokuk and New Orleans. At that time the requirements demanded of engineers before they were licensed to ply their vocations were very high. Mr. Kamm received his diploma from the Engineers' Association of the state of Missouri. Owing to impaired health, Mr. Kamm sought relaxation and change, and with a party of friends he crossed the plains in 1849, locating in the mines around Sacramento, Cal. Soon after his arrival he secured a position as engineer on a steamboat running on the Sacramento and Feather rivers in California. A well-remembered incident connected with these pioneer days of California was the meeting of Mr. Kamm and Lot Whitcomb in Sacramento in 1850. As the result of this meeting Mr. Kamm decided to come to Milwaukee, then a flourishing hamlet above Portland, in order to install the machinery ordered for the steamer Lot Whitcomb. This proved a herculean task, owing to the lack of proper implements with which to work, the sole equipment being a bellows and anvil. Mr. Kamm's assistant, a blacksmith by the name of Blakesley, happened, fortunately, to be ingenious and painstaking, and the combined application of the two men resulted in the manufacture of crude tools which filled the demand. Considerable trouble grew out of the construction of the boilers, which arrived from New York in twenty-two separate sections, and as there were no boiler makers in the west at the time Mr. Kamm was compelled to figure out a way to overcome this difficulty. That he was equal to the emergency was demonstrated to the satisfaction of all concerned when the Lot Whitcomb proudly steamed out of the harbor, a substantial and thoroughly reliable craft, the first of the kind ever equipped in this port. On this historic occasion the man behind the engines was Mr. Kamm, and he continued to operate her machinery until she was sold and taken to California.

With Messrs. Abernethy, Clark and Ainsworth associated with him in the ownership, Mr. Kamm constructed the first stern-wheel steamer built in Oregon, the Jennie Clark. This also proved an undertaking of considerable proportions, for the machinery had to be brought in a sailing vessel around the Horn, entailing a great expense and risk, but Mr. Kamm had great faith in the enterprise and when his first partner, a Mr. Hall, stepped out he got the above gentlemen to take a quarter interest each, while

he put up the money for the balance. The Carrie Ladd, another pioneer water craft of Oregon, was the nucleus of what afterward became known as the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. This vessel was constructed under the direction of Mr. Kamm, and was owned by him in partnership with others. He was a large stockholder in the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, which was organized in 1860, with Mr. Kamm as chief engineer, which position he filled until 1865. He afterward sold his interest, which was the second largest, to a syndicate, which in turn transferred its stock to that gigantic enterprise known as the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. Another company which in its days of independent prosperity operated extensively on the Willamette, and which eventually was merged into the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, was the Willamette Transportation Company, of which Mr. Kamm was one of the organizers and principal stockholders. At one time he also owned that well-known ocean coasting steamer, the George S. Wright, which, after passing into the hands of Ben Holliday, was wrecked in Alaskan waters. Although at one time Mr. Kamm thought of going out of the steamboat business entirely, his plans were changed through no fault of his own, but chiefly through having loaned money to a friend, with steamboat property as security.

With his years as invaluable experience in this direction, it is not surprising that Mr. Kamm has been identified with the organization of most of the large steamboat transportation companies of the northwest, or that to some extent he has been interested in railroads. In 1872, through a business transaction, Mr. Kamm came into possession of the Carrie, a small steamer, which proved to be the nucleus of the Vancouver Transportation Company. In February, 1874, the company was incorporated with Mr. Kamm as president, a position which he has held up to the present time. His next venture was his connection with the Ilwaco Railway and Navigation Company, but his interests in this concern were disposed of some years ago. Associated with others, Mr. Kamm built the Norma, which is the only boat that has passed through the famous Box Canyon on the Snake river without being wrecked.

While practically his whole life has been devoted to navigation Mr. Kamm has, nevertheless, found the time to take up other business matters, and was at one time vice-president of the United States National Bank of Portland, and he is also a prominent stockholder in several other banks in the city. His interests have extended to Astoria, where he has been an important factor in the upbuilding of the present enterprising community. He is president of the

First National Bank of that city, and one of the heaviest taxpayers of Astoria. He also has valuable property in San Francisco; and in Portland owns, among other property, the large business block bearing his name.

The beautiful home occupied by Mr. Kamm and his wife in Portland, consisting of fourteen acres almost in the heart of the city, was, at the time of its purchase in the early '60s, outside the city limits. At the present time it is hedged in by the stress of commercialism and handsome residences, and is one of the most conspicuous landmarks which bind the past to the present. This home, with its countless memories of early days, is presided over by one of the most charming women of Portland, to whose co-operation and unceasing sympathy this honored pioneer attributes a large share of his success in life. Mrs. Kamm, whose marriage to the subject of this brief memoir occurred September 13, 1859, was formerly Caroline A. Gray, daughter of the late William H. and Mary A. (Dix) Gray. Mr. and Mrs. Kamm are the parents of one son, Charles T. Kamm, who, like his father, has won a captaincy.

Mr. Kamm became identified with the Masonic fraternity in St. Louis, July 27, 1847, and was one of the early members of Multnomah Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of Oregon City. At the present time he is the third oldest Mason in the state of Oregon; is a member of Clackamas Chapter R. A. M.; Portland Commandery No. 1, K. T.; Oregon Consistory No. 1, Scottish Rite; and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. He is a member and president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, and for many years has been a generous contributor toward its maintenance.

Success has come to Mr. Kamm, the result of his own efforts, and that too in the face of one of the greatest of handicaps—ill health, as from young manhood to the present time he has been a sufferer and there have been many times when it was only by superhuman efforts that he kept himself from giving up the struggle. Jacob Kamm is a typical representative of the stalwart founders of the civilization of the Pacific slope, and in his integrity, his broad-mindedness and his resourcefulness, has met the demands of our splendid western citizenship. Personally he is a man possessed of numerous striking and delightful characteristics. Those who know him best, the representatives of the younger generation as well as those who, like him, have spent many years in useful operations in Oregon, cheerfully accord him a rank among the most enlightened, useful, public-spirited, kind-hearted and generous citizens of the state; and in him they find a man whose support of all worthy movements calculated to enhance the

commercial, industrial and social standing of the metropolis of Oregon comes from entirely unselfish motives. That he has come to be recognized as one of the foremost citizens of the northwest is a tribute to his personal worth, his indefatigable industry and perseverance in the face of obstacles that would have seemed insurmountable by many others, and his determination, inherited from his study father, to accomplish what he could toward success by honesty and industry alone. These characteristics have made his life what it has been—reflecting great credit upon himself, and a source of the greatest inspiration to those young men of the present generation whose only hope of reward may be found in doing what lies before them in the line of duty with a firm determination to adhere to a policy of integrity, watchfulness and perseverance.

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MRS. CAROLINE AUGUSTA KAMM. The history of Oregon were indeed incomplete without due mention of the family to which Mrs. Caroline Augusta Kamm, wife of one of Oregon's noblest and most resourceful pioneers, belongs, or of the place which she herself has occupied these many years in the hearts of her many friends. Mrs. Kamm was born at Lapwai, Oregon territory, now Idaho, October 16, 1840, and is the oldest daughter born to William H. and Mary A. (Dix) Gray, pioneers respectively of 1836 and 1838.

The Gray family is one of the very earliest to settle in Oregon, and their impress upon the institutions which served as a nucleus for later large achievements was marked in the extreme. William Henry Gray was born in Fairfield, N. Y., September 8, 1810, and in 1836 was selected by the American Board of Missions as secular agent in Oregon. On the trip across the plains he joined Whitman and Spaulding and their wives at Liberty Landing, Mo., and the subsequent trials of this courageous little band have been already often recorded. They succeeded in reaching Walla Walla, Wash., September 2, 1836, and, having partially accomplished his mission in the west, Mr. Gray undertook again the perilous trip over the plains, that he might marry Mary A. Dix, who was born in Champlain county, N. Y., January 2, 1810. The marriage ceremony took place February 25, 1838, Mrs. Gray being the daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who had decided to devote her life to missionary work. In 1838 this courageous couple set forth upon their life mission in the west, taking with them three other missionaries and their wives, and locating at Fort Lapwai, Idaho. The zeal of the missionaries is understood when it is known that two weeks after their arrival

Mrs. Gray had started a school for Indians under a pine tree in the wilderness, and had a membership of from fifty to one hundred. Nor were her efforts confined to teaching the children, for during leisure hours she instructed the mothers in keeping their homes clean, in the art of making bread, and also taught them to cut and make the clothes for their families. The following March her pine tree school was exchanged for more satisfactory quarters in a little log building without any floor and with puncheon seats, and this advance in accommodations was the signal for renewed effort to give the Indians in Idaho the benefits of an uplifting civilization. In 1838 both Dr. Gray and his wife received certificates from Rev. Dr. Greene of New York as missionaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions, both of which now hang in the historical rooms together with their passports.

In July, 1842, Mr. Gray resigned from the Board of Foreign Missions, and during the summer of the same year made a trip to the Willamette Valley where he became trustee and contractor, and built the old Oregon Institute, since known as the Willamette University. In 1843 he was the leading spirit in the formation of the provincial government, and in 1845 he was elected a member of the legislature from Clackamas county. From 1842 until 1844 he lived with him family in Salem, and from then until 1846 made his home in Oregon City. He then removed to the Clatsop Plains, where, aided by his wife and three others, he organized the first Presbyterian Church in Oregon. During the latter years of their lives Mr. and Mrs. Gray lived principally in Astoria, and her death occurred in Clatsop county in 1881, while that of her husband occurred at the home of Mr. Kamm in Portland November 14, 1889.

Mr. Gray was a man of diversified gifts, and besides being a practicing physician for many years, was a writer of no mean merit. Of his History of Oregon, written in 1870, Rev. Geary, D. D., when asked for his opinion, said emphatically: "True, every word of it, but you told too much." To Dr. Gray is due the distinction of performing the first operation of trephining of the skull on the Pacific coast, and the Indian boy who was thus benefited by his skill spread his good fortune up and down through the forests. In the order of their birth the children born to this noble pioneer couple are as follows: Capt. J. H. D. Gray, who died in Astoria October 26, 1902, and was ex-state senator and ex-county judge of Clatsop county; Caroline A., Mrs. Kamm; Mary S., the deceased wife of Mr. Tarbell of Tacoma, Wash.; Sarah F., now Mrs. Abernethy of Coos county, Ore.; Capt. William Polk; Capt. A. W., of Portland; and Capt. James T., also of Portland.

Mrs. Kamm is a very popular and well informed woman, and is full of generous impulses and unbounded sympathy. Her name is at the head of many charities, although unostentatiously she gives much towards the alleviation of human suffering. In her travels through the country with her husband she has accumulated a horde of interesting information, and is particularly enlightening about the early times in which her parents took so prominent a part.

CHARLES E. LADD. Of Charles E. Ladd it may be said that he has succeeded in spite of wealth. The incentive which is supposed to animate the average actions of men being wanting, he has yet developed a business capacity beyond the average, and which has placed him in the front ranks of captains of industry on the coast. It is usual to praise those who succeed in spite of poverty; they have an enormous advantage, in that if ambitious they must work. The man of inherited wealth possesses already all that the average successful man craves as a result of labor. Mr. Ladd has ignored every incentive save that of desiring to maintain a family prestige splendidly established by his father, W. S. Ladd, one of the best remembered of the early pioneers whose unceasing toil won him a handsome competency.

A native son of Portland, Charles E. Ladd was born in 1857 and was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and at Amherst College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1881, with the degree of A. B. Returning to Portland, he became president of the Portland Planing Mills, and upon the death of his father became identified as manager with the banking firm of Ladd & Tilton. Besides the numerous corporations with which he is connected, Mr. Ladd is a director in the Portland Library Association; a member of the board and on the executive committee of the Lewis & Clark Exposition; a member of the University, Commercial, Arlington and Multnomah Clubs; and a member and director of the Chamber of Commerce. In Somerville, Mass., Mr. Ladd was united in marriage with Sarah L. Hall, a native of Somerville. The family are members of the Calvary Presbyterian Church.

William S. Ladd, whose worth-while career is extensively written of in another part of this work, died in Portland, January 6, 1893, leaving a widow and the following children: William M., head of the banking house of Ladd & Tilton; Charles E.; Mrs. H. J. Corbett of Portland; Mrs. F. B. Pratt of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and J. Wesley, also associated with the banking house of Ladd & Tilton. The latter institution, founded by the elder Ladd and Mr. Tilton, and





*W. C. Brownell*

now owned entirely by the Portland family of Ladd, is one of the most solid financial institutions this side of the Rocky mountains, and one of the most substantial in the country.

**HON. GEORGE C. BROWNELL.** Among the distinguished lawyers and lawmakers of Oregon George C. Brownell is numbered, and for the third term he is serving in the state senate, leaving the impress of his individuality upon the legislation which has been enacted during the period of his connection with the general assembly. A native of the Empire state, he was born in Willsboro, N. Y., August 10, 1858, the second in the family of seven children born unto Ambrose and Annie (Smith) Brownell. Of English ancestry, the Brownell family was founded in New England at an early period in the development of this country. The father of our subject was a native of New York, born in Essex county, whence he removed to Columbia county, where his last days were passed. He was a mechanic, but at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to aid in the preservation of the Union as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Eighteenth New York Infantry, which was assigned to duty with the Army of the Potomac. He took part in a number of engagements and on one occasion was severely wounded. His wife was a native of Addison county, Vt.

After acquiring his literary education in the public schools and an academy, George C. Brownell took up the study of law under the direction of Charles L. Beale, member of congress living in Hudson, N. Y., and in Albany, in 1882, he was admitted to the bar. He entered upon his professional career in Frankfort, Kans., where he engaged in practice with marked success, winning prestige at that bar, and in public affairs he was also prominent, serving as mayor of Frankfort in 1884-85. On the 6th of January, 1886, he removed to Ness City, Kans., and the same year was appointed attorney for the Denver, Memphis & Atlantic Railroad, extending from Chetopa, Kans., to Pueblo, Colo. A large private practice was also accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability in the line of his chosen profession, and for two years he served as county attorney of Ness county, Kans.

Since June, 1891, he has been a resident of Oregon City and a practitioner at its bar, and today a distinctively representative clientage is accorded him in recognition of his capability. He has broad and comprehensive understanding of the principles of jurisprudence, possesses a keenly analytical mind, prepares his cases with great care and precision and therefore seldom fails to gain the verdict desired. But Mr. Brownell has

not confined his attention solely to the practice of law, having been a factor in the lawmaking body of the state. In 1892 he was made the nominee of the Republican party for state senator, but declined to accept the nomination because he had been a resident of the state for less than a year. He was, however, in the county convention, made chairman of the delegation to the state convention and was chairman of the Republican central committee of Clackamas county and had charge of the convention that year. In 1894 he was nominated for the position of state senator by acclamation and defeated Hon. W. A. Starkweather, who had been a member of the first constitutional convention of Oregon and was an ex-representative and a former register of the land office, Mr. Brownell being elected by a plurality of three hundred and twenty-seven. In 1898, after the most bitter contest that had occurred in the county in years, he was renominated by acclamation, covering every one of the thirty-six precincts of the county, and in the June election he defeated Hon. W. S. Wren by two hundred and thirty-eight votes. In the special session of 1898, he was chosen by the Republican caucus to present the caucus man, the Hon. Joseph Simon, to the joint assembly as the candidate for United States senator. In 1900 Mr. Brownell received the unanimous endorsement of the Republicans of Clackamas county for member of congress. In 1902 he was a third time nominated for state senator by acclamation and after a hard contest before the people defeated the Hon. George W. Grace, by a plurality of six hundred and ninety-five. During the session of 1901 Mr. Brownell took an active part in the election of a United States senator, and it was he who on the fortieth ballot, when hope of electing a senator was about gone, presented the name of John H. Mitchell, who was later elected. Again during the session of 1903-04, when Mr. Brownell was serving as president of the senate, he was successful in having his candidate for United States senator, Hon. C. W. Fulton, elected, and in the speech made by Senator Fulton directly after the deciding ballot had been cast, he gave Senator Brownell the full credit for what he had accomplished.

Mr. Brownell has been a very active and valuable member of the upper house of the state legislature and his labors have been a potent factor in framing legislation enacted during his terms of service. He was the author of and introduced into the senate the initiative and referendum resolution to amend the state constitution; was the author of the law which provided that supervisors should be elected instead of appointed; and at each session he introduced a bill to authorize the calling of a constitutional

convention to revise the organic law of the state and finally secured the passage of the bill through the senate in 1901, but it was defeated in the house by two votes. He was also the author of the bill to elect precinct assessors, instead of county assessors, and this also passed the senate, but was defeated in the house by a vote of two. He introduced the bill, and secured its passage through the senate, exempting to every laboring man that was the head of a family thirty days' wages from attachment and execution for debt, and this passed the house and became a law. In the senate Mr. Brownell offered resolutions for the appointment of a committee to investigate the handling of school funds of Oregon and was made the chairman of the committee, whose report gave a shortage of \$31,000 in the school funds, and thus prevented other fraudulent use of money appropriated for educational work in the state. On May 20, 1903, Mr. Brownell delivered the address of welcome at the state capital as chairman of the committee on behalf of the senate and house of representatives of Oregon.

In Rockland, Mass., Mr. Brownell was married to Miss Alma C. Lane, a native of the Bay state. They have two adopted sons, Howard and Ambrose, the former a law student. Mrs. Brownell is a member of the Presbyterian Church and Mr. Brownell belongs to various fraternal organizations, holding membership relations with the Knights of the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Improved Order of Red Men.

While not engrossed with his labors as a legislator, Mr. Brownell finds that his time is fully occupied with a large and growing law practice of a distinctively representative character. He is especially strong as a trial lawyer, being a forceful, eloquent speaker, whose deductions follow in logical sequence and whose analysis of a cause and the application of the points of law which apply thereto is correct and comprehensive.

HON. CHARLES W. FULTON. The junior United States senator from Oregon is Hon. Charles W. Fulton, a statesman of eminent ability, one of the foremost attorneys of Clatsop county, and a man of exceptional talent and high character. A resident of Astoria, he is prominent in legal, political, fraternal and social circles, and is deservedly popular and esteemed as a citizen. A son of Jacob Fulton, he was born August 24, 1853, in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, the same county in which his paternal grandfather, Loami Fulton, was born.

A native of Allen county, Ohio, Jacob Fulton was reared on a farm, and when young, learned

the trade of a carpenter and builder. He subsequently removed with his family to Harrison county, Iowa, locating on a farm in Magnolia. During the Civil war, he served as second lieutenant of Company A, Twenty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, being in the Department of the Tennessee until forced to resign on account of ill health, in 1864. Removing to Pawnee City, Neb., in 1870, he was successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death. He married Eliza McAllister, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was left an orphan in early childhood. She survived her husband, and still resides in Pawnee City, Neb. Of the eight children that blessed their union, one daughter and five sons grew to years of maturity. Four of the sons became residents of Astoria, namely: Charles W., the special subject of this brief biographical review; George C., an attorney, in partnership with his brother Charles; Dr. J. A., a well-known physician; and Dr. A. L., a prominent physician, who died at his home in Astoria in 1900.

Obtaining his elementary education in the district schools of Magnolia, Iowa, whither his parents removed when he was a child of two years, Charles W. Fulton afterwards completed the full course in the Pawnee City Academy. Ambitious to enter the legal profession, he accomplished his desire by virtue of hard work, studying law under Judge A. H. Babcock, now of Beatrice, Neb., in the meantime teaching school winters in order to assist in defraying his expenses. Being admitted to the bar in April, 1875, Mr. Fulton immediately came to Oregon, and the following three months taught school in Waterloo, Linn county. Going in July of that year to Astoria, he found that the entire population of Clatsop county was but seventeen hundred souls, and that Judge Bowby, Judge Elliott, Gen. O. F. Bell, J. Taylor and W. L. McEwan were the only attorneys in the city of Astoria, and of these Judge Bowby and Mr. Taylor are the sole survivors. Opening a law office, Mr. Fulton at once began the practice of his profession, which he has continued until the present time. He has met with most excellent success, having so much business to attend to that in 1884 he admitted his brother, George C. Fulton, to an equal partnership, and both are kept busily employed in looking after the interests of their large clientele.

One of the leading Republicans of the state, Mr. Fulton has ever been influential and active in local and national affairs, and since 1884 has done much campaign work at every state election. As state elector in 1888, he was selected to carry the vote for President Harrison to Washington in February, 1880, having previously served as chairman of the Oregon delegation to the convention which nominated him to the presidency,



and in 1892 he was a delegate to the national convention held in Minneapolis, Minn. For two terms he served as city attorney for Astoria. In 1878 he was elected state senator, and served two years. Again elected to the state senate in 1890, he served from 1891 until 1893, in the meantime helping to re-elect Senator Mitchell as United States senator, and serving in 1893 as president of the senate. In 1898 Mr. Fulton was elected state senator, and served in the special session of that year, and in the sessions from 1899 until 1901, in the latter year being again president of the senate. In 1902 he was re-elected state senator, and in the biennial session of 1903 was elected United States senator, and took the oath of office March 5, 1903, at a special session of the United States senate.

Mr. Fulton married, in Astoria, Miss Ada Hobson, who was born at Clatsop Plains, a daughter of John Hobson, who came to Clatsop county with the first wagon train of emigrants to cross the plains, arriving in 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton have one child, Frederick C. Fulton. Fraternally Mr. Fulton is a member and past exalted ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

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**IRA F. POWERS, SR.** The long and prominent association of Mr. Powers with the commercial affairs of Portland, together with his high character as a man, his kindness as a friend and his liberal, philanthropic spirit, gave him a place of influence and honor among his fellow-townsmen and caused the news of his death, which occurred September 8, 1902, to be everywhere received with regret. The family of which Mr. Powers was a member was established at Littleton, Mass., very early in the history of America, and the lineage is traced back in England as far as the twelfth century. In 1683 the letter "s" was added to the original name of Power, thus giving it its present form. Many generations continued to reside in New England, but finally Levi Powers migrated from Vermont to Ballston, N. Y., where he married Mary Frost. Among their children was Ira F. Powers, Sr., who was born at Au Sable, Clinton county, N. Y., in 1831. From the age of twelve he was self-supporting. However, though he had little opportunity to acquire an education in schools, he gained a broad fund of knowledge in the great school of experience, and few men of his day had a more thorough business education than he, though it was wholly self-acquired. When news came of the discovery of gold in California, he came to the coast via Cape Horn, and

though his faith in mining was not great, he followed the general trend of emigrants, and experimented as a miner, the result being sufficiently satisfactory to induce him to remain in the occupation for about thirteen years. Meanwhile he prospected in various parts of California and Idaho.

The spring of 1865 found Mr. Powers in Portland, where, in partnership with A. Burdard, he engaged in the second-hand furniture business, continuing the same profitably until all was lost in the fire of 1875. Meantime, in 1872, he had embarked in the manufacture of furniture under the firm title of Donly, Beard & Powers, their plant being located at Willsburg. During 1875 he started a factory on Water street near the foot of Montgomery, but later removed the plant to South Portland, where he had a tract of three acres. In 1893 the business was incorporated under the title of the Ira F. Powers Manufacturing Company, with himself as president, and this position he held until his death. In the meantime he had other interests of an important nature, chief among these being his connection with the banking business, his membership in the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association, his work as a builder of the Morrison street bridge and also as a stockholder in the Madison street bridge. Fraternally he was a charter member of Pilot Peak Lodge, I. O. O. F., but allowed his membership in this body to lapse in later years. He was also connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In Masonry he was first a member of Gold Run Lodge, F. & A. M., in California, and later of Harmony Lodge No. 12, of Portland, in which he officiated as treasurer for twelve years. After coming to Portland he also became associated with Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. In politics he was a pronounced Republican.

In disposition he was large-hearted and generous, and was one of Portland's most philanthropic citizens, a friend to the needy and especially kind to homeless boys. It is said that at times he had as many as five such boys in his own home, doing all he could to train them for positions of usefulness and honor in the business world. Largely through his efforts the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society was organized in Portland, and in many other ways he was enabled to help those who were homeless and friendless.

The first marriage of Mr. Powers occurred in 1860 and united him with Minnie Wilson, who died four years later, leaving a son, Frederick, now living in Maine. In 1870 he was again married, his wife being Mary Sullivan, who was born in New York City and came with her par-

ents, D. and Jessie Sullivan, to the west in an early day, later accompanying her mother from California to Oregon. She died in 1875, leaving an only son, Ira F., Jr. The last named was born in Portland, in 1872, and at seventeen years of age entered his father's store, where for three years he studied business methods and the details of that special enterprise. For a year he engaged in the furniture business at Lagrande, Ore., after which he traveled as salesman for Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co., his route comprising Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington. While as a commercial traveler he was successful, yet it was his father's wish and his own desire to enter into business for himself, and, accordingly, in August, 1902, he resigned from the road and became secretary of the Ira F. Powers' Manufacturing Company. Upon the death of his father he succeeded to the presidency of the concern. His furniture establishment is situated at No. 190 First street, where both a wholesale and retail business is conducted, and where four floors, 50x100 feet, furnish ample space for storage and exhibit purposes. The sales are not limited to Portland, but extend throughout the entire northwest. To supply the constant demand for extension and center tables, the manufacture of which is the firm's specialty, modern machinery has been introduced, until now the plant, operated ten hours a day, has a capacity of about fifteen hundred tables per month.

In many of his business and fraternal connections Mr. Powers has followed the example of his father. He is identified with the Manufacturers' Association, the Portland Board of Trade, Harmony Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., and is likewise a member of the Commercial Club and the Multnomah Athletic Club. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the Republican party. It is his ambition to maintain the high standard of business honor and intelligence established by his father and to increase the volume of business transacted by the concern of which he is the head. In succeeding to the business, he has before him the example of his father to stimulate him to an increased ambition, knowing that he cannot better honor his predecessor in business than by keeping all of his transactions above criticism and sustaining the high reputation already gained by the company.

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HON. JOSEPH S. HUTCHINSON. On the arrival of Joseph Hutchinson from Yorkshire, England, he took his family to Iowa and settled near Dubuque, but soon removed to Shullsburg, Lafayette county, Wis., and there

supplemented the tilling of a farm by work as a lead ore smelter. His life was protracted to the advanced age of eighty-seven. His wife had died of cholera during their residence in Iowa when forty-six years old. At the time of crossing the ocean their son, Christopher, was a small boy, and hence his early recollections were principally of frontier scenes in Iowa and Wisconsin. Following in the footsteps of his father, he took up work in lead ore smelting, and continued in the same, in various towns, until about 1881. While living in Grant County, Wis., he served two terms in the state legislature. From Wisconsin he went to Oregon, and in 1897 began prospecting in Dawson, Alaska, later going to Nome, where he staked a rich claim, but through a fraudulent entry in the land office he was defrauded of what was justly his. Thereupon he returned to Portland.

While living in Wisconsin Christopher Hutchinson married Susan Oatey, who was born near Land's End, Cornwall, England, and came to America with her father, Samuel Oatey, settling in Shullsburg. After a time as a salaried employe in lead mines, he was promoted to the position of mine superintendent in Cuba, later returning to Wisconsin. In the family of Christopher Hutchinson there were four sons and two daughters, all of whom are in Oregon, Joseph S. being the third son and fourth child. He was born in Shullsburg, Wis., July 7, 1868, and attended the grammar and high school of his native town. After completing his schooling he learned the barber's trade. In 1891 he came to Portland, where he took up work at his trade. On the organization of the Barbers' Union, in October, 1899, he was chosen its first president. It was through his instrumentality that the union was organized and placed upon a solid basis; it has proved a wise step, and many have profited by the sick benefits offered. Death benefits also are given.

In Portland, December 1, 1895, Mr. Hutchinson married Lelah Hendershott, who was born in Marion county, Ore., and by whom he has two children, Howard and Corrine. Fraternaly he is connected with the Maccabees and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also counselor of the Order of Pendo. Politically he is a staunch Republican, loyal to his party and a worker for its success. In 1902 he was nominated on the Republican ticket as a member of the legislature representing Multnomah county and was duly elected, since which time he has served in that capacity to the satisfaction of all concerned. March 6, 1903, he was appointed license inspector in the office of the city auditor, which, under the new charter, comes within the civil service regulations.





*Newton Clark.*

HON. NEWTON CLARK. A varied, eventful and interesting career preceded the coming of Hon. Newton Clark to Portland in 1889, his chief incentive in thus selecting this city for his home being the better to fulfill his important responsibility as grand recorder of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the state of Oregon, a position which he has maintained with special distinction, and for a longer time, than any other man in the state.

A native of McHenry county, Ill. Mr. Clark was born May 27, 1837, and is a son of Thomas L. and Delilah (Saddoris) Clark, and grandson of Richard Clark. The latter was born in Ohio, and served in the war of 1812 under General Harrison. At a later date he settled in Indiana, still later taking up his residence in McHenry county, Ill., whence he removed to the farm near Baraboo, Wis., and there the remainder of his life was spent. Thomas Clark was born in Indiana, and in time followed the family fortunes to Illinois and Wisconsin. In 1863 he removed with his own family to Golden City, Colo., where he farmed at the foot of Table mountain until coming to Oregon in 1877. The journey hence was via the overland trail, and was accomplished with horse teams and wagons, the travelers halting at a farm on Hood river, in Wasco county, where Mr. Clark died, at the age of eighty-one years. His wife, who was born in Ohio, was a daughter of Henry Saddoris, an early resident of McHenry county, Ill. Mrs. Clark, who lives with her son Newton, her only child, still retains her bright faculties, and takes a great interest in the career of her son.

After completing his training in the public schools of Baraboo, Wis., Newton Clark graduated from Bronson Institute at Point Bluff, and thereafter taught school for a couple of years. This peaceful occupation was interrupted by the demand for his services in the Civil war, and he was mustered into Company K, Fourteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, at Fond du Lac, in September, 1861. This well-known regiment participated in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, Holly Springs, Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg (at which place Mr. Clark veteranized), the Red River expedition under General Banks, Sabine Cross Roads, Yellow Bayou, the siege and battle of Mobile, and the battle at Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort. Having charge of the headquarter's train of Maj.-Gen. J. B. McPherson, who commanded the Seventeenth Army Corps at the siege of Vicksburg, he had the pleasure of furnishing the United States flag which was floated from the cupola of the courthouse in the capitulated citadel on the morning of its surrender upon that memorable Fourth of July. After the capture of Mobile Mr. Clark was placed on guard duty at Montgomery, Ala.,

and was thus employed until his mustering out at Mobile, in the fall of 1865. At Corinth he was promoted and commissioned second lieutenant of his company, and was afterward promoted to the position of quartermaster and first lieutenant of the regiment, serving thus until the close of hostilities.

Following his military services Mr. Clark engaged in farming on the paternal farm near Baraboo, Wis., and in 1869 removed to Dakota as a government surveyor, where for seven years he was engaged in running township and section lines over the greater part of the territory, now called North and South Dakota. He had his own corps of assistants, and while surveying also managed to engage in farming with considerable profit. He was identified with many of the pioneer undertakings in the great Dakotas, and among other things to his credit built the first frame house in Minnehaha county, now in North Dakota, and which was located two and a half miles from Sioux Falls, but now adjoins the city limits. Mr. Clark served for one term in the territorial legislature which met at Yankton in 1875, and he was chairman of the county commissioners of Minnehaha county for three years. Clark county, S. D., was named in honor of Mr. Clark.

In 1877 Mr. Clark joined his father at Fort Laramie and with him came overland to Oregon, the journey taking from the middle of June until the 1st of September, from the Fort to Hood River, Oregon. Here Mr. Clark bought one hundred and sixty acres of school land, combining farming with surveying, and eventually was employed by the government to survey section and township lines in Oregon and Washington. This occupation proved a hazardous one, and during the seven years spent mostly in the Cascade mountains, he was often obliged to carry his food on horseback, and when the exceeding roughness of the roads made this impossible he had to carry it on his back. This life gave him an intimate knowledge of the Cascade mountains and he was a member of the first party of white men to visit the interesting Lost Lake lying northwest of Mt. Hood. The great glacier, lying on the eastern slope of Mt. Hood, known as the Newton Clark Glacier, bears his name.

In April, 1880, Mr. Clark was appointed to his present high office of grand recorder of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the state of Oregon, and soon afterward took up his permanent residence in Portland. He still owns the Hood River farm, which, however, is rented to other parties.

In Baraboo, Wis., Mr. Clark married Mary Ann Hill, a native of Edinburg, Scotland, and who was reared in Wisconsin, a daughter of William Hill, who served in a Wisconsin regi-

ment during the Civil war. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, of whom Lewis is a civil engineer in Portland; Grace, Mrs. Dwinmell, resides in Baraboo, Wis.; and Jeanette is assistant recorder to her father. Mr. Clark became identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen in 1881, in which year he became a member of Riverside Lodge No. 68 at Hood River, and still retains said membership. He served as master workman, and was an active member of the Grand Lodge previous to his present appointment. He served as representative to Supreme Lodge at Sioux Falls with the degree of honor. In Masonic circles he is also well known, and is still a member of the Minnehaha Lodge No. 5, of Sioux Falls. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic he is identified with Canby Post No. 67, of Hood River, of which he is past commander, and ex-aide on the department staff. A staunch Republican, he has never interested himself in political undertakings further than to cast his vote. Mr. Clark is a member of the Commercial Club, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ADOLPH A. DEKUM. With the inspiration and encouragement afforded by the successful career of his father, the late Frank Dekum, and with an enthusiastic faith in the future of Portland, his native city, Adolph A. Dekum has conducted expanding and important business interests. In Portland, where he was born February 28, 1865, he received the advantages of study in the grammar and high schools, and then gained his initial experience in the hardware business through a clerkship with the Honeyman Hardware Company. During 1888 he embarked in business with his brother, Otto C., under the firm name of Dekum Bros., the two conducting a wholesale and retail hardware trade at No. 245 Washington street. In 1895 he bought his brother's interest and has since conducted the business alone, his present location being Nos. 131-33 First street, where he has a double store, fitted with all the heavy ware, tins, shelf goods and hardware needed by the retail trade.

In addition to the management of his extensive business, Mr. Dekum acts as trustee of his father's estate, having entire charge of the same. Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade have the benefit of his membership and keen business and progressive spirit. His marriage, in Warren, Ohio, united him with Linda E. Andrews, who was born in that state and graduated from the school of her native town of Warren. Her father, Francis Andrews, was a large stock and wool buyer of that place. In politics Mr. Dekum votes with the Repub-

licans. He is a member of the Native Sons of Oregon and of Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club. Actively identified with the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, he has promoted its welfare through his intelligent and faithful service as a member of its board of trustees.

JUDGE ARTHUR L. FRAZER, one of the eminent jurists of Portland, was born in Polk county, Ore., November 22, 1860, a son of John A. and Sarah (Nicklin) Frazer, natives respectively of Kentucky and West Virginia. John A. Frazer was an educator during the greater part of his life, having qualified therefor at Hanover College in Indiana. He engaged in teaching in Kentucky, and in 1854 crossed the plains with ox teams, settling in Polk county, where he improved a place, and combined the occupations of small farming and teaching almost up to the time of his death in Salem, in July, 1866. Although born in a Democratic community, his father was a strong anti-slavery man, and the son profited by his enlightened example. As a Republican he was well known in Polk county, and represented it in the state legislature in 1864. On the maternal side Judge Frazer comes of colonial ancestry, the Nicklin family being closely allied with that of General Washington. John H. Nicklin, the father of Mrs. Frazer, was an early settler of Iowa, and an immigrant to Oregon in 1852. He settled on Salt Creek, Polk county, where he built the pioneer sawmill of the county, conducting the same with considerable success. Afterward he built a mill in Salem, where is now located the old Kinney mill, and his death occurred while carrying on this latter industry. Mrs. Frazer, who died in March, 1866, four months before her husband, was a relative of Mrs. Lamberton, of Hillsboro, and was the mother of four children, two of whom are living. Of these, Hough N. is clerk of Gilliam county.

Left an orphan at the age of five years, the youth of Judge Frazer was characterized by a hard struggle for existence, especially after leaving the home of his uncle in Salem, at the age of eleven. For some time he lived among strangers, worked hard on farms, and was brought face to face with the serious and responsible phase of life. As happens sometimes in most unexpected manner, this lonely youth became known to a Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Buffum, very early settlers in the state, having come here in 1845. These people of resource and large heart proved benefactors indeed, and through their instrumentality the possibilities of life were opened up to a receptive and keen intelligence, and what is better a grateful one. Through the influence of Mr. Buffum the lad was sent to the

state university at Eugene, where he displayed studious traits, and from which he graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1882. Thus started on the highway of worth-while things, the way was opened for the study of law, for which he had long entertained a preference, and at the same time he acted in the capacity of principal of the Amity school. In 1883 Mr. Frazer entered the law office of ex-United States Senator James K. Kelly, at Portland, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1884. For a few years following he practiced law in the office of Mr. Kelly, and after the removal of the latter to Washington, conducted an independent practice.

In 1898 Mr. Frazer was elected circuit judge of the fourth judicial district of Oregon, and assumed control of the office in July of the same year, succeeding Judge Shattuck, of department 1. Judge Frazer is noted for his equitable rulings, his large grasp of general law, and his invariable fairness in all matters that come under his jurisdiction. He is a member of the State Bar Association, the Oregon Historical Society, and the Native Sons, Abernethy Cabin No. 1. In Portland he became identified with the Willamette Lodge A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Artisans, and the Knights of the Maccabees.

In Portland Judge Frazer married Dora Francis, a native of Clackamas county, and daughter of Stephen D. Francis, who was born in the state of Massachusetts. Mr. Francis removed from Massachusetts to Vermont, from there to Illinois, and to Clackamas county, via the plains, in 1854, locating eventually in Mt. Tabor. Mrs. Frazer, who was educated in Portland, is the mother of four children, the order of their birth being as follows: Kenneth Francis, born in 1890; Genevieve, born in 1892; Dorothy, born in 1895; and John Hough, born in 1900.

**HON. RUFUS MALLORY.** Ever since the early days of American settlement the Mallory family has been identified with the history of our country, the original immigrant, Peter Mallory, having crossed the ocean in 1643 and settled in New Haven, Conn. From him descended David Mallory, a native of Connecticut and a lifelong resident of that state, from which he went forth to do service in the colonial army at the time of the Revolution. In recognition of his services therein the government donated to him a land warrant in Missouri, which was afterward located by his grandson. His son, Samuel, was born in Oxford, Conn., August 9, 1782, and in early life settled at Coventry, N. Y., later going to Allegany county, that state, and finally to Steuben county. With the exception of a short

period devoted to seafaring he made agriculture his occupation. In religion he was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His death occurred August 19, 1854, at Greenwood.

The wife of Samuel Mallory was Lucretia Davis, who was born in Oxford, Conn., and died in Greenwood, N. Y. Her father, Col. John Davis, a native of that state, of Welsh extraction, served with such valor in the Revolutionary struggle that he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In times of peace, as in times of war, he was a leader among men, and he left the impress of his personality upon his locality in such imperishable memory that the anniversary of his birth is still celebrated at High Rock Grove, where he lived. Nine children comprised the family of Samuel and Lucretia Mallory, of whom the following survive: Augustus, of Heppner, Ore., now more than eighty-three years of age; Mrs. Maria Slocum, of Heppner, who is eighty-two years of age; Mrs. Hallock, who is seventy-nine, and Mrs. Abigail Wallace, seventy-five, both of Heppner; Homer H., of New York; and Rufus of Portland. The last named was born at Coventry, Chenango county, N. Y., June 10, 1831, and as a boy attended district schools in Allegany and Steuben counties, afterward studying in Alfred University. From the age of sixteen he alternated teaching with attending school, and in this way paid for what schooling he received, in the meantime taking up the study of law.

Going to Iowa in 1855, Mr. Mallory became a pioneer teacher at New London, Henry county, where he remained for three years. Meantime a study of the resources of the west had decided him as to his future course, and in 1858 he started via Panama for Oregon, making the trip by ship to San Francisco and thence overland via Red Bluff and Shasta, riding muleback over the mountains. On his arrival at Roseburg he found a teacher was needed, so stopped there, accepted the school, and remained for fifteen months as teacher. During 1860 he was admitted to the bar and the same year he was elected district attorney of Jackson, Josephine and Douglas counties. The people of Douglas county in 1862 elected him to represent them in the legislature, and in the fall of that year he removed to Salem. Later he served for two years as district attorney for the third district, including Linn, Polk, Marion and Yamhill counties. Shortly after his retirement from that office in 1866 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans and received a fair majority over J. D. Fay. While a member of congress he was present at the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, which stands out in his memory as one of the most eventful incidents of his life. In the body

of which he was a member were some of the greatest statesmen our country has ever had.

For a short time after his retirement from congress Mr. Mallory was engaged in professional practice. In 1872 he was elected to represent Marion county in the state legislature, and during his term of service had the honor of being chosen speaker of the house. President Grant in 1874 tendered him the appointment of United States District Attorney, to which position he was reappointed under the Hayes administration, his service continuing until 1882. On the expiration of his term the government chose him to act as special agent in relation to some matters at Singapore, Asia, and he accordingly visited that city, afterward continuing around the world, his trip being completed in seventy-eight days. On his return to Oregon in November, 1883, he, with C. B. Bellinger, entered the law firm of Dolph & Simon under the firm name of Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon. The connection continued until Judge Bellinger was appointed by President Cleveland as United States District Judge for Oregon, when Judge Strahn was admitted, the firm becoming Dolph, Mallory, Simon & Strahn. On the death of Judge Strahn the title became Dolph, Mallory & Simon, and on the election of Mr. Simon to the United States senate another change was made to Dolph, Mallory, Simon & Gearin.

The record of Mr. Mallory in professional circles brings his name into mention in connection with many of the most noted cases in Portland. One of his specialties has been to act as attorney for defendants in damage suits. For some time he was attorney for various railroads, but on the segregation of the roads he withdrew. On the organization of the State Bar Association he became a charter member and later was honored by election as its president. In the organization of the Columbia River & Northern Railroad Company he was an active factor, and has since aided in pushing the work of construction from the Columbia River northeast to Goldendale. He is a director of the City & Suburban Railroad Company and the United States National Bank, and acts as attorney for both corporations. While living in Roseburg he married Lucy Rose, who was born in Michigan and by whom he has a son, Elmer E., attorney-at-law, of Portland. Mrs. Mallory is a daughter of Aaron Rose, a native of New York and pioneer of Michigan, who came overland to Oregon in 1851 and founded the town of Roseburg, where he settled upon a tract of six hundred and forty acres. Until his death in 1901 he was closely connected with the building up of the town.

During the existence of the Whig party Mr. Mallory was one of its adherents. In 1852 he

voted for Winfield Scott. On the organization of the Republican party he identified himself with the same and has since been loyal to its principles and candidates. In 1868 he was sent as a delegate to the national convention held in Chicago, at which time General Grant was nominated for president. Again, twenty years later, he was appointed a delegate to the national convention held in Chicago, on which occasion he gave his support to Benjamin Harrison, candidate for the presidency for the first time. On two occasions the Republicans of the state, in convention assembled, have honored him by electing him president of the meeting.

LAWRENCE A. McNARY. In tracing the genealogy of the McNary family, it is found that Hugh McNary, a Virginian by birth and a member of a Colonial family of the Old Dominion, identified himself with the pioneers of Kentucky, where the subsequent years of his life were passed in the task of clearing a home from the wilderness. During the Revolution he and a brother served with the patriot forces, and the gun that he carried was kept by the family and afterwards brought to Oregon.

Alexander, son of Hugh McNary, was born in Kentucky, whence he moved to Morgan county, Ill. In 1845, accompanied by his wife, two daughters and three sons, he crossed the plains by ox team, after having spent the winter of 1844 and 1845 in Missouri. The trip was a memorable one, and rendered especially dangerous by the participation of a portion of the immigrants of that year in the Meek-Cut-Off expedition, when a man named Meek attempted to find a shorter road for intending settlers in the Oregon territory, but became lost in the mountains. The family of Mr. McNary, with many others, were subjected for many days to suffering from absence of water, proximity to hostile bands of Indians and the ever present anxiety of winter overtaking them before civilization could be reached; but they finally made their way to the old trail and on to Oregon, arriving at The Dalles after a journey of six months. Thence they proceeded by raft to Portland, where they camped in December, 1845. The city at that time had only one store and about one dozen houses.

From Portland Alexander McNary proceeded to Polk county, where he located a donation land claim, and ultimately acquired an improved estate of six hundred and forty acres, remaining on that homestead until his death, about the year 1860, at the age of sixty-two years. In his family there were the following named sons and daughters: Sarah E., who married A. C. R. Shaw, and died in Fresno county, Cal., in 1901,







Joseph Hellogg

at the age of seventy-four years; Hugh M., who was born in Morgan county, Ill., and was a youth of eighteen when the family came west, and who died at Salem, Ore., in 1891; Alexander W., a farmer, who died in Polk county in 1898; Catherine, who married John C. Allen, and died in Polk county about 1860; and Davis, who died in Polk county about the year 1862.

When twenty-one years of age, Hugh McNary took a claim in Polk county, and thereafter followed farming until 1859, when he removed to Wasco county and settled on Eight Mile Creek, eight miles from The Dalles. His attention was given largely to freighting from The Dalles to the mines of eastern Oregon and Idaho, and later devoting himself to the cattle business. He afterwards removed to Klickitat county, Wash., where he continued in the cattle business until the year 1876, when he removed to Salem, still continuing to be a large land owner, having about one thousand acres in Linn and Polk counties. At the time of his death, which occurred at Salem in 1891, he had reached the age of sixty-four years.

His wife, Catherine Frizzell, who was born in Green county, Mo., and now resides in Portland, was one of the six children of Rees and Lilly Frizzell, who brought their family to Oregon in 1852. The father died in the eastern part of the state before the completion of the journey, and the mother died in the year 1887, at her homestead in Polk county.

Hugh and Catherine McNary had seven children, namely: Mrs. Sarah A. Smith, of Vale, Ore.; Anna L. and Lillian M., who reside at Salem; Angelo P., a stock raiser in Wheeler county; Lawrence A., an attorney of Portland; Hugh P., engaged in the hardware business at Salem; and Wilson D., a physician in the State Insane Asylum.

The education of Lawrence A. McNary, who was born in Wasco county, in the year 1866, was obtained in the public schools of Salem, and later at the Willamette University, where he took a three years' course. In 1888 he took up the study of law with Richard and E. B. Williams, of Portland. In June, 1890, he was admitted to the bar and at once began the practice of his profession with ex-Governor W. W. Thayer, who at that time had just retired from the bench of the supreme court of the state, which continued until a short time before the death of Judge Thayer. In 1902 the Republicans of Portland nominated him for the office of city attorney. He was elected and entered upon his duties in July of that year for a term of three years. While the duties of that office naturally require close attention, and while in addition to these responsibilities he retains the oversight of his general practice, he still keeps in touch with all movements looking toward the welfare of the city.

He is a member of the Oregon State Bar, the Multnomah Club, the Commercial Club and Portland Lodge of Knights of Pythias. His capable, though brief, record as an office bearer has added prestige to the name of one of Oregon's oldest and most honored families.

CAPT. JOSEPH KELLOGG. Especial interest attaches to the records of those pioneers, who, during the earlier half of the nineteenth century, braved the dangers of the unknown west, the perils from wild animals and even more savage Indians, devoting their lives to the redemption of the Pacific coast region and counting no sacrifice too great that was made for the benefit of their home locality. Such an one was Capt. Joseph Kellogg of Portland, one of the founders of the People's Transportation Company of the Willamette, and a man widely known and universally honored.

The genealogy of the Kellogg family shows that they came from England to Massachusetts during the colonial period and numerous of their representatives were prominent in the old Bay state. The captain's grandfather, Joseph Kellogg, Sr., was born in Vermont and became owner of a large tract of land at St. Albans. During the Revolutionary war he served under General Putnam, and some years afterward removed to Longdale, Canada, where he was appointed a magistrate and, it is said, married the first couple in the town. Next in line of descent was his son, Orrin, who was born at St. Albans, Vt., in 1790, and who married Margaret Miller in Canada in 1811, taking her back with him to Vermont. The following year they visited Canada and, owing to the outbreak of the war, were compelled to remain there until hostilities ceased. Thus it happened that their son, Joseph, who was born June 24, 1812, first opened his eyes to the light upon foreign soil, but, by act of congress, all children born under such circumstances were regarded as native-born sons of our republic. After the war was ended the family crossed into the States and settled near the present site of Lockport, N. Y., but soon moved to a farm on the Maumee river in Ohio. There the son grew to manhood and, in 1844, married Estella Bushnell, who was born in Litchfield, N. Y., February 22, 1818, and was taken by her parents to Ohio at the age of two years.

The family started for Oregon in 1847, and here the parents remained until death, the father dying at eighty-five and the mother when seventy. Of their twelve children nine attained mature years and seven settled in Oregon, namely: Joseph; George, who built and ran a boat on the Columbia river and was also a graduate physician and active practitioner;

Elisha and Jason, chief engineers on boats owned by Joseph; Edward, a farmer in southern Oregon; Phoebe and Charlotte, who died in Oregon. While still a boy Joseph Kellogg learned the millwright's trade and at seventeen years of age built a frame bridge across the Ottawa river which at the time was pronounced the best bridge on the river. In Ohio his uncle had let a sub-contract to a millwright who built the mill, but the work was unsatisfactory, and the uncle asked his nephew to rebuild, which was done promptly and well. Inspired by this success, he took contracts to build mills in different parts of Ohio, but the country was low and swampy, causing him to suffer with fever and ague. Believing the west afforded better climatic and financial openings, he determined to seek a home there. November 24, 1847, he and his family started on the long journey. The following winter they spent at St. Joe, where they outfitted with an ox-train. As soon as the grass was long enough to provide feed for the oxen, they resumed their journey. When but a short distance out they met Joe Meek, who was hastening east with the news of the Whitman massacre and the Cayuse war. Undaunted, although saddened by this news, the party proceeded on their way.

Among the members of the company was P. B. Cornwall, who afterward became a wealthy citizen of California. Some time before this a few Masons in Oregon had sent to Missouri for a charter, which was granted by the grand lodge of that state October 19, 1846, authorizing the formation of Phoenix Lodge No. 123. It was entrusted to Mr. Cornwall to be delivered to his Masonic brethren in Oregon, but, while crossing the plains, he learned of the discovery of gold in California and decided to go there. Having found that the Kelloggs, father and son, were good Masons, he placed the charter in their care, to be delivered to Joseph Hull in Oregon. Joseph Kellogg accepted the responsibility and placed the charter in a small rawhide trunk, which he himself had made in Canada in 1834, and which was cylindrical, with a flat bottom, two feet long and one foot deep. This trunk he locked and put in the bottom of his wagon, and in due time the charter was delivered to Mr. Hull. Besides, he had the honor of assisting to establish Multnomah Lodge No. 1, the first Masonic lodge in Oregon, and of this he was the first secretary and treasurer.

Shortly after his arrival in Oregon a donation claim was secured by Orrin Kellogg between Milwaukee and Oregon City, and this in time he converted into one of the most profitable estates in the whole region. Though somewhat advanced in years, his energy and determination enabled him to cope with all the hardships of frontier life. One of the first tanneries there

was put up by him and he was also a pioneer in raising fruit. The subject of navigation on the lower Willamette and Columbia early engaged his attention, and he was the first of the family of river captains bearing the name of Kellogg. His interest in progressive movements was shown when he accompanied the expedition of his son, Dr. George Kellogg, in the opening of Yaquina bay to commerce. A man of superior ability and broad mind, he was qualified for the difficult task of opening a new region to settlement and adding a great commonwealth to our nation's galaxy of states.

While the father was thus engaged, his son, Joseph, was no less active and progressive. Locating a claim at Milwaukee, he laid out the town and built a sawmill, having with him as partners in the venture Lot Whitcomb and William Torrence. In the fall of 1848 he began building a schooner which was completed that winter and sent to San Francisco with a load of produce for the mines. On its arrival the vessel and cargo were sold, and a larger schooner purchased, which was used in carrying lumber from Portland to Sacramento. In a short time sufficient money had been made to enable the owners to secure the barque Lausanne and a pair of engines and boilers, also a complete outfit for a steamer. In the spring of 1850 they began to build the Lot Whitcomb, the first steamboat of any size built in Oregon. The launching of this steamer on Christmas day of the same year was the occasion of general rejoicing, but the day had a sad ending in the explosion of a cannon and the death of a ship captain.

The business of the firm increased with gratifying rapidity. A flour mill was erected in Milwaukee and later Captain Kellogg built the Merchant mill in Portland. Two vessels made regular trips to Sacramento, laden with lumber, the selling of which brought large profits to the firm. When the original partnership was dissolved, the firm of Bradbury, Eddy & Kellogg was established, and the standard flour mills were erected, which for years were the most extensive in the state. In 1863 he built the steamer Senator, which was later sold to the People's Transportation Company, an organization formed in 1861 by a number of influential men whose object was to navigate both the Willamette and Columbia rivers. However, by reason of an agreement made with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, they confined their work to the Willamette river. About 1867 the company built the basin above the falls to facilitate the portage. This work, which was superintended by Captain Kellogg, stands today a monument of his engineering skill. With the steamer Onward he began the navigation of the Tualatin, and built a canal between that river and Sucker lake, thereby mak-

ing it possible to bring freight to Oswego and thence to Willamette. About the same time he laid out the village of Oswego.

Shortly after the People's Transportation Company disposed of its interests in 1870, the Willamette Transportation Company was organized, with Captain Kellogg as vice-president and a director, and as superintendent of the building of the steamers, Governor Grover and Beaver. However, these interests were soon sold, and he formed a new company with his brother Jason and his two sons, placing his boats on the Columbia, on the line to Washougal and the Cowlitz. The two steamers, Joseph Kellogg and Toledo, were erected under his supervision, and his two sons were placed in command of them. They are still on the Cowlitz route and navigate that river into the heart of Washington. This corporation, known as the Joseph Kellogg Transportation Company, is one of the most popular in Oregon, and has proved a source of profit to its enterprising officers. In order to sail as far up the Cowlitz as possible, the company built the Chester, the lightest draught steamboat in the country, drawing only seven inches, and being used principally between Castle Rock and Toledo. Another boat owned by the company is the Northwest.

Possessing the characteristics of a public-spirited citizen, Captain Kellogg has done much to promote the welfare of the state and advance its interests. About 1857 he was actively connected with the telegraph line to be constructed between San Francisco and Portland and the first in the state of Oregon. At his mill were sawed the cedar posts for the section between Portland and Oregon City. Another public-spirited enterprise which he fostered by a generous contribution was the building of the old macadam road between Portland and the White House, the first road of its kind in the northwest and still the best drive out of Portland. In early days it was his hope that Milwaukee might prove the metropolis of the state, but he has since discerned that the growth of Portland is advantageous for the entire state, as thereby the commercial interests of the lower river are massed at one point, rather than divided between some point higher up on the same river and another place on the Columbia river. Old river men declare that Captain Kellogg is the most efficient pilot who ever guided boats on the lower Willamette, and he performed successfully the feat of taking vessels past Ross Island to her dock, which it seems impossible to do now. He was one of the first to receive a license and is now the oldest river pilot. Though now advanced in years he is still a first-class navigator, with a clear eye, a steady hand and a vigorous muscle, and were the necessity to arise he

could hold his own with the river men of the present generation.

In politics Captain Kellogg is a staunch Republican. One of the recollections of his Ohio experiences is connected with a rally in 1840, attended by thirty thousand people and addressed by General Harrison. It was the captain's privilege to meet the hero of Tippecanoe and he entertains a pleasant memory of the kindly pressure of his hand and cordial expression of interest. As might be expected of so influential a pioneer, he holds membership in the Oregon Historical and Pioneer Association, among whose membership none is more highly regarded than he. In Masonry he ranks high. June 27, 1872, he became a member of Portland Lodge No. 55, and in 1858 identified himself with Clackamas Chapter, R. A. M., but is now connected with Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason of the thirty-second degree. September 11, 1891, on the occasion of the forty-third anniversary of the organization of the first lodge in Oregon, he was made an honorary member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific coast, in recognition of his services in bringing the charter safely through in the perilous journey over the plains. At Denver, Colo., August 11, 1890, he was elected a member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the United States and vice-president for Oregon. The lofty principles of Masonry have been inculcated into his life. It has been his aim to exemplify the teachings of the order, carrying out its precepts of kindness and brotherly love, which, indeed, may be said to be his religion.

Three sons were born to the union of Captain and Mrs. Kellogg, of whom the youngest, Harvey, died in infancy. The oldest, Orrin, is also represented in this volume, as is the second son, Charles H., whose death August 7, 1889, was recognized as a heavy loss to the river interests and the steamboat business.

CAPT. ORRIN KELLOGG, JR. The name of Kellogg has been indelibly impressed upon the navigation history of the northwest, any record of which would be incomplete without considerable mention of Capt. Joseph Kellogg, and his capable sons, Capt. Orrin and Capt. Charles H. Kellogg. The former of these sons, who is also the older, was born in Wood county, Ohio, October 16, 1845, and was two years of age when the family started for the far west. His earliest recollections, therefore, are associated with the Pacific coast regions, particularly with the village of Milwaukee, where he attended the common schools. Habits of industry and perseverance were early impressed upon him, and at an early age, when most boys are care-free, he

began to assist in the cultivation of the farm and the management of the sawmill. Upon removing to Portland he attended the Central school and still further enlarged his education by a course in the Portland Business College, of which he was among the first graduates.

Leaving school, he took up the occupation of steamboating on the Tualatin river, first as engineer and later as captain of the steamer Onward. Since then he has given his attention mainly to navigation interests, although for a time he owned and conducted a dry goods store in Hillsboro. Returning to Portland in 1874 he resumed steamboating, and has since operated on the Willamette and Columbia rivers. In 1878 he was placed in command of the steamer Toledo, owned by the Joseph Kellogg Transportation Company, of which corporation he is president. In the running of his steamer he has sought to accommodate ranchers all along the line of the boat, giving each a landing, taking their produce on his boat, selling it at market, and bringing back the money, or purchasing for the ranchers any farm machinery, household goods, etc., that they might need. His accommodating spirit has made him very popular, and he has a host of warm friends among the people of the Cowlitz country. In addition to accommodating farmers he has done much other important work. Through his influence government aid was secured for the Cowlitz river improvement, and the resources of the company were drawn upon to further the same. As a result of his broad and progressive policy his company gained control of the trade of the Cowlitz country, opened up a valuable region for settlement, developed thriving villages from pasture lands and gave the ranchers a market for their produce at reasonable freight rates, thus preventing railroad monopoly. Due credit must be given him for these satisfactory results.

While living at Hillsboro, Ore., Captain Kellogg married Margaret Ellen Westfall June 5, 1870. They have three children, Stella May, Ruby Ethel and Chester Orrin. Mrs. Kellogg was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, May 30, 1850, and came to Oregon with her father, Nathan Westfall, settling first at West Chehalem and later going to Hillsboro, where she remained until after her marriage.

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**CAPT. CHARLES H. KELLOGG.** Through a close identification with the river interests of Oregon, dating from his early childhood until his lamented death, Captain Kellogg acquired a thorough knowledge of his chosen occupation and was recognized as the most efficient steamboat man in the northwest. Old and experienced navigators, such as Captain Couch, gave him un-

stinted praise, and even those unfamiliar with steamboating recognize him as an expert in the business. The native talents he possessed, coupled with his long experience, made him one of the most efficient and successful pilots that ever guided their crafts through the lower Willamette and the Columbia.

The second son of Capt. Joseph Kellogg, in whose sketch appears the family history, Capt. Charles H. Kellogg was born in Wood county, Ohio, October 1, 1846. His earliest recollections are of Oregon, to which state he was brought by his parents in infancy. As a boy he attended the district school at Milwaukie, Ore., and later was a student in the Central school and academy at Portland, completing his education in the Portland Business College, of which he was among the first graduates. His initial knowledge of the river business was gained under Captain Baughman. As soon as qualified to assume command of a vessel he was put in charge of the Senator, a steamer owned by the People's Transportation Company and plying between Portland and Oregon City. When the company's interests were sold to Ben Holladay, he relinquished his position and identified himself with other interests. On the completion of the locks at Oregon City, he had the honor of piloting the first steamer through the locks. For a time he was captain of the Governor Grover on the Willamette river, and later commanded various boats for the Oregon Steam Navigation Company. On the organization of the Joseph Kellogg Transportation Company he became a stockholder, and was first its vice-president and then its treasurer, and had command of the steamer Joseph Kellogg until his death.

The first marriage of Capt. C. H. Kellogg occurred February 2, 1870, and united him with Miss Emma E. Goode of Oregon City. His second marriage took place in January, 1882, his wife being Miss Mary Ellen Copeland, of Scappoose, Ore., by whom he had two children, Pearl and Earl Joseph. While he was still in the prime of life, with a hope of enjoying many years of usefulness and honor, death came to Captain Kellogg August 7, 1889, removing one whose death was a source of sincere mourning among all of his associates and whose memory is still cherished in the hearts of those to whom he was endeared.

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**CAPT. W. H. SMITH.** A veteran of the Civil war and a representative of one of the oldest families of Clackamas county, Captain Smith is now spending his last years in ease and retirement at his beautiful home in Parkplace. Retiring in nature, he has never cared for the emoluments of public office, preferring rather to





*James H McMillen*



give his whole time and attention to his own business interests. A native of Ohio, his birth occurred in Washington county, December 14, 1840, a son of John A. Smith, who was born in Parkersburg, W. Va., where for a time he lived after reaching mature years, but later removed to Ohio. In 1855 he settled in the northern part of Missouri, and ten years later found him bound for Oregon with a large party who were also seeking a home in the undeveloped northwest. The journey across the plains was made with ox teams. The encounters with the Indians were many and thrilling. Indeed they were compelled to organize the band into a military train, of which Captain Knight was made the commander and F. M. Dodson orderly sergeant. Soon after reaching Oregon, Mr. Smith settled in Clackamas county, taking up a homestead from the government. Here he resided until 1878, when he sold out and removed to Pomeroy, Wash., where he purchased a tract of land and here he lived the balance of his life, passing away at the age of eighty-four years. His wife, Eliza B. Brewer, whose birth occurred in Ohio, was a daughter of Peter Brewer, a native of New York. His death took place in Lewis county, Mo., when he was about eighty years of age. He was a farmer and participated in the war of 1812.

In Washington county, Ohio, where his birth occurred, Captain Smith spent the first fifteen years of his life, attending the public schools and thus gaining a good foundation for the many busy and useful years before him. The five years previous to the breaking out of the Civil war were spent in Missouri on a farm. When the call for troops was made, Captain Smith was not slow to respond, and in May, 1861, he enlisted in the Home Guards of Colonel Moore. Later, however, he enlisted in the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, the latter company being consolidated with the Second Missouri Cavalry, and was afterwards known as Company L. From private he advanced to orderly sergeant, and later was made first lieutenant, and finally was brevetted captain, commanding company L, Second Missouri Cavalry. During his service he was engaged in encounters at Cape Girardeau and Pilot Knob; was in Price's raid in Independence, Mo., in 1864, also in the battle of Mine Run. His experience with the James Boys and Quantrell's men was one that will always be remembered. After four years of noble service spent in defense of his country, he was mustered out, April 7, 1865.

Soon after the close of the war Captain Smith made the trip to Oregon via the plains. His first employment was found in a saw mill on the Clackamas river, near Oregon City. Here he remained for about twenty years, during

which time he assisted in changing the mill to a paper manufactory. Feeling convinced that the growing west offered a good field for investment, he purchased the Buck donation claim, which consisted of one hundred and seventy acres. At one time he owned fifteen acres in what is now Parkplace and laid out an addition which was called Smith's addition to Parkplace.

On May 7, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith with Miss Louise Rivers, a native of Canada. Her father, Israel Rivers, was born in New York, of French descent, his parents going to Canada when he was a young man, and there he engaged in the lumber business. After rearing his family the father took his wife and children and started for the west, locating for a time in Illinois and Kansas, but finally settled in Clackamas county in 1866, and here they still reside. Captain and Mrs. Smith have three living children, as follows: Charles E., a resident of Parkplace; Fred W., graduated from the Parkplace high school, the Corvallis college and the Portland business college, and is now employed as a railway mail clerk; Katie, the wife of Paul Freytag, who is engaged in the grocery business in Oregon City.

In political belief Captain Smith is a Republican and for thirty years has served his district as school director. Fraternally he is a member of the Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Union Veterans' Union.

While Captain Smith has led a life of retirement, he has nevertheless neglected none of the duties of good citizenship and at all times he has been found ready and willing to do his share. No movement calculated to be of benefit to his adopted state or county has went by without his firm and active support. He is a type of citizenship which stands for all that is good and pure. His record is an honorable one and with those who know him his word is as good as his bond.

CAPT. JAMES H. McMILLEN. The first member of the McMillen family of whom we have any record is the great-grandfather, James McMillan, a native of Scotland, who upon immigrating to America settled in Rhode Island. His eldest son, also named James McMillan, served valiantly in the Revolutionary war. The latter's eldest son, Joseph McMillen, it will be noted, changed the spelling of the family name, and this has been the style used by subsequent members of the family. The father was a native of Oneida county, N. Y., but in early life removed to Attica, where he learned the millwright's trade. At Pompey, N. Y., he erected a mill, and in 1826 he removed to Buffalo, where he erected the first

Presbyterian Church, besides many other structures, and also followed millwrighting to quite an extent. Going to Lodi, that state, in 1829, he continued at his trade there, building mills along Cattaraugus creek, and in the year 1836 he removed to Illinois, and on the banks of the Desplaines river also engaged in erecting mills. Working his way further west we next hear of his crossing the plains in 1852. In Oregon City he at once began to work at his trade, also assisting in the building of steamboats and similar work. In 1856 he went back to his home in the east, going by way of Panama, and upon returning to the west brought his wife with him. Settling in Forest Grove, he there spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1890. His wife, formerly Ruth Gannett, was a native of Springfield, Mass., and the daughter of Joseph Gannett, who participated in the Revolutionary war, taking part in the battle of Bunker Hill as a minute man. He was of English descent and came of good old Puritan stock. Mrs. Ruth McMillen died at her home in Forest Grove, when more than ninety years of age.

In the family of Joseph McMillen there were seven children, five of whom came to Oregon and three of whom are living at this writing, two sons and one daughter. In Attica, N. Y., where he was born May 10, 1823, James H. McMillen spent his childhood years, and in the schools of Ohio received his early knowledge of books. Going to Illinois with the family in 1836, he continued his studies there for a time, but, finally, wishing to begin his business career, at the age of fifteen years commenced to learn his father's trade, and this he found of inestimable value, as future years proved. March 14, 1845, he took up the weary march across the plains by ox-teams and did not arrive at Oregon City until October 25 of that year. Work at his trade, however, was waiting for him, and almost immediately he found employment in Governor Abernethy's mill. The massacre of the Whitman party in December, 1847, incensed the settlers and inaugurated what is known as the Cayuse Indian war. Mr. McMillen was one of the first to volunteer and was made first duty sergeant in the first company of Oregon riflemen, doing service in the vicinity of The Dalles. Here he found work at his trade and for a time was employed in building fortifications for the defense of the soldiers. After a service of sixty-eight days he was discharged, as his services were needed in repairing Governor Abernethy's mill, which furnished flour for the soldiers. After performing this task satisfactorily he was again ready to shoulder his gun, and wherever he could be of use in subduing the Indians, there he was found ever ready to perform his duty toward the settlers. In the spring of 1849 he was one of the argonauts that sought

the gold fields of California, but unlike the great majority of them his efforts were crowned with more than a modicum of success. From the American river and its tributaries, along which his labors lay principally, he took a large quantity of the yellow dust, and in the Oregon canyon, ten miles east of Coloma, he took out as much as \$700 in a single day.

Although he spent but a few months in the gold fields he returned in December of 1849 \$8,000 richer than when he started out in the spring. On the Tualatin plains in Washington county he bought a large farm, and to this he added until he had nine hundred acres in the tract. In the meantime he had been employed at his trade, and many mills all over the states of Oregon and Washington stand as monuments to his handiwork.

In 1865 Mr. McMillen sold his farm on the Tualatin plains and on the banks of the Willamette purchased a forty acre tract not far from the steel bridge. A few years later he laid out McMillen's addition to East Portland, but this has been almost entirely disposed of, although he still retains three blocks on the river front, where he has built up a fine residence property. Since taking up his residence in Portland he has built several mills, one of which was for Mr. Weidler, in whose employ he remained as millwright for twelve years.

A sketch of Mr. McMillen's life would be incomplete were no mention made of his identification with the North Pacific History Company, which published the History of the Pacific Northwest, known everywhere, and especially in the west, as the best work of the kind extant. He helped organize, was one of the incorporators of the company and was its president. To him should be given the credit for a large part of the historical matter contained in the work, especially the early history of Oregon, which his associations here in pioneer days made it possible for him to produce.

In Polk county, Ore., in December, 1845, Mr. McMillen was married to Miss Margaret Wise, a native of New York state. She died eleven months later, leaving a son, Frank, who died when he was twelve years old. In Portland occurred his second marriage, which united him with Miss Tirzah Barton, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. She was the daughter of Capt. Edward Barton, who in 1851 came to Oregon with his family, and who still conducts a carriage manufactory in Portland. Of the second marriage the following children were born: Ernest, who died in 1891; Justus and Union, who died at the age of ten and six respectively; Myrtle, who died in her twelfth year and whose ability as a natural artist was very apparent; Constant, who was killed in an elevator accident when in

his twenty-second year; Right H., of Washington; June, the wife of Julius Ordway, engaged in the lumber business in Portland; and Ivy M., wife of William J. Glover, shipping clerk for Bell & Co., of Portland.

Aside from his private interests Mr. McMillen has served his fellow citizens in numerous capacities. For four years he was councilman in East Portland, and for twelve years was director and clerk of the school board. Educational matters have always claimed a goodly share of his attention and he materially assisted in building the schoolhouses in this vicinity. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in Washington Lodge at East Portland. For a number of years he held the office of president in the First Spiritual Society of Portland, with which he still holds membership. He is also interested in the Monument Association and is now its efficient treasurer. This association erected, in 1903, in Lone Fir cemetery, a monument to the soldiers who participated in the Mexican, Cayuse Indian, Civil and Philippine wars. Mr. McMillen is a member of the Pioneer Society and the Historical Society, in both of which he takes an interested part. For seven years he held the office of captain of Multnomah Camp No. 2, Indian War Veterans, which comprises the soldiers who participated in the Cayuse Indian war, and is now serving as treasurer. Politically he is a Republican, upholding its principles upon every occasion.

PROF. REUBEN F. ROBINSON. Early representatives of the Robinson family in America identified themselves with the colonists of Virginia, and from that commonwealth sent forth of their bravest and best to fight for the patriot cause during the Revolution. Reuben Robinson, who was a nephew of Col. William Robinson of the Revolutionary army, left Virginia and settled in east Tennessee, and from there went to Missouri. He possessed the hardihood and dauntless courage of the frontiersman and it was but natural, when the tide of emigration turned toward the Pacific coast, that he should decide to seek a home beyond the Rocky mountains. With ox teams in 1852 he started across the plains. The long and eventful journey came to an end near Junction City, Lane county, Ore., where he took up a donation claim and made it his home the remainder of his life. He not only managed his farm but taught school for several terms during the early period of Oregon settlement.

Prior to the removal of Reuben Robinson to the west, his three sons, George D., Washington and William, in 1849 had crossed the plains toward the setting sun. Washington died in

California and afterward William settled at Jacksonville, Ore. The other son, George D., who was born in the Cumberland mountain region of east Tennessee, engaged in mining for a year in California, but in 1850 came on horseback to Oregon, swimming his horse across rivers and camping out at night wherever he happened to be. After arriving in Lane county he seized the opportunity of attending school for several short terms, but Oregon's school facilities in the early '50s were not such as to hold ambitious young men long. He afterwards engaged in farming and in hauling produce to the miners of Southern Oregon. About 1865 he, with his family, moved to Polk county and improved a farm near Dallas. In the spring and summer of '68 he drove a large band of cattle to Bitter Root Valley, Mont. Returning the same year, he bought land and continued his farming interests near Dallas, sending his older children to the Dallas school. Believing that a change of climate would prove beneficial to his wife, who was in ill health, in 1880 he removed to Washington and settled near Spokane, where he bought and brought under cultivation a desirable tract of land, on which he lived for a number of years. Being physically unable to continue the hard work of the farm, he sold it and returned to his home in Dallas. His wife died in the spring of 1900 and was buried in the Odd Fellows cemetery at Dallas. Since 1900 he has made his home with his children in Portland and Dallas, where he takes a lively interest in municipal affairs, favors educational improvements and reforms, believes thoroughly in the public school, the free library and other agencies for uplifting humanity, and casts a Republican vote at every general election.

The marriage of George D. Robinson in Lane county in 1854 united him with Sarah Richardson, a native of Iowa and the granddaughter of a Revolutionary soldier from Pennsylvania. Her father, William Richardson, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., of Scotch descent, and settled in Iowa during the early days. He served in the Black Hawk war. Accompanied by his family, he crossed the plains in 1852 and settled in Lane county, Ore., but later removed to Polk county, where he died in 1885.

In the family of George D. and Sarah Robinson there were the following-named children: John W., who is now a farmer in Polk county; George Washington, who died in infancy; Reuben F., county superintendent of schools of Multnomah county; S. Elvira, Mrs. C. M. Cahill, of Spokane, Wash.; Abraham L., who is engaged in the grain business at Waverly, Wash.; S. Grant, who is connected with the Union Market Company in Portland; Mary A., wife of J. Card, of Dallas; Georgia, who died in

infancy; and J. Curtis, who is with the Great Northern Railroad Company in Spokane.

While the family were living near Junction City, Ore., R. F. Robinson was born December 9, 1861. As a boy he attended district schools in Polk county and for four years (1880-84) was a student in La Creole Academy, the intervening vacations being devoted to teaching in Polk county. During the last two years of his academic course he not only kept up with his classes, but also acted as instructor in mathematics. After his graduation he was chosen first assistant teacher in the academy and in 1885 became principal. This position he resigned in 1886 in order to accept the office of county superintendent of schools of Polk county, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket. On the expiration of his term, in 1888, he was elected principal of Central school and the East Portland high school. On the consolidation of the city, the latter school was merged into the Portland high school, and he continued as principal of Central school until 1900, when he was elected superintendent of schools, on the Republican ticket, by a majority of about three thousand. The duties of the office he assumed, in August of 1900, for a term of four years.

During the first year of Mr. Robinson's service as superintendent of schools of Polk county he continued to act as academy principal as well, but finding his new office required constant attention, he resigned his principalship, and then gave much attention to the organization of the school system there, re-writing the records of the school districts. Since then no county superintendent in Polk county has ever divided his time, but has devoted his attention exclusively to official duties. As a teacher his experience has been varied. He has taught in country schools, has been principal of an academy and principal of a high school, besides acting as superintendent of schools. In the latter capacity he made a special study of methods of instruction for institute work, and since 1900 he has acted as an instructor in a large number of institutes in Oregon and Washington. He has closely organized the schools of the county and carefully guards the educational interests wherever industry and close attention will avail. He is a member of the executive committee of the State Teachers' Association and is the regular instructor of the Multnomah Teachers' Progress Club, an organization of teachers formed for the study of methods and practical school problems.

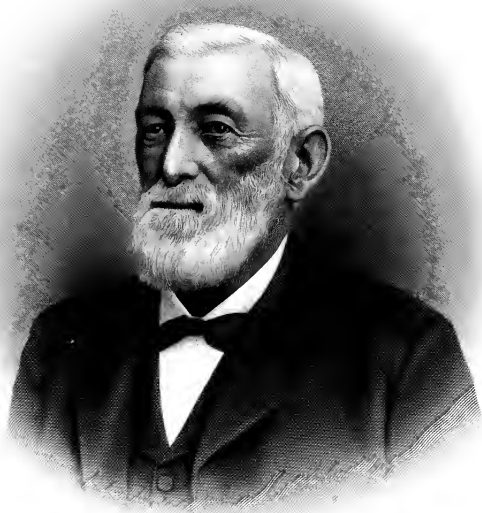
Aside from his educational work, Professor Robinson has taken a course in law at the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1898, with the degree of LL. B., and during the same year was admitted to the bar.

He has not practiced law, but studied it for the benefit that would accrue to his regular work. This knowledge of law he finds of importance to him in his chosen profession. Politically he is a Republican and always takes an active part in the county affairs. While at Dallas he was made a Mason in Jennings Lodge No. 9, but is now connected with Washington Lodge No. 46, of Portland; also Washington Chapter, R. A. M. In the Ancient Order of United Workmen he is connected with Fidelity Lodge No. 4, of which he has been a leading officer. For five years he was a member of the finance committee of the Grand Lodge of Oregon and is now connected with the board of arbitration. The Woodmen of the World also number him among their members. His marriage occurred at Dallas in 1885 and united him with Ella E. Hallock, who was born and educated in this state. Her father, Ezra Y. Hallock, a native of Long Island, came via the Horn to Oregon in 1852 and settled in Polk county, where he engaged in milling. The family of Professor and Mrs. Robinson consists of six children, namely: Carl H., Earl N., Frank L., Reubey Faye, Warde and Claude.

CAPT. RICHARD HOYT. Yet another of the pioneers of this state whose active life began upon the high seas, and who eventually sailed into Portland harbor to identify his activities with the upbuilding of the city, was Capt. Richard Hoyt, from whose life many useful and interesting lessons may be drawn. Although he died February 2, 1862, there are many still living who recall his genial and hospitable nature, his capacity for entertainment and his shrewd business ability. In fact the proverbial inability of mariners to either make or retain money never applied to him, for he possessed none of the tendencies which tempt seamen to extravagant expenditure, and left his family unusually well provided for.

Captain Hoyt came of a family represented among the very early settlers of New England. He was born in Albany, N. Y., August 7, 1816, his father, Richard, being an educator and farmer during his active life. As is usually the case, the seafaring life appealed to Richard Hoyt while he was still a lad, and when rebelling at a supposed want of opportunity in his immediate family circle. At the age of twelve he ran away from home and shipped before the mast on a sailing vessel, which seemed a calling for which he was best fitted. He liked the work, and under the inspiration of sea breezes advanced rapidly in nautical matters. Arriving at the age of twenty-one, he was given command of a vessel for Captain





*J H Jones*

Prince, and was delegated to sail from Portland, Me., to European ports. His adventures upon the deep were many and exciting, the present order and system upon the high seas not being in use at that time.

While in port in Albany, N. Y., in 1842, Mr. Hoyt married Mary Ann Middleton, who was born in Lincolnshire, England, August 9, 1818, and reared and educated in Albany, N. Y. Shortly after the marriage he set out on a whaling voyage in the north, and though intending to be absent but a few months was gone three years. He came to Oregon as master of a vessel in 1847, bringing missionaries for the Methodist Church, the voyage taking eight months. Among them were "Father" Wilbur, the founder of the "Old Portland Academy," and Rev. Mr. Roberts, equally well known, both accompanied by their families. Again in 1849 he brought another load of missionaries to carry on the work of the church, and this time he left his ship in Portland, secured his discharge papers, and went to the mines in California. His first practical experience on land proved disappointing and unprofitable, and the seasoned sailor naturally turned his thought to the water which he loved so well. Therefore, he began boating on the Sacramento river, but in this venture he failed to realize his expectations. In the meantime, in 1851, he sent east for his wife and son; his brother, George W. Hoyt, was delegated to bring them safely, via the Isthmus of Panama, to the coast.

Arriving in Portland in the fall of 1851, Captain Hoyt located his family in a house owned by Captain Irving on Second street, and five years later he purchased a quarter of a block on the corner of Sixth and Morrison streets, where his death occurred in 1862. As soon as he came here he interested himself in boating, and for his purpose bought a vessel, fitted it with new machinery, and christened it the Multnomah. The Multnomah certainly had a successful career, and while plying between Portland and Astoria, towed, freighted, and also carried the mails. About this time he bought an interest in the Eliza C. Anderson, a well known river boat of its day, but the Multnomah claimed his attention to the last, rewarding him handsomely for the investment. The mail contract which he had signed with the government did not expire until a year after his death, and his wife was obliged to fulfill the contract, which her experience with her husband amply fitted her to do. She continued to live in the home on the corner of Sixth and Morrison streets until 1878, and then went to make her home with her daughter, Mrs. Phillips, until her death, September 1, 1803. Mrs. Hoyt was a woman of large heart and practical ideas. She was well edu-

cated and well read, and kept pace with her family in their studies and interests. She had a brother, John Middleton, who was a wagon maker by trade, and who came to Portland at an early day, plying his trade when there was great need of mechanics and master workmen. Richard Hoyt, the oldest son of the captain, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1847, and was educated in the Willamette University and the old Portland Academy. He was fourteen years old at the time of his father's death, but young as he was, he was thoroughly familiar with the river, and was able to take the Multnomah from Portland to Astoria. He married and had three children, Herbert H., Christina, who died aged eighteen years, and Lindley. Sarah M. was born in Portland in 1853, and was educated in the public schools and St. Helen's Hall. Her marriage with P. F. Phillips occurred in 1875, her husband being a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, but John Richard, the oldest son, died at the age of six years, and Ralph died March 3, 1903, at the age of seventeen. The other children are: Minnie M.; Aimee W.; Maude M.; and Hazel and Harry, twins. Mary Frances Hoyt was born in 1856 and for her first husband married T. S. Carr, by whom she had two children, a son who died at the age of three years, and a daughter, Ethel, now the wife of Marcus Eddy Spanfolding, of Tacoma, Wash. For her second husband Mrs. Carr married Loyal B. Stearns, and at present makes her home in Portland. Mrs. Hoyt was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, towards the support of which her husband liberally contributed, although he was not a member.

JOHN H. JONES. One of the most kindly and gracious, as well as substantial and forceful representatives of past and present commercial activity in Oregon, is John H. Jones, president of the Jones Lumber Company, and the oldest active lumber merchant in the state, if not in the northwest. This venerable, liberal and thoroughly successful manipulator of western opportunities was born on a farm near Carthage, N. Y., October 3, 1832, a son of Justus and a grandson of Elihu Jones, the former of whom lost his father when but fourteen years of age and was thus thrown upon his own resources at an early age. His mother afterward married a Mr. Halsey, and he himself was apprenticed to a blacksmith in New Jersey, from which condition, akin to servitude, he escaped and ran away to Canada. While in the Dominion he married and settled on a farm, and later removed to Carthage, N. Y., where he farmed and plied his trade for

many years. He died in 1847, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Justus Jones was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 14, 1807. In 1845 he removed to the vicinity of Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1848. He then removed his family to Lakeview, Dane county, Wis., traveling with ox teams, where they made their home until the spring of 1852. Not content with the prospects in Wisconsin, he once more hitched up his ox teams, loaded his wagons and started on the long journey for Portland; and notwithstanding the many dangers and deprivations incident to such a trip in those days, arrived safely at Fort Laramie, July 4, 1852, after having traveled three months and three days. November 27 following the family reached Portland, and in the month of February, 1853, he and his two sons made the first settlement at Clatskanie, Columbia county. The pioneer family at once engaged in logging and lumbering with fair success, but at the end of three years the father returned to Portland, where the remainder of his life was spent. He died at the Jones sawmill in 1893, at the age of about eighty-five years. His wife, Lois Hastings, was a daughter of John Hastings, who went from Massachusetts, about 1800, and settled in Jefferson county, N. Y., where Mrs. Jones was born. The family came of Puritan stock and were related to the famous Bacon family. Mrs. Jones died in Oregon in 1879, leaving two children, of whom Elihu King, her youngest son, resides in Portland.

Upon removing with his family to Iowa in 1845, John H. Jones attended the district schools at intermittent intervals, and experienced the same unsatisfactory advantages after settling in Dane county, Wis., in 1848. When the family set out over the plains in 1852 he drove an ox team to Fort Boise, and was there attacked with bilious fever, from the ravages of which he was relieved by the incessant care of his mother. Arriving in Portland in the fall of 1852 he spent the winter in the city, and in the spring located on a farm in Clatskanie, in what is now Columbia county, which remained his home for three years. In 1855 he located at Cedar Mills, Washington county, Ore., seven miles from Portland, and there erected and operated the small water-wheel mill which marked the beginning of his career as a lumber merchant. This mill was entirely of his own construction, and in it he engaged in the manufacture of lumber until 1870, when he located in Portland. In the meantime, however, he had returned to the east in 1862, via Panama, and in 1864 married Jane Catherine Osborne, a native of New York, with whom he returned to his mill in Oregon, by way of the Panama route.

In 1871 Mr. Jones erected a steam mill on the Macadan road. This was burned in 1873, rebuilt at once, and again destroyed in a similar manner in July, 1880, through sparks from the railroad locomotives. Just prior to the last disaster he had dissolved partnership in the milling firm, but his brother rebuilt the property and he again took an interest and incorporated the firm of E. K. Jones & Co. in 1891. The Jones Lumber Company, incorporated in 1901, grew out of the latter-named concern, and Mr. Jones became its president, as he had been of its predecessor. The mill has a maximum capacity of fifty thousand feet per day, and its output is shipped to California and many eastern points.

During all these years Mr. Jones has extended his abilities into various lines of development. Several business and other structures in the city are due to his faith in the continued prosperity of his adopted state, and he owns besides several residences and some country property. Mr. Jones is at the present time the oldest active lumberman in this section, and though seventy years of age still retains the business ability and fine personal traits which have brought about his remarkable success in the west. He has given abundant evidence of his appreciation of the opportunities by which he was surrounded by investing heavily in town and country property, and has in many ways taken an active part in those affairs intended to contribute to the general development of his adopted home.

The wife of Mr. Jones died in 1875, leaving four children: Elizabeth Lois, wife of William Towne of Holyoke, Mass.; Lovina Dell, wife of W. H. Grindstaff of Portland; Birdie Lucy, wife of George D. Schalk of Portland; and Herman Halsey, manager of the Jones Lumber Company.

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HERMAN HALSEY JONES. Among the younger business men of Portland, Herman Halsey Jones, secretary, treasurer and manager of the Jones Lumber Company, is securely fortified in a position whose responsibilities he has so successfully shouldered as to entitle him to a conspicuous place in the ranks of the most enterprising and sagacious representatives of the commercial world of the Pacific northwest. While it is true that opportunities of no mean nature were placed within his grasp when he stood upon the threshold of his business career, his record proves that, unlike many a young man similarly situated, he was possessed of powers of discernment and judgment sufficient to enable him to make the most of these opportunities from his first effort to the present time.

The family to which Mr. Jones belongs has a



record for enterprise, energy and initiative work extending through several generations. The history of the identification of the family with the industrial interests of Oregon began more than a half a century ago when, in 1852, Justus Jones, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from his pioneer home in Wisconsin and established one of the earliest lumber industries of this state in the vicinity of Portland. His son, John H. Jones, took up this business where the pioneer left off, and the representative of the third generation is now energetically engaged in prosecuting the business developed by his father, whose advanced age renders him willing to allow the brunt of the great responsibilities attached to the conduct of the enterprise to fall upon the younger and more active man.

Herman Halsey Jones was born in Portland, March 17, 1870, and received his education in the public schools of that city. From his earliest youth he was more or less familiar with the business conducted by his father, and after entering the employ of the mill in 1890, beginning at the bottom of the ladder, he learned all the details of the business in its various departments. When the firm of E. K. Jones & Co. was incorporated in 1891 he was elected to the directorate, and filled the position of vice-president until assuming the positions of secretary and manager in 1898. Upon the organization of its successor, the Jones Lumber Co., in 1901, he became its secretary, treasurer and manager. The mill, located at No. 1280 Macadam street, has a capacity of fifty thousand feet per day of ten hours, and the yard, located at Fourth and Columbia streets, is the largest retail yard in Portland. The mill is operated by steam power, has double circular saws, lath mill, box shoo plant and moulding plant, and its products are shipped to California and many eastern points.

In Portland Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Mamie C. Morris, a native of England, and a daughter of David A. Morris, foreman of the Willamette Steel & Iron Works. She came to the United States with her parents in 1876, and has resided in Portland since 1879. They are the parents of a son, named Morris Giesy. Mr. Jones is a member of the Native Sons of Oregon, and in political affiliation is a Republican, though not a seeker for public honors. He was one of the incorporators of the Portland City Retail Lumber Company, a clearing house association for the lumber merchants of this city. He is one of the energetic and typically western business men, possessing personal attributes which cannot fail to keep him among the foremost in business and social affairs.

ROCKEY PRESTON EARHART. During his public service, which lasted over a period of twenty-five years, Rockey Preston Earhart became a prominent and influential figure in the legislative life of the state of Oregon, serving almost constantly in some capacity during this time, and unlike many other public men every succeeding position lifted him higher in the estimation of the people whom he served. Always a careful, thorough business man, punctual in the discharge of duties, and always implicitly trusted, Mr. Earhart took a firm stand on every question which affected the people morally, socially or financially and they well knew that their interests were upheld by a representative in every way worthy of their trust and confidence. Personally he was a man who influenced all with whom he came in contact, through the possession of a courteous, kindly disposition and a forceful, speaking magnetism, winning many friends, for whom he entertained a frank, warm and loyal attachment, which could not but be reciprocated. His splendid optimism, from which fine quality the greatness of the world has grown, caused him to be sought for at every gathering, political or otherwise, for he was an eloquent and engaging conversationalist, describing with striking force whatever had come within his line of vision. Such a character as that of Mr. Earhart must stand for all time as one of the pillars in the magnificent statehood which has been erected in the north-west, and though gone from mortal sight, as all must go, he still lives in the hearts of those who knew him in the pioneer days of the country.

Mr. Earhart was born in Franklin county, Ohio, June 23, 1836, and received his education in the private schools of his native state, where he gained a practical business training. He left his home in 1855 and came to Oregon by way of the Isthmus of Panama, seeking a broader scope for his abilities. Upon his arrival in this section he came in contact with some of the public men of the day, and they, recognizing the ability which was needed in all departments of the growing west, secured for him an appointment as clerk in the quartermaster's department at Ft. Yamhill, then under the command of Capt. Robert McFeely, who later became a general in the United States Army, and quartermaster P. H. Sheridan, then an almost unknown soldier. Mr. Earhart remained in this department until 1861, this date being the signal for the departure of Sheridan, who went toward the states to offer his services in putting down the rebellion, during which time he served valiantly in the Yakima Indian war, rendering valuable assistance to the officials under whom he served. In 1861 he embarked in a merchandising enterprise in Yamhill and Polk counties, con-

timing so engaged for three years, during which time he was married, July 2, 1863, to Miss N. A. Burden, who was herself a young pioneer to the coast.

Judge Job Burden, the father of Mrs. Earhart, was one of the first judges appointed in that county, and was a pioneer of Oregon. His home was in Sangamon county, Ill., and from that state a party of emigrants, of whom the judge and his family were members, came in 1845, equipped with supplies, wagons and ox teams. The journey occupied six months, the close of which found them safely located in the western state. Judge Burden followed farming in Polk county and endured all the hardships and privations of the early settler, and by his earnest and persevering work proved his substantial qualities as a citizen of the county in which he made his home. He and his wife died there at advanced ages. Of their six children three daughters survive, Mrs. Earhart having been born in Illinois in 1844 and thus crossed the plains at the age of one year. Of the children which blessed her union with Mr. Earhart, Alice A. is the wife of H. F. Gibson, of Seattle, Wash.; Eva T. is the widow of F. H. Alliston, of Portland; Clara E. is the wife of Dr. George F. Koehler, of Portland; and Agnes L. is the wife of W. A. Holt, also of this city. They were all born in Oregon and were educated in the public and best private schools which the country afforded.

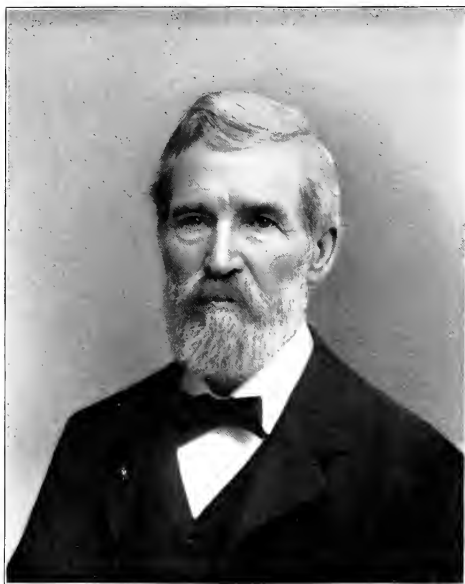
Mr. Earhart engaged in merchandising until he received an appointment as United States Indian Agent at the Warm Springs Agency, to succeed Colonel Logan, remaining for about a year, when he was followed by Capt. John Smith. For some time after this he served as chief clerk and special Indian agent under Superintendent Huntington, and was secretary of the board of commissioners appointed by the general government to treat with the Klamath and Modoc Indians. In 1868 he again engaged in the mercantile business at Salem, Ore., and continued there until 1872. In conjunction with other citizens Mr. Earhart was active in maintaining peace at the capital during the troublesome times when the Civil war was in progress and when an outbreak might have occurred but for the courage and coolness of a few citizens who were prepared for active service at any moment. In 1870 Mr. Earhart was called upon to represent Marion county in the legislature, as a Republican, and was there instrumental in securing the first appropriation for the erection of public buildings in the state. He moved to Portland at the close of the term and was engaged for some time in the business department of the *Daily Bulletin*. He was appointed chief clerk of the surveyor general's office in 1874 and success-

fully maintained this position until 1878, when he resigned to accept the office of secretary of state, to which he had been elected. He entered upon his duties and reorganized and systematized the business of the office, and so acceptably did he discharge his duties that he received the unanimous vote of the Republican state convention for renomination and secured a majority of twenty-five hundred votes in the June election, 1882. His second term was as eminently satisfactory as the first, and upon his retirement his administration was heartily endorsed by both parties. From 1885 to 1887 he served as adjutant general of the state, and in 1888 was elected member of the legislature from Multnomah county, and re-elected for a second term, which was never completed. In 1890 he was appointed collector of customs, a position which was also interrupted by the summons of death. During his last residence in Portland Mr. Earhart was instrumental in the organization and incorporation of the Northwest Insurance Company, taken up by the prominent men of the city of Portland, and in this company Mr. Earhart was appointed manager, which position he held for a number of years. His death occurred at his home in Portland, No. 365 Twelfth street, south, May 11, 1892.

In fraternal relations Mr. Earhart was very prominent, having been made a Mason in 1863 and had held every office in the gift of the fraternity. In 1872 he was elected grand secretary of the Grand Lodge, serving until 1878, when, in recognition of past services in that body, he was elected to the high and honorable position of grand master and re-elected in 1879. He was also sovereign grand inspector and attained the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite in Oregon. He assisted in the organization of the first commandery of Knights Templar established on the north Pacific coast, and served for four years as eminent commander, and upon his retirement he was presented with a handsome Masonic jewel. At the time of his death he was grand commander of Knights Templar of the state. Religiously he was a member of the Congregational Church.

CAPT. GEORGE H. FLANDERS. A little more than a decade ago the city of Portland was called upon to give up one of the men whose character has truly left an ineradicable impression upon the moral, social and commercial life of that city; whose purity of thought, word and action has placed him as one apart from the large number of those who gave their strength and manhood to the upbuilding of the west; who, though long passed away, is still remembered by the many friends who loved him and the many





*John W. Meldrum*

who knew his worth through the kindness which he had shown them in the day of their need. Captain Flanders lived a life of such usefulness, intelligent, practical and Christian, giving freely of all wherewith he was blessed, in every business enterprise earnest for the advancement of the growth of the city but ever guarding his own honor and that of the community, the word being the key note to the blamelessness of his entire life. A brief sketch of his life is herewith given, his participation in the early history of the city numbering him as one of the representative citizens.

George H. Flanders was born in Newburyport, Mass., December 25, 1821, the representative of an old New England family, the English ancestor having come to that state in 1640. There the father, John, was also born. From his earliest boyhood Captain Flanders followed the sea, engaging in manhood in foreign trade, and finally he turned his eyes toward the western states, a splendid faith in their future justifying the removal here. In the year 1848 he came with his brother-in-law, Captain Couch, in a vessel of his own named "Palos," around the Horn to San Francisco and a little later became a resident of our city, where he remained throughout the remaining years of a long and useful life, closely identified with the business interests of the city and the development of her resources. It is a fact worthy of note that Captain Flanders never revisited his home in the eastern states, so entirely content did he become in the life and interests which were his as a citizen of this section. He was first connected with Captain Couch in the building of the wharf which extended from Ankeny to Davis street and was known by the names of the two men, and Captain Flanders also built the Greenwich wharf. For several years he was engaged in the mercantile business here and in transportation between Portland and San Francisco, and also owned one-fourth of the Couch donation land claim, now known as Couch addition to the city. In connection with Captain Couch he built the first Masonic temple in the city, located at the corner of Front and Burnside streets, this being one of the first brick buildings here erected. One of the most important positions which the captain filled was that of United States hull inspector, succeeding to this upon the death of Captain Couch, and maintaining honorably and creditably the same for the period of ten years, at the expiration of that time resigning.

In fraternal relations Captain Flanders was a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Wilamette Lodge, and in religion he was a conscientious member of Trinity Episcopal Church, in which he officiated as vestryman until his death, which occurred November 22, 1892. He married

Maria L. Foster, born in Winthrop, Me., also blessed with the ancestry of a sturdy Puritan family, and she now makes her home in the old home in this city.

HON. JOHN W. MELDRUM. From an early period in the history of America the Meldrum family has been identified with its growth, and it is a noticeable fact that its members have been associated with the pioneer element. William Meldrum, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, settled in Kentucky as early as 1804, while that state was yet in its infancy and unredeemed from the wilderness. At a later date he became a pioneer of Illinois, settling near Carrollton, where he passed the remaining years of his busy life. John, a son of this pioneer, was born in Shelby county, Ky., in March, 1808, and became a stonemason and builder, following that occupation both in Illinois and Iowa.

As early as 1845 the Meldrum family started on the long and difficult journey across the plains. The family consisted of John Meldrum, his wife, Susanna Depew (Cox) Meldrum, and their four children. Starting from Council Bluffs, Iowa, in April, they followed the Platte and Green river route, and landed at Oregon City in October, 1845. The third in order of birth among the children was John W., who was born near Burlington, Iowa, December 17, 1839. From the age of six years he has been a resident of Oregon. Almost his earliest recollections are therefore of the far west, with its pioneer environment and sparsely-settled communities. The hardships and privations incident to opening up a home in the wilderness he experienced while yet a boy, and in his later years he has looked back upon the past with a keen appreciation of the changes which time has wrought in our population, improvements and well-being. His education was such as the early schools of the state afforded, but has been supplemented by self-culture and habits of reading and close observation. His father had a claim near Ilwaco, Wash., and for a time he remained there, assisting in clearing the land, but about 1856 he returned to Oregon City. The next few years witnessed a number of changes in his life. For a time he taught school, for two years read law, and for four years worked in the Florence and other mines.

About 1865 Mr. Meldrum's attention for the first time began to be turned to surveying. For a period of twenty consecutive years, excepting only one year, he was employed as United States deputy surveyor, and meantime worked in every part of Oregon, as well as in Idaho. In 1888 he was elected county surveyor of Clackamas county, and two years later was honored with

the office of county judge, which officer was at that time ex-officio chairman of the board of county commissioners. In this position his knowledge of engineering was brought into practical use in the betterment of the county roads, then everywhere in a deplorable condition during all except the summer months of the year. Realizing that no permanent improvement could ever come under the labor tax system of working the roads, then employed, he devoted his energies to the abolishment of that system, and the substitution of the money-tax system in his county. But it was not until the middle of his term, in 1892, when a new commissioner, R. Scott, of Milwaukee, whose ideas on road building coincided with those of the judge, came into the board, that it was possible to make the change. As soon as practicable thereafter the change of systems was made, and although considerable opposition was encountered at first, especially in the country districts, it soon became evident from the amount of actually permanent improvement already accomplished on the county roads that the new system of working the public highways was much better and it has been employed in the county since that time. The result has been greatly improved roads, the benefits of which the people, from actual experience, have learned to appreciate, and many who at first opposed the change now bless the judge who was instrumental in bringing it about.

The judge has a comfortable country home on the banks of the Willamette river, one-half mile below the mouth of the Clackamas river. On September 25, 1872, in Oregon City, the marriage of the judge and Miss Georgiana Pope was solemnized. Mrs. Meldrum is a native of Oregon City, and a niece of Governor Abernethy. They are the parents of three children, namely: Charles E., of Oregon City; Eva S., a teacher in the high school of the same place; and David T., a student at Cornell University.

During 1898 Mr. Meldrum was appointed special agent for the general land office, examining surveys in Nevada and Wyoming, where he remained for ten months, filling the duties of his office. In 1902 he was elected county surveyor of Clackamas county, which office he is now filling. The experience of his past surveying expeditions adapts him admirably for his present position, and he is filling it to the satisfaction of the people of the county. Since 1869 he has been associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Encampment, besides having filled the chairs in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is still a member. For ten years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Oregon City, in the work of which he is warmly interested, as well as being

a generous contributor to its maintenance. From the time of casting his first vote he has been a staunch Republican, and was one of the four delegates-at-large from Oregon to the St. Louis convention which nominated McKinley and Hobart. He is a member of the Pioneer Society and the Oregon Historical Society, and is at all times interested in anything pertaining to pioneer days in Oregon.

ROBERT C. KINNEY was a son of Samuel Kinney and a nephew of Gov. William Kinney of Illinois. He was born in Belleville, St. Clair county, Ill., in 1813, of Kentucky parentage. He pre-empted a tract of land on the banks of the Mississippi river which he thought eligible as a site for a future city. Here he built a hotel and wharf and laid out a town, and ran a boat between this point and St. Louis. Thus he became the founder of Muscatine, and a pioneer of Iowa. For a time he engaged in the flouring and sawmilling business, and also read law with Judge Hastings, a prominent member of the early bar of San Francisco. In 1847, accompanied by his family he crossed the plains via the Platte route and Oregon trail, making the journey with ox teams. Near Lafayette he took up a donation claim under the territorial laws of Oregon.

Attracted by the news of wonderful gold mines in California he joined the throng of adventurous spirits, who have since rendered that state and epoch brilliant by their achievements in many fields, and during a part of 1848-49 shared their hardships and their fortunes. Returning to his farm in the latter year he devoted himself to its improvement for a time, but re-entered the milling business in 1850 by the purchase of the McMinnville mills, and finding the business profitable and to his taste, added the purchase of the flour mills at Salem in 1875 and removed thither with his family. This enlargement of his business called for branch offices in Portland, San Francisco and Liverpool, England. To this Salem milling company belongs the credit of chartering the first vessel for the shipment of flour from Portland to Liverpool, China, Hindoostan and elsewhere in the Orient, and to Montevideo in South America. In the management of this growing and profitable business Mr. Kinney found his sons to be capable and successful lieutenants, and hence the business which they pioneered has grown to its present importance. But these growing interests did not withdraw Mr. Kinney's attention from his duties as a citizen, and his sterling sense and sound judgment were called for by his fellow citizens to aid in the convention which framed the first constitution for Oregon.

Through his marriage to Eliza Bigelow, R. C.





*Mrs Susan H Knives*



Kinney became connected with the founder of the city of Milwaukee, Wis. Mrs. Kinney was born in Nova Scotia, and at an early age accompanied her father, Daniel Bigelow, to Illinois, thence to Wisconsin, where Mr. Bigelow engaged in sawmilling. The little mill which he operated became the nucleus of a village, which he called Mil-waukee.

In the family of R. C. Kinney there were eight children who attained mature years, and of these three sons and three daughters are now living. Mrs. Mary Jane Smith is a resident of Astoria, and her sons, Senator J. H. Smith and A. M. Smith, are prominent attorneys of the same place. Albert W. Kinney, who was in the milling business with his father, died in Salem in 1882. This son, together with William S. and M. J. Kinney, continued in the business projected by their father, and William S. Kinney was the president and manager of the Clatsop Sawmill Company until the time of his death in 1899. Augustus C. Kinney, the Astoria physician so well known as a specialist in tuberculosis, was among the first advocates of the germ theory of the origin of this disease, and had come to be recognized in this country as an authority in this field before the demonstrations of Koch of Germany removed all doubt by the discovery of the tubercular bacillus. His well considered articles in medical journals and before medical societies had before that attracted much attention from medical men and now a large practice in his special field is a part of his reward. Alfred Kinney, a younger brother and a physician and surgeon in general practice lives in Astoria, where he stands high in his profession. Mrs. Josephine Walker lives in San Francisco, and Mrs. Eliza Peyton, wife of Dr. J. E. Peyton, lives in Redlands, Cal.

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MARSHALL J. KINNEY, the fourth son of R. C. Kinney, was an infant when the family came to Oregon in 1847. He was educated in the public schools of the state and in the McMinnville Academy. After the completion of his education he entered into the employ of his father, where he soon mastered the details of the business. In 1868 he went to San Francisco to take charge of a branch office there. Though barely twenty-one years of age the business, running into many hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum, and extending across both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, was conducted with such good judgment as to command the confidence of his business associates of all classes in San Francisco, as well as the entire approval of his father in Oregon.

The death of his father, in 1875, and of his

older brother soon after, and the consequent sale of the Salem mills, recalled him to Oregon, where, in 1876, he became interested in the salmon packing business in Astoria. Through his enterprise there was built up what was at the time the largest salmon cannery in the world. Not satisfied with the methods of canning then in vogue, he introduced improved machinery and methods, and in this way brought the business up to a high plane of activity and success. About seventy-five thousand cases were packed annually, and the Kinney brand of salmon became known in every part of the world. In addition to his Astoria business, he established canneries at Chiloet and Cape Fox, in Alaska, and started the cannery at Fairhaven, Wash., of which he is still president.

In addition to his canning interests, which continue to be large and valuable, for twenty years or more Mr. Kinney has engaged in the lumber manufacturing business with his brother, William, president of the Clatsop Mills Company. The mills have a large capacity, manufacturing lumber from the timber fields of Oregon. The company owns valuable tracts on the Columbia river and in the coast counties, which are especially adapted to the purpose of the concern. In 1899 Mr. Kinney removed his office to Portland, where he has since made his home and his business headquarters.

Mr. Kinney is a life member of the Occidental Lodge of Masons in San Francisco. Among the other organizations with which he is connected are the Oregon Pioneer Association, the Oregon Historical Society, and others of a similar nature. In San Francisco he married Margaret Morgan, who was born in that city and died there, leaving a daughter, Harriet M. His second marriage united him with Narcissa White of Pennsylvania, who gained a national reputation through her distinguished services in the cause of temperance. (An account of the life of Mrs. Kinney will be found in the following sketch.)

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NARCISSA WHITE KINNEY. If we were asked to characterize Narcissa White Kinney we would write: The grand law of her being was to conclude whatsoever she undertook. No matter what its difficulties nor how small its worth, she held to it until she had mastered every detail, finished it, and made the result of it her own. Carefully she studied the matter in hand and with indomitable energy, perseverance and skill carried forward to completion the ideas she evolved and finally crystallized into living practical issues. Hence, whatever she did bore the ineffaceable impress of her personality.

Mrs. Kinney came of good stock. She was Scotch-Irish by inheritance, and for grit and

grace there seems to be no better combination. Her ancestors on both sides hail from "bonnie Scotland," but stopped on their way to America, for several generations, in the North of Ireland. Her mother's maiden name was Wallace, and family records show that she was a direct descendant of Adam Wallace, who was burned at the stake in Scotland for his religion. The thrilling account of his steadfast faith and triumphant death has been handed down to us through the sombre records of "Fox's Book of Martyrs." At his death his two sons, David and Moses Wallace, fled to the North of Ireland, whence Narcissa's grandfather, Hugh Wallace, emigrated to America in 1796 and located in the western part of Pennsylvania. Her father's ancestor, Walter White, suffered martyrdom for his religion during the reign of Queen Mary, and four of her far-away grandfathers—two on each side of the house—fought side by side at the battle of the Boyne.

Mrs. Kinney's father, George W. White, was a Christian gentleman of high moral character much respected by all who knew him. He was an intelligent man, a deep thinker, well posted in the literature of the day, in history, and especially in the sacred scriptures. He realized the advantages to be derived from a liberal education and labored hard to give his children the very best attainable in that early day. He spent the greater part of his life on a part of the old homestead taken up by his father. At seventy years of age he was suddenly killed in a railroad accident which occurred near his home in 1883.

The mother, Susanna Kerr Wallace, was born in Ireland and came to America with the family when eighteen years of age. She was a woman of strong personality, very energetic and full of resources, deeply pious, and carried her religion into her every-day life in such a way as early to impress her children with their need of spiritual guidance. She was the mother of eight children, one boy and seven girls, all of whom honored their father and their mother in their lives. The youngest daughter, Maria, from early girlhood longed to become a missionary to the foreign field, and finally gained the consent of her parents to study medicine and so prepare herself for the work of a medical missionary. After graduating from a medical school in New York City, she took up work in the slums of the city for one year as a preparation for the foreign field. In 1886 she sailed for India under the board of the United Presbyterian Church, and on reaching her destination began work in Sialkote. In a few years she formulated plans, raised funds, and founded a medical hospital there, which has proven an inestimable blessing to the afflicted and diseased women and children in that benighted land, and

is considered by the church as a powerful factor in civilizing and christianizing those depraved and ignorant heathen. After eight years of arduous labor, Dr. White returned to America broken in health, with but little hope of ever being able to return; but after several years her health was restored, and in 1902 she again sailed for India to devote the remaining years of her life to her chosen work.

Narcissa White, the subject of this sketch, was born in Grove City, Pa., in 1854. She was the sixth daughter, the youngest of the family but one. She received her primary education in the Grove City public schools, and was later graduated from the State Normal School of Pennsylvania, with high honors, distinguishing herself as a writer and speaker and showing such marked ability as a teacher that she was immediately elected principal of the training school in Edinboro, Pa. She labored here for some time and was sent out through the state to organize county institutes, where she gave instruction in chart work and elocution. So energetically did she prosecute her work that her health gave way and she was laid aside for two years.

During these years the great temperance crusade was in progress, and its outgrowth, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—which has now become such a powerful organization—was in its incipency, but was claiming public attention. Miss White, among others, became interested in the movement, and after studying carefully its aims and methods, became profoundly impressed with the need and importance of its work and felt it her duty to work under the auspices of that organization. With her, a duty known was a duty performed. She at once joined the white ribbon ranks, was elected president of the Grove City Union, and in a short time county president, then state superintendent of scientific temperance instruction, and in that position did an immense amount of work. She visited county institutes and gave instruction in the scientific teaching of the effects of alcoholics and narcotics upon the human system, in such a logical way as to elicit warm commendations from educators generally. All this work was gradually preparing her for the larger field she was soon to occupy. In 1880 she was called to the platform exclusively. She was made a national lecturer and organizer, and in that capacity visited every state and territory in the Union, also Canada and British Columbia.

During these years Narcissa White had developed wonderfully. Naturally she possessed a keen, logical mind, a most persuasive manner, a quick, sparkling wit and a charming personality. Her face was handsome and expressive, one that would attract attention among the





*J. B. Hunter*

crowds. She had a lofty, graceful bearing and a fine physique. Her address was dignified, without a suggestion of haughtiness. She was gracious to everyone, yet without a trace of superiority. Her success as a platform orator was remarkable. She had developed into one of the most brilliant speakers in the entire coterie engaged in reform and educational work and was sought far and near and everywhere hailed with delight. Her presence was magnetic; her voice, which she had carefully cultivated, was clear and penetrating, so flexible and sympathetic that she swayed her audience at her will. She brought to the platform such intense enthusiasm that it was contagious, and impelled her hearers to give assent to her earnest pleadings.

As a champion of truth and righteousness and in shaping and carrying forward the great reforms of her day, she had no mean part. Her great heart was stirred to its very depths by the wrongs inflicted upon defenseless women and children by the liquor traffic, and her deep sense of right and justice was outraged by the protection the traffic received from our national and civic government, so she threw her whole soul into the battle for prohibition and her strong personality and burning eloquence left their impress upon every community she visited in our great commonwealth.

Miss White twice visited the Pacific coast in the interest of temperance and did most effective work in Oregon and Washington, particularly in securing temperance legislation. During these tours she met and formed the acquaintance of Marshall J. Kinney, at that time the proprietor of several of the largest fish canneries on the Columbia river. Mr. Kinney's family was among the pioneers of Oregon, known all over the coast. The father and five stalwart sons have been identified with many of the large industries which have attracted immigration to the northwest. In 1888 Miss White left the lecture field to become the wife of Mr. Kinney, and came to Astoria, "the city by the sea," to make her home. Here she soon found many avenues for work, and her fertile brain, ever active, among other things developed plans for elevating and christianizing the hundreds of fishermen in the employ of her husband. Mr. Kinney, being in full sympathy with all her work, gave her free rein, and she opened a mission and taught those ignorant men and women—many of them Russian Finns—new ideas of life. She opened to them the Scriptures and led many of them to the feet of the Master.

Mrs. Kinney was a devoted Christian, reared in the United Presbyterian Church, and after her removal to Oregon a member of the Presbyterian Church. She was identified with all the

activities of the church, and was especially interested in the foreign mission work in India, where her sister labored. In her will she left her wedding ring, a valuable diamond, to the India mission. It was to be sold and the money used for furthering the work there.

Mrs. Kinney was also a philanthropist. She planned largely to promote education in Oregon by assisting in establishing libraries, organizing Chautauquas and summer schools, and repeatedly lectured before such assemblies and before the state universities and colleges. She was also the center of a large social circle of cultured and refined people. Her sparkling wit, quick repartee and winning manner made her a general favorite at all social gatherings.

In 1894 she was elected president of the Oregon W. C. T. U., which position she held until about one year before her death, when her failing health compelled her to resign. She was a most efficient president, a model presiding officer, and possessed great executive ability. She was a careful financier, and had the faculty of imparting to her followers a measure of her own earnestness and enthusiasm. By her unselfish devotion to the cause she represented she inspired all with whom she labored to do their very best. She knew no such word as failure, so her administration was one of progression and wide influence.

In the autumn of 1899 Mr. and Mrs. Kinney left Astoria and went to Portland to reside. She was not robust, but was not an invalid by any means, and in her new home was entering into such work as presented itself. She was apparently as well as usual when, without warning, she was stricken and yielded up her life forty-eight hours after she was taken ill. It seemed a strange dispensation of Providence that had called her away in the midst of her usefulness and at the very zenith of her mental power. These things we cannot fathom and may not question.

We will not say, "God's ordinance  
Of death is blown in every wind;"  
For that is not a common chance  
That takes away a noble mind.

We know only that God called her, and she obeyed. We know, too, that her consecrated life—single-hearted, generous, pure and noble—has left an influence which will rest like a benediction upon her adopted state and upon all who came in touch with her, and that it will go on and on, spreading and growing and blessing even generations yet to come.

HON. SAMUEL BRUCE HUSTON. The ancestral history of Samuel Bruce Huston has been one of close connection with America and

her development from the early colonial epoch of the nation. James Huston, the great-great-grandfather of our subject, was born in the little rock-ribbed country of Wales, whence he crossed the Atlantic to the new world, braving the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that time. He lived first in Delaware and afterward in Mifflin county, Pa., and his spirit of loyalty and bravery was manifest in the early times when the French and Indian war was in progress, for during that contest he served as an officer. When the yoke of British oppression became so intolerable that the colonists resolved to sever all allegiance to the British crown he joined the Continental army and fought for the independence of the nation. Hon. Alexander Huston, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Mifflin county, Pa., and immigrating to pioneer districts took up his abode in Nelson county, Ky., whence in 1809 he removed to Indiana, and in both states he visited Indian camps. He was a member of the first constitutional convention of Indiana, and he aided in laying broad and deep the foundation upon which was reared the superstructure of the commonwealth. His son, Samuel M. Huston, the grandfather, was born in Nelson county, Ky., ere the removal of the family to Indiana. In the latter state he engaged in farming, and in Salem, Ind., Oliver Huston, the father of our subject, was born and reared. He, too, followed farming in the vicinity of Salem and of New Philadelphia, and when the Civil war broke out he responded to his country's call for troops, enlisting in Company G, Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, with which he went to the front, and in the battle of Stone River, in 1862, he was killed, thus laying down his life upon the altar of his country. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucretia Naugle, was born in Washington county, Ind., a daughter of Jacob Naugle, who was born near Washington, Pa., and became a pioneer farmer of Indiana, whence in 1842 he removed to Texas, where he was engaged in raising cattle. His son, Benjamin Naugle, served in the war for the independence of Texas, and during the Civil war fought with the Texas Rangers. He died in the Lone Star state. Tradition says that the great-grandfather Naugle was a soldier of the Revolution. The mother of our subject died in Illinois and of her three children but one is now living.

Samuel Bruce Huston of this review was born in Salem, Ind., March 16, 1858, and spent the first eight years of his life in that state, but after his father's death he became a resident of Crawford county, Ill., where he was reared upon a farm, while in the district schools he acquired his education until he had prepared for entrance into the Northern Indiana Normal School, where

he spent three years. He was enabled to acquire his more advanced mental training because of the money which he had previously earned in teaching, and his determination to secure an education, even in the face of difficulties, showed forth the elemental strength of his character, which has been developed with the passing years, making him a strong man in those qualities and characteristics which are essential to a successful career.

Entering upon the study of law Mr. Huston spent one year as a student in Robinson, Ill., his reading directed by George N. Parker, after which he entered the law office of the firm of Heffron & Zaring, in Salem, Ind., being admitted to the bar in 1879. For four years thereafter he occupied a clerical position in the employ of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, between Trinidad and Santa Fe, and in 1883 he came to Oregon, settling in Forest Grove, where he remained for a year. In February, 1884, he located in Hillsboro for the practice of law and soon gained a distinctively representative clientage, his practice being not confined within the limits of this county but extending throughout the state and embracing much important litigation. The zeal with which he has devoted his energies to the profession, the careful regard evinced for the interests of his clients, and an assiduous and unrelaxing attention to all the details of his cases have brought him a large business and made him successful in its conduct. As his financial resources have increased he has made judicious investments in real estate and is now the owner of farm property in Washington county and business property in Portland.

In Forest Grove occurred the marriage of Mr. Huston and Miss Ella Geiger, a daughter of Dr. William Geiger, who came to Oregon across the plains in 1839, and for many years was a successful and prominent physician of this part of the country, his death occurring in 1901, when he was eighty-five years of age. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Huston: Blanche, Oliver and Carl.

The qualities of leadership are dominant in Mr. Huston, and his fellow citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have frequently called him to office. He has served and at the present time is filling the position of councilman, has been city attorney and mayor of the city and for nine years he was a school director, acting as president of the board for a part of that time. Still higher political honors awaited him, for in 1892, on the Democratic ticket, he was elected to the state senate, serving in the sessions of 1893 and 1895, during which time he secured the passage of a number of important bills, including the one to stop the sale of school

lands or indemnity lands and providing for the appointment, by the governor, of a commissioner to select and list all of the lands the state had lost by reason of donation claims, homestead claims and forest reserves, where the same covered school sections. This became a law and has proved of great value to the state and materially increased the school fund. It was also due to Mr. Huston that there was a bill passed making it a criminal offense to point firearms, either loaded or unloaded, at any human being. In 1896 Mr. Huston became a gold-standard Democrat and is now a Republican. The step which he thus took is indicative of his faithfulness to his honest convictions. He is ever fearless in what he believes to be right and never weighs his actions in this regard in the scale of policy. He is a member of the State Bar Association, of which he is now (1903) president, and holds a position of prestige at the bar as well as in political circles, for his comprehensive knowledge of jurisprudence and his forceful presentation of a case before court or jury have secured him high honors and gratifying successes at the Oregon bar.

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS WORTH.** Enshrined in the hearts of all true Oregonians are the pioneers who blazed the way for progress and enlightenment on the coast, and though many of them have long since passed beyond the ken of those comprising the teeming present, their names, if not their faces and voices, are familiar to the student of state history. Such an one was John Quincy Adams Worth, an early merchant of California and Oregon, a pioneer of 1855, and a member of the state legislature on the Democratic ticket for two terms. At the time of his birth, February 2, 1824, Mr. Worth's parents, Joseph and Charlotte (Ellison) Worth, were living in Starksborough, Vt., where the father was conducting quite a millwright business. From Vermont the family removed to New York, and from there to Ohio, later locating in Wrightstown, Wis., where the elder Worth died at the age of eighty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Worth, Sr., lived together in harmony, rearing their large family of ten children in comparative comfort, and training all in ways of industry and strict morality. Two children died in infancy, and the majority of the others lived to an advanced age. Lionel died in Illinois; Guy C. died in Alton, Iowa; William E. died in San Francisco, of which town he was a pioneer, and where he was superintendent of the Union Iron Works for many years; Richard K. died on the way to the gold mines of California in 1849; Eliza Ann, Mrs. Turnbull, died in Ohio; George W. died in infancy; Samuel M. died in May, 1901, in San-

dusky, Ohio, where he was engaged in a mercantile business; Arthur W. came from California to Oregon in 1855, was an architect and builder, and died a bachelor, November 13, 1866; Martha J. married Philip DeWalt, lived in Ohio for many years and died in Florida; Harriet A., Mrs. Morrison, died in Wisconsin; John Q. A. died in Oregon, February 26, 1867; and Vincent died at the age of five years.

The Worth family was established in America by very early emigrants who settled in Nantucket off the Massachusetts coast, and whose children subsequently dispersed and founded families of their own in various eastern states. The solid and reliable English traits of character were shared by all of the brothers and sisters of John Quincy Adams Worth, and were trained into usefulness by a common school education, and practical lessons taught at home. After completing his education at Newark, Ohio, John applied himself to learning the tailor's trade, and then returned to Sandusky, and entered into a dry goods business with his brothers, later being taken in as a partner. They were successful, accumulating considerable money, and with this the brothers came to California via Cape Horn in 1852, making their way to Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, where they started a general store, and operated a pack train, teaming to Sacramento. At the same time Mr. Worth had interests in several mines thereabouts, but his combinations proved trying for his health and he was obliged to abandon them at the end of three years. After selling out the brothers went to Albany, Ore., and spent the winter, going later to Orleans, where they engaged in business for one year. Mr. Worth founded the little town of Peoria, and with his brother operated a store in connection with the growing of its industries. He was successful and prominent in his locality, was regarded as a benefactor, and very progressive man, and his death in 1867 left a void difficult to fill. He was a Democrat from his first voting days, and aside from two terms in the legislature, filled various positions of trust in his respective communities. He was fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a sociable, genial man, interested in churches and schools and all that had to do with the fundamental well being of his district.

In 1862 Mr. Worth was united in marriage in Brownsville, Ore., with Miss Geary, who was born in Ohio in 1842, and who, since his death, has reared her children on the farm in Linn county, although she permanently located in Portland in 1880. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Worth, Edward Geary, the oldest, having been born April 13, 1863. Mr. Worth is a man of education and ability, and was trained at the University of Eugene, eventually succeeding

to the position of superintendent of lighthouse construction for the government, located in Portland. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Joseph E., the second son in the family, was born October 14, 1864, and in 1901 married Leona Henderson. He was a civil engineer during the first years of his business life, taking up that profession after leaving the University of Eugene. November 5, 1890, he engaged in the drug business with Dr. J. H. Irvine, after three years assuming his present position as sole manager of the drug enterprise. Mr. Worth is a public spirited and popular man, is fraternally widely known, and is identified with the Knights of Pythias, of which he has passed all of the chairs; the Anchor Lodge No. 45, A. O. U. W.; the Artisans, Golden Rod Assembly No. 108; and the Multnomah Camp, W. O. W. Ada Lillian, the only daughter of the family, was born April 6, 1867, and married Alva O. Condit, in March, 1891. Mrs. Condit is a graduate of the Monmouth Normal School, and her husband is a practicing attorney of Salem.

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**EDWARD RACHFORD GEARY.** A brave, patient and richly endowed nature was called from various fields of activity through the death of Edward Rachford Geary, September 3, 1886, but though so long a time has elapsed, months, years nor great changes will place a limit on the extent and usefulness of his ministerial, educational and general accomplishments. While giving all praise to this pioneer of 1851 for his successful manipulation of resources, it is but fair to say that certain advantages aided in his rise to prominence, not the least being a more than ordinarily strong constitution, a stature developed to six feet, and inherited traits which have always been associated with the best and most virile blood of England. These same ancestors were peculiar in one particular, in that all were devoted to a seafaring life, only one son being left to perpetuate the Geary name of nine generations, the others were killed in the British navy.

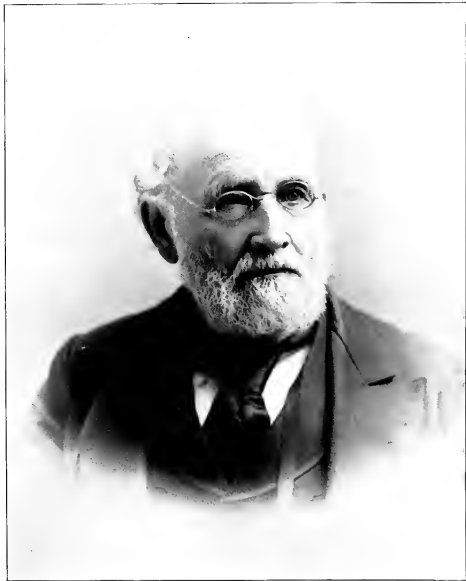
Born in Hagerstown, Washington county, Md., April 30, 1811, Mr. Geary was one of four sons (two reaching maturity), born to his parents, Richard and Margaret (White) Geary, the former of whom was an educator, and removed with his family to Pennsylvania in 1823. Edward was six years older than his brother, John, the latter of whom was equally impressed with the importance of life, and moulded his tendencies into broad and liberal channels. John Geary won the rank of captain in the Mexican war, and that of general in the Civil war, and he became the first mayor of San Francisco, having removed to California at an early day. He carried scars from

wounds in both wars, and aside from this distinction, won more than local prominence as a politician. At the time of his death in Harrisburg, Pa., at the age of sixty, he had just completed his second term as governor of Pennsylvania. Edward Geary early turned his thoughts to the ministry, and after graduating from the Jefferson College, Pa., entered the Allegheny Theological Seminary. Afterward he went to Alabama, organized and conducted an academy for three years, and soon after his return to Pennsylvania, in 1838, married Harriet Rebecca Reed, whom he had known as a child. Miss Reed was born in New Berlin, Pa., May 24, 1814, and received an excellent education in her native state. Soon after the marriage the young people removed to Wayne county, Ohio, where Mr. Geary had charge of a Presbyterian church at Fredericksburg for twelve years, during this time having other church responsibilities in the state. His first wife died February 17, 1844, leaving two children, Mrs. Martha L. Perham, of Butte, Mont., and Mrs. Worth. For a second wife Mr. Geary married Nancy Merrick Woodbridge, a native of New York, who was born near Owego, Tioga county, January 17, 1818. Mrs. Geary died in Oregon in 1889, having borne eight children, two of whom died in infancy. Of the other children, John White Geary is a physician of Burns, Ore.; Elizabeth W. died in Eugene in 1885; Ellen E. lives in Astoria; Woodbridge, a graduate of West Point, was stationed first in Texas, and then at Fort Parker, N. Y., later at Mackinac, Mich., and Sault Ste. Marie; becoming an instructor in tactics in the Agricultural College in Corvallis, Ore., and from there enlisting in the Spanish-American war, his death occurring as major and acting captain at the battle of Mallabon, Philippine Islands; Dr. Edward P. Geary, of Portland, Ore.; and May L., who died in early childhood.

Mr. Geary came to Oregon in the year 1851 as representative of the Board of Foreign Missions, to look after the church and school work. By way of the Isthmus of Panama he reached San Francisco, and from there embarked on a sailing vessel for Astoria, coming from there up the river to Oregon City, and thence on the upper river aboard the first boat to make the trip, known as the Little Hoosier. Upon arriving in Oregon he found work much less advanced than he anticipated, and instead of a ready means of livelihood in his chosen occupation he was obliged to turn his attention to secular work. He organized a school and in connection preached as opportunity offered, and about this time was appointed secretary to General Palmer, superintendent of Indian affairs. Later he succeeded General Palmer in this important responsibility, in April, 1859. In 1856 he had removed to Linn county from his







*A. E. Nrait*

former home near Lafayette, settling upon a claim which continued to be his home for some years. For a time he was interested in a general merchandise business, and on one occasion was sent east to purchase machinery for the woolen mill at Brownsville, the second enterprise of the kind in the state of Oregon. The burning of this mill entailed great loss to its promoters, Mr. Geary sustaining a portion of it himself. He afterward became interested in another general store, but sold out the same upon becoming one of the organizers of the Albany college, of which he served as president. For some time he served as county judge, although he never aspired to political recognition; in the meantime he had purchased a farm near Albany, making this his headquarters while associated with the college and judiciary. In 1873 he removed to Eugene, where he built a home and was instrumental in locating the university at that place. This college enlisted his sympathy and co-operation, and up to the time of his death he was a member of the board of regents, and a substantial contributor to its financial welfare.

In the meantime Mr. Geary had preached in many churches, most of which he himself organized and started upon their self-supporting careers. The gospel was to him a living force in the every day affairs of men, and after its application, came all else that made living desirable. No call was too remote, or entailed too arduous toil for his ready response, and at one time he rode one hundred and thirty miles on horseback to Portland to converse with a member of the board of missions for a couple of hours. He possessed a magnetic and forceful personality, impressing all with his sincerity and truth, facts observable especially in his intercourse with the Indians in the very early times, when he used to secure treaties, thus averting disaster on many occasions. Many experiences of a startling nature came his way while intent upon his errands of mercy, and on one occasion while going through the almost impenetrable woods he was attacked by bears and succeeded in killing one with the butt of his gun. He had the faculty of adapting himself to all conditions and circumstances, and was equally at home in the tents and huts of the early settlers, as in the ministerial halls of the assembly. He was a member of the general assembly in 1884, having served in a similar capacity on a prior occasion. Thus was the life of Mr. Geary cast in useful and distinguished mould, and whether as a preacher, merchant, educator or agriculturist, he maintained a settled faith in goodness and success, as understood by the larger minds of the world, never losing track of the gospel of humanity, which smoothed his way in times of dis-

stress and seeming failure, and encouraged his progress in the way to which nature and inclination had called him.

CHARLES N. WAIT, attorney at law and agriculturist of Clackamas county, was born in Oregon City, this county, February 10, 1856, and bears a name prominently identified with the jurisprudence of the state of Oregon. His American ancestors were connected with the early history of the extreme eastern states, his paternal great-great-grandfather, Benjamin, having been born in Connecticut, from which state he emigrated to Hatfield, Mass. This remote forefather was never wanting in physical or moral prowess, and because of his bold frontier experiences was known as an Indian annihilator. His fighting ability seems to have been inherited by his son, John, who was a soldier in the Whately Company, under Capt. Henry Stiles, and afterward a sergeant in Capt. Russell Kellogg's company, on the Bemington alarm. Joel, the son of John, followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war, and was in both the Hatfield Company, commanded by Captain Graves, and the company of Captain Murray.

Judge Aaron E. Wait, father of Charles N., and first chief justice of the state of Oregon, was born in Whately, Franklin county, Mass., December 26, 1813, a son of Aaron Wait, also a native of Massachusetts, and a soldier during the war of 1812. Aaron Wait married Sarah Morton, a native of Whately, and daughter of Solomon Morton, representative of a prominent Massachusetts family. Four children were born of this union, Eunice, Clementine, Charles G., and Aaron E., the latter the youngest of the family. Aaron Wait died when his namesake son was an infant, and his wife afterward married again, in consequence of which the lad lived with his grandfather until his fourth year, and then with his uncle until he was eight years old. His education was difficult of attainment owing to the lack of necessary funds, and was chiefly acquired while serving an apprenticeship of four years at the broom maker's trade in Hatfield, Mass., his spare money defraying the expenses attached to his schooling. For some time he subsequently engaged in teaching in New York, and in 1837 removed to the state of Michigan, where he studied law in Centerville, St. Joseph county, and was admitted to the bar of Michigan in 1842. Before leaving the state he was the military secretary to Governor John S. Barry.

Accompanied by Judge Lancaster, Mr. Wait made preparations to cross the plains in 1847, there being forty wagons in the train and a large number of stock. The journey was not attended

by any disastrous occurrences, although terrific storms made progress difficult at times. It is recorded that Judge Wait made a deep impression upon the Indians with his glasses, which he wore for near-sightedness, and which the red men believed to endow him with almost supernatural powers, permitting him to see enormous distances and through practically everything. The judge persisted in watching the cattle and horses at night, and came near dealing out the death penalty to a would-be horse thief, who, however, dropped into the tall grass when he found he was discovered, and managed to sneak away to safety. Arriving in Oregon, Mr. Wait settled in Oregon City, and here he entered upon the practice of law with ex-Senator James K. Kelley, with whom he remained for a number of years. In 1849 he varied his practice by going down into California on a little seventeen ton vessel, intent upon claiming a share of the gold for which thousands were striving. He was fairly successful as a miner, his largest find in one place during the course of a day being \$60, and his largest all around find in a day was \$100.

Upon returning to Oregon Judge Wait became connected with the Cayuse War Commission, which up to that time had accomplished practically nothing. His service was marked by extreme fairness to all concerned, and he audited nearly all of the war claims, and every claim he allowed was met precisely as he had made it. The judge practiced under the provisional and territorial laws of Oregon, and was elected to the circuit bench in the fourth judicial district and later served as the first chief justice of Oregon, immediately after the admission of Oregon as a state in 1859. He held many important offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen, practically his only defeat taking place after his nomination to the senate in 1862. From a large legal practice Judge Wait gradually drifted into real estate speculations, and, as seems natural with so many active men, chose to spend his later life amid the peace and quiet of farming enterprises. In 1876 he removed onto his six hundred acre farm near Canby, remained there for eight years, and then went back to Portland, where he lived until 1897. The same year he returned to the Canby farm, where his death occurred December 13, 1898. He was a very large land owner, had two thousand acres in Jackson county, Ore., his Canby farm of six hundred acres, and enough other Oregon land to make up five thousand acres. In Washington he owned one thousand acres. No finer type of the gifted and substantial citizen has invaded the ranks of law and agriculture in Oregon, and to none has been accorded more universal esteem, or generous appreciation of splendid personal

characteristics. Judge Wait married Mary Ann Sprenger, who was born in McConnelsville, Ohio, a daughter of a merchant who was born in Germany and came to the United States as a young man, settling in Pennsylvania. From the latter state Mr. Sprenger removed to McConnelsville, Ohio, from where he emigrated to Linn county, Ore., his death eventually occurring on his donation claim at an advanced age. Of the first marriage of Judge Wait three children were born, of whom Charles N. is the only one living. Of the second marriage contracted by the judge three children were born, but only one matured, Anna Evelyn, the deceased wife of Frank Handford, of Seattle, Wash.

The education of Charles N. Wait was acquired in the public schools of Portland, which training was supplemented by a course at the Bishop Scott grammar school. His first business experience was as general timekeeper on construction with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, whose employ he entered in 1880, and with whom he remained for eight years. In 1888 he became chief clerk of the money order department of the Portland post-office, and, owing to close confinement and consequent effect upon his health, resigned at the end of two years. For the following two years he acted in the capacity of deputy United States marshal under John Myers, after which he entered the law department of the Oregon State University, from which he was duly graduated with honors. In June, 1891, Mr. Wait began to practice in Portland, and in 1897 removed to the old homestead in Canby, since which time he has combined the management of the large estate with the general practice of law. He is a Democrat in political affiliation, and has taken a prominent part in the affairs of his party in Oregon. For one term he was deputy city attorney of Portland, and he was secretary of the state central committee when Cleveland was last elected. Also Mr. Wait has been mayor of Canby for one term. He is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master; the Warner Grange, of which he is past master; the Elks; the Red Men; and the Knights of Pythias.

The first marriage of Mr. Wait was contracted in Clackamas county with Laurena J. Marks, who died July 20, 1891, leaving one son and two daughters. October 2, 1895, Mr. Wait married, in Washington, Wilhelmina Woicka, who was born in Portland, and whose father, William, a jeweler by trade, was born in Germany. Mr. Woicka came to America as a young man, and died in San Francisco, Cal. Of this union there have been born two sons, Aaron E. and George N.

**JOHN COLGATE BELL.** With nearly ninety years behind him the memory of John Colgate Bell goes back over the better part of the nineteenth century and recalls the changes which the years have brought to the nation and to the individual. As a mere lad his hand was shaken by La Fayette on his tour of the country in 1824, and he has listened to the retelling of happenings of the two wars with Great Britain, by his grandfather, William Bell, who served as a soldier under Washington at Brandywine and other battles of note, fighting valiantly for his adopted country, for he was a Scotchman by birth, and by his father, also William Bell, who served as major of cavalry in the war of 1812. The father was a pioneer of the state of Kentucky and he himself has put the greater part of the continent between him and the scene of his birth, enduring the hardships and dangers of the early days and now enjoying the affluence and prosperity which a wise use of opportunities entail.

The birth of Mr. Bell occurred in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Ky., February 24, 1814. The father was a native of Philadelphia, and early removed to Kentucky, where he engaged as a wholesale hat merchant. In 1834 he went to Missouri, where his death occurred at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife, formerly Virinda Grimes, was born in Bourbon county, Ky., and died in Missouri at the age of fifty years. Of their four children the only one now living is J. C. Bell, of this review. He received his education at the academy of his native town, his first employment being as a clerk in a store there. When his parents removed to the state of Missouri, Mr. Bell, then twenty years old, accompanied them, and there bought a farm and engaged in raising tobacco, in which employment he remained for two years, in 1837 entering the mercantile world as a wholesale and retail grocer of Clarksville, Pike county, Mo. This business was successfully conducted for about three years, when he went to New Orleans for eighteen months and then to Platte county, Mo., where he passed the ensuing ten years. While in that location he was married in Weston, in 1845, to Sarah E. Ward, who was born in Greenup county, Ky., in 1829, afterward becoming a resident of Fleming county, where she was reared and educated. She was the daughter of Gen. Thompson Ward, a commander in the war of 1812, and an attorney and politician, representing his district in the Kentucky legislature for sixteen years. He moved to Weston, Mo., and in 1854 came to Oregon, crossing the plains with ox teams in a journey of five months. He settled in Salem, where he followed farming and stock raising until his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-five

years. His wife, who before her marriage was Sarah Kountz, died in Salem, at the age of sixty-seven years. Besides Mrs. Bell the other daughter of this family now living is Mrs. Nancy Belt, the wife of Dr. Belt, of Salem.

In 1850 Dr. Belt brought his family to Oregon and Mr. Bell accompanied them, leaving his own wife in their Missouri home until he had first tried the western life. They set out primarily for the gold fields of California, leaving May 1 of that year, but through delays they changed their intentions and came instead to Oregon. On the way they fell in with Major Davis and came to Portland, but left Mr. Davis here while they journeyed on to Salem, which city was the scene of about twenty years of the practical business life of Mr. Bell. In the same year he was appointed manager of a store at The Dalles, where he was employed in hauling supplies to the soldiers as well as carrying on a large trade with the Indians. Major Tucker was the commanding officer and Mr. Bell had been appointed by Colonel Loring. He built the first house and occupied it at The Dalles before the officers were in their own quarters. Until 1851 Mr. Bell remained there, then sold out, and purchasing thirty-two pack mules, conducted a pack train from Salem to Yreka, Cal., a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, which occupation was continued for a year. The year following he returned to Missouri and in 1854 came back across the plains with his family. During this trip they experienced the horror, while camping on the banks of the Oxyhee river, of witnessing a massacre of a party of emigrants by Indians, which would probably have been their own fate had not Mr. Bell performed a strategic movement which averted the danger. In Salem Mr. Bell opened a general merchandise establishment and continued the same for many years, also buying a farm near that city, where he engaged in stock raising and cultivation of wheat, this latter, however, occupying his attention for only three years. After selling his business in Salem in 1870 and also his farming interests he retired from active duties until his appointment by Cleveland as postmaster of Astoria, at which time he moved his family there and served in that capacity for four and a half years. In 1890 he removed to Portland, which has since remained his home, conducting until his retirement a real estate business here, in which he met with the uniform success which had characterized the efforts of his life.

Throughout his entire residence in this state Mr. Bell has been associated with the enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the community, taking an active part in all affairs that have come within his range of influence, which has, fortunately, been wide and far-reaching

through his business contact with the people of the state. In 1861 he was one of the stockholders of *The Arcua*, in Salem, the first Democratic paper of the city, and the same year assisted very materially in the election of Colonel Baker to Congress, his tragic death at Ball's Bluff, in 1861, being especially felt by those who had sent him as their representative. In 1864, while Mr. Bell was in San Francisco, the Democratic party nominated him for state treasurer, but he was defeated at the election. He has been very active in the Democratic conventions, acting as delegate to the state, county and local meetings. While living in Weston, Mo., he gave much aid in the time of the Mexican war, assisting in recruiting the regiments of Colonel Donovan and General Price, both being organized at Fort Leavenworth. Mr. Bell then ranked as lieutenant-colonel.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bell were born ten children, of whom two died in infancy in Missouri and one at the age of two years in Salem; Nancy Garnett, born in Missouri, married Walter Jackson and died in Portland, leaving two children, Alice Bell and Harold, who now make their home in that city; Laura W., born in Missouri, married J. H. D. Gray, formerly county judge of Astoria, Ore., but who is now deceased; they became the parents of eight children; William T. is engaged in the mercantile business in Enterprise, Ore., and has three children, two sons and one daughter, namely: Memory, Burnett and Helen; Alice is the wife of S. Z. Mitchell, of Tacoma, Wash., the manager of the General Electric and Improvement Company, and they have one son, Sidney A.; Sarah Blanche is the wife of Capt. R. E. Davis, who is connected with the Willamette Iron Works, and they have one son, Robert Bell; Genevieve is the wife of C. M. Maxwell, an electrician of Seattle, Wash., and they have two sons, Allyn and John C.; Robert Edward is married and engaged as an electrician in Tacoma, Wash. The sons were all educated in Salem University, and the daughters in the parochial school, Sisters of the Sacred Heart, all making their home with their parents until marriage, trained to domesticity by the father, who has always cared more for his home than anything else in the world. Mr. Bell is a member of the Pioneer Association of Oregon, and fraternally is a member of the Masonic order, having been made a Mason in Clarksville, Mo., in 1837. He is a charter member of Multnomah Chapter, R. A. M., at Salem.

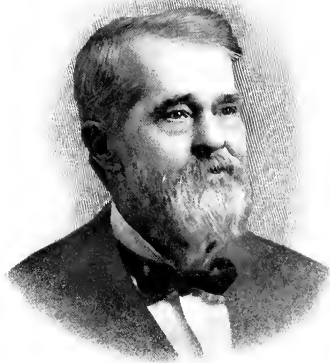
FRANK S. FIELDS, County Clerk of Multnomah county, has been prominently identified with Portland and its vicinity for a period of more than a quarter of a century.

During that time his career has caused him to become recognized as a man of most estimable personal qualities, who is unselfishly devoted to the promotion of those movements calculated to enhance the numerous advantages of the city and the state as a desirable place of residence, as well as to educate the rest of the world in the many material advantages offered by the commonwealth to men of energy and enterprise.

His father, Samuel H. Fields, was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1821, and at an early age was made an orphan. In his youth he went to Missouri with the intention of assisting in the pioneer development of that state. There he learned his trade, that of mason, and about 1854 removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he established himself in business as a contractor and builder. Subsequently he carried on operations in the same calling in Kilbourn City and New Lisbon, in that state. In 1875 he came to Oregon and purchased a tract of twelve and one-fourth acres in Mount Tabor, which he converted into a fine fruit farm. The remainder of his life was spent at Mount Tabor, where his death occurred in 1896. During the Civil war he served as a member of the Eighth Wisconsin Infantry. His widow, who before her marriage was Luconda Hamilton, now makes her home in Mount Tabor. In their family are four children, namely: Eliza J., wife of E. J. Brubaker, postmaster of and merchant in Mount Tabor; Louis R., superintendent of the Oregon division of the Southern Pacific Railroad; Charles E., who is engaged in the real estate business in Portland; and Frank S., the youngest child in the family.

Frank S. Fields was born April 13, 1862, in New Lisbon, Juneau county, Wis., where the first thirteen years of his life were spent. With his parents he came to Oregon in 1875, attending school at Mount Tabor until he reached the age of sixteen. In young manhood he began his business career by becoming a telegraph operator in Oregon. For eight years he was stationed at Halsey, Ore., as telegraph operator and agent for the Oregon & California Railroad Company. His entry into public life occurred in 1887, when he began a two years' term as city recorder of Halsey. He also served one term as mayor. In 1890 he engaged with his brother, Charles E., in the real estate business in Portland, the firm name being C. E. & F. S. Fields. They laid out an addition of eight acres northwest of Mount Tabor, Summit Addition to Mount Tabor (comprising sixteen acres), Summit Annex to the same place (ten acres), and Mount Tabor Central Tract Addition (eight acres). They also laid out Mount Tabor Commercial Block, a tract of one acre where the postoffice now stands, and a five-acre addition





WILLIAM BARLOW.



known as East Paradise Springs, besides other plots. Frank S. Fields is now retired from the firm, which is known as Fields & Co., with offices in the Alisky building.

In 1895 Mr. Fields was appointed deputy clerk of the county court, under H. C. Smith, and this post he filled for two and one-half years, or until the expiration of his term. In 1902 the Republicans of Multnomah county nominated him for the office of county clerk, and he was elected, assuming the duties of that office July 7 of that year. At the time he entered the office, the law passed in 1901 consolidating the offices of clerk of the county court, recorder of conveyances and clerk of the circuit court into one office, to be known as county clerk, took effect. The enactment of this law resulted in the saving to Multnomah county of thousands of dollars annually, as under the old regime from twenty to twenty-five deputies were employed in the three departments, whereas the work is now done by a reduced force under the direct supervision of Mr. Fields. He has always exhibited a keen interest in educational matters, and for some time served on the Mount Tabor school board in the capacity of clerk, holding this position until his election to the office of county clerk. Although not identified by membership with any religious body, he does all in his power for the promotion of good along all avenues, and aids all worthy measures by material support. His wife is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is connected with Mount Tabor Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M., Mount Tabor Camp, Woodmen of the World, holding the office of council commander in the lodge at Mount Tabor, with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Artisans and the United Brotherhood of Railroad Employees. He is also a member of the Board of Trade.

In Salem, Ore., April 24, 1883, Mr. Fields was married to Bessie E. Lindsay. She was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, but reared in Salem, where she removed with her parents in girlhood. Her training in the public schools of that city was supplemented by the full course in Willamette University, from which she was graduated. They are the parents of three children, Vera M., a graduate of the Portland high school; Frank H. and Grace G.

**WILLIAM BARLOW.** In this great northwestern country, with its boundless possibilities, and but imperfectly developed resources, its remoteness from the cradle influences of New England, and its diversified interests beckoning the traveler from afar, the large hearted, courageous and far-sighted pioneer is revered for

what he has accomplished, and for the strength and hope which his sterling characteristics have infused into all departments of activity. At the present time there is in process of writing a history of the Barlow family, different members of which have made perceptible inroads into the opening of Oregon, and who, in their attainments and characters, are representative of the most far-reaching and helpful pioneership. Pending the completion of this interesting narrative, it is a pleasure to enunciate the salient points in the careers of the best known members of the family, with reference especially to their association with the state of Oregon.

Very early records credit the Barlows with emigration from Scotland, and with settlement near Plymouth Rock, Mass. Virginia became the home of the later members of the family, in which state the paternal great-grandfather, John, was born, and where he enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war, in time attaining to the rank of captain. His son, William, the paternal grandfather, was also born in Virginia, and after going into Kentucky with Daniel Boone to fight the Indians, liked the state so well that he forthwith settled therein. In Nicholas county he owned a large farm, and reared a large family, his death occurring at the age of sixty-five years.

Samuel K. Barlow, the father of William, and son of William, was born in Nicholas county, Ky., and in his youth learned the tailor's trade. When twenty-eight years old he removed to Indiana, but later took up his residence near Peoria, Fulton county, Ill. just at the close of the Black Hawk war. Subsequently he pioneered where Chicago now stands, but because there was no prophet to advise him, refused to pay \$400 for the property upon which now towers one of the greatest centers of activity in the world. At that time the prairie around and bordering on Lake Michigan was unbroken by farm houses or barns, and in the woods there roamed game of various kinds, as yet unfrightened by the gun or wily scheme of the pale faced hunter. Ignoring the chance to buy up the future site of Chicago, Mr. Barlow started from Fulton county to cross the plains, March 30, 1845, his means of transportation consisting of four teams of three yoke of oxen each. With his family he traveled alone to Independence, Mo., where the band was increased to one thousand wagons, and divided up into different companies. Mr. Barlow was captain of the company bearing his name, and faithfully guarded the interests of his charges through all the dreary months on the trail. The way was via the Platte and the Sweet Water rivers, the journey being rather a pleasant one, and singularly free from annoyances of Indians or the ravages of disease.

Slowly the cavalcade moved into the Willamette valley, travel stained but hopeful, and ready to do and dare to an extent unappreciated by people under any other circumstances.

William Barlow helped very materially to build the first wagon road over the Cascade mountains. Previous to 1845, all immigrants coming to western Oregon came to The Dalles and were conveyed by bateaux down the Columbia to the Willamette valley. Mr. Barlow's father determined to make the route one continuous journey by land. He and William Rector blazed the route and S. K. Barlow's family and a few helpers followed. Upon William Barlow, the oldest son, devolved much of the responsibility and work of the undertaking. He and John M. Bacon were the first men to test the road. Following the blazed trees made by the pathfinders, they made the trip on foot to the Foster settlement, where provisions were procured to take back to the hungry women and children who were struggling with the difficulties of the new mountain road. The road was eighty miles long; sixty-five miles of it were cut through the primeval forests and canyons of the mountain slopes. The late Judge Matthew P. Deady, of the United State supreme court, said of it: "The construction of the Barlow road contributed more toward the prosperity of the Willamette Valley and the future state of Oregon than any other achievement prior to the building of the railways in 1870."

Christmas eve, 1845, Mr. Barlow arrived with his family in Oregon City. He had been successful in Illinois, and had money with which to start life in the west. He bought a hotel for which he paid \$2,000, later sold to his son, William, and also took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres near the city, which he eventually sold for \$5,000. Later he bought six hundred and forty acres, upon a portion of which the town of Barlow has since been built and named in his honor, and this land he sold for \$6,000. In the meantime he had purchased land in Canemah, and thither he repaired to spend his last years, his death occurring there at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. Barlow was one of the splendid personalities which illuminated the pioneer days of Oregon, and who, by his fine grasp of existing opportunities, furnished a worthy example to all would-be promoters of western interests. He was fashioned somewhat on the Cromwellian order, was of Scotch ancestry, and fearless almost to audacity. He despised lies and soft people, and never stooped to a small meanness during the course of his long and well ordered life.

While living among the crude conditions of Indiana S. K. Barlow married Susanna Lee, who was born in South Carolina, and whose

father, William Lee, was born in Ireland. Mr. Lee's father was a colonel in the British army, and fought for the crown for seven years. In time he changed his tactics and fought against rather than for England, for which evidence of insubordination he was captured and imprisoned in a dungeon for a year. After his release he sent his two boys, William and Frank, to America, and William settled in Charleston, S. C., where he enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war. He was a lieutenant of artillery and during the first engagement at Charleston a shell burst, causing him to be crippled for life, and cutting short his military service. Nevertheless, he lived to a good age, for he was sixty at the time of his death in South Carolina. His widow and her children removed to Kentucky, and later to Indiana, settling near Vincennes, but the mother finally removed to the vicinity of Indianapolis, and died there.

William Barlow, son of the pioneer, was born ten miles west of Indianapolis, Ind., October 26, 1822, and was reared in Indiana and Illinois. He was the second oldest of the five sons and two daughters born to his parents, and like the rest of the family availed himself of such education as was procurable at the little log subscription school-house. He came across the plains with his father, and bought six hundred and forty acres of land near the Clackamas river, and within six miles of Oregon City. After disposing of this land at a profit he went on the Molalla river and bought a section of land upon which he planted fifty acres in wheat. In 1848 he sold his property to Matthias Sweagle, a friend of the old days in Indiana and Illinois, who paid him \$2,000 in gold. What this amount of money meant may be best judged when it is known that it was very scarce at that time, and that what little currency was to be had included English, Canadian, Mexican and various other kinds. Later Mr. Barlow brought up in Oregon City, where he bought wheat, made it into flour, and after getting in a supply of one thousand barrels of the latter commodity talked it over with his partner and decided that one ought to buy the other out. As no Barlow ever thought of backing down, the flour was soon under the exclusive ownership of the Barlow side of the house, and a rise in the price of flour enabled him to sell at an enormous profit. This happy chance proved the beginning of the success of Mr. Barlow, and placed to his credit what was then a comfortable competence.

In 1849 Mr. Barlow left his flouring business and went down to the mines of California on horseback, and during his absence from home collected a varied assortment of experience, albeit his success as a miner did not reach large proportions. The Indians showed him a great

deal of unsolicited attention, and while endeavoring to turn them from the error of their ways he was compelled to acknowledge their superiority of numbers and fighting prowess, and retreat to a safe haven. His object par excellence was to regain possession of a fine riding horse of which the red men had relieved him, but it is feared the horse had henceforth a much be-decked and savage master. After his flour sale Mr. Barlow bought the Lovejoy donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres on the hills back of where Canemah now stands, and afterward he went into partnership with A. F. Hedges in laying out the town of Canemah. The partner went to New Orleans in 1850, bought an engine for a steamboat and saw mill, and a fine stock of general merchandise, and when he returned Mr. Barlow took the stock of goods and saw mill, and the partner took the boat, and all went merrily and successfully to the advantage of all concerned. The land back of Canemah increased in value and sold at a large profit, and the way of the pioneers was brightened by more than anticipated success.

Upon purchasing his father's place at Barlow Prairie in 1852, Mr. Barlow was practically free from other business obligations, and in a position to devote all of his time to the cultivation of his fine property. A modern residence was unfortunately burned in 1884, but Mr. Barlow at once arranged for a larger and more commodious residence. No more beautiful rural residence contributes by its harmony and appropriateness to the agricultural well being of Clackamas county, nor is any farm more admirably managed or finely cultivated. Located on the Southern Pacific railroad, it has its own way station and warehouse, and while essentially a country home, is in close proximity to town interests. At one time Mr. Barlow was asked to put up \$2,500 and thus become half owner of the land upon which Portland has since been built, the other man in the case, Dan Lonsdale, having paid \$5,000 for it in leather. He afterwards traded a portion of the same land for the leather with which he had bought it to a tannery located on the property. Mr. Barlow was deterred from entering into this transaction through the advice of his father, to whom he went for counsel, and whose opinion he valued more than that of anyone else in the world. Mr. Barlow has been foremost in all public enterprises in his locality, his force of character, akin to that of his father, forcing him unwittingly into all that has called for strength and concerted action.

He early saw that the climatic conditions of his adopted state were suitable for orchard culture and next to Mr. Llewellan of Milwaukee, was the first to establish an apple nursery. In 1852 he imported from Illinois, by way of the

Horn, a bushel of black walnuts, and a fine grove of bearing trees attest the success of this experiment. In public enterprises, Mr. Barlow's name was among the originators of the Oregon State Fair, the first woolen mill in Oregon, the building of the first telegraph line, and in 1800 he gave up his residence and part of his farm for the establishment of barracks for the First Oregon Volunteers. In 1861 he moved to Oregon City and was enthusiastic in sanitary organizations for the Union boys. Mr. Barlow was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the county seat for ten years, when he returned to the Barlow farm, where he has resided continuously for thirty-two years.

He is a Republican in political affiliation, and has served as county commissioner and assessor, and was nominated representative from Clackamas, but resigned on account of sickness. His political enthusiasm led him to give an inaugural ball and dinner in honor of Lincoln's first inauguration. When Col. E. D. Baker arrived in Oregon, Mr. Barlow drove him to Salem in his family carriage. This carriage is now a historical relic, having been shipped to Governor Abernethy via the Horn in 1850. Mr. Barlow purchased it on its transit and has owned and used it ever since.

Mr. Barlow often expresses his sentiments in regard to two great political movements of the last decade in these words: "There is just as good material in a woman to make an honest and intelligent voter as there is in a man, and there is just as good material in silver to make an honest dollar as there is in gold." He is fraternally associated with the Masons, and bears the distinction of being the oldest living member in Multnomah Lodge No. 1, the first lodge organized on the coast.

In 1852 Mr. Barlow married Mrs. Martha Ann Partlow Allen, of which union there have been born three children, of whom Mary is one of the well known educators of the state, and is possessed of great natural talent for her chosen occupation. Jennie, the second daughter, is deceased; and Cassius U. is managing his father's farm, and is an exceedingly capable and popular member of the younger generation of Oregon promoters. Mr. Barlow is now eighty-one years old, but possesses a keen memory of all his pioneer exploits. A habit of reading formed in youth is a great solace to him in his old age. His wife died in 1901, and his two children are now administering to the comfort of his declining years.

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ROBERT ARMINGTON IRVINE. A family of exceptionally substantial standing in the annals of this state is that of which Dr. E. L.

Irvine, a well known medical practitioner of Portland, represents the third generation. His father, Robert Armington Irvine, and his grandfather, Jesse Irvine, were born in Kentucky, the former in 1824, and the youth of both was characterized by a hard struggle for existence. Both of these men had strong and leading traits of character, and came of a long lived and vigorous family, longevity being particularly marked on the maternal side, which was English, the paternal side furnishing the Scotch perseverance and conservatism so much needed and appreciated in pioneer localities.

In his young manhood Robert Irvine married Miss Berry, presumably of Kentucky, and in 1852, accompanied by his wife and two children, his mother, and several brothers and sisters, crossed the plains to Oregon, accomplishing the long distance between his old and adopted home with ox and horse-teams in six months. The hope of his emigration was dimmed ere he had tested its wisdom or value, for his daughter died en route and was buried in the bottoms on the Platte river, his wife later succumbing to the rigors of the overland trail at the Cascades. John, the son of the family, alone remains of his first marriage, and at the age of fifty-four is engaged in farming in Linn county. Mr. Irvine started out with more than the usual equipment for travel, having one hundred head of cattle and fifty horses. Even this number proved insufficient, owing to disease and the depredations of the Indians, and in order to complete his journey in comfort he was obliged to purchase a horse on the way. His mother located in the little town of Salem, and her own was the first grave to be dug in the desolate Lee Mission cemetery, since so thickly populated. Her son, Samuel, died on the farm near Salem; James died on a farm adjoining his brother Robert's in Linn county; Benjamin is living retired in Lebanon; Jesse is a resident of Corvallis and his son is editor of the *Times*; Mary E. and her husband, Charles Claggett, lived in Salem, but both are now deceased; Margaret J., deceased, was the wife of Robert Miller, and died in Lebanon in 1902; and Elizabeth, deceased, became the wife of James Claggett, brother of her sister's husband. Of this large family which started out so bravely and formulated their plans over brightly burning camp fires, tramping ceaselessly from morning till night over rough roads, and in many ways enduring great hardships, Elizabeth and her husband stopped in Portland; Mary and her husband left the train at Salem; and the others went on to Linn county, taking up such claims as their means permitted or their requirements demanded. Thus was established in the western wilds, and in touch with the enormous fertility and resource of a great state, as

large a family as reached Oregon in the aggregate, in 1852.

Recovering somewhat from the disaster which visited him on the plains, Robert Irvine married, in 1853, Sarah Jane Smith, who was born in Ohio in 1834, and with her parents, who were natives of Kentucky, and had previously lived in Ohio, came to Oregon in 1852. Her father, Elijah Smith, was a man of means, and after arriving in the far west was able to avert much of the discomfort which rendered hard and discouraging the lives of the early settlers. He located first in Linn and afterward in Marion county, his death occurring at the home of his daughter, Amanda Bossler, in the Waldo Hills, at the age of ninety three years. He was a doctor by profession, and a man of leading traits of character, taking a prominent part in the political and other advancements, by which he was surrounded in Oregon, and wielding an influence in financial and general circles. Besides his youngest child, Mrs. Irvine, he had ten other children, the order of their birth being as follows: John, the postmaster of Lebanon; Hiram, a retired farmer living in Salem; William, a graduate of the medical department of the Willamette University, who died at Turner, Ore.; Elijah, a capitalist of Medical Lake, Wash.; Abner, living in Marion county; Taylor, a resident of Salem, Ore.; Susan, the deceased wife of William Peebler, of Lebanon; Mary, the wife of George Matleer, of Heppner; and Amanda, the wife of John Bossler, of Macleay, Marion county.

Robert Irvine settled on a farm near Scio, Linn county, and through the exercise of business judgment accumulated six hundred and twenty acres of land before his death. He lived on his farm until 1868, in which year he was elected sheriff of Linn county, and removed to Albany to better attend to his duties, and because of the superior educational facilities. He was re-elected sheriff in 1870, and after completing his term, in 1872 purchased a farm on the prairie near Albany, which continued to be his home for several years. After retiring from active business life in Albany, he continued to take an interest in politics, and in 1886 was elected state senator, finishing the term, and also the second term to which he was re-elected. His political service was characterized by wise and conservative methods, and with due regard for the best interests of those who placed him in power. His name was a household one throughout the county and state, and carried with it both influence and power. Attending all state and county conventions, his acquaintance with the prominent men of the state was naturally large, and his large estates, both in the county and city of Albany, give him an unquestioned financial standing. He was a promoter of education, morality, and good government, and whenever called





Wesley Jackson

upon in any popular cause, fulfilled the expectation for a large and generous contribution. Many years ago he became a member of the Masonic lodge of Albany, in which his genial personality and good fellowship were greatly appreciated. The Cumberland Presbyterian Church profited by his membership and support, and it is said of him that he was consistent in his attendance, harmonizing his Sunday and everyday life, and applying the beneficent Golden Rule in all of his departments of activity. The widow who survives him lives at the old home in Albany. His oldest daughter, Margaret Ellen, is the wife of Lark Bilyeu, an attorney of Eugene; E. L. is a resident of Portland; Mary is the wife of A. B. Slauson, assistant librarian of Washington, D. C.; and Amanda is the wife of E. L. Thompson of Portland.

E. L. Irvine, one of the well known medical practitioners of Portland, was born on his father's farm near Albany, April 12, 1858, and was educated primarily in the public schools, afterward attending the Albany College and the Willamette University, completing the English course in the latter institution. After spending two more years on his father's farm he began the study of medicine under Dr. J. L. Mill, of Albany, at the same time taking a course of lectures in the medical department of the Willamette University, from which he was duly graduated in 1883. After a medical practice of three years in Portland he was appointed assistant superintendent of the Oregon State Insane Asylum under Harry Lane, maintaining the position four years. Dr. Irvine possesses the broad and liberal tendencies of his father, and his participation in public affairs is a foregone conclusion. Maintaining the best tenets of his profession of infinite possibilities, he leaves no stone unturned to keep abreast of the times, and in his diagnosis and treatment discloses individual theories based on profound research and of demonstrated merit. Dr. Irvine is a member of the Oregon State Medical Society, a member and medical examiner of the Knights of Pythias, the Degree of Honor and the United Artisans. Politically he supports the man best qualified to serve the public interests. In Albany, in 1882, Dr. Irvine married Laura Robertson, a native of The Dalles, Ore., and daughter of W. H. Robertson, deceased. After the death of Mr. Robertson, his widow married Christopher Houk and made her home in Albany. E. Lloyd, the only child of Dr. Irvine, who was born in Albany, August 7, 1883, was educated in the high school of Portland, and is now in the second year of his medical studies. After severing his association with the Oregon State Insane Asylum, Dr. Irvine located in Albany, in 1891, and in 1900 came to a large field of activity in Portland. Already his

former success is being duplicated, and it is the wish of all who have watched his meritorious career that substantial appreciation and encouragement may reward his scholarly attainments and unquestioned allegiance to science.

WESLEY JACKSON. To the pioneers of Oregon the present generation owes a debt of gratitude that will never be paid. They were men who were truly cast in heroic mold. Few had money, and it certainly required a sturdy nature and a perseverance that today is rarely found in men. Men in 1850 were known for their true worth. All were animated by a common hope. The confidence in the future of Oregon was great. They were noble men and too much cannot be said or done in their honor. To this class of men belonged the gentleman whose name forms the caption of this review. A native of New York, his birth occurred in the village of Medina, and here the days of his boyhood and youth were passed. A few weeks of the year were spent in the school-room, but in those days the services of the youth were of too much value to be wasted in school. He was needed to assist in the work of the farm. Attracted by the discovery of gold in California, Mr. Jackson left his home in 1849 and joined the thousands who were emigrating westward. San Francisco was reached after a long and tedious voyage around the Horn, and the following year was spent in mining on McCapel Hill. At the end of this time, with the capital he had accumulated, Mr. Jackson came to Portland on the vessel Ajax, and soon after his arrival he opened a crockery store. From a very small beginning he gradually built up a business that was not only the largest in the city of Portland, but was one of the most important of its kind in the Pacific northwest. Each year for a considerable period he would go east and purchase his supply of goods and at the same time he would also buy in large quantities for other firms in different lines of business. Mr. Jackson continued in this line of business until 1883 and during that time he became one of the best known business men in the west. His reputation was an enviable one and the success that crowned his efforts was but the natural results of diligence, enterprise and honesty. On disposing of his crockery business in 1883, he organized and established the North Pacific Manufacturing Company, which under his judicious and efficient oversight became one of the most important industries in the city of Portland. The plant was constructed under his personal supervision and the company engaged in the manufacture of buggies, carriages and wagons, transacting a business that aggregated

\$100,000 per annum. From the plant the Jackson vehicles were shipped to all parts of the country, particularly through Oregon, Idaho and Washington. It is worthy of note that here were manufactured the first street cars used on the Pacific coast which were run on the streets of Portland. To assist them in the production of their high-grade vehicles, hardwood lumber was ordered from the east and reached here via the Horn. However, the establishment and oversight of so large a business overtaxed the physical powers of the founder and owner, and his sudden death, May 10, 1891, was a direct result of overwork.

While Mr. Jackson was at all times a man who had many business matters to occupy his attention, he nevertheless was one of the most public spirited citizens of Portland. No movement that was calculated to be of material benefit to the city went by without his support. His time and means were always at the disposal of any interest deserving the support of good citizens. Among the many enterprises with which he was connected was the Portland Telephone Exchange which he aided in starting. He was also actively identified with the Transcontinental Line. Fraternally he was a Mason and politically he supported the men and measures of the Republican party, but he never had the time nor the inclination to take an active part in the political struggles of his party. He was ever on the side of right and when called upon he always responded.

While still a resident of Medina, N. Y., Mr. Jackson was united in marriage with Frances Moore, a native of that city and now a resident of Portland. Three children were born of this union, as follows: Wesley James, who died in 1876, while attending school at Andover, Mass.; Annie G., now Mrs. Shofner of Portland; and Carl H., a sketch of whom follows.

**CARL H. JACKSON.** A native son of Oregon, Mr. Jackson has established an enviable reputation among the business men of Portland. A son of Wesley Jackson, he was born in the city of Portland on January 26, 1870. When old enough he entered the public schools, which he continued to attend until his graduation in 1886. Soon after he entered the office of his father, who was then engaged in the manufacture of buggies, carriages, etc., and here he acquired a thorough knowledge of the manufacturing business. In 1892, one year after the death of his father, he succeeded to the management of the business and immediately closed out the same. The plant was remodeled as a planing-mill and handed back its charter. The Northern

Pacific Planing Mill Company was formed with Mr. Jackson as president and manager. The dimensions of the mill are sixty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, being three stories in height, with large warehouses and sheds. Two blocks bounded by Twenty-second and Thurman streets are utilized for the mill, which in addition to its planing business is engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and building materials. As time has passed the output of the concern has been enlarged until at the present time it is one of the most important industries of the city.

Much credit is due Mr. Jackson for what he has accomplished. In all of his transactions he has shown a conservative spirit which is usually the accompaniment of old age, but when found in youth or middle age, with qualities of energy, enthusiasm and determination, produce almost invariably gratifying results.

Though not active in politics, Mr. Jackson is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. He has never had the time nor the inclination to seek public office, preferring rather to devote his whole time and attention to the management of his business. Fraternally he is identified with the Hoo Hoos; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Woodmen of the World; Modern Woodmen of America; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Aside from his connection with the planing mill company he took an active part in the organizing of the Oregon Sash and Door Company, and for a time served as its vice-president and secretary.

**RICHARD B. KNAPP,** who for thirty-five years has been identified with the business of Knapp, Burrell & Company, agricultural implement dealers, and also president of the Baggage and Omnibus Transfer Company, the largest concern of its kind north of San Francisco, is one of the very early settlers in Portland, his residence in this city dating from July, 1850. He has lived to witness the growth of the metropolis of Oregon from a city of a little less than three thousand inhabitants to one of the largest and most prosperous in the territory west of the Mississippi. And in this wonderful development Mr. Knapp has been a factor of more than ordinary strength, his influence always having been cheerfully extended in behalf of all those movements having for an end the establishment of a firm foundation for a future city which might properly be accorded a rank among the most progressive municipalities of the country, and a commercial and industrial community known as worthy of more than passing consideration on the part of foreign countries. Though he has not yet reached the age when his life work may be







*R. D. Luman*

said to be complete, he is able to see, in the status of Portland at the beginning of the twentieth century, a most optimistic outlook for her future greatness among the newer cities of the world.

Mr. Knapp was born in Geneva, Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 28, 1839. His father, Auren Knapp, and his grandfather, Caleb Knapp, the latter the founder of the family in Ohio, were natives of Sheffield, Conn. Auren Knapp was engaged in farming near Geneva for many years, but his death occurred in Clatsop county, Ore., in 1884, in which county he spent the latter years of his life in retirement. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah M. Burrell, was born in Massachusetts, and of her four sons and three daughters all but one daughter attained maturity. Of the children two of the daughters never came west, and one of them, Mrs. Mary R. Higley, is still living in Ohio. Jabez B. Knapp, another son, who was born in Ohio, became a teacher in the south, crossed the plains in 1852, and engaged in general merchandise business in Portland in 1855. In 1870 he disposed of his mercantile interests here, and engaged in the lumber business at Knappton, at the mouth of the Columbia river. He finally retired to his dairy farm on the banks of that river, where his death occurred April 17, 1900, at the age of seventy-eight years and eight months. Fraternally he was a Mason. Kirk Knapp, the second oldest son, died in Ohio at the age of twenty years; while Auren, Jr., came to Oregon, via Panama, about 1868, and died while engaged in logging on the Columbia river.

After completing the course at the academy at Kingsville, Ohio, Richard B. Knapp removed to Grand Rapids, Wis., in 1858, and spent the winter of that year in the pineries of that state. In the spring of 1859 he started for Oregon, going by way of New York City, Panama and San Francisco. In July, 1859, soon after his arrival in Portland, he secured employment with the firm of Knapp & Hull, dealers in agricultural implements. In 1860 Mr. Hull retired from the business, and the firm became Knapp, Burrell & Co. In 1862 R. B. Knapp secured an interest. In those days they were obliged to bring their goods around the Horn, and one of the members of the firm went east each year to secure the needed supply. So successful did they become that they were enabled to establish branch stores in Oregon and Washington, and the house soon became well known throughout the western states. In the spring of 1870 J. B. Knapp retired from the business, which was continued by M. S. Burrell and R. B. Knapp until Mr. Burrell's death in 1885. R. B. Knapp then incorporated the concern afterward known as Knapp, Burrell & Company, which experienced an era of uninterrupted prosperity extending over a

period of several years, establishing a reputation for enterprise and business integrity unexcelled throughout the entire west. Mr. Knapp is now retired from active business cares, although he still retains the presidency of the Baggage and Omnibus Transfer Company, of which he was the principal organizer and largest stockholder. From time to time he has been interested in various enterprises for the betterment of the community interests, and his sound business judgment, his keen insight into commercial affairs, and his resourcefulness are generally recognized.

In political faith Mr. Knapp is a Republican. He was a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club and the Arlington Club, from all of which he has since resigned. Fraternally he is associated with Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M., Oregon Consistory No. 1, A. & A., Scottish Rite, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S.

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HON. ROBERT D. INMAN. The typical western man is popularly conceived as a man of liberal ideas, of generous and hospitable instincts, imbued with a spirit of adventurous enterprise, and withal hardy and courageous. He is not punctilious in minor questions of etiquette or inclined to make much of mere forms and ceremonies. He is a friend to his friends, a man of sterling integrity and of firmness of character developed by habits of self-reliance. Such men are the state builders whose names and deeds are a part of the history of the newer states of the American commonwealth. To this class belongs Hon. Robert D. Inman, who in spite of the disadvantages of youth and without the assistance of influential friends has risen to a position of affluence. A native of Ohio, Mr. Inman was born in Miami county, near Piqua, August 11, 1853, and is the oldest of the two sons and two daughters born to Asa and Lucinda (Kendall) Inman, natives of the Buckeye state, where the latter is still living. The family was established in America during the seventeenth century, the first emigrant from England presumably settling in Vermont, as the paternal grandfather was born in that state, and became a pioneer of Miami county, Ohio, and later engaged in farming near Marshalltown, Iowa. The paternal great-grandfather, Abah Inman, served his country in the Revolutionary war. Asa Inman was a natural mechanic and when a youth engaged in contracting and building, which occupation he followed all his life. During the Civil war he manifested his patriotism for his country by enlisting in the service and at the battle of Shiloh he fell while valiantly defending the stars and stripes. His

wife reared the children in ways of usefulness and honor, and proved a veritable helpmate to her husband.

When but two years of age the parents of Hon. Robert D. Inman removed from Ohio to Iowa and settled near Marshalltown, where the family lived until the father enlisted in the Civil war. They then returned to Ohio, where young Inman attended the public schools as opportunity afforded, but in those days the youths were obliged to spend most of their time assisting the family in the struggle for a living, and at the age of eight Mr. Inman began his career as a tow-boy on the old Ohio canal. Various occupations engaged his attention until 1865, when he joined a large train of emigrants bound for the Pacific coast, under the leadership of William Davidson. The trip consumed seven months and its members were forced to endure many hardships. At Rock creek they were attacked by a party of Indians and six of the party were killed. Arriving in Oregon, Mr. Inman worked for a time on the farm of Mr. Davidson in Washington county, and in June, 1869, he located in Portland, where for a time he was employed by the west side road cutting ties. He next secured a position with the Oregon & California Railroad, serving his time from brakeman to fireman. After severing his connection with the railroad he became identified with the John Wilson circus, remaining with the exhibition for the following two years. A year was thereafter spent in the employ of G. W. Shaver, and in 1875 he entered the employ of the Willamette steam mills, and after being in the yards for a short time was promoted to a position in the machinist department, where he remained for the next seven years. During this time he developed a remarkable mechanical ability, which was probably inherited from his father, and later, when he became associated with the Northern Pacific Lumber Company as one-quarter owner and director, he was well qualified for the superintendency of the construction of the new mill and the placing of the machinery. In 1889 he resigned his directorship and sold his interests in this company, having been identified with the concern for seven years.

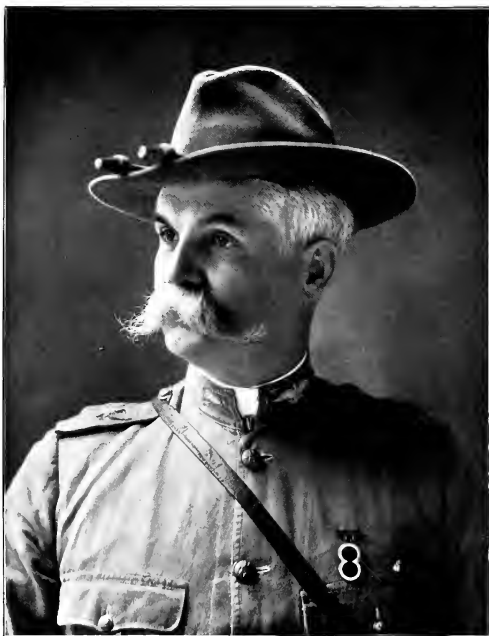
His next venture in the lumber industry, of which he was a thorough master, occurred in 1890, when, in partnership with Johan Poulsen, the Inman-Poulsen Lumber Company was incorporated with Mr. Inman as president and Mr. Poulsen as secretary and treasurer. The mills were constructed in 1889 and in 1890 was inaugurated a lumber business which has since developed into the largest in the state of Oregon, in fact the business transacted by this company is one of the largest on the Pacific coast, while the mill is considered to be the swiftest in the west.

Beginning with a capacity of thirty-five thousand feet of sawed lumber per day, the output has been increased to four hundred thousand per twenty-four hours, or one hundred million per year. The mills are equipped with large circular saws, planing apparatus, and sixteen hundred horsepower engine. The goods are shipped to all parts of the world, a large share going to the Orient. Three hundred and fifty hands are employed, and the enterprise is thus of great value as a commercial center, and a promoter of all around activity. To Mr. Inman is due the credit for a number of important patents, among them being a power set works for setting out the log on the carriage.

Aside from his connection with milling matters Mr. Inman is variously associated with business and social affairs in Portland. While always a very busy man, he has nevertheless found time to perform the duties falling to the lot of good citizenship and there is no man in Oregon more interested in the ship of state than Mr. Inman. At all times a staunch Democrat, he has been very active in promoting and supporting the interests of his party, and as a public servant has rendered altogether satisfactory service. In 1892 he was elected to the state legislature, serving in the session of 1893, and so well did he serve his constituents that in 1900 he was elected to the state senate on the Citizens' ticket, and during the session of 1901 was interested in several bills, including the street car vestibule bill, the bill regarding fees in county offices, and the Barber's Sunday closing bill. Recognizing his worth and ability his party called upon him to accept the nomination for the office of mayor of Portland, and unlike many, he resigned his position in the senate and in the election that followed was defeated by George Williams, probably the strongest man in the opposition party.

In addition to his other interests Mr. Inman is a director in the Merchants' National Bank, is also a member of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, while for six years he has served as water commissioner. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, holding membership with Harmony Lodge No. 12, the Consistory, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. He is a member of the Hoo Hoo's, of which he served as state snark for two terms, and one term was on the supreme nine. He is also identified with the Portland Rowing Club, and the Commercial Club, and is a life member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club. A few years ago he built the Al Kader, a small steamer which he uses as a pleasure boat, and which has the reputation of being the fastest boat of its kind in the northwest. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Miss Frances L. Guild, a native of Oregon, and a daughter of Peter Guild, who crossed the plains in 1847





GEN. OWEN SUMMERS.

and became the owner of a large tract of land, now within the city limits of the city of Portland. As a result of this union two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Inman, the oldest being Minnie Myrtle, while the younger is Ivy Frances.

Thus in brief outline we give to our readers and to history a sketch of a man, who in face of many obstacles, which at first seemed almost insurmountable, has climbed the ladder of success step by step, until today there is no man in Portland or in the state of Oregon, who is more universally respected. His life is a living illustration of what can be accomplished if one but has the perseverance. His motto has been "honesty and fairness to all," and with the natural business sagacity with which he seemed to be endowed, Mr. Inman has stopped at nothing. It is true that he owes much of his success to his wonderful mechanical talents and in that particular line he has few if any equals in the Pacific northwest, for to him is accorded the honor of being the greatest lumber-mill man the west has ever known. While Mr. Inman has spent many years before the public he is happiest when in the bosom of his family, where he is known as a loving husband and an indulgent father.

**GEN. OWEN SUMMERS.** About the early boyhood years of General Summers there was little to stimulate hope for the future or to indicate his possession of superior ability in military affairs. He was born in Brockville, Canada, June 13, 1850, and in infancy was taken to Chicago by his parents, John and Elizabeth Ann Summers, the former of whom engaged in the shoe business there. During the cholera epidemic of 1856 the father, mother and one daughter died of the disease, leaving four small children. Of these three are living: James, Mrs. J. C. Olds and Owen, all of Portland. The six-year-old boy, thus early orphaned, soon saw the dark side of life. His was no easy path to fortune. He was taken on a farm near Frankfort, Will county, Ill., where he worked early and late for his board and clothes. During a small part of the year he was permitted to attend a school held in a log building in the township where he lived.

In the spring of 1864 he went to La Center, Lee county, Ill., and while attending school there he and three schoolmates (of whom he was the youngest) left school to enlist for service in the Civil war. Going to Dixon he offered his services, but as he was only fourteen years of age, weighed only one hundred pounds, and in height stood only five feet and one inch, the enrolling officers were loath to accept him. The examining physician, too, refused to pass him, but the energetic, youthful volunteer was more than a

match for them all. He secured the aid of a Pennsylvania Dutchman, who consented to become his guardian, and with the permission of this man the physician was prevailed upon to grant him a certificate. February 1, 1865, at Dixon, he was mustered into Company H, Third Illinois Cavalry, and joined his regiment immediately afterward in the eastern part of Mississippi, later serving in Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky and the Carolinas. After a number of skirmishes and cavalry dashes he was ordered to St. Louis, and, the war being now closed, was fitted out for an expedition against the Sioux in Minnesota and Dakota. At the close of that service he was mustered out December 11, 1865, and returned to Lee county, Ill., where he resumed farming.

In 1871 he went to Chicago. His recollections are most vivid of the exciting scenes connected with the great fire in that city. At the peril of his life, he not only saved his own family, but that of two others. The rebuilding of the city gave him considerable business as a contractor. In January, 1875, he came to Oregon, but after ten days in Portland, proceeded to San Francisco and from there returned to Chicago, where he spent six weeks. On his second return to San Francisco, he remained for two years and then spent six months in San Diego as a government contractor, after which he returned to San Francisco. Coming to Portland in January, 1879, he started a crockery store at No. 183 First street. Six months later the firm of Olds & Summers was formed, his partner being J. C. Olds, a brother-in-law. The firm dealt in crockery, both wholesale and retail, and became one of the largest concerns of the kind in the northwest. On losing their building by fire in 1886, they moved into a new building on Yamhill street, between First and Second. Later they returned to No. 183 First street and No. 23 Yamhill, where a three-story building had been erected, they occupying the ground floor and basement of the arcade. In 1890 they moved into and occupied the four-story building at Nos. 183-85 First street. In 1895 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Olds entering a department store, and Mr. Summers continuing the business at the old place. A year later he moved to No. 157 Washington street and No. 111 Third street, where he continued in business. Meantime he received the appointment as United States appraiser of the port of Portland by the unanimous decision of the delegation from Oregon, and has since filled the position with characteristic intelligence and sagacity. In 1900 the crockery business was disposed of.

Though but a boy when serving in the Civil war, Mr. Summers had gained a thorough and practical knowledge of military affairs and this

has been of aid to him in subsequent events. Through his energetic efforts a bill was formulated and passed by the legislature during the session of 1886, of which he was a member, by which the militia was organized into the National Guard of Oregon, consisting of three regiments. May 21, 1883, he organized a company of Veteran Guards, which was composed of ex-members of Civil war regiments, and of this he was chosen first lieutenant. After the reorganization of the military department of the state, in 1887, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment, Oregon National Guard. Seven years later he was promoted to be colonel of the regiment. At the opening of the war with Spain all the National Guard troops of Oregon were ordered to Portland and consolidated, and with additional recruits formulated and constituted the Second Oregon, U. S. V., of which company Summers was given the command by Governor Lord. May 4, 1898, the regiment went into camp. On the 7th, organization of the field staff was made, constituting the date of the organization of the regiment. On the 24th of the same month the men set sail for the Philippines, this being the first expedition to leave the United States for war in a foreign country. June 1st they arrived at Honolulu; June 20th, entered the port of San Luis de Apra, island of Guam; June 21st, Companies A and D disembarked to effect the surrender of the islands; June 28th, sighted Luzon; June 30th, anchored in Manila bay off Cavite; July 1st and 2d, troops landed; August 12th, ordered to Manila; August 13th, received the surrender of fifteen thousand Spanish troops, inside the walled city; August 14th, removed to barracks Cuartel de Espana, Calle Victoria, Manila, Company F remaining as palace guard; January 11, 1899, regiment began to leave Cuartel; February 5th, battle of Manila, and insurgents driven from their trenches; February 6th, fighting all day along the line, and capture of the water works; February 10th, battle of Caloccan; February 15th, more than one hundred prisoners captured by Company A; February 24th, third battalion engaged at San Juan del Monte; March 3d, fighting at Santa Ana; March 5th, Company C engaged on Mariquina road; same day, Company K engaged near San Juan del Monte; March 6th, Company G and Hotchkiss battery engaged insurgents on Mariquina road; March 7th, G and K engaged enemy near Mariquina; March 10th, entire regiment ordered to prepare for the front; March 13th, advanced upon Guadalupe; March 14th, E and I crossed river and engaged enemy opposite Pasig, while B, D, L and M engaged from bluff overlooking Pasig; March 15th, E and I crossed river and engaged enemy one mile in advance of for-

mer position; March 18th, Company D sent to relief of Taguit; March 19th, B, D, E, I and L engaged in battle of Laguna de Bey; March 20th, regiment returned to Manila; March 22d, Company F and third battalion joined regiment; March 24th, marched to Caloccan; March 25th, battle of Malabon, captured seven lines of entrenchment; March 26th, entered village of Tinageros; April 11th, enemy attacked Marilac and Bocave camps; April 16th, attack on outposts east of Melinto; April 23d, cavalry engaged enemy north of Santa Maria; April 24th, Narzogara captured; April 25th, capture of Angot; May 1st, capture of San Rafael; May 3d, captured Baliuag; May 4th, captured Maasin; May 13th, captured San Miguel; May 17th, captured San Isidro; May 22d, telegram received ordering Oregon to Manila; May 23d, homeward bound; June 13th, first battalion embarked on Newport and third battalion on the Ohio; July 13th, reached San Francisco; August 7, 1899, mustered out. During its term of service the regiment had participated in forty-two engagements.

Among the many communications received by General Summers bearing testimony to his excellent service in the Philippines, he especially treasures the following:

"Manila, P. I., August 30, 1898.

"Col. O. Summers, Commanding 2d Oregon,  
U. S. V.:

"Sir—I desire to express to you in very strong terms my appreciation of the manner in which you and your regiment performed the very difficult and delicate duties of acting provost marshal and provost guard during the time immediately following the capitulation of Manila. It gives me much pride and pleasure on the eve of my departure to recall the way in which I have been supported by all of my troops, and the cheerful fortitude with which they have endured the hardships of the campaign.

"Very respectfully,

"WESLEY MERRITT,

"Major-General, U. S. A.

"June 12, 1899.

"Sir:

"Your regiment, having been relieved from my command for the purpose of proceeding to the United States for muster-out, gives me an opportunity of which I am glad to avail myself of expressing to you and to the officers and men of your regiment, my high appreciation of their gallant and faithful service while they have been under my command.

"While I am glad the regiment is to return to their homes, I regret to lose so many good soldiers. When your regiment came to my command their reputation as brave and gallant sol-



diers had preceded them. Since you have been with me our work has been constant, arduous and dangerous. I learned very soon to place implicit confidence in your energy, judgment and courage, and the gallantry and bravery of your men and officers. You have nobly earned the reputation of being among the best soldiers of the American army. In saying farewell to the regiment, I wish you Godspeed and all the good fortune and prosperity that may and should come to you.

(Signed)

"H. W. LAWTON,  
" Major-General Volunteers.

"Candaba, May 23, 1899.

"Adjutant-General:

"In view of the remarkable successful engagements of Maasin, Balac Bridge and San Isidro, participated in by the troops under Colonel Summers' immediate command, I recommend Colonel Summers for promotion to the grade of brigadier-general of volunteers. At least, I believe him entitled to the corresponding brevet. I make this recommendation in advance instead of in my final report on account of his relief from this command and the probability of immediate return to the United States. My report will contain recommendations of other officers.

"LAWTON,  
" Major-General Volunteers.

"Manila, P. I., May 27, 1899.

"Col. Owen Summers, 2d Oregon Vol. Inf.:

"Sir—Your regiment is about to leave for home to be mustered out of the service of the United States, and I now desire to convey to you my high appreciation of the distinguished services of yourself and of the Second Volunteer Infantry. The skill, ability and courage with which you have fought your regiment is deserving the thanks of our countrymen; the bravery, determined courage, and gallant conduct of the officers and men of the Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry prove them worthy successors of the men who fought at Shiloh, at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness. Their gallant conduct during the recent campaign in Luzon has reflected credit upon the state from which they came.

"Very respectfully,

"LOYD WHEATON,  
" Brigadier-General U. S. V.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, The people of the state of Oregon, regardless of party affiliations, are desirous of expressing their deep feelings of gratitude and their admiration for the courage of the Oregon soldiers who have so nobly offered their lives in defense of helpless humanity in avenging the loss of the Maine, in behalf of civilization.

"Whereas, The hearts of some of our people are bleeding as the result of the loss by sickness or in battle of loved ones to them most dear; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate, the house concurring, That the congratulations, admiration and confidence of the people of the state of Oregon be and the same are hereby extended to the Oregon soldiers in the Philippines, and that the sympathy of the people be and is hereby extended to the mourning friends of the heroic dead;

"That the secretary of state be and he is hereby requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the commanding officer of the Oregon regiment at Manila, and that said officer be and he is hereby requested, upon receipt of such copy, to cause the same to be read to each company of his said regiment."

Adopted by the senate, February 6, 1899.

T. C. TAYLOR,

President of the Senate.

Concurred in by the house, February 6, 1899.

E. V. CARTER,

Speaker of the House.

The quality of the men who composed the Second Oregon was indicated by a brief order of General Wheaton at Melinto: "Orderly, overtake those Oregon grayhounds on the road to Polo and order them to Melinto. Go mounted or you will never catch them." When, after the victory at Malabon, General Wheaton was asked, "Where are your regulars?" he pointed to the Second Oregon, saying, "There are my regulars." They were more than once placed in positions where supreme courage was absolutely imperative, and never once did they falter or fall back. Their record is one of unstained honor.

On his return to Oregon General Summers was tendered the re-appointment as United States appraiser by the president, taking effect September 1, 1899. In addition he reorganized his business and incorporated the Summers & Prail Crockery Company, but in February, 1900, sold his interest and has since given his entire attention to his government position.

In Portland, July 23, 1880, he married Miss Clara T. Olds, who was born in Oregon, her parents having been pioneers of 1847. They are the parents of one son, Owen George Summers. Mrs. Summers is identified with the First Unitarian Church of Portland, the Native Daughters of Oregon and the Women's Relief Corps.

In politics General Summers has always been a Republican. He is a member of the Commercial Club, at one time was connected with the Knights of Pythias, and is now associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past noble grand of the Portland Lodge. In 1871

he was made a Mason in Apollo Lodge, No. 642, in Chicago, and afterwards became a charter member of Columbia Lodge, No. 114, A. F. & A. M., of Portland. At one time he was honored with the position of commander of the George Wright Post, G. A. R., of Portland, and in 1886 he was elected department commander, serving one term. An indication of the esteem in which he is held is afforded by the fact that on his return from Manila, the citizens of Oregon presented him with a beautiful jeweled sword, in recognition of his meritorious service at the head of the Oregon boys.

GEN. CHARLES F. BEEBE. While the associations of General Beebe have been largely along the line of military affairs and particularly with the Oregon National Guard, he has had, nevertheless, an interesting career as a business man and is now identified with various movements of an important nature bearing upon the commercial progress of Portland. The family of which he is a member settled in New England during the colonial era. His grandfather, Silas Beebe, a native of Connecticut, was for years a sailing master and built and owned a number of vessels running out of the harbor of Mystic. It was in this seacoast town that Charles E., father of Charles F. Beebe, was born and reared, and from there he went to New York City in youth to enter upon a business life. From 1840 until his death, in 1892, he was extensively engaged as a tea merchant and importer, the firm of Beebe & Bro. being one of the oldest houses of its kind in the city. His wife was Jane B. Wade, born in Springfield, N. J., and deceased in 1891. Her father, Elias Wade, Jr., was a native of New Jersey and a wholesale grocer for some years. From 1865 until his death in 1878 he acted as managing partner for the large importing and shipping house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of No. 32 South street, New York.

In a family of four children all but one attained mature years. Of these William W., a graduate of Yale in 1873, became an attorney in New York City and later made his home in Colorado Springs, Colo., where he died. Another son, Alfred L., a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines in New York City, was for years assistant chemist of the New York Board of Health, but in 1898 came to Portland, where he has since resided. The third son, Charles F., was born and reared in New York City and in 1865 was graduated from Flushing Institute. Afterward he entered his father's office at No. 149 Front street, New York City, and later became a partner in the house of Beebe & Bro. On his withdrawal in 1879 he became interested

with Henry M. Evans in the cotton brokerage business, under the firm name of Evans & Beebe. This partnership was dissolved in 1883, and during that year Mr. Beebe, with his brother-in-law, A. M. Sutton, came to the west to take the agency for Sutton & Co., of New York. On his arrival in Portland, in January, 1884, he opened a branch house, starting the business on the 1st of February, at No. 16 North Front street. In July of the same year Mr. Sutton established an agency in San Francisco, the two acting as western agents for the Dispatch line of clipper ships around the Horn from New York and Philadelphia. In connection with the Portland agency, a general ship chandlery business was conducted. During 1896 Sutton & Co. discontinued business in Portland, but Mr. Beebe, having become interested in the city and bound to its people by intimate ties of friendship, decided to remain. January 1, 1897, the Charles F. Beebe Company was incorporated with him as president, and the firm has since dealt in general supplies, imported pig iron and coke, and conducted a general shipping and commission business. The two-story building of the firm is on the northwest corner of First and Ankeny streets.

Besides being at the head of this important enterprise, Mr. Beebe is secretary of the Oregon Lime and Plaster Company, engaged in the manufacture of lime and plaster, with plant four miles from Huntington. On the organization of the Adamant Company he became a charter member and is now its secretary, the concern owning and operating a mill at the foot of Fourteenth street. Though not active in politics, he is a staunch Republican. In the Chamber of Commerce he was president one term, vice-president two terms, and has also served as a member of the board of trustees. The Arlington Club has honored him by election to official positions, while in the Commercial Club he has twice been elected to the presidency. In 1903 he was appointed by Mayor Williams a member of the Executive Board, under the new charter. Owing to his thorough military training he is serving on the committee having supervision of the police department. Of Presbyterian faith, he still has his membership in the Madison Square Church in New York.

In New York City occurred the marriage of General Beebe to Miss Emma Bowne, who was born at Flushing, Long Island, and received her education in Miss Porter's School at Farmington, N. Y. Her father, Simon R. Bowne, was a member of a very prominent Quaker family of Flushing. Born of her marriage are three sons, namely: Walter Bowne, secretary of the Charles F. Beebe Co.; Gerald E., a member of the class





*Fred Bickel*

of 1904, Yale College; and Kenneth, a graduate of Portland Academy.

After seven and one-half years of service in the Seventh New York Regiment, Company H, beginning February 14, 1871, Mr. Beebe was honorably discharged in November of 1878. Immediately he was appointed aide-de-camp, with rank of first lieutenant, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. J. M. Varian, commander of the Second Brigade, New York National Guard. From time to time he was promoted until he was brigade-quartermaster, with the rank of captain. On the death of General Varian, the command of the regiment passed into the hands of Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and Captain Beebe was retained with a very few others. To him came the appointment as inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of major, which position he resigned in the fall of 1882. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant in the department of rifle practice, with his former rank of major, under Gen. Charles F. Robbins, inspector-general of rifle practice in New York, on the governor's staff. This office he held until coming to Oregon, when he resigned.

At the time of the reorganization of the National Guard of Oregon, in the spring of 1886, when Company K was organized in Portland, General Beebe was appointed second lieutenant, then first lieutenant, and three months later, when the company was permanently organized, was elected its captain, serving as such for a year. In July of 1887 he was elected colonel of the First Regiment, Oregon National Guard, on the organization of the full regiment. When in camp at Milton, Ore., in 1891, he was re-elected colonel. February 22, 1895, he was appointed and commissioned brigadier-general in command of the Oregon troops by Governor William P. Lord. At the expiration of his term of four years he was again chosen for this responsible position, under appointment from Governor T. T. Geer, and as such continues to the present writing. The Oregon troops comprise the following regiments: Third Infantry, O. N. G., in Portland; Fourth Infantry, O. N. G., comprising companies in the Willamette valley; First Separate Battalion, in Eastern Oregon; Light Battery Artillery, in Portland; troop of cavalry at Lebanon, and a signal corps at Corvallis. It is needless to state that General Beebe has accomplished much in behalf of the National Guard of Oregon, for this fact is known to all in the least familiar with the development of military affairs in this state, and due credit is given him for his thorough work in the development of the same. His connection with the militia in New York is held in remembrance through his life membership in the Seventh New York Regi-

ment Veteran Association. It was in New York that he gained his accurate training in military tactics and the knowledge thus acquired has been invaluable to him since coming to the coast and has been instrumental in enabling him to bring the Oregon National Guard into a position among the foremost among similar organizations of the west.

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FRED BICKEL. The word pioneer is distinctly applicable to that venerable citizen, Fred Bickel, who came to Oregon in 1853, and locating in Portland, materially assisted in the general upbuilding of the town. He started the first confectionery store and soda water manufactory here and has of late years been successfully engaged in the storage business. It is also to his credit to be enrolled among the soldiers who were destined to discipline the murderous and treacherous bands of Indians who infested the plains and were especially troublesome during the wars of 1854, 1855 and 1856. During that momentous period he volunteered in Company A, Oregon Volunteers, served in eastern Oregon, and was mustered out and honorably discharged during the summer of 1856. He participated in several skirmishes with the Indians in Walla Walla Valley, one of which lasted for four days.

In his general makeup Mr. Bickel embodies the most desirable of Teutonic traits, all of which have been fostered and developed by a careful early training and the subsequent necessity for looking out for himself. He was born in the town of Rodenburg, Germany, on the river Fulda, May 21, 1832, and is a son of George and Elizabeth Bickel, natives respectively of Rodenburg and Solz. George Bickel was a blacksmith up to the time of his retirement, and he brought his family to America about 1846, locating in St. Louis. Of the three children who attained maturity in his family, Fred is the second child and oldest son and the only one living. Like the majority of the German reared youths, Fred Bickel started out on his own responsibility at the age of fourteen, and upon landing in St. Louis, after an ocean voyage of fifty-three days, apprenticed himself to a confectioner for four years. At the expiration of two and a half years his employer died of cholera, and the youth thereafter worked for his employer's wife and her brother, Frank Dekum, assisted by another apprentice. Eventually he came to California with Mr. Dekum, the journey towards the coast being replete with many adventures. From New Orleans they sailed to Chagres, Panama, where they took a small boat up the river of that name to Corcona, the head of navigation. Thereafter they walked twenty-eight miles to Panama,

where they were compelled to wait two weeks because all transportation opportunities were engaged in advance for about three months. The travelers managed to secure passage on the vessel *Anna Smith*, bound for Acapulco, which, however, was obliged to put into port because of shortage of water. Finally they got aboard the *Golden Gate*, bound for San Francisco, which city they reached after two months, about May 21, 1852.

In Shasta City, Cal., Mr. Bickel engaged in business with Mr. Dekum, but the latter removed from Shasta City to Portland in 1853. For some time Mr. Bickel assumed control of the confectionery shop left in his charge, but in May, 1853, it was burned to the ground, entailing considerable loss. Shortly afterward he came to San Francisco, whence he embarked on the *Columbia* for Portland, which he reached in June of that year. Here he entered into partnership with Mr. Dekum, under the firm name of Dekum & Bickel, confectioners, which was the first enterprise of the kind in the town, and was located for the time being between Stark and Washington streets. In 1856 he started the first soda manufactory in Portland, which he and Mr. Dekum ran for ten years, but which is now carried on by other parties. At the expiration of their relationship Mr. Dekum and Mr. Bickel had been connected for more than twenty years.

After going out of business with his old time partner Mr. Bickel was out of work for a time, but in 1883 built the large storage house which he has since managed, and which is 80x100 feet ground dimensions. The building is four stories in height, and the front contains two double stores. Mr. Bickel has also put up other stores and public buildings in Portland, and at the present time is a large holder of town real estate. He erected a block on Second street, between Ash and Ankeny, which is 150x112 feet ground dimensions, is two stories in height, and has eleven stores in front.

Through the marriage of Mr. Bickel and Catherine Karlskind, who was born in St. Clair county, Ill., near Belleville, five children have been born: Caroline Fredericka, and Louise, both of whom are living at home; George L., a strawberry rancher on Hood river, Ore.; Albert, a clerk in Portland; and Frederick, a collector in Portland. Mr. Bickel is a Republican in politics, but has never been induced to accept official recognition. He has been prominent before the public in various capacities, and to him is due the organization of several societies in which his countrymen feel particularly at home, among them being the Turn Verein and the German Aid Society. He is also a member of the Historical Society and the Oregon Pioneers' Association.

CAPT. J. C. AINSWORTH. The history of Oregon would be incomplete did it fail to give the life record of Capt. J. C. Ainsworth, who was for many years a well known factor in navigation and railway matters as well as a promoter of banking interests in the northwestern country. He was a son of John Commiger Ainsworth, who died when his son J. C. was seven or eight years of age. Captain Ainsworth was born in Springborough, Warren county, Ohio, June 6, 1822, and on the Mississippi river received his first lessons in the profession which afterward made him famous. On arriving at man's estate he was quickly promoted to the position of pilot and subsequently to that of master on a passenger steamer plying between St. Louis and up-river points. While in this service he first heard of the discovery of gold in California and the wonderful possibilities for labor and capital in that state. He accordingly journeyed to San Francisco in 1850, accompanied by the noted banker, William C. Ralston, and soon after his arrival on the Pacific coast he went to Oregon to take command of the *Lot Whitcomb*. His life in the northwest from this time until he retired, nearly thirty years afterward, was inseparably associated with marine pursuits, and to his thorough and practical knowledge of the business in all its details was due the marvelous success achieved by the great transportation company in which he was a leading spirit from the time of its inception until it was merged from the Oregon Steamship & Navigation Company into the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. He was president of the latter company until it was sold to the Villard syndicate in 1881, for \$5,000,000. He built the Missouri Pacific Railroad through from California to the Sound, getting the engine into Puget Sound twenty-four hours before the expiration of a valuable land subsidy. This, too, he completed, furnishing the means from his own pocket. He started the Ainsworth National Bank in 1883, built the Ainsworth Block in 1881, at the corner of Third and Oak streets, and started the Central Bank of Oakland, Cal., acting as its president until his death. While Captain Ainsworth made for himself a reputation as a remarkable financier among the money kings on both sides of the continent, yet he always remained a firm friend of the laboring classes. Retrenchment with him did not commence with a reduction of salaries. "Give the boys good salaries," was a sentiment he always expressed, and "the boys," since grown gray, many of them in the service of less appreciative masters, will never forget the kind-hearted employer who appreciated good services and acknowledged the same in a substantial manner. As an indication of the regard in which Captain Ainsworth was held by the people of the upper country, from whom much of the

revenue of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company was derived, an extract from an article published in *The Dalles Inland Empire* after the retirement of Captain Ainsworth, is herewith given: "He has been at all times a gentlemanly public servant, a faithful custodian of the interests of his fellow stockholders and the most equitable and merciful of employers. In fine, he has been a good friend to friends and a semi-foe to enemies. His broad sense of justice has made him the object of an almost filial degree of affection from his employes, and to his sagacity in making three voluntary reductions of freight rates without compulsion in five years' time, the growth and expansion of the Eastern Empire are largely attributable."

Captain Ainsworth's friendship for his early companion and friend, W. C. Ralston, lasted until the tragic death of Mr. Ralston, and in this connection the following story was told in the *San Francisco Examiner*: "When Captain Ainsworth and W. C. Ralston arrived in California they separated. Mr. Ralston remained in San Francisco, and engaged in the banking business with Eugene Kelly, while Captain Ainsworth went to Oregon and began steambating on the Willamette river. Each was successful, and one day Ainsworth saw a chance to increase his fortune if he could become possessed of \$100,000. As he desired this amount very much he went to San Francisco and called on his old friend, W. C. Ralston, for assistance. The details of the plan were outlined and the required amount was promptly advanced on a sixty-day note. When Mr. Kelly returned from an eastern trip he looked over the affairs of the institution and noted the transaction. He was much displeased with the loan and insisted upon its immediate recall. Ralston defended his action warmly, but unsuccessfully, and some words passed between the partners. In the meantime Ainsworth had gone to Oregon, and the customary notice was delayed until the sailing of the next steamer. Ainsworth concluded the deal, cleared up something like \$250,000, and started the borrowed money homeward within a few days, and the vessel which carried the recall passed the money on the way to the bank. This transaction so angered Ralston that he withdrew from the partnership and opened the Bank of California. Before retiring from the Oregon Steam Navigation Company Captain Ainsworth invested largely in real estate in Tacoma, and was prominently identified with the construction of the Northern Pacific Railway Company between the Columbia river and Puget Sound. In 1880 he removed to Oakland, Cal., where he became interested in local banking and subsequently exploited the famous watering place, Redondo Beach, expending nearly \$3,000,000 in transforming it into one of the finest seaside resorts on

the Pacific coast. Captain Ainsworth died at his home near Oakland, December 30, 1893, and few if any of the pioneers in the transportation business of the northwest have left a record which will prove more lasting or more creditable.

The second marriage of Captain Ainsworth occurred in San Francisco, the lady of his choice being Fannie Bobbitt, daughter of Gen. Edwin Burr Bobbitt, a graduate of West Point and chief of the Quartermaster Department, U. S. A. His son, Lawrence S. Bobbitt, is second in rank for chief of ordnance, stationed at Dover, N. J., and his son, Edwin B. Bobbitt, is a graduate of West Point and now a captain of ordnance stationed at Washington, D. C. Unto Capt. J. C. Ainsworth and his wife were born six children, five of whom are still living, two sons and three daughters. H. B. Ainsworth is manager of the Los Angeles & Redondo Railroad Company, of Los Angeles, Cal. J. C. Ainsworth, Jr., is represented in the following biographical sketch. The mother of this family survives her husband and resides in Portland. Captain Ainsworth was for years a very prominent Mason, and Ainsworth Lodge and Ainsworth Chapter, in Oregon, are named in his honor. He attained the thirty-third degree and was first Grand Master of Oregon and was for years active inspector-general of the supreme council of the Southern Jurisdiction in the state of Oregon, the highest post of honor possible of attainment in the state.

Captain Ainsworth was a man fitted by his excellent business qualities to take a leading part in the upbuilding and growth of a new country such as the northwest at the time he took up his abode here, and that he faithfully fulfilled every duty devolving upon him and carried forward to a successful completion whatever he undertook was a well known fact. Strict integrity and uprightness were salient features in his characteristics, and all who knew him regarded him with the highest honor and respect.

(For many of the facts contained in the preceding biography credit is due to Lewis & Dryden's History of the Pacific Northwest).

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J. C. AINSWORTH. One of the leading and prominent business men of Portland is J. C. Ainsworth, who is active and energetic and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the commercial progress and general upbuilding of the state in which he lives. He is one of Portland's native sons, having been born in this city January 4, 1870, and is a son of Capt. J. C. and Fannie (Bobbitt) Ainsworth. He was graduated from the University of California in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Sciences. He then took a special course in electrical engin-

ering in the same institution, graduating in 1892 and receiving the degree of Master of Science from his alma mater. Subsequent to this he spent one year in the Central Bank of Oakland, Cal. In 1894 he came to Portland, Ore., and engaged in the banking business for himself, with the Ainsworth National Bank and acting as president of the same, which had a capital stock of \$100,000. In 1902 he consolidated the Ainsworth National Bank with the United States National, under the name of the United States National Bank, the same having a capital stock of \$250,000 and later increased it to \$300,000. This is one of the strongest institutions on the coast. He was one of the incorporators of the Fidelity Trust Company Bank, of Tacoma, having a capital stock of \$300,000, and in 1902 he succeeded Col. C. W. Griggs as president of the company. He is president of the Oregon Telephone & Telegraph Company, having a capitalization of \$500,000, and is assistant secretary and treasurer of the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, which institution has a capital of \$15,000,000, and has lines extending from Mexico to Alaska with 150,000 subscribers. He is treasurer of the Portland Railway Company; director of the Portland Hotel Company, the Portland General Electric Company, the Portland Street Railway Company, the Pacific States Telephone & Telegraph Company, the Los Angeles & Redondo Railway Company, Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, and numerous others, including the Lewis and Clark Fair.

In Portland, June 26, 1901, J. C. Ainsworth was united in marriage with Miss Alice Heitshu, who was born in California. Mr. Ainsworth is a staunch Republican in his political views and is ex-president of the Arlington Club. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian Church. Through his good business judgment he has not only gained for himself success in life, but his efforts have been of benefit in promoting the advancement and prosperity of the communities in which he has been financially interested. He is a wide-awake, capable man, quick to take advantage of a good business opportunity. A gentleman of fine presence, genial manner and handsome appearance, his good qualities win the regard of all with whom he comes in contact.

**CAPT. JOSEPH A. SLADEN.** Since his retirement from the active list of the army, in 1880, Captain Sladen has been a resident of Portland, where he was engaged for five years as special agent and adjuster for the German-American Insurance Company of New York. January 1, 1894, he was appointed clerk of the United States circuit court by Judge W. B.

Gilbert, circuit judge, which position he still occupies. He is also United States commissioner, to which position he was appointed by Judge C. B. Bellinger, United States district judge.

Captain Sladen was born in Rochdale, Lancashire, England, April 9, 1841, the youngest of four children, three boys and one girl. His father dying while he was very young, his family came to this country when he was about five years of age. They settled at Lowell, Mass., where he attended the public schools, and left the high school to enter the army at the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Thirty-third Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, including the famous battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. With the Eleventh and Twelfth corps he went west to the relief of Rosecrans at Chattanooga, and took part in the campaigns under General Sherman which resulted in the capture of Atlanta, and in the battles incident thereto. He was also in the March to the Sea, and the campaigns through the Carolinas, which ended in the battle of Bentonville, N. C. For distinguished gallantry at the battle of Resaca, Ga., he was awarded a congressional medal of honor, and in 1866 was brevetted a first lieutenant and captain in the regular army for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Jonesboro, which resulted in the downfall of Atlanta. In November, 1864, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry, and thereafter served till the close of the war as an aide upon the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Seventeenth United States Infantry March 27, 1866, and continued on duty as an aide to General Howard, remaining on duty in Washington, D. C., until 1874, when he accompanied that general to the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Portland. He participated in the Indian wars in that department, that of the Nez Percés in 1877, and that of the Bannocks and Piutes in 1878. With the appointment of General Howard as superintendent of the United States Military Academy he accompanied that officer as adjutant general of that institution, and also accompanied him to the department of the Platte, at Omaha, when that general was ordered there in 1882.

In October, 1885, Captain Sladen was ordered on duty with his regiment, the Fourteenth United States Infantry, to which he had been transferred, at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and served there as regimental quartermaster until promoted to the command of his company in 1888. April 8, 1889, he was retired from active service on account of the loss of his right leg, which had occurred in the line of duty. In 1891 he was elected commander of the Grand Army







W. Ingers

of the Republic for the department of Oregon, and served on several occasions as aide on the staff of the commander-in-chief of that organization. He is a member, and past commander of Lincoln-Garfield Post, G. A. R., and also a past commander of the Oregon Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

In Massachusetts Captain Sladen was united in marriage, in 1866, with Martha Frances Winchester, a native of Lowell, and of this union there have been born four children. Fred Winchester, who graduated from West Point in June, 1890, is now a captain in the army, and an instructor at the United States Military Academy, having been detailed at that institution after serving through the Philippine campaigns as an aide to Major-General Otis; Harry Stinson, a graduate of the Leland Stanford University, is now with the Portland General Electric Company; Frank Joseph, a graduate of Yale, class of 1902, is a student at the Johns Hopkins Medical College; and Caroline L. is the wife of Capt. John J. Bradley, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry.

Captain Sladen is prominent in Masonic circles. He was made a Mason in B. B. French Lodge, of Washington, D. C., in 1866, and was afterwards master of Mount Hood Lodge at Vancouver, Wash. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is identified with the Oregon Consistory, and El Kader Temple, N. M. S. He is a member of the First Baptist Church of Portland; a Republican in politics, and is socially a member of the Arlington Club. Although so long connected with affairs military, and every inch a soldier in bearing and general deportment, Captain Sladen possesses a geniality and good fellowship which have won him many and lasting friends, and he has evinced in his latter day undertakings shrewd business and executive ability.

**WILLIAM FRAZIER.** In the record of the life of a successful man there is always much of interest, and particularly is this true in the case of a man who is forced to begin the battle of life in extreme youth, unaided and penniless. No greater source of inspiration can be offered a young man of ambition than the example afforded by such a life in the maturity of its success.

The death of his parents when he was a mere child forced William Frazier to undertake the solution of the problem of self-support at a very early age, but the self-reliance thereby developed proved of incalculable benefit to him. Though the years of his youth were less free from care than those of most boys, the activities of his manhood doubtless have been more successful by reason of these very deprivations and hardships of boyhood. He was born in Shelik, near

Ross Shire, Scotland, September 15, 1851, and was the second of three sons. The oldest, Hector, died in Washington; the youngest, Collin, is engaged in farming in Grande Ronde Valley, Union county, Ore. His father, George Frazier, a ship carpenter by trade, was lost in a shipwreck off the coast of England, and subsequently the widowed mother brought the three sons to the United States, settling near Kewanee, Ill., where she died two years later.

When the family crossed the ocean William Frazier was a child of six years. For a time after their arrival in Illinois all went well, and he had the privilege of attending the country schools of Henry county, Ill., three winter terms. But with the death of his mother he was thrown upon his own resources. In 1863, at the age of twelve years, under the escort of his uncle, John McDonald, he crossed the plains to Oregon as a member of a party accompanying a train of one hundred wagons. At that time the Indians were particularly troublesome, and his party never would have reached the coast had it not been for a government escort of thirty-six mule teams and one hundred and fifty men under the command of Captain Crawford. The great cavalcade of emigrants and soldiers proved too formidable for the wandering bands of Indians to attack, and they were permitted to pursue their course unmolested. One of the wagon teams was driven by the twelve-year-old boy, who in many ways proved himself a useful companion for the older men. Soon after their arrival at the coast, his uncle settled upon a claim in Grande Ronde Valley where, at the age of eighty years, he still makes his home.

After three months with his uncle, Mr. Frazier went to Umatilla Landing, where he worked in a dry goods store for Mr. Case during the winter. In the spring he secured employment on a pack train from Umatilla to Boise City, Bannock, Albany and Placerville, Idaho, which occupation he followed for two years, riding the bell horse and acting as cook for the train. During the fall of 1865 he arrived in Portland, where he has since made his home. At first he followed any occupation that presented itself, and availed himself of such leisure as he could command in order that he might attend to his neglected schooling. For one winter he attended Portland Academy. In the spring of 1866 he bought an interest in a butcher shop in Portland, but after a year or more began to take contracts for the piles on the lower docks of the Willamette. This work consumed two years, during which time he cleared the neat sum of \$10,000. A portion of his earnings he invested in a livery stable, which he conducted for three years and then sold. His next enterprise was with L. A. Goddard, under the firm name of Goddard & Frazier,

the two conducting a large stable on Morrison and Second streets. In 1883 a three-story barn was built, 100x100, on Fifth and Taylor streets, and here he has since engaged in business, being with Mr. Goddard until 1897, and since then a member of the firm of Frazier & McLean. In addition to the renting of horses and vehicles, he has done a large business in buying and selling stock. At times he has brought in three carloads of horses from Chicago at once, these being sold principally to loggers and lumbermen. For twenty years he has supplied the government with horses, furnishing five thousand for the Manila campaign, and in all of his contracts with the government his work was conducted with sagacity and dispatch.

In Portland, in 1873, occurred the marriage of William Frazier and Margaret E. Long, who was born near this city, her father, Edward Long, having come from Ohio in 1847 and settled two miles from the city of Portland. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Frazier is Charles R. Frazier, who graduated from a business college and attended Leland Stanford University for two years, afterward acting as deputy county sheriff under his father. The Commercial Club and Riverside Driving Association number Mr. Frazier among their members. While he is not connected with any denomination, he is a contributor to the Baptist Church, with which his wife is identified. His fraternal connections include membership in the Woodmen of the World, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M.; Oregon Consistory No. 1, thirty-second degree; and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. The leading position he held in the Republican party, as well as among the citizens of his home town, led to his selection in 1896 for the office of county sheriff, and not only was he elected at that time, but in 1898 and 1900 he was honored by re-election, serving from July, 1896, to July, 1902, when he retired and did not enter the lists as a candidate. The qualities which he possesses qualified him for the duties of sheriff. With a robust mental and physical sturdiness, he was a terror to evil doers and law-breakers, and his several administrations won the commendation of the law-abiding element of the county. As a private citizen, as well as in his official capacity, he has won a large circle of friends and well-wishers, and has gained a deserved prominence in the city to which he came, unknown, many years ago.

**HON. SOLOMON HIRSCH.** The Pacific slope has furnished to the country many men of high intellectual attainments, who have distinguished themselves in the various fields of endeavor for which the American commonwealth has

become noted during the past few decades. In the commercial world by far the great majority of these have been men who began life with no resources excepting their own industry and indomitable spirit. While the pioneers of the great west have been, as a rule, men born and reared in America, there also have been found, especially in the years following immediately after the first great rush to this country of wonderful opportunity, numerous conspicuous instances where rare successes have been the reward of diligent application on the part of those who have come from foreign shores to cast their lot with the ambitious sons of the east who have sought fame and fortune in this opulent region. The history of the operations of the early settlers on the coast has shown, however, that it has been men of force of character and determination only (with rare exceptions has this been true) to whom the greatest measure of success has come. The life record of the late Hon. Solomon Hirsch of Portland, ex-United States minister to Turkey, forms one of the most splendid illustrations of this obvious truth—that personal character and genuine worth count for more in the contest for supremacy in the liberal atmosphere of the west than in any other section of this free country, or in any other country in the world. Even so brief a résumé of the life services of Mr. Hirsch as it is possible to give in a volume of this character will be a source of inspiration to the young men of the future generations who start out on their careers no more amply equipped to fight the battle of life than he. The story, in the telling, sounds like a romance.

Born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 25, 1839, he was a son of Samson Hirsch, a member of an old and respected family of that kingdom. There were five sons in the family who came to the Pacific coast. Leopold, who settled in Oregon as early as 1851, engaged in the mercantile business in Salem, and died in 1892. J. B. and Mayer were pioneers of 1853 in this state, and also followed mercantile pursuits in Salem, where the former died; the latter died in New York in 1875. Edward, who settled in Oregon in 1858, became a merchant in Salem, where he has also been prominently identified with public affairs. In 1878 he was elected state treasurer of Oregon, and upon the expiration of four years was re-elected to the office. Further honored by the people of his city, in 1890 he was chosen to represent them in the state senate. In 1898 he was appointed postmaster of Salem, an office which he fills at the present time.

The youngest of the five sons in the family, Solomon was fifteen years of age when, in 1854, he set sail from Havre for New York. After a voyage of forty-two days he arrived at his destination. Without any delay he secured work

as a clerk in New York, and later was similarly employed in New Haven, Conn., and Rochester, N. H. Meantime, from his brothers, who had preceded him to Oregon, he received glowing reports of the prospects in the west, and determined to join them in this state. March 20, 1858, he took passage on the vessel *Star of the West* for Aspinwall, and after crossing the Isthmus, proceeded on the *Golden Gate* to San Francisco, where he made a short stop. From there he came to Portland, landing here in April, 1858. His objective point was Salem, but he soon moved to Dallas, where he opened a retail store, continuing there until 1861. A later location was Silverton, Marion county, where he conducted a mercantile business until the fall of 1864. Upon returning to Portland he became a partner of L. Fleischner and A. Schlüssel, under the firm title of L. Fleischner & Co., wholesale merchants occupying a store on Front street, between Stark and Oak streets. In 1875 the concern was consolidated with that owned by Jacob Mayer, and the name thereupon became Fleischner, Mayer & Co., under which style it operates at the present time. The members of the firm at the time of the death of Mr. Hirsch were: Solomon Hirsch, Isaac N. Fleischner, Marcus G. Fleischner, M. A. Mayer and Samuel Simon. The trade built up by this firm, as manufacturers and importers of dry goods and men's furnishings has extended into Washington, Idaho and Montana, besides reaching into every part of Oregon.

In fraternal relations Mr. Hirsch was a Mason, and the manner of his initiation into the order may testify to the great esteem in which he was held. Amongst the oldest prerogatives of a grand master of Masons, very rarely conferred or exercised, is the right of conferring the degree of Masonry without the usual scrutiny of the candidate by secret ballot. In the history of the order in the state of Oregon that prerogative has been exercised but once—in the case of Mr. Hirsch and Cyrus A. Dolph, who together, in 1902, were so distinguished, in the language of the craft being made Masons "at sight." The honor may be somewhat inexplicable to those not identified with the order. But Masons will understand that this compliment was a recognition of the honor, the probity, the character, the noble life, the high principles of the man thus welcomed into the greatest secret order the world has ever known.

The marriage of Mr. Hirsch took place in Portland, February 1, 1870, and united him with Josephine, daughter of Jacob Mayer, a native of New Orleans. There are four children in the family, namely: Ella, Sanford, Mai and Clementine.

The public service of Mr. Hirsch was as noteworthy as his private business career. As a

member of the state legislature during the session of 1872 he assisted in electing United States Senator Mitchell. In 1874 he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate, and four years later was again elected to that office. Upon the expiration of his second term, in 1882, he was re-elected, and served up to and including the session of 1885. During his latter period of service he again gave his support to Mr. Mitchell; but failing to bring his candidate success, turned his support to J. N. Dolph, who was elected. During the session of 1880 he was honored by the election to the presidency of the senate. Upon the expiration of his third term he declined further renomination and returned to private life. Nevertheless a very large proportion of his fellow-citizens, and particularly the members of the Republican party, were not content to allow him to remain aloof from public affairs. In 1885 they brought his name before the people as a candidate for the United States senate. A few of the minority Republicans had their own candidate, but Mr. Hirsch was the choice of the majority of his party. When the matter was taken up by the legislative body of which he was at the time a member, he lacked but one vote of being elected. Had he cast that vote for himself, he would have gained a seat in the United States senate, but he was unwilling to do so and therefore lost the office. An occurrence so unusual was widely commented upon at the time and has never been forgotten. During his service as state senator he supported scores of important bills. Among these was an assignment law for the benefit of the poor (1878), to which he introduced an amendment giving it many features in common with the more recently adopted national bankruptcy law.

In 1888 Mr. Hirsch went abroad for the purpose of visiting Mr. Fleischner in Vienna. While there he was taken sick and went to Carlsbad for the benefit of the waters. While still taking a course of treatment, in 1889, he received a cablegram from the state department notifying him of his appointment as United States minister to Turkey. The appointment came without solicitation on his part, and naturally was an entire surprise. At first Mr. Hirsch felt constrained to decline on account of the condition of his health, but finally decided to accept upon receiving permission from the department to continue his treatment as long as necessary, and also permission to return home after the formal presentation of his letters of credence. In June, 1889, he went to Constantinople, where the Sultan granted him an audience for the presentation of his letters, immediately afterward he returned to the United States, arranged his business affairs preparatory to an extended absence, and then, accompanied by his family, returned to Europe in October

of the same year. He remained at his post until the summer of 1891, when he was granted leave of absence in order that he might return to the United States and tender his resignation. Arriving in Washington, he called upon President Harrison, but found the latter unwilling to accept his resignation. At the urgent request of the chief executive Mr. Hirsch withdrew his request to be relieved of the responsibilities of the office and returned to Turkey in December, 1891, with the understanding, however, that the next year his resignation would be accepted, as the death of his business partner in 1890 rendered his return to Portland desirable. Again, in October, 1892, he returned to Washington, and this time he was allowed to resign the post, as agreed upon, the president tendering him the most flattering acknowledgment of the valuable character of his services as minister plenipotentiary at a post of more than ordinary difficulty during a most critical period in the relations between the two countries. Not only was his work highly acceptable to the department of state, but the missionaries located in the various parts of the Ottoman Empire also tendered him the most cordial resolutions in recognition of his unselfish devotion to their welfare and interests. In 1897 President McKinley offered him the same post, or that of United States minister to Belgium, as preferred, but his business demanded his presence at home and he felt obliged to decline the honor.

While not himself seeking the honor, many of the most influential citizens of Oregon had looked forward to the nomination and election of Mr. Hirsch to the United States senate in 1903. Many of his warmest adherents predicted that nothing could have prevented his election; and this is now the generally accepted belief. It is but an echo of the best public opinion to record in this brief memoir of one of the most distinguished men of the Pacific slope, that the state of Oregon could have furnished no more capable, sincere or highly qualified man for the office; and that if he might have been spared to round out his useful life in this position, the state would have been represented at Washington by a gentleman possessed of such a broad knowledge of public affairs and the needs of the region he represented, as to make him the peer of the most distinguished members of that great body.

In the midst of private affairs of great magnitude and importance, and public services of an invaluable nature, Mr. Hirsch was not unmindful of the best interests of his home city. Through his unselfish labors as a member of the Chamber of Commerce, as president of Beth Israel Congregation, and as a life member of the Portland Library Association, he promoted local interests in the social, educational and religious world. The Republican party at all times had the benefit

of his counsel and advice; and his services as chairman of the Republican Central Committee in 1882, and again in 1896, will be remembered as instrumental in perfecting the organization of the party on a basis which has made its operations in great political campaigns vastly more easy and successful. Chiefly as the result of his labors, the Republicans of Oregon elected a governor in 1882 for the first time in many years; and in the memorable campaign of 1896, when every possible obstacle in the way of Republican success was raised by the adherents of the free silver party, his management of the campaign was such as to save the state to his party. It has since been said by thoughtful party leaders that the same result probably would have been attained through no other management.

The career of this useful man of affairs and distinguished citizen of Portland was terminated by his death December 15, 1906. Among the many eulogistic editorial utterances following this sad event, we give place to the following from the *Portland Labor Press*, which is particularly felicitous as coming from the leaders of the great masses of laboring men of Portland, by whom Mr. Hirsch was regarded as a friend in all that the term implies:

"Mr. Hirsch, while a man of large affairs and one whose impress was felt in many ways and walks of life, has left behind him the universal respect and regard of our entire people. He was a large employer of labor, and his uniform justice and fairness in his relations as an employer won the confidence and guaranteed to his house the faithfulness of those dependent upon him for employment. The great factory of the Fleischner-Mayer Co., employing over three hundred people in the manufacture of men's garments, will live long after him as a monument to his enterprise and far-sightedness. While in the congested cities of the eastern states it is found necessary to enact the most stringent laws compelling rigid inspection of factories of this character, the Fleischner-Mayer plant is a recognized model for health, cleanliness and up-to-date hygienic and sanitary appointments. Could it be said that the future manufacturers would all be like Solomon Hirsch, Oregon would not need to burden her statutes with laws governing sweat-shop methods in the making of men's wear. The working people can rightly feel that in the death of this good man they have lost a true, tried and just friend, and their sympathies will go out to those closer and dearer, who mourn his loss."

At the services held in his memory at Temple Beth Israel on Sunday, January 4, 1903, a large concourse of his personal friends, including practically all the most prominent men in Portland and many people from the lowlier walks in life who esteemed it a high privilege to be able thus





*J. M. Johnson*



to honor the memory of one dearly beloved by all, were in attendance. Eulogistic addresses were delivered by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and ex-Attorney-General George H. Williams, the present mayor of Portland. Dr. Wise's estimate of the character and services of Mr. Hirsch may be summed up briefly in the following excerpts from his address:

"Solomon Hirsch was a man of ideals. Man of affairs though he was, he did not permit himself to become the servant of his business, or the slave of his possessions. He remained master of himself and all that he possessed. Virtue he pursued, and knowledge high; with him the two were closely allied, for in his life to know was to do. Virtue he pursued from the beginning unto the end of his days, and knowledge high through all his busy, crowded life, with the ardor of a youthful lover.

"In the highest sense of the term he might be styled a self-made man, for he rose from very humble beginnings unto high place, with no aid from without, unaided save by Him of whose help and guidance his life was a grateful and pious acknowledgment. Self-made though he was, no one could have been further removed from the arrogance and boastfulness of the merely successful man who believes only in himself and in his own prowess; though self-made, he was God-fearing and God-revering.

"Solomon Hirsch proved his Americanism not only by the probity of his conduct in public life, which but served to make his personal character conspicuous, so that adapting the words of Theodore Parker 'his private character became a public force,' but especially in his resentment of the inhuman attitude of some European powers to his fellow-Jews. \* \* \* The cry of the bounded Roumanian Jewish expatriate wrung that noble heart which bled for the sorrows and sufferings of his people.

"I would say that his love of the race and religious fellowship whence he was sprung rivaled his devotion to his adopted country. If rivalry there was between his attachment to his mother-faith and his loyalty to his fatherland, it was a rivalry that tended to deepen his attachment and strengthen his loyalty at one and the same time. So faithfully did he cherish the religion of his fathers that I have long thought that, if he was ambitious, it was because he hoped to serve his people by representing them honorably and worthily in public life. Eagerly he welcomed every opportunity to win and merit the world's respect for the Jew. \* \* \* The religion he professed impelled him to nobility of action. Full as was his life of deeds and achievements, it was fullest of the little kindnesses and tendernesses and courtesies, the little and great benevolences which endeared him to his fellow-men. Disciple of the

House of Israel unswervingly faithful, citizen of his adoptive country gratefully patriotic, settler of the northwest sternly honorable, if none of us can take his place, each of us can take pattern and inspiration from his life."

JOHN MILTON HODSON. The Hodson family are quite numerous, being represented in England, Canada and all the states and territories of the United States, particularly in the middle states. There are three forms of spelling the family patronymic: Hodgson (the old English form), Hodgkin, and Hodson, the latter being used by probably ninety per cent of the members of the family. The genealogy of the particular branch to which the subject of this article belongs is traced to Robert Hodgson, an officer in the English army, who served in Ireland from about 1645 to 1650. After the death of Robert, his children, two sons and a daughter, came to America, in 1660, the daughter and one of the sons locating in New York. The other son, George Hodgson, settled on Sassafras creek, in Susquehanna county, Pa., in which vicinity many of his descendants now reside. His son John lived and died upon the old homestead.

Robert Hodgson, the son of John, removed to North Carolina about 1750, settling near Guilford Courthouse, where he reared a large family, eight sons and two daughters. Nearly, if not quite, all of the latter about 1800 found homes in the then new territories of Ohio and Indiana. Jonathan Hodgson removed to Clinton county, Ohio, with his family in 1811, and there cleared out a large farm and reared a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom were born in North Carolina, prior to the removal of the family to Ohio. Matthew Hodgson was born in North Carolina in 1795, and came with the family to Ohio, where in 1820 he was married to Hannah Hunt. About this date, by almost unanimous consent, at least ninety per cent of the Hodgson family dropped the letter "g" from the name, as in the pronunciation of the same it had always been considered a silent letter. Matthew Hodson, who was a farmer and wheelwright, continued to reside in Ohio until 1852, when he removed to Hancock county, Ind., his death occurring there in 1875. The Robert Hodgson who removed from Pennsylvania to North Carolina was a minister in the Society of Friends (Quakers) and nearly all of his descendants have adhered to the faith of that church. The family of Matthew Hodson consisted of two sons and three daughters. Asa H. Hodson removed from Indiana to Oregon in 1879, settling in McMinnville, where he engaged in the hardware business. His death occurred in 1889. His son, Orlando O. Hodson, continues the business established by his

father and is meeting with success in his undertakings.

John Milton Hodson was born near New Vienna, Ohio, August 24, 1839, and removed with his parents to Hancock county, Ind., in 1852. The education which he received in the public schools of Ohio and Indiana was supplemented by a course in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and for several years he was engaged as teacher and superintendent in the schools of Indiana. In 1872 he engaged in the newspaper business as editor and joint proprietor of the Winchester (Ind.) *Journal*, but in 1880 he sold out and engaged in the orange business in Florida, following this for some time. Not being pleased with the conditions prevailing in that country, he returned to Indiana in 1881, and two years later removed to Oregon, locating in Lane county. He founded what was known as the Eugene *Register*, publishing the same until 1888. In 1890 he came to Portland as deputy collector of customs for the port of Portland, which position he held for three years, or until Cleveland's administration was inaugurated, when he resigned. For four years, dating from the fall of 1894, he was interested in the firm of Irwin-Hodson Co., printers and blank book manufacturers, as secretary and accountant. All through his busy life he has been engaged in buying, improving and selling real estate, which is his principal business at the present time.

October 17, 1861, Mr. Hodson was united in marriage with Martha A. Rawls, who passed to the spirit life in 1881, leaving a daughter, Gertrude. In 1883 he married Winona Coffin, a great-niece of the famous abolitionist, Addison Coffin. In 1865 Mr. Hodson was made a Mason in Golden Rule Lodge No. 16, of Knightstown, Ind., and was exalted a Royal Arch Mason and knighted in the bodies of Knightstown in 1870. Since coming to Oregon he has attained the thirty-third degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, being crowned an honorary inspector general of the Supreme Council of the southern jurisdiction, by Illustrious I. W. Pratt, in January, 1902. At this writing he is preceptor of Oregon Consistory No. 1. His official relations with the craft have been almost continuous since he was made a Mason, having served in nearly every station within the gift of his brethren. He is a past M. W. grand master, past M. E. grand high priest, past M. E. president of high priesthood, past M. Illustrious grand master of the Cryptic Rite, and past grand commander of Knights Templar of Oregon. He enjoys the distinction of being the only Mason who has passed the presiding chairs of all the grand bodies in the state. For a number of years he has been the writer of the reports on correspond-

ence for the grand lodge, grand chapter and grand commandery. He is an earnest supporter of the principles and philosophies of the world's greatest fraternity, believing them the most profound and valuable of any human organization, and that their most perfect demonstration should be found in the daily life and conduct of its members.

HON. GEORGE W. BATES. To follow the career of George W. Bates from the time when, as a sturdy youth on his father's farm back in Lee county, Iowa, he worked and played beside the stream that sang its refreshing way through the meadows, and in which he oftentimes plunged to dissipate the noon-day heat, were to travel faster and with more accomplishable vigor than is either consistent or profitable to average mortals. Yet so seemingly exhaustless is the present vitality and resourcefulness of this intrepid promoter of western enterprises, so varied are his interests, and so splendid his grasp of the opportunities by which he is surrounded, that one is constrained to look forward rather than back, and to expect as well as appreciate.

Of Teutonic ancestry, Mr. Bates was born in Lee county, Iowa, November 21, 1851, and lived among the home surroundings until his seventeenth year. His father, Nicholas, was born in Germany, and came to America with the grandfather Bates, locating in Iowa when that part of the country was yet a territory. Nicholas farmed for many years in Iowa, but spent the last fifteen years of his life with his son, Hon. George W. He married Matilda Harris, a native of Illinois, and member of an old southern family. Mrs. Bates died in Iowa in 1868. Of her six children a daughter and three sons are living. Of these, one son, J. W., is a bridge-builder, at present operating near Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, and William is a resident of San Francisco.

At the age of seventeen George W. Bates started out upon an independent career, and from the bottom learned all about railroading and railroad building, finally completing his instruction with laying track and bridge building. In 1874 he identified himself with the San Francisco Pacific Bridge Company, and engaged in building bridges and docks, and was sent by the same company to Portland in 1880, intending to remain for three months. The business chances represented in this town appealed to his largeness of perception with considerable force, and in due time he found himself a part of the moving forces around him. He constructed the dock for William Reed in 1880, and while associated with A. S. Miller & Son contracted for building the bridges between Roseburg and Ash-





*Milton A. Smith*

land, on the California & Oregon Railroad. He was associated with Lee Hoffman for eight years, or until 1890, and during that time put in piers and steel bridges all through Oregon. The bridge across the Columbia river at Pasco, most of the snow sheds and the bridge on the Cascade division, and many kindred constructions in different parts of the state, are due to his practical grasp of an enormously interesting and responsible occupation. However, building bridges required frequent absences from home, and often called for deprivations and exposures to extremely trying and inclement weather, so after contributing to an unusual degree to the promotion of bridge building in the state Mr. Bates decided to engage in some occupation more concentrated and less wearing.

With others similarly interested, Mr. Bates purchased the little water plant in Albina and organized the Albina Light and Water Company. From a very small beginning the plant was enlarged and modernized, and made to conform to the most pressing needs of this part of the city. An electric lighting system was introduced all over Albina and East Portland, for which valuable franchises were secured. In December, 1891, was begun a deal with the Portland General Electric Company, which was carried through in January, 1892, and by the terms of which the company disposed of their electric lighting business for \$200,000. January 1, 1902, the water business was also sold for a like amount. When Mr. Bates first bought the water plant it was realizing \$350 a month.

At the present time Mr. Bates is engaged in banking in Portland, and has under his supervision the Bank of Albina, incorporated in the spring of 1893; the Multnomah County Bank, and the Albina Savings Bank. During the panic of 1893, having plenty of money on hand from the sale of the water works, he used it to enable the Savings Bank to maintain its credit, and he also bought the other two banks. The banking business is incorporated under the firm name of George W. Bates & Co. He built his present bank building in 1896. Mr. Bates is also interested in the laundry business, and in 1894 incorporated the Union Laundry Company, of which he is president, and which is one of the largest laundry enterprises in the Northwest. The present building was erected in 1902 on the corner of Second and Columbia streets, has three floors, and is 60 x 100 feet ground dimensions. The Diamond Vitrified Brick Company, near Vancouver, is another enterprise in which Mr. Bates is interested, and of which he is president and a director. This is a very large plant, and its brick are shipped over all the country. For some years he owned the Parker Mill, and

during that time organized the Albina Saw Mill Company, of which he became president, and managed to work up the affairs of the mill to a high standard. This plant was disposed of in 1899, in response to the more pressing demands upon the time of Mr. Bates.

As a Republican Mr. Bates has rendered the same kind of service to his party which has characterized his many business enterprises. He represented Multnomah county in the state senate during the sessions of 1897-99, and was appointed police commissioner by Mayor Frank, but resigned from the same. Mayor Mason also appointed him police commissioner, and he was appointed to the same office by Governor Geer upon the passage of the new charter. He is a member of the Commercial Club, and attends the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife is a member. Mrs. Bates was formerly Miss L. M. Menzies, who was born in Oregon, and whose father, Capt. James Menzies, owned a home near Sandy, and was a pioneer of that district. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Lloyd, George W., Jr., and Bruce Adler.

MILTON W. SMITH. The success which has encouraged the efforts of Mr. Smith in the practice of law is another indication of the ability possessed by the native sons of Oregon. Born at Aurora, this state, July 15, 1855, he owes his education to our schools, where his keen natural gifts were broadened by contact with teachers of intelligence and superior ability as educators. In 1878 he received the degree of A. B. from Pacific University, one of the oldest institutions of the west, and three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. Immediately after graduating he took up the study of law in the office of Judge Deady, of the United States district court, at Portland, and continued his readings until he was admitted to the bar in March of 1881. During August of the same year he established himself in practice and has since won his way to an eminent rank among the attorneys of his home city.

In addition to professional practice, Mr. Smith has officiated as treasurer and a director of the Portland Library Association since 1890, and at this writing is chairman of the book committee managing the library. Since 1894 he has acted as a director of the Multnomah Law Library and during all but three years of this time has been its president. Ever since his graduation he has maintained his interest in his alma mater and is keenly alive to the advantages offered to the young by this pioneer college. In his desire to promote its welfare, he accepted the position of secretary of its finance committee and a director of the university, which offices he now fills. At

one time he held office as president of the Alumni Association. However, it is not higher education alone that commands his interest and enthusiastic allegiance. In the education of the little children, in seeing that their feet are planted in the right direction when they ascend the hill of learning, his interest is keen and constant. Indicative of this fact is his efficient service as vice-president of the Portland Free Kindergarten.

As a director Mr. Smith is connected with the Columbia & Northwestern Railroad, running from Lyle, Wash., to Klickitat, same state. The Arlington and University Clubs number him among their members, and he is also actively associated with the State Bar Association. His marriage, which was solemnized in Portland, united him with Alice Sweek, who was born in Oregon, her parents, John and Maria Sweek, having come from Missouri in 1852 and settled in the vicinity of Portland. Since the death of Mr. Sweek his widow has continued to make her home in the same locality. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are Ruth, Josephine and Marion. As yet Mr. Smith has not identified himself closely with politics, though he is a firm believer in Republican principles. His inclinations are toward his profession rather than public life or political service. Keenly alive to the opportunities offered by the law, it has been his ambition to keep in touch with its progress and important decisions rendered bearing upon the people or the lands of Oregon. One of his leading characteristics has been conservatism, as opposed to the recklessness sometimes evinced by the enthusiastic and daring. This conservative spirit, however, is not a bar to progress, but leads him to the exercise of great caution in pronouncing opinions, so that a decision, when once given, is seldom changed, thus lending added weight to his counsel and advice on subjects pertaining to the law.

**FRANK RIGLER.** During a very early period in the settlement of Pennsylvania members of the Rigler family crossed the Atlantic from Germany and identified themselves with the pioneer families of William Penn's colony. When the Revolutionary war came on John Rigler enlisted in the colonial army and held rank as captain under "Mad" Anthony Wayne. Inspired by the example of his brother, the captain, Andrew Rigler, then a mere boy in years, offered himself to his country and went to the front to fight for independence. Little is known concerning Andrew Rigler, but it may be judged, from his faithful service in the army, that he was a man of courage and high patriotism. His son, Jacob, a lifelong resident of Pennsylvania,

was by occupation a farmer, stock dealer and nurseryman, and died at eighty-four years of age.

Next in line of descent was Hon. Henry Rigler, who was born and reared in a suburb of Philadelphia, became a large stock dealer, and for a time served in the Pennsylvania legislature. Originally a Whig, on the disintegration of that party he allied himself with the Republicans. In religion he was a Presbyterian. At the time of his death, which occurred in Philadelphia in 1894, he was seventy-nine years of age. His wife, formerly Mary Castor, was born in Philadelphia and died there in 1901, when seventy-nine years of age. She was a member of an old Quaker family that settled in Pennsylvania with William Penn and was a daughter of a Mexican war soldier, who lost his life while taking part in the battle of Monterey.

In the family of Hon. Henry Rigler there were ten children, all of whom attained maturity, and five sons and three daughters are now living, Frank being the sixth in order of birth and the only member of the family on the Pacific coast. He was born in Philadelphia January 9, 1855, and as a boy lived in the parental home near Frankford arsenal, attending the Central high school, from which he was graduated in 1872. His first employment was in the city engineering department, after which he engaged in railroad engineering in Kansas for six months. On his return to the east, in 1875, he began to teach in Bucks county, four miles from Doylestown, where he continued for two and one-half years. His next position was that of vice-principal of the Boys' Grammar school in Philadelphia. After a year in that position he relinquished his work on account of throat trouble. Hoping that a change of climate might prove beneficial, in January, 1879, he came to the coast, settling in Polk county, Ore., where he taught at Buena Vista a short time and then became principal of the Independence school. In 1882 he was elected superintendent of schools of Polk county and for a term filled that position with marked ability. On retiring from office he became superintendent of the Walla Walla schools, where he remained for eighteen months. From there, in December, 1885, he came to Portland as principal of the Park school, where he remained until the expiration of the school year of 1887-88. Leaving Portland, he accepted a position as superintendent of the Oregon City schools, where he remained until 1891. On his return to Portland he accepted the principalship of the Harrison street school, and continued in that capacity until June of 1894, when he was chosen principal of the high school.

An acceptable service of two years in the high school was followed by Professor Rigler's elec-





*John M. Lewis*



tion as city superintendent of schools in June, 1896, and he has since devoted his time and thought to the discharge of his duties. Under his supervision there are thirty school buildings, with three hundred and twenty teachers and an enrollment of thirteen thousand and three hundred pupils. The oversight of so many teachers and pupils is no slight responsibility, yet it is one that he has ably maintained, and through his acceptable service he has won the confidence of those best adapted to estimate judicious and systematic educational work. He is interested in the National Educational Association, has been a member of its National Council, and was formerly a director for Oregon in the organization. Almost continuously since 1882 he has been a member of the state board of examiners of teachers. The State Teachers' Association numbers him among its leading workers, and in the office of president, which at one time he held, he was enabled to materially promote the welfare and success of this body. His interest in educational matters extends into institute work, and as an instructor in county institutes he is favorably known throughout the state, into all parts of which he has gone to aid in bringing before the teachers plans of vital importance for the prosperity of our public schools. For a number of years he served as president of the Schoolmasters' Club, in which he was a charter member. Owing to the nature of his profession and its constant tax upon his mental and physical powers, he has not identified himself with political affairs, in which indeed he has taken no part whatever aside from casting a Republican vote at local and general elections.

During his residence in Walla Walla, in 1884, Professor Rigler married Lena Koehler, who was born in Iowa, and is a graduate of the Cedar Falls Normal School in that state. Born of their marriage are two children, named Evelyn S. and Howard.

**JOHN MARION LEWIS.** In John M. Lewis, treasurer of Multnomah county, we find a native of the state who has given abundant evidence of the possession of the qualities essential to a trustworthy, capable and thoroughly safe servant of the public. He traces his lineage back to old families of Virginia and Tennessee. His paternal great-grandfather, Fielding, was born in the Old Dominion in 1767, but at an early age removed to North Carolina and from thence to East Tennessee, where the grandfather, also named Fielding, was born in 1811. Some time prior to the year 1830 the latter removed to Wabash county, Ill., and thence to Missouri, and finally came to Oregon in 1852. The family, which included his son, James P.

Lewis, father of John M., started across the plains with an ox-team in the early summer of 1852, and were six months in reaching their destination, a point near Brownsville, Linn county, Ore. They crossed the Snake river at a point near the site of Huntington, followed the general course of that river down to its junction with the Columbia, thence down the Columbia valley to the mouth of the Willamette, and thence up the Willamette to Linn county. The voyage, at the best fraught with peril, was in this case characterized by peculiarly sad features. Moun-tain fever and cholera broke out in the party, and the bodies of four of the family were left in graves along the route, victims of the ravages of these maladies. Lucinda (Moore) Lewis, wife of Fielding Lewis, died on the banks of Snake river near Birch creek; Charles Wesley, a son, died on Burnt river; Marion died at the Upper Cascades, and Mary Ellen died on the Oregon side of the river opposite Vancouver barracks.

Upon his arrival in Oregon James P. Lewis entered land in the forest, which he at once began to clear and improve for a home for his family. Subsequently he removed to Althouse, Josephine county, where he purchased a farm upon which he still resides and where for two terms he served as county assessor. November 29, 1853, he was united in marriage to Tennessee T. Tycer, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. H. H. Spalding, who came to Oregon with Dr. Marcus Whitman in 1836. Tennessee T. Tycer was born in Linn county, Mo., a daughter of Lewis Tycer, a native of Nashville, Tenn., and an early settler of Linn county, Mo. The family of the latter came either from Virginia or North Carolina, and was of French descent. Lewis Tycer settled in Oregon in 1853, crossing the plains with his family. The house which he erected near Brownsville after abandoning his original cabin home, and in which he died at the age of seventy-seven years, is still standing.

Of the nine children born to James P. and Tennessee (Tycer) Lewis, three sons and three daughters are now living. George W. is sheriff of Josephine county, and James E. is a farmer in that county. John M. Lewis, the subject of this sketch, was born in Linn county, Ore., September 20, 1855. Until 1872 that county was his home, but in that year he accompanied the family to Josephine county, attending the common schools and aiding in the duties of the farm during the summer, and later on engaging to some extent in mining during the winter. In 1881 he arrived in Portland, and at once set about to improve his education. In 1882, after taking a course in the Portland Business College, he secured a position in the government employ, having charge of the mailing division in the Portland postoffice under

Postmaster George A. Steel for about three years. When a Democratic official, C. W. Roby, assumed charge of the office, Mr. Lewis continued to fill his post for eighteen months, or until he found it necessary to retire on account of the inroads upon his health caused by the confining nature of his work. For three years after relinquishing his position in the postal service he was in the employ of the H. R. Duniway Lumber Company in East Portland as lumber inspector. From 1888 to 1890 he was a member of the city council of East Portland. In the latter year President Harrison appointed him postmaster of East Portland, a post he filled until the consolidation of the cities of Portland and East Portland, when the office was discontinued. Later he was made superintendent of Station A, which was established in place of the old office in East Portland, and filled the place under Postmaster Steel until the close of the latter's second term. In 1894 he entered the county treasurer's office as deputy treasurer under A. W. Lambert, holding the position two years; and was then reappointed to the same office by Ralph W. Hoyt, serving for four years more. This was followed by his nomination and election to the office of county treasurer, the duties of which he assumed July 7, 1902, for a term of two years.

In Portland, May 1, 1883, occurred the marriage of Mr. Lewis and Ella M. McPherson, a native of Linn county, Ore., and a daughter of W. A. McPherson. The latter settled in this state about 1850, and at one time filled the office of state printer. His death occurred in 1891. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, one of whom, Herbert Wayne, died at the age of two years. Those living are Edith, Ione and Wade Vernon. In the Cumberland Presbyterian Church Mr. Lewis is a ruling elder, and is also a teacher in the Sunday school connected with that society. In his political views he is a staunch Republican. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Woodmen of the World. He was also a charter member of Abernethy's Cabin No. 1, Native Sons of Oregon.

Mr. Lewis belongs to the class of men who have shown by their unselfish interest in public affairs that they are warmly devoted to the promotion of those movements whose tendency is to help to give Oregon rank among the most progressive, prosperous and inviting commonwealths of the Union. His public spirit has been abundantly manifested on many occasions, and the fact that Oregon is the state of his nativity undoubtedly explains, in a measure, the extreme heartiness of his desire to co-operate with others,

on all possible occasions, in advancing the material interests of the state and the community in which he makes his home.

CYRUS A. DOLPH. The genealogy of the Dolph family in America is traced to Balthazar De Wolf, who was born about 1620, resided for some years in Wethersfield, Conn., but removed to Lyme, that state, in 1664. By his wife, Alice, whom he married in 1645, he had six children. The oldest of the family, Edward, was born in 1646 and died in 1712, after having been a life-long resident of Lyme. By his wife, Rebecca, Edward De Wolf had four sons, viz.: Simon, born in 1671; Charles, 1673; Benjamin, 1675; and Edward, Jr. The line of descent is traced through the second son, Charles, who spent the active years of his life in Middletown, Conn., and died there in 1731. His wife, Prudence, died ten years after his demise. Their son, Joseph De Wolf, born in 1717, lost his life in the battle of Louisburg, 1757, while fighting in the colonial army during the French and Indian wars. By the marriage of Joseph De Wolf and Tabitha Johnson there was born a son, Abda, through whom the line of descent is traced. Inheriting the patriotic spirit of his father, Abda enlisted in the French and Indian wars and later, when war was declared with England, showed his zeal for liberty and independence by serving in Colonel Whiting's Albany county regiment, New York troops. At the time of the conflict with the French his sympathies being with the English, he and a number of his cousins decided to Anglicize their family name by changing it to Dolph. This was the origin of the present mode of spelling.

The marriage of Abda Dolph united him with Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Ruth Coleman, of New Haven, Conn. Their son, Joseph, was born in Fairfield, Conn., June 6, 1767, engaged during his active life as a teacher and surveyor, and died December 21, 1827. The lady whom he married, Elizabeth Norton (born 1772, died 1839), was a daughter of Joseph and Martha Norton, the latter in turn a daughter of Jabez and Elizabeth (Allen) Norton. Both Joseph and Martha Norton were descended from Nicholas Norton, of Weymouth, Mass. (1636-60). During much of his life he made his home at Edgartown, on Martha's Vineyard. It is said that of the thirteen hundred and fifty-six inhabitants of Edgartown in 1790, one hundred and seventy-four of these were Nortons. Probably as many others were descendants of Nicholas in the female line, making three hundred and forty-eight descendants in the one hundred and thirty years. The progenitor of the family, Nicholas Norton, by his wife, Elizabeth, had a son, Ben-

jamin, whose son, Nicholas, married Martha Daggett, and their son, Jabez Norton, was the father of Mrs. Elizabeth (Norton) Dolph. Little is known concerning the first Nicholas, except that he was born in 1610, and died in 1690, after having for years made his home at Weymouth and then at Edgartown. Mention has been made of one of the Norton descendants, who married a member of the Daggett family. This family traced its lineage to John Daggett, of Weymouth, who died in 1642. By the marriage of John Daggett to Bathsheba Pratt, there was a son, Thomas, who married Hannah Mayhew, and their son, Joshua, married Hannah Norton, daughter of Isaac and Ruth Norton. Joshua and Hannah Norton had a daughter, Martha, previously mentioned as the wife of Nicholas Norton.

Through the wife of Thomas Daggett the family is brought into relationship with the Mayhew family, of colonial fame. The founder of this family in America, Thomas Mayhew, was born in England in March of 1592. In 1641 he obtained a grant of Martha's Vineyard and the neighboring islands, and the next year settled at Edgartown, whose inhabitants were then Indians. With him came a few Englishmen and they in turn were joined by others from their native land. However, the population still consisted almost wholly of Indians. During King Philip's war, when the savages became hostile and killed the white settlers all over New England, such was the influence of Thomas Mayhew over the red men of his islands that they remained quiet and peaceful, though they might easily have killed the few white men, had they so desired. After a long and honorable service as governor of the island, Thomas Mayhew died in March of 1682. His son, Thomas, was a missionary to the Indians, and so greatly beloved by them that even many years after he perished at sea in a shipwreck he was seldom named by them without tears. Other members of the family also became prominent, especially Experience (born 1673, died 1758), Zachariah (1717-1806) and Jonathan (1720-1766), the last-named distinguished as a theologian and patriot.

The genealogy is traced from Joseph and Elizabeth (Norton) Dolph to their son, Chester V. Dolph, who was born at Whitehall, N. Y., on Lake Champlain, February 14, 1812, and died November 3, 1860. His wife was Elizabeth V. Steele (born 1813, died 1884), whose parents were William Steele (1785-1868) and Rachel Vanderbilt (1795-1883). William Steele was a son of John B. and Grace Seville (Brown) Steele. Rachel Vanderbilt was a daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Rodman) Vanderbilt, her father being a member of one of the most noted pioneer families of Staten Island, in New York.

In the family of Chester V. Dolph were four sons, namely: Joseph Norton, deceased, late United States senator from Oregon; Cyrus Abda, the subject of this narrative; and William V., who is living at the old home in New York, and John Mathew, an educator of note now living at Port Jervis, N. Y. Cyrus Abda Dolph was born on his father's farm near Havana, Chemung (now Schuyler) county, N. Y., September 27, 1840. The name of Abda was given him in honor of his forefather, Abda Dolph, who was born in Bolton, Mass., in 1740, and served with distinction during the Revolution, as did also a brother, Charles, to whom congress voted the thanks of the country for military services. As a boy Cyrus A. Dolph assisted in the work of the farm during the summer and attended the village school during the winter. At the age of eighteen he began to teach school, which occupation he followed from 1850 to 1862.

During the progress of the Civil war the Indians on the western plains took advantage of the disturbed condition of the country to harass emigrants seeking to settle in the west. So serious did the condition become that congress, during its session of 1861-62, made an appropriation to provide military escort for emigrants crossing the plains to Oregon. In the spring of 1862 the two brothers, Joseph Norton and Cyrus Abda Dolph, enlisted in a company known as the Oregon Escort and assisted in bringing a train of immigrants across the country to Oregon and Washington, after which they received an honorable discharge at Walla Walla, and thence came to Portland. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar and took up active practice of the law. Ever since then he has ranked among the leading professional men of Portland. In June, 1869, without solicitation on his part, the Republicans nominated him as city attorney, and he was elected by a large majority, serving the full term of two years. During a temporary absence from the city, in 1874, he was nominated by the Republicans for the state legislature, but declined the honor, as he did two years later, when the nomination for the state senate was tendered him. In 1891 he was urged to accept the appointment of circuit judge of the northern judicial district and was unanimously endorsed by the best citizens of the northwest. However, feeling that an acceptance of the high honor would mean a life work and thus interfere with other plans, he declined the position. Notwithstanding his refusal to accept official positions, he is a staunch Republican and always gives his support to the men and measures of the party. For many years he was a member of the water works committee, and at this writing he is regent of the University of Oregon and president of the board of trustees of the Portland

Library Association. Associated with a number of other citizens, he organized the Security Savings and Trust Company, of which Hon. H. W. Corbett was president up to the time of his death.

Nor do the movements and organizations hitherto mentioned represent the limit of Mr. Dolph's activities. He was one of the founders of the Portland Savings Bank and the Commercial National Bank of Portland. For some years he has held the office of president of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, and has also been financially interested in the Oregon Improvement Company. Besides acting for years as a director of the Oregon & California Railroad Company, in 1883-84 he was retained as general attorney for the corporation. From 1883 to 1889 he was a member of the directorate of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. In 1883 Henry Villard, then president of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, selected Mr. Dolph as general attorney of the first-named corporation and consulting attorney in Oregon for the latter company. These positions he has filled with efficiency and in a manner indicative of his high legal talent. The many important and intricate questions that have arisen in relation to these two great concerns he has handled with dispatch and decision, disposing of them to the entire satisfaction of the officers and stockholders of the companies.

June 24, 1874, Mr. Dolph married Eliza Cardinell, a native of Canada, and daughter of Charles Cardinell, of French-Huguenot ancestry. They became the parents of four children, namely: Joseph N., Hazel Mills, William Vanderbilt and John Mathew Dolph.

Beginning in law practice in Portland, Mr. Dolph has since continued professional practice in this city, where, at different times, he has been associated as partner with a number of the brightest minds connected with the bar of this city and state. In 1883 he became the senior member of the firm of Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon. Ten years later the title was changed to Dolph, Mallory, Simon & Guerin, the other members of the firm being Rufus Mallory, Hon. Joseph Simon and John M. Guerin, all men of note, distinguished in the annals of the law in their home city and state, and forming, in their association, a partnership of legal talent of exceptional strength, character and ability.

HON. JOSEPH NORTON DOLPH. The life which this narrative sketches began near Watkins, N. Y., at a village then known as Dolphsburg, October 19, 1839, and came to a close in Portland, Ore., March 10, 1896. (See

preceding sketch for the genealogy of the Dolph family). The intervening years represent a period of great activity and high honors. Into the life of the boy at an early age there came high aspirations for the future, and these ambitions were associated with the west, in which he had become interested through reading in the *New York Tribune* Fremont's "Military Expedition to the Pacific Coast," Washington Irving's "Astoria," and Dr. Elijah White's account of missionary life in Oregon. The way did not at once open for him to seek a home in the northwest, and meantime, at the age of eighteen, he began to teach school, which occupation he followed for eight years. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of law with Hon. Jeremiah McGuire at Havana, N. Y., and in 1861 he received admission to the bar.

The hoped-for opportunity to locate in the west came in the spring of 1862, when he and his brother enlisted in Captain Crawford's Company, known as the Oregon Escort, raised under an act of congress (1861-62) for the purpose of protecting the immigration of that year against hostile Indians. As orderly sergeant of this company he crossed the plains, receiving an honorable discharge at Walla Walla, Wash. His service during the expedition was so satisfactory that the following year, when the same captain was again detailed to accompany an expedition of similar character, he endeavored to secure the services of his former orderly, but the latter had other plans in view, and so declined.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Dolph formed a partnership with John H. Mitchell, which continued until the latter was elected to the United States senate. Meantime, in October of 1864, Mr. Dolph was elected city attorney. He prepared and proposed important amendments to the city charter, which were afterward adopted, and he also revised for publication the ordinances of the city. In January of 1865 President Lincoln appointed him United States district attorney for the district of Oregon, and this position he held until 1866, when he resigned it to take his seat in the state senate. During the session of 1866 he served in that body, again taking the seat in the session of 1868, but a contest arising he was deposed by a strict party vote. However, the confidence maintained in his ability by the people was exhibited in 1872, when he was returned to the senate by an increased majority, after which he rendered efficient service in the two succeeding sessions. A still higher, though strictly party, honor came to him in 1866, when he was chosen chairman of the state Republican central committee, and his service of two years in that capacity proved beyond a doubt that he was one of the greatest leaders of his party in the northwest. Not only was he





G. W. SHAVER.

an eloquent advocate of party principles, but was also a man of remarkable executive ability, thus admirably qualified to direct the functions of an important committee. Perhaps no service rendered his party was greater than that in connection with the meeting of the electoral college at Salem in 1876. After Governor Grover had given the certificates of election to Cronin, Mr. Dolph advised the course adopted by the Republican electors, and on the spot drafted the papers which were by the electoral commission adjudged sufficient to establish the election of Messrs. Odell, Cartwright and Watts. Thus the papers drafted by him secured the return of Dr. Watts as Republican elector and thereby decided the vote of Oregon in favor of Rutherford B. Hayes for president.

During the early days of Mr. Dolph's experience as an attorney he acted as counsel for the Oregon & Central and the Oregon & California Railroad Companies, and also as counsel for Ben Halliday, who was then running his steamships from Portland to San Francisco, and was also constructing the Oregon & California Railroad. When Mr. Mitchell was elected to the United States senate in 1872 he retired from the firm, and thereupon Mr. Dolph took into the firm as partners Judge E. C. Bronaugh, C. A. Dolph and Joseph Simon. For some years he was retained as attorney for the Oregon Steamship Company, the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, the Oregon Improvement Company, the Oregon Transcontinental Company, and other corporations organized by Henry Villard, whose name is so indissolubly associated with the development of the northwest coast. He was also the adviser of the officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at Portland, attorney for various minor corporations, also president of the Oregon Improvement Company, and vice-president of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company and the Oregon Transcontinental Company.

The highest honor of Mr. Dolph's life came to him in 1883, when he was chosen to succeed Hon. Lafayette Grover, Democrat, in the United States senate. Assuming the duties of his position, he was at once placed on the committee on public lands and claims. In 1886 he was chosen chairman of the committee on coast defenses. The committee on commerce also received the benefit of his wide experience. Measures presented by him in the interests of navigation have become laws and have proved invaluable in the development of our country's maritime interests. As a member of the committee on foreign relations, he also proved himself an astute statesman. In 1880, at the expiration of his first term, he was elected to succeed himself, without opposition, by the two legislative houses, and during his second term held practically the same committee rela-

tions as during the first. In every respect he proved himself a patriot and an able statesman, and his retirement from the senate in 1895 was a source of regret to his colleagues in that body, as well as to the people of his home state. During the twelve years of his official service he made his home in Washington, where he and his wife (formerly Augusta E. Mulkey) entertained on a liberal scale and with the greatest hospitality, extending a hearty welcome not only to people of that city, but to visiting friends from the Pacific coast. Since his death, Mrs. Dolph has continued to make her home in Washington.

In closing this résumé of Senator Dolph's career, mention should be made of his fraternal relations. In 1876 he was elected Most Worthy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., State of Oregon, which position he filled for one year. Nor was his identification with Masonry less conspicuous, for in that body he was, in 1882, elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and in this office he showed the same tact, executive ability and wise judgment characteristic of him in other positions. In physique Senator Dolph was stalwart, of imposing appearance, grave in demeanor and earnest in expression, which physical attributes were but the outward expression of high mental qualifications and unsullied honor.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON SHAVER. One of those to whom the finding of gold on the coast opened up vistas of vast possibility was George Washington Shaver, erstwhile farmer, who crossed the plains in a party with ox teams and wagons in 1849, intent upon wresting from the earth sufficient riches to enable him to carry out many ambitious projects. He was born in Campbell county, Ky., March 2, 1832, and in the southern state received as fair an education as his father's many responsibilities permitted. While still a young man he removed to Missouri, and while here became enthusiastic on the subject of the coast.

That Mr. Shaver was successful in life was due partially to his failure as a miner, else he had remained longer than a year in California, and this state might never have benefited by his noble and capable citizenship. Arriving in Oregon in 1850, he settled in the Waldo Hills, Marion county, from which place he removed to southern Oregon, where he again tried his luck at mining. February 2, 1854, found him in Portland, where he married Sarah Dixon, daughter of a pioneer of that section, and with whom he returned to his farm in Marion county. Here four children were born to them, and six more were born after their removal to Portland in 1860, settling in what is now known as the Eliza-

beth Irving addition. During his early residence in Portland Mr. Shaver found an outlet for his energies in the wood business, whose possibilities he seemed to appreciate more than any other at that time, and upon which he embarked with a great deal of enthusiasm and expectation of success. For many years he furnished the steamers plying between Portland and San Francisco with all the wood used in their business, and he further branched out and furnished the wood for river boats and barges. Large portions of the forests that reared their densely crowded trees in the primeval days disappeared under the necessity for providing timber to these boats, and Mr. Shaver probably denuded more acres of land during his busy career than did any other man of his time.

In time Mr. Shaver became president of the Shaver Transportation Company of which his son, Capt. James W., was treasurer and manager, and thus was greatly enlarged his field of activity. His death, which occurred October 26, 1900, removed from accustomed haunts one of the most useful of the founders of the commercial greatness of Oregon. He was not only a man of sound business judgment and capacity for observation and action, but in his character he embodied all that is excellent and of good report. No worthy cause but profited by his generosity and large heartedness; no friend but was benefited by his counsel and assistance. To the end he retained in increasing measure the confidence of all with whom he was ever associated, and to his family and friends left the heritage of a good name, and the dignity of a small fortune.

**CAPT. JAMES W. SHAVER.** The Shaver Transportation Company occupies an altogether unique position among the large developing forces of the great northwest, and has had much to do with shifting from one place to another the products of the dense forests for which Oregon is famous, and for placing the output of the great mills in their respective localities of usefulness. No more familiar sights greet the observer on the Columbia and Willamette rivers than the heavily loaded barges, puffing tow boats, in advance of stealthily gliding rafts of logs, and other craft calculated to promote the clearance of the enormous water business of the state.

Capt. James W. Shaver, the present head of the Shaver Transportation Company, was born in Waldo Hills, within five miles of Silverton, Ore., October 2, 1860. To his father, Capt. George W. Shaver, is due the organization of the transportation company. At the time of his death in October, 1900, he was survived by his wife, formerly Sarah Dixon, who was

born in the east, and who still lives at the old home in Portland. Of the ten children who grew to maturity in this household, four sons and four daughters are living: John R., sheriff of Clackamas county, and living in Oregon City; Alice, Mrs. Wittenberg of Portland; James W.; Lincoln, captain and chief engineer in Multnomah county; George M., interested in the transportation company, and who spends his summers in Alaska; Delmar, a captain in the employ of the company; Pearl, Mrs. George Hoyt of Portland; and Susie, Mrs. A. S. Heintz, of Portland.

Locating in Portland with his parents when six years of age, Capt. James W. Shaver naturally received his education here, and at an early age became interested in his father's enterprises, which then consisted of a livery business in East Portland, as well as a large cord wood concern. They had a wood yard in East Portland and at the Shaver dock, and at this early stage of proceedings were of immense importance in the wood business of the day. In 1880 Mr. Shaver embarked in the boating business, and with Henry Corbett and A. S. Foster bought out Mr. Bureau, continuing business under the name of the People's Freighting Company. The firm inaugurated its activities by running the steamer Manzanilla, and Mr. Shaver became captain of the boat and manager of the company, which operated between Portland and Clatskanie. Soon afterward the father joined the company and Mr. Corbett stepped out, having previously purchased the interest of Mr. Foster. At this time, June 10, 1893, a re-organization was effected, under the name of the Shaver Transportation Company, the father being president, and the son secretary and treasurer. In 1889 the G. W. Shaver was built and called after the father; this useful little craft was one hundred and forty feet long. The Sarah Dixon, named after the mother, took its place among other boats on the rivers in 1892, and after that the Manzanilla was sold, the Shaver and Dixon doing all the work of the company. About 1900 the Shaver was sold, and the same year a tow boat called No Wonder was purchased for towing logs. The next year, in 1901, the firm built the Henderson, also used for towing purposes, and these boats are in constant use, among other undertakings towing for three of the largest mills here. For many years Mr. Shaver acted in the capacity of captain for the company, but of late years has devoted his time to managing the business, and is still secretary and treasurer. He of course has a captain's license, and is remarkably familiar with all phases of river life in this state. The offices of the firm are located at the foot of Washington street.

In Portland Mr. Shaver was united in marriage with Annie Schloth, who was born in Portland, and whose parents were very early settlers



of the state. Mr. Shaver is variously identified with social and fraternal organizations in the county, among them being the Woodmen of the World. He is a man of strict integrity, and the public at large place the greatest confidence in his character and business ability.

LOT P. W. QUIMBY. In many and varied avenues Lot P. W. Quimby has been identified with the business interests of Portland and has given no small assistance in the material growth of the city. He has just retired from the position of game and forestry warden for the state of Oregon, having received the appointment in 1898, his life having previously been associated as hotel keeper and liveryman, of the former being one of the oldest now living in the city. At one time in the past he served his state as a member of the legislature from Multnomah county, where he upheld the interests of his constituents and did all in his power to promote general movements for the welfare of the community.

Mr. Quimby comes of a family of Scottish ancestry, his father being Daniel Quimby, a native of Vermont, who lived to be seventy-two years old. Besides engaging as a blacksmith the elder man also followed farming in the latter part of his life, and through steady application and hard labor he maintained a comfortable and even plentiful home for his family, and though of a limited education himself was vitally interested in giving the best of advantages to his children. He married Polly Woodruff, also a native of Vermont, and she died the year after the death of her husband when she was sixty-nine years of age. Of their nine children two died in infancy, and one daughter at the age of fifteen; six grew to maturity, namely: Mary E., who married James Mathewson and reared a family (she died in Massachusetts in 1890); H. A., who is a wholesale crockery merchant in Springfield, Mass.; Cordelia M., the widow of Hiram Nichols, of Lyndon, Vt.; D. J., a resident of Portland, where he is proprietor of the International Hotel; L. P. W., of this review, and Laura, wife of Edwin P. Sweetland, of Portland. The children were all reared on the paternal farm, and though advantages were necessarily limited, two daughters became teachers in the eastern states.

The birth of Mr. Quimby occurred in Caledonia county, Vt., July 6, 1830, and like the other members of his family, he was under the necessity of contributing his strength to the assistance of the farm work, for about three months of the year receiving instruction in the district school in the vicinity of his home. When seventeen years old his education was considered complete, so far as further attendance was concerned,

and at eighteen years he went to work on a peddler's wagon, working for his brother-in-law, Mr. Nichols, traveling through the eastern states and Canada, though his principal time was spent in Vermont and New Hampshire. This occupation was continued for quite a number of years in the life of Mr. Quimby, but in 1859 he decided to try to better his condition by crossing the continent to the less crowded states of the Pacific coast. He accordingly left New York City, coming to California via steamer, by the isthmus, and upon his arrival there he at once began placer mining in Columbia. While there he became acquainted with D. O. Mills by selling his gold dust. Mr. Mills was one of the wealthy men of this country at this time. On leaving the mines Mr. Quimby went to San Francisco county and worked for three months on a farm in Susan valley, when he went into the city and engaged in the water business, peddling this necessity of life, and also assisting in hauling it to many of the important buildings of the city. He found this a lucrative occupation for quite a time, but finally engaged in the livery business, only a short time passing before he had there sold his interests and opened a restaurant on Market street. This also was disposed of, and February 22, 1862, he came to Portland.

On his arrival in this city Mr. Quimby formed a partnership with W. H. Bennetts and engaged in the livery and transfer business and forwarding, bringing to the city the first platform scale and the first express wagon. In 1864 he sold out to John White, and later purchased the livery business of Sherlock & Bacon, located on Third street, remaining there for one year, when he again sold out and purchased an interest in the Weston Hotel, now known as the Occidental Hotel, and in partnership with Samuel D. Smith remained one year in that connection. Disposing of his interest to Mr. Smith he purchased the American Exchange, formerly the Lincoln House, and continued for three years, when he took a partner in the person of Charles Perkins and the two continued together until 1876, when Mr. Quimby again became sole owner and remained such until the loss of the property by fire in the year 1878. This meant a heavy financial loss to Mr. Quimby and he did not immediately re-open the hotel. He was appointed receiver for a grocery house about this time and he proceeded to devote his time to the closing up of those affairs, and not until 1880 did he again engage in the hotel business, at this date opening up the Hotel Quimby, continuing successfully until 1897, for the first six months having a partner in the person of Mr. Hersey. Upon sale of the property in 1897 Mr. Quimby retired from his long accepted position as mine host, in which he had certainly met with success, for the repu-

tation of the two hotels which he conducted had extended for a great distance on the Pacific coast, the service and accommodation being such as to delight the heart of the traveler. Following closely his withdrawal from his former interests came the appointment of Game and Forestry warden.

In Portland, in 1866, occurred the marriage of Mr. Quimby, uniting him with Miss Amelia M. West, the daughter of Col. W. G. West, a pioneer of the west. He established the Wells-Fargo route between Portland and California, and died while in the employ of this company, passing away at the home of Mr. Quimby in Portland. Mrs. Quimby was born in New York state, receiving her education in New York and California, and is now fifty-seven years old. Since 1882 their home has been at Fourteenth and Johnson streets, where Mr. Quimby put up a house when it was a heavily timbered tract of land and no streets in the vicinity. Their children are six in number, one of whom died in infancy, the others being as follows: Elmer W., a scenic artist and traveling salesman, his home with his parents, as he is still unmarried; Daisy, the wife of L. Q. Swetland, of Portland, their one daughter being Florence E.; Lottie, the wife of Harry Taylor, of White Horse, Alaska; and Polly and Daniel, both of whom are unmarried. All were born in Portland and received their education in the public schools of this city. As a Republican in politics Mr. Quimby has had many offices tendered him but he has not cared to accept, as his business interests have engrossed all his time, though he takes an active interest in all public matters, and is a liberal supporter of every worthy movement, and especially has he warmly advocated the improvement of public thoroughfares. Fraternally he is a member of Hope Lodge, A. O. U. W. In religion he was reared in the faith of the Baptist Church.

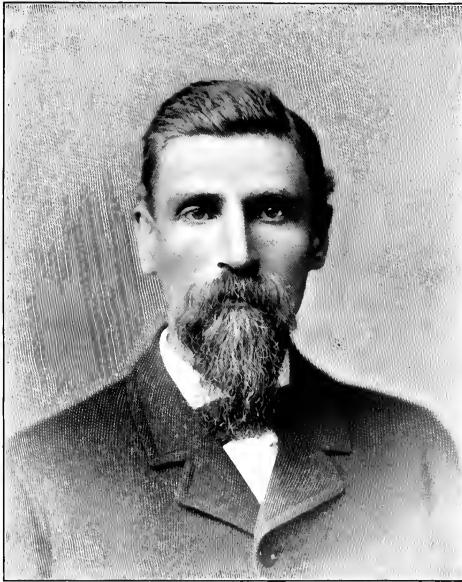
**HON. JOHN McCRAKEN.** There are few men now living whose arrival on the Pacific coast antedates that of Mr. McCracken, who first landed on western soil September 17, 1849, and has been identified with the development of Oregon ever since 1850. The family of which he is a member came of Scotch ancestry, but his father, John, was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and in early life associated himself with mercantile pursuits in London, where his son and namesake was born July 11, 1826. From that city the family crossed the ocean to America, settling in New York City, where the father was establishing himself upon a substantial basis as a merchant at the time of his death. His wife, Sarah Pigeon, was born in England, of an old English family, and died in Connecticut. Of their six

children John and his sister are the sole survivors. He was six years of age when the family crossed the ocean in 1832, and hence almost his earliest recollections are of this country. When he was eleven years of age his father died and afterwards his opportunities for an education were very meager, for the necessity of self-support soon presented itself to him. It had been his mother's hope that he might enter the ministry, but his tastes were distinctly commercial and the need of earning a livelihood deterred him from taking up any profession.

For about four years Mr. McCracken was employed as clerk in a retail store at Fiskville, R. I. In 1846 he went to New York, where he took charge of the books and collections in a large plumbing establishment. Probably he would have remained in the east permanently had not the discovery of gold stirred his ambition and led him to seek his fortune on the Pacific coast. In March of 1849 he joined the Greenwich & California Mining & Trading Company, of which he became vice-president and a trustee. The company bought a vessel, Palmetto, of two hundred and eighty tons, and this was stocked with supplies and other freight. Thus equipped for the voyage the forty-two members of the company started from New York via Cape Horn, putting in at Rio Janeiro eleven days and at Valparaiso seven days, and after a voyage of six months and nine days landing on the beach in the bay at San Francisco, September 17, 1849. The mechanics in the company went on shore, where, being offered \$48 a day wages, they concluded it advisable to accept this offer rather than work for themselves, so the company disbanded. Mr. McCracken, together with the president and secretary, remained to settle up the company's accounts. A house they had brought with them was sold for \$350 per thousand feet for the lumber. The pork and beef were sold at high prices. The profits were divided and sent to the members of the company.

After a brief experience in freighting to the mines, in the spring of 1850 Mr. McCracken embarked in the mercantile business at Stockton. In the fall he sold out and went to San Francisco. On the day that California was admitted as a state he took passage on a sailing vessel for Astoria, where he landed in October, thence proceeding to Portland. At that time there was only a hamlet of a few buildings. A dense forest extended as far as Second street, and the rest of the town was dotted with trees. The wharf was small, but was sufficient to accommodate the few vessels that anchored here. Soon he bought an interest in the Island mills at Oregon City, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber and flour. The water power was improved by Methodist Episcopal Mission, and later





*A. M. Smith*

bought by Lane & Thompson, subsequent to which Mr. McCracken bought Mr. Thompson's one-fourth interest. The high water of 1852 ruined the mills and left the buildings a wreck. The work of rebuilding was at once begun, but the second venture did not prove successful on account of the fact that wheat, bought at \$5 a bushel, was to be used in making flour to be sold at \$50 a barrel, but a drop in the price of flour to \$6 or \$8 a barrel proved ruinous to the mill, which was sold at a great sacrifice.

Elected by the territorial legislature as chief clerk of the house of representatives, Mr. McCracken served in the sessions of 1852 and 1853. In 1854 he was appointed United States marshal of Oregon and Washington by President Buchanan, serving almost two years. In the fall of 1855 he returned to Portland, where he started in the produce business, shipping to California via steamers and sailers. The firm was Richards & McCracken, the senior member, James Richards, being in San Francisco. A large and successful business was established and conducted until Mr. Richards was lost on the vessel Brother Jonathan, which was wrecked off Crescent City while en route to Portland. A subsequent partnership was that of McCracken, Merrill & Co., of Portland and San Francisco, and later Aldrich, Merrill & Co. conducted the business in San Francisco for five years, since which time Mr. McCracken has been mostly alone. The J. McCracken Company was organized in 1892, and is now located at the corner of Second and Pine streets, where a wholesale business is conducted in building materials. Among the materials carried in stock are Roche Harbor lime, Portland cement, building, casting and land plaster, King's Windsor cement plaster, Monterey sand, marble dust, mortar colors, fire brick and fire clay. Under the supervision of Mr. McCracken were built the large warehouses on Ninth and Irving streets, covering three-fourths of a block, also the warehouses on Davis and Front streets, but these were later sold.

The interests held by Mr. McCracken are not limited to his identification with the J. McCracken Company. For some years he was a director of the Commercial National Bank, and was the first president of the smelter at Linton, which position he still holds. For some years he occupied for his homestead the block between D and E, and Seventh and East Park streets, but this he has sold to the government for the new custom house site. His marriage took place in Oregon City and united him with Ada Pamburn, whose father was an officer of the Hudson Bay Company. They are the parents of four children, of whom the daughter is the wife of Charles B. Hurley, of Tacoma. The sons, Henry, James and Robert, are connected with

the business which their father established in 1856.

A careful study of political questions long ago led Mr. McCracken to ally himself with the Republican party. During early days he served as president of the city council, in which he remained a member for several terms. In 1891, 1893 and 1901 he was elected to the state legislature from Portland, serving three terms. In 1891 he was interested in a consolidation bill for the city. During his service in the legislature he was instrumental in promoting bills of an important nature and gave his support to measures of undoubted value. In religion he is connected with Trinity Episcopal Church, of which he is senior warden. In Masonry his interest and connection have continued for many years. Initiated into the order in Portland, he served as master of the lodge and during the '60s was for two terms grand master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. For two terms he officiated as grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of Oregon. In the Portland Commandery he has been eminent commander, while he has also reached the Consistory and thirty-third degrees, being inspector-general in the latter. Among his brethren in the Masonic order his standing is the highest, as it is also among men of commercial and executive ability, all of whom recognize in him the qualities of uprightness, tact, keen discernment and loyalty to his home city that have characterized his long association with the history of Oregon.

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AMEDEE M. SMITH. Very early in the settlement of Nova Scotia the Smith family removed there from England, but subsequently exchanged the bleak and icebound shores of their peninsular home for the more prosperous region of Massachusetts, and from there proceeded to New Jersey. Freeman Smith, a native of New Jersey, became a resident of Fayette county, Pa., and in 1842 established his home on a tract of raw land near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, of which he was one of the founders. A man of rare insight into causes and their effects, fortified by a determined will, and possessing the hardihood of a pioneer, he was fitted for the task of creating a new town on the edge of the then wilderness. His ability was inherited from his father, Dr. Isaac Smith, a successful physician and talented man, who during the Revolutionary war served as colonel of the First Regiment from Hunterdon county, N. J., but resigned his commission in 1777 in order to accept an appointment as justice of the supreme court of his state.

In the family of Freeman Smith there were eleven children. The youngest of these, Amedeo M. Smith, Sr., was born in Fayette county, Pa.,

in 1839. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and served for three years as a non-commissioned officer. On being honorably discharged from the service he learned the pottery business in a pottery owned by his brother, Freeman Smith, in Iowa. Meantime he had married, and in 1865, accompanied by his wife and their child, he came via Panama and San Francisco to Portland. On this trip he was accompanied by his father and mother, who settled at Albany, Ore., but in 1866 removed to Buena Vista, this state, where his father died in 1881, at the age of eighty-nine years. During the same year they had come by the isthmus to Oregon, his brother, Freeman, had crossed the plains, and previous to this, during the '50s, three other brothers had come, Henry, who settled near Eugene, James, who died immediately on his arrival, and W. H., who took up land in Clatsop county.

For the first year of his residence in Oregon Amedee M. Smith made Albany his home, but in 1866 removed to Buena Vista, Polk county, where, having found suitable clay land, he and his brother, Freeman, and their father, started a pottery, which was the first enterprise of its kind on the Pacific coast. In 1870 A. M. Smith bought the interests of his father and brother and continued alone until 1883. Meantime, in 1881, he had brought his family to Portland and established his headquarters in this city. From a very small beginning he built up a plant occupying several acres of ground at this time. In 1883, on the river front and Sherlock avenue, he erected a building 200x250, three stories in height, on a lot 200x600, and put in six large kilns, at the same time incorporating the Oregon Pottery Company, of which he was president and James Steel secretary. Everything in the line of vitrified pipes was manufactured there, while the plant at Buena Vista meantime turned out the pottery. On the destruction of the Portland property by fire in 1890 he erected brick buildings on the same site and a tract of land adjoining. The buildings occupy about 300x300 feet, three and four stories in height, and are equipped with steam boilers and engines of two hundred horse power, with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of sewer pipe, chimney pipe, flue lining and fire proofing.

In the early days of the pottery business in Oregon it was the custom of the manufacturers to start out from the kilns with a load of pottery and travel throughout the Willamette valley until all they carried was sold. Money being scarce, often they accepted produce in exchange for their wares. However, as the population increased and railroads came in, the capacity of their plant was also increased and they made their sales in large quantities, shipping by railroad.

On the death of A. M. Smith, Sr., his son and namesake was chosen president and manager of the Oregon Pottery Company. Two years later, in 1896, James Steel retired from the concern, which was then reorganized as the Western Clay Manufacturing Company, with A. M. Smith, Jr., as president and manager; W. H. Britts, vice-president; and Blaine R. Smith, secretary and treasurer. The company is still doing business under the same name and with the same officers as at first, the three being also the sole owners of the plant. In 1890 the manufacture of pottery was discontinued and the plant devoted entirely to the manufacture of their other products. Frequent enlargements have been made and today the plant is the most complete one of its kind on the Pacific coast. The products of the kilns are shipped to all points on the Pacific coast and their trade extends as far north as British Columbia and Alaska. They also have an extensive trade in the Hawaiian Islands. The office of the company is at No. 55 Fourth street, Portland.

While still in the east, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Speelman, who was born in Pittsburg, Pa., a daughter of A. E. Speelman, a native of the Keystone state and a glass blower by trade. On account of the failure of his eyesight Mr. Speelman gave up his trade and removed to Iowa during the early '50s, settling on a farm near Marion, Linn county. Later he went to Minnesota and his death occurred at Verdale, that state. In religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The family of which he was a member came from Germany, while his wife was a member of the Isherwood family, of English extraction. Seven children blessed the union of Mr. Smith and Mary Speelman, namely: Albert G., who died at the age of nine years; an infant that died in Iowa; Elizabeth, now Mrs. W. H. Britts; Amedee M.; Blaine R.; Mary E., wife of Dr. F. C. Sellwood, and Leta R., all residing in Portland. The mother of these children passed away in 1883, and for his second wife Mr. Smith married Mrs. Emma J. Coulter, of Connellsville, Pa., and by this union two children were born, Harold S. and Mildred.

In the death of Mr. Smith, which occurred September 29, 1894, Oregon lost one of its honored pioneers and Portland was called upon to mourn one of its most prominent and highly esteemed citizens. His death was not only a severe blow to the industrial world, in which he had taken such an active part and in which he was so well known, but by his demise Portland lost a citizen who at all times was in favor of any movement calculated to be of benefit to his adopted state or county.

The Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was an active member, had in him

one of its most sincere supporters and at his death he was a member of its board of trustees. His influence was always for the good, and his sympathy, his benevolence and his kindly greeting will long be remembered by all with whom he had come in contact. His duties were performed with the greatest care and throughout life his personal honor and integrity were without blemish. His character, as it was manifested to his associates, was remarkable for its simplicity; he had great earnestness and concentration of purpose; in planning he was deliberate but forcible. His wisdom had been largely gained by observation, as the advantages of his youth were limited. In his business dealings he was ever prompt, reliable and entirely trustworthy and he gained a greater degree of success than many who at the start were blessed with better advantages.

AMIEDEE M. SMITH, JR. At Buena Vista, Polk county, Ore., Amedeo M. Smith, Jr., was born December 16, 1868. At the age of twelve years he accompanied his father and mother on their removal to Portland. Here he attended the grammar and high school, remaining in the latter until the senior year, when he was obliged to give up study on account of ill health. Six months were spent in southern Oregon, and then, having regained his health, he returned to his home and entered the business of his father, with which he has since been actively associated. At the first he was connected with the Buena Vista factory, but in 1888 came to Portland as superintendent of the plant here. In 1890 he entered the office of the company as bookkeeper, and three years later was elected vice-president and manager of the Oregon Pottery Company. On the death of his father, in 1894, he succeeded to the office of president, which he held both in that company and in the reorganized plant.

In Portland Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Johnson, who was born at Point Reyes, Cal., her parents having removed there from Massachusetts. She is a lady of excellent education, having attended the University of the Pacific. In fraternal relations Mr. Smith is a Mason, connected with Mount Tabor Lodge No. 42, A. F. & A. M.; Oregon Consistory No. 1, thirty-second degree; and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Politically he votes with the Republican party. He is a member of the Manufacturers' Association and an active worker in the Oregon Historical Society, especially interested in movements connected with the perpetuation of the annals of the pioneers. At one time he was Sunday-school superintendent of the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in the work of which he is deeply interested. Since 1894 he has been connected with

the official life of the church and at present is a member of the board of trustees. The Young Men's Christian Association also receives the encouragement of his influence and financial aid, and through his services as a member of the board of directors he has been enabled to promote its welfare in Portland.

REV. JOHN W. SELLWOOD. This well known and widely loved pioneer minister of Oregon was born near Mendon, Ill., July 22, 1839, and was the son of Rev. James R. W. Sellwood, an Englishman by birth and for years an Episcopal rector, holding pastorates in Mendon, Ill., and Grahamville, S. C., thence coming to Oregon as early as 1856 and becoming the first rector of St. Paul's Church in Salem. During the last years of his life, owing to failing eyesight, he was forced to relinquish ministerial work, and thereupon retired to a farm near Milwaukie, later settling in Portland, where he died.

Few opportunities came to the boyhood of John W. Sellwood other than those obtained by his own determination and industry. The eldest of five children, he early proved himself the mainstay of his parents and their comfort and assistant. Nor was this merely the case in matters material, but especially so in spiritual affairs. From an early age his mind turned to thoughts of God, and he cherished an ambition to follow in his father's steps as a missionary and minister of the Gospel. When he was yet young his father removed to Grahamville, S. C., and in 1856, with a brother, John, decided to respond to the urgent appeal of the then bishop of Oregon, Thomas F. Scott, who needed missionaries to labor in this then frontier field. The two started together and en route were the victims of a bloody riot at Panama, from which they barely escaped with their lives. The children, too, were with them and endured all the horrors of those hours of danger. When the groans of the wounded and the dying were to be heard on all sides, the eldest son, John W., solemnly consecrated himself to the work of the ministry, and the decision then made was never regretted. On the other hand, in the midst of hardships, toil, privations and vicissitudes, he yet called it his greatest glory that he might preach the glorious Gospel of the Christ.

In due time the family arrived in Oregon, but the uncle had been so seriously wounded in the massacre that for months he was unable to enter upon his work, but on regaining his health he took charge of Trinity Church, Portland. Rev. James R. W. Sellwood meanwhile went to Salem, where he became rector of St. Paul's Church. His son, John W., pursuant upon his resolve to enter the ministry, gave himself to preparation for the work, and in 1862 was ordained deacon in St.

Paul's Church, Oregon City, three years later being advanced to the priesthood in St. Stephen's Chapel, Portland. At the same time (July, 1865) he was united in marriage with Belle J., daughter of Rev. James L. and Frances (Brown) Daly, natives respectively of Dublin and county Sligo, Ireland, and of Scotch extraction. For the purpose of engaging in educational work James L. Daly went to Australia, and for some time remained in Sydney. On account of ill health he came to California, but, not finding the social environment desirable, went to Honolulu, where he opened a school. Ill health again forced him to relinquish his work and in 1853 he came to Portland under Bishop Scott, taking up missionary work, in which he proved an efficient and consecrated laborer. His life was prolonged to the age of almost eighty years, when he died in Portland in 1895, five years after the death of his wife. Of their ten children four are living. Mrs. Sellwood was born in Australia and received her education in Punahou College, Honolulu. Born of her marriage is one son, John J., who is a graduate physician of the University of Oregon Medical College and now practicing in the village of Sellwood, founded by his great uncle.

Immediately after his marriage Mr. Sellwood became rector of St. Paul's Church in Oregon City, in addition to which he extended his work to Butteville, Salem, Mount Pleasant schoolhouse, Clackamas Station and Canemah, a little town one mile from Oregon City. As a result of his work a large Sunday school was built in Oregon City and a chapel erected in Canemah at a cost of \$800. For two years he was superintendent of schools of Clackamas county, and during that time visited even the most remote schools and sought to elevate the standard of education here. It has been said that no missionary seemed to throw greater enthusiasm into his work than did he and certainly none enjoyed the work to a greater degree. His ministry was a source of constant joy to him. He was never happier than when preaching to his parishioners and trying to aid them in their spiritual life. No toil was too great that would promote the cause of Christ and the church in the particular field which he had chosen as his scene of labor. His love for Christ led him to love every created being. None was too lowly to be excluded from his sympathy, and none too high to be aloof from his affection. Each one of his congregation had a special place in his heart. His work was so full of delight to him that other occupations seemed uninteresting in comparison. Many hardships and privations he had to face and more than once Sorrow was his companion, yet never, through all of his life, did he lose faith in his Creator and never did he lose faith in the ultimate success of the work

in which he engaged. The humble successes that came to him were received with a grateful heart.

Though staunch in his allegiance to the Protestant Episcopal Church, Mr. Sellwood was not a bigoted churchman. On the other hand, he possessed a broad and catholic spirit and saw the good in all, ever praying for the reunion of a divided Christendom. As a preacher he was earnest and forcible, never led aside into sensational subjects, but clinging closely to "Christ and Him crucified." A text was chosen only after careful and prayerful deliberation, and the subject matter of the sermon was presented after much prayer. When before his people he lost himself so wholly in his subject that no trace of self-consciousness could be discerned. Indeed, he forgot himself in the message he was to deliver.

After fifteen years of labor in Oregon City Mr. Sellwood accepted the pastorate of St. David's Church in East Portland, where the last ten years of his busy life were passed. From a small congregation, St. David's has grown into a large and well organized parish, and this happy result is largely due to his efforts in those days of small beginnings. While he was pastor of that flock, on Christmas eve of 1899, after a day of severe illness, he insisted upon speaking to the children at their Christmas exercises, saying, when his family protested, "I feel I must look into their dear, bright faces once more." The next day he again went to the church, hoping to administer the holy communion to his loved congregation, but he was taken with a chill and was carried from the church, never more to enter it in life. Weeks of pain and illness were met with his accustomed cheery and bright patience, and finally, March 12, 1890, with the parting words upon his lips, "All is peace," he entered into the unknown. A large concourse of those who loved him attended the funeral services, where Bishop Morris, in the memorial sermon, paid a deserved tribute to his years of patient and self-sacrificing toil. The organizations with which he had been connected passed resolutions of respect. The bishop and clergy of the diocese of Oregon adopted resolutions bearing testimony to his goodness of heart and gentleness of spirit. Other organizations who took similar action were St. David's Vestry, Women's Guild of St. David's parish, Daughters of St. David's, Young Men's Guild of St. David's Church, St. Paul's parish in Oregon City and the convention of the diocese. Since his death his wife, who had been his constant and successful co-laborer in the ministry, has devoted herself largely to missionary work in the Protestant Episcopal Church in Oregon, and is now registrar of the diocese of Oregon, and is also the diocesan secretary of the Women's Auxiliary.







*E. H. Merchant*

CHARLES HENRY MERCHANT. In the foremost rank among the prominent and able financiers of Coos county stands Charles H. Merchant, who well deserves the honored title that has been bestowed upon him of "Father of Marshfield." Of marked individuality, keen intellect, and broad sympathies, he has for many years been a potent force in the industrial circles of city, town and county, and to him, perhaps more than to any other one person, is Marshfield indebted for her rapid development and advancement in business lines. Perfectly honest, upright and just in all his dealings, respecting the rights of employes as well as of employers, he has won the trust and esteem of all classes of people, and is eminently worthy of the confidence so universally reposed in him. His integrity and sympathetic feeling for his brother man have ever been prominent features of his character, and have to a large extent dominated his whole career. Unappreciated as a boy, he left home when young, beginning life without capital, and by his own exertions has won success in business lines, being at the present time the financial prince of the Coos Bay country.

The oldest of two children, both boys, Charles H. Merchant was born July 31, 1838, in New York City, where he received a limited education, attending the public schools when young. Beginning life for himself at the age of fourteen years, he was employed in a wholesale hardware and grocery store from 1852 until 1854. Coming then via the Isthmus to California, he remained a short time in San Francisco, then went to Columbia, Tuolumne county, Cal., where he was clerk for a mining company for four years, receiving a salary of \$175 a month. Removing to Portland, Ore., in 1858, he was clerk in the wholesale hardware establishment of John R. Foster for a short time, afterwards occupying a similar position in the retail store of W. C. Little & Co., at Salem, Ore. Returning to Portland in 1859, he remained there as a clerk in the wholesale house of W. C. Little & Co., for about a year. In April, 1860, Mr. Merchant made his advent into Coos county, coming to North Bend as business manager for A. M. Simpson, taking charge of his lumber plant, sawmill and store. Under his management the business was rapidly developed, and during the thirteen years that he remained with Mr. Simpson the business flourished, Mr. Merchant's enterprise and sagacity doing much towards making it one of the leading lumber organizations of the county.

Becoming a member of the firm of E. B. Dean & Co., in 1873, Mr. Merchant continued as a partner and as the business manager of the company for twenty years, disposing of his interests in the firm in December, 1892. His previous long and satisfactory experience with the lumber

trade of this part of the state made him a valuable assistant in the building up of the firm with which he became connected, and largely through his personal efforts an extensive business was established and maintained. In December, 1896, nearly four years after he left the firm, Mr. Merchant, in order to save himself, was forced to again take charge of the business of the firm as receiver. In May, 1903, on account of ill health, he resigned the position in favor of his oldest son, William T. Merchant, who is now business manager and superintendent. This company, incorporated with a capital of \$200,000, carries on an immense business, and at its plant, known as the Bay City Mills, manufactures large quantities of lumber of all kinds.

A man of great financial ability, Mr. Merchant owns large tracts of town property both in Oregon and California. In 1873 he laid out the original town of Marshfield; and in 1890 and 1891 laid out the first two additions, South Marshfield and West Marshfield. In 1892 he owned five hundred and sixty acres of the railroad addition to the town, the firm of E. B. Dean & Co. owning the remainder of that tract. In his earlier years he was actively identified with all the more important industries of this part of the county, being associated with its mercantile, ship-building, logging, timber and lumber interests, in each and all being a dominating power. He is now living retired from active business cares, at his attractive home in Marshfield, where he is honored and respected for his many virtues.

In 1862, at North Bend, Ore., Mr. Merchant married Mary Lincoln Gunn, who was born in New Bedford, Mass., a daughter of Capt. John C. Gunn, a native of South Shields, England. Captain Gunn was brought up as a seafaring man. He was one of the earliest navigators of the Pacific coast, coming as master of a vessel to California in 1849. Giving up whaling, in which he had previously been employed, he engaged in mining pursuits for awhile. He subsequently bought the sailing vessel John J., which brought La Fayette to this country, dismantled her in Oakland harbor, and was preparing to burn the hull, when he was accidentally killed, his skull being fractured by a fall between decks. Captain Gunn married Mary A. Fuller, a native of Newton, N. H., and a member of the family which numbers Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court, among its representatives. Of the sixteen children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Merchant, five of the daughters have passed to the higher life, eight sons and three daughters are still living: William T., of whom a brief sketch may be found on another page of this volume, is manager of the Dean Lumber Company; Robert S., a sailor, is in Alaska; Benjamin T.,

a miner, lives in California; Francis Elmer is a millman; John C. G. is a merchant, in Coos county; Charles Walter is an electrician; Albert F. S. and James are students in Hill's Military Academy, Portland; Mary is the wife of Roland Desmond, who is engaged in mining in Shasta county, Cal.; Lydia is the widow of Forest E. Lang, of Marshfield; and March Lily is at home. Politically Mr. Merchant is a Republican, but takes no active part in local affairs. Fraternally he is very prominent in Masonic circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason. He has passed all the chairs in lodge and chapter, and is a member of council, commandery, consistory and shrine. He is liberal in his religious beliefs, and gives generously towards the support of all the churches of the town.

**HON. CARLTON E. HARMON.** His present office, that of postmaster at Grants Pass, was tendered Mr. Harmon under appointment from President McKinley, March 31, 1899. A day later he took possession of the office, to the work of which he has since devoted his entire attention. Meanwhile the headquarters have been moved from two small rooms to a modern and commodious building, which is equipped in a manner surpassed by few if any of the third-class post-offices in Oregon. In politics he has always been a pronounced Republican, and the various offices to which he has been elected have come to him as the gift of his party. For one term he was chairman of the county central committee of the party and at another time held membership on the state central committee.

In Winterset, Iowa, Carlton Everett Harmon was born November 2, 1867, being a son of T. G. and Lydia (Hathaway) Harmon, natives respectively of Hancock county, Ill., and Indiana. His maternal grandfather, Joseph Hathaway, removed from Indiana to a farm in Worth county, Mo., and in 1880 came to Josephine county, Ore., where he died. The paternal grandfather, William Harmon, of Pennsylvania birth, became a pioneer of Illinois and in 1842 entered from the government the present site of Winterset, Iowa, but this he later sold, settling on other raw land. In 1873 he came to Oregon and his last days were spent in the home of his son at Albany, Ore. Tilman G. Harmon served for three years in the First Iowa Infantry during the Civil war, after which he took up farm pursuits. During 1873 he brought his family to the west, traveling by railroad to Marysville and from there by team over the mountains to the Willamette valley. After making his home

near Tangent for three years, in 1876 he settled near Kerby, Josephine county, where he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, and since then he has engaged in farming. Memories of old war times are kept in mind through his association with the Grand Army of the Republic. In political views he has always been a decided Republican. Though not connected with any denomination, he is a believer in Christian work and is in sympathy with the Baptist church, to which his wife belongs. In his family there are the following named sons and daughters: Carlton E., of Grants Pass; J. W., a farmer at Kerby; Walter, who is interested in real estate in Grants Pass; Mrs. Edna Bailey, of Kubli, Ore.; Mrs. Alma Kiphart, of Dryden, Ore.; and Arthur and Zella, both residing in Grants Pass.

When seventeen years of age Carlton Everett Harmon began to teach school. During 1887-88 he was a student in Monmouth Normal School. In 1890 he gave up teaching and assumed the duties of county assessor, of Josephine county, to which office he was elected in July of that year and which he held until July, 1892. In the year last named he was elected county clerk by a fair majority, and in 1894 was re-elected by an increased vote, serving until 1896. The office of joint state senator, to represent Coos, Curry and Josephine counties, was tendered him in 1896, his election being by a majority of six hundred. He served in the session of 1897, the special session of 1898 (where he helped to elect United States Senator Simon) and the session of 1899, meantime being a member of four different committees. One of the measures advocated by him was the general registration bill, which became a law. Another which he actively supported was the bill for starting the Normal School at Ashland. On the expiration of his term as senator he was appointed postmaster. In addition he has served for two terms as councilman from the second ward. He is a member of the board of trade. On the organization of the Mount Lion Mining Company he was elected its secretary and has since been active in the work of operating a quartz mine, with a five-stamp mill, at Davidson.

In Grants Pass Carlton E. Harmon married Miss Effie Green, who was born in Kerby, Ore., and by whom he has three children, Lewis (ten years old), Lois (seven) and Louise Marie. Mrs. Harmon's father, Daniel Green, came from Missouri to Oregon in an early day and while engaged in prospecting discovered the famous Sugar Pine mine. At this writing he makes his home in Grants

Pass. In fraternal relations Mr. Harmon is connected with the Knights of Pythias; the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he is past master workman; the lodge of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand; and the Encampment, in which he has been an officer and a representative to the grand lodge.

**LARS JENSEN.** In common with the sons of Switzerland, the children of Denmark seem to possess particular ability for successful dairying. This statement finds confirmation in every state and territory in the west, and for years has been demonstrated in the eastern and middle western parts of the country. An encouraging example is found in Lars Jensen, who is spending the best years of his life a long way from his native land, and in Tillamook county has built up a dairying enterprise which yields him an income far in excess of similar undertakings in his sea-swept fatherland.

Mr. Jensen was born in Denmark, March 26, 1843, and, according to the custom prevailing in the land, took his father's first name, the original name being Jens Rasmusen. The father was a farmer and dairyman during his entire life, and died in Denmark in 1868, at the age of fifty-five years. He was survived by his wife, formerly Boar Hansen, who also was born in Denmark, and died there in 1871, at the age of fifty-five years. Lars is the youngest of the five sons and two daughters born to his parents, and owing to financial stringency in the family his early education was extremely limited. The greater part of his knowledge has been gained since coming to America in 1872, for under the new conditions he had more leisure to devote to the improvement of his mind, and more incentive to make the most possible of his opportunities. After a voyage in a sailing vessel, he landed in New York city, and located in Middlesex county, N. J., where he found employment at digging fireclay. Four years of this sort of work sufficed to inspire greater ambitions, and Mr. Jensen decided to avail himself of an opportunity to come to the west, which he reached by way of Panama, and located in Bakersfield, Cal. A year later he came to Oregon over the Grande Ronde trail, with a pack-horse which enabled him to travel over the mountains at the rate of twenty-six miles a day. After looking around for a favorable location, he settled on his present farm of one hundred and thirty-six acres, near Hebo, where he has lived ever since, and engaged in dairying, stock-raising and general farming. Eighty acres of his property have been cleared

and fine improvements made, including a comfortable house, and convenient barns and out-houses. Mr. Jensen milks eighteen cows, and is meeting with encouraging patronage from a large trade. He has a thorough understanding of dairying, enforces the first principles of neatness and dispatch, and presents in his home and enterprise a typical example of the successful and thrifty farmer and dairyman. Mr. Jensen belongs to the Lutheran church, towards the support of which he contributes generously, and for the best interests of which he and his family actively work. He is a Democrat in politics, but has never taken any particular part in local or state affairs, contenting himself with meritorious service on the school board for many years. He married Sophia Hansen in Denmark in 1867, and of this union there have been born six children, four of whom are living: H. L., engaged in farming near Blaine, Ore.; C. C., living on a farm adjoining that of his father; Millie, wife of W. Sappington of Tillamook, Ore.; and Mary, living at home. Mr. Jensen is energetic and capable, and in his adopted county and state has established a reputation for progressiveness and integrity, as well as for adaptiveness to the conditions which are so materially different from those among which he was reared and educated.

**JOSEPH L. NAY.** On the thousand-acre farm of Joseph L. Nay, about all of the departments possible in western farming have assumed large and almost perfect proportions, and have been and are conducted after modern and scientific principles. Colts of aristocratic lineage have been successfully bred and reared to be the pride of their owner, and the joy of the race-track; high-grade cattle, also cared for on the Nay farm, have worn the blue ribbon denoting superiority of breeding, and at many exhibits have been recognized as the best to be found in the coast counties. Mr. Nay began to farm on a comparatively small scale in 1875, owning at the time but a hundred and sixty acres, comprising a part of the old George Launt donation claim, purchased several years before. In 1883 he started a steam sawmill on his place, the water supply coming from Elk river, which waters the great farm, and to facilitate his lumber business and the disposal of his crops at harvest time, Mr. Nay built the road that now runs to Port Orford. This road was considered a great undertaking, and certainly has more than rewarded its promoter for the \$2,000 or more expended in its construction. Fine and hard and white, it is indicative of the high degree

of prosperity attained and encouraged in an ideal agricultural section. The mill ran without interruption for several years, and has since been operated at times at the pleasure of the owner, who has not found it particularly profitable, but has on the contrary lost a great deal of money. The capacity of the mill is fifteen thousand feet daily. Of late years Mr. Nay has devoted his time almost entirely to stock-raising, for which his farm is particularly adapted, and in which occupation he takes genuine satisfaction.

Until his twenty-first year Mr. Nay lived on his father's farm near West Milan, Coos county, N. H., where he was born in 1833. His first money not earned on the farm came from two years of teaming in Boston, Mass., and with this he purchased a ticket for San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama. From San Francisco, which he reached in the fall of 1857, he came to Port Orford, on the old Columbia, and from there went to the mines. Returning to the Port he worked for a time in the mill of Tichenor & Co., and afterward spent some time as manager of lumber camps in the woods of the county. In 1859 discontent with his surroundings inspired his return to his former home in New Hampshire, where he remained until the spring of 1861, and then returned to the region which has been increasing in value when viewed from across the country. Again he found employment in the Tichenor Mills, and two years later rented the mills and ran them on his own responsibility for a couple of years. In 1862 he made his way to Coos Bay and contracted for getting out lumber for Mr. Simpson, and about 1875 came to his present ranch, which at that time had practically no improvements. Mr. Nay has devoted all of his time to his increasingly fine property, being essentially a home man, quiet and unostentatious, and having no desire to accept office from his fellow Republicans, or otherwise appear in a public capacity. Honorable in all of his undertakings, fair in his judgment of people, and well posted on the affairs of the country, he is a credit to his many friends and the neighborhood whose best interests he represents.

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GEORGE W. STALEY. Well known by a large proportion of the leading citizens of Douglas county, George W. Staley of Roseburg, the present county assessor, is especially fitted for the responsible position he holds, being a man of quick apprehension and sound judgment, and an able accountant. The third in direct line of descent to bear his name, he

was born near Montrose, Lee county, Iowa, December 18, 1863, coming of German ancestry.

George W. Staley the first, who spelled his surname "Staley," was born and reared in old Virginia. When a young man he settled in business as a butcher in Pennsylvania. Subsequently removing with his family to Lee county, Iowa, he was there employed in the same line of industry for a number of years. In 1864 he made an overland trip to Oregon, with his wife and family, which included among others the widow of his son, George W. Staley, second, and her four children, a son-in-law, Capt. Abraham Lamb, being the leader of the party. Locating in Portland, he resumed his former occupation of butcher, and continued his residence in that city until his death, at the age of seventy-six years. In his youthful days he served as a soldier in the war of 1812. Captain Lamb removed from Portland to Washington county, living there until 1868, when he settled at Yoncalla, Douglas county.

Born near Altoona, Pa., George W. Staley, second, removed to Iowa with his parents. Receiving excellent educational advantages, he entered upon a professional career, and was employed as a school teacher in Iowa for many years, dying there while in manhood's prime. He married Isabelle Washburn, a native of Virginia. After the death of her husband, she came with her father-in-law to Portland, Ore., as previously stated. She subsequently married Dr. William Henley of Portland. After the doctor's death, she made her home with her youngest son, dying on his ranch when she was but fifty-four years of age. She was a woman of much strength of character, and a member of the Baptist church. Of the five children born of her first marriage, four are living, namely: Mrs. Sarah Wilson, of Yoncalla; Mrs. Clara E. Ambrose, of Yoncalla; Charles D., a farmer, residing near Forest Grove, Ore.; and George W., the third, with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned.

But six months old when he came across the plains with his widowed mother and grandfather, George W. Staley, third, acquired his early education in the public schools of Portland. Coming with the family to Yoncalla, Douglas county, in 1873, he subsequently worked as a farm laborer during seed-time and harvest, attending the winter terms of school. When about thirteen years of age he began to be self-supporting, and also assisted in caring for his mother. After accumulating some money by working as a miller and a farmer, he purchased a small





THOMAS CHAVNER.



ranch not far from Yoncalla, and was there successfully engaged in general farming and stock-raising for several years. From 1893 until 1899 Mr. Staley served as deputy county assessor, and the following two years was an attendant at the state insane asylum, in Salem, having charge of the first convalescent ward. Resigning his position in 1901, Mr. Staley returned to his farm, and the following spring, in 1902, was nominated for the office of county assessor on the Republican ticket for a term of two years. Being elected by a handsome majority, he took the oath of office in January, 1903, and since that time has resided in Roseburg.

Mr. Staley married Miss Martha Wright, of Drain, Ore. She was born in Jacksonville, Ore., a daughter of John Berry Wright, who settled in Oregon as a pioneer in 1852. Four children have been born of their union, namely: Charles Elmer, Ivy Muriel, Fannie Beatrice and George W., the fourth. Fraternally Mr. Staley is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he has always been identified with the Republican party, and is an ex-member of the county central committee.

**THOMAS CHAVNER.** One of the names that was earliest and most honorably connected with the history of Jackson county was that of Thomas Chavner, who, though his death occurred September 8, 1888, is still remembered by the citizens of Oregon as a man of unflinching integrity, kindness and a helpful spirit which was a dominant influence in the development of the community wherein he made his home for so many years. With the pioneer element strong within him, an inheritance, probably, from his mother, who emigrated to America in 1820, Mr. Chavner was not content to pass his days amid the quiet scenes of the eastern states, but chose rather to cast in his lot with those who were giving their best efforts toward the upbuilding of the lands which lay beyond the Rocky mountains. Early in the '30s becoming identified with the fortunes of Texas, he served valiantly in the Mexican war, after which he came to the northwest and gave to the development of the resources of Oregon the same enthusiastic service. Not alone successful in the service of the state, he accumulated a large amount of land, seven hundred acres in one body near Gold Hill, Jackson county, as well as a large timber claim near Ashland, the former property, whereon he made his home, being enclosed and subdivided by sixty miles of fence and the greater portion of the land being under a high state of cultiva-

tion. The general appearance of the farm is one of thrift and neatness, the broad acres being now devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Chavner was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1814, and inheriting the characteristic spirit of his race, the love of freedom, he was fitted by nature for the pioneer life which filled up the greater part of his years. He lost his father when he was quite young, and when but six years old his mother brought her family to America, landing at Philadelphia, which was then the port for a large number of European emigrants. Soon afterward the family removed to Susquehanna, the first employment of the little Irish lad being to deal out the regular rations of whiskey allowed to laborers on all public works. Upon the death of his mother, which occurred soon after they settled in the United States, Thomas Chavner was left to the care of an elder brother. In Pittsburg he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a tailor, but finding the work uncongenial he ran away and made his way down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, for three or four years thereafter serving as cabin boy on various boats that plied on the Mississippi, Arkansas and Monongahela rivers, his first trip being made on the famous Cincinnati and Louisville packet, Gen. Albert Pike. While in St. Louis, at the end of a trip from New Orleans, Mr. Chavner became associated with various trappers from the Rocky mountains, whose tales of dangerous yet interesting adventures in the west so imbued him with the desire to try his fortunes beyond the Rockies that he became a member of the company under Sublett and Campbell, employes of the American Fur Company, to go on a year's tour to trap and trade. He at first agreed to work his way as cook, but by the time they arrived at Independence the party had found him so useful that they decided to give him \$10 per month for his services. Upon the expiration of his contract with the American Fur Company Mr. Chavner entered the employ of Thompson and Craig, traders from Brown's hole, on Green river, with whom he went north, there meeting Kit Carson, Baptiste Cheults, Lew Anderson, Henry Spitzer, Barney Ward, and others whose names have since become famous as trappers and guides. Until 1841 Mr. Chavner remained in the employ of the fur company, passing through many experiences which were but the repetition of the stories which he had heard while in the Mississippi valley. In the last named year the American Fur Company ceased to be a corporation, and the party of trappers disbanded, Mr. Chavner accompanying Kit Carson and several others back to South Platte, where he entered the employ of a man named Lupton, to trade with the Arapahoes, Sioux and

Cheyennes. Kit Carson stopped at Bent's Fort, eight miles below Lupton's, and it was there he first met General Fremont, in whose service he afterward won fame as guide for his expedition. Their meeting was brought about by Mr. Chavner, who met General Fremont first, when the latter inquired for a guide and was recommended to see Carson, as he was in every way qualified for the duties required.

The next campaign of Mr. Chavner was in the southwestern part of the country, where he met with many adventures and had many narrow escapes. In the spring the party with whom he had hunted returned to South Platte, save one adventurous hunter, named Mansfield, who went to Texas and obtained a colonel's commission from Sam Houston, then president of the Lone Star Republic, after which he recruited a company of three hundred men and fought for the independence of Texas. During the preliminaries for a treaty with the Comanche Indians Mr. Chavner, who had learned the language, was employed as interpreter and was thus intimately acquainted with the border life of that period. Upon the completion of the treaty, President Houston gave him permission to establish a trading post on the Brazos river, twenty miles from the nearest post, where he remained two years. Upon the opening of hostilities between Mexico and the United States he joined a company of independent rangers and scouted in the vicinity of General Taylor's army until peace was declared, taking an active part in the battle of Buena Vista and many others of note. Immediately after the close of the war he went to California, in company with Daniel S. Terry, the slayer of Senator Broderick, and a number of other disbanded soldiers. He remained in California until 1856, when he came to Jacksonville, Ore., and ever afterward identified his interests with those of Jackson county, becoming a trader of note through his unvarying success. The second bridge across Rogue river at Gold Hill was erected by Mr. Chavner, a toll bridge known as the Centennial bridge, because it was built in 1876, and from this spot his farm extends three miles up a beautiful valley, bounded on the north by Gold Hill. Mr. Chavner was also one of the promoters of Gold Hill mine and was active in the establishment of the town.

Mr. Chavner was united in marriage in 1861 with Margaret Brennan, who was born in County Carlow, Ireland, having emigrated from her native country in the same year. Their first home was in Jacksonville, but they removed soon to the large ranch near Gold Hill, where Mrs. Chavner died in 1880. She became the mother of the following children: Michael and Peter, both on the home place; Mary A., who became the wife of Dr. Roland Pryce, a sketch of whose

life follows; and Margaret, the widow of S. D. Jones. Both daughters make their home on the ranch, the first named being the manager of the place. Mr. Chavner, though a staunch Democrat in his political convictions, never cared for official recognition, but gave every assistance in the matter of good government in the community wherein he made his home for so many years. He was a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

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ROLAND PRYCE was born in North Wales in 1848, growing to manhood in his native land, where he received a fine education. He attended Dublin Medical College, after which he came to the United States, settling first in the state of Vermont. From a residence in Vermont he removed to Ohio, and later came to Hillsboro, Ore., where he lived for a few years, after which he located in Medford. He practiced his profession of physician and surgeon after coming to the United States and met with entire success in his work. September 10, 1893, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Chavner, who was born in Jackson county, and in 1893 they removed to the ranch which had been the property of Mrs. Pryce's father, where they lived at the time of Dr. Pryce's death in 1894. He was then a prominent and influential physician of the community with a large and lucrative practice, to the attention of which he gave the effort and energy of a practical knowledge. He was also largely interested in the political affairs of the community, serving as county coroner for several terms in the interests of the Democratic party, of whose principles he was a staunch adherent. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church.

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S. DONALD JONES was born in New York City in 1864, and when a very young man assumed the position of traveling correspondent for various papers, acting in that capacity for the New York *Herald* when he was located in India. He became a collector of curios and was later located in Seattle and San Francisco, and in 1896 he came to Gold Hill, where he engaged in mining. The following year he was united in marriage with Margaret Chavner, who was born near Gold Hill on her father's ranch. Mr. Jones then removed with his wife to Yreka, Cal., where he engaged successfully in the furniture business, which, however, lasted but a year, as his death occurred in 1898. The community lost in his death a man of prominence and one who would have influenced largely the affairs about him, for he took a broad and liberal interest in every worthy enterprise and gave material help toward their promotion and establishment. In his polit-

ical preference he affiliated with the Democratic party. Since his death his widow has made her home with the remainder of the family.

**JOHN FRANCIS CLEMENTS.** Mr. Clements has every claim to representation in the history of western Oregon, ranking as he does, among the most prominent and successful contractors and builders of Douglas county. He has been a resident of Roseburg since 1873, and many fine residences and business blocks in this and other cities are monuments to his ability and skill. Besides three residences which he has erected for himself, and one of which he still owns, he has erected the Hildebrand building, Douglas County mills and the two prune-packing houses at Roseburg, and the Bashford, Sykes, Byron, Perry, Josephson and Hamilton cottages. Mr. Clements was born near Minneapolis, Ottawa county, Kans., January 7, 1868, the youngest of the four sons, still living, born to John and Elizabeth (Markley) Clements, natives of England. John Clements, the father, was born near Prickwillow, England, and came to America when a young man, settling in Illinois, and it was there that his marriage occurred. He subsequently moved to Kansas, spending some time in Ottawa county, and, in 1873, with his wife and five children, he crossed overland to Oregon and settled in Roseburg, which has been his home ever since. The father resides with his son, retired from the active duties of life.

John F. Clements has three brothers, namely: David, a successful contractor and builder in Deborgia, Mont.; Charles, who is mining in Alaska; and Jesse, who is a carpenter, in the employ of his brother, John F. Mr. Clements received a common public school education in the schools of Roseburg, which he attended diligently until he was seventeen years old. At that age he began working for wages on a farm in the vicinity of Roseburg, continuing to follow the peaceful life of the agriculturist until his marriage, in the fall of 1880, which united him with Jennie E. Mote, formerly a resident of California. Subsequently he began to learn contracting and building from his brother David, and while learning his trade received \$1.50 per day. After working for his brother for four years, in 1896 he began contracting and building on his own behalf and from the first has been successful, gaining prominence for the excellence of his work.

In February, 1901, Mr. Clements suffered the loss of his wife, who left him three daughters, Edith, Mabel and Irma. For his second wife Mr. Clements married Lianey Mote, also of California. In his political opinions Mr. Clem-

ents takes sides with the Republicans, voting and using his influence in favor of his chosen party. For many years he has been a member of the Baptist Church, assisting in its many avenues for doing good, and as trustee of the church and superintendent of the Sunday-school his services have been especially helpful. Socially he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Artisans.

**HON. JOHN H. SHUPE.** An able and successful lawyer, a trustworthy citizen, and a man of strict integrity and high moral principles, Hon. John H. Shupe of Roseburg is well deserving of representation in this volume. The son of one of the earlier settlers of Douglas county, he came to Oregon as a child and for fifty years has been a resident of this part of the state. During his active career he has taken a sincere interest in the development and advancement of the industrial resources of town and county, ever exerting his influence to enhance their welfare. A son of the late M. R. Shupe, he was born April 26, 1850, in Cass county, Mo. He comes of patriotic ancestry, of pure Dutch descent, his paternal great grandfather, who served in the Revolutionary war, having emigrated from Holland to the United States, settling in the Northumberland Colony, N. Y. Mr. Shupe's paternal grandfather was one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio, removing there from Pennsylvania.

A native of Bucks county, Pa., M. R. Shupe removed with his parents to Ohio, where he was reared to manhood. On attaining his majority he engaged in the milling business near Mansfield, Ohio, remaining there until 1842. Migrating then to Cass county, Mo., he followed the trade of a plasterer for several years, also doing some carpentering. On April 5, 1853, accompanied by his family, which consisted of his wife and three children, he started with ox-teams for the western frontier. Taking the old Oregon trail, he came by the Barlow route around Barlow gate, to Oregon, arriving in Linn county, October 12, 1853, and there spent the winter. In June, 1854, he came to Douglas county, locating near Oakland, where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. He subsequently improved a homestead, and by the purchase of other land became the proprietor of a ranch of eight hundred and eighty acres. Embarking in the stock business, he raised sheep and cattle, establishing a profitable industry, which he carried on until his death in 1884. He served for three months in the Rogue River Indian war, and for two terms served as jus-

tice of the peace. In politics he was a steadfast Republican, and in religion was a member of the Christian church. He married Margaret Van Nostern, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., the descendant of a Holland Dutch family who came to Pennsylvania with William Penn's colony, the family surname at that time having been spelled Van Ordstrand. Of their union eight children were born, three of whom are living, namely: P. T., a commercial traveler, living in Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Rachael J. Metz, of Colfax, Wash.; and John H., the special subject of this brief sketch. The mother died in 1870.

Brought by his parents to Oregon when about three years of age, John H. Shupe was reared and educated in Douglas county, and until 1876 assisted in the care of the home farm. For several years thereafter he was employed as a bookkeeper, afterward being engaged in the grocery business at Oakland for eight years. Being appointed by President Harrison as register at the United States land office in 1890, he removed to Roseburg, and on July 1, 1890, assumed the duties of his new position, for which he was well fitted, having previously studied law. At the expiration of his term as register, on April 1, 1894, Mr. Shupe opened a real estate office in Roseburg and carried on a successful business for two years. Being elected county clerk on the Republican ticket, he served from July, 1896, until July, 1898, and three months later, in October, 1898, was admitted to the bar. Beginning the practice of his profession at once, he has since built up a most satisfactory clientele, having been unusually successful from the first. In 1884 Mr. Shupe was elected state senator, and served in the regular and in the special sessions of 1885, in the latter session helping to elect United States Senator John H. Mitchell. He again served as senator in 1887, and in 1889 was chief clerk of the senate. He is a true Republican, never swerving from party principles.

In Oakland, Ore., Mr. Shupe married Miss M. E. Kruse, who was born in Iowa, and came to Oregon in 1875. Five children have been born of their union, namely: Leona E., wife of A. Abrahams, of Roseburg; Minnie W.; Grace, who died July 14, 1901, aged eighteen years; Ethel; and Virgil. Mr. Shupe served as a member of the city council, and as city recorder, while living in Oakland, and since coming to Roseburg has been school director and president of the board of aldermen. He was made a Mason in Oakland, in 1874, and for two terms was master of his lodge. He was also made a member of Roseburg Chapter R. A. M., during its existence. He is now

a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master workman, and belongs to the Woodmen of the World. He is an active member of the Christian church, and one of its trustees.

LINCOLN SAVAGE, B. S. D. The superintendent of schools of Josephine county was born near Grants Pass, where he now resides, April 20, 1864, and is a son of James and Margaret (McKinzie) Savage, natives respectively of Nova Scotia and Scotland. His father, who was of north of Ireland parentage, removed from Nova Scotia to Illinois and settled at Fulton, Whiteside county, where he married and engaged in farming pursuits. May 10, 1853, he started upon the long and tedious journey, with ox-teams, for the distant west, and in November he arrived in Oregon from the southern route. Shortly afterward he took up a donation land claim of three hundred and twenty acres seven miles east of the present site of Grants Pass. There he built a log house and cleared the land, after which he continued for years as a general farmer and stock-raiser. During the Indian troubles the families on both sides of him were attacked by the savages, but he escaped their depredations. At the time of the Rogue river war he was a member of the First Oregon Mounted Volunteers. As the years passed by he acquired additional land, until his possessions aggregated six hundred acres. Meanwhile he also engaged in mining and from a placer mine near his claim took out enough gold to furnish a livelihood for his family. On the claim where he first settled he continues to reside, but now, at the age of seventy-five years, no longer actively cultivates the land, although he still oversees all the work of the place. In politics he votes with the Republican party. His wife came from Aberdeen, Scotland, and settled in Virginia, where her father was employed as a mason and government contractor. After removing to Illinois he continued in the government employ. In religion he was of the old Scotch Presbyterian faith.

Among thirteen children, twelve of whom attained mature years and are now living, Lincoln Savage was sixth in order of birth. When a boy he walked every morning to the district school three miles from his father's farm and after walking home in the evening made himself generally useful, as a strong and healthy boy can. Later he attended the Grants Pass high school from which he was graduated. In 1880 he began to teach school and this occupation he has since successfully followed. He also took a complete course in the





*L. C. Beckman*

Southern Oregon State Normal at Ashland, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Didactics. The highest honors in a class of twenty-three and his selection as valedictorian furnish ample testimony as to his successful work as a student. During his vacations he had engaged in teaching and on his return from the normal he turned his attention entirely to educational work, teaching with such success that he soon acquired an enviable reputation. His popularity was evidenced by his election, in 1900, to the office of county superintendent of schools, to which he was chosen on the Republican ticket, by a majority of two hundred and fifty-six. In August of that year he took the oath of office for a term of four years. Since he began school work he has attended every county and district teachers' convention and he is also an active member of the State Teachers' Association. One measure which he has advocated with especial enthusiasm is that of securing a uniform method of study. As a result of his efforts in this direction Josephine county was the first in the state to establish a uniform system and course of study; several years later the state took up the same plan.

In addition to his educational interests, Mr. Savage for some years has been financially connected with the Savage and Miller mine on Applegate river. As might be inferred from what has been previously stated, he is a Republican in his political views. However, no trace of partisan spirit is discernible in his management of his office, which is conducted for the highest good of all. Tact, intelligence and system have characterized his official labors and have gained for him a high standing with the people. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias, in which order he is vice-chancellor; the Woodmen of the World, in which he is advisory counsel, and the United Artisans.

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**CORNELIUS C. BEEKMAN.** No name in southern Oregon is better known than that of Cornelius C. Beekman, who for more than half a century has been closely identified with its commercial, financial and political status, and through his many years of experience has become known as one of the leading financiers of the northwest. While contributing to his own success, Mr. Beekman has not been unmindful of the best interests of his adopted county and state, and with a true patriotic spirit he has contributed towards the furtherance of all enterprises intended to promote the peace and prosperity of the community wherein he has so long

resided. In the commercial world Mr. Beekman is best known through his long connection with Wells, Fargo & Co., one of the oldest institutions of the west, while in financial circles he is known through his many years of service as a private banker.

The Beekman family came originally from New Jersey, which was the birthplace of Cornelius Beekman, the grandfather, and of Benjamin B. Beekman, the father of Cornelius C. Beekman moved from New Jersey to New York City, where he spent the last years of his life. Benjamin B. Beekman removed from New Jersey to Yates county, N. Y., in 1830, and became a successful contractor and builder. He died there in 1879, at the age of seventy-six years. He married Lydia Compton, who was born in New Jersey and who died in Dundee, Yates county, N. Y., at the age of eighty-five years and six months.

Cornelius C. Beekman was born in New York City, January 27, 1828, receiving in his youth a limited education in the common schools of his native state. When quite a young man he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade and was thus equipped to earn his own livelihood. In 1850 he came west via the Isthmus of Panama, arriving in San Francisco in the fall of the same year. He went at once to Sawyer's bar, where he engaged in mining, going from there to Yreka and later to Scott's bar, where he continued his search after the precious metal. In 1853 he returned to Yreka, Cal., and entered the office of Cram, Rogers & Co., who shortly afterwards sent him to Jacksonville, Ore., as their representative at that point. About 1854 Cram, Rogers & Co. closed their office at Crescent City, Cal., transferring their agent at that point to Jacksonville, and Mr. Beekman was put upon the road as traveling express messenger, in which position he remained until the failure of Adams & Co. in 1859, which also caused the failure of Cram, Rogers & Co.

Mr. Beekman then engaged in business for himself until the stage road was built in 1863, and Wells, Fargo & Co. completed their overland connections with Portland, Ore. He then accepted the position as agent for Wells, Fargo & Co. at Jacksonville, with which office he is still connected. During the past forty years many thousands of dollars have passed through his hands and the responsibility which his position entails has indeed been great, but with keen business judgment and conservative methods Mr. Beekman has always brought about the most satisfactory results. In 1857 he opened a private banking business, which has contributed no little amount to his financial success, buying gold dust for many years and receiving no deposits until his association with Thomas G. Reames in

1887. Since the death of his partner, in 1900, Mr. Beekman has conducted the business alone. Mr. Beekman has also been connected with many other important business enterprises of Jackson county, in all of which he has put forth his reserved force and power and has clearly demonstrated his ability to lead in all matters of commercial and political moment. He was one of the original incorporators, and is now serving as president of the Jackson County Land Association, which has in its control large tracts of land in southern Oregon.

In his political affiliations Mr. Beekman has always been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. His earnestness and honesty of purpose soon became evident to the citizens of Jacksonville and at many different times he has been called upon to serve the public interests, serving as mayor of the city and many times as a member of the city council. In 1878 Mr. Beekman was the Republican nominee for governor of Oregon, but was defeated by Hon. W. W. Thayer by only sixty-nine votes, and this in spite of the fact that he put forth no effort to accomplish his election. The cause of education has also found in Mr. Beekman a true and sincere friend, as well as a liberal contributor. He has served many years either as president or member of the school board and for fifteen years was a member of the board of regents of the State University at Eugene, Ore.

Mr. Beekman was united in marriage January 20, 1861, to Miss Julia Hoffman, who was born in Attica, Ind., the daughter of William Hoffman, a native of Baltimore, Md. He was an early settler of Indiana, and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1853, settling near Jacksonville, Jackson county, where he engaged in farming and merchandising, and served for several terms as clerk of this county. He died at the age of eighty-four years.

Mr. and Mrs. Beekman are the parents of two children. The son, Benjamin B., an attorney of Portland, Ore., graduated from the University of Oregon with the degree of B. A. and after teaching in that institution for one year received the degree A. M. He next entered the Yale law school, from which he was duly graduated with the degree of LL. B. The daughter, Caroline C. Beekman, who is at home with her parents, is a graduate of Mill's Seminary.

In his fraternal associations Mr. Beekman is an honored member of Warren Lodge No. 10 A. F. & A. M., of which he was elected master for twelve consecutive years, and has long been a member of Oregon Chapter No. 4 R. A. M., in which he is now serving as Royal Arch captain and treasurer.

In making a permanent record of the lives of

the builders of the commercial fabric of the northwest, it is but just that Mr. Beekman should be given a place in the front rank. His life has been one of labor, and while ascending the ladder of fortune he has ever been mindful of the rights and privileges of others, endeavoring at all times to emulate the teachings of the Golden Rule. His seventy-five years are crowned with all that makes life worth living, and he is respected most where he is best known—the highest tribute paid to man.

**REMICK FATE.** The modern progressive farmer, who brings to his home the comforts, luxuries, diversions and intellectual pastimes of the city, is indeed to be envied his additional advantages of fresh air, immunity from noise, and that sense of security and peace derived from wandering at will over a vast area of which he has entire jurisdiction. No life in the world is so free, so admirable and so thoroughly independent. Such a farmer is Remick Fate, representative of one of the foremost pioneer families of Douglas county, and who was born on his present farm November 15, 1862. The career of David Fate, the father of several worthy sons, of whom Remick is the youngest, is reviewed in another part of this work.

At the time of his marriage in 1891 with Alice Cornelison, born near Myrtle Creek, Mr. Fate went to housekeeping on this part of the old homestead, which consists of five hundred acres, so varied in its character as to permit of all kinds of farming, fruit-raising and stock-producing. Practically all of the improvements have been made by this youngest son in the family, who is modern in his tendencies, wideawake and progressive. Especially is Mr. Fate an appreciator of fine stock, and in his meadows graze the finest of Cotswold sheep, Hereford cattle, and O. I. C. hogs. His buildings are in accord with latter-day demands, and his home, around which centers a world of comfort and good fellowship, is noted for the abundance of its hospitality, the excellence of its cooking, and its air of restful prosperity. One hundred and twenty-five acres of the farm are under cultivation, and the balance devoted to stock. The kitchen garden contains all that the thrifty and exacting housewife could desire, and an orchard supplies a variety of fruits for immediate use and canning purposes. An irrigating ditch, the thought of the enterprising owner, gives him a distinct advantage over his less resourceful neighbors, and it is largely owing to this innovation that uniformity of crops is secured. The best of products enable Mr. Fate to command the best market prices, a consummation desired by all who devote their energies to farming, but do not always un-



derstand that eternal vigilance and advancement are the price of such good fortune. Mr. Fate cures from three thousand to ten thousand pounds of bacon each year, and this finds a ready market in the surrounding country. Mr. Fate takes little interest in politics, although he has been elected to several minor offices in the township. He is a Republican, as are his father and brothers, and he holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge of Myrtle Creek and the Masons at Canyonville. His wife is a member and active worker in the Christian Church. Mr. Fate is genial of manner, extremely well posted on current events, and has that breadth of mind which counts no sacrifice too dear to procure for himself and those near to him the highest advantages of civilization.

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**HENRY SENGSTACKEN.** The business activities of Marshfield and the surrounding country are largely dominated by Henry Sengstacken, the present mayor of Marshfield, whose strong personality and influence are felt throughout Coos county. A strong, self-reliant man, possessing an unlimited amount of energy and business ability, until recently he carried on the largest department store in the city. He owns a large amount of real estate, his town property including several business blocks, and he has recently erected, on a slight elevation overlooking the city, a palatial residence, the finest in its improvements and furnishings of any in the locality. A native of Germany, he was born June 12, 1851, in Hanover, where his parents, Henry and Mary (Mangels) Sengstacken, spent their entire lives, his father, a successful farmer, attaining the age of seventy-five years.

The fifth child in a family of nine children, Henry Sengstacken acquired his preliminary education in the common schools of the Fatherland. At the age of fourteen years he came to San Francisco, Cal., with Claus Spreckels, the sugar magnate, who took a friendly interest in him. The following eight years he spent in that city, being first employed as a clerk, afterwards being graduated from Healds Business College, and then accepting a position as bookkeeper. Desirous of establishing himself in business on his own account, Mr. Sengstacken came to Coos county in 1874 an entire stranger, and located in Empire City, where he opened a drug store and later embarked in a general merchandise business. As his trade increased he enlarged his operations, in 1870 opening a branch store in Marshfield, where he has since resided. He opened his store in the city with a small stock, which gradually increased until in 1903 he con-

ducted the largest mercantile establishment of the city. This he sold out in November, 1903, and at once opened an up-to-date drug store with an entirely new stock, which he conducts in connection with his other enterprises. For fifteen years Mr. Sengstacken was financially interested in the steamboat business of Coos bay, and on Pony slough had a large, up-to-date logging camp, with modern equipments, including three donkey engines where he kept thirty men constantly employed.

Mr. Sengstacken has been twice married. He was married, in Marshfield, to Lillie Lockart, who was born in Jacksonville, Ore. She died in early womanhood, leaving two children, Henry A. and Mabel G. Mr. Sengstacken was subsequently united with Agnes Lockart, a sister of his first wife, and they have one child, Doris. A staunch Republican in politics, and never shirking the duties and responsibilities of public office Mr. Sengstacken served as deputy collector of customs in 1877 and 1878; was justice of the peace at Empire City, and for one term was a member of the city council. At the election in December, 1903, he was elected mayor of Marshfield for the ensuing two years. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to lodge and encampment, in the former of which he has passed all the chairs; and belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is local agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and has done a large business in that line.

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**WILLIAM PERDUE.** It seems eminently fitting that the oldest son of John Perdue, the pioneer of 1850, should succeed to the management of the farm upon which his father expended so much of his well directed energy. A survey of this old-time property, located three miles east of Day's Creek postoffice and four hundred and forty acres in extent, discloses to the observer a happy combination of the old and new, the methods and improvements of the father, and the later additions of the progressive son. Mr. Perdue has excellent barns and outhouses, and facilities for caring for a variety of crops, as well as large herds of Hereford cattle and Merino sheep. Practically the entire life of Mr. Perdue has been spent in Douglas county, for he was less than a year old when brought across the plains from his native Buchanan county, Mo., where he was born February 22, 1850. He was reared on the farm near Roseburg, upon that near Canyonville, and upon the one now occupied by him, and was educated in the public schools of the county. In 1877 he married Mary L. Tiller, who was born in this state, and with

whom he located on a farm near Elk creek, where he lived eight years. He then purchased this part of the old homestead, around which cling so many memories of the parents who lived to be four score years old, and who died within eleven months of each other. Sixteen children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Perdue, the order of their birth being as follows: Benjamin Frank, living on a farm near his father; Mrs. Emma Farmer, of Coos county; Mrs. Belle Lamy, also of Coos county; William Marion, at home; George E., living near the home farm; Mandy, at home; Addie, of Coos county; and Artie, Carrie, Alice, Daniel O. B., Ophir, May, Retha M., Walter and James N. Mr. Perdue is a firm believer in the benefits of education, and has never allowed work on the farm to interfere with a practical education for his children. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is a welcome member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge. Mr. Perdue is one of the substantial and thoroughly reliable men of his neighborhood, and aside from any advantage to be gained from family connection, has won an independent reputation for himself as farmer, stock-raiser, and a progressive and up-to-date citizen.

A. E. OZOUF. The process of tanning and converting the skins of animals into leather forms an important industry in the United States, employing, as it does, in the neighborhood of twenty-five thousand people. The invention of leather reaches beyond the dawn of history, and was among the earliest germs of civilization. As an example of one who is well skilled in the art of manufacturing various kinds of leather, the gentleman above named has followed this trade for many years and throughout many lands.

Mr. Ozouf is a native of Paris, France, which was his home until he attained the age of seven years. He was born March 19, 1832, and in 1850 he accompanied his father to America, and they settled in San Jose, Cal., which was their home for two years. In 1852 they returned to their beloved France, not being entirely satisfied with their trip to the new world. Having seen a little of the world, Mr. Ozouf was not satisfied to remain long at home, and the following year he went to Belgium, remaining eighteen months, and from there to England, where he remained three and a half years, working in a tannery as a currier. Again crossing the waters to America, he followed his trade as a leather finisher in New York for about one month and then went to Boston, where he lived for ten months, and again set sail for the Golden Gate. In May, 1859, he located in Scottsburg, Ore.,

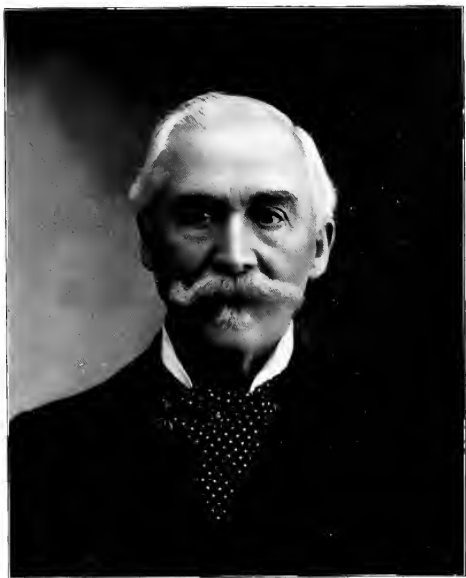
working in the tannery of Haynes & Brainard, as a leather finisher. After working for those gentlemen for two and a half years he purchased the interest of Mr. Brainard and in partnership with Mr. Haynes, conducted a very profitable business until 1874. Mr. Ozouf then purchased his partner's interest, and carried on the business himself, being perfectly qualified to make a success of it, which he did. He gave his undivided attention to this business until 1886, when he sold out to advantage, and the following year took a trip back to his old home, accompanied by his wife. He remained in France nine months, and upon his return to Scottsburg he did not re-engage in his trade, but since then has given his attention to the more independent occupation of farming, and has been quite busy looking out for his extensive farming interests. He owns several ranches, twenty-five hundred acres in all, located principally along the Umpqua river. His success has been the result of his own efforts.

In 1864 Mr. Ozouf was united in marriage with Isabella Wade, formerly of Indiana, and she has proved a worthy helpmeet. In politics he is a decided Republican, and, although not an office-seeker, has taken a prominent part in the political issues of the day. Fraternally he is allied with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Modern Woodmen of America. The foregoing review shows what a man may accomplish by steady and persistent effort, combined with ability and a thorough knowledge of a good trade.

JOSEPH M. ROBINSON is the genial proprietor of a hotel in Elkton, and has followed diversified occupations during his life. He was born in Gallia county, Ohio, near Gallipolis, January 22, 1841. He remained at home until he attained the age of sixteen years, and obtained a practical education in the public schools. In 1858 he and his twin brother went to California by water. They entered the mines and followed prospecting and mining in that state for about fifteen years. Mr. Robinson subsequently opened a general store at Gilroy, Cal., and carried on a successful business for about four years. The three years following he worked at his trade as a tinsmith. About 1881 he came to Douglas county, Ore., and bought a one hundred and sixty acre ranch about two and one-half miles from Elkton, and lived there fourteen years, improving his farm, tilling the soil and raising stock. He then left the farm and moved to Elkton, and opened a hotel, which he still conducts.

In 1880 Mr. Robinson was united in marriage with Martha Wilburn, a native of Missouri, who





*N.K. Hanna*

came to Oregon in 1881, from California, where her marriage to Mr. Robinson took place. They have two children, Mary, wife of R. G. Grubb, and Ida, a school teacher. In 1808 Mr. Robinson was appointed deputy county assessor and served four years. He ran for county commissioner in 1808, on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated. In 1864 he enlisted as a private in Company G, Eighth California Infantry, and served fifteen months in frontier service in Arizona and New Mexico. Mr. Robinson ranks among the foremost citizens of Elktion.

JUDGE HIERO KENNEDY HANNA. Continuously since 1870 Hiero Kennedy Hanna has been identified with the jurisprudence of Oregon, and the professional annals of the state contain no name invested with greater dignity, usefulness or personal honor. At the hand of this venerable seer the tenets of Blackstone have received fair and impartial treatment, and their application to the former unsettled conditions leading up to the prosperous present, has resulted in the maintenance of a standard which commands the respect and appreciation of the more thoughtful and discriminating citizens. Judge Hanna possesses a strong and forceful character, a logical mind, and a profound understanding of human nature. His ability has often found an outlet in the devious byways of state development, and his judgment has never swerved from the practical and dependable. It is universally conceded that he has done as much as any man in the legal profession towards rendering applicable the laws which protect life and property.

On both sides of his family Judge Hanna is a descendant of Revolutionary ancestry. His paternal grandfather, William Hanna, and his maternal grandfather, Pier, both carried muskets in the army of Washington. William Hanna came with his two brothers to America from Scotland long before the Colonies openly rebelled against English rule, William settling in New York, one of his brothers going to Virginia, and the other to Pennsylvania. Alexander Hanna, the father of Judge Hanna, was born in Unadilla township, Otsego county, N. Y., and, true to his patriotic teaching, enlisted in the war of 1812. He was a lumberman for the greater part of his active life, and after his marriage settled in Steuben county, N. Y., where Hiero Kennedy was born May 22, 1832. Alexander Hanna died in 1833, while his son was yet an infant, and he was survived by his wife until 1853. Of the family, consisting of five sons and one daughter, the present lawyer and circuit judge of Jackson county is the sole survivor.

The youth of Judge Hanna was characterized by a hard struggle for existence, to which emergency he proved himself thoroughly equal. Since his fourteenth year he has practically supported himself, his first money being earned as a clerk in a general store in Bath, N. Y. In 1848 he went to Ohio and clerked in the recorder's office for a couple of years, and while there had his attention called to the steady stream of emigration headed towards the western coast. In the spring of 1850 he joined a train bound for California, but owing to an inadequate supply of provisions the train broke up at Salt Lake City, and had to wait until after the harvest was gathered in order to proceed to their destination. Judge Hanna waited for a month and then accompanied four other people with a wagon and two yoke of oxen to the coast, eventually arriving in Hangtown, now Placerville, where he mined with more than average success. In 1852 he reached the Yuba river, and remained there until the Fraser river excitement of 1858. He then made his way to San Francisco, intending to follow the latest trend, but instead took boat for Crescent City, and later located at Waldo, Josephine county, Ore. Here also he was fairly successful, and soon became identified with politics, and although he had not yet studied law, he was elected district attorney of Josephine county in 1870, serving for two years. Before completing the term he took up the study of law, and was duly admitted to the bar in 1872, the same year being re-elected district attorney by a large majority. In the meantime he had begun a general practice of law in Jacksonville, and in 1874 was elected district attorney for the third time, his jurisdiction covering Jackson, Josephine, Lake and Klamath counties, and in the capacity of prosecuting attorney, he attended the first term of court held at Linkville, now Klamath Falls. When the law was passed making a separate supreme court in 1878, he was appointed to the bench by Governor W. W. Thayer, and in 1880 was duly elected judge of the circuit court, resigning, however, because of the meagreness of the salary attached, and with the understanding that Judge Webster be appointed in his place. In June, 1892, Judge Hanna was elected circuit judge of the first district for six years, and in 1898 was re-elected for the same length of time, this being his present chief responsibility. Until President McKinley's administration Judge Hanna was a staunch Democrat, but has since voted the Independent ticket. He was city attorney of Jacksonville during 1874, and has filled the same position on many subsequent occasions.

Notwithstanding a strenuous professional and political service, Judge Hanna has found time to identify himself with the country's growth and

progress and has been particularly active in promoting the mineral development of Jackson county. He is secretary of the company operating the Squaw Lake Mine, besides being a large stock-holder in the company owning and operating the marble mines of Josephine county.

In Jacksonville, in 1881, Judge Hanna married his present wife, formerly Mrs. Helena Bren-teno, a native of Germany, and the mother, through her former marriage, of two children, Mrs. Ollie Overbeck of San Francisco, and Rosa, living with her mother. To Judge and Mrs. Hanna have been born three sons, of whom William is clerking in San Francisco; Herbert, a graduate of St. Mary's College, is studying law with his father; and Leon is living at home. Fraternaly Judge Hanna is identified with the Redmen and the Ancient Order United Workmen, of which he is past master workman.

In making a permanent record of the lives of men who have labored with unremitting toil for the advancement of Oregon, it is but just that Judge Hanna should be given a place of eminence. In his makeup are combined those sterling qualities, which unite him closely to the hearts of people and command universal respect. As a citizen he has the large heart of the west, and the opulent good nature radiating from her splendid harvests and abundant prosperity. His seventy-two years are crowned with all that makes life worth living, and it is universally conceded that he ranks among the first citizens of southern Oregon.

**JOSHUA PATTERSON.** The foundation of the present ample competence of Joshua Patterson was laid in patient toil and unusual perseverance, for this honored farmer of Jackson county had practically no resources when he first began to earn his living in 1873. At that time he was sixteen years old, having come to the west with his parents in 1862, from Eaton county, Mich., where he was born December 2, 1857. Choosing Sonoma county, Cal., as his home, he worked on a farm for a year, ran in debt for a threshing machine, which he paid for on time, and conducted with fair returns for a couple of years. Disposing of this machine he purchased a \$5,000 threshing outfit, operated it for a year, and the following year purchased one costing \$6,000. During 1876 and 1877 he farmed on the plains of Yolo county, and altogether made considerable headway in acquiring the fortune of which he had thought so much, and for which he had planned so wisely.

In 1882 Mr. Patterson renounced his bachelor state and married Ella J. Fewel, in Sonoma county, soon afterward returning to Jackson county, where he purchased the ranch upon

which his parents had settled in 1862, and where he has since made his home. He now owns two hundred and thirty-eight acres in the home place, one and a half miles east of Talent, besides another ranch in the vicinity consisting of two hundred and forty acres. He also owns forty acres of timber land. Repeating his former threshing success, he has owned and operated machines in this county continuously from 1882 until 1900 and his experience in the line is probably as varied and lengthy as that of any other man in the west. His patronage from the largest and most prosperous farmers in this state and California has enabled him to gain an accurate idea of the grain and general produce resources of the west, and it is needless to say that he thinks this part of the country a Mecca for the deserving and ambitious young man. In plating his land Mr. Patterson has thought of the pleasures as well as the profit of existence, and his gardens and orchard are intended primarily to contribute to the comfort and convenience of his immediate family. He had one hundred and thirty-five acres set out in apples, including the three leading varieties of winter apples—the Spitzenberg, Yellow Newtons and Jonathans. He raises high-grade stock, grain, alfalfa, and garden produce, and runs his farm along modern and scientific lines. Mr. Patterson is a Republican in politics, and in addition to other local offices, he was elected county commissioner in 1901. He finds diversion in two of the foremost fraternal organizations of the country, viz., Ashland Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F., and Phoenix Lodge No. 107, A. O. U. W. Mr. Patterson is highly respected by his fellow agriculturists of Jackson county, and wherever he has lived his earnest and industrious and highly moral life has commanded both approval and admiration.

**GEORGE B. LAMB.** The present high standard of education maintained in the public schools of Tillamook county is largely due to the progressive and practical methods of the county superintendent of schools, George B. Lamb, who assumed his large responsibility after his election in 1898, and in the meantime his indefatigable efforts have been directed towards the best possible of attainment along educational lines. As an example of early success Mr. Lamb's brief career is encouraging in the extreme, and is additionally gratifying because he is a native son, and member of a prominent pioneer family. He was born on a farm five miles south of Tillamook, June 11, 1873, and both his character and constitution were developed in the hard school of a general farming enterprise. Francis M. Lamb, the father of George B., was born in





ELBERT D. FOUDRAY.



Jones county, Iowa, in December, 1847, and in 1865 crossed the plains with horse-teams, taking four months for the journey. Locating on a farm near Albany, Linn county, he removed the following year to a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Tillamook county, and about the same time bought his present dairy farm of fifty acres in the vicinity of the city of Tillamook. He is engaged in the dairy business, and is a fairly successful man. Through his marriage with Pauline F. Daniels, a native of Missouri, whom he met after coming to Oregon, five sons have been born.

George B. Lamb attended the public schools while living on the farm, and in 1866 entered the normal school at Monmouth, from which he was graduated in 1868 with the degree of B. S. D. In the meantime, from 1864 until 1866, he had taught school in this county, and it was the proceeds of his labor in this direction which partially covered his expenses at the normal. Mr. Lamb has taken a keen interest in politics ever since attaining his majority, and his rational appreciation of the duties and obligations of the politician, as well as of the educator, made his election to the public school superintendency a natural and eminently fitting one. Various fraternal organizations profit by the membership of Mr. Lamb, among them being the Tillamook Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M., the Eastern Star, Ancient Order United Workmen, and the Woodmen of the World. The superintendent of the Tillamook county schools is a young man of high moral character and lofty ideals, and his life inspires a disposition to wise endeavor in all with whom he is brought in contact. He finds a religious home in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee, and for the best interests of which he is a zealous and earnest worker.

ELBERT D. FOU'DRAY. When he had reached the advanced age of nearly eighty-three years of age Elbert D. Foudray passed from the scenes of earth, at his home in Phoenix, November 5, 1903. He was one of the early pioneers whose brave shouldering of responsibility on the frontier will always inspire gratitude and admiration, and many incidents in his life might serve as the foundation of an interesting and historically correct story. As a young and energetic man he left his home in Hillsboro, Ky., where he was born January 6, 1821, and went to Charleston, Va., where he clerked in a store for a couple of years. For six years he kept a hotel in the southern city, and afterwards engaged in a mercantile business until 1838. He reached New Orleans when the gold excitement was disturbing the peace of the majority of the inhabitants,

and in March, 1849, he set sail on the schooner *St. Mary*, a merchant vessel. Various adventures befell the stanch craft in the Gulf of Mexico, and it barely escaped total wreckage, but the damage was not considered serious enough to return to port and soon the gold seekers were adrift in the great ocean, dependent upon the will of wind, tide and calm. Cape Horn presented many obstacles to their progress and for seventy-four days they were driven back and forth by the unruly elements, always in danger and always uncertain of their fate. It was a happy day when the vessel turned its bow towards the north, but many days were passed before it pulled into the port of San Francisco in January, 1850.

Mr. Foudray's first business experience in the west was as a clerk in a grocery store in San Francisco. Afterward he engaged in mining on the Feather river in Trinity county, and in the summer of 1851 he and Benjamin T. Davis purchased thirty mules and started a pack train to the mines of Yreka. In the fall of 1851 he became a clerk in a hotel at Marysville, and his partner in the pack-train business went on to the Willamette valley for a load of flour. This expedition proved disastrous in the extreme, for twenty-five of the mules were drowned in the Umpqua river and the freighting business was practically destroyed. In the fall of 1852 Mr. Foudray went to Jacksonville, but subsequently mined at Yreka for a few months. After returning to Jacksonville he had charge of the soldiers' pack train until the capture of the famous Indian John and his tribe. Afterward he was employed as bookkeeper until 1854, when he filled a clerkship in Jacksonville until 1860. During the latter year Mr. Foudray, Mr. Anderson and Jonas T. Glynn leased the flour mill at Phoenix, and three years later Mr. Foudray became sole owner of the mill, operating it independently until disposing of it in 1869. Upon again locating in Jacksonville he was made deputy sheriff, serving two years, and during that time he encountered many of the rough characters which terrorized the county at that time. Almost the last official act of his life was a journey to Salt Lake City for the purpose of arresting Sam May, former secretary of state.

His term of deputy sheriff having expired, Mr. Foudray engaged in the mercantile business in Jacksonville until the outbreak of the Modoc war, in 1873, when the governor appointed him aid to General Ross. The war ended, he returned to the store, but left the same in June, 1874, after his election as county clerk. He served in this capacity two terms, or four years, afterward serving as justice of the peace for six years. In partnership with Thomas McKenzie he built and operated the flouring mills

at Jacksonville, and in 1890 came to Phoenix, where he was living retired at the time of his death. Many improvements in county affairs were traceable to the support and assistance of Mr. Foudray, and it was principally through his influence in the legislature in 1866 that the bill was introduced advocating the building of the railroad through Phoenix.

Mrs. Foudray, who was formerly Sarah A. Colver, was born in Marion county, Ohio. Her father, Hiram Colver, was born in Ohio in 1821, and was a legal practitioner, having graduated from the law department of Plymouth College, in Indiana. He married Maria Ward, a native daughter of Ohio, and in the spring of 1850 started across the plains with ox-teams, and at the end of six months located on a claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Eugene, Ore. In the spring of 1852 he removed to a section of land in Jackson county, his brother Samuel locating a claim where Phoenix has since been built. The Indians were very troublesome soon after his arrival, and the brothers had their share of fighting, and for six months were obliged to live at the fort at Talent for safety. Upon returning to their farms they protected themselves with stockades, and when the Redmen had been brought under subjection, the work of clearing the land and putting in crops was begun in earnest. Mr. Colver did not long survive the rigors of pioneer life, for his death occurred in 1858, his wife, however, surviving him until 1891, dying at the age of seventy years. Mrs. Foudray is the second in a family of seven children, of whom Martha became the wife of Lewis Sisley; Donna M.; Hiram; Solon and Quincy are deceased; and Mary is the wife of E. J. Farlow, of Ashland.

GEORGE W. GRUBBE. Until the last half of the past century, Oregon, with its vast resources, was practically unknown to the civilization of the east. But as Father Time passed by, taking with him the adventuresome travelers who settled on the Oregon frontier, the hand was not found wanting which could draw aside the veil and reveal the value and worth of the land, and the opportunities waiting for those who would make the most of them. While many of the citizens of the state have flourished as agriculturists and stockmen, others have been equally successful in raising fruit or hops or operating other interests especially adapted to the country. The fruit orchards in Oregon are of exceptional value, notably the prime orchards, which are classed as the finest in the world, and the subject of this writing, George W. Grubbe, owns ten acres which he devotes entirely to the cultivation of the Italian prunes, having over

seven hundred trees at the present writing. While the greater part of his attention is given to these, he also attends to raising hops and live stock to some extent.

George W. Grubbe was born in Harrison county, Mo., April 22, 1844, a son of Benjamin J. and Eliza (Liggett) Grubbe, who were pioneers of Douglas county, Ore. Benjamin J. Grubbe was a West Virginian by birth, but came west to Missouri, where he afterwards married Eliza Liggett and where he resided until 1850. During that year he determined to locate in the west, and, with thirteen yoke of oxen, three wagons, and some extra cattle and horses, he and his wife and seven children made the trip to Oregon in six months. Mr. Grubbe left his family in Polk county, Ore., that fall, while he, in company with a Mr. Burns, went on horseback to Douglas county. He was so well pleased with the land in that section of the country that he staked a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in the north end of Garden valley, twelve miles northwest of Roseburg. For a time he left a man on this claim until improvements were begun, when he brought his family to Garden valley and there engaged in general agriculture and stock-raising. At the end of four years, he bought another tract of six hundred and forty acres near Wilbur, and resided there with his family until 1880, when he retired from the ranch and moved into town. He has now reached his eighty-eighth year and still resides in Wilbur. He has been a prominent and useful citizen, helping to lay out roads and organize schools, earning a place of esteem and eminence among his fellow-citizens, who honor and revere him for his kindly advice and services. Mr. Grubbe lost his beloved wife in 1861, but some time later married Mrs. Rachel Reed, who is still living with him in Wilbur.

George W. Grubbe was but six years old when his parents decided to locate in the west and moved to Douglas county, Ore. He gave all the assistance in his power, and when twenty years old started for himself, renting his father's farm for three years. At the end of that time he engaged in raising cattle in eastern Oregon, but continued in the business only two years, when he went to Wilbur and engaged in business as a merchant. There he was successful, and for twenty-six years remained actively employed not only as a merchant but also as express agent, station agent, telegraph operator, and postmaster of Wilbur. These positions of trust were filled with care by Mr. Grubbe for many years. His store was always well stocked with all kinds of articles of a general class, and his patronage was of the best until he sold out in 1900. While in the mercantile business he purchased his home place of fifty-five acres, and now devotes his time





W J Hayes



R. R. Hays



to his prune orchards. He now has seven hundred prune trees on the homestead ranch. Besides this ranch, he owns one hundred and ninety acres of land adjoining the town of Wilbur, ten acres of which he has planted in hops, while the balance is devoted to pasture and general farming.

In 1865 Miss Mildred C. Burdick became the wife of Mr. Grubbe, and after her demise Mr. Grubbe married, in 1879, Frances Chapman. They support the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Grubbe is a member. Politically he is a supporter of the Democratic party, and fraternally for the past thirty years has been a member of the Masonic order. Such a life of industry and thrift has but one result, and today Mr. Grubbe is one of the best and most favorably known citizens of Wilbur.

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**WILLIAM SMITH HAYS.** Occupying an assured position among the veteran agriculturists of Tillamook is William Smith Hays, who has been quite successful as a general farmer and dairyman. He is a typical representative of the self-made men of the county, having acquired a competency chiefly through his own exertions, his sturdy industry, wise perseverance and judicious management bringing him a due reward. A native of Washington county, Pa., he was born December 29, 1831, being the oldest son, and third child, of Robert Hays.

A native of Pennsylvania, Robert Hays removed to Ohio in 1838, settling first in Butler county, and afterwards in Logan county, near Bellefontaine, where he resided a number of years. Migrating to Dewitt county, Ill., in 1854, he engaged in farming, during the harvesting seasons running a threshing machine in connection with his other labors. He continued his residence on the farm that he there improved until his death, in 1872, at the age of sixty-six years. He married Maria Smith, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died, about three weeks before he did, in Dewitt county, Ill. Of the eight children born of their union, two died in infancy, and three sons and three daughters grew to years of maturity, although only two are now living, W. S. Hays and Julia Ann Turner.

Reared and educated in the suburbs of Bellefontaine, Ohio, William Smith Hays was there trained to agricultural pursuits under the judicious instruction of his father. At the age of twenty-two years he embarked in farming with his father, and met with excellent success. In 1875 he left the Prairie state, coming to Oregon. Locating in Clackamas county, he lived for eight or nine months

in Milwaukee, and then went to Collinsville, Cal., where he spent about five years, a large part of the time running a threshing machine in that vicinity. Returning to Oregon in 1881, he had a billiard hall and tobacco stand in East Portland, for four years, being located on Fourth street. Becoming a resident of the city of Tillamook in 1885, Mr. Hays engaged in farming and dairying, in which he met with signal success. He also purchased land within the city limits, buying a tract of thirty acres, which he and his son, Robert R. Hays, laid out as the Hays addition to the city, ten acres of which is already built up, being used for resident and business purposes. Politically Mr. Hays is a steadfast Republican, but has persistently refused all official honors. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the Masonic Order, belonging to Tillamook Lodge, No. 57, of which he is treasurer.

Mr. Hays married, while living in Illinois, Angeline Ross, who was born in Ohio. Their only child, Robert Ross Hays, was born June 3, 1856. He learned the surveyor's trade when young, and worked at it for some time. He was a very bright, active young man, and his death, which occurred at his home in Tillamook, in 1897, was deeply lamented. True to the political faith in which he was reared, Robert R. Hays was a staunch Republican, and served one term as county clerk, and for two terms was clerk of the House of Representatives. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, which met in Minneapolis, Minn., in 1892, and was the only member of the Oregon delegation who voted for Harrison for president. He was a member and master of Tillamook Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M., and member and presiding officer of Johnson Chapter, R. A. M., Council and K. T. of Portland. He left a widow, Mrs. Ella (Ross) Hays, and four children, namely: R. Blaine, Ella J., Helen H. and Robert R.

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**ROBERT HANEY** is an esteemed resident of Elkton, Douglas county, Ore., and has served four years as deputy postmaster of that place. He was born in Chester county, Pa., and when he was still small his parents removed to the vicinity of Pittsburg, locating on a farm, and it was there that Robert grew to manhood and attended the district schools. In 1855 he went to Carroll county, Iowa, and for the next three years followed teaching in the winter and farming in the summer. August 11, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the Union army in Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served in the Sixteenth Army Corps, afterward the fourth division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, in the Army of the Tennessee

under General Logan. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain; was all through the siege of Atlanta, and that campaign; was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. Starting at Savannah they marched through the Carolinas, captured Goldsboro, and proceeded on to Raleigh, and witnessed Johnston's surrender at Durham Station. Mr. Haney served until the close of the war and was never sick a day, nor injured in battle. Of the original company in which he enlisted, only sixteen came back. He witnessed the grand review of the army in Washington, and although he went in as a private, he was acting sergeant during the latter part of the war. After the war, Mr. Haney returned to Carroll, Iowa, and continued to farm there until 1874, and then came to Oregon. He purchased a two hundred and forty acre ranch in Douglas county, along the Umpqua river, four miles from Elkton. He engaged in the cultivation of this farm until 1892, when he retired from farm life and moved to Elkton.

August 27, 1857, Mr. Haney was united in marriage with Mary A. Davis, and their union was blessed with nine children, four of whom are now deceased. Mr. Haney is a staunch Republican and a zealous supporter of the party, and has served as school director in Elkton for several years. He affiliates with Masonic Lodge No. 63 of Elkton and is one of the most valued members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

EMIL PEIL has the distinction of being an expert mechanic, and for many years has successfully followed his trade as a blacksmith in various localities. Since 1893 he has been a citizen of Ashland, where he now has one of the finest and best equipped wagon, buggy and implement stores in the city. Mr. Peil began dealing in agricultural implements in 1900 and recently built a fine three-story store building, 60x70 feet, to accommodate his increasing trade. He deals in all kinds of farm implements and carries the largest and most complete stock of its kind in Ashland. He makes a specialty of handling Benicia Hancock Disc plows, Canton plows, Buckeye & Hodges harvesters and mowers, Bain wagons and Racine buggies.

Emil Peil was born October 6, 1858, in Linköping, Sweden, a son of Carl and Ulla (Carlson) Peil, who never left their native land, Sweden. The beloved mother died at the age of forty-eight years, and the father's death occurred in 1900, he being then in his eighty-fourth year. He served in the Swedish army and after returning to civil life took up the occupation of a farmer for a livelihood. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Peil. Three of these are

living, all being residents of America. They are Frank, of Medford, Ore.; Emil, and August, a farmer in Idaho. Emil was reared to farm life in his native land and in 1873 he came to America, where his brothers were already located. He joined them at Calumet, Mich., and attended school there seven months, also taking a course in a night school. Subsequently he became apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, and for eight years he worked at his trade in that locality. In 1881 he went to Denver and did similar work in the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad shops for a couple of years. While there he was a diligent student at St. John's Hall night school, from which he derived great benefit. In 1883 he went to Salt Lake City and entered the railroad shops of the same road there, but remained only four months, afterward proceeding to Oregon. His first work in this state was in Medford, where he established a blacksmith shop, which was also the first building to be erected in that place. He conducted this shop until the following spring, and then purchased a ranch on Antelope creek, and like nine out of every ten who went to that section, he engaged in stock-raising. He still owns this ranch and has added to his original purchase until he now has five hundred and thirty-seven acres in one tract. He followed ranching for three years and in 1887 re-engaged at his trade as blacksmith during the building of the big tunnel through the Siskiyou mountains on the Southern Pacific Railroad. When that difficult piece of engineering was successfully accomplished Mr. Peil accepted a position with the company and for two years worked in their shops at Sacramento.

Leaving Oregon Mr. Peil secured a lucrative position in the shipyard at Seattle, Wash., and worked there until the spring of 1892, when he went to Douglas Island, Alaska, in the interest of the Treadwell Mining Company. He made a second trip to that section for the same company the following year, but before its close he returned to Oregon, locating in Ashland, again taking up his favorite occupation. In the spring of 1894 he opened a shop near the depot, but the following year rented a shop opposite the Hotel Oregon. Two years later he bought the Matison blacksmith shop on the plaza and carried on a successful business at that point until 1903, when he leased the shop and devoted his entire time to the wagon and implement business. Since then Mr. Peil has given the latter business his undivided attention and his patronage is steadily on the increase. As a business man he is shrewd and methodical and has few equals among his countrymen. While a resident of Michigan, he united with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and now affiliates with the local lodge, of which he is a past noble grand. He also belongs



to the Rebekah lodge; Woodmen of the World, and is a valued member of the Board of Trade in Ashland. In his political convictions he is ever on the side of the Republicans, and both his vote and influence are used in advancing the cause of that party.

**DANIEL CHAPMAN.** In their struggle to make a livelihood in the early days of Oregon many of the settlers developed qualities which place them in the ranks of heroes. All underwent deprivation and suffering, and many found death awaiting them in the land toward which they had struggled for so many weary months. To talk to the survivors of the Indian-infested days is like reading a book in which the interest never flags, for the majority who battled in order to preserve their homes and families had their experiences indelibly impressed upon their terror-stricken minds. Few can exceed Daniel Chapman in interesting accounts of experiences which can never be repeated in any land, for tribal decay has laid its heavy hand upon the red man, and his picturesque lineaments and garb will henceforth live only upon the canvas of the painter and in the story of the novelist.

Looking back over his varied life, Mr. Chapman likes to remember that he is an Englishman, with an Englishman's determination and bravery and persistence. He was born in England May 5, 1832, and was only two years old when his father Samuel left behind him a successful stock-trading business and set sail with his family from London. Naturally he wended his way to the center of stock activity in Kentucky, where he duplicated the success which had attended his shipping of fine stock from England to Scotland. While buying and selling cattle in Kentucky he also maintained a butcher-shop, and in 1843 changed his home to near Des Moines, Iowa, where he lived on a farm four years. Near Bonaparte, Van Buren county, Iowa, he engaged in stock enterprises, and continued to live there for the balance of his life. His sons inherited his spirit of push and progressiveness, and Daniel and Henry, strong and rugged youths, the former then twenty-one years old, awaited but an opportunity to step forth into a life of activity and self-support. As is the case with all who work while waiting, they did not expect in vain, for in 1853 they had a chance to assist in driving cattle across the plains, and in return secured their board for the journey, thus reaching the west with practically no outlay of money on their part. They were five months on the way, and the brothers located in Jackson county, but soon after went to the mines at Yreka, Cal., remaining there until the spring of 1854. Returning to Jackson county,

they took up one hundred and sixty acres of land on Emigrant creek, six miles east of Ashland, where they erected a crude cabin, and put out ten acres of barley. This was the beginning of a series of encounters with the Indians, who were particularly persistent in refusing the right of invasion to the pale faces. That summer, however, the Indians robbed them of everything they had in their cabins, including blankets, provisions and utensils, and it became apparent that the farm was a pretty dangerous place to inhabit, even by brave men heavily armed. About 1857 an organized band of Indians in the mountains terrorized the inhabitants of the valley, and when they had stolen about all of the settlers' horses and cattle, and reduced them almost to beggary, it was time that radical measures were adopted. A band of thirteen started out, leaving one man in charge of the farm and remaining horses, and after a time separated into two parties, each going in a different direction in search of the Indians. They were found encamped on Keene creek, so named for a member of their party killed, and here the Indians were victorious in a battle for which the settlers were ill prepared. Two of the whites were wounded, and when, the next day, they went in search of Keene, who had disappeared, they found as cruel and merciless a manifestation of Indian depravity as the annals of Indian lore contain. Keene, who had been shot to death, had been cut open, his heart taken out, and a stone placed in the cavity. Mr. Chapman also had many exciting experiences in 1859, while going with a party to serve as protectors to a band of emigrants coming from the east.

In the spring of 1855 Mr. Chapman returned to his farm after spending the winter in the mines of Yreka, Cal. He engaged in stock-raising and grain-growing until 1873, and then went to Ashland, where he engaged in the meat-market and butchering business, also in the livery business for about twenty years. While living on the ranch, in 1864, he went north with a drove of cattle to Boise City, where he sold his stock, and that fall returned to the ranch. In the meantime, in 1864, he married Sarah A. Neil, and eight children have been born of the union, the order of their birth being as follows: Alvin B., on the home farm; Lulu, married W. L. Townsend, but is now deceased; Edith, at home; Thomas, a farmer of Lake county, Cal.; Cora, wife of Horace Mitchell, of Klamath Falls, Ore.; Elsie, at home; Homer R., also at home; and Virgil, in Portland.

From Ashland Mr. Chapman moved his family to his present farm, where he is engaged in general farming, stock-raising and dairying, and where he has made many fine improvements. He raises fine Hereford cattle, and during the course of a year manufactures many hundreds of

pounds of high-grade butter. As a Democrat, he has taken a keen interest in party undertakings in the county, and his ability and trustworthiness have resulted in his elevation to numerous positions of trust. In 1893 he served as deputy county assessor, and is at present holding the same office, to the satisfaction of all concerned. He successfully managed the affairs of the deputy sheriff's office for three years, and at a time when the unruly element prevailed, and the greatest tact and courage were required to hunt down law-breakers, and restore order. Here, as in the early days, his minute knowledge of the country served him in good stead, for his encounters with the Indians sharpened his wits, and gave him the mental alertness and far-sightedness so essential in dealing with the criminal classes. Mr. Chapman is a type of early settler who will always stand out boldly in the annals of the west, and who has furnished the backbone of the past, as well as the inspiration of the present. He has observed broadly and intelligently, and is one of the most interesting as well as most authentic chroniclers in Jackson county.

**ANTHONY BINDER.** Among the many prosperous and well-to-do farmers of Douglas county, Ore., who have not only been tillers of the soil but have devoted especial attention to raising horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, the above-named gentleman may easily be rated as an ideal farmer and stockman, as well as one of the most influential citizens in the vicinity of Elkton. Mr. Binder has during his long and eventful life followed diversified occupations, and has labored in some of the largest cities of the United States, principally as a stonemason, a trade which he learned in early life. In his later years, however, he took up the more independent calling of farming, and is spending his declining years surrounded by all that anyone could desire.

The birth of Anthony Binder dates back to June 13, 1828, and he was born of German parentage, in Alsace-Lorraine, near Strasburg, Germany. Bereft of both parents at an early age, he fell to the care of an aunt and was early thrown upon the world and compelled to make his own way. He had reached the age of sixteen years when he became apprenticed and learned the stonemason's trade. He served three years' apprenticeship and completely mastered that useful trade and worked as a journeyman in his native county until 1854. Mr. Binder then took passage on board a sailing vessel for "free" America, of which he had heard so much and, after a voyage of thirty-seven days, he landed in New York City. Then began a series of wanderings from place to place in search of a permanent location that would suit him, and he drifted from

one place to another for many years. He worked for a time in Pittsburg and other places in the vicinity and in Ohio, where he entered the iron mines and worked for \$5 per month. After one month's experience he went to Michigan and worked one winter in a hotel for \$8 per month. The following summer he was employed at his trade in the same state, and continued to work there one year. In 1856 he went to Chicago and followed his chosen calling for two years. Going to Lee county, Iowa, he remained only a few months, and then proceeded to Montgomery county, locating for some time near Red Oak, where he followed contract work and also engaged in farming. In 1882 he came west and located permanently in Oregon. At that time he purchased a ranch of twelve hundred and forty acres from D. W. Stearns. This land is located along the Umpqua river about two miles from Elkton and about two hundred acres is rich bottom land. Mr. Binder has one of the finest stock farms in that section and raises sheep, cattle and hogs, in addition to carrying on general farming. He has been very successful and his prosperity is due entirely to his own efforts, as he began at the bottom of the ladder.

In 1859, while in Lee county, Iowa, Mr. Binder was joined in matrimony with Hannah Gebbers, a native of Hanover, Germany, and they have reared five children, as follows: John, who runs the flour-mill at Elkton; Charles, who is his father's able assistant on the farm, as is also Frank, the next in order; Mary, who married William Hart, of Alaska, and Millie, living at the old home. Mr. Binder is a Republican and has never deviated from his allegiance to his favorite party. However, he is no office-seeker. On account of his advanced years he is now practically retired and attends chiefly to overseeing the farm work, the greater part of the manual labor falling to the lot of his stalwart sons.

**CHARLES P. BARNARD.** As proprietor of the Empire livery, feed and sale stable, and of the Roseburg-Marshfield Stage Line, Charles P. Barnard, until recently, carried on a very large and successful business in Roseburg. August 15, 1903, Mr. Barnard disposed of his interests in Roseburg and transferred his business operations to Eugene, purchasing the livery business of Eli Bangs, and is now conducting a larger livery than he had at Roseburg, his being the largest and most complete livery establishment south of Portland. Energetic, enterprising and possessing great executive ability and much force of character, he has worked his own way through life, and in his various enterprises has been exceedingly prosperous. A son of C. P. Barnard,





*Thodis. Samson*

Sr., he was born in Prescott, Wis., October 27th, 1859, of substantial New England ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides of the house.

Born and reared in Worcester, Mass., C. P. Barnard, Sr., became one of the earlier settlers of Wisconsin, and for many years was engaged in the hotel business at Prescott. Subsequently removing to St. Paul, Minn., he was for some time in the employ of the government as deputy revenue collector, being afterwards in the real estate business until his death, in 1893, at the age of sixty years. He married Emma Bixby, who was born in Connecticut, and is now a resident of St. Paul, Minn. Of the eight children born of their union, four are living.

The third child in order of birth of the parental household, Charles P. Barnard was brought up and educated in St. Paul, Minn., and can well remember when the first railway was established in that city. On leaving school he went to Minneapolis, where he was in the employ of Clough Brothers, lumber manufacturers, for five years. For some time thereafter he remained in the lumber regions as teamster and contractor, carrying on a good business. In 1884 he made a trip to the Pacific coast, visiting Washington and Portland, Ore., but did not make a long stay. Returning to Minneapolis he embarked in the horse business, in which he continued five or more years. Coming again to Oregon in 1890, Mr. Barnard located in Roseburg as a farmer and stockman, his ranch being on Deer creek. Disposing of his farm in 1900, he purchased the livery business of Barker & O'Neill, and until selling out his interests in Roseburg, had the largest and best equipped stable in the city, keeping over seventy-five horses.

In 1887 Mr. Barnard married in Minneapolis, Minn., Effie Verrell, who was born in Farmington, Minn., and reared in Minneapolis. Mr. and Mrs. Barnard have one child, Eloise E. Barnard. Fraternaly Mr. Barnard is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; of the Woodmen of the World; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he is a warm advocate of the principles of the Republican party. Mrs. Barnard is a member of the Christian Church.

**HON. THEODRIC CAMERON.** A representative business man of Jackson county, Hon. Theodric Cameron, of Jacksonville, has been actively associated with the development and advancement of both the agricultural and mining interests of southern Oregon. Possessing excellent business capacity, sound judgment and quick perceptive faculties, he has been invariably suc-

cessful in his undertakings, and as an honest, upright citizen has gained the good will and respect of his fellow-men, who have elected him to offices of trust and responsibility in the administration of city and state affairs. A native of New York, he was born June 21, 1829, in Madison county, which was also the birthplace of his father, James Cameron. As his name indicates, he is of pure Scotch ancestry, his paternal grandfather having emigrated from Scotland to the United States, becoming one of the early settlers of Madison county, N. Y.

Born and reared in New York state, James Cameron lived there until 1839, when he migrated westward with his family, located in Van Buren county, Iowa, where he cleared and improved a farm. Coming to Oregon in 1869, he located in Uniontown, Jackson county, where he lived retired until his death, in 1880, at the age of seventy-four years. He married Emeline Kendall, who was born in New York, near Rochester, and died in Uniontown, Ore. Of their family of five sons and three daughters, Theodric, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest child.

Obtaining a limited education in the common schools of New York and Iowa, Theodric Cameron remained at home until after attaining his majority. Energetic, and full of vim and energy, he then determined to see for himself what success might be attained by industry and perseverance in the newer countries of the Pacific coast. Starting across the plains with ox-teams, he crossed the Missouri river May 7, 1852, journeyed by the Platte River route, and arrived at Foster, Clackamas county, Ore., August 14, 1852, after a trip remarkable for its quickness and comfort. Locating at once in Jackson county, Mr. Cameron was engaged in mining on Jackson creek for two years. Taking up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres at Eagle Point, in the fall of 1853, he followed farming the ensuing two years, and from that time until 1858 was engaged in the bakery business at Sterlingville. The next two years he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Applegate. Forming a partnership with U. S. Hayden in 1861, Mr. Cameron was engaged in mercantile pursuits on Applegate creek, in Uniontown, for nearly thirty years, having an extensive and lucrative trade in general merchandise. Selling out his interests in the firm in 1892, he has since resided in Jacksonville, devoting his attention to his private interests, which are many and valued.

During his residence in Oregon, Mr. Cameron has been more or less interested in placer mining. In 1872 he opened up the Sterling mine, which proved among the most productive in the county, and owned it until 1875, when he sold it to a Portland company, receiving \$25,000 in cash.

Buying out the interests of an English mining company on Galice creek, Josephine county, in 1883, he developed and equipped a good mine, which was in his possession until he sold out in 1898. In 1880 Mr. Cameron, in company with George Simmons and Frank Ennis, purchased nine hundred acres of land in the Waldo mining district, and opened up and equipped the Simmons-Cameron mine, a placer mine, yielding a fine grade of gold. In mining as in mercantile pursuits, Mr. Cameron has always been successful, fortune always smiling upon his efforts. He still maintains an interest in agriculture, and owns a good farm of three hundred and ten acres on Butte creek, near Eagle Point, Jackson county.

In March, 1871, in Jacksonville, Mr. Cameron married Mrs. Mary (Bilger) Krause, who was born in Ontario, Canada, and came to Oregon with her uncle. By her first marriage, Mrs. Cameron had three children, namely: Margaret E. A. Krause, living at home with her mother and step-father; Frank Otis Krause, of Klamath Falls, Ore., and Ella L., wife of Walter C. Lang, of Oakland, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron have one child, Charles Donald Cameron, a bright, active lad, in the eleventh year of his age. In 1901 he was page of the Oregon State Senate at the age of eight years. Following in the political footsteps of his father, Mr. Cameron is an uncompromising Republican. In 1885 he was elected representative to the state legislature, and served two years. In 1890 he was elected state senator, and in 1896 was honored with a reelection to the same high position. In both terms of the senate he served on the committees on mining and railways. He has taken an active part in the management of municipal affairs, and as a city councilman has served a number of terms. He was made a Mason at Jacksonville thirty years ago, and has since contributed his full share in advancing the interests of the order. He is now a member of Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.; of Jacksonville Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.; of Jackson Consistory, No. 1, of Portland, Scottish Rite, having taken thirty-two degrees, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S.

**MOTIER HOWE.** Among the worthy citizens of Roseburg, Douglas county, Ore., the name of Motier Howe must not be overlooked. He has devoted his life principally to stock-raising and farming, but has also had a taste of mercantile life. However, in 1900, he decided to return to the old ranch, where he has since resided. He is a native of Putnam county, Ill., and is a son of Leonard and Harriet (Robinson) Howe.

Leonard Howe was a man of much prominence in western Oregon, and filled various offices of public trust in an admirable manner. He was a native of the Green Mountain state, and as his parents died when he was young, he was early thrown upon his own resources. He went to Illinois, while still a young man, and learned the bricklayer's trade. His marriage with Harriet Robinson took place in that state in 1843, and the young people journeyed across the plains together in 1850. The trip consumed six months, and in the fall they arrived and spent the winter near Astoria, Ore. The following year (1851) they went to Lane county, and Mr. Howe purchased a claim near Eugene. During the same year he was appointed sheriff of Lane county, being the first to fill that office in that county. In 1853 he removed to Douglas county, and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, which he now occupies. This ranch is two miles east of Roseburg, on Deer creek, and upon it the elder Mr. Howe engaged in stock-raising and farming for a number of years with an unusual degree of success.

In 1868 Mr. Howe was elected sheriff of Douglas county, and after a successful term of two years was re-elected to the same office and served another term. He was serving as sheriff at the time that two political factions caused a big fight at a dance in the French settlement, when two persons were killed and several others wounded. Sheriff Howe arrested the parties involved in the fray and some of them were sentenced to a term in the penitentiary. Mr. Howe continued to reside in Douglas county until 1885, and then went to Colfax, Wash., where he died in 1893, having passed his eighty-first year. In his political belief he adhered to the principles of the Republican party. His widow is still living and resides in Colfax, being now in her eighty-first year. Their family consists of the following five children: Orrin; Motier; Viola, wife of O. H. Cornelius, of Turner; Arthur, of Colfax, Wash.; and John R., of the same place.

Motier Howe grew to manhood on his father's farm and was educated in the Roseburg schools. In 1871 he located in the vicinity of Canyon City and was engaged in stock-raising for a number of years. In 1889 he discontinued that business, and, having considerable capital, he went to Turner, Ore., engaging in mercantile pursuits until 1900, when he returned to the home ranch.

November 20, 1876, Mr. Howe was united in marriage with Mattie E. Cook at Camp Watson, Ore., formerly of Marion county, Ore. They have five children, viz: Harriet V., wife of George Schamm, of Salem; Emery M., of Turner; Isaac N.; and Chester L. and Lester M., who are twins. The three youngest are still at home, assisting on the farm. Mr. Howe is an

intelligent, well-read man and takes a keen interest in everything of benefit to his section. In fraternal circles he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A. M. SIMPSON. The life and work of A. M. Simpson, who is now residing in retirement in San Francisco, have left an indelible impress upon the history of Oregon. Probably none of the pioneer inhabitants of Oregon are more widely known than he, and none contributed in a greater degree toward the development of the most important interests of the Pacific northwest during the half century of his operations throughout a territory that was limited only to the confines of the great timber belt of this region. Through the vista of long years of arduous toil, rendered still more difficult and discouraging at various periods by reason of numerous set-backs and well-nigh insurmountable obstacles, this dauntless creator of a new country is able to review with feelings of highly justifiable pride the record of a well-spent and successful life, whose climax has been the enrollment of his name among those of the comparatively few men who will always live in history as the chief builders of the great northwest.

A. M. Simpson was born in Brunswick, Me., February 21, 1826, a son of Thomas and Mary (Wyer) Simpson. After attending the common schools and academy he learned the trade of ship builder, and for some time was engaged in that calling in his native state. When the news of the discovery of gold in California reached the east he could not resist the impulse to join the army of fortune hunters which almost immediately inaugurated the rush for the new Eldorado. Having become the owner of a one thirty-second share in the ship Birmingham and cargo he arranged to sail in her in the capacity of supercargo, in her journey around Cape Horn. After touching at Valparaiso, the Birmingham continued her journey to the northward, passing through the Golden Gate April 7, 1850. Soon after his arrival in San Francisco Mr. Simpson took a party of three to Stockton by boat of his own construction, thence to the mines on the Tnolunne river and mined there with success for about three weeks. Returning to San Francisco he began the disposal of the ship's cargo, and with the \$1,500 which he had accumulated in the gold mines, purchased an interest in a steamer called the H. T. Clay, then in course of construction, which claimed the proud distinction of being the first steamer built in San Francisco. The dream of the owners of this craft was soon dissipated, however, for instead of the ounce of gold dust which they expected to receive for each passenger traveling to or from

Stockton or Sacramento, they were compelled to reduce the fare to \$5, with freight rates in proportion, on account of the arrival of other steamers from New York, via the Straits of Magellan. This meant the total failure of the venture and the loss of the money Mr. Simpson had so hopefully invested.

Though Mr. Simpson was unfamiliar with the lumber business at this time, the failure of the transportation enterprise induced him to ship the cargo of lumber on the Birmingham to Stockton and Sacramento. The venture proved successful, and the entering wedge of his career as a lumberman was securely driven. In 1851 a vessel partly owned by him, called the Potomac, was partially wrecked on the Columbia river bar and was towed to Portland by the historic steamer Lot Whitcomb, commanded by Capt. Joseph Kellogg. A brother of Mr. Simpson, L. P. Simpson, supervised the work of heaving her out at the city front of Portland, where she was repaired and loaded with lumber and pilings. What is now the water front of Portland was at that time a bank covered with alders and various other shrubs. Front street was full of stumps, and the thoroughfare was lined with small wooden buildings and numerous tents. The lower part of the street, near the Couch claim, was for the most part unimproved, but back of Third street the country was all primitive forest and of a very heavy growth. After seeing the Potomac loaded Mr. Simpson again secured the services of Captain Kellogg and the steamer Lot Whitcomb and had her towed to Astoria, whence he sailed her to San Francisco, his first voyage as captain on the ocean.

In 1852 Mr. Simpson became interested in the construction of a lumber mill at Astoria (near the spot where the Occident Hotel now stands), the site having been selected by him during his voyage the year before. Not having had any experience in this line of work, the mill was poorly constructed and not a success, chiefly on account of the great and sudden fall in the price of lumber. In addition to this, ill luck beset the owner in other ways, and he finally determined to try a new field. Early in April, 1852, he made the pioneer trading voyage to the Umpqua river, entering that water with a schooner called the Harriet. At that time there was a thriving settlement at Scottsburg, about twenty-two miles above Gardiner, with a few stores engaged principally in forwarding by pack animals to the mines of southern Oregon. There was also a government station below Gardiner, with a block house about completed for the protection of the inhabitants from Indians who were quite numerous at that time. Gen. Joseph Hooker, who was in charge of the post, afterwards built a wagon road from Scottsburg to Roseburg. A.

C. Gibbs, afterwards governor of Oregon, was at Gardiner at the time, having taken up a claim under the Oregon donation of Congress where the city of Gardiner now stands. Gen. Joe Lane, afterwards United States senator, was there on a visit as the guest of General Hooker. Mr. Lane devoted much of his time to the amusement of the party by relating anecdotes and stories and political reminiscences.

While waiting on the Umpqua for a load of piling to be cut for a return cargo to San Francisco, Mr. Simpson and two friends started down the beach for the purpose of discovering what is now known as Coos bay, having learned of its existence through the Indians, who reported that it was "one sun" down the beach. They proceeded as far as Ten Mile creek, a wide, but very shallow swift stream. Discovering on the opposite bank of the stream a party of Indians with painted and tattooed faces and further adorned with plumes and feathers, and believing that they were on the war-path, the three explorers parleyed for half an hour. At the end of that time, concluding that the soles of their shoes were too thin to enable them to cross the stream, they voted to give up the remainder of the trip. Upon their return to Umpqua they informed General Hooker that "the water in the Ten Mile creek was too high for them to cross." All along the shore opposite old Umpqua where the block-house stood, a thick forest of spruce trees of the right size for piling was growing, but these trees have since grown to good sized timber, two and three feet in diameter.

In 1855 Mr. Simpson made a trip to Coos bay, via Port Orford, walking along the beach and through the forests, to Empire City, a distance of forty miles. A party from the valley had come in the year before and located there. Captain Harris had taken the Empire City claim, and among others who had settled there were Perry B. Marple, who headed the party of exploration; Mr. Foley, who had an adjoining claim; Gabriel Cooper, James Flanagan, James Aiken, Glen Aiken, and Northrop and Simonds, who had come from Portland with a stock of merchandise to start a store. Messrs. Flanagan and Rogers had begun the development of a coal mine, and Messrs. Northrop and Simonds also had started a coal mining enterprise, and Mr. Simpson furnished vessels to carry the coal to San Francisco, where it was in great demand. Freight rates were attractive, but as steam tugs were then almost unknown on the coast, transportation of this character was attended by great risk, Mr. Simpson losing three vessels on the bar before obtaining a tug. The first accident of this kind not only resulted in heavy pecuniary loss to Mr. Simpson (at that time almost irreparable), but was attended by a sad feature, the

death of his brother, L. P. Simpson. Mr. Simpson had decided to build a saw-mill to manufacture lumber for deck loads for vessels used in the coal trade—all small single deck crafts—and fitted out the schooner *Quadratus* with a full complement of material and machinery for the erection of the mill. His brother was on board, having been sent for to take charge of the construction of the mill. Arriving at the bar, Captain Butler attempted to cross on an ebb tide, with scant wind, and wrecked the vessel, L. P. Simpson and two other passengers losing their lives. Most of the outfit was lost, but the boilers and engine were recovered from the wreck, and later on material was procured and the mill erected. It was a very primitive affair, consisting of an old-fashioned "down-cast" sash saw, with a capacity of six to ten thousand feet per day. This was in 1856. About this time a steam tug was procured and placed there for bar service. This venture was the foundation of the present town of North Bend, which has since developed into a city with two saw-mills, a woolen factory, a sash and door factory, and a ship-building plant, latterly under the management of Mr. Simpson's eldest son, L. J. Simpson. About fifty vessels have been built there, besides many small boats, tugs, scows, etc. The larger vessels consisted of schooners, brigs, barkentines and one full-rigged ship, the *Western Shore*, which distinguished itself by making two voyages to Europe, one from San Francisco in one hundred and three days, and the other from the Columbia river in one hundred and one days. Wheat cargoes were carried on each trip, and the return voyages were each made in one hundred and ten days with full cargoes of salt and general merchandise, with not a dollar asked for as damages to cargo either way, a remarkable fact, considering the fast time made. This ship was built under the supervision of Mr. Simpson's older brother, Capt. R. W. Simpson, and Capt. West McAllop was the master. Before she was three years old she was wrecked near San Francisco by Captain Hotchkiss, having twenty-three hundred tons of coal on board at the time. Both ship and cargo were a total loss, with no insurance, but no lives were lost.

About this time, 1857, Mr. Simpson established a packet line of five vessels from San Francisco to Portland, in the days before steamships were employed to any great extent in this service. Among the vessels engaged in this trade were the *Portland*, the *Tam O'Shanter*, the *Webfoot*, the *Melancthon*, and the *Whistler*, all of which, with the exception of the *Whistler*, were built in Oregon. For sixteen years he also operated several steam tugs on the Columbia bar in company with Capt. George Flavel. Among the tugs figuring in this service were the







L. Simpson

Astoria, the Columbia, the Ranger, the Hunter and the Brenham, all of which were built in Oregon. Many of the vessels built in his shipyard on Coos bay were wrecked on the Coos and Umpqua bars. Three of these were raised, placed on the ways, and hauled inside, a distance of nearly a mile, where they were repaired and launched, but at a cost of nearly full value, and in one instance, more than the value.

Mr. Simpson purchased of Tichenor & Byxbee a mill located near Port Orford, built in 1854, but this was completely destroyed by a forest fire, with all logs, lumber, houses, stables, office and tools. So utterly was every improvement wiped out of existence that he never visited the place again, but gave the land to Joseph Nay. In 1860 Willapa harbor, in Washington, also attracted his attention, and with the Riddell brothers he erected a mill there and named the place South Bend. This place has now grown to quite an important city, having several mills, hotels, churches, schools, etc. He was also the pioneer lumber manufacturer on Gray's harbor, in Washington, erecting the first mill there at a place called Hoquiam, with G. H. Emerson as manager. This property was subsequently burned, but was rebuilt on a larger scale and is now one of the most important properties of the Gray's harbor region. There are about a dozen mills and several important towns on this and Willapa harbor, where he has other extensive business connections. At Knappton, Wash., on the Columbia river, he owns a large mill which was erected by Messrs. Knapp and Grant, but which was not a success in their hands, but was altered and added to under the superintendency of M. P. Callender. Several other points in Oregon and Washington have also been exploited by him at various times, notably the Umpqua river, where he had the first mill on the claim pre-empted by A. C. Gibbs. This was burned down and subsequently rebuilt under the superintendence of George H. Emerson, and later added to by another mill which was built by George S. Hinsdale. This plant was afterwards sold to Knowland, Jewett & Co., and is now the Gardiner Mill Company's property. At the present time he is the owner of over forty thousand acres of fine timber land in Oregon and Washington, and has extensive and varied interests in California.

It is a noteworthy fact that at various times Mr. Simpson has suffered loss in more than twenty vessels, which have been wrecked on the Pacific coast and elsewhere, and of six mills, which have been destroyed by fire at different times and places on the coast, and in none of these losses has he been reimbursed by any insurance. He has often been impelled to say to inquisitive strangers who have been to his traveling companions in transcontinental and European

journeys, that his life work has been "getting knocked down and getting on his feet again."

This outline of the career of one of the greatest developers of the most important interests of the Pacific slope, lumbering and shipping, while it barely hints at the gigantic enterprises which he has promoted and fostered during the past half century, will give to the present generation enough of an idea of the almost boundless possibilities of this country of marvelous resources to encourage those among them who are ambitious to continue the work so auspiciously begun by this king of pioneers. It is a fact, strongly emphasized by Mr. Simpson, that abundant opportunities along the lines he has followed still exist throughout the coast country, but those who are familiar with his successful operations must, if they are to succeed in their undertakings, profit by the inspiring example he has set for them, and let integrity, determination, perseverance and eternal vigilance be their motto, and act accordingly.

Mr. Simpson was united in marriage in 1875 in Racine, Wis., to Sophie D. Smith, a native of that city. They have become the parents of three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. The eldest son, L. J., is managing the interests established by his father at North Bend, Ore.; Edgar M. is captain of the barque Cichalis; Harry W. and Edith reside with their parents in San Francisco.

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LOUIS JEROME SIMPSON. Whoever labors for the welfare of his community and not solely for his own personal profit is entitled to rank among the progressive and public-spirited men of his region. Such a distinction worthily belongs to Louis Jerome Simpson, a resident of North Bend, to whose upbuilding he is devoting the best abilities with which nature has endowed him. Although Mr. Simpson came to North Bend as recently as 1890, to assume the management of his father's manufacturing and shipping interests in Coos bay, he has gained a reputation for public spirit and enterprise which in earlier times with less forceful men would have been considered remarkable in a decade.

Born in Oakland, Cal., September 1, 1875, Mr. Simpson bears a name of great commercial importance in the west, which was established as early as 1849 by his father, A. M. Simpson, an account of whose interesting life will be found in the preceding sketch. The eldest child in his father's family, Louis J. Simpson was given good educational advantages, first attending the public schools of Oakland, Cal., and later attending the military academy at San Rafael, Cal. Subsequently, in 1895, he entered the University of California, but his university career was cut

short owing to illness, and the following year he took a sea voyage to South Africa, returning the next year much improved in health. His first practical business experience was with the Simpson Lumber Company, as manager of the shipping department at Hoquiam, Wash., which he maintained for a year and a half. In 1899 he came to North Bend, having charge of the Coos bay interests of the firm. The business at this point is extensive, and during the course of the year many ships depart with heavy cargoes bound for the remote countries of the globe.

From his vantage ground of identification with one of the colossal enterprises of the west Mr. Simpson enters with zest into the improvement of everything around him. North Bend, a continuation of the old town, is receiving an impetus in the right direction, and its position as an up-to-date and progressive community is in no danger of being destroyed by ambitious competitors. Its substantial industries and splendid harbor are making it worth while for young and energetic men to seek their fortunes within its borders. In 1903 Mr. Simpson organized the company which built the woolen mill at North Bend, and as president of the sash and door factory he wields a wide influence in the lumber interests of the town. He is president of the Coos Bay Chamber of Commerce and vice-president and largest stockholder in the Coos Bay Ice and Cold Storage Company. He takes a keen interest in Republican politics and is fraternally connected with the Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In keeping with the latter day thought Mr. Simpson is a lover of out-door sports and a believer in physical exercise. With him business is redeemed from its grind and monotony by participation in the happy and recreative opportunities of life. It is chiefly owing to his efforts that the well-equipped ball park maintaining a salaried ball club belonging to the Coos Bay League owes its existence, as well as the fine band which appears on all public occasions. Mr. Simpson's popularity and influence are in no wise limited because he was born into a competence, but are enhanced because, having been thus born he yet makes the most of his talents and business ability. In San Francisco, Cal. he was united in marriage with Cassie Hendricks, who was born in Corning, N. Y.

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JOHN A. WILLIS, whose reputation as a grower of fine fruit is second to none in his locality, is the proprietor of a fine forty-acre fruit farm adjoining the thriving little town of Myrtle Creek, in Douglas county, Ore. Although Mr. Willis purchased this farm but a few years ago, he has already gained an enviable reputation as

a fruit grower, and has twenty-five acres devoted solely to that industry.

Mr. Willis was born January 25, 1859, on his father's donation claim eight miles east of Roseburg, Ore. He is the fourth of the eight children born to Rev. William A. and Virginia C. (Gillmore) Willis, the latter a Missourian by birth. Rev. William A. Willis was one of the leading church workers in western Oregon during his day, and was a noted evangelist, refusing compensation for his services in any way. He was born November 25, 1822, in Kentucky, and was the son of a farmer. When he was seven years old his father mysteriously disappeared and was never heard of again. In 1829, his mother took her children, three in number, and went to Missouri. Some time later the mother and two sisters died, and left the youth entirely alone in the world. He was educated in subscription schools, and this foundation was added to and increased by self instruction, and in time he became conversant upon the leading topics of the day. March 13, 1845, he was united in marriage with Virginia C. Gillmore, who was a native of Missouri, where she was born February 23, 1825. After marriage they continued to reside in Missouri until 1852, and Mr. Willis followed agricultural pursuits. That year they started on the long and perilous journey to Oregon, across desolated plains and almost inaccessible mountains. The journey was made in the customary way, with ox-teams, and consumed six months. Arriving in Oregon they proceeded at once to Douglas county, where they took up donation claims of three hundred and twenty acres. This land is eight miles east of Roseburg on Deer Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Willis continued to reside there until the former's death in 1891. Mr. Willis was a successful farmer, and was also engaged in stock-raising, being one of the most successful cattle dealers in Douglas county. Some years after settling in Oregon, he took up the ministry and engaged in evangelical work up to a few years prior to his death. This worthy and esteemed couple, who lived in such close companionship for so many years, were not long separated even in death. The father laid down the burden of life and entered into his well earned rest, January 19, 1891, death having claimed his beloved companion one day previously. Both were buried in the same grave. A peculiar coincidence associated with this double funeral was the exact repetition of the occurrence three months later. A couple, who had crossed the plains with Mr. and Mrs. Willis, and who had been neighbors and close friends during their remaining years, died in a similar manner and were also buried in one grave.

John A. Willis is one of a family of eight children, namely, Frank, of Douglas county;

Mary C. Lane, of Seattle, Wash.; W. P., of Myrtle Creek; John A., the subject of this review; Sarah Adams, also a resident of Seattle; Ella and Edgar of Idaho, and James, who is deceased. Mr. Willis was the recipient of a good education. His public school training was supplemented by an advanced course in the academy at Roseburg. He remained at home until he was sixteen years of age, and then, for several years following, was away from home from time to time until his marriage. September 12, 1888, he was united in marriage with Alice K. Mosher, of Roseburg, and they went to housekeeping on the father's donation claim, which continued to be their home until 1901. At that time they moved to Roseburg, and seven months later Mr. Willis purchased a fine little fruit farm of forty acres, immediately adjoining Myrtle Creek. This is their home today, and since their residence there many improvements have been added. Although he is a young man just entering his prime, his success has been phenomenal and he has hosts of friends, who wish him continued prosperity. Like his honored father he is a Democrat, and also holds a membership in the A. O. U. W., a beneficiary organization.

HON. CHARLES A. SEHLBREDE, who until recently was one of the foremost attorneys of Roseburg, removed to Portland October 1, 1903, and is now a member of the firm of Rapp & Schlbrede, No. 128 Front street, and has his law office at No. 606 McKay building, with the Improved Mineral Smelter Company, of which corporation he is the attorney. As a lawyer and man of business he has acquired a reputation for honesty, thoroughness and foresight in preparing for every contingency, and as a public officer he has served with distinguished ability. A son of Henry Schlbrede, he was born December 10, 1851, in Louisville, Ky., of German ancestry.

Born, reared and educated in Germany, Henry Schlbrede immigrated to America as a young man, and settled first in New York city. He afterwards worked as a bookkeeper in Pittsburg, Pa., going from there to Louisville, where he was for awhile engaged in the commission business. Subsequently removing to Indiana, he purchased land near Jeffersonville, and was there engaged in general farming until his retirement from active pursuits. He married Marie Meyers, who was born in Germany, and came to America with her parents, settling in Louisville, Ky. She survived her husband, who died in Jefferson, Ind., and is now residing at Sellersburg, Ind., being eighty-three years of age. Of her nine children, eight are living, four of them being sons, namely: Henry W., of New Albany, Ind.; Charles A., the subject of this sketch; W. C., a dentist at Bill-

ings, Mont.; and Rev. George E., a Presbyterian minister at Pittsburg, Pa.

Brought up on the home farm in Indiana, Charles A. Schlbrede laid the foundation for his future education in the district school in the county near Jeffersonville. While taking a full course at the New Albany Business College, he also, during his leisure hours, read law with J. K. Waltz. Being admitted to the bar in 1874, he practiced his profession in New Albany for three years. Recognizing the greater opportunities offered a young man in a newer country, he came to Oregon in 1877, settling at Portland. The following spring he opened a law office at Salem, where he remained six years. In 1884 Mr. Schlbrede removed to Roseburg, where he built up an extensive legal practice, his keen perceptive faculties, thorough knowledge of human nature, and his absolute inflexibility in all matters of honor making him a wise counsellor and winning him a host of friends. While residing in Roseburg he took an intelligent interest in municipal, county, state and national affairs, and served in various public offices. He was alderman one term, city attorney one term, and as a member of the state legislature in 1895 was a staunch supporter of John N. Dolph for United States senator.

In 1868 Mr. Schlbrede was appointed, by President McKinley, United States commissioner and probate judge for Alaska, with headquarters at Skagway, and served from May, 1868, until December, 1901, when he resigned, and returned to his law practice in Roseburg. Soon after his arrival at Skagway the rush to the Klondike region began, and Skagway was filled with a lawless set of people, the noted Soapy Smith holding sway. July 8 they robbed a Swede named Stewart of gold dust valued at \$3,000. Judge Schlbrede issued warrants for the robbers, but Deputy Marshal Taylor failed to serve them. The citizens were then holding mass meetings in the interest of law and order, and in a clash between the citizens and Soapy Smith and his adherents, Smith shot a citizen, Frank Reed, in the right groin, inflicting injuries from which he died in ten days. Reed, in turn, however, shot Smith through the heart, killing him instantly. Deputy Marshal Taylor refused to act, hiding himself, and Judge Schlbrede was forced to take the law in his own hands, appointed a new deputy, organized a posse, and by Sunday night, forty-eight hours after the affray, the whole gang of outlaws was in jail. At two o'clock a. m., Monday, the citizens made a raid on the jail, intending to hang the prisoners. One of the outlaws, Slim Jim, jumped from the second story, and was immediately captured by the mob of three hundred on the outside. When Judge Schlbrede arrived on the scene this mob was preparing to place the

rope over Slim Jim's head. Making his way through the crowd, Judge Schilbrede seized the prisoner by the collar, and ordered the men back, but they insisted that they would hang the man first. The judge continued to parley with the crowd until the new deputy marshal, and Captain Yeatman, with a body of United States troops, arrived, and relieved him. About ten of the prisoners were subsequently tried in the old log court house, which was afterwards replaced by one of modern structure, and sentenced for five or more years. The trial and conviction of these outlaws was the beginning of an era of peace in Skagway, and before Judge Schilbrede resigned his position it had become an orderly city.

At Salem, Ore., Mr. Schilbrede married Miss I. J. Downing, who was born in Marion county, Ore., a daughter of G. S. Downing, who served seven years as superintendent of the state penitentiary. Mr. and Mrs. Schilbrede have two daughters, Bertha and Emma. Fraternally Mr. Schilbrede is an Odd Fellow, being a member and past officer of lodge and encampment, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member, and ex vice-president, of the State Bar Association. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Religiously he is a member of the Christian Church.

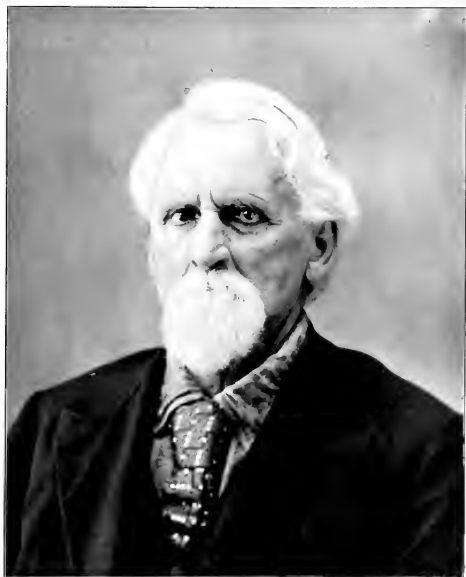
**ADONIRAM J. DALEY.** Of the excellent citizens of Jackson county, Ore., who have followed diversified occupations and who have met with more than ordinary success in the prosecution of each, A. J. Daley certainly deserves more than passing mention. Having early learned the miller's trade, he was profitably engaged at that occupation first in Illinois and afterward in various parts of Oregon, after his removal to the far west. In time he discontinued that business entirely, and for about ten years was interested in the lumber development of Jackson county. Retiring from the latter business in favor of his son, George W., Mr. Daley opened a general merchandise store at Eagle Point in 1902, and, although his experience in that line is somewhat limited, he has a clear comprehension of how a successful business should be conducted and has already proved to be a thorough man of business, thereby assuring his success in this new venture.

It is a noticeable fact that many of the present citizens of Jackson county were former residents of Ohio, and not unlike many of his neighbors in this respect, Mr. Daley is a native of that state, having been born near Birmingham, in Erie county, January 25, 1834. Reared as he was on a farm, he attended the district school until he attained the age of sixteen years, and

about that time his parents removed to Dixon, Ill., where his intellectual training was completed. There it was that he mastered the miller's trade which brought success to him in after years, and to which his best efforts were devoted in that state until 1864. Believing in the increased opportunities of young men in the far west, he accordingly wended his way westward, crossing the great plains behind mule-teams. Arriving in the Willamette valley in the fall of 1864, the first winter was spent in Salem, Marion county, Ore., and very soon thereafter Mr. Daley went south to Scio, Linn county, and secured employment in a flouring-mill of that place, continuing in that occupation there for a period of eight years. His identification with Jackson county is traced back to the year 1872, for at that time he was placed in charge of the Butte Creek flouring-mill at Eagle Point, now known as the Snowy Butte mill, which was built that year by his father and Mr. Emery. A few years afterward Mr. Daley purchased the entire mill and a successful business was carried on by him at this place until 1892, when he sold out to advantage, having decided to turn his attention into other channels of industry. As the lumber business seemed to offer the most favorable opportunities for a business venture, he started a saw-mill in company with his son, George W., and together they engaged in the manufacture of lumber for a number of years, the father finally retiring in favor of the son, and engaging in mercantile pursuits. In 1899 Mr. Daley took a course in Weltmer's School of Magnetic Healing and since that time has performed many wonderful cures in his neighborhood. Several people who were in a hopeless condition, the result of rheumatism, were able to walk without assistance after being treated by Mr. Daley. He has in his possession a number of letters that have been written by his patients who tell of the wonderful cures.

The marriage of Mr. Daley took place when he was but twenty years old, while yet a resident of Illinois, Miss Rachel Peacock becoming his wife, and to them were given six children, namely; Rosetta, wife of W. R. Potter; George W., a resident of Eagle Point; John, a successful rancher; twins who filled an early grave; and Francis E., who is also deceased. The family are disciples of the Church of God and are deeply interested in all the good work that is aided by this church, giving liberally of their means for its support. In his life as a citizen, Mr. Daley has followed the teachings of the Republican party, but has never aspired to office, although at one time he did consent to run for county commissioner. He has attained his present prosperity in the way open to all by hard work and persevering endeavors, and as a natural result of his





*Eli. Goodspeed*



efforts he has accumulated a large amount of valuable real estate in Jackson county, owning in all, twelve hundred acres of fine land, two hundred acres of this tract being rich, alluvial land along Elk creek.

**ELI GOODSPEED.** Among the retired easterners who have stamped their worth and individuality upon various lines of activity in Oregon may be mentioned Eli Goodspeed, who lives on valuable property near Tillamook, and who is loaning the snug little fortune acquired by years of well-applied industry. Born in Genesee county, N. Y., December 30, 1827, Mr. Goodspeed had few educational or other opportunities in his youth, and whatever he has achieved of success has been of his own making. The ten children in the family were reared on a comparatively small farm, but as only two sons and five daughters grew to maturity, the sons were obliged to shoulder responsibility at a very early age. The father, Jeremiah Goodspeed, was born in Vermont, and after living for a time at Warsaw, N. Y., removed to Hancock county, Ohio, near Fort Finley, where he died in 1837. His father, Hosea Goodspeed, lived to a ripe old age. Eli Goodspeed's mother, Sybil (Shumway) Goodspeed, was born and reared in Massachusetts, and her marriage occurred in Genesee county, N. Y., whither she had removed in order to make her home with friends.

Eli Goodspeed was ten years old when his father died, and even at that early age he assumed a considerable share of the management of the farm, in time giving his energy to the support of the entire family. In 1856 he located with the family on a farm in Guthrie county, Iowa, and in 1863 crossed the plains with ox teams, being four months on the way, and living the first year in eastern Oregon. Washington county became his home in 1864, and in the vicinity of Forest Grove he engaged in general farming on rented land. In 1871 he located near Salem, Marion county, and in 1876 came to Tillamook, purchasing one hundred and sixty-four acres of land, upon a portion of which the town has since reared its homes and industries. A few years ago he traded with his son for his present home, where he is living retired.

In no capacity has Mr. Goodspeed better illustrated the fine and honorable traits of his character than as a politician and supporter of the Republican party in his adopted state. At the time of the county seat controversy he was serving as clerk of Tillamook county, and therefore took an important part in securing its location at Tillamook. In fact, it was largely through his efforts that the change was brought about, but in

this respect he showed no more than his usual public spirit. He has also served as road supervisor, and many years ago in Iowa was an important factor on the school board. He has taken a foremost part in promoting various enterprises of an upbuilding nature, and his judgment has come to be valued for its conservatism and regard for practical common sense. He is the father of three children: Columbus, living in Baker county, eastern Oregon; Emma, widow of Aaron Weller, a resident of Baker City, and Henry F., of Tillamook, mentioned at length in another part of this work. Of late years Mr. Goodspeed has been troubled with failing eyesight, yet even in the face of this serious drawback, he maintains a cheerful and contented spirit, living in the meantime in the world of memory, which in his case fails not, but rather is a ceaseless reminder of work well done, and of ambitions at least partially realized.

**PHILIP BENEDICK.** One of the longest-established and most respected business men of Roseburg is Philip Benedick, who is known far and wide as a man of enterprise, ability, sterling integrity and honest worth. A native of Jefferson, Harrison county, Ohio, he was born January 1, 1838, of German ancestry. His father, Philip Benedick, Sr., was born in Pennsylvania, but early settled in Ohio, where he was employed as a carpenter and builder until his death, which occurred in manhood's prime. He married Sarah Harman, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Ohio. Five sons and three daughters were born of their union, and of these, three sons and one daughter survive. Four of the sons served in the late Civil war, namely: John, who enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Levi, a soldier in the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry; George W., of the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and Jacob, who was in the same regiment as his brother George, and was killed at the battle of Corinth.

The sixth child in a family of eight children, Philip Benedick was reared and educated in Jefferson, Ohio, attending the public schools during the days of his boyhood and youth. At the age of twenty years he began an apprenticeship at the cabinetmaker's trade, and after serving three years as an apprentice worked in the same shop for the next five years as a journeyman laborer. Migrating to Missouri in 1867, he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Platte county a year, and then removed to Jackson county, where he continued general farming for six years. Coming from Missouri to Oregon in 1874, Mr. Benedick, located in Roseburg on April 24 of that year, and immediately started in business as a cabinet-

maker and undertaker, his establishment being just a block above his present one, which he subsequently built. He met with success from the first, building up a large and profitable business as a cabinetmaker, and doing an extensive undertaking business. In May, 1903, Mr. Benedick sold out his undertaking department to W. B. Hammitt, but still continues his cabinet-maker's shop.

In Harrison, Ohio, Mr. Benedick married Elizabeth Buchanan, who was born and reared in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Six children have blessed their union, namely: Oscar Newton, a carpenter, resides in Washington; Mrs. Emma Jane Lemox, of Roseburg; Mrs. Cora Lee Wimberly, of Roseburg; Mrs. Ida May Nichols, also of Roseburg; James Earl, living in eastern Oregon; and Elsie Ethel, living at home. Politically Mr. Benedick is a warm supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has proved himself a most efficient public official. For two terms he was a member of the old village board of trustees, and from 1900 until 1902 served as alderman, an office to which he declined a re-nomination. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Religiously he is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for some time was superintendent of its Sunday school.

DAVID J. WILEY, M. D. Both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia claim early members of the Wiley family, and in the former province Dr. David J. Wiley, of Tillamook, was born March 10, 1843. His father, Robert Wiley, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, and received both his classical and professional education in the city of Dublin. When ambition suggested a removal to America as a more fitting field for advancement, he embarked in a sailing vessel for Nova Scotia, where an uncle on the paternal side was engaged in practicing medicine. On the way the ship was wrecked and Dr. Wiley drifted to an island, where passing fishermen discovered his sorry plight, and obligingly gave him passage to his relatives in Nova Scotia. He subsequently went to another uncle in New Brunswick, in time settling on land near the Maine line, in which locality he was the pioneer physician, and where his practice spread for miles on both sides of the boundary line. He was stricken with cholera in 1886 and died at the age of seventy-six years. Dr. Wiley never talked much about his father or family, and it is supposed that the name was connected with some of the stupendous but unsuccessful movements of earlier times to lift the yoke of oppression from the necks of Erin's sons. It is known that his father, John, was born in Ireland, that he was

of Scotch-Irish extraction, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. He owned an estate in County Tyrone, and was an extensive breeder of fine horses. Dr. Robert Wiley married Clarissa Dibble, who was born and who died in New Brunswick. It is thought that the Dibble family settled in the New England States at a very early day, and possibly that they were United Loyal Legion followers. At any rate, the paternal great-grandfather removed to New Brunswick during the Revolutionary war, taking with him Edwin, supposedly born in New York, and who was the father of Mrs. Wiley. Edwin Dibble was a blacksmith by trade and the possessor of great mechanical ingenuity. He owned a large farm in New Brunswick, where he accumulated quite a fortune for his time, and where he was highly esteemed for his progressiveness and fine traits of character.

David J. Wiley is the oldest child of the three sons and three daughters born to his parents, of whom two daughters and three sons attained maturity. In his youth his educational opportunities were those of a crude and pioneer region but time developed unexpected chances in the shape of a grammar school course, in addition to the professional and general training which he received from his father. In 1850 he entered the medical department of Harvard University, remained for two years, and then continued his studies at the University of Vermont, from which he was duly graduated with the degree of M. D. in June, 1862. Thereafter he engaged in practice with his father at Florenceville, New Brunswick, and in 1867 started out to practice by himself in the same town. In 1888 he removed to Fort Fairfield, Me., remained there for three years, and in 1891 removed to Vancouver, Wash. In search of a desirable permanent location, he traveled over Washington and Oregon, and in 1892 located in Tillamook, where his many gifts and profound knowledge gained him a ready recognition.

In New Brunswick Dr. Wiley was united in marriage with Elizabeth McCain, a native daughter of New Brunswick, and whose father, James McCain, was born in the north of Ireland. Mr. McCain was an early settler in New Brunswick, where he owned a large farm and became well to do. His death occurred on the steamer City of Boston, en route for his native land. To Dr. and Mrs. Wiley have been born five children, and it is doubtful if any father on the coast has reason to be prouder of the characters formed under his personal supervision, and guided by his moral and intellectual soundness. Isabella, the oldest daughter, is living at home; Robert Weldon is a scientist and mining assayer, at present attending to the affairs of some large corporations operating in Dawson, Alaska; James

lives in Portland; Lottie is the wife of Rev. A. R. Griggs, Presbyterian minister of Hoquiam, Wash.; Percy J. is living at home and studying medicine with his father, and will graduate from the medical department of the State University in the class of 1904; Thomas McCain is a resident of Florenceville, New Brunswick. All of the sons are physicians. Dr. Wiley is a Republican in politics, and has been the recipient of many political honors in his native town, including that of chief executive of the city for two terms. He is fraternally connected with the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Tillamook, and in religion is a member and elder of the Presbyterian church.

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**JUDGE OLOF ANDERSON.** Among the citizens of Astoria a position of respect is held by Olof Anderson, who is now serving in the capacities of city auditor and police judge. He was born in Carlscrona, Sweden, and is the only living son of Andreas Anderson, for many years a merchant of Carlscrona, and still a resident of that town. The wife and mother, Bothilda Larson, has also been a lifelong resident of that place. Of their five children four are still living, Olof being the only one of the number in America. In the city where he was born, August 6, 1868, he passed the years of boyhood and early youth. At the age of fourteen he left school and secured employment in a very humble capacity on a ship engaged in trans-Atlantic trade. A year later he transferred to an American ship and thereafter continued on the same. In 1886, on the ship, Southern Hulbert, he rounded the Horn, and after a voyage of one hundred and eighty-five days out from New York, he arrived in Astoria. Ever since his arrival, October 15, 1886, he has been a resident of this city, interested in its growth and a contributor to its material progress. At first he greatly felt the need of a more thorough knowledge of the English language, so attended school during his spare time for three winters, the intervening summer months being devoted to fishing. Later he was employed as a clerk and bookkeeper for different firms, including Johnson & Carlson. Meantime he perfected himself in the occupation of book-keeping.

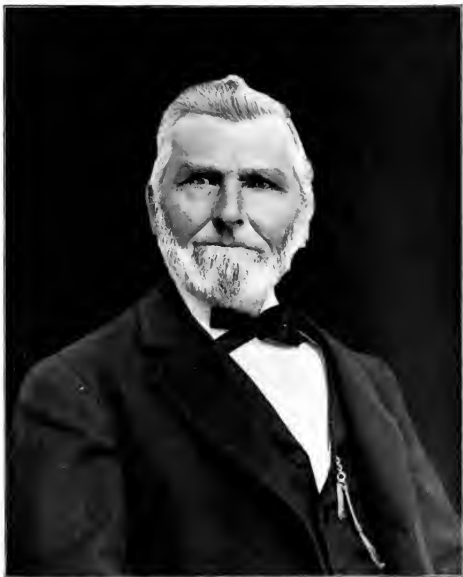
On the death of H. E. Nelson, city auditor, Mr. Anderson was appointed auditor and police judge by the city council, and took the oath of office December 23, 1902, to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. Since taking up the work he has inaugurated a system of book-keeping for the city, bringing the whole up to a standard thoroughly modern and accurate. Aside from being police judge, he is ex-officio

justice of the peace. He has taken a rigid stand in the enforcement of city laws and fines for misdemeanors. As a result the city treasury is much benefited, and improvements within the corporate limits are being pushed ahead and completed. Within the six months ending September 1, 1903, the receipts from the police court amounted to \$5,325. The city indebtedness within a year was reduced from \$208,000 to \$152,070. Every department was systematized and the books brought into excellent shape. The work of the official has been much praised by press and citizens. People, irrespective of political views, have united to commend his accuracy, splendid system and dispatch in executing matters connected with his office. In his work as police judge there has been strict impartiality and a rigid adherence to law and justice.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson was solemnized in Astoria July 26, 1896, and united him with Miss Sophia Sund, who was born near Wasa, Finland, of Swedish parentage. The two sons born of their union are named Olof Ewart and Aaron Melvin. A Democrat in party views, Mr. Anderson has served that organization on the county central and city executive committees. However, there is no trace of partisanship in his opinions, for he is above all things else a patriotic, loyal citizen, true to the country he has made his home. The Chamber of Commerce numbers him among its active members, as does also the Commercial Club. Other organizations with which he is identified are the following: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member of Beaver Lodge since 1891. He is past noble grand, recording secretary, and has represented the lodge in the Grand Lodge five terms. He is also a member of the Rebekahs; the Red Men, in which he is past sachem of Concomly Tribe No. 7, and has served as chief of records for six years, also has been raised to the Degree of Pocahontas; and the Eagles, in which he is vice-president.

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**WILLIAM KERTIS PRICE.** The ranch which has been Mr. Price's home since 1887 comprises three hundred and twenty acres, of which two hundred acres have been brought under cultivation. Formerly known as the Hughes donation claim, it lies in the immediate vicinity of Tolo, Jackson county, one mile south of Table Rock and nine miles northwest of Medford. Among the valuable ranches of the county this holds a conspicuous position. The farmhouse is one of the neatest in the vicinity, the other buildings are substantial and adapted to their varied purposes, and everything is arranged



*Jacob Thompson*



*Amelia C. Thompson*



piling and shipped to San Francisco. During the early days in the history of the county he ran a pack train from Scottsburg to Jacksonville. He became quite prominent in that section, and served as justice of the peace and as school director for many years. In politics he was a Republican. His marriage with Sarah Wells was blessed with eleven children. Both parents are now deceased, the father dying at the advanced age of seventy-two years, and the mother passing to her rest in 1899, also at an advanced age.

Benjamin Butler, the eldest of these brothers was born March 12, 1806, on the old homestead, and after attending district school he was sent to Wilbur Academy and took a scientific course. December 17, 1898, he was united in marriage with Rosa Smith. He takes an active part in the affairs of his section, doing all in his power to advance its prosperity.

A. L. Butler, the younger of the brothers, was also born on the home farm, and July 30, 1865, was the date of his birth. His common school education was supplemented by a complete normal course at Drain, and in 1891 he was united in marriage with Aurilla J. Moxfield, formerly of Nebraska. They have two children, Muriel and Roy.

These brothers own many hundreds of acres and raise stock quite extensively. During the past year their business has been treble what it was in former years. They are both Republican in politics, and are among the most valued members of the Ancient Order United Workmen, of Scottsburg.

**JACOB THOMPSON.** Noteworthy among the veteran agriculturists of Jackson county is Jacob Thompson, now living retired from the activities of life in Ashland. Crossing the plains in 1847, more than fifty-six years ago, he is distinguished as one of the earliest of settlers of southern Oregon, and as one of the self-made men of this county he has a clean, honorable record. Bravely daring the dangers and trials that beset the pioneers of a new country, he came here almost penniless, being dependent upon his own resources for his subsistence. Endowed by nature with an unlimited amount of energy, a courageous heart, strong hands and a willing spirit, he labored industriously, made judicious investments, and in course of time acquired a handsome competency, which he is now enjoying. A native of Indiana, he was born in Vigo county, near Terre Haute, January 10, 1827, a son of Daniel Thompson.

Coming from sterling New England stock, Daniel Thompson was born and bred among the green hills of Vermont. Removing to Indiana

in early life, he lived for a time in Vigo county, going from there, about 1828, to Sangamon county, Ill., settling near Springfield. In 1833 he went with his family to Iowa, and took up a tract of land in Lee county, where he lived for a year. He then sold his estate to Knapp Brothers, who laid it out in lots, it being the present site of the city of Fort Madison. Two miles from there Mr. Thompson took up another tract of land, on which he lived until 1835, when his wife died, and he sold out his possessions in that state. For a few years thereafter he was a wanderer in the northwest, traveling throughout different states until 1852, when he located in Oregon. He subsequently moved to Washington, where he resided until his death, in 1873. He married Eliza Ronalds, who was born in Vermont, of Scotch ancestry, coming from a family of prominence, her sister being the mother of Whitelaw Reid. She bore her husband five children, of whom three are living. One of the sons, Amos Thompson, who came to Oregon with his brother Jacob, the subject of this sketch, in 1847, is now a resident of Crook county.

Left motherless when a young lad, Jacob Thompson went to live with his uncle, John Ronalds, in Illinois. The following year he accompanied his uncle and family to Louisa county, Iowa, and from that time until fifteen years old resided on a farm, about four miles from Wapello. At first he had no educational advantages, but after the establishment of a district school in the customary pioneer log schoolhouse he attended three months every year. Going to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1842, he worked as a farm hand for two years or more. Desirous of improving his financial condition, and having heard most favorable reports of the opportunities furnished a young and ambitious man in the great northwest, he, with his brother Amos, started across the plains in April, 1847, driving a team for Mr. Klum. After crossing the Missouri river, May 7, 1847, he did not see a dwelling-house until his arrival in Oregon City, Ore., on September 7, 1847. He came by way of the Barlow route, his party being the first to follow Mr. Barlow, who had just cut out the trees along the road, making a blazed pathway through the forests. After spending the following winter with Mr. Klum, near Sodalville, Linn county, he worked for a year at various employments. In 1849, joining the gold hunters, he went by water to San Francisco, and was subsequently engaged in mining for two and one-half years, first on the American river, then on the Feather river, and later on the Tuolumne river. He was afterwards employed in mining in Siskiyou county, Cal., and in southern Oregon, until 1854, when he located on Wagner creek, Jackson county, Ore., engaged in farming. In 1855 and 1856

he served in the Rogue River Indian war, being in the company commanded by Capt. John S. Miller. Going to Baker county, Ore., in 1862, Mr. Thompson worked in the mines a year, then returned to his former home. Subsequently purchasing eleven hundred acres of state land in Klamath county, near Keno, he was there extensively engaged in stock-raising for thirty years, making a specialty of raising Shorthorns. In 1880 Mr. Thompson removed his family to Ashland, but retained the management of his large stock farm in Keno until 1900, when he sold his farm and stock, and has since lived retired in Ashland, where he owns a handsome residence property, and has valuable real estate holdings. He was of the original stockholders in building the Oregon Hotel in this city, owns the Murcklin store and the Beach building, and has farms and lands in the valley, his property interests being extensive, and bringing him in a good annual income.

In 1863 Mr. Thompson married Mrs. A. E. (Rollins) Butler, who was born in Kentucky, and came to the Pacific coast with her first husband in 1852, crossing the plains with ox-teams, and settling in Yreka, Cal. Her father, Lloyd Rollins, came to this part of the country at an early day, and spent his last days in California. By her first marriage Mrs. Thompson had one child, G. S. Butler, of Ashland. Politically Mr. Thompson is a straightforward Republican, ever true to the principles of his party. Fraternally he is a member of Ashland Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., and the Jackson County Pioneer Association, of which he is ex-president.

**PETER V. VAN HARDENBERG.** The ranch of one hundred and eighty-one acres, lying three miles north of Central Point, Jackson county, is the home of Mr. Van Hardenberg and is owned by him in partnership with his two brothers, Albert and William. Originally purchased by their brother, Joseph J., who died February 7, 1902, and by him improved to some extent, since his death the other brothers have continued the work of improvement and cultivation which had been so well begun under his painstaking care. While general farm products are raised to some extent, these are utilized almost wholly in the feeding of their stock, for the breeding, raising and fattening of cattle is their specialty, and in it they are meeting with a gratifying degree of success.

In St. Louis, Mo., the subject of this narrative was born September 18, 1874. His father, Peter Jacob, was a native of Belgium, born in 1830, and was one of eight children. After having completed the studies of the public schools he learned the baker's trade under his father,

who had made that his lifelong occupation. At twenty-four years of age he left home and came to the United States, where he settled in Philadelphia. During the two years of his residence in that city he was employed at his trade. From there he removed to Allerton, Mo., and engaged in the grocery business. Meantime he had married, in the vicinity of St. Louis, Miss Marguerite Todd, a native of St. Louis county, and for a time they made their home in St. Louis, removing from there to Allerton. Some years later they returned to St. Louis. From there, in 1892, they came to Oregon and settled on a farm in Jackson county. Seven years later they bought the ranch still owned and managed by the family. On this place the father died in May of 1902, after more than three score and ten busy years. Besides his three sons before named, he had several daughters, all now married, namely: Mrs. Anna Cliff, of North Bend, Ore.; Mrs. Pauline McCoy, of Medford; and Mrs. Nellie Gall, of North Bend.

The public schools of St. Louis furnished Peter V. Van Hardenberg a fair education. He accompanied his parents in their various removals and came with them to Oregon when about eighteen years of age. In the work of bringing the farm under cultivation he bore his part, assisting his father and brothers in all their undertakings. When he married Miss Kate Vaughn, a native of England, March 1, 1903, he brought his bride to the old home and here they now reside. In religion they are members of the Baptist Church. The principles of the Socialistic party find a hearty and warm admirer in Mr. Van Hardenberg. In spite of the many duties connected with his home life, he manages to keep posted concerning current events and believes that the highest good can never come to the greatest number until the doctrines of Socialism are brought into universal use. Fraternally he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

**WILLIAM D. STILLWELL.** Closely identified with the agricultural and industrial interests of Tillamook county is William D. Stillwell, who owns a well-improved and productive ranch in Tillamook, where he is profitably engaged in farming and dairying. As an Oregon pioneer, the son of a pioneer family, and a citizen of prominence, he is especially deserving of mention in this biographical volume. A son of the late Thomas Stillwell, he was born November 16, 1824, in Logan county, Ohio, near Bellefontaine. His grandfather, Elias Stillwell, was born in Wales. At the age of fourteen years he came to this country and settled in the southeastern part of Virginia, where he afterwards



engaged in farming. Selling his plantation to his oldest son in 1810, he removed to Ohio, where he resided until his death, at the age of ninety-six years. He was a soldier in the Revolution.

Born November 11, 1787, in Grayson county, Va., Thomas Stillwell grew to manhood in his native state. In 1809 he went to Ohio as a frontiersman, taking up land in Logan county, where he cleared and improved a farm. Removing to Kalamazoo, Mich., in 1820, he took up a pre-emption claim under President Jackson, and there followed farming three years. In 1832 he became one of the original settlers of Laporte county, Ind., and Stillwell Station and Stillwell Prairie, in that county, were named in his honor. In the spring of 1834 he visited Racine, Wis., with a view to locating there, going via Chicago, which was then but a rude hamlet. Not being favorably impressed with Wisconsin, he returned to Michigan in 1835, and the following three years lived in Cassopolis, Cass county. In 1838 he and his family, consisting of his wife and five children, left Michigan with the intention of proceeding directly to the Oregon country, but as no party of immigrants left the rendezvous at Independence, Mo., after their arrival until the spring of 1843, Mr. Stillwell remained in Louisa county, Iowa, near Wapello, until the latter year. He then started for Independence to join an emigrant train there, but arrived after the party had started on its westward journey. Crossing the plains with ox teams in 1844, it was six months before he arrived in Yamhill county, where to took up a tract of land that was still in its virgin wildness. Thinking to find a more desirable location farther south, he sold out in 1850 and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres at Youcalla, Douglas county. Ten years later he came to Tillamook and purchased the Edrick Thomas donation claim, on which a large part of the town now stands. He improved a good farm, and until his death, which occurred in 1871, at the age of eighty-four years, he was one of the most esteemed and respected residents of the place. Laying out the town of Tillamook, he first named it Lincoln, but finding there was another town of that name in the state he changed it to Tillamook, the plural of which, Tillamooks, in the Indian vernacular, means "the meeting of many waters." He married Elizabeth Whygant, who was born in New Jersey, married in Ohio, and died, in 1860, in Yamhill county, Ore., at the age of three score and ten years. Her father, Tobias Whygant was born in Holland. In 1730, while a boy, he emigrated to America, locating first at Newark, N. J., afterwards removing to Warren county, Ohio. Serving under General Greene in the Revolutionary war, he was wound-

ed at the battle of Ottawa Springs, being shot in the shin with a ball, which he carried to his grave. He was a farmer by occupation and lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and seventeen years, dying in Logan county, Ohio. Of the union of Thomas and Elizabeth (Whygant) Stillwell, five sons and seven daughters were born; five daughters and three sons grew to years of maturity, and two of the daughters and three sons came to Oregon as pioneers.

The fifth child, and second son, of the parental household, William D. Stillwell, attended the district school a short time, but acquired the larger part of his education at his own fireside. Coming with his father to Oregon, he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, lying just southwest of North Yamhill, a town which he started and named. (North Yamhill—Yawhilles, Indian, means "crossing," or "the other side," called by Indians of east side of river.) By industry and perseverance he improved a good ranch, on which he lived until 1870, when he rented the farm and came to Tillamook to care for his father, who was then old and feeble. Subsequently purchasing the home farm he has carried on farming and dairying with excellent pecuniary results, having two hundred and seventy-five acres of good land at the present time. A few years ago Mr. Stillwell laid out the thirteen blocks of land known as Stillwell's Addition to Tillamook. December 20, 1847, Mr. Stillwell enlisted in Company D, First Oregon Regiment, and served under Capt. Philip Thompson and Colonel Gilliam for six months. While in a skirmish with the Indians he was wounded in the left hip by an arrow point, and two days later, still suffering from the wound, he took part in the battle of Stag Hollow, and was afterwards in the engagement known as the battle of Sandy Hollows, or Butter Creek Buttes, or Wells Springs. He also fought in the battle of Two Canons. June 25, 1848, he was discharged from service. In January, 1856, he enlisted in Company C, Ankeny Recruiting Battalion, and participated in the Yakima Indian war. He afterwards rode from Camp Cornelius to The Dalles, two hundred and twenty-five miles, for ammunition, being escorted by fifteen men, he and a companion by the name of Smith going through. They traveled horseback the entire distance to The Dalles, which was covered in forty-eight hours, an almost incredibly short space of time for such a long and rough journey. Upon his return Mr. Stillwell found the battle of Snake River in progress, which continued for two days. He also participated in the battle on the Yakima river, in which Captain Hembree was killed. Mr. Stillwell still carries in his left hip the arrow

point with which he was injured in the fight already referred to.

Mr. Stillwell has been three times married. At North Yamhill, in 1851, he married Elizabeth Baxter, who was born in Warren county, Mo., and died in Yamhill county, Ore., in 1863, aged thirty years. Of the six children born of their union, two died in infancy, and four are living, namely: Thomas G., of Seaside, Ore.; Levi Lee, of Tillamook; Minnie V., of Tillamook, and Baxter, living in California. Mr. Stillwell was married a second time, in Yamhill county, to Annie Johanna Gubser, who was born in Switzerland, and died in Portland, Ore. Six children were born of this union, two of whom died young, and four are living, namely: Willa, wife of William H. Eberman, of Tillamook; Arthur J., of Tillamook; Wilbur J., of Tillamook, and Walter Royal, also of Tillamook. Mr. Stillwell was married the third time in Tillamook to Mary E. (Armentrout) Myers. Mr. Stillwell is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and has taken an active part in public affairs. In 1872 he served one term as sheriff of Tillamook county; was county assessor of Tillamook county in 1888; in 1874 was elected county superintendent of schools and served one term; and in 1890 was a representative in the state legislature, in which he served on the committees on credentials, fish and game.

J. D. HAMILTON. Conspicuous among the enterprising, progressive and popular business men of Roseburg is J. D. Hamilton, president of The Guarantee & Loan Company. A man of ability, business tact and undoubted integrity of purpose, he has gained to a marked degree the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens, and has secured a firm position among the leading men of the city and the county. A son of Isaac Hamilton, he was born at Fort Jones, Cal., May 22, 1867.

Born and bred at Hiramburg, Ohio, Isaac Hamilton, with the push and energy characteristic of the American youth, left his native state in 1848 and journeyed in an ox team train across the plains to California. After engaging in mining a few years, he settled at Fort Jones, Siskiyou county, where he purchased a tract of state land, and also bought a partly improved ranch. Immediately beginning the improvement of a homestead, he has since been actively employed in agricultural pursuits, having now one of the finest and most productive farms in that section of California, a large part of his six hundred acres being in a yielding condition. During the Rogue River Indian war and the Modoc war he took an active part. He is a Democrat in politics and a citizen of prominence. He married Sarah Davidson,

who was born in Indiana, and died, at the age of thirty-two years, in Fort Jones, Cal., where her parents settled when they came to California in 1849. Her father was born in Scotland and her mother in Virginia.

The youngest of a family of six children, four of whom are living, two sisters being in California, and a brother, John, the superintendent of a mining company at Nome, Alaska, J. D. Hamilton lived on the home farm until seventeen years of age, going then to San Francisco. Returning to Fort Jones, he remained at home until 1886, when he entered Willamette University, at Salem, Ore. At the end of two years, in 1888, he went to eastern Oregon, locating at Heppner, where he was engaged in the abstract title and real estate business until 1893, being junior member of the firm of Brown & Hamilton. Selling out his interest in the firm, Mr. Hamilton then came to Roseburg. Buying out the Roseburg Abstract Company from George Carpy, he reorganized the company, incorporating it under the name of The Guarantee & Loan Company, with J. D. Hamilton as president and general manager, Roy McClallen as assistant manager, and D. C. Hamilton, secretary and treasurer. This company has since carried on a flourishing business, furnishing abstracts of titles to all kinds of city or country property; handles real estate, including farming lands and city lots and blocks, and makes loans, the company's office being at the court house.

While a resident of Heppner Mr. Hamilton married Miss Doris Crabtree, who was born near Lone, Cal. Fraternally Mr. Hamilton is a member, and past officer, of Willow Lodge, No. 66, I. O. O. F., of Heppner; a member, and past chief patriarch, of Union Encampment No. 9, of Roseburg; a member of the Woodmen of the World, and the Knights of the Maccabees. Politically he is true to the Democratic principles in which he was reared.

CAPT. GEORGE HUNT. Remote from the beaten paths in which man seeks a livelihood is the occupation of those against whose storm defying homes ocean waves thunder remorselessly, and whose mission it is to light the night path of the marines. From time immemorial the lighthouse keeper has figured in song and story, and when brought to notice, the isolation, loneliness and self-sacrifice of his life appeals to the chivalry of human nature as naught else can. Yet a watery gulf intervenes between this heroic life saver and the great army of land workers, and it is only now and then, when a daring rescue is effected, when his whistle salutes one's ship in passing, or his beacon illuminates our murky ocean path, that his life receives an answering





*Amos Rogers*

echo of appreciation in our hearts and minds. All along the Pacific coast, at every point of danger, some human life ascends nightly stairs, lights a lamp, and at sunrise extinguishes his beacon out of deference to the more benign light of day. One of these who for years was depended on to send rays of warning to travelers upon the deep was Capt. George Hunt, head keeper of the Cape Meares light house, eight and a half miles west of Tillamook, in the Pacific ocean. This was the third station along the coast occupied by this trustworthy keeper since he entered the business, in 1885. As assistant keeper he was located at the Cape Flattery lighthouse, Tatoosh Island, at the extreme northwest corner of the United States, for two years and three months, and was afterward transferred to the position of head keeper of the Tillamook Rock lighthouse, thirty miles down the coast from Astoria. Four years at this convinced the government that he was one of the most efficient and reliable men in the service, and in consequence he was given the more responsible position of keeper of the Cape Meares lighthouse, the duties of which position he performed with the help of three assistants.

Captain Hunt was born in County Kildare, Ireland, December 17, 1845, and came to America with his parents in 1846. He was the third youngest child born to Mark and Letitia (Lee) Hunt, who were born and married in Ireland, and five of whose nine children were sons. The parents located in Genesee county, N. Y., where the father owned a large farm and engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a large scale. About 1865 he took his family to Bremer county, Iowa, and after five years of farming removed to Clay county, the same state, where his death occurred in 1866, at the age of sixty-six years. Later his wife sold the Clay county farm and returned to the old home in Genesee county, N. Y., and died there in 1875. Captain Hunt accompanied his parents to Iowa and there completed his education in the public schools and served an apprenticeship to a carpenter. In the winter of 1865 he moved to Holt county, Mo., and engaged in the livery business until the spring of 1866, and then returned to Bremer county, Iowa, and removed with his parents to Clay county. In 1873 he went to Clark county, Wis., and worked at his trade for two and a half years, then made his next home in Minneapolis, and returning to Clay county at the end of eight months.

In 1878 Captain Hunt engaged in independent farming in Clay county, Iowa, but soon afterwards determined to try his fortune in the west, to which he came by way of Panama and San Francisco. Locating at The Dalles, he worked at his trade for about a year, and for the

same length of time in Portland, removing then to Seattle, Wash., which continued to be his home from 1880 to 1885. From then until he was called to his final reward he was engaged in the lighthouse service and became one of the best known of the men whose lives have been devoted to the welfare of the coast mariners. Captain Hunt was married March 10, 1903, to Augusta Boyington, who was born in Long Island, N. Y., and came to the west many years ago with her parents. A Republican in politics, Captain Hunt took considerable interest in the political undertakings of the localities in which he lived, and while in Tillamook county served as postmaster of Barnegat. He was also school director for a number of years, and held other offices of a minor character. Captain Hunt was made a Mason in Spencer, Iowa, and after coming to Oregon joined the Fraternal Union of Tillamook. He died at Cape Meares lighthouse station July 10, 1903, after an illness of but four days. One line on his tombstone tells of the esteem in which he was held: "Beloved by all."

ANSON ROGERS. For almost half a century Anson Rogers has occupied his present farm, to the improvement of which he has devoted the best thought of a cultured and progressive mind. Purchased in 1858, and at that time consisting of three hundred and nineteen acres, the farm is located ten miles east of Marshfield, on the south fork of the Coos river. He has built a jetty along the shore to protect his interests from the high water. The passing years have witnessed great changes in what was once a timbered and unmolested wilderness, and the visitor to this model farm is impressed with the sturdy character of a man who does all things well, and whose rule of life is embodied in thoroughness, no matter how small the undertaking. Three hundred acres is the extent of the present property, and of this one hundred and twenty consists of bottom land, devoted principally to stock-raising and dairying. Mr. Rogers raises Jerseys and Holsteins, and at present milks about forty cows.

Mr. Rogers, who ought also to be classed as an educator, is of Quaker parentage, and a prized legacy is a birthright in the Church of the Society of Friends. He was born at Danby, Rutland county, Vt., April 20, 1829, and was first educated in the common schools, then at a select school, and at Manchester Seminary, his tuition at the latter institution being met from his salary as a teacher, in which occupation he engaged first at the age of seventeen, when he taught a select school. In 1853 he taught school near North Union, Ohio, remaining in the locality until coming to San Francisco in 1854. This jour-

ney was made via the Isthmus of Panama, and in the intervening years Mr. Rogers has twice crossed the narrow but all important strip of land. In San Francisco he engaged in moving houses for a couple of years, and from this occupation came to Empire City, Ore., in 1856, and united in the mercantile business with one of his brothers. Three brothers came to Coos county, of whom Stephen, living twelve miles from Marshfield, is mentioned in another part of this work. Amos C., the eldest of the three, came around the Horn in 1849, afterward engaged in the mercantile business in Empire City, and at present is making his home in San Francisco.

In 1869 Mr. Rogers returned to the east, and April 13 of the same year was united in marriage with Lydia Dillingham, who was born January 5, 1845, and reared in Washington county, N. Y. With his bride he came to the farm upon which he had lived eleven years, and which had taken on a semblance of prosperity and comfort. Four children were born of this marriage, the oldest son, Dillingham, having died at the age of seven months. Lydia E. is the wife of John L. Bowman, of Portland; Alice is the wife of Arthur S. Eldridge, superintendent of government works at Cleveland, Ohio, and at present building the breakwater at that city; he also superintended the building of the breakwater at Buffalo for Hughes, Bangs & Brother; and Anson O. is assisting his father on the home ranch. Mr. Rogers served as county superintendent of schools from 1866 to 1868, and he has advanced the interests of the Republican party in Coos county. His residence in Coos county has resulted in establishing a reputation of which any man might be proud, and in the association of his name with all worthy enterprises.

**LEVI MORRIS.** As one of the earlier settlers of the Pacific coast, Levi Morris, now living retired from active business in Ashland, Ore., was an important factor in developing the mining and agricultural resources of this section of the country. A resident of Jackson county for the past fifteen years, he has been one of the leading promoters of its industrial prosperity during that time, and has gained, to an eminent degree, the respect and esteem of his fellowmen. A son of William Morris, he was born January 18, 1832, in the town of Gawley Bridge, Fayette county, W. Va. His paternal grandfather, Joshua Morris, a native of England, settled in Virginia in colonial times, and was one of the famous Indian and bear hunters of his day.

Born in old Virginia, William Morris was engaged in the manufacture of salt during the earlier part of his business career, shipping his

product down the Big Kanawha river, and thence down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, shipping to the latter place during the war of 1812. He was subsequently engaged in lumbering for awhile, and then purchased a farm in Nicholas county, W. Va., where he spent his last years, dying at the age of seventy-three years. He married Ann Chapman, who was born in Kentucky, and died in West Virginia. Her father, John Chapman, a native of Wales, emigrated to America and settled in Kentucky. Enlisting as a soldier in the war of 1812, he was killed in battle. Of the eleven children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. William Morris, ten grew to years of maturity, and four are now living, one son, Harriman, being a resident of West Virginia.

The third child of the parental household, Levi Morris, was trained to agricultural pursuits on the home plantation and obtained his early education in the public and subscription schools, learning to write with a quill pen, while the teacher, in the customary pioneer fashion, "boarded around." As a young man he learned the sawyer's trade and was afterwards superintendent of a large plantation for a number of years. Following the well-trod emigrant pathway, he went to Kansas in the summer of 1856, and located about four miles from Lawrence, on the Waukarusa river, where he assisted in building a sawmill. Starting with a company of young men for Pike's Peak, Mr. Morris left St. Joseph, Mo., in 1859, with ox teams and cattle. While en route the party met so many returning from Pike's Peak that they changed their minds in regard to their point of destination, and on reaching the subtle cut-off struck the old California trail, which they followed until reaching Tuolumne county, having journeyed six months.

Engaging at once in mining operations, Mr. Morris remained in that part of California until the spring of 1863, when he located in Virginia City, Nev. Embarking in mining and prospecting on the north fork of the Feather river, he continued his operations in that locality for ten years, carrying on placer and river mining. In order to facilitate his work he invented a derrick, which proved a very successful and substantial help, although he never had his invention patented. He carried on an extensive and lucrative business, employing twenty-three men as miners, and meeting with far more than average success in his undertakings. Returning to California in 1870, Mr. Morris located at Buckeye, where he purchased five hundred acres of land in the valley and began business as a grain and stock-raiser. Devoting a part of his ranch to the culture of fruit, he set out an apricot orchard of eighty acres, in addition planting thirty

acres of cantaloupes and melons, on which he cleared \$3,000 the first year. The third year after settling there he shipped ripe fruit from his orchards, sending it by car-loads to the various coast markets. He subsequently bought land on Putah creek, where he set out a large orchard, and bought another farm near by. After the death of his wife Mr. Morris disposed of all of his California property and came to Oregon. Locating in Jackson county about 1888, he purchased the Henry Ammerman estate on Bear creek, where he was profitably engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years. On his ranch, which contained twenty-two hundred acres of land, he raised large quantities of grain, hay and stock, in the latter line of industry making a specialty of Durham cattle. In 1902 Mr. Morris sold his ranch and has since lived retired at his pleasant home in Ashland.

Mr. Morris married first, in California, Mary Frances Harriman, who was born in Missouri, of English ancestry, her paternal grandfather having been born and reared in England. Her father, Shadrach Harriman, was born in Virginia, and lived in the east until 1864, when he came to the Pacific coast, locating in California, where he was a well-known Baptist minister for many years. He is now living in Yolo county, Cal., at the advanced age of ninety-three years. Mrs. Mary F. Morris died in California in 1880, leaving seven children, namely: Albert, of Winters, Cal.; Luther R., a miner at Nome, Alaska; Simon R., a farmer, residing in Montague, Ore.; Ransom Cary, of Ashland; Benjamin, of Ashland; Paul, of Ashland; and Mrs. Annie Jacobs, of Talent, Ore. For his second wife Mr. Morris married Alice L. Gray, who was born in Sydney, Australia, a daughter of John T. Gray, who emigrated from England, his native land, to Australia, coming from there to San Francisco, Cal., where for some years he was engaged in the plumbing business. He died in 1864. Of this union one child has been born, a daughter, named Ruth L. Morris. In political affiliations Mr. Morris is a Democrat. He has filled several public offices of importance, having been school director and stock inspector a number of terms, and for four years, under Governor Penneyer, served as horticultural commissioner. He is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and while living in California was trustee of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school.

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GEORGE A. KNOBLAUCH. The working force of the Southern Pacific Railway is composed of men of excellent ability, character and trustworthiness, having been chosen by reason of their special fitness for the positions they occupy. Prominent among the number thus em-

ployed is George A. Knoblauch, foreman of the roundhouse at Ashland. Endowed by nature with mechanical skill and ingenuity, he has developed his talent by constant exercise and is now a skilled machinist, thoroughly conversant with the duties devolving upon him. A son of the late Jacob Knoblauch, he was born May 8, 1863, in Bay City, Mich.

A native of Wurtemberg, Germany, Jacob Knoblauch was reared and educated in his native town. Emigrating to America as a young man, he worked as a carpenter in Cincinnati, Ohio, for awhile. Going thence to Michigan, he became one of the early settlers of Bay City, in the up-building of which he was an important factor. For a few years he was engaged in building and contracting and then embarked in an entirely new industry. Buying the Fink Brothers' brewery, he enlarged and improved the plant, which he operated under the name of the Bay City Brewery until his death, in 1898, at the age of sixty-two years. He was a successful business man and quite active and influential in public affairs. A good financier, he rendered excellent service for two years as county treasurer, and as city treasurer for the same length of time. In politics he was a loyal Democrat. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Gueltein, was born in Bavaria, married in Cincinnati, Ohio, and is now a resident of Bay City, Mich. Of the twelve children born of their union, eight grew to years of maturity, and seven are now living, three sons and four daughters. Two sons are on the Pacific coast, namely: George A., the subject of this brief sketch, and Oswald F., of Sacramento, Cal., where he is associated with the firm of Weinstock & Labin.

After his graduation from the Bay City high school George A. Knoblauch studied law for five months, and then relinquished his professional studies. Beginning work as a machinist when eighteen years old, he served an apprenticeship of three years at the Bay City Industrial Works. The following year he remained in his native city, working first in Ford's machine shop, and then in McGraw's lumber mill. Going then to Detroit, Mich., he was employed as a machinist in the Eagle Iron Works until 1886, when he accepted a position in Chicago, Ill., becoming machinist for the firm of Fraser & Chalmers, dealers in mining machinery. Seventeen months later Mr. Knoblauch went to Desoto, Mo., as an employe of the Iron Mountain shops. Accepting a position then with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company, he was stationed for a time at Denison, Tex., and was afterwards at Chihuahua, Mex., where he was connected with the management of the Mexican Central Railway.

Coming from Mexico to California in 1888, Mr. Knoblauch entered the employ of the South-

ern Pacific Railroad Company, with which he has since been identified. The first six months he worked as a machinist in the railroad shops at Carlin, Nev., and was then transferred to the shops at Sacramento, Cal., where he remained until 1891. The ensuing two years he was employed in the shops of the Union Pacific Company at Salt Lake City, and then returned to the Sacramento shops. Continuing with the Southern Pacific Company, he was afterwards sent as a machinist to Truckee, Cal., and after remaining there seven months was made night foreman at the roundhouse in Sacramento. In 1899 Mr. Knoblauch was appointed assistant day foreman at the Sacramento roundhouse, a position that he retained a little more than two years. In July, 1901, he was transferred to Ashland and as foreman given full charge of the roundhouse. In this capacity Mr. Knoblauch has given eminent satisfaction, his duties, which are many and varied, being most faithfully performed. He has jurisdiction of that part of the road lying between Hornbrook, Cal., and Glendale, Ore., a distance of one hundred and fifteen miles, along which is what is considered the heaviest grade of the entire system. The roundhouses at both Hornbrook and Grants Pass are under his supervision, and in the care of these and the road he has oversight of two hundred men. In the care of the passenger and freight traffic along his line of the road thirteen consolidated engines and thirteen twelve-wheel engines, besides twenty-three ten-wheel engines, are used. On the engines running north of Ashland wood is used as fuel, while on the engines running south of this city either coal or oil is used, the oil tanks having a capacity of fifty-five thousand barrels each.

In San Francisco, September 1, 1891, Mr. Knoblauch married Josephine Murphy, who was born and reared in that city. Politically Mr. Knoblauch is a staunch Republican. Fraternally he is a member, and past chancellor, of Columbia Lodge 42, K. P., of Sacramento, Cal.; a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; a member, and past master workman, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; a member, and sir knight commander of the Knights of the Modern Maccabees; and he also belongs to the Pacific Coast Railway Club.

**IRA WADE.** An incipient career which is bright with promise and surrounded with golden opportunities is that of Ira Wade, clerk of Lincoln county. Mr. Wade has already established a reputation for worthy political service oftentimes not acquired in a decade, and has become a familiar figure at county conventions, and was congressional committeeman in 1900. Possess-

ing a natural aptitude for official affairs, he is active, keen, alert to the needs of a growing community, and withal inclined to regard his preferment as a chance for progressive, painstaking and honorable effort.

A native son of the northwest, Mr. Wade was born on a farm in Marion county, December 22, 1875, and comes of an old West Virginia family established in Logan county, Ill., in 1815, by his paternal grandfather. This sire died in 1854, after devoting many years to farming, and the rearing of a large family of children, among whom was William J. Wade, the father of Ira. William J. Wade was born in Logan county, February 10, 1830, and gained his education in the harvest-field, at the district schools and in the great world around him. He married Martha Anderson, a native daughter of Logan county, and whose father, Robert Anderson, was born in Illinois, and spent the greater part of his life in Logan county. In 1852 Mr. Wade crossed the plains to Oregon, locating in Jackson county, southern Oregon, where he encountered extremely pioneer conditions, and suffered many hardships. As a minor he joined a band of fellow-workers in an effort to suppress the intolerable outrages of the Indians, and thus was drawn into active participation in the famous Rogue River war. Returning to Illinois in 1856, he farmed in Logan county until 1873, and then returned to Oregon, locating in Salem, Marion county. In 1876 he took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres four miles north of Toledo, made that his home until 1902, and then retired to a pleasant home in Toledo. He is seventy-three years old.

The youngest in a family of nine sons and one daughter, Ira Wade was reared on a farm and educated primarily in the public schools. During 1897-98 he engaged in educational work in Lincoln county for a couple of terms, in February of the latter year entering Philomath College for a term. In the spring of 1899 he stepped into his first political service as clerk of a committee on salaries of state and county offices, in the state legislature, and after completing his clerkship returned to his father's farm. He was elected county clerk in 1902, and has since made his home in Toledo. Mr. Wade is variously identified fraternally, being a member of Newport Lodge, No. 85, A. F. & A. M., of Newport; the Order of the Eastern Star; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Toledo Lodge, No. 108, of Rebekahs; and Albany Lodge No. 359, B. P. O. E. As soon as opportunity permits, Mr. Wade will study law, in which field of activity his ability and resourcefulness are bound to receive more than passing notice. He has the advantage of a faculty for application and concentration, for clear reasoning, and logical







*B. L. Eddy*

conclusions, augmented by an engaging personality, which not only wins but retains confidence and high regard.

**BENJAMIN LEE EDDY.** The splendid spirit of western progress finds daily expression in the life of Benjamin Lee Eddy, lawyer, Republican politician, legislator, promoter of financial stability, and developer of coast resources. Mr. Eddy, who is one of the most prominent men in Tillamook county, is a native son of Oregon, and was born in Washington county, October 30, 1865. His family was established in the west by his father, Seth W. Eddy, who was born in Sacket Harbor, N. Y., in 1824, and came to California in 1852. Not being very successful as a miner he later turned his attention to farming in Washington, Multnomah and Clackamas counties, Ore. His death occurred soon after his removal to California in 1890. He came west as a young and ambitious man of eight and twenty, and some time after his arrival met and married a widow, whose maiden name was Mary Miller. She was a native daughter of Pennsylvania, whose father, Jacob P. Miller, also a native of Pennsylvania, came to Oregon with his family in the early days of the state.

The oldest son and second oldest child in a family of three sons and as many daughters, Benjamin L. Eddy began a self-supporting career as a telegraph operator, and from the age of fifteen to twenty-one was employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in Portland, Seattle, and Tacoma. In 1886 his faithfulness to trusts imposed won him recognition from important railroad officials, and he became secretary to F. P. Weymouth, of the Northern Pacific Company. In 1887 he became identified with the Oregon Pacific Railroad at Corvallis, and from the position of stenographer worked his way up to that of chief traffic clerk. In 1888 he became secretary to S. G. Reed, at that time a promoter and capitalist of Portland, and in the fall of 1891 engaged as secretary to John Hays Hammond, of South African fame, locating in San Francisco, where he remained about a year. In the meantime he had begun the study of law, and after about eighteen months with Mr. Hammond he entered the office of Milton W. Smith, of Portland, with whom he remained for two or three years. He also attended the law department of the University of Oregon, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1894. Until 1896 he engaged in a general law practice in Portland, but has since been identified with Tillamook, where he enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

A staunch supporter of Republicanism, Mr. Eddy served as mayor of Tillamook from 1898 to 1900, and has held the office of school director for six years. For two years he has been deputy district attorney for Tillamook county, and in 1900 he was elected to the state legislature as joint representative of Yamhill and Tillamook counties. During the session he was chairman of the committee on food and dairy products, and also a member of the judiciary committee, and so well did he represent the needs and aspirations of the people that he was re-elected in 1902, serving in the session of 1903. During this session he was chairman of the house judiciary committee, and a member of the dairy products committee, and during the absence of the house speaker he was elected temporary speaker of the house. He was appointed a member of the legislative committee to greet President Roosevelt on his visit to Salem. Mr. Eddy is the author of the bill enacted into law in the session of 1903 known as the Eddy Corporation Tax law, which provides for raising revenue for state purposes by the taxation of both domestic and foreign corporations in the state. It has met with almost general approval, and is yielding a revenue of about \$100,000 per year to the state treasury. This law marks a distinct advance in the legislative history of the state. He was also the author of other important measures which were enacted into law.

Mr. Eddy is one of the original promoters and organizers of the Tillamook County Bank, incorporated in 1902, in which he is still a stockholder and director. Few enterprises in the town and county but have either directly or indirectly profited by his influence or substantial help. He is a member of the foremost clubs and societies of the county, and is fraternally associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Willamette Lodge No. 2, A. F. & A. M., of Portland; Woodmen of the World, and the United Artisans. Mr. Eddy is a member and an active worker in the Presbyterian Church. His marriage with Laura A. Applewhite occurred in Corvallis, November 7, 1888. Mrs. Eddy is a native of Staunton, Va., and daughter of Dr. James M. Applewhite, who was born in Natchez, Miss. Dr. Applewhite came to Oregon about 1882, and from then until his death, in 1894, practiced medicine in Corvallis. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Eddy, Lulu, Benjamin A. and Ruth. As a lawyer Mr. Eddy enjoys the distinct advantage of practical experience in nearly all departments in his profession, and his gratifying outlook is fully warranted by recognized capability, deserved popularity and thorough adaptation to the requirements and amenities of his calling.

CAPT. M. F. EGGLESTON. As editor of the *Ashland Semi-Weekly Tribune* Capt. M. F. Eggleston wields a trenchant pen in behalf of progress and reform; a brilliant writer, his editorials show great natural ability, much reading, thought and research, and combined with a fearless integrity these qualities place him among the leaders of western newspaper work. His has been an interesting as well as a successful career. He was born in Vermilion county, Ind., January 10, 1855, the son of Benjamin Eggleston, also a native of that state, to which his ancestors had emigrated from New York state by way of Ohio, those of the name having been well represented in the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812.

The first Egglestons in Indiana were pioneers and it was on a farm in that state that Capt. M. F. Eggleston was reared to young manhood, receiving his education in Wabash College, after which, in 1873, he was appointed cadet from Indiana to the United States Military Academy at West Point. In 1877 he was graduated and commissioned second lieutenant in the Tenth United States Cavalry, located in New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Kansas and the Indian Territory. For some time he served in the Texas department on the Mexican border against the Indians on "Staked Plains", in Arizona and New Mexico. He was on duty in the Indian department in Indian Territory for a short time, and for a period of two years acted as engineer officer in the military district of western Texas under the command of General Grierson, and later was assistant engineer in the Department of Texas under Col. W. R. Livermore, in the primary triangulation of the Pan Handle of Texas. He served on special duty at various times and for five years he was adjutant and commissary. In summary he acted as engineer at Forts Concho and Davis, Tex., Fort Sill, I. T., Camp Washita, I. T., Forts Grant, Verde and Apache, Ariz., was in the field in the Chirahua Indian war in command of Company I, Tenth Cavalry, and for a time was in command of Company A, Fourth Cavalry. It was Captain Eggleston who surveyed and established the first long distance heliograph line in Arizona, working under the command of Colonel Volkmar. He resigned in 1880, after a service of twelve years, and after a short stay in California and Mexico came to Ashland in 1890, since making this city his home. In the fall of that year he engaged as a mining engineer and was also interested in journalism, and in 1900 was appointed collector of minerals of western Oregon by the state commission for the Pan-American Exposition, during his subsequent work publishing many articles in regard to the mineral resources of this part of the state, as well as on the industrial re-

sources of southern Oregon, being a most liberal contributor along that line. In 1893 he assumed charge of the editorial department of the *Ashland Semi-Weekly Tribune*, in which connection he is widely known throughout the valley, his many able articles being read by a large proportion of the inhabitants of this part of the state. He is also interested in mining. Though a Democrat in his politics, serving as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic County Central Committee, Captain Eggleston labors to advance the interests of the entire community in every possible way, upholding the moral, mental and financial welfare of his adopted city, county and state.

JOHN JOHNSON. One of the best known of the mariners plying an ocean craft between New York and Liverpool during the fore part of the last century was Capt. Romulus Johnson, a sturdy son of England, and a natural follower of the sea. Nevertheless, in his younger days the captain was equally at home in shouldering arms, and in this capacity served in the war of 1812 under the American flag. He married Anna Johnson, a native daughter of Denmark, who accompanied her husband on many of his ocean voyages. March 27, 1831, while his ship was in New York harbor, his oldest child, John, was born. Besides him there were three daughters. It happened that Captain Johnson changed his course in 1845 and made a trip to Hamburg, Germany, and while there he died, while yet in the prime of life, and the height of his popularity as a sea captain.

After the death of his father, when the son was thirteen years of age, John Johnson remained with his mother in Germany until her marriage to John H. Glashoff in 1848. He then came to America and settled her affairs in Albany, N. Y., after which he went to Fond du Lac county, Wis., and from there to Racine county. Here he attended the public schools for three years, and, beginning with 1849, was increasingly interested in the discovery of gold on the coast. An opportunity came his way in 1852, and he crossed in the same train with his uncle, having two yoke of oxen of his own, and a complete outfit. Leaving Calumet, Wis., April 4, he arrived in Marysville, Cal., after a journey of six months, during which time his party experienced terrible deprivations, and suffered from cholera and Indian outbreaks. In 1854 he was a member of the vigilance committee in San Francisco. That Mr. Johnson remained in the vicinity of Placerville for eight years argues a fair measure of success as a miner, and a particular liking for that means of making a livelihood. In 1859, in company with one hun-

dred men, he started on an expedition into Arizona. Indians stampeded their horses, and from Fort Yuma they had the protection of the United States Cavalry. A pan yielding \$18 was all the gold they secured. In 1861 he went to the Elk City mines of Idaho, but returned to Portland in the winter of 1861-62 and engaged in teaming until 1871.

From Portland Mr. Johnson came to Tillamook county and located on his present place of one hundred and sixty acres, where he farmed and raised stock for many years, and where he is at present living retired. He has seen much of the pioneer life of the west, has practically grown up with the country, and has had a hand in many of its dearly won battles. As a private he enlisted in Company D, First Oregon Infantry, and served under Captain Powell on the frontier and at Fort Hall, being discharged after a service of eighteen months. He belongs to Tillamook Post, G. A. R., and at the reunions of the company has many interesting stories to tell of the border days which are now a matter of history. In politics Mr. Johnson is a Republican, and he has served as school director for twelve years, and as road supervisor for three terms. In 1872 Mr. Johnson married Mary Rose, who was born in New York state, November 7, 1832. Charles A. Johnson, the only child of this union, is deputy assessor of Tillamook county, and a resident of Tillamook. In Wisconsin and Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were members and active workers in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**HORACE F. HOLDEN.** A career of exceptional breadth and merit is that of Horace F. Holden, miner, Indian fighter, ship builder, freighter, dairyman and stock-raiser, and one who has held the majority of prominent local offices in his adopted county of Tillamook. Mr. Holden has passed through about all of the experiences supposed to accompany the pioneer on his way to success, and that he has made a practical study of the resources, conditions and people among which he has elected to reside, and has become an authority on all phases of western development, is evident from the many positions of trust and responsibility which he has been called upon to fill. Many of the reliable and conservative traits of character which have served to establish his enviable reputation are traceable to his English ancestry, which recognized no limit to its daring or endurance, and the abilities of which found an outlet in many directions of activity. Remote ancestors immigrated to the New England states, settling presumably in New Hampshire, where Horace Holden, the father of Horace F. was born July 24, 1810. As a young

man the elder Horace moved to Massachusetts, where he married Mary Millon, who was born about 1819, and died at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, at the age of thirty-three years. There were five children of this union, two daughters and three sons, Horace F. being the oldest child. The two daughters are deceased.

More than passing mention is due Horace Holden, whose life has been an adventurous one, and who, at the age of nearly ninety-four, is still living in Salem, a direct refutation of the theory that a strenuous life is necessarily a limited one. Mr. Holden started out in life as a seaman before the mast, and at the age of about nineteen years was taken captive while shipwrecked, and held for three years by a band of savages on the Pelew Islands. During this time a portion of his body was tattooed; but as he learned the language of the savages he found that he could prevail upon them to desist from tattooing his entire body, including his face, by threats of vengeance on the part of the white man's God. Through the exercise of strategy he managed to effect his escape, and finally succeeded in reaching his anxious and well-nigh distracted mother in Concord.

When the namesake Horace F. was a year old the father took his family to the Sandwich Islands by way of Cape Horn, taking five months for the ocean voyage, and once there he located on the Isle of Kauai, engaging in the culture of the silk worm in company with a man named Peck, and afterwards in the raising of sugar cane. His plantation was a large one and he remained here about seven years, finally disposing of his land and locating in Oregon, twelve miles south of Salem on the Santiam. In the spring of 1844 he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in as dense and inhospitable a region as the imagination can conceive of, and before gold or agricultural inducements had stimulated emigration to any extent, tilled his timbered land until the fall of 1849. He then sold out and removed his family to California, in order to take advantage of the gold excitement, but after a brief effort at mining turned his attention to sawmilling and stock-raising in the northern part of the state. In 1850 he returned to the Sandwich Islands, and after a brief residence in Honolulu returned to San Francisco, leaving his family in the islands. While engaged in business in the California town his wife died and his family were divided, and in 1854 he removed north to Salem, Ore., where he has lived ever since. Formerly he owned and operated a farm near the town, but disposed of the same in 1893, and has lived retired ever since. To a remarkable extent he retains his health and faculties, and his mind is a veritable store house of happenings on sea and land, upon both of

which he has traversed to a greater extent than is given to many of the sons of the earth. An interesting historic event in the life of Horace Holden occurred July 4, 1847, when there was unfurled to the breeze from a sixty-foot pole two miles from Salem a flag made by Mrs. Holden from material which her husband procured by a special journey through the wilderness to Portland. This was the first American flag made in Oregon, and was subsequently carried by the Oregon troops during the Indian troubles following the Whitman massacre—known as the Cayuse Indian war. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Holden and his son, Horace F., devoted much time later in the year in making rawhide ropes, which the Oregon soldiers used for lariats during the Indian campaigns. There was much self-denial in those days and the Holden family, as well as many other pioneer settlers, lived principally on boiled wheat during the winter months.

When seventeen years old Horace F. Holden left the Sandwich Islands and came to Oregon, traveling throughout the state and finally arriving in Idaho during the mining excitement in 1861-65. He was in the midst of the Indian troubles of 1855-56, enlisting as private in September, 1855, and serving for six months under Captain Charles Bennett. The various places in which his youth was passed permitted of a broad and liberal education, acquired in the Sandwich Islands, in the public schools of Oregon, and at the Willamette University. In the fall of 1856 he spent a couple of weeks in Tillamook county, was well pleased with the opportunities presented, and returned again from the Willamette valley in 1858. Although he located a claim on the Nehalem, he failed to prove up on it, and after about a year spent in Tillamook he turned his attention to ship building, learning the useful occupation from the foundation up. He assisted in the building of the J. C. Champion, and after its completion assumed charge of the vessel, running it for freighting purposes for about three years. He located on his present farm in 1870, and has one hundred and sixty acres four miles southeast of Tillamook City, where he is engaged in dairying and stock-raising. The farm has modern improvements, fine buildings and the latest agricultural implements; at present he is milking about thirty cows.

A Democrat ever since he was old enough to be interested in politics, Mr. Holden's ability has drawn him into offices of large responsibility, including that of county treasurer for six years during the troublous times of the seventies. So successful was his service as county commissioner that he was elected for an additional two years, serving in all four years. From 1890 until 1894 he served as county judge and at various times

during the past decade he has been school director and clerk, also road supervisor. He has always been an advocate of progressive movements, particularly of good roads, having assisted in the construction of many miles of the best roads in the country. He likewise has shown a deep interest in the welfare of schools and has always favored liberal appropriations for their maintenance. He has been steward and chief promoter of the Grange of Fairview, and has been an active factor in almost every line of public development in this county for many years. May 18, 1870, Mr. Holden was united in marriage with Margaret Ellen Edwards, a native of Keokuk county, Iowa, and a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Wallace (Dinsmore) Edwards. Mr. and Mrs. Holden became the parents of three sons and two daughters: Anna B., J. Chester, Hattie Clara, deceased, who became the wife of Fred Stoddard; Verner E., and Arthur E. They are also rearing Letha Marie Stoddard, their grand-daughter. Mr. Holden's family was one of the very first to be represented in this state, and the industry and integrity which found expression in his now aged sire have been duplicated and exalted in the life of a remarkably resourceful and versatile son.

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SIMON BOLIVER CATHCART. To the mathematical mind no occupation offers more interesting or fascinating possibilities than surveying. Especially is this true in localities of comparatively recent settlement, as in the great timber state of Oregon, where the surveyor must needs follow fast upon the heels of incipient civilization, while the farmer, merchant, lumberman and miner await the decision of his accurate and undisputed mind. One of the oldest and best known in this line in the county is Simon Boliver Cathcart, known as an expert surveyor since 1873. Thirty years association with the geographical knowledge of a given locality must needs supply much information as to its possibilities, and this Mr. Cathcart possesses in remarkable degree, as might be expected from a man of his mature and trained intelligence.

Long before the Revolutionary war brought independence to the American Colonies John Cathcart, the grandfather of Simon, came from Ireland and settled in Burke county, N. C. There, August 26, 1797, was born his son, William Cathcart, who as a young man removed to Tennessee, and from there to Kentucky, in which latter state he married a native daughter, Margaret Simons, born October 28, 1807, in Henry county. Mrs. Cathcart claimed distinguished ancestry, and her family was established in America by a voyager of the Mayflower, whose descendants settled principally in the southern states. Her





*George Hambrook*



paternal grandfather, John Simmons, died in Orange county, Ind., of which locality he was a very early settler. William Cathcart moved from Kentucky to Crawford county, Ind., and later to French Lick, Orange county, of which he was a prominent resident for many years. A whetstone manufacturer by trade, he combined this with farming for many years, and at the same time served as probate judge in Indiana for fourteen years. The latter office he resigned in 1852 to come to Oregon, although after starting out he spent the first winter in Page county, Iowa. May 8, 1853, he crossed the Missouri river and arrived in the Willamette valley, Ore., October 4 of the same year. Locating on a farm eight miles northwest of Roseburg, December 5, 1853, he made his home until 1878, devoting his three hundred and sixty acres of land to general farming and stock-raising. His political success was duplicated in Douglas county, and as in Iowa, he served as county judge, his term extending from 1857 to 1858. He always took a keen interest in educational matters, and although his own early opportunities were comparatively limited, he realized the value of mental training for the youth of the rising generation. Beginning with 1878, he traveled through Oregon and California, and his death occurred at Drain, Ore., in 1889, at the advanced age of ninety-two. His home life was a harmonious one, and the wife who aided in accomplishing his success tarried with him until her death in April, 1884.

The youngest son and seventh oldest child in a family of four sons and seven daughters, Simon Boliver Cathcart was born in Orange county, Ind., April 21, 1842, and was educated in the public schools of Indiana and Oregon. He was eleven years old when he came to this state, and eighteen when he engaged in independent stock-raising. In the meantime the Civil war had broken out and he enlisted in the spring of 1865 in Company A, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and served on the plains for a year, doing escort duty. In Vancouver, Wash., in March, 1866, he was discharged from the service, having seen little of the rigors or dangers of military service in the west. In 1871 Mr. Cathcart came to Coos Bay and located on a farm on North Coos river, where he devoted his one hundred and sixty acres to stock-raising. In a bachelor cabin in the wilderness he devoted himself to the study of geometry and trigonometry with the singleness of purpose and practical results of the born mathematician, all the time that could be spared from tending his stock being spent in perfecting himself for a surveying career. In 1873 he was appointed mineral surveyor of this district, and surveyed principally the Black Sand mines, his election as county surveyor following in the spring of 1874. After two years he retired to

private surveying and farming. In 1886 he was elected county surveyor for four years, and again elected in 1892, serving up to the present time.

In 1879 Mr. Cathcart married Dora Landrith, born in Lane county, Ore., April 25, 1855. Cyrus Landrith, her father, was born in Virginia, whence he removed to Missouri at an early day, and from there crossed the plains to Oregon in 1853, locating in Lane county. He settled on a farm in Coos county in 1860, his land skirting the Coos river and supplying him with abundant means of livelihood. He lived to be seventy-four years old, dying in 1891. Mr. Cathcart has subscribed to the principles of the Republican party since casting his first presidential vote, and he is fraternally connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor. He is exceptionally broad minded and well informed and counts among his friends people prominent in all walks of life in the state. Mrs. Cathcart is a member of the ladies' auxiliary of the Degree of Honor, having passed the chairs, and is also a member of the Grand Lodge.

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GEORGE SHAMBOOK. From 1853, when he first located in Douglas county, until his death, July 12, 1903, Mr. Shambrook was counted one of the county's most valuable residents. Recognizing the excellent quality of the soil here, he determined to make the best use of his farm of nine hundred acres, and besides carrying on general farming and stock-raising, also raised apples and prunes and large quantities of hops. In this section of Oregon the hop gardens are especially thrifty, and are among the best in the world, the yield being two million five hundred thousand pounds yearly. He had forty acres in hops, forty-five acres in apple trees and twenty-five acres in Italian prune trees. He also owned a prune dryer, which greatly facilitated handling the fruit and preparing it for the market.

George Shambrook was born in 1828 at Cambridge, England, and when five years of age was brought to Hamilton, Canada, by his parents, and in that city remained for a period of thirteen years. He started to carve his own fortune when but eighteen years old, journeying first to Illinois, where he was employed at farm work until March, 1847. Having made up his mind to settle in the west, he crossed the intervening country in that year, stopping a short time at Whitman's Station on the way. He left that place but a few days prior to the Indian massacre there, in which his sister was captured. Oregon City became the place of his abode on reaching the west, and he was employed in a mill until the spring of 1849. Like thousands of others, he became interested in the mining excitement,

and accordingly went to California, but shortly after his arrival he was taken ill, and in the fall of that same year returned to Oregon City. The following year he opened a butcher's shop, which he conducted successfully until 1853. From this time on Mr. Shambrook was a citizen of Douglas county. Of the several farms which he operated there his first was a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which later became the property of the county, and was used as a poor farm. By a subsequent purchase, he became owner of one hundred and sixty acres, and until 1880 he made his home there. In that year, however, he took possession of the farm of nine hundred acres on which he resided until his death. His hop gardens were among the largest in the Willamette valley, and the quality and quantity of his hops and fruit were exceptional and were his special pride.

Mr. Shambrook was twice married. His first union was with Nancy Fitzhugh, and was blessed with one child, Austria V., now the wife of Frank Burge. For his second wife Mr. Shambrook married Lucretia Ridenour, a daughter of David Ridenour, who crossed the country in 1853, and settled in Coles Valley, Ore., in 1854, and died in 1897. By the second union there were thirteen children, of whom the following are living: Mary, the wife of F. W. McKechnie, of Portland, Ore.; David R., county clerk of Douglas county, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this work; Hannah E., wife of R. W. Evans of Silverton; Jessie L., at home; Benjamin F., of Portland; Martha E., wife of W. B. Stewart, of Myrtle Creek; and Cecil; George is deceased, as is also John, who was a doctor by profession, but died in 1888, when only thirty-five years of age.

In religious conviction the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church and are regular attendants. As a citizen Mr. Shambrook was highly respected by all his fellowmen and held a place of prominence in his adopted county. His death, which occurred July 12, 1903, was a severe blow to the community in which he had resided for so many years, but although no longer here, his memory lives, while his many deeds of charity and kindness will never be forgotten by those who knew him.

**WILLIAM JOHNSON.** The story of the life of William Johnson is not unlike that of many other resourceful easterners, who reached Oregon with few assets of a material nature, yet forced their way to the front by sheer grit and determination. Mr. Johnson has passed through the various stages of pioneer life, has helped to temper the ferocity of the Indians, and has planned and worked as industriously and

wisely for the upbuilding of his adopted state as any who have sought a home and competence within its borders. He was born in Montreal, Canada, February 13, 1828, and through his veins flows the blood of a sturdy English ancestry. His father, William Johnson, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and in his youth learned the ship carpenter's trade. Immigrating to America at an early day, he engaged in ferrying on the St. Lawrence river, and was thus employed at the time of his death, about 1836, at the age of fifty years. His wife, Sarah (Swales) Johnson, was born in Cumberland, England, and survived him for more than half a century, her death occurring in 1892, at the age of ninety years. For a second husband she married Peter Provost, the latter of whom still lives in Canada. There were six daughters and three sons in the family, William being the fourth in order of birth.

The youth of William Johnson was an eventful one, for his father's death left a large responsibility with his mother, who found difficulty in providing for her nine children. Accordingly William was sent to live with an uncle when he was ten years old, and he soon afterward began an apprenticeship of three years at the cooper's trade. The news of gold on the coast penetrated to the fastnesses of Canada, and inspired the cooler headed northerners with as much enthusiasm as it did the dwellers further south in the states. Mr. Johnson was impressed with the favorable reports which broke in upon his peaceful cooperating career, and in 1849 he came across the border, his idea being to arrange for emigration to the coast. For a year he worked at such occupations as came his way, and in the spring of 1850 crossed the plains with horse teams, meeting with few accidents or exciting experiences. He came via Salt Lake City, stopping in Hangtown, now Placerville, and mining thereabouts with moderate success until 1855. With his little herd he traveled across the mountains to the mines of eastern Oregon, and there found life and property endangered because of the encroachments of the Indians. As became a loyal miner he joined his comrades in an effort to suppress the troublesome red men, and November 16, 1855, enlisted for service as a private in the Indian war. He served for one hundred and twenty days, and received his discharge February 20, 1856. He served as a private throughout the service under Hummison, one of the daring leaders of that memorable campaign.

For some months Mr. Johnson lived at The Dalles and engaged in ferrying over the Deschutes river, and in 1857 came to Tillamook county, where he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres on the Trask river,

In time he added to his land as his interests increased, and he finally came into possession of four hundred and fifty acres, all of which was divided among his children in 1895. He engaged extensively in stock-raising and dairying, and so invested his earnings that a small fortune came his way, and is now giving a start to the children who, unlike himself, have not been obliged to fight their battles of life single handed and alone. He married Rhoda Quick, and six of their seven children are living, two sons and four daughters: Lewis is living on the Trask river; Etta married B. Higginbotham; Jessie married John Embum; Eva became the wife of Henry Leach; Thomas P. also resides on the Trask river; Lottie is single and makes her home with her father. Mr. Johnson is a Socialist politically, and has held various local offices, including those of road supervisor and school director. He is devoted to his children, has done everything in his power for their welfare, and since dividing his property has made his home with them. He is a typical western pioneer, broad in his views and generous in his acts, and of sterling truth and uprightness. Many friends have congregated along his path of life, brightening it with their appreciation of his character, and their joy at his success.

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**LUTHER B. MOORE.** One of the finest and most substantial representatives of the promising young men of Douglas county is Luther B. Moore, who is carefully looking after the important interests of the Southern Pacific Railway Company as station agent and train-master at Roseburg. He is a wide-awake, industrious person, possessing excellent executive ability, and by his close application to the duties of his position he has proved himself a thoroughly reliable man, and one to be depended upon in emergencies. In preparing himself for his present work Mr. Moore met with seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Resolving to take up telegraphy in his youthful days, he worked on a farm to pay his expenses while studying, batching it in meantime in order to reduce the cost of living to a minimum, and making the instrument on which he learned to telegraph. He has risen to his present position in the service of the railroad company by strict attention to every detail of business, his general urbanity of manner and willingness to accommodate making him a favorite with all travelers on the road. A native of Clinton county, Mo., he was born January 9, 1870, near Union Mills, a son of Marcus L. Moore.

Born, reared and educated on an Illinois farm, Marcus L. Moore served in the Civil war as second lieutenant in Company E, Second Illinois

Cavalry. A year after his return from the conflict he removed to Missouri, locating first in Clinton county, and later in Kansas, buying a farm near Gerard. Coming to the coast in 1878, he was employed in agricultural pursuits at Ventura, Cal., for two years. In 1880 he removed to Oregon, and during the next few years he resided in different places in this state, including Goshen, Lane county, where he lived two years; Creswell, which was his home from 1882 until 1883; from 1883 until 1889 carried on farming and stock-raising on the Sinslaw, near Lorraine, Lane county; in 1889 located at Oregon City, remaining there nine years; and in 1898 engaging in general farming on a ranch but two miles from the city of Roseburg. He was a Republican in politics, and served as county treasurer for one term in Clackamas county. He belonged to Mead Post, No. 2, G. A. R., of Oregon City, and was a Mason, being a member of the blue lodge and Royal Arch chapter. He married Sarah A. Brown, who was born in Illinois, which was also the native state of her father, Luther Brown, a farmer of Belleville, Ill. She is still living, and has three children, namely: W. M., secretary of the Roseburg Union of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees; Luther B., the special subject of this brief sketch; and J. W., of Roseburg, an employe of the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

At the age of eight years Luther B. Moore moved with his parents to Ventura, Cal., where he continued his studies, attending the public schools. Two years later he came to Oregon, and the ensuing three years attended school three months a year, only, the remainder of the time helping in the care of the farm. At the age of sixteen years he began the study of telegraphy with the old Oregon and California Railroad Company, being at Constock three months. Then, after working a brief time for the Postal Telegraph Company at Roseburg, he went to Oakland, Ore., where he was manager of the Postal Telegraph office for a year, and for six months thereafter was baggage master. From that time until 1888 Mr. Moore was extra agent, serving at different places along the line between Portland and Roseburg, his first location in that capacity having been at Gervais, December 18, 1887. Being appointed night operator at Junction City in 1888, he served two years, when he was promoted to the office of station agent at Halsey. In 1890 he became agent at Oregon City, where he remained four and one-half years, going then to Junction City as agent, and continuing there three years. On March 20, 1898, Mr. Moore received his appointment as agent and train-master at Roseburg, and served until September 12, 1899, when he succeeded Mr. Estes as agent at Grants Pass, remaining there until

December 7, 1899. He was subsequently agent at Junction City until February 22, 1901, when he was made agent and train-master at Roseburg. Assuming the duties of his office the following day, he has since served with great ability and faithfulness, winning the approval of the company and the respect and esteem of the patrons of the road, and of his fellow-workers. He has much business to attend to, and in its management he has twelve assistants.

In Junction City, Ore., Mr. Moore married Miss Cora Estella Bartop, who was born near Amity, Yamhill county, Ore., and they have two children, Harvey L. and Cora Estella. While a resident of Junction City, Mr. Moore was quite active in public affairs, serving as councilman and school director, positions that he resigned on coming to Roseburg. Fraternally he was made a Mason in the Junction City Lodge, No. 58, and is now a member of Laurel Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; he is also a prominent Odd Fellow, being a member, and past grand, of Philitarian Lodge, No. 8, Roseburg, a member of the state grand lodge, to which he was a representative four years; and a member, and senior warden, of the Encampment; and he is likewise a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Politically he sustains the principles of the Republican party. He is one of the members of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. Mrs. Moore is also prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to the Rebekahs, and the Artisans. Religiously she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**GEORGE W. KEZARTEE.** By well-directed toil, persistent energy and wise management, George W. Kezartee has acquired a fair amount of this world's goods, and is a fine representative of the self-made men of Douglas county. For more than a score of years he has been a resident of Roseburg, and during that time has witnessed vast improvements in town, city and county, and has been an important factor in promoting its growth and prosperity. Purchasing land in Roseburg, he has erected four most desirable residences, which are a credit to his ability and taste, and an ornament to the city. A son of James Kezartee, he was born March 4, 1845, in Ashtabula county, Ohio, which was also the birthplace of his father. His grandfather, Thomas Kezartee, and his great grandfather, Capt. Thomas Kezartee, were both natives of Virginia. The latter, who sailed the seas as master of a vessel, was lost while on a voyage, his body never being found. Thomas Kezartee removed from Virginia to Ohio as a

pioneer, and having cleared a homestead from the primeval wilderness was there engaged in farming until his death. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812.

Removing with his parents to Ohio when young, James Kezartee continued in the occupation to which he was reared, spending his entire life as a farmer. He married Janet McKee, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John McKee, who emigrated from Scotland to America, settling as a farmer in Pennsylvania. She died in Ohio, on the home farm. Of the seven children born of her union with James Kezartee, three are living, George W., the third child in order of birth, being the only one in Oregon.

Brought up on an Ohio farm, George W. Kezartee was reared to habits of industry and thrift. Thrown upon his own resources when a boy, he became self supporting at the age of ten years, from that time forward paddling his own canoe. In 1859 he started for the Pacific coast with a party of forty men, well armed for whatever emergency might arise. This company, commanded by Washington Montgomery, drove two hundred and eighty head of fine horses across the plains, traveling by way of Salt Lake, and being one hundred days from the Missouri river to Honey Lake valley, Lassen county, Cal. This trip was particularly hard for Mr. Kezartee, then a lad of fourteen years, as he rode one horse, led six others, and had to stand guard one half of each night. The party was fortunate, losing but six of their horses on the journey. For five or six years after his arrival in the golden state, Mr. Kezartee worked at mining on the Feather river, and then went to San Francisco, where he learned the miller's trade, being employed in one mill seven years. Locating in Albany, Ore., in 1870, he was there prosperously engaged in the dray business for ten years. On March 29, 1880, he came to Roseburg as an employe of the old Oregon and California Railway Company, being a bridge carpenter. He afterwards lived in Ashland two years while working on railroad bridges, but has since resided in Roseburg, where he is carrying on an extensive and lucrative business as a contractor and builder, being a citizen of activity and influence.

Mr. Kezartee married, in Roseburg, Belle Moffitt, who was born and reared in this city, a daughter of Francis Moffitt, an early pioneer of Roseburg, and one of its most respected citizens. Politically Mr. Kezartee is actively identified with the Republican party, and is now serving his district as road supervisor. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.





*Thos. Metoshan,*

HON. PHIL METSCHAN. Truth is always stranger than fiction, and in the lives of even the most dignified of men is an element of romance. This is noticeable in the record of Phil Metschan, the president of the Imperial Hotel Company of Portland, and ex-state treasurer of Oregon. Little did the boy of fourteen foresee the future that awaited him as he crossed the ocean, in a three-masted clipper, and during the tedium of forty days on shipboard amused himself by pondering upon what he would do in America. But the dreams of the boy never turned to the far-distant shores of the Pacific, nor did they reveal to him the honors which the future held for him as Destiny awaited his coming to the sunset sea.

In Hesse-Cassel, Germany, Phil Metschan was born March 24, 1840, a son of Frederick U. and Caroline C. (Schiricke) Metschan, natives of the same province. His father was a graduate of Heidelberg College, which was founded in 1386, and is the oldest university in Germany. He was a lawyer by profession and an attaché of the Duke of Hesse. Like all of his family, he adhered to the Lutheran religion. His death occurred in February, 1875, and three years later his widow came to America with three of her daughters. Her death occurred in Canyon City, Ore., in 1884. Of her eight children three daughters and two sons survive, one son, Max, being a deputy in the office of the internal revenue collector at Tacoma.

When Phil Metschan arrived in Cincinnati he had only \$4.75 with which to begin in the new world. However, he had two uncles there, and one of them took him into the meat market to learn the butcher's trade. In the spring of 1858 he went to Leavenworth, Kans., and began in business in Shawnee market, but was taken ill and forced to change his occupation. Those were the days of the Pike's Peak excitement, and he joined the throng of gold-seekers westward bound. In the spring of 1859 he crossed the plains to Denver and thence to California Gulch (now Leadville), where he opened a meat market. Returning to Leavenworth in the fall of 1860, he enjoyed the privilege of voting for Abraham Lincoln. In the spring of 1861 he went back to California Gulch, but soon joined an expedition for the far west, traversing the pony express route and landing in Sacramento just before the floods of 1861. During the winter he was employed on General Hutchinson's ranch. In the spring of 1862 he started for the Caribon mines in British Columbia, but a short stay in Victoria convinced him of the futility of the enterprise and he returned to the States, arriving in Portland in June, 1862. Soon afterward he went to Canyon City, Grant county, Ore., where he followed mining and prospecting at

first, and then opened a meat market, conducting the same and a general mercantile business until 1890.

After settling in Canyon City Mr. Metschan married Miss Mary Schaum, who was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, and died in Salem, Ore., in 1895. His second marriage took place in San Rafael, Cal., and united him with Mrs. F. D. Sweetser, who was born in Canada and accompanied her parents to California. His children, all born of his first marriage, are named as follows: Frank, a stockman at Silvies, Harney county, Ore.; Anna, whose husband, George H. Cattanaach, is an attorney of Canyon City and ex-representative; Mrs. Amelia Meredith, of Salem; Julia, Mrs. Griffith, whose husband is a physician in the state insane asylum at Salem; Phil, formerly cashier of the Grant County Bank and now proprietor of the Paris hotel at Heppner, Ore.; Otto, who is engaged in the stock business in eastern Oregon; Anton H., a clerk in the Wells-Fargo Bank; Lillian; and Edward who is attending the Pennsylvania Dental College at Philadelphia.

During his residence in Grant county Mr. Metschan was a prominent factor in Republican politics. For four years he held the office of county treasurer, for two years served as county clerk, and for four years officiated as county judge, after which (1888-1890) he again served as county clerk. In 1890 the Republicans placed him on their ticket for state treasurer and he was elected by a majority of sixty-seven hundred, while at the same time a Democratic governor was elected by five thousand majority. He assumed the duties of office in January, 1891, and about the same time established his home in Salem. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected by a plurality of twenty-three thousand over his Democratic opponent, his victory proving not only his popularity as a man but also his successful administration in the high office with which he had been honored. In January, 1899, his second term being ended and a constitutional limit of office reached, he retired from the position in which he had served with distinguished fidelity and efficiency. In May of the same year he purchased the Imperial hotel and incorporated the Imperial Hotel Company, of which he is president and which has enlarged the hotel and increased its capacity.

Any reference to the life of Mr. Metschan would be incomplete without mention of his fraternal relations. He was made a Mason in Canyon City Lodge No. 34, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master. During 1896-97 he was honored with the office of grand master of the grand lodge of Oregon. He was raised to the Royal Arch degree in Blue Mountain Chapter No. 7, of Canyon City, in which he is past high priest.

For a time connected with Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T., he later became a charter member of DeMolay Commandery No. 5, K. T., of Salem, and is also identified with Oregon Consistory No. 1, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland. While in Canyon City he was initiated into the Odd Fellows as a member of Hobah Lodge No. 22, in which he is past noble grand. During 1881-82 he officiated as grand master of the grand lodge, I. O. O. F., of Oregon. In the Grand Encampment he is past grand patriarch, and also acted as supreme representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge in session at Los Angeles and later at Denver. Other organizations to which he belongs are Hope Lodge No. 1, A. O. U. W., and Lodge No. 142, B. P. O. E., both of Portland. Upon the organization of the Illhece Club of Salem, in which he bore a prominent part, he was chosen its president, and since leaving Salem has still retained his connection with the society.

JOHN W. YORK, now deceased, was a pioneer of Oregon of 1852, settling in this state in the fall of that year. He was born in Jackson county, Ga., near Raleigh, in 1800, and was an only child of James and Aletha Wright York. He came of English and Scotch ancestry. His grandfather was killed by the Tories. His father, at the age of sixteen, together with two brothers, fought in the Revolutionary war.

When but a year old John Wright York was taken by his parents to St. Louis, Mo., and there his father died, after which the mother was married again and removed with her family to Kentucky, where the subject of this review lived for a few years. He then returned to Missouri and later went to Illinois. He acquired his education by the fireside, for there were no schools of any importance in the localities in which he lived. He, however, became a well read man, possessing a natural aptitude for intellectual work. He continually broadened his knowledge by reading, observation and investigation and during the greater part of his life he devoted his time and energies to the work of the ministry. When a young man he was licensed to exhort in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1826 was licensed to preach. He was then given charge of a circuit; it required eight weeks to visit the different congregations therein. His speech was always correct, his arguments forceful, his logic convincing, and he exerted strong influence in behalf of Christianity and the development of upright manhood among his fellow men.

Mr. York was united in marriage to Miss Mary P. Collier, who was born in Jefferson county, Ky., in 1812. They became the parents of eight children, but five of the number died in

infancy or early childhood. Martha C., the eldest, was born in Carrolton, Green county, Ill., February 5, 1831; Ann Aletha was born at Carrolton, Green county, Ill., January 3, 1833; and Emily Y. was born at Waterloo, Monroe county, Ill., January 24, 1835. They came with the family to Oregon in 1852. Martha Cordelia was married to William Masters at Dayton, Ore., May 13, 1860, and her family history is given in the sketch of his life given elsewhere. Ann Aletha became the wife of Rev. C. G. Belknap in Oregon. They reared four children, of whom three are yet living: Charles, Mary and Rosa. Mrs. Belknap died in May, 1880, in California, where she had lived since 1869. Her husband, however, still survives. Emily Y., the other member of the family of Mr. York, is a graduate of Willamette University of Oregon, being the first to pursue a full course in that institution. She afterward engaged in teaching in the public schools for one winter and for several years was a teacher in the "Old Portland Academy." She became the wife of A. W. Moore, of Olympia, Wash., who died within a few years, and she is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Houck, in Roseburg, Ore.

In 1842 Mr. York, of this review, was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who died in St. Clair county, Ill. He was at that time preaching in central Illinois, being connected with the Illinois Conference. He afterward wedded Nancy S. Barrett, a daughter of Judge Barrett, of Farmington, Mo.; she died of cholera in 1844, only ten months after their marriage. For his third wife he chose Mrs. Parmelia Ann Quinton, nee Bush. On account of the ill health of his wife he started for the northwest in 1852, hoping that she would be benefited by change of climate. This hope was realized, for her health soon improved and she lived until December 17, 1880, when she passed away in Corvallis at the age of sixty-nine years.

Mr. York was the owner of three farms in Illinois, which he had purchased at different places where he was engaged in his ministerial labors. He started overland with ox teams and he also had a fine stock of horses and cattle. On the 15th of April, 1852, he left Carlisle, Ill., and arrived in Oregon in October of that year. While on the trip the Indians stole his stock, and cholera broke out among the members of the party, one of the number dying of that disease. There were eighteen young ladies and seventeen young men in the train of twenty wagons and the party was therefore a lively one and the trip enjoyable. When the family arrived in Oregon Mr. York had only ox teams to haul his carriage and wagons. Making his way to Corvallis he there located a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which he established his



home, giving his attention to its cultivation and improvement. He never discontinued his labors in the ministry, however, but preached for one year at Corvallis, for two years at Albany, for one year in the Mohawk valley and for one year as presiding elder of the Umpqua district. Throughout his entire life he preached the gospel and was stationed for a time at Dayton, Ore., and later at Rock Creek, near Oregon City. Throughout his residence in this state he remained in the Willamette valley, save for the period of two years spent in the Umpqua valley. He covered his circuit on horseback, being one of the pioneer preachers of the northwest. He was on that circuit when the first church was built at Corvallis and up to the time of his death he never faltered in his efforts to establish Christianity upon a firm basis in this state.

In early life Mr. York was a strong Whig, and afterward became a stalwart Democrat, while at the time of the Civil war he gave a staunch support to the Union cause. He was a man of large form, strong and rugged, and proved a very useful citizen of the Sunset state from pioneer times down to his death. Selling his farm he removed to Corvallis, where he lived for about twenty-five years, spending his last few years in retirement. There is no measurement by which we can determine the strength, extent and scope of his labors, but it is well known that his influence was a powerful factor for good in the early days of Oregon.

**WILLIAM MASTERS.** They who planted civilization in the northwest, who braved the dangers and trials of pioneer life, are fast passing away. On the roll of the honored dead appears the name of William Masters, who was a pioneer of Oregon of 1852. He was born in Lancaster, Pa., May 17, 1810, a son of Christopher Masters, who was born in Chester county, Pa., March 17, 1778, and died in Fairfield, Ind., November 6, 1850, and Mary (Kerling) Masters, who was born November 14, 1781, and died August 10, 1838. In the family were fourteen children, of whom William was twelfth in order of birth. On the home farm he was reared and in the district schools he obtained his early education, which was supplemented by a course of study in a college in Indianapolis, where he was a schoolmate of General Burnside. He went to Indiana when nineteen years of age. In early life he served an apprenticeship as cabinetmaker there, later he removed to Fairfield, Franklin county, Ind., where he followed his trade.

It was during his residence in that place that William Masters was united in marriage to Miss Mary Garrison. They became the parents of four children during their residence in the east. In

1852 they started with their family on the long journey across the plains to Oregon. It was with the hope of more rapidly acquiring a fortune and of establishing a good home for his family that Mr. Masters came to the Sunset state. After traveling for long weary months, just as the train crossed the Sandy river, Mrs. Masters and two children died and are now buried in Lone Fir cemetery. The party arrived at their destination in September, 1852, having made the journey with ox teams. Mr. Masters located in Portland, where he opened a wagon shop in partnership with Mr. Jacobs, continuing in that business at the corner of Second and Morrison streets until 1859, when he sold out. He then became a partner in an enterprise for the packing and shipping of apples to California and in this was very successful for a number of years. He then opened a general mercantile establishment, forming a co-partnership with F. Harbaugh and W. W. Baker, being thus engaged until 1863, when he went to the Caribou mines, driving a band of cattle. When the Indians became hostile and waged war against the settlers in 1855-56, he volunteered for service when recruits were called for, going to the Cascades, where the Indians were committing depredations, with a company of volunteers from Portland.

On the 13th of May, 1860, Mr. Masters was married in Dayton, Ore., to Martha Cordelia York, and with his wife he came to Portland to live. By his first marriage he had four children: Lewis L. and Mary, who died at the same time the mother passed away; S. LaFayette, who was born in 1848 and is now a resident of Tenino, Wash.; and J. Wilbur, who was born in the year 1850 and died in January, 1891. He was a merchant of North Yakima and at his death left four sons and a daughter. LaFayette is a farmer and is married and has nine living children. By his second marriage Mr. Masters became the father of three children, of whom one died in infancy. William York, born April 1, 1862, is mentioned later in this connection. Francis K., the other child, was born March 20, 1872. Both were born in Portland. Francis, after graduating from the public schools in Portland, attended the State University at Eugene for one year, was a student in the law school at Portland and was admitted to the bar and is now engaged in the abstract business.

William Masters was ever a staunch advocate of Republican principles and an active worker in this party, doing everything in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He was honored with several public offices and positions of trust; from 1872 until 1874 he served as treasurer of Multnomah county. No one was ever in doubt as to the position he occupied in regard to public affairs, for he was fearless and outspoken

in defense of his honest convictions. In his business affairs he prospered. He lived in Yakima for eight years, where he was interested in farming and stock-raising, and in Portland he engaged in speculating in land, buying, improving and then selling property. He became well-to-do, and was widely known as a successful business man. During the last thirteen years of his life he lived retired from active business cares. He started out in life, however, empty-handed and the success which he achieved was due to his own well directed efforts. He made a great deal of money, but seven times suffered loss by fire. After coming to Portland he purchased a home, his place covering a quarter of a block at the corner of Fourth and Morrison streets. He also lived on Jefferson street at the corner of Fourth street for three years and for fourteen years at the corner of Jackson and Sixth streets, there spending his last days, his death occurring in that home on the 5th of October, 1897. In the Methodist Episcopal Church he was a very active and helpful member. He belonged to the Taylor Street Methodist Church, was a leader in its work and was liberal in his contributions to its support. He also gave generously to other worthy causes. At the time of his death he held the oldest membership in the First Methodist Church here. He gave an unfaltering allegiance to the temperance cause and was found as a champion of all measures pertaining to the moral progress of the community.

William York Masters, to whom we are indebted for the history of his honored father, pursued his early education in the "Old Portland Academy," and afterward in the Agricultural College at Corvallis, where he pursued a full course and was graduated with the degree of A. M. in the class of 1882. He then read law with the firm of Killin & Moreland, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He then formed a co-partnership with Judge J. C. Moreland, which was maintained for some time, and since the dissolution of the partnership Mr. Masters has been alone in practice. He was a stockholder and vice-president of the Pacific Coast Abstract Company, which in 1901 was re-organized under the name of the Pacific Coast Abstract Guaranty & Trust Company, with Mr. Masters as its vice-president and attorney. The office of the company is now located in the Failing building. He also enjoys a lucrative general law practice, is a capable attorney, having broad and comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, which he applies with accuracy and correctness to the points in litigation.

William Y. Masters was married in Corvallis March 31, 1886, to Miss Elizabeth M. Bell, who was born in Corvallis and is a daughter of H. M. Bell. They have three sons and two daughters, William H., Bertha B., Edward W., Alfred R.

and Margaret E. The family home is at No. 605 Sixth street in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Masters are members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. He served as a member of the city council in 1901-02, is a member of Samaritan Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand, also a member of the Encampment. He likewise belongs to Industry Lodge, A. O. U. W., and was a member of the Alpha Tau Omega college fraternity when in college. He is now an active factor in professional circles of the city and is not only a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family, but also deserves mention in this volume by reason of his own personal worth and prominence.

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WILLIAM W. PLIMPTON. Few of the native sons of Oregon have attained a more enviable position in the business circles of Portland than the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this brief review. The greater percentage of the men who have become actively identified with the upbuilding of Portland, and in fact the entire Pacific northwest, are men who have emigrated from the more developed east, where they received the full benefits of fine schools and the experience of men who for years had been successful in the carrying on of various enterprises. Thus to the young men of the northwest especial credit is due when in the face of the keen competition of thorough going business men with much older heads, they have reached a position of affluence.

William W. Plimpton is a descendant of an old English family, a member of which, John Plimpton, emigrated to this country in 1636 and settled at Medfield, Mass. Here the descendants of the family lived for many years, and here in 1826 the father of our subject, S. B. Plimpton, was born. He followed the shoemaker's trade for a few years, but at the age of twenty-five, the family ties being broken by the death of his parents, and attracted by the discovery of gold in California, he came to the Pacific coast, via the Horn. The first year was spent in the mines, at the end of which time he came to Oregon, and at Rainier, in Columbia county, he took up a donation claim and engaged in farming. In 1860 he removed to Westport. Here he met with success and continued farming, and later removed to Oak Point, and still later returned to Westport, whence he removed to Willsburg, where he is now living. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Miss Lydia P. Wright, who was born at South Reading, now Wakefield, Mass. Of the children born of this marriage, three attained maturity, William W. being the oldest; Sarah is now the wife of H. J. Winter-





*John T. Apperson*

botham, of California; and Ortlely is an electrician, now residing in Oregon.

William W. Plimpton is indebted to the public schools of Oregon for his preliminary education, which was supplemented by study in the grammar schools in the city of San Francisco. At the age of seventeen years, in 1871, Mr. Plimpton made his first start in life by obtaining a position with Knapp, Burrell & Co., implement dealers in Portland. Beginning at the bottom he steadily worked his way upward, step by step, and from the office he was promoted to the shipping department, later had charge of the order department, in fact learning thoroughly every phase of the business. That his services were greatly appreciated is shown by the term of years he was with the firm, with which he severed his connection at the end of nearly twenty-five years, resigning in January, 1896. Profiting by the experience he had here gained he at once took the necessary steps to organize the Western Storage & Transfer Company. The following six years he devoted his whole time and attention to the management and development of the business. From the first the enterprise proved to be a success and with Mr. Plimpton at the helm it rapidly came to the front, and in 1902, when he turned the management over to his son, it was considered one of the most substantial concerns in the city. The warehouses, erected under the personal supervision of Mr. Plimpton, are modern in construction and ample in size, covering one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet, ground dimensions. As stated, in 1902, Mr. Plimpton severed his connection with the business, doing so for the purpose of accepting a position with the Acme Harvester Company of Peoria, Ill., as assistant manager of their Portland office.

In 1888, Mr. Plimpton was united in marriage with Alice J. Miller, also a native of Oregon, being the second daughter of Adolph and Betsy Miller, who were early pioneers and located at Portland in 1853. Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Plimpton, William M. was educated in the public schools and Scott Academy and is now occupying his father's former position with the Western Storage & Transfer Company; their other child, Ethel W., is now the wife of James D. M. Abbott, of Portland.

In politics Mr. Plimpton is an unswerving Republican, but he has never had the time or inclination to take an active part in the campaigns of his party. Although his time and attention have been devoted to his business interests, Mr. Plimpton is a firm supporter of all measures calculated to be of benefit to the city and state. While there are many men who have risen from the ranks there are none that deserve more credit for what they have accomplished than does Mr. Plimpton.

CAPT. JOHN T. APPERSON. It is seldom throughout the incipient stages of growth, down to a period covering many years in the development of a progressive commonwealth, that to any one man is accorded a foremost place by general consent. New countries in these latter days of steam and electricity develop often with rapidity; new issues are met by new leaders, while those who laid the foundation of society rarely retain their hold on affairs for any extended period of time. In this, however, Oregon has been an exception to the rule, and the career of Capt. John T. Apperson is a conspicuous example of the exception. Coming to Oregon when the country was an undeveloped wilderness, no settled social, political or business order, he has exerted a continually increasing influence in the various lines of development which have added to the wealth and greatness of the state. Apart from his business life, he has been one of the foremost builders of our state. The results of his high integrity and of his efforts to elevate the tone of society and keep pure the moral sentiment of the community, make a double claim upon our respect and recognition. Fortunate, indeed, has it been for the state, that its political leaders, like our subject, have been men whose social, religious and domestic relations have stimulated and honored the highest of her people. The lessons of such lives are the best inheritance of a state or people.

John T. Apperson was born in Christian county, Ky., December 24, 1834, a son of Beverly Apperson, who was born in the vicinity of Jamestown on the banks of the James river, and was united in marriage with Jane Gilbert Tubbs, a native of Tennessee. Ten children were born of this union, as follows: Beverly, who died when young; Sarah; Matilda Jane; John T.; Harriett Rebecca; Albert A.; Dona Elvira; Jacob R.; Susan H.; and Milton M., who died in childhood. Beverly Apperson was a planter and farmer, and after his marriage removed to Kentucky. In 1835 he took up his residence in Missouri, living for a time near Springfield, and later locating near Neosha, Newton county. This father was ambitious for his family and in order to better their conditions joined an expedition bound for the coast, in which there were one hundred wagons and much live stock. The journey was a tedious one and much trouble was experienced with the Indians, especially so with those at Umattila, who were afterward connected with the Whitman massacre. Little did the hopeful band think that ere their journey's end was reached, death would take from their midst one of its most stalwart and hardy members, but the grim messenger strikes where least expected and at Ham Fork, Beverly Apperson died of an attack of fever and was buried in a lonely grave, remote

from home and kindred. Heartbroken, the mother and nine children continued on their way to the new Eldorado, which to them was Oregon City, where a cousin and son-in-law resided. The first winter in Oregon, however, was spent near Portland, at the mouth of the Sandy, where the cattle were wintered and where the mother took up a claim afterward abandoned. In the spring of 1848 the family removed to Lawnsdale, where the mother found employment in a tannery owned by the cousin. Here this brave woman labored for her flock and gave to them the few advantages then obtainable.

John T. Apperson, of whom we are writing, remembers well the long journey across the plains, and although but thirteen years of age, he did his share of the labors incident to the life of the pioneers. He remained at home and worked to assist in the maintenance of the family. With the breaking out of the gold excitement in California in 1849, the family came to Portland, and John T. departed for the Golden state. For a time he mined on the Yuba river and Deer creek, meeting with considerable success, but owing to the state of his health he was obliged to seek other employment, and two years were spent in ranching and cattle raising. At the expiration of this time, Mr. Apperson returned to Oregon and for three years was in the employment of the Milling and Transportation Company, and thereafter engaged in steamboating, his first boat being the Rival, its course being between Oregon City and Portland. Being possessed of an economic nature he saved from his earnings and in time was able to purchase an interest in the boats Clinton and Union, freight and passenger carriers plying between Oregon City and Dayton. He continued in this line of business until 1861, when the breaking out of the Civil war offered an opportunity for every citizen to display his patriotism. Mr. Apperson was among the first to lay down the business duties of life, and as a private he enlisted in the First Oregon Cavalry from which position he was later promoted to first lieutenant. Instead of following out the original intention to join the Army of the Potomac, the government sent them into eastern Oregon, Washington territory and Idaho, where they were engaged in fighting Indians and lynchbacking. Mr. Apperson continued in the service until 1865, in which year he obtained his honorable discharge. He at once took up his old occupation, that of steamboating, which he followed for the next five years.

During these years spent on the river and in the army Mr. Apperson had gained an acquaintance which extended over a large territory. In those days it was hard to find men who were capable to handle the reins of government. Those were the days when the state was being made

and it needed men of unquestioned ability, of honesty and integrity. A Republican in politics, Mr. Apperson had always been found thoroughly abreast of the times and a firm supporter of the principles of his party. Recognizing his worth and ability his party made their first call upon him in 1870, in which year he was elected to the state legislature. He served his constituents well and in 1874 he was selected to fill the office of sheriff, to which position he was later elected. His administration was so satisfactory that his party determined to keep him in public office, and in 1878 he was elected to the state senate, where he served from 1878 to 1882. No member was more active than he. Bills that were calculated to be of benefit to the state always had his active and hearty support. Other political honors came to Mr. Apperson in 1884, when he was sent as a delegate to the National Convention held in Chicago, at which time he labored earnestly for the nomination of James G. Blaine. Four years later, in 1888, he was again called upon to serve in the legislature, and in 1889 he was appointed registrar of the United States land office at Oregon City, which position he held for the succeeding four years. Since retiring from the latter position he has lived in retirement from public office. Twenty-four years of his life have been given to his state. His record is an honorable one over which there falls no shadow of shame or dishonor.

Fraternally Mr. Apperson is one of the most prominent Masons in the state and is the oldest on the Pacific coast, having joined Multnomah Lodge in 1858, of which he is past master. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed the chairs in both branches of the order, and has been grand representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States and attended the convention held in the city of Cincinnati in 1882. In 1872 he served as grand master of the state of Oregon.

All his life Captain Apperson has been a staunch supporter of educational matters and has done all in his power to better the conditions of the schools in the state. In 1885 a law was enacted creating a Board of Regents of the State Agricultural College at Corvallis. In the same year Captain Apperson was appointed a member of the Board by Governor Moody, and at this time he is still serving. For seven years he was president of the board and during that time he won the appreciation of all. On his retirement from the office of president the board passed resolutions of thanks and praise for the manner in which he had conducted the affairs of the office. In addition to other matters Mr. Apperson has been greatly interested in the agricultural conditions of Oregon and for many years was a member

of the state board, while for ten years he served as president of the same.

In Walla Walla, Wash., Mr. Apperson was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Elliott, a native of Missouri and a daughter of William Elliott, who was born in Vincennes, Ind., and a farmer during his active life. Mr. Elliott crossed the plains to Oregon in 1846, and has lived for many years with his daughter, Mrs. Apperson. To his credit is courageous service in the Indian wars and a life of devotion to his family.

If space permitted the writer could say much more of the life and deeds of Captain Apperson. There is no man in the Willamette Valley more deserving of the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men than he. His life is like an open book—open to all. He has lived a life of high purpose. His interest in the growth and development of his adopted state has been sincere, and by example he has endeavored to elevate the standard of morality and progress in all of the avenues of his activity. It is to such men the present generation owes a debt of gratitude that will never be paid. Too much cannot be said or done in their honor. They are the men that have made Oregon one of the greatest of states and their lives are well worthy of emulation.

**CAPT. GEORGE ANSON PEASE.** Not a few of the fortunes which have been made in the great northwest have come from the waters of its many rivers, for steamboating has not been the least of the remunerative employments of this section. Capt. George Anson Pease is one of the pioneers who realized the possible profit of such work, his early observation having taught him as much, for his mother had six brothers engaged in boating on the Hudson river, and almost immediately after his arrival here in 1850 he became so employed and continued so throughout his entire business career. It is a self-evident fact that he has been successful in a financial way, and the general esteem and respect of his fellow-men bespeak that greater one which can only be won by years of trustworthiness. In 1861 Captain Pease rescued forty people from a flood, proving those qualities which have always distinguished his life.

The father of Captain Pease, Norman Pease, was an architect and builder of New York state and said to be the best in his trade throughout the state. He was born in Ohio and after his removal to New York he married Harriet McAllister, a representative of a Scotch family, and he died January 4, 1847, at the age of forty-three years, while she came to Oregon in 1862 and made her home in Oregon City until her death in 1890, in her eighty-fourth year. She was the mother of seven children, one of whom died in

infancy, the others being as follows: George Anson, of this review, the oldest child, and the only son, born in Stuyvesant Landing, Columbia county, N. Y., September 30, 1830; Maria A., now the wife of Alexander Warner, of Mt. Tabor; Martha E., the widow of John Hower, at the time of her mother's death being in Portland, but now living in New York City; Jane, who became the wife of A. M. Cannon and died in Spokane Falls, Wash., in 1893; Harriet E., the widow of Capt. C. W. Pope; and Pamela, who became the wife of Alfred Herring and died in Portland, in 1887. Captain Pease and his sisters were all educated in the subscription schools of his native state, but at the age of fifteen years he became connected with his father to learn the carpenter and joiner's trade, and at the death of his father he finished his apprenticeship with another man. He remained at home until 1849, when he set out for the west, his trip being made by way of the Horn, his arrival safely accomplished September 30, 1849. He remained in Sacramento for a time and spent the winter in the mines, where he met with success, which was turned into failure through his trust of the man with whom he was working. Having lost all that he had gained he decided to go north and try his fortune in Oregon, arriving here in July, 1850, where he has ever since remained. He purchased a couple of boats and ran them from Milwaukie to Oregon City and later from Portland. In 1851 the first steamboat was brought to the Willamette river and Captain Pease secured a position as clerk and deck-hand, remaining for six months, the first boats being the Hoosier, Oregon, Canema and Franklin. With others Captain Pease bought The Elk in 1858 and Onward in 1860, and became pilot and captain of the steamer Hoosier in 1851. In 1863 he built a boat which he called the Enterprise and ran on the upper river, which proved a profitable undertaking and later it was put into The People's Transportation Company. For some years the captain was a member of the board of directors, but later they sold the Benjamin Holliday and he remained in his employ as superintendent of the river lines. Mr. Holliday afterward sold out to the Oregon Steamer and Navigation Company and Captain Pease still remained as master in the employ of that company until he resigned and became a pilot in 1879, after some years going to work for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. In 1896 he was appointed captain of the United States government dredge, W. S. Ladd, and remained successfully until May, 1903, when he resigned and quit active work.

In Linn City, in 1857, Captain Pease was united in marriage with Miss Mildred A. Moore, who was born in Illinois and came to Oregon when she was five years old. She died in Portland, whither

the family had removed in 1868, in October, 1889, when thirty-seven years old, the mother of four children, of whom two, Francis A., aged six, and George E., aged two, are deceased, while the living are Archibald L., who is married and has two sons, George Norman, a student of Cornell University, and A. Leroy, a student of Hill Military Academy; and Harriet M., residing in San Francisco, the wife of T. J. Colbert, manager of the carpet department of the Emporium, and they have two children: Mildred Grace, now Mrs. Peters, and George Pease Colbert. The children of Captain Pease were all educated in the public schools of Oregon City and Portland. Fraternally the captain is a prominent man, having been made a Mason in 1855, in Oregon City, and having acted as master of Multnomah Lodge, which is the oldest on the Pacific coast. He is a charter member of Portland Lodge No. 55, and belongs to the Chapter, R. A. M., charter member of Scottish Rite and member of Al Kader Temple. He belongs socially to the Pioneers' Association of Oregon and Historical Society, and in the line of his business belongs to the Masters and Pilots' Association of Untied States Steam Vessels. Captain Pease is a self-made man and the success which he has achieved may be traced to that decision of character which impelled him to grasp a difficulty as soon as presented and use every strength and purpose of his intellect to overcome it and lift himself to a higher position among his fellow men.

KENNETH A. J. MACKENZIE, M. D. The founder of the Mackenzie family in America was Roderick Mackenzie, a member of an old family of Scotland and himself a native of Ross Shire. The ancient families of Langwell and Aldy, Earls of Cromartie and Brahan, are members of the same family. When a young man he settled in Canada where he soon became identified with the operations of the famous Hudson Bay Company, first in the capacity of clerk, and subsequently rising to be chief factor in the service. Through his keen intelligence and rare executive ability he rose rapidly to a position of influence among the company's officers, and his work at the various posts where he was stationed reflected the highest credit upon his capabilities and his devotion to the company's interests. Upon retiring from active business he purchased a homestead at Melbourne, Quebec, on the St. Francis river, where he continued to reside until his death in 1896. Throughout his life he adhered to the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, in which faith he had been reared. His wife, who also died in 1896, was Jane Mackenzie, a native of Fort William, in the Lake Superior district. Her father, also named Roderick Mackenzie, a

native of Ross Shire, Scotland, likewise became a chief factor in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, and for years was stationed in the northwest, eventually dying in the Red River settlement, where he owned a large farm.

In the family of which Dr. Mackenzie was the eldest son there were four sons and two daughters. Of these, Peter is a well-known advocate in Quebec, and rendered able service as a representative of his district in the Provincial Legislature. Thomas is a farmer in Australia. Francis A. is engaged in business in Montreal. One of the daughters, Isabella, is married to R. Lea Barnes, manager of the Wells-Fargo Bank; and resides in Portland, while the other, Jane Mackenzie, continues to occupy the old homestead.

Kenneth A. J. Mackenzie was born in Cumberland House, Manitoba, January 13, 1859. As a boy he was afforded excellent educational advantages, attending the Nest Academy in Scotland, later the high school of Montreal, Canada, and subsequently being graduated from Upper Canada College in Toronto. Having decided to enter the medical profession, in 1877 he matriculated in McGill University, where he took a complete course of lectures, being graduated in 1881 with the degree of M. D. C. M. With a desire to broaden his professional knowledge before undertaking active practice, he went to Edinburgh, Scotland, where he took a post-graduate course in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, which conferred upon him the degree of L. R. C. P. and S. E. In the hospitals and clinics of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London he had further advantages of the highest importance to one whose ambition was to acquire a thorough knowledge of medicine and surgery.

Upon returning to America, Dr. Mackenzie, in 1882, located in Portland, Ore., where he has since established an enviable reputation for skill in surgery and accuracy in diagnosis and treatment in general practice. By his professional brethren he is at this time freely accorded the position of pre-eminence among the practitioners of Oregon, and ranks as the peer of the most successful and distinguished medical scientists of the Pacific slope. Aside from his large private practice, he has been variously identified with important interests properly associated with his professional work. For twenty years he has served as a member of the medical faculty of the Oregon State University. In 1883 he was appointed to the staff of St. Vincent's Hospital, where his broad knowledge and observation, extending into the hospitals of the medical centers of Europe, as well as of this country, made his services especially valuable. He has also held the post of chief surgeon for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. His high standing among the







*Henry E. Rosetz*

members of the profession is indicated by the fact that he was honored by election to the presidency of the Oregon State Medical Association and of the Portland Medical Society, in both of which organization he has been an active laborer. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and of the International Association of Railway Surgeons. Fraternal and socially he is identified with the University Club and the Arlington Club, and is a life member of the Portland Library Association. In religious connections he is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of Portland, and is a contributor to the success of other movements of a religious and benevolent nature.

On 1885 Dr. Mackenzie married Cora Hardy Scott, a native of Louisiana, and a daughter of Pliny and Cora Hardy of St. Landry's parish, La. She died in 1901. Their children are named as follows: Ronald Seaforth, Jean Stuart, Barbara and Kenneth A. J., Jr.

**COL. HENRY E. DOSCH.** In noting the history of the Dosch family we find they were prominent in military affairs in Germany, where Col. John B. Dosch and his father, Col. Ernest Dosch, were officers in the army; and the former had two brothers who also held high rank in the service of their country. At the close of an honorable career in the army he entered the diplomatic service, and subsequently, with a record of which he might well be proud, he retired to his large estate adjoining Kastel-Mainz, and there his last years were passed. His wife, Anna, was a daughter of Ulrich Busch, a large and wealthy lumber merchant of Kastel-Mainz; her brother, Adolphus Busch, has since become one of the most prominent residents of St. Louis, Mo. In her family of seven children one son and one daughter survive, the former being Col. Henry E. Dosch, of Portland, proposed director-general of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, and commissioner of the board of horticultural commissioners of Oregon.

In his native town of Kastel-Mainz, where he was born June 17, 1841, Col. Henry E. Dosch received excellent educational advantages. On the completion of the regular course in the School of Commerce and Industry in Kastel-Mainz, he was apprenticed to a large importing oil house, where he served for three years. In March of 1860 he came to America and secured employment as bookkeeper in St. Louis. At the opening of the Civil war he enlisted as member of General Fremont's body guard, serving as such until November, 1861, when the one hundred and fifty-one men composing the guard were honorably discharged. At the battle of Springfield, Mo., these valiant guardsmen met and routed

three thousand Confederates in a desperate conflict that lasted from three in the afternoon until dark. During this engagement Mr. Dosch was wounded in the right leg. It might have been supposed that this baptism of fire would discourage Mr. Dosch from further efforts to enlist; but not so. On the expiration of his time he endeavored to secure admission into the volunteer service, and in March of 1862 was accepted as a member of Company C, Fifth Missouri Cavalry. Later, on account of losses in the Fourth and Fifth, these regiments were consolidated and he then resigned. A later office was that of sergeant of Company C, after which he was promoted to be sergeant-major of the regiment and then adjutant, and for the last three months he was acting colonel. On the consolidation of the two regiments, in 1863, he resigned his position and retired from the service.

The first experience of Colonel Dosch with western life and environment was gained in 1863, when he crossed the plains with ox-teams and after two weeks in Salt Lake City continued his journey to Virginia City, Nev. For a time he was connected with the Wells-Fargo pony express, and at one time he walked from Omaha to Sacramento and thence to San Francisco. In April of 1864 he became bookkeeper and cashier for a firm dealing in miner's supplies at The Dalles. The next year he embarked in the mercantile business at Canon City, Ore., and continued until the loss of his stock and store by fire led him to come to Portland in 1871. In this city he conducted a wholesale business in the boot and shoe line for nineteen years, having his establishment on Front street. The mental and nervous strain incident to the building up of a large wholesale business proved very trying and he was finally obliged to retire, in order that his health might not be permanently injured. Being of too active a temperament to enjoy complete rest, he turned his attention to horticulture, a science which has always possessed the keenest fascination for him. In 1889 the governor of Oregon appointed him a member of the board of horticultural commissioners and each succeeding governor has re-appointed him to the office. During his term of service five volumes of biennial reports have been issued. Those published in 1899 and 1901 have been adopted as text books at Cornell University, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, Stuttgart University in Germany, and various colleges in England.

Perhaps in no way has Colonel Dosch more materially aided in the progress of Oregon and in bringing before the world a knowledge of its resources, than through his connection with exhibits of the products of the state. During the World's Fair in Chicago an exhibit was inaugu-

rated that attracted much attention from people who previously had been wholly unacquainted with the state's possibilities. Through his efforts the legislature was interested in the exhibit and an appropriation was made, thereby enhancing the success of the enterprise. A later project which he superintended was the exhibit of the products of Oregon at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. So successful was he in this work that he was appointed to the same position in connection with the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., and the Inter-State and West Indies Exposition at Charleston, S. C. One of the highest honors of his life came to him with his appointment as director-general of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, to which he is now giving much time and thought. During 1903 he will have charge of an exhibit at Ozaka, Japan, and while visiting this International Exposition it is his hope to arouse an interest on the part of the Japanese and induce them to make an exhibit at Portland during the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

There is probably no citizen of Portland whose knowledge of horticulture is broader and more thorough than that possessed by Colonel Dosch. In his office as commissioner of the state board of horticultural commissioners, he has directed its operations and headed its work in the direction of bringing to the people of the state, as well as elsewhere, an accurate knowledge of Oregon soil, its possibilities as a horticultural center, and the special fruits suited to various localities. Often he has accepted invitations to contribute to horticultural journals, and the articles appearing therein over his signature always command a wide reading. His association with the board of horticultural commissioners has been productive of the greatest good to the fruit-growing interests of the state, and to those having a knowledge of his contribution to the success of the board's reports the accepted value of the reports is a tribute to his accuracy and judgment. It may be doubted if any measure has contributed more to the development of Oregon's horticultural resources than the act of legislature, approved February 25, 1889, for the creation of a state board of horticulture; and it may also be doubted if any one member of the board has contributed in so great a degree to its success as has Colonel Dosch. As originally created, the board of horticulture consists of six members, appointed by the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer. One member represents the state at large, while the others represent five districts, namely: first district, Multnomah, Clackamas, Yamhill, Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook counties; second district, Marion, Polk, Benton, Lincoln, Linn and Lane counties; third district, Douglas, Jackson, Klamath, Josephine, Coos,

Curry and Lake counties; fourth district, Wasco, Sherman, Morrow, Gilliam and Crook counties; and fifth district, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa, Baker, Malheur, Harney and Grant counties. The members reside in the districts for which they are appointed and are selected with reference to their practical experience in or knowledge of horticulture. Appointment is for a term of four years. The present officers of the board are E. L. Smith, president; L. T. Reynolds, treasurer, and Henry E. Dosch, secretary, while the representatives of districts are as follows: W. K. Newell, first district; L. T. Reynolds, second district; A. H. Carson, third district; Emile Schanno, fourth district; Judd Geer, fifth district; and E. L. Smith, state-at-large.

The marriage of Colonel Dosch was solemnized at Canon City, Ore., in 1866, and united with him Marie Louise Fleurot, who was born in France and received her education in Portland. They are the parents of six children now living, namely: Ernst, who is a merchant at Skagway, Alaska; Lillie, Camelia, Arno, Roswell and Marguerite. The family attend the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, in which Colonel Dosch for a time officiated as treasurer.

For several terms he was commander of Lincoln-Garfield Post No. 3, G. A. R. During his residence in Canon City in 1867 he was made a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is now identified with Minerva Lodge in Portland. During 1887-88 he was grand master of the grand lodge of Oregon. In politics he has always been allied with the Democratic party, but during the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 connected himself with the gold wing of that party, not being in favor of a sixteen-to-one standard. During the long period of his residence in the west he has kept in touch with the progress in the world of thought and action, and while especially devoted to the great northwest, yet has no narrow spirit of prejudice, but is loyal to the welfare of our country, and interested in worldwide progress. Frequent trips to the east, as well as several voyages across the ocean to the old home land, have brought to him an intimate knowledge of the development of our nation and the influence of modern thought in the old world; but, while loyal to the land of his birth, he believes the history of the future ages is to be written by the United States and especially by that portion thereof lying beyond the Rockies.

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EARL C. BRONAUGH, JR. From his earliest recollections identified with the history of Portland, Mr. Bronaugh is keenly alive to the opportunities offered by his home city, and is





*E C Bronaugh*

one of the enthusiastic advocates of its possibilities. He was born in Cross county, Ark., February 26, 1866, and when two years of age was brought to Oregon by his father, E. C. Bronaugh. His education was begun in the public schools of Portland, and was completed at the University of the Pacific, at San Jose, Cal., from which he was graduated in 1888, with the degree of A. B. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. He began the study of law while a clerk in the office of Whalley, Bronaugh & Northrup, and afterward entered the law department of the University of Oregon, from which he was graduated in 1890, with the degree of LL. B. During June of the same year he was admitted to the bar. In taking up the active practice of his profession he became a member of the firm of Bronaugh, McArthur, Fenton & Bronaugh, which, by the death of Judge McArthur, in 1897, and the retirement of the senior Bronaugh, was changed to Fenton, Bronaugh & Muir. The latter partnership was dissolved in February, 1900, and later the firm of Bronaugh & Bronaugh was organized by Mr. Bronaugh and his cousin, Jerry Bronaugh, the two now conducting a general practice and acting as attorneys for a number of corporations. Mr. Bronaugh has made a specialty of the law of real property, and has been, since 1900, attorney for several foreign loan companies.

Mr. Bronaugh was married in San Jose, Cal., to Miss Grace Huggins, a native of Iowa. They now have four children: Elizabeth, Lewis, Earl C., Jr., and Polly. The family is connected with the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Portland, in which Mr. Bronaugh is a member of the board of trustees, and for eight years has been Sunday school superintendent. He is a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. The Arlington Club, University Club, State Bar Association and Alumni Association of the Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Delta Phi are among the organizations to which he belongs. During his university work he was one of the founders of Chase Chapter of Legal Fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, University of Oregon. Fraternally he is connected with the A. O. U. W. and the Royal Arcanum. In 1900 he was elected to represent the Seventh ward in the city council, and served two years, meantime being chairman of the committee on streets, health and police, and was also a member of the judiciary committee. Under appointment by the legislature in 1901 he became a member of the charter board and served as chairman of the committee on executive department and a member of the committee on the legislative department.

EARL C. BRONAUGH. In the last half century the lawyer has been a pre-eminent factor in all affairs of private concern and national importance. He has been depended upon to conserve the best and permanent interests of the whole people, and is a recognized power in all the avenues of life. He stands as the protector of the rights and liberties of his fellow men, and is a representative of a profession whose followers, if they would gain honor, fame and success, must be men of merit and ability. Such a one was Earl C. Bronaugh, who passed away March 6, 1899, after a connection of thirty-one years with the bar of Oregon, and it is safe to say that there never was an attorney in the state who was held in higher respect by his associates. Coming to the state at a time when the work of development had just begun, he became identified with the substantial growth and upbuilding of the same. Unostentatious in manner, he never allowed himself to become a public man, preferring to give his whole time to the practice of his profession.

At the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, members of the Bronaugh family, who were French Huguenots, fled to Scotland for refuge, and from there came to America. The emigration must have taken place some time before the Revolution, as members of the family took part in the struggle for independence. Jeremiah Bronaugh, the father of the personal subject of this review, was born in Virginia, where the family had settled at a very early day. In about 1846, Mr. Bronaugh became a pioneer of western Tennessee, and still later removed to Arkansas, where he lived the balance of his life. In early manhood he was engaged in the mercantile business, but the most of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits. By marriage he was united with Miss Elizabeth Clapp, a daughter of Dr. Earl B. Clapp, of Abingdon, Va. Dr. Clapp was a native of Massachusetts, and served as surgeon during the war of 1812 with the Virginia troops. He married Elizabeth Craig, of Abingdon, a daughter of Capt. Robert Craig. Captain Craig was a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1787 he removed to the Old Dominion. During the struggle for independence he served under Washington during two campaigns. He was also very active in promoting patriotic societies, organizing many in different portions of the country. He died in Abingdon in 1834, aged ninety years. For seventy years he was a very active member of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Earl B. Clapp was a descendant of Thomas Clapp, a native of Dorchester, England, who came to this country in 1633, and settled in Massachusetts, where the descendants of the family resided until some time prior to the war of 1812, when Dr. Clapp

migrated to Virginia, being the first member of the family to leave the New England states. His marriage with Elizabeth Craig resulted in the birth of four children, one of whom was Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jeremiah Bronaugh. Of this latter union there were seven children, three of whom lived to reach mature years, as follows: Earl C., our subject; Anna Louisa, now Mrs. Poindexter, of Bardwell, Ky., and William J., who died in Arkansas. His son, Jerry, is now an attorney of the city of Portland.

Earl C. Bronaugh was born in Abingdon, Va., March 4, 1831. There he spent the first twelve years of his life, at the end of which time he accompanied his parents on their removal to Shelby county, Tenn. There a new home was founded in the wilderness, and for six years Mr. Bronaugh assisted his father in the work of the farm and wood. While a resident of Abingdon he had attended the public schools and laid the foundation for an education, and while working with his father he devoted his spare time to study. Early in life he had become imbued with a desire to make law his life occupation. Accordingly, in 1847, he entered the law office of his uncle, J. W. Clapp, of Holly Springs, Miss., and after two years of study he was admitted to the bar.

Being without means to take up the practice of his profession at once, the following two years were spent in teaching in Tennessee and Arkansas. He then located at Jacksonport, Ark., where he engaged in practice for a short time. Soon after he removed to Little Rock, the same state, where for a time he served as clerk of the chancery court. Later, two years were spent at Brownsville, Ark., from which place he removed to Helena, in the same state. Here he became prominently identified with affairs and was elected judge of the circuit court in 1860. This office he continued to hold until the breaking out of the Civil war.

While not a man in sympathy with slavery, his education and environments had been such as to imbue him with the principles of the south. He was a firm believer in state sovereignty and when his adopted state seceded from the Union he gave his support to the Confederate cause. He enlisted in the army of the south and for one year continued in the service. At the expiration of this time his health failed and he soon after received his discharge from the service and returned home, where he remained until the close of the war. For a time after the close of the great struggle he remained in the south, but he soon realized that it was a poor country in which to strive for a fortune and position and after a few years he determined to seek newer fields in the far west where there were fairer

chances for reward. In the year 1868 he came to the city of Portland. On reaching here he was without a dollar in the world, but he was not of the sort that give up and become disheartened. He was determined to succeed and at once opened a law office. From the first he received his share of the public's patronage and as time passed and people learned of his ability his practice grew until at the time of his death there were none that commanded a more extensive clientage, and his legal attainments placed him in the very front rank of the Oregon bar.

For three years he was associated with Hon. John Catlin as a partner and for ten years was a member of the firm of Dolph, Bronaugh, Dolph & Simon. In 1882, owing to failing health, he removed with his family to St. Clair county, Cal., where he remained for two years. On his return to Portland he became a partner in the law firm of Whalley, Bronaugh & Northup. The senior member of this firm retired in 1889, and from that time until the death of Mr. Bronaugh, the style of the firm was Bronaugh & Northup.

At a meeting of the members of the Portland bar soon after the death of Mr. Bronaugh there was a large attendance and many of the leading attorneys of the city delivered a number of scholarly and eloquent orations. It was said at the time there was never before a like meeting where so many sincere and able addresses were given. The committee on resolutions, in addition to a sketch of his life, presented the following eulogy, which was adopted by the meeting:

"As a lawyer, Judge Bronaugh had few if any superiors at the Oregon bar. Some might excel him in eloquence, others in powers for skillful cross examination, but no one in the knowledge of the law or accuracy of statement. No case entrusted to him was lost through his want of care, research or ability. It has been said of him that no man could make a better record in a cause for appeal to the supreme court, and no lawyer saw the controlling questions in a case with more clearness than he. Before a jury he was an exceedingly dangerous antagonist. Always in earnest himself in what he did, he never failed to impress those whom he addressed with the sincerity of his views. Persuasive in speech, logical and forceful in argument, with a play often of quiet and graceful humor and gentle wit, of which he used to please and not to wound, it was not surprising that he should have been a great verdict winner. Those whom he vanquished in forensic contest never felt the sting of their defeat intensified by any boasting on his part or the detraction of the abilities or conduct of his adversary. In defeat he was always calm, courteous and







*John, F. Hoopley*

brave; fertile in resources but fair in action. It is not the language of mortuary panegyric, but the plain simple truth, which everyone in the community in which for thirty years he has lived and labored, will attest, to say of him that his name was the synonym of uprightness and honor, and that he was in the estimation of everyone, whether client or adversary, esteemed and respected as an honest man.

"Priceless indeed is that legacy of a good and honored name that he bequeathed to his family which he loved so well, and for whom he so cheerfully labored. He was a devoted husband and father; a kind and generous neighbor; a plain and simple gentleman of the old school; unaffected in manner, speech and dress; sincerely devoted to his profession and unmindful of the strife and contentions of public life. He did not mingle much in public, was retiring and modest, and preferred the quiet home, the grave decorum of the court room, and the desk and library of his office. He was a man of strong religious convictions, and deeply sensible of the sufferings of the human race. The loss of seven children in their childhood and youth gave a touch of sorrow to his face, and the gravity of life and its issues made a profound impression upon his whole career. And yet he was a most hopeful man in the promises of the faith he professed. The hope of a simple, sincere Christianity animated his life and efforts. To him this life was but a preparation for that to come. It was therefore doubly earnest to him, for as Longfellow wrote, he felt—

'Life is real, life is earnest,  
And the grave is not its goal;  
Dust thou art, to dust returneth  
Was not spoken of the soul.'

"Although his star of life is no longer seen, yet it has set as sets the morning star in beauty, which glows not down behind the darkened clouds of the west, but melts away in the pure radiance of Heaven. Let us emulate his virtues and follow his example."

Mr. Bronaugh had a deep and abiding faith in the cardinal principles of the Christian religion. Though reared in the Presbyterian faith, later in life he identified himself with the Christian Adventist denomination, and became an earnest worker in the cause. He was a man of unsullied reputation, pure minded, generous hearted, and always adhering strictly to the principles which he laid down for his self-government, when, as a thoughtful and reasoning creature, he first decided to champion the cause of the Master of the hearts and lives of men. He contributed liberally of his means for the furtherance of the Gospel, and his benevolence

aside from church work was numerous, though very quietly conducted. The ethical system associated with the church was carried by him into his daily life, and in Masonry, in which he took an earnest and active interest, he found the fellow of the church. The time he had to spare from the practice of his profession was devoted to the study of the Bible; it was his recreation, and many of the Biblical articles from his pen have been published in different sections of the country.

HON. JOHN F. CAPLES. The descendant of a family identified for many years with the jurisprudence of Ohio, with the founding of at least one of the towns of that state, and with the maintenance of its agricultural prestige, the career of Hon. John F. Caples has naturally been founded on broad and liberal lines, and with a view to large accomplishment. He was born at what is now Ashland county, Ohio, January 12, 1832, and is the youngest of the eight sons and two daughters born to Judge Robert Francis and Charlotte (Laffer) Caples, natives respectively of Westmorland and Allegheny counties, Pa. The paternal grandfather Caples was of English descent, and was an early settler in Pennsylvania.

Judge Robert Francis Caples became identified with Wayne county at a very early day, where he engaged in farming and was associate judge of the county courts. In time he removed to within fourteen miles of Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, where he entered, cleared and improved the land upon which the town of Risdon was built, and of which he was one of the proprietors. The nearby town of Rome, of which Mr. Foster was proprietor, was eventually incorporated with Risdon, under the name of Fostoria. Judge Caples studied law in his youth and was admitted to the bar, in after life becoming known for his equitable rulings and wise disposition of legal complications. His death occurred in 1835 of cholera. His wife was of German descent, and a daughter of John Laffer, a pioneer of Allegheny county, Pa., who followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war, under command of General Wayne. Mrs. Caples died in Ohio in 1852, having survived her husband seventeen years. Three of her large family are living, and of these Henry L., a resident of Vancouver, an attorney, and ex-member of the Washington legislature, came to the coast in 1852.

The education of Hon. John F. Caples was acquired in Risdon, now Fostoria, Ohio, and at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, which latter institution he attended for four years. His legal training was inaugurated with the firm of Stanton & Allison, of Bellefontaine, Logan

county, Ohio, and he was subsequently admitted to the bar of Logan county in 1853. In 1855 he transferred his law practice to Findlay, Ohio, and later to Warsaw, Ind., and after returning to Ohio entered the government recruiting service in northwest Ohio and northern Indiana. In 1865 he brought his family to the coast via the Isthmus, San Francisco and to Vancouver, Wash., in which latter city he engaged in practice and served as city attorney. A year later, in 1866, he located in Portland, and in 1872 was elected to the legislature from Multnomah county, was chairman of the judiciary committee, and assisted in the election of Mr. Mitchell to his first term in the United States senate. In 1878 he was elected district attorney, his territory comprising Multnomah, Washington, Clackamas, Columbia and Clatsop counties, a responsibility maintained by Mr. Caples for six years in succession, an honor hitherto accorded to no district attorney in the state. In 1897 Mr. Caples was appointed United States consul to Valparaiso, Chili, by President McKinley, and while holding this important post had opportunity to exercise the diplomacy and tact which have been important factors in the formation of his success, and which were especially required because of the complications resulting from the Spanish-American war. Mr. Caples resigned the consulship in 1901, and thereafter returned to Portland, where he has since engaged in a general practice of law.

In Champaign county, Ohio, Mr. Caples married Sarah J. Morrison, in 1854. Mrs. Caples having been born in Ohio, and her death occurred in California in 1877. Six children were born of this union: Carrie, wife of Dr. W. H. Saylor, of Portland; Mrs. Matthieu, of Portland; Mrs. Paget, of Portland; Mrs. Anthony, of California; Robert A., a newspaper man of Vinita, I. T.; and Jennie, living at home. Mr. Caples is a member of the State Bar Association and of the Board of Trade. Fraternally he is associated with Portland Lodge No. 55, A. F. & A. M., the Consistory and the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. As a staunch upholder of Republicanism he has enrolled himself among the western politicians in the broadest sense of that much abused term, and aside from the honors before mentioned, served as presidential elector of Oregon in 1892, and was the messenger who conveyed the vote to Washington. In 1896 he served in a similar capacity for President McKinley. Back in Ohio Mr. Caples was a delegate to the Ohio state convention at Columbus in 1856, and he was present at the Chicago nomination of Abraham Lincoln. As an orator, eloquent and effective platform speaker, and general trial lawyer, Mr. Caples is excelled by few, if any, on the Pacific coast, and within the state of Oregon no one is

personally known to more people than he. He is a member of the Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the board of trustees, and chairman of the same for many years.

HON. JAMES WILLIS NESMITH The name which heads this review is one written high in the annals of Oregon's history, and stands for the life of a man whose influence still makes itself felt throughout various circles in the life of the west. Beyond the borders of the state which Colonel Nesmith made his by the life and work of a pioneer, has also gone that broadening influence, for he became one of the prominent men of the national government during the trying times of '61, and gave the strength of his intellect and manhood toward the support of those principles, upon which the foundation of the Union rests. True, always, to his principles of honor, loyal to that which claimed his allegiance, and earnest in the prosecution of whatever duty came into his hands, Colonel Nesmith won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact, friend and foe alike trusting him, for in his social, business and political relations, in public and private life, his career was free from the stain of dishonesty. Oregon is justly proud to claim him as a representative son.

The life of Hon. James Willis Nesmith began in New Brunswick, in 1820, while his parents, William Morrison and Harriet (Willis) Nesmith, were visiting in the north. Both the father and mother of Colonel Nesmith were representatives of old and distinguished families, on the paternal side inheriting the sturdy qualities of Scotch-Irish ancestry. After their marriage in 1814 the young people took up their abode in Maine, where they remained until the death of the mother, which occurred while the colonel was still an infant. When this son was five years old, the father lost his entire fortune by fire, and was thus prevented from giving to his children those advantages which would otherwise have been theirs. Though deprived of the regular training of school, Colonel Nesmith did much studying, as he had a natural inclination for books, and had also a keen observation, which enabled him to pick up a great deal of valuable knowledge as he grew older and found more association with the outside world. Like many another eastern-bred youth, he felt a strong desire to test his ability in a pioneer life, and he was not old when he came as far west as Ohio, and in company with his cousin, Joseph G. Wilson, late member of Congress from Oregon, attended the district school near Cincinnati. A little later he came to Missouri, and was joined by his father, who died and was buried there.

After the death of the elder man the younger had left no ties to bind him to the east, and he at once sought to join a company bound for the trip across the plains. He failed to join the party he sought, but became, instead, a member of the Applegate party, who crossed in 1843. Locating in Oregon City, he followed out the suggestion of Peter Burnett, who was also one of the party that crossed the plains in 1843, and began the study of law. With that application which ever distinguished his efforts, the colonel soon became familiar with the common sense idea of jurisprudence contained in the few books which came into his possession, and two years later qualified to fill the office of judge under the provisional government.

Always a staunch Democrat, it required no small degree of courage for Colonel Nesmith to ally himself on the side of another party and platform, as he was compelled to do, at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war. Many of those who had always been his friends, Democrats in politics, gave their support to the southern cause, while his ideas of honor and his deep-rooted convictions made the colonel a staunch Unionist. He was not an abolitionist, nor in sympathy with the anti-slavery agitation, and it was because of this that his friends expected him to join them in their espousal of the southern cause. He did not, however; he stood apart from the regular party ranks, and in 1860 accepted a position as elector on the Douglas ticket. He was elected through the votes of the Douglas Democrats and the Republicans, the latter having entire confidence in the integrity and the worth of the man selected to fill the position. He therefore became senator to fill the place left vacant by General Lane, for many years a warm personal friend of the colonel's, and who accepted the place of vice president on the old Democratic ticket with Breckinridge. Whatever trials and difficulties arose during the time in which Colonel Nesmith served as senator were met with that same courage, that frank, fearless honor, but masterly will and intellect, which contributed so largely to the personal success of the man. It was not an easy position to fill, and a man less worthy in any way would have failed in the discharge of duties. Until the close of the war he upheld national authority and became a trusted adviser of President Lincoln. After its close, however, he vigorously opposed the reconstruction measures of the Republican party, and was ever afterward identified with the Democratic party. Upon his return to Oregon he became a leader in that party, and in 1873 was elected to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of his cousin, Joseph G. Wilson.

Colonel Nesmith was never too busy in the pursuit of his profession, or his own aggrandizement

in any way, to neglect his duty as a citizen and a pioneer in the western state. He was one of the number who fought in the Cayuse war in 1848 to avenge the death of Whitman, and again in 1855 he served with distinction in the Rogue river and Yakima wars, earning there the title by which he has ever been known, that of colonel. In 1857 he was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs, and served for two years, in a position of great responsibility, covering a field which included Oregon, Washington and Idaho. He also served at one time as United States marshal at Salem, and became a member of the state legislature, meeting every duty promptly, and as promptly fulfilling it. This most admirable trait was that which won the commendation of those who had the interests of Oregon at heart, and meant to intrust them only to men who possessed the courage, honesty and earnestness of purpose to carry forward the great plan which was to make her one of the first of the states.

In 1846 Colonel Nesmith was united in marriage with Pauline Goff, whose father was a pioneer of 1844, and she bore him the following children: Joseph Lane, Mary J., Harriet, Valena, James and William. The death of the colonel occurred in 1885. Thus passed away from mortal sight one of the men to whom Oregon owes her greatness; but memory survives the lapse of time, and his name loses none of the luster which attaches to it as that of a pioneer, a courageous, loyal, worthy man and gentleman.

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**BLUFORD D. SIGLER.** In the business career of Bluford D. Sigler, the young man of the present generation may find a source of inspiration and encouragement. Coming to Portland when that city was at the zenith of its era of early commercial development, he was still a very young man when he decided to establish himself independently in business. But the northwest, with its boundless resources, is a country of young men, and here Mr. Sigler found abundant opportunity to build the foundations of a business which is amply rewarding his laborious and well-considered efforts.

Mr. Sigler was born in Georgetown, Vermillion county, Ill., November 27, 1860. His family was founded in Illinois by his paternal grandfather, John Sigler, a native of Pennsylvania, who became one of the earliest pioneer farmers of Vermillion county. His son, Samuel W. Sigler, father of B. D., was born in Illinois, and was reared and educated in that state. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he left his farm to take up arms in the defense of the Union, and served as a private in Company C, Seventy-

third Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His active service continued until the close of hostilities. He married Deborah Smith, a native of Vermillion county and a daughter of Jefferson Smith, an extensive farmer and an early settler of Illinois. In 1870 Mr. Sigler moved with his family to Medoc, Jasper county, Mo., and engaged in a general merchandise business, which he disposed of five years later in order to take up his residence in Dayton, Ore., where he established a similar business. In 1883 he removed to Portland and conducted a feed business until 1898, but in that year returned to Dayton, where he now resides.

The only child in his father's family, B. D. Sigler received his education in the public schools of Illinois and Missouri, concluding his studies in the high school of Portland, to which city he removed with his parents in 1883. In his boyhood he had become familiar with the mercantile business, having been educated along these lines by his father, and in 1886 became a clerk in a store in Mount Tabor. At the expiration of two years he became identified with the sawmill business of Smith Brothers & Company, whose works were located at the foot of Harrison street. In 1897, in company with Samuel E. Wrenn and W. V. Smith, he organized the Multnomah Box Manufacturing Company, which succeeded to the business of the Multnomah Box Company. This enterprise proved highly successful, and at the end of three years was disposed of at advantageous terms. The wholesale feed business next engaged the attention of Mr. Sigler, who organized the Sigler Milling Company in 1901, with himself as secretary and manager. The concern conducts an extensive and constantly increasing trade in flour, feed, lime, sand, plaster, and shingles, besides doing a general commission business. A. T. Smith is president, and A. J. McDaniel vice-president. The business is located on the corner of Front and Madison streets, occupying a building 30x75 feet, and containing four floors.

Aside from the enterprises with which he is identified in Portland, Mr. Sigler has taken a wholesome interest in politics, the Republican party receiving his staunch and unqualified support. In 1902 he was nominated for councilman for the sixth ward, and elected by a majority of one hundred and twenty-five. In the council he is a member of the committees on accounts and current expenses, sewers and drainage, and parks and public property; and is chairman of the committees on liquor license, and on health and police. He is a life member of the Multnomah Amateur Athletic Club, of which he served as secretary for one year; and is now vice-president of the same and a member

of the Commercial Club. His marriage, which occurred in Portland united him with Veina E. Adair, a graduate of the University of Oregon, whose parents came to this state in the early '50s.

REUBEN DANNALS, one of the pioneers of Clackamas county, was born in Greene county, Ohio, October 23, 1829, and is the second oldest son of the four sons and five daughters born to Reuben and Hannah (Wyckel) Dannals, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and the east.

From his native county of Bedford, Pa., the elder Reuben Dannals removed with his parents to Ohio, and later to Illinois and Iowa, coming to Oregon in 1865. Settling in Linn county, he farmed for several years, but at the time of his death, in 1883, at the age of eighty-two years, was living a retired life. All of the children of the family were obliged to work hard from early morning until late at night, and Reuben performed his share with willing heart and capable hand. As might be expected, he had little time for either leisure or study, and his education has been a matter of his own acquiring during later years. He was one of the most enthusiastic of the little band who crossed the plains in search of larger opportunities. Although there were eighteen wagons from their own neighborhood in Iowa, the Indians were so very troublesome that they were obliged to fall in with a freight train for protection during the most dangerous part of the journey. Three ponies were stolen during the dawn of one morning, and they had many other experiences which added zest and interest to the journey.

When the family arrived in Clackamas county Mr. Dannals bought, on his own responsibility, one hundred and forty-two and one-half acres of land, a part of which he soon after sold, and at present his possessions consist of eighty of the original acres, besides one hundred and sixty acres at Highland, this state. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has met with great success in his chosen occupation. With him across the plains came the wife of Mr. Dannals, formerly Hannah Colson, who was born in Ohio, and whom he married in Iowa. Three children have been born into the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dannals, of whom Charlotta is the oldest; Hiram is the second child and only son; and Minnie is the youngest. Mr. Dannals is a Democrat in politics and is fraternally associated with the Grangers. He enjoys the respect and good will of all who know him, and his integrity and public spiritedness have never been questioned.





*Henry Schroder*





*Emily Schroeder*



HON. J. HENRY SCHROEDER. A practically inexhaustible capacity for hard work, marked versatility, unquestioned integrity and contagious public spirit, are distinguished features in the career of Hon. J. Henry Schroeder, farmer, ex-school superintendent, ex-representative and prominent resident of Coos county. Mr. Schroeder is essentially Teutonic in his tendencies, as evidenced in the practical nature of his undertakings, and as further indicated in his appreciation of the arts, of science and more especially of music. He was born in Baltimore, Md., May 7, 1840, his father, Henry, being at the time engaged in an extensive shoe manufacturing business in that city. The elder Schroeder was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, August 25, 1816, and was the son of a shoemaker, from whom he learned the trade to which he devoted many years of his life. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and as a boy gave promise of the musical talent which in after years found vent in orchestral work in Baltimore.

At the age of eighteen Henry Schroeder left his native land for a new home in America. In Baltimore, Md., he began a shoe business on a small scale, and as success came his way he thought ever of the dear ones left behind in the old country. In 1836 he returned to Germany and brought his parents back with him, he being the only child, and in consequence exceptionally mindful of his parents. A few years later his father died, and he himself married, in 1838, Dorothea Deitz, who was born in Minden, Prussia, July 3, 1819. The young people continued to live in Baltimore until 1859. Mr. Schroeder taking a prominent part in musical affairs, and playing in the best orchestras in the city. With his wife and children he came to Oregon by way of the isthmus in what was known as the Hermann emigration of 1859, and settled two and a half miles south of Myrtle Point, on the south fork of the Coquille river. To his farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres he afterward added forty acres, and here he reared his family of five children, of whom Hon. J. Henry is the oldest. William, the fourth child, was drowned in the Coquille river when the family first entered the country. The other children are Augustus H., who lives in the vicinity; J. Fred, of Coquille; Louisa, the wife of Orvil Dodge, of Myrtle Point; and Charles E., who lives at Myrtle Point. The parents lived on the Coquille until their house was destroyed by fire, after which they made their home with their sons, Augustus H. and J. Henry, the father living to be seventy-nine years, four months and twenty-four days old, and the mother attaining to more than four score years. Mr. Schroeder not only farmed and raised stock on an extensive scale in Coos

county, but plied his trade as well, and was known as one of the prominent and influential men of his district.

Following upon his graduation at the Male Central high school of Baltimore, J. Henry Schroeder learned the trade of pattern-maker and machine carpenter, which he followed until removing to Coos county with his parents in 1859. In this county he assisted his father in clearing and improving his farm, remaining on the home place until his marriage, December 31, 1861, to Emily Perry, who was born on a farm on the Clatsop plains, March 17, 1845. Mrs. Schroeder's father, William T. Perry, was one of the earliest pioneers of the Clatsop plains, having crossed the plains with ox-teams and settled there in the fall of 1842. He was a pioneer of pioneers, and his life and work merit the favorable mention found elsewhere in this work. After his marriage Mr. Schroeder located on his present farm, known as the Arago, and located half way between Myrtle Point and Coquille. To his original purchase of one hundred and sixty acres he has added fifty, half of which is bottom land, and under a high state of cultivation. This farm is associated with undertakings at once interesting and of prime importance in the development of Coos county. The first creamery built in the county, in 1892, and known as the Arago Creamery, was established and operated for many years by Mr. Schroeder. He also built the first complete silo in the county. He introduced the first Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs into the county, and still makes a specialty of these breeds. His dairy has steadily grown, until he now has one of the largest in the neighborhood. He brought the first riding cultivator, corn planter, disc plow and manure spreader into Coos county.

In the early days Mr. Schroeder followed mill-wrighting and beach-mining and he assisted in the construction of the first export saw-mill on the Coquille river, afterward filling the position of head sawyer and filer for several years. Even in those days he took an active part in politics, and in his service demonstrated the worth of that high minded conscientiousness which is a distinguishing trait of his character. He has always felt and impressed upon his fellow politicians that their integrity and usefulness should be commensurate with their responsibility, and should always tend towards the betterment of the county. Continuously from 1868 until 1876 he served as superintendent of schools of Coos county, being re-elected in 1870 and 1874. In 1878 he was elected county representative, serving one term, and in 1894 was elected county judge, serving one term. Mr. Schroeder has been clerk of the school board for many years, and has held other offices of trust and responsi-

bility. At the present time he is serving his fourth term as president of the Coos County Pioneer and Historical Society, and at times has contributed interesting and valuable information regarding Coos and Curry counties for publication. No one now living here has observed more intelligently or remembered more accurately than this honored pioneer, and an evening spent with him in his hospitable home can result but in large gain to his guests. The best in all departments of activity represented in his county has received his warmest support; the substantial, useful and lasting, embodying his ideas of progress. He has been an active worker and advocate to perpetuate the pioneer history of the state and county. Education as a factor in western development seems to him paramount, and worthy of every effort on the part of those who have the good of the county at heart. Eleven children have been born into the Schroeder household, of whom Dora C. is the wife of T. P. Hanley, of the vicinity of Parkersburg; Mary is the wife of Harry S. Krilbs, of Coquille; William H. is conducting a general merchandise business and serving as postmaster of Arago; Ella J. is the wife of George Laingor, of Myrtle Point; George T. has charge of Simpson's creamery at Lake, Coos county; Walter V. is a farmer in this vicinity; Clarence is butter-maker at Davis' creamery at Norway; Ralph is at home; Alice is the wife of Allie Hite, of Coquille; and Gustave and Henry are living at home.

**WILLIAM BYBEE.** In the whole of Jackson county, Ore., there is no more extensive land owner than William Bybee, to whom belongs the distinction of having owned at different periods more than half of Jackson county, whose interests have been identified with his own since first coming to this locality in the spring of 1854. A native of the state of Kentucky, born near Winchester, Clark county, April 20, 1830, and reared upon a farm, he was the recipient of but a meager education, and in the spring of 1850 he started out to seek his fortune. At Cass county, Mo., he entered the employ of the government, in the transfer of freight to Mexico, continuing to work in that capacity for about six months. In the spring of 1851 he accompanied a train of government supplies to Larimer, Kans., and a few months later returned to Cass county. Having an intense desire to go further west and try his fortune of the Pacific slope, Mr. Bybee, in company with eight others, congregated at Larimer, provisioned an outfit of several wagons, drawn by mule teams and started for the far west in the spring 1852. Arriving at Diamond Springs, Cal., they spent the winter at that place in prospecting and mining, with only fair success, and

the following spring pushed on to the vicinity of Portland, Ore., where they remained about a year.

Mr. Bybee first came to Jackson county in the spring of 1854, and during July, August and September, with Jesse Walker and about fifty other settlers, he assisted in protecting the settlers from the raids of the Indians, whose depredations caused considerable trouble in that locality. They chased the foe a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles before subduing them, and then returned home and disbanded soon afterwards. Mr. Bybee bought a donation claim near Jacksonville, and before him was the gigantic task of clearing the land if he would cultivate the rich soil. By perseverance and patient efforts he soon began to prosper, and in a very short time added four hundred acres to his original claim. Subsequent purchases increased his farm to one of larger dimensions, until now he owns seventeen hundred acres in that locality. Here the greater part of his life has been spent, and during these years thousands of dollars have been spent in the improvement of his land. Stock-raising is his principal business, although a part of his wealth is the result of successful mining operations. For a period of forty-one consecutive years Mr. Bybee supplied the miners in this vicinity with choice porkers, which he drove to the mines himself, often realizing a handsome profit therefrom. By keen foresight all his savings were invested in real estate and more and more attention was given to stock-raising and buying and selling land. In addition to his splendid home farm, his possessions at this writing include twenty-nine hundred acres in the Rogue river region, fifteen hundred and sixty acres along Antelope creek, and five hundred acres along Evan's creek, seven miles above Wimer. Fine mineral springs are located on the latter farm, which enhance its value exceedingly.

As a representative citizen of Jackson county, Mr. Bybee has carried into the political field the same keen judgment and foresight which have always characterized his business transactions. In 1878 he was the successful candidate of the Democratic party for the office of sheriff, and during his four years of service the duties of this office claimed his attention assiduously and were executed in a prompt and fearless manner. Few enterprises have been inaugurated in or about Jacksonville which have not had the benefit of his ability and profited by his influence and guidance. His extensive business interests have left him little time for fraternal societies and he affiliates with but one order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in 1860.

The marriage of Mr. Bybee, November 16, 1854, united him with Miss Elizabeth A. Walker,

a daughter of Jesse Walker, and this union has been blessed with eleven children. Riland D. was killed by a falling horse at the age of fifteen; two others, Florence and Lily, died from diphtheria; Jefferson was twelve years old at the time of his demise; Alexander also died young; and Maude was five years old at the time of her death. Those living are J. William, a resident of Alaska; F. E., who resides at Medford; Robert E., a citizen of Idaho; Effie, wife of Judge Prim, of Jacksonville; and Minnie, who is now Mrs. Fred Low. The beloved mother of these children passed to her eternal rest October 31, 1899.

HON. THOMAS MASON DIMMICK. The tannery enterprise of Hon. Thomas Mason Dimmick at Marshfield occupies a place in the commercial world commensurate with the practical business ability, public spirit and high character of its promoter. One needs but to have visited the leather department at the World's Fair, at the Paris Exposition, or even to inspect the stock of a large wholesale house in the principal cities of the states, to realize the art now embodied in the preparation of leather. Mr. Dimmick's tannery, started in 1880, covers a ground space of 70x72 feet, is two stories high, and is erected on the bay. Eighteen hundred hides are cured and prepared for shoes, purses, harness and other purposes during the year, and while the number is exceeded by many other establishments of the kind in the west, the quality of the work is unexcelled.

Mr. Dimmick came to Oregon in 1853, when a young child, he having been born at Lamolle, Bureau county, Ill., September 20, 1849. His father, Ziba Dimmick, founder of the family in the west, was born in Ohio, and as a boy removed with his parents to Illinois before the Black Hawk war. For a time he worked on a farm in Bureau county, but afterward found employment in the lead mines at Galena, the same state. He came to California in 1849, via the Isthmus of Panama, returning in 1850 to make arrangements for the removal of his family to the west. This he accomplished with oxen in 1853, but chancing to strike the Oregon trail at a cross roads, he changed his course, and came to Oregon instead of going to California. Spending the first winter at Camas Valley, Douglas county, he moved to Dimmick's Ferry in the spring of 1854, taking up the claim of six hundred and forty acres upon which he engaged successfully in stock-raising and farming until his death at the age of sixty-five. He endured the privations and hardships incident to the early days, and during the Rogue River Indian War of 1855 served as first lieutenant in an Oregon volunteer

company. He became prominent and popular, was public spirited and generous, and served as county commissioner for one term, though generally averse to office holding. For his first wife he married Cynthia Hall, a native of Illinois, who died at the old home at the age of sixty years, leaving three sons and a daughter, all of whom are living, Thomas Mason being the youngest of all. Of the second marriage there were ten children, five of whom were sons, and these also are all living. Mr. Dimmick improved his fine farm from timber and marshes, and as it skirted the Umpqua river the water facilities were excellent. Dimmick's Ferry was known far and wide for many years, and it and the farm are still in the possession of the heirs, among whom is Thomas Mason Dimmick.

Mr. Dimmick met the sons and daughters of the settlers on that field of human equality known as the district school, and during 1866-67 he attended Umpqua Academy. From then until 1880 he engaged in clerking in a general store and farming, and then came to Marshfield and built his tannery. His activities have been by no means confined within its walls, for marked executive ability and broad gauge reasoning upon current events have qualified him particularly for political office. He was made justice of the peace in Scottsburg, Ore., serving from 1879 until the latter part of 1880, and in 1900 he was elected joint senator from Coos and Curry counties, serving in the session of 1901 and again in the session of 1903. His representation of the people was characterized by extreme conscientiousness and painstaking effort, and he effected good results as a member and chairman of the committees on fishing industries and roads and highways. He was also a member of the committee on assessing and taxation, and during the session of 1903 served on about the same committees. He has been one of the staunchest supporters of education which Coos county has known, and it was chiefly through his influence as chairman of the board of education that the present fine school house in Marshfield was erected.

The political prominence of Mr. Dimmick is not exceeded by his popularity in fraternal circles. He is past chairman and master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and in 1867-68 was a delegate to the state convention at Portland, again representing his lodge at the Grand Lodge in 1903. He is also past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Dimmick was married, in Douglas county, Ore., to Fannie Lyons, a native of Frankfort, Ky., and daughter of D. J. Lyons, a native of County Cork, Ireland. Mr. Lyons came to the United States as a boy, and at Frankfort, Ky., lived with his parents

and acquired a practical education in the best schools of the city. A calamity befell him as a young man, when he was struck in the eye by a schoolmate and lost the use of one eye; later the other was made blind in sympathy from effect of the first wound. Where another would have been discouraged and disheartened he never allowed his affliction to interfere with the usefulness or scope of his life. After coming to Oregon in 1854 he located near Drain, Douglas county, later removing to Scottsburg, and successfully engaged in the hotel business. Eventually he turned his learning to good account as editor of the *Umpqua Gazette* for many years, this being one of the first papers published in the state of Oregon. He became a prominent and influential man, and to those who knew him best he was a truly remarkable man. His last days were spent at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Dimmick. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dimmick, all of whom are living at home: Daniel L., Harold H., Laura May, August E., Albert A., and Victor. The Dimmick home is a pleasant and hospitable one, and the genial and enterprising owner is conceded to be one of the foremost and influential men of Marshfield.

JOB R. TOZER came to the Rocky mountain region as early as 1864, and a few years later he came in the Willamette valley. In 1868 he located in Ashland, which was then a very small place, and carried on contracting and building, many fine residences testifying to his skill. Very soon thereafter he began building mills and twenty years of his useful life were spent in the development of the lumber industry. He is now living a retired life in Ashland, where he is surrounded by every comfort.

Mr. Tozer is of Welsh descent and the first of the name who came to America were three brothers, who left Wales and probably located in New York state. The descendants of these men are now widely scattered. Various members of this family were noted for their bravery and fighting proclivities and to this number belongs the great-grandfather of our subject, who came to America and fought in the Revolutionary war. His son, Col. Julius Tozer, was a native of this country, and participated in the war of 1812, being an eye-witness of the blowing up of Fort Erie. He was a pioneer settler of Bradford county, Pa., and owned a fine farm eighteen miles from Towanda on the Chemung river.

Job R. Tozer was born in Bradford county, Pa., being a son of Murray and Elizabeth (Gross) Tozer, the latter of German descent, and a native of Berks county, Pa. Murray

Tozer followed in the footsteps of his father and became a tiller of the soil, owning two valuable farms in Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Tozer were born eight children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood and are still living, our subject being the third and the only one who went to the far west. Mr. Tozer enlisted as a private during the Civil war, but died prior to the victory of the stars and stripes, for which flag he gave up his life. In his political belief he was a Democrat, while fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Job R. Tozer first saw the light of day December 30, 1841, being reared to young manhood in Bradford county, Pa. He early learned the trade of a carpenter and followed it until 1864, when he started west to make his fortune. At that time great excitement prevailed owing to the discovery of gold in Idaho. He started across the great plains at St. Joseph, Mo., driving ox-teams over the old Oregon trail. Crossing the Missouri river at Omaha on June 24, after several threatened attacks from the Indians, he reached the mines in Idaho October 25, and engaged in mining on the South Boise, at Rocky bar. In 1867 a location was made in the Willamette valley, Ore., where he wintered and the following year, located permanently in Ashland, where he followed contracting and building up to a recent date, being now practically retired. After erecting a number of residences, he started a planing mill, which was among the first in that section. This was sold in 1878 and another mill was built in the eastern part of town, which was conducted successfully in partnership with Messrs. Emery and Daily. After twenty years in the milling business Mr. Tozer disposed of his interests and turned his attention to his other business interests.

Mr. Tozer has been twice married. His first marriage occurred in Josephine county, Ore., with Harriett Briggs, a native of New York, a daughter of Edwin Briggs. He went to California during the gold excitement in 1849, and the following year settled in Josephine county, Ore., where the remainder of his life was spent. Mr. Tozer was called upon to mourn the death of his first wife, who died in 1872, in Ashland, leaving one son, Albert B., who now resides in Seattle, Wash. June 14, 1874, Mr. Tozer was united in marriage with his present wife, who was before marriage Louisa Neil, formerly of Buchanan county, Mo. Her father, Clairborne Neil, was a pioneer settler in Oregon, whither he removed in 1853, and the following year located in Jackson county. In 1886 Mr. and Mrs. Tozer adopted a daughter, Frankie Tozer, who is attending the Southern Oregon Normal School at Ashland. Mrs. Tozer is a member of the





*A. E. Reames*



Jackson County Pioneer Association, and also the Degree of Honor of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In his political views Mr. Tozer, like his father, is a Democrat. He was a councilman at the incorporation of the city, and has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs, frequently serving as clerk of the school board. In fraternal circles he is allied with the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

**ALFRED EVAN REAMES.** A man of literary and scholastic attainments, well versed in legal science, Alfred Evan Reames is now rendering excellent service as district attorney for Jackson and Josephine counties. A native-born citizen, Jacksonville, the city in which he resides, may well be proud of her distinguished son, who has achieved praiseworthy success in his professional career, and has won a good reputation for judicial impartiality and legal ability. A son of Thomas G. Reames, an early settler of Jacksonville, he was born February 5, 1870. Woodford Reames, his paternal grandfather, a native of Kentucky, came to Oregon with his family in 1853, crossing the plains with ox teams, the customary mode of traveling in those days. Locating in Jackson county, he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, lying midway between Phoenix and Talent. The upper portion of his claim was the site of the diggings of 1849, and is still rich in placer, and valued highly by the family, who have retained its possession until the present time. Retiring to Jacksonville in 1884, he lived here until his death, in 1885, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a blacksmith by trade, and worked at his trade in connection with farming during his years of activity.

A native of Grayson county, Ky., Thomas G. Reames was but a boy when he came with his parents to Oregon. Completing his education in the pioneer schools of Jackson county, he first embarked in mining pursuits, and was afterwards a general merchant in Phoenix for three years. Disposing of his Phoenix store, he came to Jacksonville, and, in company with his brother, E. R. Reames, bought out the firm of Sachs Bros. & Co., and engaged in the mercantile business, conducting a general store. He subsequently organized the firm of Reames, Martin & Co., of Klamath Falls, Ore., the firm including, besides his brother and himself, Alex Martin, now living retired in Oakland, Cal., and Charles S. Moore, now state treasurer. E. R. Reames is still at Klamath Falls, where he is carrying on a prosperous banking and general mercantile business. During the time that the soldiers were in Fort Klamath, Mr. Reames and his brother

carried on a substantial business in that locality. On retiring from the business in Jacksonville, E. R. Reames was succeeded by John F. White at first, and later by Lee Jacobs. In 1886 Mr. Reames became connected with the banking business of Jacksonville as junior member of the firm of Beckman & Reames, a position that he retained until his death, in 1900, at the age of sixty-three years. In 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster inspector for Oregon, Idaho, Washington, Montana and Alaska, but at the end of eighteen months he resigned the position. In 1874 he was deputy sheriff of Jackson county, and in 1887 was elected sheriff, and served one term. In 1878 he was nominated for the position of secretary of state, but was defeated by only one hundred and twenty-six votes. One of the leading Democrats of the state, he served on the county and state Democratic committees until 1890. He married Lucinda Williams, who was born in Missouri, near St. Joseph, and is now residing in Berkeley, Cal.

The second child in a family of four sons and six daughters, Alfred Evan Reames acquired the rudiments of his education in the common schools of Jacksonville. From 1888 until 1889 he continued his studies at the University of the Pacific, in San Jose, Cal., and the ensuing three years was a student in the University of Oregon, where he took a short course preparatory to taking up the study of law. Entering the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., in 1892, he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of B. A. Returning to Oregon, Mr. Reames began the practice of his profession with Eugene Skipworth of Eugene. Going to Portland in 1894 he was associated with C. M. Idlenian, who was later attorney general of Oregon. Returning to Jacksonville in the fall of 1896, he was engaged in practice with William M. Colvig until 1900, when the partnership was dissolved. In that year he was elected district attorney for Jackson, Josephine, Klamath and Lake counties on the Democratic ticket, receiving a majority of four hundred and eighty-nine votes, although the counties went Republican by a majority of seven hundred and fifty votes. On the death of his father-in-law, Congressman Tongue, in 1903, Mr. Reames received the Democratic nomination for congressman from the First Congressional district.

In Hillsboro, Ore., in 1895, Mr. Reames married Edith L. Tongue, who was born in Hillsboro, Washington county, Ore., August 26, 1871, a daughter of the late Thomas H. Tongue, of whom a brief biographical sketch may be found elsewhere in this work. A man of activity and enterprise, progressive and far-sighted, Mr.

Reames is associated with many of the leading industries of this locality. He owns a controlling interest in the Deep Gravel Mining Company, of which he is secretary. This company, incorporated with a capital of \$85,000, of which \$75,000 is paid up, owns a valuable mine in Josephine county, about a mile north of Waldo. He is president of the Three Pines Timber Company, which owns ten thousand acres of timber land in Jackson and Josephine counties. In Jacksonville he built, and owns, the Jacksonville Gasoline Lighting Plant, the only one in existence in this part of the state. He is a student, and his valuable library contains a choice collection of books, being one of the finest in Jackson county.

Politically Mr. Reames is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and a prominent worker in its ranks. Fraternally, he is a member of Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.; of Oregon Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.; of Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T. of Portland; of Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland; of P. P. Prim Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon, of which he was grand president in 1900-01; and of Pocatontas Tribe No. 1, I. O. R. M.

**HENRY H. ALDERMAN.** Through his wise administration of the duties of sheriff of Tillamook county, Henry H. Alderman is fulfilling the hopes and expectations of his fellow-citizens. He is a son of Isaac W. Alderman, who came across the plains to California in 1850, and after two years of rather unsuccessful mining crossed the mountains to Oregon, locating first in Polk, and a year later in Tillamook county. He was born in New York state, January 5, 1815, his Holland Dutch ancestors having immigrated to this country many years before. In time he left New York and started out to earn his own living in La Porte county, Ind., where he met and married Harriet B. Young, a native of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pa., born February 7, 1822. Mrs. Alderman was of German descent, and when sixteen years old removed to La Porte county, Ind., with her parents. She joined her husband in Yamhill county, Ore., and came with him to Tillamook county, locating on the farm of three hundred and twenty acres three miles north of Tillamook. This was wild and unimproved property, yet through the industry of the pioneers it became a comfortable and even pleasant home, always producing sufficient to maintain the family of nine children, five sons and four daughters. Isaac W. Alderman died in February, 1877, and his wife, who afterward moved to LaFayette, Yamhill county, survived him until 1892.

Henry H. Alderman was born on the paternal

farm three miles north of Tillamook, March 25, 1803, and in 1882 accompanied his mother to Yamhill county, thus receiving the educational advantages of both counties. He was variously employed until 1894, principally as a clerk in LaFayette, and then located in Tillamook county and engaged in farming for a short time. He had always taken an interest in local Republican politics, and in 1896 his zeal was rewarded by appointment to the position of deputy sheriff under Sheriff J. H. Jackson. In January, 1897, he was advanced to the office of first deputy, and in September of the same year succeeded to the office made vacant by the resignation of Sheriff Jackson. So admirably did Mr. Alderman fill the difficult and trying position that his election by a large majority followed in 1898. He was re-elected in 1900 and 1902, thus ensuring to his native county a continuation of the hitherto satisfactory conditions.

July 15, 1891, Mr. Alderman married Edith M. Kely, who was born at LaFayette, Yamhill county, June 19, 1870. They have one daughter, Pauline, who is living with her parents. Mr. Alderman is well known and popular in fraternal circles, being identified with four of the foremost lodges of Tillamook: Tillamook Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M., Woodmen of the World, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Knights of Pythias. With his family he worships at the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member and elder for several years. Mr. Alderman is credited with sincerity in the discharge of his official duties, and with intelligent handling of the difficult emergencies which he is called upon to adjust. He possesses great faith in, as well as knowledge of, human nature, and his position affords many opportunities for reformatory as well as corrective measures.

**JOHN MAROLF.** While this country was in a ferment of excitement over the discovery of gold on the western coast, when caravans were starting over the plains, and outgoing steamers almost sank beneath their load of gold crazed human freight, John Marolf, one of the prominent farmers and politicians of Tillamook county, was born in Switzerland, May 13, 1849. He was reared on the farm of his parents, Emert and Annie Marolf, both of whom were born in the Alps country, the former in October, 1821, and the latter in 1825. The paternal home was near the capital city of Berne, in one of the most fertile and desirable parts of the country, and here were born several of the seven sons and four daughters in the family, all of whom received a liberal education. In time the parents came to this country. The mother died in Tillamook in 1901, and the father is still living on a farm near the city.

With equal readiness John Marolf speaks English, German and French, and his general education is correspondingly broad and liberal. In his native land he learned the art of cheese making, in which his countrymen particularly excel, and in 1871 he came to America, landing in New York City. Almost immediately he located in Muscatine county, Iowa, where he added to his knowledge of the trades by mastering the blacksmith's trade, thereafter working on the railroads in Iowa for a couple of years. In 1873 he removed to California and engaged in farming in Sacramento county for two months, and then spent a year in San Francisco in the hotel business. Yet another occupation was undertaken in 1875, when he shipped on a whaling vessel bound for the north Pacific and Arctic oceans, and after returning made his way to Victoria, British Columbia, and from there to Grant county, Ore. For about three years he engaged in placer mining in the eastern part of the state, coming then to the Willamette valley, where he engaged at farming in Linn county until 1879.

Purchasing his present farm in the fall of 1879, Mr. Marolf has greatly improved his property, which consists of two hundred and thirty-four acres four and a half miles south of Tillamook. He is engaged in a general dairy business, and at present is milking about forty-five cows.

For many years Mr. Marolf has taken an active interest in politics, being a firm believer in Republican principles and institutions. For three years he was postmaster of Nestocton, when the office was maintained at his home, and he has been a school director for many years. He was married in 1882, to Lula Daniel, who was born in Macon county, Mo., in 1860, and died in Tillamook county in 1900, leaving six children: Preston, Hattie, Arthur, Ethel, Claude and Widie, the two latter twins. Mrs. Marolf was one of the pioneer women of the state, and her family was one of the first to settle on this part of the coast. Mr. Marolf has been a member of the Reformed Church for many years, and has liberally subscribed towards its support. He is held in high esteem by his friends and associates, and is one of the versatile and capable men now responsible for the dairying supremacy of Tillamook county.

**JOHN R. MAYS.** Honored as a pioneer resident of Oregon, and as the son of a pioneer, John R. Mays has been intimately associated with agricultural and mercantile development of different parts of the state, and is now the only merchant of Elk City, having a well stocked general store. Coming to the Pacific coast more than half a century ago, he shared with his parents

all the trials and tribulations of the early pioneers, and in the wonderful transformations that have since taken place has been a practical and useful assistant. A son of Elijah Mays, he was born June 29, 1830, in McDonough county, Ill. His grandfather, Robert Mays, was born in North Carolina, and his great-grandfather, Benjamin Mays, was born in England. Emigrating to the United States in colonial times, he served in the Revolutionary war, afterward settling on a plantation in North Carolina. Robert Mays was born and reared in North Carolina, on the old plantation. Removing to Illinois, he improved a farm in McDonough county, and in addition to general farming was a preacher in the Baptist Church.

Going with his parents from North Carolina to Illinois when a boy, Elijah Mays continued in the free and independent occupation in which he was reared for a number of seasons. Thinking to better his material condition by moving to a newer country, where he might have the advantage of cheap lands, he crossed the plains with ox-teams, after a journey of six months arriving in Portland, Ore., on October 7, 1852. Going directly to Lane county, he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of land, lying about twenty-five miles west of Eugene, where he lived about seven years. Selling that property, he bought a ranch at Pleasant Hill, to which he held title four years. Disposing of that farm in 1864, he bought a tract of land in Lane county, seven miles southwest of Monroe, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Active in political affairs, he was one of the leading Democrats of his neighborhood, and served a number of years as justice of the peace. He married Mary Bradshaw, who was born in Tennessee, and died, three years before he passed away, in Lane county. Her father, Joel Bradshaw, a native of Tennessee, settled in Illinois, taking up farming, in which he was employed until his death.

The fourth child, and second son, in a family of eleven children, six of them being boys, John R. Mays received a limited education in the district school. Coming with his parents to Oregon in 1852, he assisted his father in reclaiming a farm from the wild and uncultivated land, doing his full share of the pioneer labor. Removing to Benton county in 1858, he worked as a farm laborer for nearly six years, when, having accumulated some money, he purchased three hundred and seventeen acres of land, three miles south of Philomath, on Mary's river, on which he lived from 1865 until 1893, being profitably engaged in agricultural pursuits. Going then to Portland, he remained in that city eight months, being employed as a general merchant. Going

from there to Glencoe, Washington county, Mr. Mays opened a store of general merchandise, which he managed successfully for four years. Locating in Elk City in 1807, he formed a partnership with his son, E. M. Mays, and has since carried on a lucrative mercantile business, and also has a half interest in the Elk City Hotel, which his son manages. He is a man of thrift, judicious in his investments, and in addition to his other property owns considerable real estate in the town.

In Benton county, Ore., in 1858, Mr. Mays married Mary Jane Wiser, who was born in Illinois, and came to Oregon with her foster-parents, who are still residents of Lincoln county. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mays, the following children have been born: Almira, deceased; Elijah Marion, in business with his father; Alvira Jane, wife of T. H. Mitchell, of Woodburn, Ore.; Laura Ella, deceased; Alton J., living in Juneau, Alaska; Elmer, who is engaged in mercantile pursuits in Glencoe, Ore.; and Clarence, also a merchant in Glencoe. Politically Mr. Mays is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has served as school director, and is now road supervisor.

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ALEXANDER H. PRACHT. Conspicuous among the rising young business men of Jackson county is Alexander H. Pracht, who is well and favorably known to many of the patrons of the Southern Pacific Railway line as proprietor of the Depot Hotel at Ashland. Active, enterprising, genial and accommodating, he is an ideal host, and is meeting with excellent success in the management of his house, which is well patronized and very popular with the traveling public. A native of Missouri, he was born February 18, 1875, in St. Louis, a son of Max Pracht.

Born and reared in Germany, Max Pracht came with his parents to America, and for a while lived in Ohio. During the Civil war he served as a soldier, being connected with the United States navy. He was subsequently commercial salesman for a St. Louis firm for a while, and then settled in San Francisco, Cal., where he traveled for Neville & Co. for a number of years, for about ten years being a member of the firm. Going thence to Alaska, he was engaged in salmon packing at Loring until 1887, when he came to Oregon, locating in Ashland, where he became identified with the Ashland Woolen Mills. Subsequently buying twenty-five acres of raw land, he improved it and set out a large number of fruit trees, establishing the now celebrated Peachblow Paradise orchard, which contains a choice variety of peach trees and other varieties of fruit. As head of the firm of Max Pracht & Sons, he is carrying on an extensive and remunerative

fruit business, having his own packing house and shipping principally to Portland and the Sound cities. The products of the Peachblow orchard are widely and favorably known, having taken premiums and gold medals at several expositions, including the World's Fair, held at Chicago in 1893; the Pan-American Exposition, held in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901, and at Charleston, S. C. Under President Harrison Max Pracht served as collector of customs for the district of Alaska, being located in Sitka. He drafted and secured the passage of the bill establishing the Alaska fish commission, and was afterwards fish commissioner in Alaska. He married Mary Winings, a native of Ohio, and of their union three children were born, namely: W. B., of Ashland; Alexander H., the subject of this sketch; and Charlotte Bronte, wife of A. R. Wilkins, of Dunsuir, Cal.

Removing with his parents to San Francisco when quite young, Alexander H. Pracht attended the public schools of that city until 1888, when he came to Ashland, where he continued his studies, completing his education at the public schools. He subsequently assisted in the care of the home orchard until 1891, when he became clerk in the large hotel. The Oregon, which his father owned and managed from 1891 until 1892. Since that time Mr. Pracht has been in the hotel business more or less. Entering the employ of J. A. Gross in 1895, he became clerk at the Depot Hotel, with which he is now connected, and gradually worked his way up to manager of the house. In 1901 Mr. Pracht bought out Mr. Gross's interest in the house, which he has since conducted with good success, making it one of the leading hotels of southern Oregon, being especially patronized by transient guests.

In Portland, Ore., October 15, 1899, Mr. Pracht married Miss Susie Martin, who was born and bred in Chippewa Falls, Wis. In politics Mr. Pracht is a firm adherent of the Republican party and has served as councilman one term, representing the First ward. Fraternally he is a member of Roseburg Lodge, No. 326, B. P. O. E.

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WILLIAM HENRY OWENS. There are few men in Tillamook county so expert in treating domestic animals as William Henry Owens. Since earliest childhood he has been associated with the various kinds of stock from which man derives profit and pleasure, and aside from skill acquired by years of experience, has brought to his humane and laudable work that genuine liking which has brought success within his ready grasp. Upon coming to the west Mr. Owens followed farming and veterinary work in Humboldt county, Cal., for a time, and in 1889 lo-





*E. A. Anderson*

cated upon his present farm, six miles southeast of Tillamook. He has eighty acres of well-improved land, and while engaged in general farming and stock-raising, continues veterinary work to some extent. A model dairy constitutes an important part of the farm, which is fertile and well improved, and fifteen cows are milked for the accommodation of a paying and promising dairy trade.

Of Welsh ancestry on both sides of his family, Mr. Owens was born near Scranton, Pa., June 22, 1837, and is the third of three sons and three daughters born to his parents, Robert and Winifred (Thomas) Owens, natives of Wales, both of whom came to America with their parents. Robert Owens was twenty years old when he arrived in America and he located near Scranton, Pa., where he eventually married and reared his family of children. His home life was exceptionally happy, and the wife who contributed to his well being for so many years fortunately tarried with him almost to the last, her death occurring at the age of seventy-nine in Oneida county, N. Y., and his one month later, at the age of eighty. Robert Owens was a farmer and veterinary surgeon and early devoted his energies to a minute study of the diseases of animals. It thus happened that his son, William Henry, became interested in the same line of occupation, and while young in years, gained a fair knowledge of the anatomy and peculiar ailments of cows, horses, sheep and other four-footed animals. He was twelve years old when the family moved near Delta, Oneida county, N. Y., and in the vicinity of the home farm he attended the public schools during the winter season, working hard in the harvest field during the summer time. In 1864 he married Margaret Gibson, who was born in Canada in January, 1836. Of this union there have been born two children, Nellie, the wife of F. H. Carey, of Rainier, Ore., and William, living with his father on the home farm. Mr. Owens remained in New York until his twenty-sixth year, and then located on a farm near Joliet, Will county, Ill., where he farmed and doctored sheep and cattle. A year later he removed to Iowa, and for a year and a half engaged in carpentering, removing then to a farm in Redwood county, Minn. In 1874 he removed to Walnut Grove, that county, where for twelve years he was engaged in the mercantile business. During that time he also served as county commissioner for three years. For eleven years, or during the terms of three treasurers, he was deputized to receive the taxes in the southern part of the county, thus handling many thousand dollars of public money. For eight years, during the spring and fall seasons, he bought and shipped cattle and hogs to Chicago, Ill., consigning his shipments principally to Captain Will-

son, Tomlinson, Fuller & Co., and Harley Green, commission men. Subsequently disposing of his store, he went to California and from there to his present home, where he has entered into the race for wealth with the enthusiasm so typical of the adopted sons of the northwest. Mr. Owens is a Republican in politics, and has served three years as a member of the school board. For many years he has been identified with the Masons, coming to the Tillamook lodge from the lodge at Walnut Grove, Minn., and for two years was treasurer of his lodge.

EDMUND A. ANDERSON. For more than three decades Edmund A. Anderson has been closely associated with the industrial interests of Marshfield, for twenty-five years of the time having been employed in the livery business. He is also engaged to some extent in mercantile pursuits, his business enterprise bringing to his attention several lines of industry. Public-spirited, intelligent and capable, he has held municipal offices of importance, in each case serving most creditably and acceptably. He was born May 20, 1842, in Queens county, Prince Edward Island, which was the life-long residence of his parents, David and Margaret (McLaren) Anderson. His paternal grandfather, who as a sailor made many voyages, was lost at sea. David Anderson was a well known and successful business man, being engaged in farming and ship building at St. Peter's Bay for many years. He attained a good old age, dying at the age of eighty-six years. His wife survived him, dying when ninety years old. Of their ten children, seven were boys, Edmund A., the subject of this sketch, being the seventh child.

After completing his studies in the district schools, Edmund A. Anderson worked with his father on the home farm, and from him learned the trade of a ship builder and carpenter. Migrating to the United States in 1868, he came by way of the Isthmus of Panama to California, locating in San Francisco, where he followed his trade for a year. Coming to Coos county in 1869, he was employed in Simpson's ship yard, at North Bend, the first year, after which he worked as ship carpenter in Marshfield. Embarking in business on his own account in 1878, Mr. Anderson opened a livery stable, which he has since managed most successfully. At that time there were no good highways in this section of the county, and he opened the first wagon road going out of the city. Beginning business on a very modest scale, he has gradually enlarged his operations, now keeping eighteen head of horses, and up-to-date vehicles of all kinds. He introduced the first buggy into Marshfield, and now keeps a part of it as a relic. In addition

to his livery business, Mr. Anderson deals in wood, coal, hay, and grain, and keeps on hand a small stock of harnesses for sale, carrying on a large and lucrative trade.

At Prince Edward Island, Mr. Anderson married Caroline Murray, a native of that island, and a daughter of Murdock Murray, who was born in Scotland, but spent the greater part of his life as a farmer in Prince Edward Island, Canada. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, six children were born, namely: Emma, deceased; Herbert, in Astoria; Lillie, the wife of J. A. Lusc of Marshfield; Annie, the wife of John S. Coke, Jr., attorney in Marshfield; Marguerite, a public school teacher; and Eva. Politically Mr. Anderson uniformly casts his vote in favor of the Republican party. He has ever taken a lively interest in local affairs, and has acceptably filled many offices of responsibility. To him is accorded the honor of being elected the first mayor of Marshfield, a position that he held one term; for many years he was a member of the city council; and a number of terms he served as road supervisor, in that capacity doing much to encourage the building of good roads. He is a member of Blanco Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M., and the Eastern Star Chapter; also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has served officially in lodge, encampment, and in the Rebekahs. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has passed all the chairs; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

SAMUEL FURRY will be remembered by many of the oldest citizens of Jackson county, Ore., as a worthy pioneer of that section, who possessed rare skill and judgment in the management of his personal affairs and whose public life was full of commendable points. He was a man who relied solely upon his own ability to make for himself a place in the world. The descendant of a worthy Pennsylvania family and himself a native of the Keystone state, Mr. Furry was reared principally in Ohio, whither his parents had removed. Some time afterward he went to Henry county, Iowa, and it was while residing there that he married Miss Amelia Barneburg, who still survives him. After marriage the young people continued to reside in Iowa until 1866, when they drifted with the tide of emigration and sought a home in the far west, making the trip in the customary manner, behind ox teams.

At that time this section of the country was sparsely populated and much of the land was wild and undeveloped. Settling at once in Jackson county, Mr. Furry opened a hotel at Phoenix and for several years met with a fair degree of

success in catering to the desires of the traveling public. Preferring the more independent calling of a farmer, he discontinued the hotel business, and purchasing a ranch in the vicinity, his personal attention was given to agricultural operations on his farm until his health failed a short time prior to his death, in 1899. His political allegiance was always given to the Democratic party, by whom he was elected county commissioner, member of the legislature, and served in various other official capacities. At his death his large estate was divided among his children and his widow, the latter residing at the present time on the ranch, which is among the best in the vicinity of Phoenix. The children, four in number, are as follows: Fred; Arthur; Donna, now Mrs. John Graffis, a resident of Klamath county; and Edmona, now Mrs. W. E. Anderson, who resides near the home place. During his eventful life Mr. Furry seized every opportunity to raise himself to a high plane of manhood and he was known as a man of probity and fairness, his success being the result of the exemplary course he followed throughout life.

DAVID R. SHAMBROOK. Distinguished as a native-born citizen of Douglas county, and as a veteran of the Spanish-American war, David R. Shambrook, of Roseburg, holds a prominent position among the public-spirited and popular citizens of his community. A man of unquestioned integrity, his influence is felt in business, military, fraternal and political circles, and he is now rendering faithful service as county clerk, a position for which he is eminently fitted by education and training. Coming from excellent English stock, he was born April 19, 1860, in Coles Valley, about nineteen miles north of Roseburg, in Douglas county, a son of George Shambrook.

Born in England in 1828, George Shambrook came with his parents to Canada in 1833, and subsequently lived for a few years in Illinois. In 1847, journeying across the plains with ox-teams, he came to Oregon, locating at Oregon City, where he was engaged in the butcher business for five years. In 1852 he took up a donation claim near Garden Bottom, on the Umpqua river, but subsequently sold that claim, and purchased his fine ranch at Coles Valley, where he resided up to the time of his death, July 12, 1903. He made many improvements of value on his land, and was one of the prosperous farmers of that section of the county. His wife, whose maiden name was Lucretia Ridenour, was born in Indiana, a daughter of David Ridenour. Mr. Ridenour came with his family across the plains to Oregon in 1853, locating in Coles Valley as a farmer, but subsequently removed to Nevada,



where he spent his last years. Mr. and Mrs. George Shambrook became the parents of thirteen children, seven of whom survive, namely: Mrs. Mary McKechnie, of Portland; David R., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Hannah Evans, of Silverton; J. L., of Coles Valley; B. F., of Portland; Mrs. Martha Stewart, of Myrtle Creek; and Maude, living at home. A more complete history of the Shambrook family will be found on another page of this work.

After completing his studies in the district school, David R. Shambrook took a course at the old National Business College in Portland, Ore., being graduated from there in 1880. Returning home, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and subsequently purchased, in Coles Valley, three hundred and forty acres of land, from which he developed a good farm, which he still owns. In addition to general farming he carried on stock-raising to quite an extent, being successful in both branches of farming. Being appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Cathcart, he served for two years in that position, and then embarked in the grocery business as junior member of the firm of Kruse & Shambrook, which was located in Roseburg, on Jackson street.

In 1807 Mr. Shambrook entered Company A, Second Oregon National Guard, and was appointed corporal of his company. On the breaking out of the Spanish-American war he enlisted in Company B, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed color sergeant and provost sergeant, by Colonel Summers. Going with his comrades to the Philippine Islands, he bore the regiment's colors in every engagement of the long campaign, on his return home delivering them to the governor. On being mustered out of service with his regiment, August 7, 1899, Mr. Shambrook returned to Roseburg, his former home. In 1900 he was nominated for county clerk by the Republicans, and was elected by a majority of thirty-two, for a term of two years, beginning in July of that year. Being renominated to the same office in 1902, by acclamation, he was re-elected, this time receiving a majority of four hundred and ten votes, being again elected for two years.

Mr. Shambrook married, in Coles Valley, Mary King, who was born in Looking Glass Valley, a daughter of Nelson King, a pioneer farmer of Douglas county, who took up a donation claim in that section of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Shambrook have two children, namely: Flossie P., deputy county clerk; and George F., living at home. One of the most loyal Republicans of the community, Mr. Shambrook takes a keen interest in local affairs, and never shirks the responsibilities of public office. In 1898 he was serving as councilman from the first ward

of Roseburg, but resigned to go to the Philippine Islands, and at that time was also chairman of the First Congressional Committee of Douglas county. He was made a Mason in Oakland Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is now a member of Roseburg Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., and of Roseburg Chapter, R. A. M. He is likewise a member of the Woodmen of the World; of Joseph Lane Cabin, Native Sons; and of Percy Williams Camp, No. 21, Spanish-American War Veterans, of which he is past commander.

JAMES COSTELLO, As the name indicates, the Costello family is of Irish lineage. However, James Costello is of American birth, a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick, where he was born August 26, 1831. It was his father, Michael, who established the family on the west shore of the Atlantic, coming from Queens county, Ireland, and settling on a farm near St. Johns, where he remained until his death. After taking up his residence at St. Johns he married Katharine Steele, a native of that town and one of its life-long residents. Three sons and one daughter were born of their union, of whom the latter and James are the only survivors. In order of birth James was third in the family circle. His education was obtained in the common schools of St. Johns, and on leaving school he became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade, of which he acquired a thorough knowledge.

On coming to the States, in 1852, Mr. Costello settled in Boston, where he followed the carpenter's trade for ten years. His next location was New York city, and in that metropolis he readily secured all the work he could manage. Feeling, however, that the west contained possibilities attractive to a man possessing the true pioneer spirit, he was not content to spend his entire life in the east, and we find him, after a long and busy life in New York, proceeding to Denver, Col., where he spent the year 1881. During 1882 he came to Portland, Ore., where for three years he remained in the employ of a car manufacturing company. Desiring to try his success at ranching, in 1885 he went to Curry county and took up land. Six years later he sold the place and at that time (1891) came to Bandon, where he now makes his home. During the earlier period of his residence in this town he took up the occupation in which his early life had been passed and the proceeds of his labor were in part invested in thirteen acres of land within the town limits. In 1897 he erected the Pacific hotel at Bandon, and of this he continued as proprietor for four years, since which time it has been rented. To some extent he has relinquished active business cares, allowing himself in life's afternoon the leisure for recreation that his

earlier years denied. One of his favorite modes of enjoying himself is a fishing trip in the sailboat which he owns. In his busy life politics has not played an important part. Neither of the prominent political organizations receives his allegiance, but he maintains an independent attitude and votes for the men whom he deems best qualified to represent the people in offices of trust. His family consists of his wife, who was Sarah Kennedy, a native of New York city, and one daughter, Ada, at this writing a stenographer in Portland, Ore.

**DANINA BANANI PROVOST.** The mayor of Ashland, who has been identified with the history of Oregon since 1870, is a descendant of an ancient French family and was born near Montreal, Canada, February 26, 1852. He was one of four sons, the others being Moses, a farmer in the Northwestern Territory; Julian, a general merchant at St. Paul, Marion county, Ore.; and Peter, a retired merchant residing in Ashland. The father, Benjamin, a native of Montreal and the son of a Canadian farmer, followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in his native land at sixty-six years of age. In early manhood he married Favi Leonard Favrost, a member of an old Montreal family of French extraction; she survived him many years, dying in 1902, at ninety-three years of age.

During boyhood years D. B. Provost was a pupil in the national schools of Canada. In 1867 he went to Troy, N. Y., and a few months later worked his way to Savannah, Ga. In the spring of 1870 he came west to California, and in the fall of the same year settled in Oregon, where for three years he rented a farm near Gervais, Marion county, on French Prairie. Removing from there to Yamhill county, in 1874, he embarked in the meat business at Bellevue and continued in the same enterprise until 1890. Meanwhile he bought and improved farm lands, and owned eight hundred acres of fine valley land, all under excellent improvement, and situated a few miles north of Sheridan. In 1893 he disposed of all of his possessions in Yamhill county and came to Ashland, where he built and now occupies a comfortable residence on the hill. Soon after his arrival he became a member of the firm of Kenney & Provost, owners of the finest hardware store in the town. Later he purchased his partner's interest and conducted the business alone until 1902, when he sold out to his nephews. While conducting the store he learned the tinsmith's trade and did a large business in that line, also established an important trade in plumbing. During the early days of his residence in Oregon he learned the carpenter's

trade and did some work in house-building, but since then he has given little attention to that trade, except in superintending the erection of buildings for himself. Possessing mechanical ability of a high order, he is an expert worker with tools and understands the putting together of machinery of all kinds.

The industry with which Mr. Provost is now especially identified, the Ashland iron works, is an incorporated company, of which he is president and treasurer, and which owns a plant thoroughly up-to-date in every respect. In addition to his duties as an officer of the company, he is now filling the office of mayor of Ashland, to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket, in December, 1902, taking the oath of office in January, 1903, for a term of one year. A prominent member of the Democratic local ranks, he has rendered efficient service not only as a member of the county central committee, but also as a member of the state central committee. Fraternaly he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. Physically and mentally, he is sturdy, vigorous and robust. That he possesses a fine constitution was proved by an experience he met with in the summer of 1903. While helping to pull out the rods from an old oil well, by some means he was struck by the cable, which hurled him through the air and landed him fifteen feet away, with his head against a pile of lumber. Those who hastened to his side feared life would be extinct and were relieved to find that, though unconscious, he still breathed. He was carried to his home, where he lay for four weeks and two days before regaining consciousness, but his strength then came back to him rapidly and he is now apparently none the worse for his dangerous experience. Among the people of Ashland he is held in the highest esteem, as a man of the utmost integrity, an able administrator of civic affairs and a successful business man.

**JOHN GEORGE RAST.** For nearly four decades John George Rast, late of Roseburg, was prominently identified with the industrial prosperity of Douglas county, and occupied an assured position among its most esteemed citizens. Possessing energy, sound judgment and excellent business tact, he was quite successful in his active pursuits, and did his part in promoting the highest interests of town and county. He was born in the Canton of Luzerne, Switzerland, May 10, 1838, and died at his home in Roseburg, Ore., December 8, 1898, his death being a loss to the community as well as to his immediate family and friends. His father, Joseph Rast, emigrated to America with his family during the '40s, and located at St. Louis, Mo.,

where he lived a number of years. Starting for Oregon with an ox-team train in 1853, he died before reaching his journey's end, and his widow survived him but a few years, dying in Oregon. They were the parents of five children, three daughters and two sons.

Living in St. Louis, Mo., until fifteen years old, John George Rast was educated in the public schools of that city. In 1853 he came with his mother to Oregon, after his father's death continuing the journey with Messrs. Henders and Rempay, who settled at Scottsburg, Douglas county. Entering the employ of Mr. Rempay, he worked at general farming, and also learned the trade of a brewer. On attaining his majority, he bought an interest in a brewery, and ran it in partnership with Mr. Neel for several years. Selling out, he purchased a flour mill, and as senior member of the firm of Rast & Critser carried on a successful milling business for a long time. Subsequently purchasing the interest of his partner in the plant, which was the oldest flouring mill in southern Oregon, he managed it alone until his death. Industrious and thrifty, he had a busy career, setting forth with a purpose in life, and faithfully performing the duties that fell to his lot. He was a staunch Democrat in politics, and a Mason, belonging to Laurel Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M.

January 31, 1875, Mr. Rast married Miss Clara Jones, who was born about two and one-half miles from Roseburg, a daughter of Isaac Jones, a pioneer settler of Douglas county. Her paternal grandfather, Jacob Jones, was born, reared and married in Indiana. In 1852 he came with his family to Oregon, crossing the plains with ox-teams, and being six months on the way. After living for a year in Portland, he located in Roseburg, buying land, and purchasing Mr. Perry's interest in the grist mill owned by the firm of Demesett & Perry. He subsequently disposed of his milling interests to his son Isaac, and afterwards lived on his farm, retired from the activities of life until his death, at the age of seventy years. His death was the result of an accident, his neck having been broken by falling into the stream while crossing the creek on a foot log.

Isaac Jones also crossed the plains in 1852, bringing with him his wife and six children. Coming with his father to Roseburg in 1853, he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, lying two and one-half miles north of Roseburg. By judicious toil he improved a good ranch, and was successfully engaged in stock-raising for a number of years. Afterwards purchasing his father's milling property, he was engaged in manufacturing flour until he sold his interest in the mill to Mr. Critser. Removing then to Roseburg, he made

his home here until his death, at the age of three score and ten years. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jones married Ann S. Gouge, who was born in Boone county, Ind., and died, at the age of seventy-one years, in Roseburg, Ore. Nine children were born of their union, namely: William S. and Abraham, who are connected with the Rogue River mines; James O., who was accidentally killed by a fall; Nicholas, a farmer, living in Leland, Ore.; Nelson, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits at Coos Bay, Ore.; Mrs. Lydia Critser, of Roseburg; Clara, now Mrs. Rast; Mrs. Sarah Hodson, who died at Coos Bay; and Mrs. Anna Barker, of Roseburg.

Born on the parental homestead, near Roseburg, in 1854, Mrs. Rast was here brought up and educated. She owns much valuable residential property in the city, and since the death of her husband she rents the flour mill. She has six children, all living at home, namely: Regina, Samuel T., Anna Mand, Gertrude, John V. and Dell V. A woman of fine character and good mental endowments, Mrs. Rast is well deserving of the respect and confidence of the many friends that she has gathered about her by her pleasant manner, and her kind and helpful ways. She belongs to various organizations, fraternal, social and religious, being a member, and past worthy matron, of the Eastern Star; a member of the Woman's Relief Corps; a charter member of the Julia Abraham Cabin of Native Daughters; and a member of the Presbyterian Church, and of the Ladies' Aid Society.

COL. THOMAS R. CORNELIUS. None can dispute the intellectual greatness or the powerful service this sturdy pioneer rendered to the people of Oregon, and he was accounted one of her bravest soldiers. His military career was a series of unbroken successes, and for his conduct in battle he was accorded the highest praise. His public life was just as blameless; he was a concise, logical and earnest speaker, gifted in conversation, fascinating in manner and assiduous in the discharge of public duties.

Colonel Cornelius was a pioneer of 1845. He was a son of Benjamin Cornelius, a Kentuckian by birth, who removed to Missouri in 1812, and to Oregon in 1845. Colonel Cornelius was born in Howard county, Mo., November 15, 1827, and came with his parents to Oregon when eighteen years old, being the eldest of ten children. He lived with his father on a donation claim four miles north of Cornelius for three years, and then took up a land claim adjoining his father's and was its owner for more than half a century. When the news of the massacre of Dr. Whitman

and others became known, he enlisted as a private in a company then organized, furnishing his own horse and equipments. He was in five battles against the Indians, who were well armed and numerous, and for valiant services Colonel Cornelius was promoted to first sergeant. Finally the Indians were subdued.

The discovery of gold in California caused the people all over the United States to flock to that state, and with others took Colonel Cornelius, who mined in 1848 and was very successful, sometimes mining \$300 worth in one day. A year later he returned home, spent the following winter with his father and the following year married Florentine Wilks, formerly of Indiana, and a more extended account of whom is given in the sketch of her son, T. S. Cornelius, also in this volume. Mrs. Cornelius had crossed the plains in the same emigrant's train with young Cornelius, and her father settled in Washington county, Ore. Shortly after marriage, Mr. Cornelius and his bride went to housekeeping on their claim and lived there twenty years.

When the Indian war broke out in 1855, Colonel Cornelius enlisted in Company D, Washington County Volunteers, was elected captain, and again fought against the Indians, showing true courage and pluck in many ways and making a fine record. Upon the resignation of Colonel Nesmith, then in command of the regiment, the governor ordered an election to fill the vacancy, and Captain Cornelius was elected, and received his commission the following February, with orders to prepare for a campaign in the Snake river and Pelusa country. Colonel Cornelius took up the line of march on March 1, and during his active campaign against the Indians achieved several decisive victories, and thus won fresh laurels. In 1856 he became more distinguished by his election to the territorial legislature, and was re-elected each succeeding term for twenty years by the Republicans. He was twice elected president of the senate, and was thus connected with the enactments of the legislature of that important period in the history of the young state. During the Civil war he was on the right side of all the great questions that came up, and in 1861 he was commissioned by President Lincoln to raise a volunteer cavalry in Oregon, with orders to report to the adjutant general at Washington. This he did and anticipated joining Colonel Baker at the front, but the latter was killed at Balls Bluff. As all the regular army had been taken from Oregon, Colonel Cornelius, to his disappointment, was assigned to service on the coast, looking after the Indians and other enemies of our country. In 1862, while stationed at Walla Walla, he tendered his resignation, returned home and turned his attention to farming for many years. He was enlisted

in the building of the railroad and was engaged by Benjamin Holliday to secure the right of way. In 1871, the year preceding the building of the road to Cornelius, he built a large grain warehouse, and was engaged in handling grain and in merchandising for many years. He also operated a portable saw-mill near Cornelius, and afterward moved it about fifteen miles southwest of Forest Grove. This mill had a capacity of twenty-five thousand feet daily and the railroad company, in order to handle the lumber from his mill at its last location, built the Gates spur near Gaston and many millions of feet of lumber were shipped from that point.

Colonel Cornelius was interested in every public enterprise and did all in his power to advance the best interests of his section. He laid out the town of Cornelius, where he lived until cut off by death, June 24, 1890, after an illness of several months' duration. His first wife died in 1864, and two years later he married Missouri Smith, of Illinois, the daughter of Rev. William E. Smith, a Methodist minister. At the time of his demise he left his widow, two brothers, William, of Mountindale, and John, of Cornelius; two sons, Judge Benjamin P., of Cornelius, and T. S., of Astoria; three daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, of San Diego; Mrs. C. C. Hancock, of Cornelius, and Mrs. Alexander Concker, of Portland; and three sisters, Mrs. Ann Freeman, of Hillsboro; Mrs. William Kane, of Forest Grove, and Mrs. Isaac Blum, of Portland.

**BURBAN BROCKWAY.** Among the representative pioneers of Douglas county Burban Brockway occupies an honored position. For fully half a century he has been a resident of this part of the state, and for three decades he has been actively identified with the landed interests of Roseburg, his present home. A man of broad and enlightened views, liberal and accommodating, he possesses in a marked degree those sterling principles and traits of character that constitute him an honest man and a good citizen. A son of Horace B. Brockway, he was born in Mina, Chautauqua county, N. Y., January 7, 1831, of early colonial ancestry. His paternal grandfather, also named Burban Brockway, was born in Connecticut, being a descendant in the fourth generation of Walston Brockway, who was living at Lyon, Conn., in 1659. The grandfather was reared to agricultural pursuits in his native state, and subsequently settled as a farmer in Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he resided until his death, September 2, 1861.

A native of New England, Horace B. Brockway was born March 1, 1796, in Connecticut, and died May 10, 1835, in New York state. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Chautau-

qua county, N. Y., for several years, carrying on a substantial business. His wife, whose maiden name was Eliza Morse, was born in New York state, and died in Ripley, N. Y. She bore her husband four children, namely: Henry, who died September 9, 1901, in Chautauqua county, N. Y.; Beman Bostwick, a farmer, living in Brockway, Douglas county, Ore.; Burban, the subject of this sketch; and Mary Ann, who died June 2, 1892, in Chautauqua county, N. Y.

Acquiring his early education in the district schools, Burban Brockway remained on the parental homestead until about sixteen years old, when he shipped before the mast as a sailor. For two years he was on one of the lake vessels the Emerald, and was afterwards on the brig Machagun two years. Continuing in service on the lakes, he sailed in other vessels for a year, and was just to be appointed mate when he decided to retire from the water, and start for the Pacific coast in search of gold, intending to be away from home about two years. His brother, Beman Brockway, came west with him, and they procured their outfit at Naperville, Ill., of the firm of Swift & Bowie, the former of whom is known throughout the Union as the head of Swift & Company, of Chicago, Ill. At Fort Madison he crossed the Mississippi river, and April 9, 1852, he crossed the Missouri river at Independence, Mo. Taking the California trail, the party to which Mr. Brockway belonged traversed the plains with plodding ox-teams, arriving in southern Oregon September 20, 1852. Continuing the journey to California, he searched for gold until February, 1853, when he returned to Oregon. Locating at Althouse creek, he was there engaged in mining until the spring of 1855, in the meantime being joined by his brother, who had crossed the plains with him. Going then to the Tualatin plains, Washington county, he collected a bunch of cattle, which he took to Cow Creek Hills range, in Douglas county, about twenty miles south of Roseburg, at what was then called Brockway cabin. Disposing of the cattle, he and his brother bought a donation claim of six hundred acres, lying eight miles southwest of Roseburg, and there farmed together a number of years, raising grain and stock. They subsequently divided the ranch. In 1878 Mr. Brockway sold out his interest in the farm, and the following year located in Roseburg, where he has since carried on a good business as a dealer in real estate.

For two years Mr. Brockway served as deputy sheriff under F. P. Hogan, and at one time had charge of the Coos Bay road, being in the employ of the old Idaho Company. He has accumulated considerable property, being interested in timber and farming lands. In 1855 and 1856 he served in the Rogue River Indian war, in

Company B, under Capt. P. C. Nolan, and then under Capt. Laban Bowie. Mr. Brockway has visited his old home in the east several times, first in 1874, again in 1893, in 1897, and in 1901.

Fraternally Mr. Brockway is a member of Mira Lodge No. 57, I. O. O. F., of Looking Glass; of Roseburg Encampment; and of Roseburg Lodge No. 326, B. P. O. E. Politically he was a Democrat until 1896, when he supported McKinley as presidential candidate, not being able to accept the Chicago platform. Now, with the courage of his convictions, he votes for the best men and measures, regardless of party restrictions. For one term he served as a member of the Roseburg city council, and was a warm supporter of all beneficial projects. He is a member of the Indian War Veteran Association, and of the Oregon Pioneer Association, in both organizations taking a deep interest.

JESSE LEE CALVERT, Inseparably associated with the history of Maryland is that of the Calvert family, whose representative, J. L. Calvert, of Grants Pass, is justly proud of his connection with so notable a race. His great-grandfather, who was from Maryland, took the family to Kentucky, and thence the grandfather followed the tide of emigration to Missouri, where the father, F. H., was born, reared and carried on farm pursuits. In Missouri he married Annie E. Hunt, who was born in that state and died there in 1875. They were the parents of two sons and five daughters, of whom all but one daughter still survive, Jesse L. being next to the oldest of the family. As early as 1856 his father took up prospecting and mining in Shasta county, Cal., but not meeting with the hoped-for success, he turned his attention to farming. On his return to Missouri in 1860 he worked at the gunsmith's trade at Liberty, Clay county, and later carried on a farm in the same vicinity, where he still makes his home.

On the home farm near Liberty, Mo., Jesse Lee Calvert was born September 19, 1863. His educational advantages were such as country schools afforded. On starting out for himself he went to California in 1885 and embarked in lumbering in Humboldt county. He dates his residence in Oregon from 1889, when he settled at Grants Pass and purchased an interest in a livery business, which was conducted under the firm name of Lister & Calvert. The business was built up under the able management of the partners until it became the largest in the place. In addition, they conducted various stage lines, finding their several ventures a source of considerable profit. In 1901 the partners embarked in the cattle business on the Klamath reservation, where Mr. Calvert has since conducted an ex-

tensive cattle business and has a fine herd. The livery partnership was dissolved in January of 1903. Subsequently Mr. Calvert gave his attention to the management of the cattle industry and of a wholesale and retail feed business in Grants Pass until December 1, 1903, when he sold and became a member of the Grants Pass Hardware Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer.

After coming to Oregon Mr. Calvert married Miss Hattie I. Coleman, who was born in Jackson, Ore. Her father, John Coleman, a pioneer farmer of southern Oregon and a soldier in the Rogue river Indian war, is now a resident of Phoenix, Jackson county, Ore. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Calvert there are three children, Jesse Rea, Donald Lee and Anna Marie. Mrs. Calvert is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the family are attendants upon the services of that organization. Fraternally Mr. Calvert is associated with the Woodmen of the World; the Knights of Pythias, and was made a Mason in Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M., with which he is still connected. Under Edward Lister he acted as deputy sheriff for four years. In December of 1902 he was elected to represent the second ward as a member of the city council, in which he serves as a member of the street, fire and finance committees, and is chairman of the fire committee. The success which has attended his efforts shows the possibilities of the west and the inducements it offers to young men of ambition and persevering industry. When he arrived in California his entire worldly possessions were limited to \$10, and he had only \$600 when he came to Grants Pass, but with this as a nucleus of his efforts, backed by determination and tireless industry, he has gained a competency and is numbered among the leading business men of his home city.

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**JUDGE JOHN A. BUCHANAN.** Finely equipped for a professional career, having a well trained mind, and those habits of industry that are sure to win success in life, Judge John A. Buchanan, of Roseburg, has already attained a commanding position in the legal fraternity, and a place of prominence among the influential citizens of the municipality. A native of Drakesville, Iowa, he was born October 2, 1863, coming of thrifty Scotch stock, his paternal great-grandfather having emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania in early colonial days. His father, Amos Buchanan, and his grandfather, Nathan Buchanan, were both ministers of the gospel. Rev. Nathan Buchanan was for many years a faithful worker in the Christian Church, holding pastorates in Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri and

Idaho, going to the latter state in 1875, and remaining there until his death.

A native of Indiana, Rev. Amos Buchanan was fitted for the ministry and ordained as pastor of the Christian Church in Missouri. He subsequently preached in Iowa, going from there to Idaho, where he continued his ministerial labors for nine years. Removing to Oregon in 1888, he has since held different pastorates in Douglas county, and is now, at the age of seventy-seven years, residing at Roseburg, being numbered among the most respected citizens of the place. During the Civil war he was noted as a Union man, and acted as a guide to General Sigel in his trip through southwestern Missouri. He married Lavina Jones, who was born in Tennessee, and died, in 1876, in Idaho. Of the nine children born of their union, eight are living, namely: Mrs. Rebecca Greninger, of Jackson county, Ore.; Mrs. Millie Cole, of Leland, Idaho; Mark L., who is engaged in agricultural pursuits near Spring Brook, Wash.; Ira S., a farmer, living in Ashland, Ore.; Judge J. A., the special subject of this sketch; A. J., a well known attorney of Roseburg; Mrs. Dora Lynch, of Jackson county, Ore.; and Mrs. Cora Jones, of Baker City, Ore.

From 1865 until 1875 J. A. Buchanan lived on a farm near Granby, Mo., where he acquired his first knowledge of books. Going then with his parents to Moscow, Idaho, he resided on a farm in that town for several years, in the meantime completing his early education in the district school. Leaving home in 1884, he came to Astoria, Ore., where he was employed as an insurance agent for a year. Entering the State Normal School, at Monmouth, in the fall of 1885, he continued his studies there two years, graduating with the class of 1887. He was class poet of his class. After graduating he was engaged in teaching ten years in different places as principal of schools, being at Amity two years, at North Yambill three years, at McMinnville three years, and at Dallas two years. While at McMinnville, Mr. Buchanan studied law under O. H. Irvine, and was admitted to the bar in 1896. Resigning his school at Dallas in 1898, he began the practice of his profession at Roseburg in that year, and has met with eminent success, being admitted to all of the courts of the state. The Republican nominee for justice of the peace in 1902, he was elected by a large majority, for a term of two years, and took the office in July of that year, since when he has performed his official duties with characteristic ability and fidelity. He is a steadfast Republican in politics, and for the past four years has been secretary of the Republican central committee. While a resident of Amity he served as city recorder one





Margaret Tuffs





J. P. Lusk



term, and filled a like position at North Yamhill for a term.

Judge Buchanan married Mrs. Madge (Bond) Ragsdale, who was born in Missouri, and came to Oregon in 1901. The judge has one child, Bonnie B. Buchanan, and Mrs. Buchanan has two children, born of her first union, namely: LeNoir and Lucille Ragsdale. Fraternally the judge is a prominent member of the Woodmen of the World, for four years serving as clerk of his camp, and, in August, 1902, being a delegate to the head camp session held at Cripple Creek, Col.; at North Yamhill he was made an Odd Fellow, in 1889, and is a past officer of his lodge; he is a member and past chief patriarch of the Encampment; and belongs to the United Artisans. In 1889 he was a member of the National Educational Association, and, as a delegate from Oregon attended the convention held in San Francisco. He is a member and a trustee of the Christian Church.

**JAMES P. TUFFS.** The present home of Mr. Tuffs is far removed from the scenes of his boyhood, but his identification with Oregon is so complete and his belief in her growth and prosperity so strong that he counts his removal to the west as among the most fortunate acts of his long career. The family of which he is a member were English Quakers, but early settled in Pennsylvania and his father, John Tuffs, was born in the city of Philadelphia. On his removal to Maine he embarked in contracting and building at Eastport, where he remained until his death. His wife, Catherine Fitzgerald, was of Irish birth and accompanied her father to the state of Maine, where the remaining years of her life were passed. Of her five sons and five daughters all but two attained mature years. James P., who was the seventh in order of birth, is the only one of the family residing on the Pacific coast. He was born in Eastport, Me., January 12, 1825, and as a boy had very limited educational advantages. Familiar with the shipping business from boyhood, he was fourteen when he took his first long trip on a coasting vessel.

Following an inclination fostered by early associations, Mr. Tuffs learned the ship carpenter's trade, working in the ship yards at East Boston, Charleston, Medford and South Boston, Mass. As a carpenter on the "Plymouth Rock," he set sail from Boston December 28, 1849, and after a voyage around Cape Horn that consumed six months to the half-hour, he landed in San Francisco June 28, 1850. During the summer he was paid \$9 a day for work on the streets of San Francisco, where he assisted in putting in the first paving ever done in that city. His wages were paid in Mexican dollars, which accumulated

so rapidly that soon he had a bushel of them, which he exchanged for gold. It had been his original intention to return east, but the country suited him and he decided to remain in the west. It was not long before he became interested in mines and for a time he worked around Yreka. At the time of the rush to Canon Creek in what is now Josephine county, Ore., he came with a throng of other fortune-seekers, and during the following two years he made \$5,000 in mining there. His next venture was in partnership with Lewis Barnes, and together they bought a ferry and a stock of goods, and started in business on Rogue river. On selling out, in 1853, he located a donation claim two miles farther up the river and there planted an orchard of trees that were brought from the Willamette valley, some of which are still standing. While living on Rogue river he had met Miss Margaret Croxton, a sister of Thomas F. Croxton, whose sketch upon another page gives the history of that family. During 1852 she accompanied her aunt, Mrs. Dimmick, to Oregon, having come from England. Two years later she became the wife of Mr. Tuffs, the marriage being solemnized in Douglas county in 1854.

During the Indian outbreaks that were frequent in early days Mr. Tuffs adopted the policy of never permitting an Indian to enter his house. The savages feared him and always endeavored to avoid him. His nearest neighbor was two miles away and the next, John K. Jones, lived three miles distant. October 9, 1855, the Indians started on a massacre, first killing Major Lupton and then hastening down the valley. Thirteen went to the Jones house, which was a double log cabin. They appeared to be friendly, but as soon as Mr. Jones came out of the house they shot him, then fired two shots at his wife, who later died of the injuries then received. Constant skirmishes followed in this locality until May, 1856, when the savages were brought somewhat under control. Meantime Mr. Tuffs had no gun or ammunition and would have been at the mercy of his foes had they attempted to kill him. At one time they stole a yoke of good cattle from him. He tracked them to the place where the cattle had been slaughtered, and then made complaint to the agent, but the Indians could not be found. Determined to settle the matter, he kept on until he had found the chief, two of whose horses he took to avenge himself for the theft of the cattle.

On the sale of the Jones estate Mr. Tuffs bought the three hundred and twenty acres for \$3.25 an acre, and there he settled about 1865. About one hundred feet north of the old log house he erected a more commodious and comfortable residence and other improvements were added as the years passed by. More land was

bought until he finally owned six hundred and twelve acres adjoining the old site of Grants Pass. Some of this he has disposed of, but he still owns about four hundred acres adjoining the city, all of which he rents. In 1889 he built the residence adjacent to the city limits which he has since occupied. During the old pioneer days Tufts' house was a popular stopping place for teamsters and its fine springs caused it to be known for many miles around.

The Southern Oregon Pioneer Society numbers him among its members and he takes a warm interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of that organization. As might be expected of one so long and intimately associated with the growth of Oregon, he has a wide circle of friends throughout the state, and particularly among those who came west in early days. Honorable principles have ever characterized his acts and integrity has been one of his dominant traits.

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Tufts comprises the following children: Mrs. Lydia Dean, who resides on the old home place; Mrs. Maude Kane, of San Francisco; Mrs. Jennie Sessions, of Lakeview, Ore.; Minnie L., who is a teacher in the Grants Pass school; James T., superintendent of the Booth & Kelley mill at Springfield, Ore.; Mrs. Allie White, who died at thirty; and William, who was twenty-one at the time of his death. Among the local offices held by Mr. Tufts is that of councilman, which he filled for two terms. For a similar period he was a member of the first board of county commissioners of Josephine county. Some years ago he erected the building on the corner of Sixth and H streets, which is now occupied by the Grants Pass Banking & Trust Company. Fraternally he has been a Mason since 1858, when he was initiated into the Blue Lodge at Kerby, Ore., later transferring his membership to Grants Pass Lodge No. 84. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in Reames Chapter No. 28, and a Knight Templar in Meita Commandery No. 8 in his home town of Grants Pass.

**SAMUEL COLVER.** Ever since the spring of 1851 the Colver family has been known as an industrious and deserving one, and has maintained the reputation for excellent farming for which the Jackson county family is justly famous. That honored pioneer, Samuel Colver, settled first on the present site of Phoenix, where he took up a donation claim and where he spent his entire life. The house which still shelters an industrious household was erected in the days when Indians prowled around by night, and menaced the life and property of the earnest men and women who were striving to make a living upon the neg-

lected and uncultivated land. Many neighbors used to assemble in the improvised fort at night, returning to their farms during the day. Thus the family cherish the old building for the good it has done, and doubtless would feel lost in any other habitation.

Mr. Colver was born in the state of Ohio in 1815, and at Middleburg married Hulda Calendar, born in January, 1823. The family crossed the plains in a large train of emigrants in 1850, meeting with little opposition on the part of the Indians, and having a fairly pleasant trip. Six months they slept by night under the stars and traveled by day, the faithful oxen responding to the instructions of their drivers, and bringing them in safety to the Oregon of their dreams. One incident of the trip is recalled by Mrs. Colver. While on the Platte they were camping one evening and during the night Mr. Colver heard some disturbance among the live-stock. Upon investigating he discovered an Indian, whom he grabbed by the throat. The companion of the red man fired, but failed to reach his mark, and the captured Indian managed to squirm out of Mr. Colver's hands, leaving his gun, which was in possession of the family for many years.

Mr. Colver first took up a claim where Eugene is now located, but in 1851 he came to Jackson county, as heretofore stated, and lived on his farm until his lamented death in 1890. He was a quiet man, devoted to his family and farm, and never desired or would accept office tendered him by his Republican friends. He inaugurated many fine improvements on his farm, kept it in perfect order, and devoted his land to grain, general produce and stock. He is recalled as honorable in all his dealings, fearless in his support of right and justice, and always kind and considerate of those dependent upon his care.

Mr. and Mrs. Colver took great pride in their three children, desired for them an excellent education, and gave them all the liberty and diversion possible in their busy life. Alice, the youngest, died at the age of two years and four months; Levelleyn, who married Jimmie Dollarhide, died March 9, 1884, leaving four children, Caroletta, Percy L., Frank B., and Levelleyn; and Isabella is the deceased wife of L. A. Rose, her demise occurring in 1885.

Mrs. Colver is still living on a portion of the old donation claim, which is being managed by the grandchildren.

**MATHEW HUBBARD COLEMAN.** The early life of Mathew H. Coleman was characterized by a hard struggle for existence, and interrupted by unexpected and discour-

aging obstacles. That he is at present comfortably located on his pleasant and profitable little farm of fifty-six acres on Wagner creek, Jackson county, argues well for his perseverance, and brave acceptance of adversity and misfortune. His boyhood days were spent on a farm near the Pennsylvania line in Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he was born February 19, 1826, and where his father was the general host of a well conducted country tavern. He remained at home until twenty years of age, and then bade adieu to the old familiar scenes and made his way to near Joliet, Ill., where he worked on a farm for a year.

The outbreak of the Mexican war enlisted the sympathies of many young men near Joliet, and Mathew H., inspired with patriotic fervor, became a soldier in Company B, Sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He started on the march with a disposition to rout the enemy at whatever cost, but, alas for the plans of men! he was doomed to spend his time on a hospital cot, while his fellows-in-arms did the fighting and took the glory. When near Vera Cruz, the accidental discharge of one of the company guns resulted in severely wounding Mr. Coleman, the ball passing downward from near the mouth, through the upper jaw and out of the right arm. On an improvised cot he was taken to the hospital, his extremely painful wound dressed, and after six months at Vera Cruz he was transferred to a hospital in New Orleans. While there he was discharged in the spring of 1848, having been in the service nearly a year.

Returning to Will county, Ill., after his extremely trying war experience, Mr. Coleman still suffered from the effects of the gunshot wound, his whole system being debilitated by the long sojourn in the hospital. As soon as able he began working, hauling logs for a lumber company, and while thus employed, his weak condition, and the close proximity to swampy land, brought on acute ague, and for another period he was denied the right to work for a living. Recovering somewhat, he used his Mexican land warrant and settled on a farm near Rockford, Ill., remaining there until crossing the plains in the spring of 1853. Mr. Coleman had been perfecting plans all through the winter, and was accompanied by his brother, John, Absalom Geddings, and Lewis Sicily, all eager to reach a country which afforded such excellent opportunities for youth and ambition. The journey was uneventful compared with that of some of the earlier emigrants, and upon arriving in Oregon Mr. Coleman worked in the mines of the eastern part of the state for a year and a half. For a year he also worked in the Sterling

mines, where he had two placer mines, and realized quite a little money therefrom. Afterward he moved to an improved ranch on Coleman creek, and in 1892 located on his present farm, where he is engaged in raising general produce and some stock. He still owns the old farm of one hundred and sixty acres near Phoenix, but rents it, devoting his own energies to a less arduous responsibility.

August 13, 1865, Mr. Coleman married Sabra A. Goddard, daughter of Blinn C. Goddard, who came to Jackson county, Ore., in 1804. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Coleman; Elmer G.; Marcia, the wife of John Robinson; William R., a resident of Phoenix, Ore.; James B., living on the home farm; Edith; Edgar E.; and Arthur R., the two latter being deceased. Mr. Coleman leads a quiet, uneventful life, cares little for political undertakings, and devotes his entire time to his farm and home. He is esteemed for his brave struggle for a competence, for his good name, and invariable consideration for all with whom he comes in contact.

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JOHN N. HOCKERSMITH. Probably no year in the history of plains emigration furnished so many appalling disasters as did that of 1853. Cholera, shortage of provisions, cut-offs, Indian outbreaks and storms, contribute their quota to making wretched the lives of those whose courage permitted them to start forth upon a hazardous mission. Among the train which suffered such terrible deprivation at Meeks' cut-off in 1853, was the family of Jackson Hockersmith, who, with his wife, Martha J. (Gale) Hockersmith, started out with their children, among whom was John N., born on the home farm in Davis county, Iowa, December 27, 1849. The latter, who is today one of the prosperous farmers of Jackson county, was at the time but four years old, and consequently recalls nothing of the suffering endured by those near to him. For days they lived on anything which they could get, but a recapitulation of this experience but brings to the surface that of which much has been written, and which it is perhaps better to forget. The father took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Junction City, Lane county, and in 1864 spent a year in California. In 1865 he returned to the state and located on a section of land near Phoenix, Jackson county, and there farmed and raised stock and reared his family in comparative comfort. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and voted the Democratic ticket. His death occurred in 1897, at the age of seventy-six years, his wife surviving him until 1903, at the age of seventy-seven years. Of the six children born into the

family, John N. is the second; Joseph, the oldest, lives in California; Sallie is the wife of G. N. Vantine; Mary E. is the wife of A. P. Wise, of Medford; Rebecca is the wife of P. L. Fountain of Klamath Falls; and Isadora is the wife of H. H. Taylor of this vicinity.

With his brothers and sisters John N. attended the public schools of Jackson county, and April 18, 1876, was united in marriage with Viola Stewart, of which union two children were born, Bertie and Lena, both deceased. Mrs. Hockersmith died in 1878, and in 1880 Mr. Hockersmith married Rebecca Stewart, sister of his first wife. Of this union there have been born five children, the order of their birth being as follows: Mattie, Lora, Alice, Charlie, and Ivan. In 1895 Mr. Hockersmith was called upon to mourn his second wife, who died after a short illness, leaving a desolate and grief-stricken family.

Soon after his first marriage Mr. Hockersmith moved to a farm on Dry creek, remained there for two years, and then located on his present land three miles east of Medford. He has one hundred and ninety-seven acres of land, highly improved, and he is engaged in general farming and dairying. He is one of the progressive men of his neighborhood, is genial and approachable, and his farm, his family, and himself, are a distinct credit to this prosperous agricultural region. Broad-minded and liberal, this esteemed farmer is independent in politics, and invariably casts his vote for the man best qualified to serve the best interests of the community.

**WILLIAM J. GREGORY.** In the career of William J. Gregory illustration is found of the happy blending of the conservatism and caution of the south and east, and the push and energy of the west. With this combination of forces it is not surprising that long ago he was rated with the men of success and enterprise in Jackson county, or that at the present time he wields an influence second to none in his neighborhood. As a boy Mr. Gregory lived on a farm near Huntington, Carroll county, Tenn., where he was born February 17, 1835, and where he continued to live until attaining his majority. His father, Wiley B., born in White county, Tenn., November 18, 1808, was a farmer by occupation, and was thrice married. His first wife, the mother of William J., was formerly Mary Sherrill, and was born in Tennessee March 20, 1809. Of this union, besides William J., who was the second child, there were three other children, of whom James F. lives in Medford, Levi N. is in California, and Mrs. Mary Girley is a resident of Springfield, Mo. Wiley B. Gregory moved with his family to Green county, Mo., in 1842, and here his first wife died in 1847. Three years later, in

1850, he was united in marriage with Mandy Appleby, a native of Missouri, and who bore him three children: Mrs. Sarah Clayman of St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Susannah Bryant of the Choctaw Nation, I. T., and Ellen. Mrs. Gregory died in 1858, and for his third wife Mr. Gregory married Mollie Reid, who was born in Arkansas, and with whom he removed to Arkansas about 1870. As in other localities, he continued to farm and raise stock with fair success, his death occurring in 1895, at the age of eighty-seven. His widow afterward removed to her present home in California. Mr. Gregory was public-spirited and progressive, an advocate of schools, churches and charities, and contributed liberally of his means toward the support of these institutions. He was a member of the Christian Church, and in politics a Republican.

With ox-teams William J. Gregory crossed the plains in 1856, bringing with him to the western slope a world of energy and enthusiasm. Outdoor life had given him a strong constitution, and because he had always been industrious, he knew no other life than that of honest toil. He traveled with a man by the name of B. F. Butler, for whom he drove oxen and made himself generally useful. The party encountered much trouble with the Indians, especially at Gravel-ford, where quite a fight ensued ere the travelers could proceed on their way. At the end of five months they arrived in Napa county, Cal., where Mr. Gregory lived with Mr. Butler for two years, and where he met and married his wife, Elizabeth March, November 28, 1858. Mrs. Gregory was born in Scotland county, Mo., in 1845. Until 1864 the young people continued to live in Napa county, and then came to Jackson county, Ore., where Mr. Gregory bought a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres five miles northeast of Central Point. Soon after he homesteaded the same amount of land adjoining his first farm, and upon which he makes his present home. The farm now consists of six hundred acres in one body, and besides he owns one hundred acres near Bear creek. He is engaged in stock-raising and general farming, having made many fine improvements on his property, and supplied it with modern agricultural appliances. His family occupy a large and well furnished and comfortable home, and his barns are such as an enterprising farmer rejoices in. At one time Mr. Gregory conducted an extensive stock business in Langells Valley, but has long since disposed of it. His family consists of himself, his youngest son, William W., and his wife. Three of his children have been taken from him by death, but two of those living, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Owen and Henry L., live in his immediate vicinity, while Lucinda, the wife of T. H. Wedon, lives in Ashland. Mr. Gregory is a staunch advocate of





*W. W. Hayes*



the Democratic party and has held many offices of a local nature. With his wife he is a member of the Christian Church, and the latter is a great worker therein. Mr. Gregory is one of the substantial, wealthy and prominent men of his county, and in all ways commands the respect and good will of his associates.

CLAUDE THAYER was born in the town of Tonawanda, Erie county, N. Y., December 16, 1854, a son of Hon. W. W. and Samantha C. Thayer. In 1862 W. W. Thayer crossed the plains, Claude riding a pony. In 1863 the family removed to Lewiston, Idaho, and remained there four years. During this time Claude Thayer contracted the disease which through the long years to come was to handicap him in all the sports of childhood, the pleasures of youth and the labors of maturity. Dr. Kiely of Lewiston speedily pronounced his complaint to be hip-disease, and his father removed with him to East Portland, where Mr. Thayer resided until 1879.

There being no schools in Lewiston Mr. Thayer's mother and Governor Thayer's law partner, John A. Anderson, a southerner of classical attainments, gave the boy practically the only book education he was ever destined to receive. He attempted, at the age of sixteen, to attend the college at Corvallis, living at the home of his uncle, A. J. Thayer. His physical trouble ended his attendance and he returned to East Portland, where he indulged in spasmodic efforts to acquire an education. To Dr. C. H. Raffety he owes the continuation of his perilous existence. To David Raffety, Professors Veatch, Pratt and Freeman, he is indebted for varied instruction. At this time he began to read law, greatly aided by W. H. Holmes of Salem, A. J. Newell of East Portland and other students who at times read law with Governor Thayer.

On December 16, 1875, his twenty-first birthday, he was admitted to practice law, being a member of the same class in which Judge George H. Burnett and Hon. J. D. Fenton, among many others, stood their examination. Mr. Thayer essayed the practice of his profession in Portland in the office of Thayer & Williams, but the malaria which then existed continually sapped his health. In 1879 he removed to Salem, where he engaged in the law business as a partner of Hon. W. H. Holmes, a connection which was cemented by a personal friendship of the David and Jonathan type.

In 1880, being employed to attend to some business in Tillamook county, Mr. Thayer came to this county, where, in a sort of a Ponce de Leon quest for health, he finally located. He practiced law as occasion offered and engaged in ranching, dairying and dealing in cattle. In 1884

he and Miss Estelle Bush, of Salem, were married. This lady abandoned a luxurious home and has endured the privations of frontier life to share his enforced banishment. In 1888 Mr. Thayer engaged in an intended small exchange business, his wife being united with him under the firm name of C. & E. Thayer. Their first safe was a cigar box and the first counter a red cedar plank which had been picked up on the beach. The business grew into a banking business and now owns and occupies a sturdy little stone building, plain, solid, and as unpretentious as its owners.

Mr. Thayer's efforts have done much toward the building up of the county and the city of Tillamook, and its institutions owe a great portion of their excellence to his wise forethought. His one child, Eugenia Thayer, was born January 3, 1897. To atone for their life of isolation, where theatres, operas, lectures and entertainments of literary character do not exist, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer keep their home supplied with abundant periodicals and books, covering scientific, political and literary subjects of high order. Mr. Thayer is a facile writer and speaker and while he has practically ceased the practice of the law, he yet possesses a modicum of legal ability inherited from his well-known father. When asked as to his greatest pride he responds that it is the prosperity of the city and county he has helped to build up.

GEORGE S. CALHOUN. Distinguished for his upright principles, strict integrity and foresight, George S. Calhoun is one of the most esteemed and popular business men of Grants Pass. Of substantial New England stock, some of the best blood of the earlier settlers of the bleak Atlantic coast courses through his veins, and the prominent traits of his character finely illustrate the law of heredity. Beginning life under auspicious circumstances, he has taken advantage of every offered opportunity, and has been uniformly successful in his transactions. During the larger part of his active career he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but is now bookkeeper for the Golden Drift Mining Company. A native of Connecticut, he was born September 13, 1867, in Washington, Litchfield county, which was also the birthplace of his father, Simeon H. Calhoun. He is the lineal descendant of one of three brothers that emigrated from Scotland to America, and settled in Connecticut in Colonial days. His grandfather, John C. Calhoun, a farmer by occupation, was born in Connecticut in 1804, and there spent his entire eighty-four years of earthly life.

A carpenter and contractor by trade, Simeon H. Calhoun carried on a successful business in

his native state until 1888, when he migrated across the continent, coming from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast. Locating first in Ashland, Jackson county, he turned his attention to horticulture, and was subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits in Josephine county for a few years. He is now living retired from business in Ashland. He is fond of hunting, is a noted naturalist, and takes great interest in taxidermy. For two years he was a soldier in the Civil war, serving in the Eighth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry until discharged on account of physical disability. He is an uncompromising Republican in politics. He married Clara Smith, who was born in Steuben county, N. Y., near Coshocton, was left an orphan when young, and died in 1896, in Josephine county. Of the eight children born of their union, two have passed to the higher life, and the others, three daughters and three sons, are all residents of Oregon, George S., the subject of this sketch, being the oldest of the six children.

Brought up in his native town, George S. Calhoun received his rudimentary education in the old Gunnery School, and was afterward clerk in a mercantile establishment for three years. He subsequently was graduated from Eastman's Business College, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., after which he resumed clerking in Washington, Conn., remaining thus employed for a year. The following five years he was engaged in the grocery and produce business in New Haven, Conn., as manager of a branch store of Strong, Barnes, Hart & Co. In 1893 Mr. Calhoun came to Oregon, and, in partnership with his brother, E. A. Calhoun, established a grocery on Sixth street, in Grants Pass. In 1896 he purchased his partner's interest in the firm of Calhoun Brothers, and continued the business alone under the name of the Calhoun Grocery Company. As sole proprietor he worked up an extensive and remunerative trade, having by far the largest grocery in the county and the best patronage. In June, 1901, on account of ill health, Mr. Calhoun sold out his business here, and removed to southern California. Not content to remain long in idleness, he subsequently opened a grocery store in Watsonville, Cal., where he was in business until April, 1903, when he sold out, and returned to Grants Pass. He has since filled the position of bookkeeper for the Golden Drift Mining Company.

In 1895, in Ashland, Mr. Calhoun married Ella Drake, a native of Jackson county, and they have one son, Lester Drake Calhoun. True to the political faith in which he was reared, Mr. Calhoun is a steadfast Republican, and has served one term as councillor. Fraternally he is a member of Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M.; of Reames Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.;

was made a Knight Templar in Malta Commandery No. 4, of Ashland, and is a charter member, and recorder, of Melita Commandery No. 8, K. T.; is a member and past chancellor of Thermopole Lodge, K. of P.; and belongs to the Woodmen of the World.

HENRY ROGERS. The ancient art of cheese making, appreciated the world over by people who delight in gastronomic delicacies, has many followers in Tillamook county, but none who are better versed in the occupation than Henry Rogers. This very successful dairyman and cheese manufacturer has been a resident of the state since 1885, and prior to locating in Tillamook county exercised his skill as a cheese maker for Colonel Cornelius, in Washington county, for seven years. He also engaged in butter-making at Fairview for about four years before building his present creamery and purchasing his present farm. There were but two creameries in the county when Mr. Rogers located in Tillamook; the Fairview was the first to be operated on the co-operative plan. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of splendidly improved land, five miles southeast of Tillamook, and milks fifty-three cows. His creamery is among the largest in the county, and while he is sole owner, it is operated on the co-operative plan, and is meeting with great success. Mr. Rogers is manufacturing large quantities of cheese and butter, and the large demand for his products is the best guarantee of their excellence. He has a farm of modern and progressive appointments, his home is modern and conveniently arranged, and his barns, outhouses, fences and agricultural implements indicate the painstaking, neat, and thrifty husbandman.

For many years James and Mary (Durkin) Rogers have been among the best known farmers of Lewis county, N. Y., and the recent golden anniversary of their wedding day, December 26, 1902, attested the esteem in which they are held by the neighbors and friends among whom the greater part of their lives have been passed. They are still living on the old home place to the improvement of which the husband devoted so many years of his life, and whence, so many hundreds of times, he wended his way towards the near by quarries, for he is a quarryman by trade. He is now eighty-five years of age, and his wife is seventy-six years old, both having come from Ireland in their youth and settled with their parents in Lewis county, N. Y. They reared eight children, four sons and four daughters, all of whom were educated in the public schools.

Henry Rogers was the third child in the parental family and was born in Leyden, Lewis

county, N. Y., March 24, 1856. At the age of sixteen he left home, and engaged in farming by the month. At the age of twenty he served a two years' apprenticeship to a cheese maker, and afterwards worked at his trade until coming to Oregon in 1885. In New York state Mr. Rogers married Georgia Parkhurst, and four of the six children born of this union are living: Arch J., Vida A., Beulah G. and Merle R. Since his first presidential vote Mr. Rogers has been a staunch Republican, and he served for several years on the school board. He is popular and well known fraternally, being a member of Tillamook Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M., the Fairview Grange, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Tillamook. Mr. Rogers is the possessor of a firm and decided character, of progressive and liberal views, and of public spirited interest in the people and interests which comprise his environment. He is respected and honored by all who know him, and counts his friends among the prosperous and successful in many parts of the state.

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**HENRY WILLIAM LOWRY.** Before locating upon his well managed dairy ranch near Tillamook in 1889, Henry W. Lowry familiarized himself with the west in general, and selected his home with a clear idea of the advantages by which he would be surrounded. Two and a half miles from Tillamook he has the advantages of both town and country, and in coming and going travels over well-kept roads, a distinct advantage to all who labor in the field of dairying. Mr. Lowry has thirty-five acres of land, which, though a comparatively small farm, makes up in the kind and extent of improvements, all of which are modern and the result of the enterprise and forethought of the present owner. He devotes himself to dairying exclusively, and milks about fourteen cows. A comfortable and homelike residence, well furnished and well kept, a dairy barn of large dimensions, convenient outhouses and good fences make up the equipment for work of one of the popular and highly esteemed residents of a highly prosperous agricultural community.

Of English-Irish extraction, Mr. Lowry was born in Marshall county, Ill., October 1, 1844, and is the oldest of four children born to George and Lucretia A. Lowry, the former born in Connecticut, where he was reared and grew to manhood. George Lowry was a farmer during his entire active life, and was moderately successful from a financial standpoint. Henry remained at home until 1864, and by that time had developed a great deal of ambition and energy, which he determined should not become rusty on an Illinois farm. Accordingly, he set out across the

plains for Nevada, which he reached without accident or hindrance, and for a few months visited the mines and principal agricultural centers. The years 1865 and 1866 were spent in Placer county, Cal., to which state he journeyed overland from Nevada, and where he eventually engaged in farming on his own responsibility. He was successful in disposing of his crops at a profit, and remained in the land of flowers and sunshine until 1880, then coming direct to his present farm.

In Sacramento, Cal., May 4, 1870, Mr. Lowry married Cora Carter, a native daughter of Wisconsin, born in Jefferson county, July 19, 1852. Mrs. Lowry crossed the plains with her parents in 1862, her father, John L. Carter, taking up a claim in Sacramento county, where she lived until her marriage. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lowry, the order of their birth being as follows: Dora, wife of Andrew Christensen, of Tillamook; Alice, wife of Henry Finch, of San Francisco, Cal.; Fred, a resident of Pleasant valley; Sydney, a farmer of Clatsop county; and Henry and Frances at home. Mr. Lowry is a Republican in politics, but his farm and family claim his attention, and he has never found time nor had the inclination to seek for or accept office. He bears an honored name around Tillamook, and as a dairyman understands all that there is to know of his interesting calling.

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**DAVID MARCUS BROWER, M. D.**, who is successfully filling the double occupation of general practitioner of medicine and minister of the Gospel at Ashland, Ore., has been a resident of this city since 1893 and has served one term as county coroner of Jackson county. Dr. Brower is a man of enterprise and possesses unusual ability in both the professions. The Brower family originated in Holland and probably settled for a time in New York, after coming to America, later locating in Lancaster county, Pa. Enoch Brower, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in November, 1762. He married Fronta Eichenberry. His son, John Brower, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., was a miller by trade, and moved into Rockingham county, Va., where he became a tiller of the soil, and where his death occurred. He was united in marriage with Hannah Miller, a daughter of David and Magdeline (Eichenberry) Miller.

Dr. Brower's parents were David and Salome (Yoder) Brower, the former, a native of Rockingham county, Va., born in 1821. He was an elder in the German Baptist Brethren Church, and preached the Gospel for half a century, in addition to conducting a farm. He left Allen

county, Ohio, in 1854 and located in Keokuk county, Iowa, where he followed his double vocation of farmer and minister of the Gospel, being a pioneer in that section in both lines of endeavor. His wife, Salome (Yoder) Brower, was born in Center county, Pa., in 1819, a daughter of Henry and Nancy (Yoder) Yoder. Her father was at one time a farmer, in Pennsylvania, but finally settled in Ohio. Mrs. Brower passed to her final rest in Salem, Ore., whither the family had removed in 1871. The father bought a farm near that city and once more took up his double occupation, following the same until his death in 1890. He preached all over the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho in the home missionary work, his services being given gratuitously. He established congregations and built churches in many parts of the west. He and his wife had seven children, of whom David M., is the fifth. Other members of their family are Jacob D., of Michigan; Mrs. Priscilla Morgan, of Marion county, Ore.; Barbara B., now Mrs. William Baltimore, of Albany, Ore.; and Levi S., also a resident of Marion county.

David M. Brower was born, October 26, 1858, in Keokuk county, Iowa, where his primary education was obtained in the district schools. In 1871 he accompanied his parents to Oregon, and in this state his education was completed. He entered Willamette University at Portland, and was graduated from the medical department of that institution in 1888, with the degree of M. D. Soon after his graduation, Dr. Brower opened an office in Roseburg, Ore., and at once commenced the practice of his chosen profession. One year later he went to Myrtle Point, Coos county, as general practitioner, and while there he served one term as coroner of Coos county. In 1893 he located in Ashland, which has since been his home, and during his years of residence there he has built up a lucrative practice. In 1902-03 he served as president of the Southern Oregon Medical Society. In 1894 he was installed as minister of the German Baptist Brethren Church, over which he still presides.

March 18, 1883, Dr. Brower was united in marriage with Delila Miller, formerly of Jackson county, Iowa, and a daughter of Isaac S. and Elizabeth (Bayer) Miller, the former a miller by trade and a native of Holmes county, Ohio, and the latter of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were married in Illinois. In 1864 they went to Clark county, Ohio, and later became esteemed residents of Rock Creek, that state. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Brower was Solomon Miller.

Dr. and Mrs. Brower have had ten children, only six of whom are living. Their children are as follows: Leland R., who died aged six; David

M., who died at the age of four years; Manly M.; Myra, who died aged three years; Andrew F.; Edith W., who died when eighteen months old; Voda E.; Harley Ray; Mina M. and Allan M. Dr. Brower is a Socialist in his political convictions and is among the most useful members of society in Ashland.

AXOM D. FARMER. A hero of both the Mexican and Civil wars, Axom D. Farmer is also one of the foremost farmers of the vicinity of Hebo, Tillamook county, where he still has a lease of the farm recently disposed of to his son, which has been his home for many years. When he first came to the farm, about 1876, Mr. Farmer had a sawmill in operation, but of late his land has been devoted principally to dairying, and in connection therewith he had engaged at cooping, the trade of his youth, learned from an industrious and worthy father. Ninety-five acres have been retained of the original grant of one hundred and sixty acres, and about fourteen cows supply milk to a number of steady customers. Mr. Farmer came to Oregon by rail, and from Yamhill county came over the old Harris trail to Tillamook, shipping his household goods down the river. He located first on a farm eight miles south of Tillamook, and five years later removed to his present farm. He has taken an active interest in Republican politics and has served as road supervisor and school director. He is also identified with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Farmer is seventy-four years old, and therefore entitled to the partial leisure which he is enjoying at the present time. He was born in Robertson county, Tenn., October 17, 1829, and his father, Benjamin, was presumably a native of the same state. The latter was a cooper by trade, an occupation followed in Tennessee until his removal to Wayne county, Ill., in 1838. As was the case with all tradesmen in the early days, one occupation did not suffice, and the mechanic was of necessity master of many departments of activity, including carpentering, millwrighting and others equally useful. Benjamin Farmer lived only a year after his removal to Wayne county and died a comparatively young man. His wife, Kisira (Fly) Farmer, died in Williamson county, Ill., in 1901, having attained the age of ninety years. Her family comprised two sons and one daughter, of whom Axom is the oldest.

As a youth of nine, Axom D. Farmer accompanied his parents to Wayne county, Ill., and he there grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a limited education in the near by school. In time he moved to Union county, Ill., where he married Betsy Daniels, who bore him a daughter,





D Mcintosh

now Mrs. W. T. West, of this county. He afterwards married, in Williamson county, Ill., Mrs. Eliza McGinnis, who was born in Illinois, and who died on the home place in Tillamook county in 1898. Of this second marriage there were born three sons, Frank, Lewis, deceased, and Otis, on the home farm. At the time of the breaking out of the Mexican war Mr. Farmer was making his home in Williamson county, Ill., and was engaged in farming and coopering. The youth and men of the neighborhood welcomed the opportunity as a chance to break the monotony of farming, and the exodus to serve the cause of the country was large and enthusiastic. Mr. Farmer went to war as a teamster, serving throughout the contest in that capacity. For a time he was under command of General Taylor at Vera Cruz, and during the service met with many adventures of which he still retains vivid recollections. Returning to Williamson county, he continued farming and coopering until 1862, when the Civil war presented another opportunity to show his mettle and patriotism. Strange to say, Mr. Farmer served throughout the Civil war also as a teamster, and was connected with the Seventeenth Army Corps under Generals Grant, Sherman and Logan. He enlisted at Cairo, Ill., in Company H, Thirty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years.

Disposing of his Williamson county farm in the spring of 1871, Mr. Farmer came to Oregon, as heretofore stated, and has since made this state his home. He has won a host of friends through the exercise of many fine traits of character, and his uprightness and progressiveness place him among the sterling and highly respected citizens of a prosperous neighborhood.

**DONALD McINTOSH.** Ship-building, farming and dairying are occupations in which the late Donald McIntosh achieved the success due a painstaking and conscientious workman. Born in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, May 10, 1847, he passed the first fifteen years of his life in a family in which there were nine other children, and then, on account of the death of his parents, he started out to face the world of work and responsibility. Long association with sailors and fishermen and close contact with the sea, bred in the youth a fondness for the deep, and his first money was earned aboard a fishing schooner off the coast of Cape Breton. In the course of his career he one day landed at Cornwallis and there found work in a ship yard. He was so well pleased with the occupation that he mastered the trade in about five years' time. Going to Boston, Mass., he worked at ship-building for about three years and then made his way to San Francisco, where he was similarly employed until 1868. His next

ship-building experience was at Marshfield, Ore., where he worked three years, and from there he went to North Bend, continuing at his trade for twelve years. The company valued his services so highly that for the last seven years of his stay with them he was foreman of the yards.

During the early '70s Mr. McIntosh removed from North Bend to a farm four miles east of Marshfield, at the mouth of the Coos river. At the time he purchased the land it was considered too low to be very valuable, but by diking and ditching he converted it into a valuable property, the tract comprising two hundred acres, a large part of which is cleared and improved. Mr. McIntosh formerly engaged in general farming and stock-raising, but for the last ten years of his life he devoted his farm principally to dairying, milking about fifty cows. In this connection he materially advanced the interests of the dairymen in the county, and was one of the principal organizers of the Coos Bay Creamery in 1892. From that time until his death he was a director in and the manager of the creamery, which has more than realized the expectations of its promoters, and has been of incalculable benefit to dairymen.

Prominent and popular in his locality, Mr. McIntosh gained the confidence of his fellow men by his unswerving integrity, practical common sense and invariable good humor. Early in life he had united with the Presbyterian Church. For twenty-five years he was identified with the Masons, being a member of Blanco Lodge, and was prominent in Republican politics. Aside from other offices which he filled in the county, he served as county commissioner of Coos county for over five years, being elected thereto in 1898, re-elected in 1902, and at the time of his death was serving his second term.

June 12, 1870, Mr. McIntosh was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Davis, who was born in Newton county, Mo., a daughter of Milton and Martha Frances (Fitzhugh) Davis. Her father died in Illinois, in January, 1882. Mrs. Davis and her daughter settled in Douglas county, Ore., in 1860, and thence removed to Coos county in 1865. Mrs. Davis' father was Solomon Fitzhugh, a pioneer of about 1850, and for many years one of the most prominent men of Douglas county. He served in the first state legislature and was re-elected to the office. For many years he bore an important part in the public life of the state. His death occurred in 1884. Five children were born into the McIntosh home, of whom Eleanor died at the age of nine years; Josephine is the wife of Everett H. Bessey, superintendent of the Coos Bay Creamery; John A., who was formerly engaged in copper mining in Arizona, Nevada and California, is now superintending the work on the home farm; and May Belle and George Kenneth are living at home.

The death of Mr. McIntosh occurred November 23, 1903, and was deeply deplored by the community in which he had made his home so long. He was a large-hearted, generous and public-spirited man, a man of the strongest integrity and singleness of purpose, straightforward and frank, and his word was as good as his bond. He was industrious, energetic, and to whatever he turned his hand he brought the full force of his strength. The record of his life's work is deserving of a conspicuous place among those of the men who have accomplished the most in the upbuilding of Coos county and the development of its rich resources.

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**ALFRED HARVEY CARSON.** A man of energy, enterprise and good business capacity, Alfred H. Carson is an able representative of the horticultural interests of Josephine county. Since locating in Grants Pass he has made an especial study of the culture of fruit and care of orchards and vineyards, and his close application to his favorite industry has made him an authority on all questions relating to the nursery business. His knowledge is recognized throughout the county, and for the past six years he has served as fruit commissioner for the third horticultural district of Oregon. A son of the late James E. Carson, he was born December 5, 1843, in Marietta, Washington county, Ohio. He comes of Irish ancestry, his grandfather, Patrick Carson, a cousin of Kit Carson, the famous hunter, trapper and guide, having been born and reared in County Down, Ireland. Coming with his brother William to the United States, in 1760, he located in the Western Reserve of Ohio, becoming a pioneer farmer in the town of Mansfield, while William settled in New York state. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church.

James E. Carson, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1808, or 1809. Removing to Illinois in 1836, he settled in Henry county, where he bought six thousand acres of land, and in addition to carrying on general farming on an extensive scale, he had the distinction of establishing the first store opened in the town of Weathersfield. Migrating to Michigan in 1860, he was employed as a stock-raiser and farmer until 1871, when he located in Burlington, Kans., where he lived retired until his death, in 1873. He was a man of strict integrity, and true to the religious faith in which he was reared, was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Douglas Democrat until after the war, when he became identified with the Republican party. He married Mary A. Potter, who was born in Belpre, Washington county, Ohio, and died in Michigan, in 1881, aged about three score years. Her father, Joseph Potter, a native of Connecticut,

was a farmer by occupation, and one of the pioneers of Belpre, Ohio. Removing to Illinois in 1859, he settled on a farm in Lafayette, where he resided until his death in 1878.

The eldest child in a family consisting of three sons and three daughters, Alfred H. Carson was brought up in Illinois, and after leaving the common schools was prepared for college in Knoxville, Ill. August 11, 1862, inspired by true American patriotism, he enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was afterwards in the cavalry service for some time. For meritorious conduct and gallantry on the battle-field, he was several times promoted. In October, 1864, he was made second lieutenant in Company D, Third United States Cavalry, and in February, 1865, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in Company L, Third Regiment, which was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. J. B. McPherson. He was subsequently a member of the Third United States Cavalry, serving under Gen. Benjamin Grierson. Mr. Carson was on the firing line in many of the more conspicuous engagements of the war, including among others the battles at Port Gibson; Bayou Perie; Fourteen Mile creek; Raymond; Clinton; Jackson; Champion Hill; Black River bridge; and the siege of Vicksburg. In 1864 and 1865 Mr. Carson was acting assistant inspector-general on the staff of General Osborne, and when, January 26, 1866, at Memphis, Tenn., he was discharged from the service, he was adjutant of the Third United States Cavalry.

Returning from Memphis to Illinois, Mr. Carson resided in Galesburg until 1868, when he took up the study of law at Fort Smith, Ark. He subsequently studied and practiced law with Hugh I. Thomason, of Van Buren, Ark. In 1874, being forced to give up his legal work on account of ill health, Mr. Carson left his family, and took a leisure trip across the plains, making the journey with teams, and hunting and fishing on the way. Arriving in Josephine county, Ore., at the end of four and one-half months, he was engaged in quartz mining near Grants Pass for a year. Purchasing his present ranch, known as Readland, in 1876, he has since been profitably engaged in the raising of fruits, and for many years was the leading nurseryman of this locality. Of his one hundred and sixty acres of land, seventy acres are set out with fruit trees of various kinds, and thirty acres are devoted to the culture of grapes, which he raises for table use, and for wine, which he manufactures to a small extent. He is one of the best known fruit dealers of the county, shipping to the Sound cities principally. He is also actively interested in mining property, in partnership with H. B. Miller, as



head of the Carson-Miller Mining Company, owning one hundred acres of valuable placer mines in the Applegate district, on Oscar creek, Josephine county.

April 24, 1866, in Galva, Ill., Mr. Carson married Marie Donnelley, who was born in New York City, a daughter of Bernard Donnelley. Mr. Donnelley was born and reared in Ireland, and after emigrating to the United States embarked in the general mercantile business in New York City. Subsequently settling in Galva, Ill., he was numbered among the prosperous merchants of that place until his death in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Carson are the parents of two children, namely: Alice I., wife of S. Edgar Hamlett, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; and Lewis W., living at home. Mr. Carson is a staunch Republican in politics, and a member of General Logan Post, G. A. R., at Grants Pass, which he joined in 1867.

**JOHNSON CHRISTIE.** Among the resolute business men of Josephine county who have acquired wealth and position through their own efforts is Johnson Christie, a well-known resident of Grants Pass. As an industrious and capable farmer, he was for many years an active factor in promoting the agricultural prosperity of this section of the county, and while thus engaged accumulated a good property for himself, and is now living retired from business cares. He was born October 20, 1845, in Buchanan county, Mo., a son of Abram Christie. His paternal grandfather, Israel Christie, a native of Kentucky, moved to Missouri about 1835, becoming a pioneer of Buchanan county. Five years later he bought land in Davis county, Mo., and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, at a venerable age.

Born and educated in Kentucky, Abram Christie accompanied his parents to Missouri, and assisted in clearing a farm from the raw land. Selecting farming as his life occupation, he settled first on land of his own in Buchanan county, but afterward removed to Gentry county, and there spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of sixty years. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Johnson, was born near Franklin, Ky., and is now living on the home farm, in Gentry county, Mo., being an active, capable woman of eighty-three years. She bore her husband nine children, four sons and five daughters, Johnson being the third child in order of birth and the oldest son.

Having completed his early education in the common schools of Missouri, Johnson Christie began life for himself at the age of eighteen years, and for a year or more was employed in freighting on the plains. Deciding to locate on the Pacific coast, he came across the plains from

eastern Oregon in 1865, and the following year was employed in teaming in Walla Walla. Taking up his residence in Linn county, Ore., in the fall of 1866, he rented land near Scio, Linn county, and engaged in general farming. Subsequently buying a two-thirds interest in two hundred acres of land, he resided there until 1882, when he removed to Jackson county, settling in Ashland, where he was employed in teaming and gardening for three years. In 1885 Mr. Christie came to Josephine county, leased a tract of land on Rogue river, five miles west of Grants Pass, and for three years was successfully engaged in general farming. In 1888 he bought a small ranch of fifty-three acres, and subsequently bought two other farms, the acreage of his three ranches aggregating four hundred acres. With characteristic enterprise and thrift, he added improvements of value to his estates, rendering them among the best in regard to their appointments and productive qualities of any in the neighborhood. Selling his home farm early in 1902, Mr. Christie deeded the remainder of his land to his sons, G. Frank and Samuel J., and in March, 1903, took possession of his present home property, consisting of fifteen acres of land, lying one and one-half miles from Grants Pass, on the west, and has since lived retired. Here he has erected a fine residence, a substantial nine-room cottage, with good barns and out-buildings, and has set out shrubbery and trees, the house with its environments being among the most attractive in the vicinity.

In Linn county, near Scio, in 1867, Mr. Christie married Elizabeth Porter, a native of Franklin county, Ky., and daughter of Dudley M. and Mary (Polsgrove) Porter, who came to Oregon in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Christie have four children, namely: Nancy J., living at home; G. Frank, of Grants Pass; Samuel J., living on the farm; and Johnson, Jr., a bookkeeper in Gardiner, Ore. A faithful Democrat in his political views, Mr. Christie has been road supervisor, and school director, in the latter position serving as chairman of the board.

**BENJAMIN DIMMICK.** As a representative of one of the early pioneer families of Oregon, and a man of ability and worth, Benjamin Dimmick, of Grants Pass, is held in high respect and esteem. For many years he has been closely associated with the agricultural industries of the Pacific coast, and has carried on a large and remunerative business as a general farmer and dairyman. Of him it can be truly said that he is not lacking in any quality belonging to a Christian man and citizen, and in the advancement of the material interests of the town and county he has ever given generous support, and in the ele-

vation of the moral tone and standard of the community he has performed a worthy part. A son of the late Joseph Dimmick, he was born November 5, 1842, in Schuyler county, Ill., where his early childhood days were passed.

A native of New York state, Joseph Dimmick removed when a young man to Illinois, and for several years was a resident of Schuyler county. In 1852, wishing to take advantage of the donation land law passed by Congress, he came across the plains to Oregon with ox-teams, bringing with him his wife and their fourteen children. He spent the first winter in Milwaukee, Clackamas county, and in the spring of 1853 took up three hundred and twenty acres of land lying thirteen miles southwest of Corvallis, in Benton county. Improving a good farm, he carried on general farming and stock-raising until after the death of his wife, when he removed to Monroe, Ore., to the home of his daughter, with whom he resided until his death, in 1860, at the age of fifty-one years. He married Comfort Dean, who was born in Virginia, removed with her parents to Illinois, where she was married, and died on the home farm, in Benton county, Ore., in 1858, at the age of forty-eight years. Of their union, seven sons and seven daughters were born, Benjamin being the tenth child.

A lad of nine years when he came with his parents to Oregon, Benjamin Dimmick had but limited opportunities for securing an education in the pioneer schools of his early days. Leaving home in 1862, he was engaged in mining near Elk City for four years. Returning to the parental roof-tree in 1866, he assisted his father in his agricultural labors for about four years, when he set up housekeeping on his own account. Locating in Josephine county in 1870, Mr. Dimmick took up a homestead claim of one hundred and forty-six acres, lying one and one-half miles west of Grants Pass, and purchased one hundred acres adjoining his claim. As an agriculturist he was exceedingly fortunate, carrying on general farming and stock-raising and being especially interested in dairying. As his wealth increased, he bought other tracts of land, becoming a large landholder, and since his recent sale of a ranch of two hundred acres he still owns three hundred and eighteen acres of good land. He keeps about forty head of cattle, and in his dairy has twenty-five milch cows of a fine grade.

In 1860, in Benton county, Ore., Mr. Dimmick married Almira Bungartner, who was born near Fort Hall, while her parents were crossing the plains, in 1853. She is of German ancestry, her father, C. Bungartner, having been born and reared in Germany. In 1830 he emigrated to this country, and for more than twenty years afterward resided in Olin, Iowa. Coming to Oregon in 1853, he located first in Benton

county, near Monroe, and then settled as a landholder in Washington, where he still resides. Six children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dimmick, namely: Edward E., living on the home farm; Ida May, wife of Wesley Free, of Portland; Virgil, a dentist in Forest Grove, Ore.; Gertrude, at home; Hazel, at home; and Vivian, at home. Politically Mr. Dimmick is true to the interests of the Republican party, and for one term served as county commissioner, being elected to the office in 1882, and for a number of years he was school director. Of a deeply religious nature, he was converted when thirteen years old, at Bellfountain, Ore., and has since lived a Christian life. He is a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a class leader for several years, and of which he was formerly a trustee.

WILLIAM M. HANNUM. More than half a century ago William M. Hannum, of Grants Pass, came to Oregon, being then a youth of scarcely nineteen years, and since that time has been actively identified with the advancement of the interests and industries of the Pacific coast. His life has been busy, and his experiences varied. In the development of the mining and agricultural resources of this section of our country he has been active and prominent, and while helping to promote its prosperity he has gained wealth and influence for himself. In the early engagements with the native Indians he served in an official capacity, and during the Civil war he fought bravely, freely offering his services to save the Union from disruption. A son of the late Thomas Chandler Hannum, he was born August 28, 1832, in Chester county, Pa., where he spent the first ten years of his life.

Of New England ancestry and parentage, Thomas Chandler Hannum was born and reared in Maine, his birth occurring while the Revolutionary war was yet in progress. Leaving his New England home when about twenty-four years of age, he migrated to Pennsylvania, settling in Chester county, where he resided a few years. Going to Ohio in 1843, he lived for a month in Dayton, and then proceeded to Terre Haute, Ind. Removing from there to Illinois in 1846 he bought land in Ipava, Fulton county, and was there engaged in business as a farmer and a general merchant for four years. Settling in Topeka, Kan., in 1850, he lived in that city, retired from active pursuits, until his death, in 1867, at the venerable age of eighty-nine years. He married Anna La Vaga, who was born in Spain, and came with her parents to the United States, locating in Philadelphia, Pa. She died in 1844, at the comparatively early age of fifty years. She bore her husband thirteen children,

six daughters and seven sons, William M. being the youngest child.

In 1851 William M. Hannum followed the tide of emigration to its extreme western limit, coming across the desolate plains to Oregon with ox-teams. The ensuing winter he spent on the Santiam river, and the next spring was one of the first to reach that particular section of Jackson county to which men, excited by the report of rich discoveries of gold, were wildly rushing. After mining there for four years he erected a hotel at Humboldt Bay, Cal., and for four years managed it successfully. During the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856 Mr. Hannum actively participated, serving as lieutenant in the company commanded by Capt. Silas Harris, and also took part in the Humboldt Indian war, and in the Bald Hill Indian war. Removing to Ione City, Cal., he was engaged in mining during the winter of 1860 and 1861, after which he resided in San Francisco for a year. In 1862 Mr. Hannum enlisted in a California battalion that was attached to the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, and served for three years in the Army of the Potomac, under General Sheridan the greater part of the time. Preferring to be a scout rather than an officer of the army he was employed in scouting for eighteen months. He was a brave, courageous soldier, and in addition to taking part in many skirmishes was at the front in many hard-fought battles, including among others those of Winchester, Cedar Creek, Opequan Creek and Gettysburg. Of the five hundred and thirty-five gallant men that enlisted in the California battalion in 1862, only eighty-five were left at the close of the war, and these were honorably discharged at the Readville barracks, in Boston, Mass., in 1866.

After receiving his discharge Mr. Hannum visited New York City and Washington, and then returned to San Francisco, arriving by way of the Isthmus of Panama in the fall of 1866, and going directly to Ione City. Coming to Oregon in the spring of 1867, he was first engaged in mining in Jackson county, and then at Grave creek, Josephine county. In the spring of 1868 Mr. Hannum discovered the Cox mine in Cow creek canyon, Douglas county, where he continued his mining operations for several seasons. Locating on the Umpqua river in 1873, he carried on general farming in that locality for about three years. Returning then to Josephine county, he was engaged in mining on Grave creek from 1876 until 1896, when he removed to Placer, where he was equally as successful as a miner. In 1899 Mr. Hannum moved to his present home two and one-half miles west of Grants Pass, which is owned by his son Edward, and on the well improved ranch of one hundred and

fifty-five acres has since been successfully engaged in general farming and fruit raising.

In 1874 Mr. Hannum married Mary Black, a native of Douglas county, daughter of Francis M. and Margaret (Denney) Black, and of their union eight children were born, namely: Edward Francis, of Grants Pass, a miner, who discovered Greenback mine; Elva May, wife of E. Inman, of Placer, Ore.; Ida, wife of Newell Dysert, of Placer, Josephine county; Arthur; Elvina, deceased; Willard; Chandler; and Laona, wife of Chester Clark, of Portland, Ore. Mr. Hannum is a staunch Republican in his political affiliations, and has served for seven or more years as school director.

COMMODORE STEPHEN JACKSON, B. S. D., LL. B. Noteworthy for his high mental attainments, and conspicuous for the success he has achieved at the bar, Commodore Stephen Jackson of Roseburg occupies a position of prominence among the active and esteemed citizens of Douglas county. Mr. Jackson was chief clerk of the Joint Committee for the House and Senate on Ways and Means, during the twenty-first biennial session of the legislature; was chief clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the lower house in the twenty-second session of the Oregon State Legislature. The descendant of one of the earlier families of Oregon, a native-born son, and a successful attorney, he well merits honorable mention in a work of this kind. A son of John Jackson, he was born January 10, 1867, near Canyonville, Douglas county.

The son of a well-to-do farmer, John Jackson was born in Belleville, Ill., in 1833, and until nineteen years of age resided beneath the parental roof-tree. In 1853, in company with Messrs. John Fullerton and J. F. Gazley, he crossed the plains to Oregon, the journey being made with ox-teams, then the only means of transportation in the far west. Arriving in Douglas county, Ore., he took up a donation claim about sixteen miles east of Canyonville, the land being known as the John Perdue place. Disposing of that at an advantage, he bought another homestead, lying but two miles east of Canyonville. By sturdy and energetic labor he improved a good farm, on which he lived until 1899. Selling at that time he removed to Canyonville, where he is engaged in mercantile business at the present time. He is enterprising and influential, a leader in the Republican party, and for several years served as county commissioner. He married Mary E. Rose, who was born in Iowa, and is still living. Her father, Commodore S. D. Rose, brought his family from Iowa to Oregon, settling first in the Willamette valley. In 1847 he made a trip to the California

mines, and after his return to Oregon located at the forks of the North and South Umpqua rivers, in Douglas county. Taking up a donation claim, he resided there a number of years, and then sold out and bought land at Roberts creek, where he lived for some time. He died at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Of the union of John and Mary E. (Rose) Jackson, five children were born, three of whom survive, namely: Commodore Stephen, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Della C. Boyle, of Canyonville; and Thomas J., teacher and superintendent of the Government Indian School at Pine Ridge, S. Dak. John Jackson had six brothers in the Civil war, all members of an Illinois regiment. Two of them were killed in battle; one returned home with both of his arms gone; one lost a leg on the battle-field, and one went to Texas and was never afterwards heard from. Another brother, William, served during the Civil war in the First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and now resides at Canyonville.

Acquiring his education in the district school, near the parental homestead, Commodore Stephen Jackson began his active career when quite young, teaching school until he had saved up sufficient money to pay his way through the Monmouth Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1894, with the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Didactics. After his graduation he continued teaching and farming until he had accumulated some money, when, in 1895, he entered the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, where he studied law and economics two years. Entering the law department of the University of Denver in 1897, he was graduated from there in 1898, receiving the degree of LL. B. Returning to Oregon Mr. Jackson was admitted to the supreme court of Oregon on June 2, 1898. He subsequently served one year as deputy county clerk under County Clerk J. F. Gazley, Jr., but since that time has devoted himself to the duties of his profession. Conscientious, capable and skilful, he has built up a large and lucrative general law practice, and now ranks among the foremost members of the legal fraternity of Roseburg.

In 1895, at Roseburg, Mr. Jackson married Miss Lillian Bailey, who was born in Douglas county, where her father, John Bailey, and her grandfather, Isaac Bailey, were pioneer settlers. Three of her grandfather's brothers, Ezekiel and two others, were killed by the Rogue River Indians. One of his brothers, Capt. James Bailey, served in the Cayuse war. John Bailey still resides at Canyonville, being a well-known lumberman and miner. Mrs. Jackson, who completed her studies at the Palo Alto high school, was engaged in educational work prior to her marriage. She was a woman of exceptionally fine charac-

ter, greatly beloved by a large circle of friends, and her death, which occurred August 29, 1901, was deeply deplored by all who knew her. Fraternally Mr. Jackson is a member of Philitarian Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., of Roseburg, Ore. He also belongs to Gen. Joseph Lane Cabin, Native Sons, of which he is financial secretary and one of the managers; and to the Douglas County Bar Association. Politically he is a straightforward Republican.

LEWIS LINZY JENNINGS. Among the thriving agriculturists of Josephine county, Lewis L. Jennings is contributing his full share toward developing the productive resources of the soil. At Grants Pass he has a choice farm, well improved, and as a hop-raiser and fruit-grower is meeting with success. A native-born citizen of Oregon, his birth occurred January 30, 1856, in Independence, Polk county. His father, J. R. Jennings, was born and reared in Tennessee. When a young man he moved to Missouri, and for a number of years was engaged in farming near St. Joseph. Migrating to the Pacific coast in 1852, he located on Sauviés Island, Ore., where he continued his chosen vocation for two years. From 1854 until 1860 he resided on a farm in Independence, Polk county; from 1860 until 1863 he was employed in general farming near Roseburg; locating then in Canyonville, Douglas county, he carried on stock-raising and ranching for more than twenty years. In 1885 he took up his residence in Grants Pass, and became the pioneer hotel keeper of this place, opening the first public house of entertainment in the town. Giving up this business in 1897, he subsequently lived retired until his death, May 14, 1903, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Artemesia Cooper, who survives him, and is now living in Grants Pass, making her home with her son-in-law, W. E. Everton.

The second child in a family composed of four sons and three daughters, Lewis L. Jennings worked as a wage-earner in Douglas county from the age of sixteen years until attaining his majority. Going then to the Stein mountains, he was employed on a stock ranch for three years. Settling in Grants Pass in 1880 he was engaged in the saloon business for fifteen years, and the following six years was again engaged in ranching. June 4, 1901, Mr. Jennings purchased his present ranch of fifty-five acres, lying five miles west of Grants Pass, and has since been actively engaged in the management of his estate. Sixteen acres of his ranch are devoted to the culture of hops and during the present year (1904) it is his intention to enlarge his yard by ten acres. Six acres are set out with fruit trees, and the re-

mainder of the land he devotes to general farming purposes.

While living in Douglas county Mr. Jennings married Sarah Dean, a native of Missouri, and they have two children, namely: Audrey and Merle. Politically Mr. Jennings is a warm advocate of the principles promulgated by the Democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with many of the more important secret societies of Grants Pass, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Rebekahs, in which he has passed all the chairs; the Woodmen of the World; the Knights of the Maccabees; and the Knights of Pythias; and he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Roseburg.

THOMAS J. KEARNEY. The distinction of being, in point of service, the oldest conductor of the Southern Pacific Railway Company lines in Oregon, without doubt belongs to T. J. Kearney of Roseburg. He was a member of the first corps of men employed in surveying for the old Oregon and California Railroad, and since its completion has been connected with its daily service, serving first as brakeman, then as conductor of a freight train, and since as conductor of a passenger train. In all positions he has given eminent satisfaction to the company, and as conductor has won the friendship and good will of the numerous patrons of the road, his genial manners, patience, and true accommodating spirit being warmly appreciated by the traveling public. Born in Montreal, Quebec, November 13, 1851, he there spent the first four years of his life. His parents, John and Rosa Kearney, removed from Montreal to Minnesota in 1855, settling on a farm in Hamilton, where both spent their remaining years. Of their seven children, three sons and two daughters are living, and two sons have passed to the life beyond. One son, George Kearney, enlisted in a Minnesota regiment during the Civil war, was wounded in battle, captured, kept as a prisoner in Libby prison until exchanged, and died while on the way home.

The youngest child of the parental household, T. J. Kearney, was reared and educated in Minnesota, living on the home farm until 1864. In that year he came with his sister, Mrs. Burns, to Portland, Ore., sailing from New York City for San Francisco, coming via the Isthmus. After attending school in Portland for three years he began work as a civil engineer. Under Chief Engineer Thielson, in a party commanded by John F. Kidder, he assisted in surveying twenty miles of the old Oregon and California Railroad between Portland and Rock Island, Clackamas county. He continued with the corps of engi-

neers to Salem, afterwards assisting in the preliminary survey of the road from Roseburg to Canyonville. On his return to Portland Mr. Kearney found trains running as far as Jefferson, and in 1870 he was made a brakeman on a freight train. He was subsequently promoted to the position of brakeman on a passenger train, and in 1883 was made conductor of a freight train. In 1884 he assumed his present position as conductor of the passenger train running between Roseburg and Ashland, and in the time that has since elapsed he has been exceedingly fortunate, having been in no serious wreck, and never a passenger having been injured on his train. Locating in Roseburg when he assumed the position of conductor, Mr. Kearney has here built one of the most attractive residences of the city, situated on Stevens street. In beautifying his estate he takes great pleasure, his rose garden being one of the finest in the vicinity, the roses, for which he received second premium at the rose festival in 1903, being exceptionally large, healthful and fragrant.

Mr. Kearney married, in Eugene, Ore., Miss Annie Leasure, who was born at French Prairie, Marion county, a daughter of George Leasure, who settled in Oregon in 1850. Six children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kearney, four daughters and two sons, and of these four children are living, namely: Lena; Mrs. Carrie Schmidt, of Roseburg; Ralph; and Hazel. Thomas, who was a brakeman on the Southern Pacific Railroad, was killed at Ashland while making a flying switch, at the age of twenty years; and Margery died at the age of six years. Mr. Kearney is a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, belonging to Division 91, of Portland, and is also a member of Roseburg Lodge No. 326, B. P. O. E. He is a staunch advocate of the principles promulgated by the Republican party, and takes a strong interest in the welfare of town and county.

NATHAN PRENTISS DODGE. The life which this narrative chronicles began in Montpelier, Vt., February 8, 1830, and closed at Grants Pass, Ore., February 10, 1903. The Dodge family was established in New England during the early period of its settlement and several of its members participated in the Revolutionary war. Nathan P. Dodge, who was a son of Nathan Dodge, a farmer of Vermont, grew to manhood on the home farm and received such educational advantages as the schools of that day offered. Though reared to agricultural pursuits, his tastes led him toward a commercial life, and in young manhood he entered the factory of the Fairbanks Scale Company at St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he was employed as a me-

chanic about twelve years. On going west he settled at Rathdrum, Idaho, where he engaged in the manufacture of lumber and carried on a sash and door factory under the name of Dodge Bros. & Kinney.

The burning down of the factory caused Mr. Dodge to return to Vermont, where he took up mercantile pursuits. Soon, however, his health failed, and he again sought the mountain air of the west, returning to Idaho, where with his brother he built up the saw mill manufacturing business. In the spring of 1886 he came to Oregon and settled at Grants Pass, where for three years he acted as superintendent of the yards of the Sugar Pine Door & Lumber Company. This position he resigned to accept that of postmaster, under appointment from President Harrison. For five years he had charge of the postoffice and his term of service proved acceptable to all. He is remembered as one of the most efficient postmasters the city has ever had.

On retiring from office Mr. Dodge became a partner of L. L. Jewell in the hardware business under the firm name of Jewell & Dodge, continuing as such until the expiration of three years, when Mr. Dodge sold his interest to his partner. Subsequently he became interested in fire and life insurance, but from this was obliged to retire by reason of ill health. From that time he was an invalid until his death, which occurred February 16, 1903. To the citizens of Grants Pass the going out of his life was a source of deep and sincere regret, and many testimonies as to his value as a citizen came to his widow from friends in various places.

In politics Mr. Dodge affiliated with the Republican party. During the Civil war he served under General Pitkin in the commissary department in the south. A sincere and devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, he was a ruling elder and trustee of the congregation and for seven years acted as Sunday-school superintendent. Fraternally he was a member of Grants Pass Lodge, No. 84, A. F. & A. M., Reames Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., and the Commandery Knights Templar at St. Johnsbury, Vt. His marriage was solemnized in Middlesex, Vt., June 10, 1868, and united him with Miss Mary E. Carpenter, who was born in that town. She was one of three children now living, having a sister, Mrs. Martha E. Lee, at St. Johnsbury, Vt., and a brother, Charles P., also of St. Johnsbury, and who was a soldier in a Vermont regiment during the Civil war. Her father, Don P. Carpenter, a native of Vermont, born in 1808, was a farmer, a prominent man of business, justice of the peace and many times a member of the state legislature of Vermont. He died in St. Johnsbury in 1880. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Hannah Hutchins, was born in

Vermont in 1808, and died there in 1890. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Dodge was Timothy Hutchins, of Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry from New Hampshire; her paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Carpenter, was born in Coventry, Conn., of Revolutionary stock, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. Abigail Morse, his wife, was taken prisoner by the Indians, led by Horton, a British lieutenant, at the burning of Royalton, Vt., in the fall of 1780. Mrs. Dodge was reared in Vermont, and after completing the studies of Northfield Academy she engaged in teaching school four years. Possessing a noble character, keen intelligence, a ready interest in important affairs, she is a welcome guest in the most select circles of society, and at her home on the hill, which is one of the most attractive residences in Grants Pass, she entertains her large circle of friends with the gracious hospitality ever one of her chief attributes.

GEORGE W. KEARNS. In the industrial and business circles of Josephine county George W. Kearns, of Grants Pass, occupies a place of prominence. A man of great ability, enterprise, tact and sound judgment, he has been actively associated with the railway, timber and mining interests of the Pacific coast, and is now holding a position of importance and responsibility as general manager of the Vindicator Placer Mining Company. A son of John Kearns, he was born June 24, 1857, on Fox Prairie, Linn county, Ore. His father, and his grandfather, Joseph Kearns, were both natives of Indiana, and both were pioneers of Oregon, coming across the plains in 1848, and the following year both were engaged in mining in California, on the Feather river. Joseph Kearns eventually settled as a farmer in Marion county, Ore., and there spent his declining years.

Forming a partnership with Joseph Stillwell, John Kearns was quite fortunate in his mining operations. Taking a burro pack-train of gold dust to San Jose, Cal., they embarked in the dry goods business, establishing the firm of Stillwell & Co., which is still in existence, and for many years were the leading merchants of Santa Clara county. Disposing of his interest in the firm, John Kearns subsequently engaged in mining in northern California and southern Oregon, even going into British Columbia during the gold excitement. Retiring from mining, he settled in Marion county Ore., buying the old Peter Neil farm, on which he resided until his death in 1897. He married Lucy Bryant, who was born in Missonri, and is now living in Stayton, Ore. She bore her husband six children, of whom five survive, George W. being the oldest child.

Receiving an excellent training in the differ-





*Aug. H. Schroeder*





*Dora E. Schroeder*



ent branches of agriculture on the home farm. George W. Kearns had also good educational advantages, attending first the common schools, and later completing his studies at the Willamette University. In 1880 he began work on the Oregon and California Railroad as foreman, and afterward assisted in building the Corvallis and Eastern Railroad from Yaquina bay to Corvallis, and subsequently helping to complete the road as far as the Buck Rock tunnel. Becoming junior member of the firm of Sisson, Cochran & Co., he was employed in contracting lumber and wood for the Southern Pacific Railway Company for five years. Settling on Wolf creek in 1880, Mr. Kearns accepted a contract to furnish wood and ties for the same railway company. In filling his contract, he cleared hundreds of acres of timber, employing from fifty to three hundred men all of the time for a period of eight years. Since that time Mr. Kearns has been especially interested in the Vindicator mine on Grave creek, and is now general manager of the mine, which consists of two hundred and twenty-five acres of placer patented ground. This mining company has a fully equipped plant, having a bank from thirty to eighty feet high, and a very large reservoir, the largest in this section of the country, which was built at a cost of \$25,000. In running the mines, which are operated about seven months a year, two giants are used. In 1901 Mr. Kearns located his family in Grants Pass, where, in addition to looking after his mining interests, he is also engaged in buying and selling timber, carrying on a substantial business in this line, also.

In 1886, in Vancouver, Wash., Mr. Kearns married Loretta E. Cooper, a native of Kansas, and they have two children, namely: Georgia Pearl and Donald Cooper. In politics Mr. Kearns uniformly votes the Republican ticket. He has never been an aspirant for public office, but served one term as deputy sheriff under Edward Lister. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

AUGUSTUS H. SCHROEDER, who is now conducting a fine ranch two miles northeast of Myrtle Point, is one of the conspicuously successful citizens of Coos county. During his life he has worked at diversified occupations, among them mining and carpentering, and was also employed in a brass foundry. He was born March 8, 1843, in Baltimore, Md. An account of his ancestry will be found in the sketch of J. Henry Schroeder in another part of this volume.

Augustus H. Schroeder sought and obtained his early scholastic training in the public schools of his native city. When fifteen years of age,

however, he left school to assist his parents in the work of supporting the family. Entering a brass foundry he learned brass moulding and finishing, remaining there until 1850. April 7 of that year he accompanied his parents in their long journey by way of the Isthmus of Panama to the far west, starting April 11 from New York. Their first settlement was made on Coquille river, and here our subject remained until 1862, when he started out for himself. He worked first in the Johnson mines; then for five years he and a brother engaged in beach mining. They remained in Coos county until 1868 following different lines of work. October 27, 1868, Dora C. Perry became the wife of Mr. Schroeder. She is a native of Clatsop county, and was born August 15, 1850. Soon after their marriage the young people began housekeeping on the place where they now live. They have had the following twelve children: Edwin F., who lives on the south fork of Coquille river; Thomas A., living at Johnson's Mill; Eugene, who died at the age of seventeen years; Charles E., also of Johnson's Mill; Johanna L., wife of F. Linegar, of Coquille; Frederick William, who was drowned at Johnson's Mill in 1898; Ada E., at home; Arthur V., deceased; and Percy G., Henry A., Edna M. and Chester W., who are at home.

Mr. Schroeder has a very fine place of one hundred and sixty acres, two miles northeast of Myrtle Point. When this was purchased it was all in a wild, uncultivated state, but from time to time he introduced improvements, and he now has sixty acres under cultivation. A fine two-story frame dwelling graces the lawn, and all the farm buildings are good and substantial. Mr. Schroeder carries on general farming and raises stock, especially Jersey and Shorthorn cattle. In addition to conducting his ranch he has followed the carpenter's trade almost continuously since making this place his home. Politically he is a Democrat and has filled minor offices in the vicinity, serving for ten years as justice of the peace. Mr. Schroeder is a man whose efforts speak for themselves and show him to be deserving of the honor everywhere accorded him. He was one of the organizers of the band at Myrtle Point.

MRS. MARY CASE is proprietor of the Ocean House, at Newport, Ore., which is famous for miles around, and has a commanding view over the bar and far out to sea. It is a two-story building, has twenty-five rooms, and is surrounded by about eight acres of ground. This famous pleasure resort was built by the late husband of the present proprietor, Samuel

Case, who conducted it until his death, August 25, 1897.

Mrs. Case is a native of Boise City, Idaho, and was born September 25, 1848. She is a daughter of James and Mary Ann Craigie, and is the second in a family of seven children. James Craigie was born in the Orkney islands, Scotland, August 11, 1813, and emigrated to the United States when twenty-one years old. He located in Vancouver, Wash., in the interests of the Hudson Bay Company, and the trip to that place was made by way of Cape Horn on the ship Prince Albert. In 1830 he was transferred to Boise City, where he helped to build the fort, and he remained there until 1852. Only one difficulty was experienced with the Indians, and at that time there were but seven men in the fort. An American trapper shot an Indian in a dispute over territory and the Indians wanted to avenge the death of their comrade. They collected a large band intending to attack the fort. About that time, a prominent chief from Hot Springs appeared on the scene, and he decided in favor of the Americans and persuaded the Indians to withdraw. In 1852 Mr. Craigie settled in the Waldo Hills in Marion county, and took up a land claim seven miles from Salem, where he lived for five years. In 1857 he moved to Walla Walla, Wash., remaining there until his removal to Yaquina bay, in 1866, in search of health. He died September 29, 1893. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church and his political preference was given to the Republican party. His wife was a native of Boise City, Idaho, and her demise took place in Newport, January 17, 1869.

Mary Craigie was united in marriage with Samuel Case, January 8, 1868. The latter was a native of Lubeck, Me., and was born in 1831. He had received a college education and became an educator in the schools of his native place until 1853, when he went to California, by way of the Nicaragua route. He followed mining and teaching there for four years and then returned to the east on a visit. In 1858 he returned to the Golden Gate, and during the Civil war he enlisted in Company D, Fourth California Volunteer Infantry, and was sent with his regiment to Oregon. He was orderly sergeant of his company and served until November, 1864, when he received his honorable discharge. Mr. Case was then appointed farmer on the Alsea reservation, and worked in that capacity four years, having removed in 1866 to Yaquina bay. He afterward located on land in that vicinity—the same upon which a part of Newport now stands—and soon afterward built the Ocean House. He ornamented the surroundings and grounds and conducted it as a health resort until his death. In politics he was a Republican, and

took an active part in the political issues of his day. He served as collector of customs of Yaquina port for one term, and was largely interested in educational work in that section. He was a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen and was universally admired for his good qualities.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Case, as follows: Nellie L., wife of John Buckley; Ida L., wife of Winfield Scott Ingalls; Mary Elizabeth, wife of Dr. E. D. Johnson, of Portland; Nora Lorena; Roy G., of Portland; and Cara. Those not otherwise mentioned, are residents of Newport. The father of these children was prominently allied with the Odd Fellows, and was engaged in general merchandise for several years at Newport. In 1873 he was one of a committee of three appointed as peace commissioners to make terms with the Modoc Indians, but he feared the treacherous nature of the Indians and resigned in preference to accepting their terms. His judgment was good as later events proved, for the Indians, under a flag of truce, attacked the peace commissioners, killing one, and wounding another, literally murdering General Canby. Mrs. Case is a faithful attendant and active member of the Episcopal Church, and is among the most business-like and popular ladies in Newport.

JAMES HOLMES BLAIR. We are pleased to give a short sketch of the popular postmaster of Elk City, Ore., a man who possesses many excellent traits of character. Mr. Blair has been a citizen of Oregon since 1853, and is the architect of his own fortune. An Illinoisan by birth, he claims Montgomery county as his native place, and February 1, 1836, was the date of his birth. He is the fifth in a family of eight children born to Colbert Powell and Elizabeth (Hill) Blair.

Colbert P. Blair was a native of North Carolina, but early in life he became a resident of Kentucky, and afterward of Illinois. In the latter state he located in Montgomery county for a few years, and in 1837 he went to Lee county, Iowa, and farmed for a number of years. In 1853 he crossed the plains to the far west, and the trip was made in the usual way behind ox-teams. He was over six months on the way, traveling over the old Oregon trail, and suffered heavy losses of stock, but finally arrived in Oregon, the desired destination. He located in Benton county, near Corvallis, and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in that section. Mr. Blair is still living, a highly respected citizen of Pendleton, where he located in 1892, and January 1, 1903, he celebrated his ninety-seventh birthday. In his earlier days he was a man of prominence, and in 1862 he was elected to the state legislature and served one

term. His wife, who was a native of Kentucky, died thirty-three years ago, her demise taking place near Corvallis, at the old home place, the scene of so many happy years.

James H. Blair was educated in the common schools and received but a limited schooling. As his father lost heavily in crossing the plains, and had a large family to support, the son was obliged to work for himself at an early age. He hired out as a farm hand and laborer and worked in that capacity in both Benton and Polk counties until 1866, when he went on a ranch near Elk City, in Lincoln county. He followed ranching until 1893, being then commissioned postmaster under President Cleveland. Mr. Blair is still serving as postmaster, filling the office with credit, and is a Republican in politics. He has also served his party as school director and road supervisor. He is quite a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs; he also belongs to the Rebekah lodge. In 1902 he served as delegate to the meeting of the grand lodge of the state, at Newport, and in 1903 he also attended the grand lodge in Portland.

Mr. Blair was united in marriage in 1861, with Mrs. Rebecca Caroline Barker, and this union, although a happy one, is without issue. Their marriage took place in Polk county, and Mrs. Blair is a native of Indiana. Both are valued members of their community and their many friends wish for them continued prosperity.

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JOHN APPLGATE. The name Applegate is too well known in southwestern Oregon to need any extended introduction to the readers of this volume. The pioneers of that name were among the most prominent people in that section, and were largely instrumental in its development. Their descendants are widely scattered; among them we find John Applegate, of this review, a prosperous farmer near Yoncalla, Ore. He was born in St. Clair county, Mo., March 12, 1842, and is one of a family of fifteen children born to Charles and Melinda (Miller) Applegate.

Charles Applegate was a Kentuckian by birth and his wife was a native of Tennessee. Of their children, fifteen grew to manhood and womanhood. In 1843 the father, mother and eight children left Missonri, where the parents had lived since marriage, and traveled overland to the Pacific slope. On this trip Charles Applegate was accompanied also by two brothers, Jesse and Lindsay, and the emigrant train of which they were a part consisted of eight hundred people. Mr. Applegate had two wagons with four oxen to each, ten cows and one horse.

Leaving his cattle at Walla Walla, he built a boat and journeyed by water to Oregon City, and afterward to Marion county. That winter he worked for a Mr. Burs, the mission blacksmith, about fourteen miles from Salem, and in the spring of 1844 he went into Polk county and settled on a six hundred and forty acre claim, about four miles north of Dallas, where he lived until 1850. That spring Mr. Applegate sold his land in Polk county and came south to Douglas county, taking up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, adjoining the present site of Yoncalla, and near the residence of Levi Scott. His brothers, Robert, Cowan, Oliver, Jeffrey and Jesse, were already located in that vicinity. From that time on the history of the Applegate family is closely interwoven with that of Douglas county, and it may be said with the state of Oregon, as they were active and prominent in the history of that young state. Two of the brothers, Jesse and Lindsay, rendered valiant services in the Indian uprisings. Charles Applegate and his brothers in 1851 built the first school house in Douglas county, which they conducted independent of all outside aid. At the cost of \$1,000 a library was purchased from Harper's, in New York, and shipped via Cape Horn, and James Applegate was installed as teacher. The latter served as county judge of Douglas county, also as county commissioner, and was a member of the state legislature for many years. In 1864 he enlisted in the Union army and served one year as sergeant major. Another brother, Albert, was a lieutenant during the same war. Charles Applegate's useful life was terminated by death in 1879, in his seventy-fourth year. His wife survived him until 1888, being seventy-six years old at the time of her demise. Both died on the old donation claim which was their home for so many years.

John Applegate was but one year old when the family settled in Oregon, and was but eight years old when they removed to Douglas county, where he was practically reared and educated. When he reached his majority he began his career and farmed for a couple of years. In 1865 he enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company K, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and saw one year's service on the frontier—mostly in Washington. In 1866 he returned to Douglas county, and several years later he was united in marriage with Laura V. Bridges, of Coos county. Seven children blessed their union, as follows: Anne, wife of John Kruse; Bertha, wife of Clarence Stock; Lola; Charles; Emma; Susa; and John, Jr.

Mr. Applegate owns three hundred and forty-three acres of land, one hundred and sixty acres in the valley. Like most of his neighbors, he is

largely engaged in stockraising. His fine farm is located about four miles east of Yoncalla on Elk creek. In addition to his farming interests Mr. Applegate conducted a general merchandise store at Yoncalla from 1870 to 1874 and was postmaster during that time. He is a close adherent to the Republican party and is one of the solid citizens of Yoncalla.

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DAVID HOLLAND, Living retired from active business cares in Marshfield, David Holland is spending the closing years of his long and useful life in ease and plenty. He is a fine representative of the self-made men of Coos county, having in truth been the architect of his own fortunes. Beginning life with no other resources than his strong hands, active brain and willing spirit, he has met with well-merited success. Industrious and ambitious, he labored during his earlier years at any thing that gave promise of a satisfactory reward, and in whatever position he was placed always gave to his work his best energies and efforts. A native of Ayrshire, Scotland, he was born September 17, 1828, near Kilmarnock, which was also the place of birth of his father, David Holland, Sr.

Emigrating from Ayrshire, Scotland, to America with his family, David Holland, Sr., settled in Nova Scotia in 1830. Continuing in his former occupation, he worked in the Albion mines, near Pictou, for many years, living there until his death, at the age of three score and ten years. He married Ellen McKelvie, who was born in Scotland, and died in Providence, R. I., at the venerable age of ninety-seven years. Of their family of sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters, David, the subject of this brief sketch, was the twelfth child.

Being but two years old when he came with his parents to Nova Scotia, David Holland was there educated in the common schools. Beginning to work in the Albion mines when but twelve years of age, he continued thus employed until after his marriage. Migrating to the United States in 1850, he was engaged in coal mining in Lonaconing, Md., for nine years. Coming by way of the isthmus to Oregon, in May, 1859, he located on the Coquille river, taking up one hundred and sixty acres of land near Myrtle Point. Two years later his entire property was swept away by a freshet, leaving him well nigh penniless. Again turning his attention to mining pursuits, Mr. Holland was for ten years superintendent of the Eastport coal mines, near Marshfield. In 1872 he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land lying just across the bay from Marshfield, but sold that

ranch two years later, and bought an adjoining farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Disposing of that land in 1882, Mr. Holland was engaged in the butchering business in Marshfield for four years, being quite successful in his dealings. In the meantime Mrs. Sarah Holland, his wife, purchased an interest, with James L. Ferry, and conducted the Blanco Hotel, and from 1886 until 1896 Mr. Holland engaged with his wife in the business, having sold out his butcher business. He owns two good ranches, both of which he rents, and has some city property, his income being sufficient to maintain him well, affording him all the comforts of life.

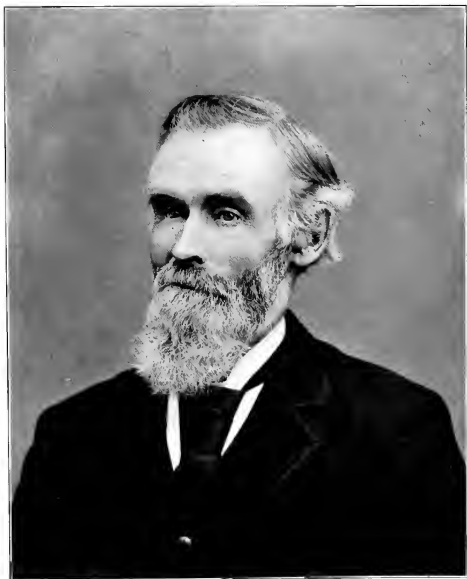
At the Albion mines, in Nova Scotia, in 1850, Mr. Holland married Sarah Skidmore, who was born in Dudley, Staffordshire, England, May 12, 1833, and died at Marshfield, Ore., March 25, 1902. Her father, Joseph Skidmore, a native of England, emigrated with his family to Nova Scotia, and after working a few years in the coal mines at Albion, removed to Frostburg, Md., where he spent his remaining days. Five children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Holland, namely: Anna, wife of Robert Simpson, of North Bend, Ore.; Nellie, wife of William Ross, of Marshfield; Thomas D., who is engaged in boat building and manufacturing in Marshfield; William Wallace, a boat builder; and Parker B., also engaged in boat building. Politically Mr. Holland is an unswerving Republican, always loyal to the interests of his party. Fraternally he is a member of Blanco Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M. In all public matters he has given liberally of his means and influence, and in his younger days was one of the public spirited men of Marshfield, although he now lives retired from the cares of business.

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FRANCIS M. SHEARER. The thriving little town of Garibaldi has a full quota of live, energetic and persevering business men, among whom Francis M. Shearer occupies a position of note. For nearly a score of years he was an active assistant in promoting the agricultural prosperity of Tillamook county, but is now prominently identified with its mercantile interests. A man of ability, integrity and true worth, he is widely known, and much esteemed as a man and a citizen. He was born in Page county, Iowa, February 28, 1853, a son of the late William Shearer.

Born in North Carolina, February 13, 1830, William Shearer came of excellent Scotch ancestry. When a young man he located in Iowa as a pioneer, buying land in Page county, where he broke up and improved a farm. In 1864 he came with his family to Oregon, crossing the plains with oxen, and being five months and





*J. Emmit*



five days on the way. Locating in the Chehalen valley, Yamhill county, he remained there until the following spring. Removing to Forest Grove, Washington county, he bought land about one and one-half miles from the village, and was there engaged in farming for several years. Trading his ranch for land in Klickitat county, Wash., he moved up there with his family, continuing his independent occupation in that locality until 1898. Returning to Oregon in that year, he settled in Multnomah county, and was a resident of Montavilla until his death, January 29, 1899. He married Nancy C. Johnson, who was born January 30, 1836, in Indiana, and they became the parents of five children, all boys, Francis M. being the eldest child.

Spending the days of his boyhood and youth in Iowa, Francis M. Shearer obtained his early education in the pioneer district school, and while yet a lad assisted his father on the farm. Coming with his parents to Yamhill county, Ore., in 1864, then eleven years old, he still remembers many incidents of the memorable journey hither. Being strong and rugged, he helped clear and improve a homestead in Washington county, Ore., and in Klickitat county, Wash. At the age of seventeen years he began work as a wage-earner, following any remunerative employment. Coming from Washington to Oregon in 1883, he located in Tillamook county, not far from the city of Tillamook. Purchasing a ranch of fifty acres, he built up an extensive and profitable dairy business, which he carried on until 1899. Selling out his dairy interests in that year. Mr. Shearer removed to Garibaldi, erected a store, and embarked in business as a general merchant. In this occupation he has met with undoubted success, his trade being large, and his patrons numerous.

In 1883 Mr. Shearer married Sarah F. Latimer, who comes of substantial English ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Shearer have three children living, all at home, namely: Otto, August M. and Christie. Mr. Shearer is an unswerving Democrat in politics, and has rendered good service to his adopted town as school director and as road supervisor. He is interested in fraternal and social circles, being a member of Golden-dale Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Goldendale, Wash., and is a Patron of Husbandry, belonging to the grange at Greenville, Ore.

**JOHN EMMITT.** Throughout Douglas county, Ore., where he had resided for nearly half a century, John Emmitt was widely known. A man of sterling worth and excellent judgment, he was a leader in many of the plans put forth for the development of the country, and in the early '50s was instrumental in the erection of

many district schools and laying out roads. He was born October 12, 1825, in Northumberland county, Pa. When fourteen years of age he removed with his parents to the prairies of Illinois, the family making their home in Logan county, and it was in the district schools of that county that John Emmitt gained his knowledge of books. He continued to make his home in Illinois until his removal to the west, this change of location occurring in the spring of 1852. His equipment for this six months' journey consisted of one wagon, five yoke of oxen, two cows and one horse. Arriving at Coles Valley, Douglas county, Ore., he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres and at once erected a one-room log cabin, 14x16 feet. It was in this cabin, on the banks of the Umpqua river, that the family made their home for fourteen years. In 1866 Mr. Emmitt built the more modern house now occupied by his widow.

In Illinois, September 17, 1847, Mr. Emmitt was united in marriage with Caroline Thompson, a native of Tennessee, born April 29, 1827. Accompanied by her parents she went to Illinois in 1831, making her home in Logan county until her removal to the west with her husband in 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Emmitt became the parents of twelve children, four of whom are deceased, William and Louisa, who died of cholera while the family were crossing the plains, and Emma and Enos. The other children are as follows: Robert, a resident of Klamath county; John F., a United States marshal in Nevada; Willie Ann, the wife of Joseph Churchill, of Coles valley; Ella, who is living on the home place; Edward E., a rancher of Coles valley; Rose, who manages the home ranch; Jane, the wife of Joseph Coffman, of Milton, Ore.; and Kitty, now Mrs. Edward Von Pessl, of Cleveland, Ore. Although well along in years Mrs. Emmitt is spending her days in comfort and ease on the old home place and is enjoying the freedom from care which is her just reward after a life of toil and hardship known only to the pioneer.

Mr. Emmitt added to his original acreage from time to time as his means permitted, and at the time of his death, December 6, 1901, owned eighteen hundred and sixty acres. Not only was this property highly cultivated and improved, as those terms are generally understood, but the entire tract was at all times kept in the finest condition and made to yield abundantly. Aside from general farming he also raised considerable stock, meeting with excellent success in this department of agriculture. Politically Mr. Emmitt was a Republican, and as an evidence of the confidence which his fellow citizens vested in him was his election to the state senate for two terms, 1884-85 and 1886-87. During the early days he also served as justice of the peace.

RIAL BENEDICT. No country stopping place in Jackson county is better known than that of Rial Benedict, who has occupied his present farm since 1859, and during all that time has kept open house for the travelers from Crescent City to the Rogue River valley. In the early days this hospitable little tavern furnished refreshment to both man and beast in much larger numbers than at present, for all of the freighting passed along the road in front of it, and glad indeed were the tired wayfarers to accept the good cheer and hear the friendly greeting of the genial host. Distances seemed longer then, and roads were rough, houses far apart, and friendly voices rare. Hundreds were seeking to establish homes, and the difficulties were great, especially in transporting household goods and farm machinery. Naturally Mr. Benedict played an important part in this settlement, and knew almost everyone who came into the wild country.

Mr. Benedict is not only a pioneer of Oregon, but he was also a pioneer of DeKalb county, Ill., removing there from his home in Geneseo county, N. Y., where he was born March 21, 1822. In Illinois, which he reached overland, and by canal, he purchased government land at \$1.25 an acre, and having one hundred and twenty acres, it took him quite a while to clear it. Nevertheless, the ten years spent here were prolific of good results, and he also established a home after his marriage with Mary J. Cogle, also an early settler of Illinois. Reaching there in the spring of 1842, Mr. Benedict lived on his farm until the spring of 1852, when he sold out and outfitted with ox-teams to cross the plains to Oregon. His journey was a fairly pleasant one, and upon arriving at Oregon City, he went at once to Corvallis, where he ran a hotel until December, 1854. He then moved to the Applegate road and ran a hotel there during the winter of 1854 and until the spring of 1855, and by this time had changed his mind as to the great possibilities of Oregon as a place of residence. Returning to Illinois for the purpose of making it his permanent home in 1856, he remained there until 1859, and then, yielding to the longing which had never forsaken him since he stepped from the Panama steamer, made his way up the Mississippi river to his former home in Illinois. Again purchasing ox-teams and wagons, he crossed the plains with even fewer troublesome experiences than before, and in the fall of 1859 purchased his present farm of four hundred and fifty acres skirting the Applegate river, at Applegate postoffice, and fourteen miles from Jacksonville. He has carried on general farming and stock-raising in connection with the running of his hotel, and no man is better or more favorably known in

these parts. Everyone has a kind word to say of the venerable and genial Rial Benedict, and all are glad to stop and pass the time of day with the man who has done so much for the comfort and happiness of hundreds of travelers.

Mr. Benedict has missed few of the experiences which were characteristic of the early days. During his first sojourn in Jackson county he had considerable trouble with the Indians, and actively participated in the Rogue river war of 1855-56. Indians often came to his hotel during those times, but it was always his policy to treat them kindly, and endeavor to promote a good feeling between them and himself. His life has been a comparatively peaceful one, possibly for the reason that he looks on the bright side of life and thus wins to himself brightness and esteem, and many of the comforts and pleasures of life.

WILLIAM IRA VAWTER. The bar of Jackson county numbers among its successful members William Ira Vawter, who has been in continuous practice in Medford since 1891. Aside from his professional interests Mr. Vawter is deeply interested in financial matters, being president of the Jackson County Bank. Mr. Vawter, who comes of pioneer parentage, on both sides of his family, represents the third generation in the state, and was born in Linn county, Ore., March 24, 1863. His mother, Sarah A. (Finley) Vawter, crossed the plains from Missouri with her parents in 1846, his father undertaking the same hazardous journey in 1852.

From the drudgery of the Linn county farm Mr. Vawter stepped into an active student life at the University of Oregon in 1880, and while in the law department spent a portion of his time teaching county schools. Soon after his graduation in 1886 he was appointed principal of the public schools of Eugene, remaining in that position for two years. In 1888 he entered the world of finance and founded the Jackson County Bank at Medford, and for the past twelve years has served as the honored president of one of the substantial and reliable monetary institutions of this part of the state. Since his first voting days Mr. Vawter has been a staunch upholder of Republican principles, but has steadfastly declined to range himself with the office-seekers of his county. For years he has been prominent in the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in 1896 was elected grand master of the state lodge of Oregon, in 1897 being elevated to the position of sovereign grand representative, which he held two years. He has taken an important part in the deliberations of this august fraternal organization, and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow

members adds to the universal estimate merited by his high character, his profound intellectual attainments and his public spirited efforts as a citizen of the great northwest.

In 1889 Mr. Vawter was united in marriage with Etta M. Hill, of which union two sons have been born, Vernon Hill and William Ira, Jr.

**JOHN HAMLIN.** Inheriting from his New England ancestors those sturdy characteristics that go toward the making of a brave soldier and a good citizen, John Hamlin, a highly esteemed resident of Roseburg, has proved himself a worthy descendant of his honored forefathers, some of whom fought in the early colonial wars, while others served in the Continental army. Inspired by patriotic ardor, he, too, fought for his country's honor, serving in the Civil war, and winning for himself an honorable record for gallantry and fidelity. He has since been equally faithful on life's battle-field, performing the duties required of him as a man and a citizen in an exemplary manner. A son of Simeon Hamlin, he was born June 18, 1840, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, not far from Euricsville. He comes of English descent, the immigrant ancestor of the family to which he belongs, one James Hamlin, having come from England to Massachusetts in 1639, settling in Barnstable.

There his descendants lived for many generations. Some of them served in the old Pequot wars, and at a later time some were soldiers in the Revolution. During the Civil war there were two hundred Hamlins in the service, some spelling their name as it is here written, others spelling it Hamblin, Hamblen, Hamlyn, or Hamlyne. Asa Hamlin, the grandfather of John Hamlin, was born in Barnstable, Mass., being of the seventh generation from James Hamlin, the immigrant. He served in the war of 1812, being a scout at Lake Champlain. He was then a resident of Grand Isle, Vt., and employed as a tanner. He afterwards removed to Ohio, where he continued his chosen occupation until his death.

A native of Grand Isle, Vt., Simeon Hamlin began his active career as a farmer in Ohio. In 1845 he removed to Wisconsin, locating near Fort Winnebago, now Columbia, and there continued in agricultural pursuits for a number of years. In May, 1854, he migrated still farther westward, settling in Madison county, Iowa, as a pioneer farmer. Improving a homestead, he resided there until his death, in 1871, at the age of fifty-six years. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Eleanor Thompson, a native of Pittsburg, Pa., and a daughter of John G. Thompson, an Orangeman, who was born in

County Down, Ireland. He emigrated to America when young, and for several years thereafter was a school teacher in Pittsburg. Removing from there to Ohio, he located first in Belmont county, then in Tuscarawas county, where he improved a farm, later residing in Gallia county until his death. He was a Presbyterian in religion. Of the union of Simeon and Eleanor (Thompson) Hamlin nine children were born, eight of whom grew to years of maturity, namely: John, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Elizabeth Cochran, of Iowa; Josephus, a resident of Madison county, Iowa; Columbus, who served in Company H, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, died August 16, 1863, at Memphis, Tenn.; Seth, of Lincoln county, Kans.; Mrs. Martha Kirk, of Iowa; Robert F., living in Winthrop, Ark.; and Mrs. Hannah Hurst, who lives near Aspen, Colo. One daughter, Hulda, died in Iowa. The mother also died in Iowa in the year 1900, aged seventy-three.

Taken by his parents to Wisconsin when but five years old, John Hamlin had very limited school advantages in that pioneer country, the sessions in the old log schoolhouses being necessarily short. In 1854 the family removed to Madison county, Iowa, where he gave material assistance in breaking up and improving a farm, while in the winter terms he attended the district school. July 26, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and the following September was mustered in at Des Moines. Going south to Missouri and Arkansas, he was engaged with his regiment in many skirmishes, afterwards taking part in the battles of Magnolia Hill, Jackson, Champion Hill and in charge of Black River Bridge, siege of Vicksburg and Milliken's Bend. He then accompanied his regiment on the Fecbe expedition to western Louisiana and on returning marched from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Fort Esperanza on the east end of Matagorda Island. After patrolling the Mississippi and its tributaries for several months, he took part in the siege and capture of Mobile, Fort Spanish and Fort Blakeley. In June, 1865, he went with his regiment to Galveston, Texas, thence to Columbus, Texas, where he was stationed until July 24. Proceeding to Harrisburg, he was mustered out, and returned to Davenport, Iowa, where, in August, 1865, he received his honorable discharge. Although Mr. Hamlin participated in every skirmish, raid and battle of the company and regiment, serving as fourth sergeant, he was never wounded, and was never in the hospital.

On returning from the scene of conflict, Mr. Hamlin engaged in farming and teaching in Madison county, Iowa, until 1869, when he removed to Labette county, Kans., where he continued in those occupations. In 1874 he was ad-

mitted to the bar, and a short time later migrated to California, settling in San Luis Obispo, where he was engaged in stock-raising for three years. Resuming his profession, he established a large law practice there, and was justice of the peace four years, and police judge two years. In May, 1889, Mr. Hamlin came to Roseburg, Ore., where he continued his professional labors for a number of years, being very successful as an attorney. For six years he was also justice of the peace. In January, 1903, he removed to his farm, which adjoins Brookside addition, being but three-fourths of a mile from the heart of the city of Roseburg. He has twenty-two acres of fine farm land, on which is a productive orchard, and five hundred acres of range land, which he devotes to the raising of cattle, a branch of industry in which he is keenly interested.

March 11, 1867, Mr. Hamlin married, in Madison county, Iowa, Miss Mahala J. Thomson, a native of Marion county, Ohio. Her father, Edmund B. Thomson, was born in Ohio, and reared to farming pursuits. He afterwards removed to Iowa, locating first in Johnson county, then in Madison county, where he is now living, a hale and hearty man of eighty-four years. He is of Scotch descent. His wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Charlotte Morse, was born in Ohio, and died in Iowa, in 1901. She came from the same family that produced S. F. B. Morse, of telegraph fame. Of their nine children, four grew to years of maturity. One son, Edwin, served in the Civil war as a member of Company B, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He subsequently died in Sumner county, Kans. Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin have four children, namely: Capt. F. B., whose sketch will be found on another page of this volume; Emma E., a teacher in the Failing School, Portland; Edmund T., a farmer in Roseburg; and James L., an employe of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. Mrs. Hamlin is now principal of the Glendale public schools. Mr. Hamlin is a staunch Republican in politics. He is a member, past commander, and now adjutant of Reno Post, G. A. R.

**WILLIAM C. HILDEBRAND.** A leading merchant of Roseburg, W. C. Hildebrand is one of its most substantial business men, and an important factor in promoting its advancement and prosperity. As a citizen he is held in high repute, and by his excellent character and straightforward business course in life has fully established himself in the esteem and confidence of the community, winning an extensive and lucrative patronage in this vicinity, his large department store containing a fine assortment of general merchandise, everything excepting groceries and hardware being kept in stock. A native of

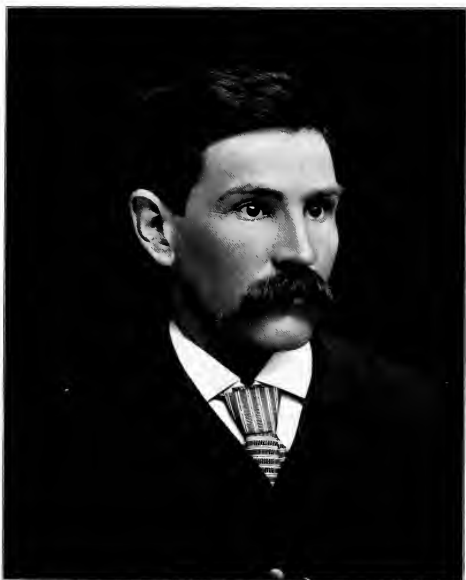
the Mohawk valley, he was born in Canajoharie, Montgomery county, N. Y., March 2, 1860, a son of W. C. Hildebrand, Sr., who was born in the same place. His paternal grandfather, Charles Hildebrand, was born, reared and educated in Germany. Coming to this country, he settled in Montgomery county, N. Y., where he worked as a carpenter and builder.

Growing to manhood in Canajoharie, N. Y., W. C. Hildebrand, Sr., served throughout the Civil war, enlisting in the Forty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, in which he was a non-commissioned officer. Locating in Waverly, N. Y., in 1871, he was there engaged in the boot and shoe trade for a number of years. Removing from there to St. Lawrence, S. Dak., he took up a homestead claim of four hundred and eighty acres, and embarked in the stock business. Coming to Roseburg, Ore., in 1891, he established himself in the mercantile business as a partner of his son, W. C., Jr., with whom he was associated eight years. Selling his interest in the firm in 1899, he removed to Reno, Nev., where he is now carrying on a substantial mercantile trade. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He married Julia Detmer, who was born in Canajoharie, N. Y., and died in South Dakota in 1885. Her father, Augustus Detmer, was born in Germany, and settled in New York state, where he was a large bridge contractor. Of the union of W. C. Hildebrand, Sr., and Julia Detmer, four children were born, namely: W. C., Jr., the special subject of this sketch; Harvey A., of Chamberlain, S. Dak.; Byrle, wife of J. G. Smith, of Roseburg, and Frank, who died at the age of six months.

Having acquired a practical education in the public schools of Waverly, N. Y., W. C. Hildebrand, Jr., removed with his parents to South Dakota in 1883, and there worked on the home farm and attended the district school. In 1889 he went to San Francisco, where he was employed as solicitor for a dairy firm for two years. Locating in Roseburg in 1891, he formed a co-partnership with his father, and opened a store of general merchandise in Taylor & Wilson's block. Putting in a stock valued at \$1,500, their sales at first amounted to \$6 per day. The trade increasing with unprecedented rapidity, the stock was proportionately enlarged, new goods being constantly added, and prior to the removal of the firm into its new quarters in the Caro block the sales amounted to \$22,000 a year. The partnership being dissolved in 1899, Mr. Hildebrand has since continued the business alone, and is meeting with characteristic success. He has gradually enlarged his business, having now one of the largest stores in Southern Oregon.

Mr. Hildebrand married, in Roseburg, Miss Jennie Culver, who was born in Bandon, Ore.,





W. S. Cone

a daughter of S. J. Culver. Mr. Culver was born on the plains, while his parents were en route to Oregon, journeying with ox-teams. He was for many years a prominent stockman of Bandon, where he still resides, a respected and esteemed citizen. Mrs. Hildebrand died, in January, 1902, in San Francisco, leaving one child, Robert Hildebrand. She was a woman of refinement and culture, and a valued member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Hildebrand is an Independent Democrat. He takes great interest in municipal affairs, and is now serving as alderman, representing the third ward. He is chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and a member of the Judiciary Committee, and of the Committee on Expense and Accounts. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Knights of Pythias, in which he is chancellor; of the Woodmen of the World; and of the Artisans, of which he is now treasurer for the third term.

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WINFIELD SCOTT CONE. More than to any other man who has actively participated in its upbuilding, Bay City owes its present prosperous condition to the business ability and resourcefulness of Winfield Scott Cone. This promoter and lumberman, whose active life has been principally spent within the sound of mills and falling trees, and who probably possesses as extensive a knowledge of the lumbering output of America as any other citizen in this part of the country, is the heir to sterling and rugged characteristics, inherited from an ancestry which never failed in courage in times of danger, and buckled on its armor in nearly all of the war crises in this country.

The change of the original name of McCone to that of Cone is interesting, as illustrating the loyalty and patriotism of many of the first American settlers. The paternal grandfather participated in the Revolutionary War on the side of the colonies, but to his chagrin, two of his brothers aided the home government in further depressing the strivers after independence, and fought with the British throughout the war. The Scotch blood of the grandfather rebelled at this evidence of inhumanity, and to dissociate himself from those of his family who had thus tarnished its fair name, he was afterward known by the name of Cone, his legal right to that name being granted by act of congress. His son, Lemuel, the father of Winfield Scott, inherited his father's loyalty to the United States. He was born in Vermont, June 16, 1796, and died in Michigan in 1885. As a young man he removed from Vermont to Niagara county, N. Y., and from there to Ohio,

where he married Sarah J. Rice, who was born near Dearborn, Ohio, of Irish descent. While in New York he enlisted in the war of 1812 as a colonel's waiter, and was discharged as a private under Gen. Winfield Scott. During the Mexican war he served under General Scott in the cavalry, and after removing to Ohio enlisted in the Black Hawk war, in which memorable struggle he was wounded five times.

Lemuel Cone was an ambitious and fearless man, and one who was willing to take chances in order to attain his objects in life. Knowing well the desolation and deprivation which would be his portion in so unsettled a region, he moved with his family to Michigan at a very early day, settling in Shiawassee county, then the heart of the dense timberland. He was the first white settler in Richland and Saginaw townships, and in both of these places he established a name of which his children and friends were justly proud. The soldier was equally fearless in the wilderness, and under the impetus of his industry wild lands took on a semblance of habitation and became profitable and productive.

Winfield Scott Cone was next to the youngest child and the only son in his father's family of five children, and he naturally became a woodsman, following the example of his sire. He became expert in locating claims and determining the lumbering possibilities of lands, and from his fifteenth year up to the present time may be said to have devoted practically his entire time to this kind of work. He continued to engage in lumbering and land speculating in Michigan until 1887, and then, with a record of twenty-two years of steady effort at logging and lumbering, came to Tillamook county in the fall of 1888 and platted the town of Bay City. This has been his home ever since, and he has continued to deal in timber lands and lumber, at the same time promoting many important enterprises in the town and vicinity. He started the boom which resulted in the present population, and succeeded in bringing a thousand people here. He erected a handsome hotel building in 1891, and has also put up many residences, and in hundreds of ways has evidenced a forceful and determined spirit of enterprise and progress. Mr. Cone is the owner of four hundred and sixty acres of land adjoining Bay City, which is devoted principally to cattle and sheep raising, and which is one of the most finely improved and valuable farms in the county.

So public spirited a man must needs be in touch with the educational advancement of the place he calls home, and Mr. Cone has never failed to realize the importance of this department of town development. He has been a school director for many years, and the school advan-

tages of the town and vicinity are admittedly superior. Fraternally, he is identified with Tillamook Lodge, No. 57, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Cone was married in 1871 to Mary J. Hare, who was born near Rochester, N. Y., June 8, 1851. She is a daughter of Decatur and Jeannette (Brown) Hare, natives of New York state, who died in Midland county, Mich.

**HON. JAMES C. FULLERTON.** A well-known and successful attorney of Roseburg, and a citizen of prominence, Hon. J. C. Fullerton is a representative of the substantial men who have been influential in developing and advancing the industrial and business prosperity of southern Oregon. Endowed with these sterling qualities that make him a leader among men, he has had an active and useful career in life, and has won to a marked extent the esteem and regard of his fellow-men. A son of the late John Fullerton, he was born December 16, 1849, near Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio.

A native of Warren, Ohio, John Fullerton learned the trade of a wagon maker when young, and subsequently engaged in business in Butler county, Ohio, having a factory near Hamilton. In 1851, in company with J. F. Gazley (who subsequently became a pioneer lawyer of Oregon, and served as district attorney), he started for the gold fields of California. Arriving at Panama, he found no vessel bound for the Golden State. Being forced to await the arrival of a steamer, he worked on the Panama railway for a short time. After mining in California without any great success, they came by pack horses to Oregon in 1852, and located in Douglas county, both taking up donation claims near Canyonville, and beginning the improvement of farms. The following year Mr. Gazley returned to Ohio for his own family, and for Mr. Fullerton's wife and son, coming by boat to Independence, Mo., thence by ox-teams across the plains. Following the southern route he came with his party across Rogue river pass, and on to Canyonville. On being joined by his family, John Fullerton began the improvement of his land in earnest, and for many years carried on farming and stock-raising with excellent results, having a well-improved ranch of four hundred acres. Retiring from active pursuits in 1895, he located in Roseburg, living there until his death, in 1897, at the age of seventy-six years. Politically he was an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and for two terms served as sheriff of Douglas county, an office to which he was elected in 1858. Fraternally he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Jane Rolf, who was born in Butler county, Ohio, and died in Roseburg

about six months before her husband, in 1897. Six children were born of their union, namely: J. C., the subject of this sketch; Eva, wife of J. C. Moccine, of San Francisco, Cal.; Addie, wife of W. L. Nichols, of Douglas county; Mrs. Alice McKenzie, of Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Dell Melvin, of Douglas county; and John, who lives on the old home farm.

Coming with his mother to Oregon in 1853, J. C. Fullerton was brought up on the parental homestead, and educated in the district school. Enlisting, in 1865, in Company A, First Oregon Cavalry, he served for one year, stationed most of the time at Fort Klamath. Receiving his honorable discharge, in February, 1866, at Fort Vancouver, he returned home, and worked on the farm until April, 1873, when he was appointed, by President Grant, receiver of the United States land office at Roseburg, to succeed Binger Hermann. Being subsequently twice re-appointed to this position, first by President Hayes, and again by President Arthur, Judge Fullerton served continuously from April, 1873, until June, 1885, when he retired owing to a change in the administration. Having previously studied law, and being admitted to the bar in 1879, Mr. Fullerton was engaged in the practice of his profession in Roseburg from 1885 until 1888, when he was elected state senator on the Republican ticket, receiving a large majority of the votes cast. While a member of the senate he assisted in electing two United States senators, Senator Dolph in 1889, and Senator Mitchell in 1891. He also introduced numerous bills into the senate, among others being one providing for a term of the supreme court in eastern Oregon.

In 1892 Mr. Fullerton was elected circuit judge of the second district of Oregon, which comprises Douglas, Lane, Benton, Lincoln, Coos and Curry counties, and served in that capacity for six years, during which time, according to the records, more cases were tried, and more business transacted than in any other like period of time. Not being a candidate for re-election in 1898, Judge Fullerton resumed his law practice, which is now large and profitable, his clientage having increased each year. In 1900 he was elected a presidential elector by the Republicans, running ahead of his ticket at the polls, and cast his vote for William McKinley for President of the United States. A man of more than the ordinary business and legal ability, Judge Fullerton has accumulated considerable wealth, and in addition to his other property owns the old homestead in Canyonville.

Judge Fullerton married, in Roseburg, December 16, 1874, Clara Bunnell, a native of Wisconsin, and they have two children, namely: Nathan, a druggist of Roseburg; and Kate, liv-



ing at home. Politically Judge Fullerton is one of the foremost Republicans of Douglas county, and has served as city councilman and city attorney. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Laurel Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of which he was master for four years; in 1886 he was elected master of the Grand Lodge of Oregon; he joined Umpqua Chapter, R. A. M., which is now dormant, and served as its high priest; is a member of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; of Roseburg Lodge, I. O. O. F., with which he united in 1873, and of which he is past noble grand; of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master workman. He is also a member, and past commander, of Reno Post, No. 8, G. A. R.; a member, and ex-chairman, of the county central committee and an ex-member of the state central committee.

ELMER VIRGIL HOOVER, M. D. In the annals of Douglas county no name shines with a brighter lustre than that of Hoover. E. V. Hoover, a representative of the name, is a prominent physician and surgeon of Roseburg, and the present mayor of the city. He is one of the best known men of this vicinity, and is distinguished not only for his own work, but for that of his late father, Dr. George W. Hoover, who was one of the earliest and most highly esteemed physicians of this part of the state. A native of Roseburg, Dr. E. V. Hoover was born August 11, 1873, on Jackson street, in the house which has always been the family home. On the paternal side he comes of thrifty German stock, his grandfather, Jacob Hoover, having been born and bred in Germany. Leaving the fatherland when young, he emigrated to the United States, locating near Hannibal, Mo., where he became an extensive land owner, and a citizen of prominence.

Born in Marion county, Mo., near Hannibal, George W. Hoover acquired an excellent education in his native state, and received the degree of M. D. at the Hannibal Medical College. Beginning the practice of his profession in Missouri, Dr. G. W. Hoover was located first in Davis county, and later in Sullivan county. Crossing the plains with an ox-team train in 1850, he came first to Oregon, thence crossed the mountains to California, where he was engaged as a miner and a physician for three years. Returning to his old home in Missouri, he remained there about a year, and then, in 1854, again crossed the plains to California with ox-teams, leaving Missouri April 26, and arriving at the summit of the Sierra Nevada range August 26. From there he proceeded with his

family, which consisted of his wife and two children, to San Jose, where he remained but a brief time, going from there to Sacramento, thence to Amador county, where he practiced medicine and mined until 1858. Coming then to Roseburg, Dr. Hoover purchased the house on Jackson street in which his widow now resides, and was here actively engaged in the practice of his profession until his death, October 12, 1886. He was a very successful physician, being especially fortunate in his treatment of typhoid fever, from which, it is said, he never lost a case. He built up a large practice, riding over the rough trails not only throughout Douglas county, but far into Jackson, Josephine, Coos and Curry counties, being the best-known, and the most beloved, physician of his day. He was public-spirited, liberal, and generous to a fault. As a collector he never dunned a debtor, or asked a patient for money. He was a sound Democrat in politics, but never aspired to official honors. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and belonged to the Episcopal Church.

In October, 1848, in Sullivan county, Mo., Dr. George W. Hoover married Hulda Eveline Williams, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of Milton H. Williams. Mr. Williams was born and bred in Kentucky, but removed from there to Indiana, going thence to Missouri, where he lived for a short time in Linn county, afterwards being engaged in mercantile business in Sullivan county. Coming across the plains to Oregon in 1853, he settled in the Looking Glass valley, where he became a large land owner, and where he died at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Nancy Withers, who was born in Scott county, Ky., the daughter of Peter and Eveline (Price) Withers. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Williams eleven children were born: Mary, who died in Bloomington, Ill., married Colonel McCullough, who was killed in the Civil war; Mrs. Esther McCullough died in Bloomington, Ill.; Howard died in Linneus, Mo.; Peter, formerly a well-known stockman, died in Douglas county, Ore.; Jefferson, also a stockman, died in Looking Glass, Douglas county; Winnifred, wife of W. R. Smith, died at Oakland, Ore.; David died in Washington; Mrs. Rebecca Livingston died in Arizona; Hulda E. is the widow of the late Dr. G. W. Hoover; George, a capitalist, resides in Boise City, Idaho; and Mrs. Mary Moore died in Roseburg. Mrs. Hoover, who still occupies the old family home, is a woman of remarkable strength of character, with a wonderful memory for one of her age, and is much appreciated by her old friends and by the younger generation as well. She bore her husband seven children, namely: Mary, who married A. J. Burnett, and died in California;

Mrs. Rose Mensor, of Seattle, Wash.; Clara S., of Roseburg; Lawrence Eugene, of Medford, Ore.; George W., of Portland, Ore.; Clarence M., who died at the age of twenty-two years; and Elmer Virgil, the subject of this sketch.

Obtaining the rudiments of his education in the public schools of Roseburg, Elmer V. Hoover subsequently studied medicine under Dr. Murphy and Dr. F. R. Coffman. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1897. Returning home, Dr. Hoover immediately began the practice of his profession, and has since remained in his native city, having met with flattering success both as a physician and as a surgeon, his wisdom and skill in dealing with different cases having gained for him the confidence of the public, and the respect of his professional brethren. The doctor is also a man of excellent business sagacity and ability, and owns considerable land in Douglas county, besides city property. A staunch adherent of the Democratic party, he has frequently been a candidate for official honors, and has served the public with ability and fidelity in the various positions to which he has been elected. In 1898 he was elected county coroner and served one term. For five years he was county physician. In 1902 he was the Democratic candidate for county coroner, and, notwithstanding that the Douglas county returns showed the county to be Republican by a majority of six hundred, he was defeated by only fifteen votes. In 1901 Dr. Hoover was elected mayor of Roseburg over A. M. Crawford, the present attorney of the state of Oregon, for a term of four years, and assumed the duties of his office in October of that year. Under his wise administration of municipal affairs improvements of value have been inaugurated, and the city is in a flourishing condition.

Fraternally Dr. Hoover is a member of many of the leading organizations of this vicinity, in many cases being the examining physician. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Encampment; the Rebekahs; the Knights of Pythias; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Independent Order of Foresters; the Woodmen of the World; the Maccabees; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Degree of Honor, and of the United Artisans. He is also examining physician for several of the old line insurance companies, and is a member of the American, the State, and the South Oregon Medical Societies. For many years he was an active member of the State Democratic Central Committee.

GEORGE E. HOUCK, M. D. Prominent among the active and enterprising physicians and surgeons of Douglas county is George E. Houck, M. D., of Roseburg. A close student, keeping in touch with all the later results of medical research, he has gained an extended reputation in the practice of his profession, and by his knowledge and skill wins the faith and esteem of his numerous patients, and the respect and regard of all with whom he is brought in contact. In his medical and surgical labors Dr. Houck employs the most modern methods of treatment, among his most helpful instruments being an up-to-date X-Ray machine, with an unusually strong coil, which reflects objects so clearly that his pictures are said to be the best and most perfect of any in the state. A son of Daniel Houck, he was born October 22, 1865, near Albany, in Linn county, Ore. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Houck, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, but subsequently removed to Ohio as a pioneer settler of that state.

Born and reared in Ohio, Daniel Houck became a farmer in his native state. With the adventurous spirit of a young man, he started west in 1859, crossing the plains with ox teams, and located in Linn county, Ore. Purchasing from Mr. Wheaton a tract of land lying near Tangent, he cleared and improved a good farm, on which he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1892, at the age of sixty-five years. After settling in Tangent, he married Leah J. Vernon, who was born in Missouri, and came to Albany, Ore., with her father, George Vernon. She survived her husband and now resides at Berkeley, Cal. She bore her husband six children, three of whom are living, namely: George E., the subject of this sketch; John A., who is engaged in the insurance business at Seattle, Wash.; and Edith J., a teacher at Dallas.

Living on the home farm until sixteen years old, George E. Houck obtained his elementary education in the district schools, and then studied at the University of Oregon for four years. At the close of his sophomore year he left that institution and entered the old Christian College, at Monmouth, from which he was graduated in 1888, receiving the degree of A. B. Having previously read medicine with Dr. O. D. Butler, of Independence, Mr. Houck then entered the medical department of the University of Oregon, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1890. Being then appointed interne at the Good Samaritan Hospital, at Portland, Dr. Houck remained there six months, after which he served as superintendent of the Dr. H. R. Littlefield Hospital, at Puget Sound, for nearly a year. In 1891 he was appointed government surgeon at the Warm Spring Indian Reservation, in Crook county, and served one year and

three months, when he resigned the position. Locating then in Mitchell, now Wheeler county, Ore., he was there engaged in the general practice of medicine until his removal to Prineville, Crook county, where he remained until 1898. Removing to Roseburg in that year, the doctor has since built up a commanding practice in this locality, becoming one of the leading physicians and surgeons of this part of Douglas county. In addition to his regular practice, he is also division surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and surgeon for the Oregon State Soldiers' Home, having been appointed to the latter position by Gov. T. T. Geer in 1899 and again in 1901. He is continually adding to his professional knowledge by reading and observation, and in 1901 and 1902 took a general course in the New York Post Graduate School.

June 23, 1893, Dr. Houck married, in Portland, Ore., Mamie E. Moore, who was born in Olympia, Wash., her father, Andrew W. Moore, serving as the first postmaster of that town, and as private secretary to Governor Pickering. Her mother, whose maiden name was Emily York, was a daughter of John W. York, who came to Oregon in 1852, as a pioneer Methodist minister. Unto Dr. and Mrs. Houck has been born one child, George Hamilton Houck. Mrs. Houck is a woman of culture and refinement, and a graduate of the Portland high school. Dr. Houck is a member of Laurel Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; a member, and chancellor, of Roseburg Lodge, K. of P. He likewise belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen; to the Woodmen of the World; and to the Artisans. He is a member, and vice-president, of the Southern Oregon Medical Association; a member of the American Medical Association; and for more than twelve years has belonged to the State Medical Society. He is also identified by membership with the Gen. Joseph Lane Cabin, Native Sons. In politics Dr. Houck is an uncompromising Republican.

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AMOS N. VAUGHN. The distinction of being one of the oldest of the native-born citizens of Tillamook county belongs to Amos N. Vaughn, a representative agriculturist, and the leading dairyman of Tillamook. He is pleasantly located about five miles north of Tillamook, having a well-appointed farm, which, with its tasteful and convenient residence, barn and out-buildings, gives substantial evidence of the excellent care and skill with which it is managed. A native of Tillamook county, he was born August 1, 1863, a son of Warren N. and Harriet (Trask) Vaughn, who were the parents of fifteen children, five sons and ten daughters.

Further ancestral history will be found elsewhere in this biographical work, in connection with the sketch of the father, W. N. Vaughn.

In succession of birth Amos Vaughn is the third child of his parents. Attending the district school three months each year, he acquired a practical knowledge of the common branches of learning, and during the time became familiar with the various branches of agriculture. At that time the toils of the field were arduous and almost endless, the labor-saving machinery of to-day being unknown in many localities. At the age of twenty years he began life on his own account, and the following ten years was employed in the logging business on Tillamook Bay, being quite successful. He assisted in building the first tram road in the county, working with a crew of twelve or more men. Giving up logging in 1893, Mr. Vaughn secured a farm of one hundred and sixty acres about five and one-half miles north of the city of Tillamook, securing the title thereto by the payment of the indebtedness on the property, which was left to him by a friend, with the provision that he clear the title. Here he has made improvements of a superior character, and has one of the best dairy ranches in this locality. Keeping about twenty Jersey cows, Mr. Vaughn has spared no expense in the development of his dairy business, having a separator, and a butter factory on the farm, and all the modern appliances necessary in that particular line of industry.

Mr. Vaughn was married, August 2, 1891, to Miss Sadie Baxter, who was born in Polk county, Ore., near Bethel, in 1895. She is a daughter of William T. and Margaret (Hickland) Baxter, pioneers of Oregon, the former having previously been a resident of Illinois and the latter of Indiana. Of the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn only one is living, namely: Nina, who resides with her parents. In politics Mr. Vaughn has always been identified with the Republican party. He takes an intelligent interest in everything pertaining to local matters, and has served as school director, and as road supervisor. He is a member of two of the leading fraternal organizations of this part of the state, belonging to the Bay City Lodge, I. O. O. F., and to the Tillamook Lodge, W. O. W.

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JUDGE JOSEPH S. FITZHUGH. conspicuous among the early settlers of Roseburg is J. S. Fitzhugh, who served many terms as county judge, and for years was one of the leading men of Douglas county. Coming here in 1858, he has since witnessed wonderful transformations in Douglas county, the pioneer log

cabins which dotted the land being superseded by commodious and even elegant residences, and the small hamlets of the early times developing into thriving villages and populous towns and cities. Long trains of palace cars now cross the country daily, taking the place of the former heavy wagons drawn by oxen or horses which were used for transportation, while by means of telephone, telegraph or cable wires quick communication with all parts of the globe has been established. In these changes Judge Fitzhugh has been an important factor, contributing his full share in inaugurating and establishing beneficial enterprises. Early recognized as a man of ability and worth, he has been called to many offices of trust and responsibility, and in the discharge of his public duties has shown rare discretion and fidelity. While serving as postmaster of Roseburg in the early days of its settlement, he became acquainted with nearly every person in the county, and to this day is frequently called upon to locate some person who lived here at that time. A son of Robert Fitzhugh, he was born, August 27, 1833, in Morgan county, Ill., about twelve miles north of the city of Jacksonville. His paternal grandfather, Peter Fitzhugh, a native of Virginia, moved to Logan county, Ky., where he was afterwards engaged in general farming until his death. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812, enlisting with two of his brothers, both of whom were killed on the field of battle.

Robert Fitzhugh was born in Old Virginia, but was bred, educated and married in Kentucky. Removing after his marriage to Morgan county, Ill., he obtained a grant of four hundred and fifty acres of land, from which he improved a good farm, on which he spent the remainder of his life, dying at the age of three score and ten years. In 1832 he enlisted in the Black Hawk war, but on account of a lack of arms was not mustered into service. He was a man of strict integrity, much respected throughout the community in which he resided, and was a valued member of the Baptist Church. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party. He married Elizabeth Redmond, who was born in Boonesboro, Ky., and died, at the age of seventy-two years, in Morgan county, Ill. Her father, Thomas Redmond, a native of Virginia, was a pioneer of Boonesboro, Ky., where he became noted as an expert hunter, trapper, guide and Indian fighter. He was a man of considerable importance in the locality in which he settled as a pioneer and where he lived until his death, at the age of eighty years. A man of bravery and daring spirit, he had many encounters with the Indians, frequently having narrow escapes from death at the hands of the cruel savages. At one time while helping to defend Boonesboro against

an Indian assault, he formed the acquaintance of Margaret Gorham, who, although than a mere girl, ran all the bullets used at that time in defending the town, and afterwards wooed and won her for his bride. She was as familiar with the rifle as he, and both were expert shots. She was of Danish descent, coming from one of the early colonial families of America.

One of a family of ten children, eight of whom grew to mature years, and three are now living, Judge J. S. Fitzhugh grew to the age of nineteen on the home farm in Illinois. As a boy he attended the old log school house, with its slab benches, and the desks ranged around the room against the wall. A ten-foot fireplace heated the room, and the pupils learned to write with a quill pen. Energetic and industrious, he subsequently earned quite a sum of money for those times as a farm laborer, at the age of nineteen years having accumulated a sufficient sum to pay his fare to the Pacific coast. In 1852, with an older brother, Abner T. Fitzhugh, he started for California, going down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, thence sailing on the Daniel Webster to Aspinwall. From that port he walked to Gorgona, where he joined a pack train bound for Panama, riding a mule until the beast refused to travel further, when he finished the journey on the back of a native. After waiting in Panama ten days for the arrival of the New York steamer, Mr. Fitzhugh and his brother had trouble in securing passage to California, the ship's captain refusing to take New Orleans passengers. Going to the United States Consul, the brothers satisfied him that they were citizens of the United States, with sufficient money to pay their passage, and obtained from him an order to the captain to take them aboard the steamer.

Arriving in San Francisco in April, 1852, J. S. Fitzhugh proceeded to Nevada City, where he engaged in placer mining. He subsequently continued as a miner in Siskiyou, Plumas and Sierra counties, and in southern Oregon on the Scott and Klamath rivers, continuing in this occupation about six years, and being quite successful. During this time Mr. Fitzhugh spent his leisure in studying law, and while thus employed became well acquainted with United States Senator Stewart, whose election he championed. While a resident of Siskiyou county, in 1855 and 1856, he served in the Rogue River Indian war in an independent company. Coming over the mountains with a train of pack mules to Oregon in 1858, Mr. Fitzhugh located in Roseburg, which was then a small hamlet, and for a year was engaged in surveying and civil engineering, assisting John Fitzhugh, a government contractor. He subsequently worked for a year as clerk in the general store of A. and

B. Heineberg, and then, buying out his employer, started in mercantile business on his own account. Buying his stock in San Francisco, he gradually enlarged his operations, building up a good trade, which he carried on until 1875, in the meantime continuing his law studies. The Democratic nominee for county judge in 1870, he was elected by a good majority, although the county was then Republican, and served from July, 1870, until July, 1874. From 1875 until 1882 Judge Fitzhugh carried on a successful business as a lawyer and real estate dealer. In the latter year he was again elected county judge on the Democratic ticket, receiving a large majority of the votes cast, and being re-elected in 1886 served until 1890, when he refused another nomination. Reopening his law office in 1890, the judge continued the practice of his profession until 1899, when, on account of ill health and deafness, he was forced to retire from active pursuits. One of the leading Democrats of Roseburg, and a citizen of influence, Judge Fitzhugh has served a number of terms as councilman; for two terms was mayor of the city; was city recorder several years; and was instrumental in establishing the present sewer system. Serving as postmaster in 1866, under President Johnson, he had the distinction of issuing the first post office money order in Douglas county.

Judge Fitzhugh married, in Wilbur, Douglas county, Mary J. Flowers, who was born in Shelbyville, Ind., a daughter of Samuel Flowers. Of English ancestry, Samuel Flowers was born and bred in Cutler, Ohio. He subsequently engaged in farming in Indiana for a time, and then lived in Fulton county, Ill., a few years. Starting across the plains with his family in April, 1853, he came with ox-teams to Eugene, Ore., arriving in November of that year, having in his journey crossed the Willamette river twenty-six times. Subsequently locating in Corvallis, he worked at the carpenter's trade, and helped build the first saw mill in that vicinity. He worked at his trade in various places, and had considerable stock on a donation claim in Benton county. He afterwards lived in Wilbur, Douglas county, then moved to eastern Oregon, locating as a stockman in Grant county in 1865. In 1882 he transferred his operations to Montana, going thence to North Dakota, where he actively engaged in stock-raising until the fall of 1902, when he moved to Roseburg, where he now lives a hale and hearty man of eighty-two years. He married Susan Cummings, who was born in Indiana, the grand-daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. She died in Roseburg. Mr. and Mrs. Flowers had but two children, and of these Mrs. Fitzhugh is the only one living. Judge and

Mrs. Fitzhugh are the parents of three children, namely: J. K., an attorney, living in Portland, Ore.; Edgar E. and Clinton, both stock-raisers and stock-dealers in Montana.

HON. JAMES M. HANSBROUGH. Prominent among the well known and influential residents of Roseburg is Hon. J. M. Hansbrough, who has been for many years actively associated with the railway service of this section of Douglas county. A man of marked ability and intelligence, he has proved himself a most useful citizen, and while a member of the legislature he devoted his time and energies to the duties of his position, being always mindful of the interests of the people he represented. A native of Randolph county, Ill., he was born January 11, 1862, about eight miles from the old town of Kaskaskia. He comes of English ancestry, and is a son of the late Eliab Cooper Hansbrough.

The descendant of one of the early English settlers of Virginia, Eliab C. Hansbrough was born and bred in Tennessee. After learning the carpenter's trade, he settled in Kentucky, where he was employed in farming and carpentering for a time. Subsequently removing to Illinois, he worked at his trade in Randolph county until 1867, when he migrated with his family to California. Locating in San Jose, he was employed as a carpenter and builder for about five years. Coming to Oregon in 1872, he established himself as a contractor and builder at Ashland, Jackson county. Transferring his residence and business interests to Douglas county, he was a resident of Glendale until his death, in 1883. He was a man of upright character, greatly esteemed by all, and earnestly supported the principles of the Republican party. He married Sarah Hagan, who was born in Bardstown, Ky. She survived him, and is now living in Roseburg, with her son, J. C., being a bright and active woman of four score and four years. She bore her husband six children, two of whom are now living, namely: Hon. H. C. Hansbrough, who had the distinction of serving as the first member of congress from North Dakota, and is now filling his third term as United States senator from that state; and Hon. James M.

Being but five years old when he came with his parents to California, James M. Hansbrough first attended school in San Jose, subsequently completing his early education in the public schools of Ashland, Ore. Learning telegraphy, Mr. Hansbrough was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company from 1885 until 1886, and the following

three years was a brakeman on the Southern Pacific railway, running from Roseburg. From 1889 until 1897 he was conductor of a freight train, and then was conductor of a passenger train running between Roseburg and Ashland until he resigned, September 9, 1903. Genial, pleasant and accommodating, he was popular with the patrons of the road, and won a host of friends. In his railway career, he has been exceedingly fortunate, having never met with any serious accident. By industry and good management he has acquired some property, and is interested to some extent in the mines of northern California.

Mr. Hansbrough married Miss Clara Bacher, who was born and reared in Ohio. True to the political faith in which he was reared he has ever been a staunch Republican, and in 1902 was elected to the state legislature on the Republican ticket of Jackson and Douglas counties, receiving a large majority of the votes cast, and served in the twenty-second biennial session of the house of representatives. While there he took an active part in the work, being chairman of the railway and transportation committee; chairman of the joint committee for investigating public buildings; and was chairman of the committee on counties. He introduced several bills into the house, among others being the "Fellow Servant" bill, which became a law. He was active in aiding the organization of the house, and in the election of United States Senator Fulton. Fraternally Mr. Hansbrough is a member of Laurel Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of Roseburg; Umpqua Chapter, R. A. M.; of Oregon Consistory No. 1 of Portland; Al Kader Temple, N. M. S.; and of Roseburg Lodge No. 326, B. P. O. E.

JOHN HAMBLOCK. This gentleman has been a resident of Coos county, Ore., since 1857, and during his eventful life he has followed diversified occupations. For many years he worked in and about saw-mills prior to engaging in farming and stock-raising. He subsequently conducted a general merchandise store at Bullards and served as postmaster and justice of the peace. The place was then known as Randolph. He is now living a retired life, upon his fine five hundred acre farm at the mouth of the Coquille river, where he has one of the most attractive places to be found for miles. His convenient residence, surrounded as it is by commodious farm buildings, bespeaks the prosperity of its owner and testifies to his careful, methodical habits. In fact, his entire farm has an air of thrift.

John Hamblock was born in Prussia, Ger-

many, July 9, 1827, which was also the birthplace of his father, who was a carpenter by trade. He also owned and operated a saw-mill, and was so occupied until cut off by death. The same mill is now owned and operated by his descendants. The father died when John Hamblock was but five years old, leaving seven children that his widow reared and educated.

John Hamblock was the youngest but one in this interesting family, and was educated in the parochial schools of his native land. While a youth he learned the cabinet-maker's trade and followed that line of work as long as he remained in his native land, also assisting in the saw-mill. Being a good workman, he had no difficulty in securing work after coming to the United States, where he landed in 1849. He located in St. Louis, Mo., and for three years was head-sawyer in a saw-mill there, but in 1852 he made up his mind to go to California. The trip was made overland across the plains in four wagons drawn by mule-teams, and little trouble was experienced with the Indians while en route.

After a three-months trip the first stop was made at Sacramento, Cal., where Mr. Hamblock remained but a short time, however. Entering the mines in that vicinity, he mined and prospected for a couple of months, afterward going to San Francisco and assisting in the erection of a saw-mill there, again working in the capacity of head-sawyer, for the same Mr. H. A. Wilson he was employed by in St. Louis. This mill was a portable one, and it was moved into the Redwood district, where Mr. Hamblock continued working until he had been a resident of California for about two years. In 1854 he went to Port Orford, Curry county, Ore., and continued in the lumber business there for three years. April 15, 1856, he was united in marriage with Jane Ann Long, a Canadian by birth. Her people had removed from Canada to Illinois, and in 1853 crossed the plains to California, and the following year took up their abode in Port Orford, Ore. They had the distinction of bringing the first milch cows into Curry county. In 1857 Mr. Hamblock with his family went to Coos county and took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres at the mouth of the Coquille river where Bullards now stands. This land was mostly prairie and was undeveloped. This place is still the home of Mr. Hamblock and the land is now in a fine state of cultivation. Upon this he carried on general farming and stock-raising and dairying, having been very successful. He added to his original purchase until he acquired eight hundred acres of land.





*J. J. Stanley*



Four children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hamblock: Mary Ellen, who died at the age of fourteen years; Melinda Ann, wife of R. W. Bullard, whose sketch is given elsewhere in this history; John A., residing in the vicinity of the home place; and Mary C., wife of A. Barrows, who also resides near. Shortly after settling on Coquille river Mr. Hamblock, in connection with farming, opened a general store and served as postmaster at Randolph—now Bullards—for a number of years. He also made an efficient justice of the peace, being independent in politics, and is justly considered a representative citizen of his section. His residence, besides being of modern design, is beautifully located, overlooking the river, as it does, and commands a fine view of surrounding points.

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J. JOHNSON STANLEY. When J. Johnson Stanley enters upon his career as a legal practitioner, he will have as formidable weapons in the way of varied and practical experience as any disciple of Blackstone in Coos county. Equally successful as a student, educator, farmer, politician, journalist and real-estate dealer, he has gained a correspondingly large knowledge of human nature, of prime importance in the profession which he has chosen as a life occupation. Mr. Stanley came to Oregon in 1888, being at the time twenty-four years of age. He was born in Lynnville, Jasper county, Iowa, September 13, 1864, and on the paternal side comes of Quaker ancestry undoubtedly originally associated with England. Several generations of the family have reflected credit upon their respective localities in the United States, but no authentic record has been kept of the first venturesome immigrant. Presumably he settled in Virginia, for the great-great-grandfather, William Stanley, lived there, and his son, Samuel, the next in order of descent, was a native of the same state.

William Stanley established his family in Guilford county, N. C., and died in that state November 11, 1807, after gaining a reputation for sobriety and substantial citizenship. Samuel Stanley, who also died in Guilford county, had a son Richard, the grandfather of J. Johnson Stanley, who was born in Guilford county January 3, 1782, and who removed to Henry county, Ind., in 1830. The grandfather was a carpenter and builder and followed that trade for the greater part of his active life, or until shortly before his death, April 25, 1847. As had been his ancestors before him, he was a member of the Society of Friends. His son, Joshua F., the father of J. Johnson, was born in Guilford county, January 29, 1824, and removed to Indiana with

his parents in 1830. From his father he learned the carpenter's trade, and in connection therewith farmed for some years in Henry county. After removing to Lynnville, Jasper county, Iowa, in 1862, he combined farming and merchandising, and in 1874 engaged in general merchandising in Earlham, Iowa. From 1870 until 1898 Mr. Stanley lived on a farm near Wetmore, Kans., and became one of the stable and enterprising residents of that region. From then until the present he has lived with his children in Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, and though now about four score years old, retains a youthful heart, and an intense sympathy with all that is human and beautiful in the world. From out his younger days come reminiscences of life as a country school teacher. He was a consistent member of the Society of Friends, in which he since became an elder. His wife, formerly Mary Jane Stanley, was born in Guilford county, N. C., August 1, 1828, a daughter of Temple Bruce Stanley, who was born in the same county December 17, 1802. Mr. Stanley removed to Indiana in 1830, the same year as the family of Joshua Stanley, and there plied his trade of machinist and blacksmith until his death in Jasper county, Iowa, in 1881. One of the four sons and five daughters of Joshua Stanley is deceased.

As a small boy J. Johnson Stanley realized the importance of acquiring an education, but it was largely through his own business exertions that he was able to realize his expectations in this direction. From the public schools he entered Campbell University, at Holton, Kans., in the fall of 1883, and in 1887 he was graduated with the degree of Ph. D., and also received a diploma from the commercial department connected with the university. In the summer of 1882 he rented his father's Kansas farm, and thereafter throughout his university career managed it during the summer time and taught school during the vacation season. For one year he filled the duties of janitor of the school. After coming to Oregon in 1888 he taught a class in penmanship at Coquille for three weeks, afterward spending three months in Jackson county, and later taught a school at Cape Blanco lighthouse for three months. April 1, 1889, he became principal of the Coquille school, and from 1890 until the spring of 1892 had charge of a school in Coos county. In the latter year he was elected clerk of Coos county for one term. In 1894 he served as deputy sheriff under W. W. Gage, and in 1896 located on a farm of sixty-one acres which he had purchased near Coquille, and which he made his headquarters while working in the sheriff's office. About this time he purchased the *Coquille City Bulletin*, which he has conducted with fair success up to the present time. In the meantime he had engaged in the real-estate business to some

extent, and at the present time buys and sells town and country property on an extensive scale.

Entertaining a profound appreciation of legal science for many years, Mr. Stanley has devoted his leisure to mastering its principles, and his professional career will unquestionably take on the character of great usefulness and success. He has a trained and logical intelligence; is quick to see the vital point of a question and possesses a genial and kindly nature which is bound to win and retain clients. A staunch upholder of Democracy, he has held many offices besides those already mentioned, in 1804 serving as secretary of the county central committee. He has been school director and road supervisor, and a member of the city council for one term. Fraternally he is one of the best known men in the county, being a member of Chadwick Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M.; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all of the chairs; and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is a charter member, first master, and has taken the degree of honor; also represented his lodge at the Grand Lodge in 1902; the Fraternal Aid; and the Rebekahs. Mr. Stanley was married in Coquille, September 4, 1892, to Carrie B. Goodman, a native of Sangamon county, Ill., and daughter of John P. Goodman, a retired farmer and mechanic of Coquille. He served four years during the Civil war. Mary Alta, Carrie Alice, John Foster and Ruth Ann, the four interesting children of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley, are being educated in Coquille.

**JESSE MESH.** A man of activity and energy, well endowed with those habits of thrift, perseverance and pluck that win success, Jesse Mesh has for the past thirty years been a potent factor in developing the agricultural interests of Josephine county. Having been very fortunate in the prosecution of his chosen calling, he has acquired a comfortable competency through his own exertions, but has not yet retired from business pursuits. Now owning and occupying a small ranch of ten acres, lying within the limits of Grants Pass, and but a mile from the business center, he devotes his time to general farming and gardening. A son of William Mesh, Jr., he was born in Ash county, N. C., May 5, 1848. He comes of German ancestry, his grandfather, William Mesh, Sr., having been born and reared in Germany. Emigrating to the United States in colonial days he served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was subsequently employed in tilling the soil for many years. He attained a notable age, living to be either one hundred and three or one hundred and four years old.

A native of North Carolina, William Mesh,

Jr., settled as a farmer in Ash county, and there spent the greater part of his four score years. He married Rhoda Miller, who was born in North Carolina, June 2, 1806, and died in Ash county, N. C., in 1876. Her father, George Miller, emigrated from Germany, the country of his birth, to America, and spent the remainder of his life in Ash county, N. C. Of the union of William, Jr., and Rhoda (Miller) Mesh, eight children were born, five sons and three daughters, Jesse, being the youngest child.

Receiving but meager opportunities as a boy for advancing his education, Jesse Mesh remained at home, working with his father, until twenty-one years of age. Hoping in the new western country to find a better chance for improving his financial prospects, he went to Kansas, locating near Louisville, Pottawatomie county, October 1, 1869, and living there about two years and a half. Not quite satisfied with the result of his labors during that time, Mr. Mesh started for Oregon in May, 1872, traveling by rail to Red Bluffs, Cal., and from there continuing the journey with teams. Homesteading one hundred and sixty acres of land on the Rogue river, nine miles west of Grants Pass, he resided there for twenty years. Embarking in general agriculture, he was very successful, and subsequently purchased more land, buying a tract containing one hundred and seventy acres. By persistent toil and wise management he improved a good farm, his ranch in its appointments and improvements comparing favorably with any in the neighborhood. Disposing of all of his land in that vicinity in 1893, Mr. Mesh removed to his present home, in Grants Pass. He owns ten acres of productive land, and his wife owns another ten-acre tract near by, both being valuable property to hold. He carries on general ranching to some extent, but is specially interested in gardening, which he finds profitable. Mr. Mesh has other financial interests in this county, being the owner of one half of a tract of land containing one hundred and sixty acres of placer mines, on the Illinois river.

April 17, 1860, in Jefferson, N. C., Mr. Mesh married Evaline Miller Van Noy, who was born in Wilkes county, N. C., November 28, 1845. Her father, James Nathaniel Van Noy, was born in Wilkes county, N. C., October 20, 1815, of Mayflower descent. Leaving his family in North Carolina he started westward in November, 1850, and after spending the winter in Missouri came across the plains with a band of emigrants in the spring of 1851, making the trip with ox-teams. Locating in Josephine county, on the Rogue river, he took up land six miles from Grants Pass, at what is now known as Van Noy's ferry. He became a large land-

holder, at one time owning nine hundred acres of land in that locality. He took an active part in the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856, at that time building a fort on his ranch. He was an expert in the use of the gun, and it is claimed that he said that when he had a gun in his hand that there were three things that could not get away from him, those being first a skunk, second a rattlesnake and third an Indian. He died on his home farm, September 3, 1881. His wife, whose maiden name was Clara Miller, was born in North Carolina, and died in Oregon, February 22, 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Mesh have no children. In his political affiliations Mr. Mesh is a strong Democrat.

**JOHN H. AHLF.** In the business activities of Josephine county J. H. Ahlf, of Grants Pass, has long been an important factor. A man of unlimited energy, push and ability, he was successfully engaged in the meat business as a butcher, dealer and packer for several years, and by prudent thrift and judicious expenditure acquired a substantial property. He is now filling a responsible position as manager of the extensive interests of Armour & Co., having supervision of their entire trade of northern California and southern Oregon. He was born February 27, 1856, in the city of Burg, Schleswig-Holstein, Germany, which was the birthplace of his father, Thomas Ahlf. His grandfather, Jacob Ahlf, a farmer by occupation, was the descendant of an old and honored family of that part of Germany.

Reared to agricultural pursuits, Thomas Ahlf spent the larger part of his life in his native country, where he was a well-to-do farmer. Eventually immigrating to the United States, he spent his declining years in Portland, Ore., dying at an advanced age. His wife, whose maiden name was Omtje Kroeger, was a life-long resident of Germany. She bore him eight children, four of whom are living, and are residents of this country, John H. being the seventh in order of birth.

Reared and educated in his native city, J. H. Ahlf shipped before the mast when sixteen years old, and for three years thereafter was engaged in coasting on the North Sea. Entering the German navy then, he served the prescribed term of three years, being on the ship Prussia part of the time, and on the school-ship Renown the remainder of the term. Immigrating to America in 1882, Mr. Ahlf was employed as a butcher in Davenport, Iowa, for two years. In 1884 he came to Oregon and located in Roseburg, where he followed his trade three years, and subsequently conducted a meat market for a year. Disposing of his interests in

Roseburg in 1888, Mr. Ahlf settled in Grants Pass, which was then a very small place, and has since been actively identified with its best interests. Building a shop on Front street, he embarked in the meat business and continued for about twelve years, rebuilding his market after the fire that destroyed his original building, his slaughter house in the meantime being located on the river, on land adjoining the city limits. In 1893 he built a large, brick packing-house, 56x100 feet, and afterwards sold out his market and confined his attention to the packing of pork only, for a number of years. Becoming the representative of Armour & Co., of Chicago, July 22, 1902, he has since been manager of their northern California and southern Oregon interests. Mr. Ahlf has been very fortunate in his financial transactions, and has accumulated valuable residential and other city property. In 1902 he erected one of the finest and most attractive residences in Grants Pass, a large, two-story frame house, located on Sixth street.

Mr. Ahlf married first, in Roseburg, Caroline Rickhoff, who was born in Burg, Germany, and died in Grants Pass. Of the children born of that union two are living, namely: William C., a student at Holmes' Business College, Portland; and Henry. Mr. Ahlf married second, Mrs. Susanna (Bruckner) Gatherman, a native of Austria. By her first marriage, Mrs. Ahlf had one child, Annie Gatherman. Mr. Ahlf invariably supports the principles of the Republican party, and has served as councilman one term. He belongs to the local board of trade and is a member of the Woodmen of the World. In his religious views he is a Lutheran.

**JOSEPH MICELLI.** Among the enterprising and active business men of Roseburg Joseph Micelli holds an important position, being an extensive brick manufacturer and dealer. He is highly esteemed as a man of energy, ability and sterling integrity, and is prominent in fraternal circles, being grand master of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the state of Oregon. He was the prime mover in the organization of the Odd Fellows' Building Association, of which he was secretary after the first year, and served as chairman of the committee that completed the Odd Fellows' building. This is 51x100 feet, and contains, in addition to the Odd Fellows' hall, the opera house, of which Mr. Micelli is assistant manager. A native of Italy, he was born, October 1, 1864, in Venice, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, Frank Micelli.

Born and reared in Venice, Frank Micelli learned the trade of brickmaker when young,

and was there in business for a time as a brick manufacturer and contractor. Coming to the United States in 1872, he located first in Nevada, living there eight years. In 1880 he located at Hailey, Idaho, where he established a brick yard, and has since been prosperously employed as a brickmaker and contractor. He married Margaret Biancolini, who was born in Italy, the daughter of an expert woodcarver. In 1886 she came with her family to America, joining her husband at Hailey, Idaho, which has since been her home. Of their children four are living, namely: Mary, of Idaho; Joseph, the subject of this biographical sketch; Frank, an attorney in Roseburg; and Louis, of Montecristo, Wash.

Educated in the public schools of Venice, Joseph Micelli remained in his native city until 1878, when he went to Pattau, Austria, where he continued his studies in the public schools for a time. Subsequently learning the trade of a baker and confectioner in that city, he worked at it a number of years, traveling as a journeyman through Austria-Hungary. In 1884 he came with his sister to this country, and after his arrival in Hailey, Idaho, attended the common and high schools. On leaving school he entered the employ of the Idaho Forwarding Company, which has several stores in different states, becoming a clerk in the branch store at Hailey. He afterwards worked for his father as a brickmaker for two years, and, having become familiar with the trade, operated a brickyard at Silver Mountains, Idaho, where he remained in business a year. Coming to the Pacific coast in 1889, he was employed in the manufacture of brick at Tacoma, Wash., for a year. In January, 1890, Mr. Micelli located in Roseburg, buying a tract of land on which he established a brickyard. He has since continued in business, having about seven acres of land in his yard, and manufactures each year about a million brick, which he ships to coast markets, having built up a large trade. He and his brother own a fourth interest in the Hamilton addition to Roseburg, a tract of land containing twenty-seven acres. Mr. Micelli is a member of the Roseburg Board of Trade and is a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Micelli married, in Roseburg, Grace Preschern, who was born in Denver, Col., a daughter of John Preschern, who is now engaged in agricultural pursuits, near Roseburg. Of their union two children have been born: Victor and Albert. In 1886 Mr. Micelli joined Rising Star Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., of Hailey, Idaho. Withdrawing from that lodge in 1890, he became a member of the Philitarian Lodge, No. 8, I. O. O. F., of Roseburg, of which he was noble grand in 1891. In 1892

he entered the Grand Lodge of Oregon, and at its session held in Roseburg in 1898 was appointed grand conductor. In 1899 he was advanced to the position of grand marshal, and in 1901 was elected grand warden. In 1902 he served as deputy grand master, and in 1903, at the session held in Portland, Ore., he was chosen grand master of the Grand Lodge. He is also a member, and past chief patriarch, of Union Encampment, No. 9; and a charter member of Roseburg Rebekah Lodge No. 41; a member of the Kremlin Baku, of Portland; is a member and past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and for three terms has served as a representative to the Grand Lodge; and is a member and past chancellor, of the Knights of the Macca-bees, being active in the lodge work, and serving as a representative to the first state convention held by the order. He also holds membership with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a member of Roseburg Lodge, No. 16.

W. M. HAIR. The Hair-Riddle Hardware Company, Incorporated, is not only the oldest establishment of its kind in Grants Pass, but is also one of the largest in southern Oregon. The successful upbuilding of the business is in a large part due to the sagacious judgment and keen oversight of the president, W. M. Hair, who, on coming to Oregon in 1899, purchased the hardware stock owned by L. L. Jewell and formed a partnership with J. R. Riddle, the two incorporating the enterprise under the laws of the state. Their specialties are heavy hardware, agricultural implements, Sherwin-Williams paints, etc. In buggies they carry the Hodock and Henne. They also act as agents for the Bain wagons and the Moline plows and farm implements. Besides their store, which is 25x100 feet in dimensions, they have a warehouse, 25x100, of two stories, another warehouse 25x75 and a third that is 50x60 feet in dimensions.

In Brown county, Ohio, Mr. Hair was born February 3, 1855, being a son of James and Elizabeth (Sweet) Hair, also natives of that county. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Hair, a Virginian by birth, became a pioneer farmer of Ohio, where he remained until his death. The maternal grandfather, Benjamin F. Sweet, who removed from Ohio to Baldwin, Kans., had three sons who entered the Methodist Episcopal ministry, and one of these, W. H. Sweet, officiated as presiding elder of the Solna district for many years. Through the Civil war James Hair served as a member of the Forty-eighth Ohio Infantry. At the battle of Shiloh he was seriously wounded and





*Peter M. Dutsch*

on regaining his strength returned to the front as a member of the Seventieth Ohio Infantry, in which he continued until the close of the conflict. In 1866 he became a pioneer of Otoe county, Neb., where he bought a tract of raw land three miles from Syracuse, and there the balance of his life was passed in agricultural labors. His wife is now making Grants Pass her home. Of her four sons and two daughters all are living but one daughter and all but the second son, W. F., who is a merchant at Unadilla, Neb., reside in Oregon. J. E. and J. B. live in Josephine county, where they are engaged respectively in the lumber business and farming. The daughter, Anna, is the wife of Dr. Findley, of Grants Pass.

When eleven years of age W. M. Hair accompanied the other members of the family to Nebraska and settled on a farm, where he gained a thorough knowledge of agricultural pursuits while still a mere boy. After completing the studies of the district schools he studied in the Peru Normal and for a year had the advantage of study in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln. On leaving school he bought a farm near Unadilla and engaged in bringing its one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation. On selling out he bought other farm land and in this way improved a number of estates. While in Nebraska he made a specialty of raising full-blood Short-horn cattle, of which he had the largest herd in his county, including among them a number of imported bulls. When he disposed of his interests in Nebraska he came to Oregon and settled in Grants Pass, where he is now an influential citizen, an active worker on the board of trade and a member of its executive committee. Politically he is a believer in the principles of the Prohibition party and in religion is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of whose official board he is an active member. Near Unadilla, Neb., he married Miss Sue West, who was born in Ohio and by whom he has one child, Zelle. Mrs. Hair is a daughter of Major W. W. West, who during the Civil war held the rank of major in the Seventieth Ohio Infantry, and later removed to Nebraska, where he became a most extensive and influential stockman.

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PETER McINTOSH stands prominent among the thriving and prosperous business men of the city of Tillamook. The son of a farmer, he early became familiar with the various branches of agriculture, paying especial attention to dairying, in course of time developing into a noted maker of butter and cheese.

Locating in Tillamook in 1894, he began the

manufacture of cheese. He has since so enlarged his operations that he has acquired, either by purchase or erection, eight cheese factories that are now in good running order. His productions are known throughout the northwest, and are of such quality and quantity that he well deserves the title of "Cheese King of the Coast" that is frequently bestowed upon him.

A native of Canada, he was born May 5, 1861, in Carleton county, Ontario. Duncan McIntosh, his father, was born March 2, 1826, in Glengarry county, Ontario. His grandfather, Donald G. McIntosh, was born in 1792, and his great-grandfather, Gilbert McIntosh, was born in 1743, in Perthshire, the highlands of Scotland. Both served in the army, the former as colonel, and the latter as a commissioned officer. In 1765 he came to America and fought with the British army during the Revolutionary war, taking part in most of the principal battles, such as Brandywine, Bunker Hill, etc., fighting under General Cornwallis. He then went back to Scotland, and immigrated to Canada with his family in 1800. He received land grants from the crown in Glengarry county, where they spent the remaining years of their lives, the great-grandfather dying in 1831, and Donald G. McIntosh dying in 1876 at a venerable age. In the war of 1812 he took part as colonel, and in the uprising in Canada in 1837 he served as colonel with the Fraser regiment.

Born March 2, 1826, Duncan McIntosh grew to manhood in Glengarry county, being reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1848 he removed to Carleton county, settling on Crown lands, and is still living on the homestead which he has improved. He married Martha Porteous, who was born in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in 1830, and died in Russell county, Ontario, in 1896, aged sixty-six years. Her father, William L. Porteous, was born in 1793, and emigrated with his family from Scotland to Ontario, dying in 1837, at the ripe age of eighty-three years.

The sixth child in a family of ten children, Peter McIntosh received a common school education in Carleton county, Ontario, and there learned the trade of a cheese maker, which he followed in his native land for a number of years. Migrating to Washington in 1888, he located first at Tacoma. Looking about for a favorable business opportunity, he leased two cheese factories in Cowlitz county—one at Freepport, and one at Woodland—and was in business there for about five years. Mr. McIntosh is interested in the general merchandise store of McIntosh & McNair, and is secretary and treasurer of the Tillamook Lumber Company. He is also interested to some extent in timber lands.

Mr. McIntosh was married at Freepport, Wash., in 1891, to Miss Emily Bogard, who was

born in Canada in 1868, a daughter of Peter Bogard, a lifelong resident of Canada, and for many years a successful merchant of Chester-ville. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh are the parents of one son, Donald E., who was born July 19, 1897.

WILLIAM C. HALE is a native born Oregonian, born in Linn county, May 19, 1852, and is a son of Milton and Susanna Brown Hale, who reside at Albany. William C. Hale is at present a member of the Oregon legislature, elected on the Republican ticket from Josephine county, in 1902, and was a supporter in the last session of Charles W. Fulton for United States senator. He has served in various capacities of trust in the state of Oregon and was six years judge of the first judicial district. The judge has been in the active practice of the law since 1890 and has become quite prominent as a vigorous practitioner. He was married to Miss E. A. Langel, daughter of N. Langel of Medford, Ore., on October 29, 1879. Their family consists of two children, Frank and Jessie Hale.

Milton Hale was the son of William and Sarah Borders Hale, and was born in Kentucky, September 6, 1821. He removed to Indiana and married Susanna Brown in 1842. Susanna Brown was the daughter of Isaac and Carrie Kinney Brown, and was born in North Carolina, November 4, 1822. Milton Hale came to Oregon in 1845 and settled on the donation claim in Linn county, where he resided for many years, and after a long life of activity he is now a retired, well-to-do citizen of Albany. He was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, since which time he has been actively allied with the latter party.

Judge Hale has been a resident of Grants Pass for several years past.

A. Y. BARKER. Among the numerous farmers who are identified with the dairy business of western Oregon is the gentleman above named, who is extensively engaged in stock-raising on a ranch in the vicinity of Oak creek, Douglas county, where he owns seven hundred and fifty-seven acres of land.

Mr. Barker was born in Indiana, September 13, 1840, and when a babe of six weeks his parents moved into Ozark county, Mo., and soon afterward to McDonald county, Mo., where they continued to reside until 1859. In the spring of that year Mr. Barker crossed the plains, and was hired to drive a herd of cattle to Sacramento valley, Cal. In the spring of 1860 he located in Douglas county, Ore., and

worked on a ranch for several years. In 1863 he took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, on Oak creek, and lived there four years, subsequently removing to North Umpqua river valley, where he purchased a half interest in the stock farm of Pinkney Atterberg, and the following five years were spent in stock-raising and farming. Mr. Barker then sold his interest to Mr. Atterberg and purchased the ranch which is still his home. He is considered one of the most successful dairymen and stockmen in that community and his success is due largely to his enterprise and splendid methods.

August 8, 1861, Mr. Barker was joined in matrimony with Mary E. Duncan. Mrs. Barker is a native of Platte county, Mo., born May 3, 1844, and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1852. They have reared a family of six children, viz.: Mary A., wife of W. E. Chapman; Rosa I., wife of John Anderson, of Curry county, Ore.; Lee, residing near Drain; Frances A., wife of P. Martin, of Grants Pass; Ollie, wife of Walter Singleton, of Roseburg; and Xury, who is still single. Politically, Mr. Barker is a Democrat. By industry and frugality he has built up a large and profitable business, the fruits of which he is now enjoying.

FREDERICK BARTOLDUS. A fine representative of the pioneer settlers of Oregon, and an important factor in developing the industrial interests of Clatsop county, Frederick Bartoldus is recognized as one of the most skilful and successful agriculturists of Astoria, his well managed and finely improved dairy farm lying about four miles south of the city limits. During his long and useful life he has pursued the even tenor of his way as an honest man and a good citizen, advancing the welfare of his community as he had opportunity, and is now living somewhat retired from the activities of business, leaving the care of his ranch to his sons. He was born January 1, 1830, in Prussia, Germany, which was also the birthplace of his parents, Joseph and Victoria (Herbold) Bartoldus, both of whom spent their entire lives in their native land, the father dying in 1839, at the age of fifty years, and the mother in 1845, when about sixty years of age.

The youngest child in a family consisting of five sons and one daughter, Frederick Bartoldus received his early education in the fatherland, and afterward served in the regular army for three years. Emigrating to America in 1855, he settled first in Kentucky, and for a year or more thereafter worked as



a day laborer in Fulton county. Coming by way of the Isthmus to Clatsop county in the fall of 1856, he was identified with the lumber industry for some time, working in a sawmill at Oak Point for four years. In 1860 he went to Kentucky on a visit and owing to the war it was impossible for him to return until 1863. On his return to Oregon he was employed at Westport the following five years. Then for two years he conducted a sawmill seven miles above Vancouver on the Old Hudson Bay plain. Locating on Youngs river in 1870, Mr. Bartoldus bought his present home farm, lying four miles south of Astoria. The two hundred and seventy acres included in his ranch was then in its primitive wildness, being covered with trees and shrubs. By dint of hard labor he has made substantial improvements, and has sixty-five acres in a high state of cultivation. As a general farmer he has been successful, and is now carrying on an extensive and profitable dairy business, milking thirty cows.

In 1872 Mr. Bartoldus married Amelia Shoup, a native of Germany, and into the household thus established six children have been born, four of whom are living: Joseph F., William, Minnie and Charles, all at home. Caroline and Mary, two of the older daughters, are deceased. Taking a genuine interest in local affairs, Mr. Bartoldus has served as road supervisor and school director. In his political views he is independent, voting irrespective of party prejudice for the best men and measures. He is a member of one of the leading fraternal organizations of Astoria, belonging to Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F.

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**WINSLOW BAYLEY.** Too much cannot be said in praise of the earnest and well directed effort which has characterized the career of Winslow Bayley, at present promoting the home-making and industrial well-being of Lakeview as a real estate agent and collector. During many years of his life Mr. Bayley has had to contend with the disadvantage of unsatisfactory health, and being denied the great boon which makes all things possible, his successful struggle is the more worthy and to be commended. Born in White county, Ill., December 23, 1835, this former educator and stock-raiser is the fourth child in a family of fifteen children, eight of whom grew to man and womanhood. His father, Lewis S. Bayley, was born in Maryland, December 31, 1808, and his mother, Amelia (Webb) Bayley, was born in the Old Dominion. The paternal family was established in Maryland by Bowdoin Bayley, the grandfather of Winslow, who came from England at an early day, and

who presumably died in the state of his adoption. Lewis S. Bayley was a pioneer of White county, Ill., and died there on his farm at the age of fifty-five years, in 1863, his wife having died in White county in 1845.

Following upon his common school education in White county, Winslow Bayley attended the high-school at Washington Court House, Ohio, for a couple of years, and on August 22, 1861, enlisted in Company G, Twenty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private. Even at this most enthusiastic time, and when animated by the most sincere desire to aid his country in time of need, Mr. Bayley felt the drawback of a not over-strong constitution, and after eight months spent in the hospital after the battle of Fort Donelson, where he fought under General Grant, he was discharged for disability. After the war Mr. Bayley engaged in school-teaching in White county, Ill., and June 30, 1866, he exchanged his duties for similar ones in Henry county, the same state. During this time many bright and interesting boys came to his country schools to receive the practical training which was to be the basis of their start in life, and he well remembers J. P. Hand, son of a farmer of Henry county, who has since been elected to the office of chief justice of the supreme court of Illinois. To escape the confinement of school-teaching he occupied himself for a time with outside work, but later resumed teaching, and continued to live in Illinois until locating in Seward county, Neb., in March, 1878. Here he engaged in farming for a time, later settling in Polk county, and remaining there until moving to Oregon November 1, 1884.

Mr. Bayley's first experience in the west was as a farmer and stock-raiser on Lost river, Klamath county, but unfortunately he failed to derive expected benefit from the outdoor exercise, and in December, 1887, sold his farm and removed to Lakeview. In 1864 he was elected justice of the peace on the Republican ticket, and since has held the office continuously, with the exception of two years. He served as city recorder for one term, and has held other offices within the gift of this community. Mr. Bayley undertook his real estate and collection business in May, 1902. August 19, 1863, at Washington Court House, Ohio, he was united in marriage with Lucy Parrott, born in Fayette county, Ohio, October 14, 1839, and of which union three children have been born, all of whom are well established in life, and reflect credit upon their practical and admirable home training. Kate, the only daughter and oldest child, is the wife of S. C. Beach, of Portland, while Harry is the United States land receiver of Lakeview and is also engaged in the mercantile business, and Loren is superintendent of the water company of this town. Mr. Bayley is a member of the United

Brethren Church, and for years has been a generous contributor thereto. He is a man of scrupulous integrity, of wide general information, and of keen sympathy with those who struggle ineffectually against the difficulties of life.

HENRY McDERMOTT. Worthy of mention among the industrious and public-spirited citizens of Tillamook is Henry McDermott, a watchmaker by trade, a traveler in several states of the Union, and a resident of this town for twenty-four years. Born in Huntingdon county, Pa., February 10, 1840, Mr. McDermott is a son of Bernard and Ellen (O'Connor) McDermott, natives of County Roscommon, Ireland, and reared and married in the mother country. Bernard McDermott was a master iron-worker, and after locating in Lockhaven, Clinton county, Pa., he was furnaceman in the ironworks at that place, later on following the same occupation in Huntingdon county, where he retired from active life in 1859, and died some years later. His wife also died in Huntingdon county, after rearing a family of three sons and two daughters, Henry being the third child.

In his youth Henry McDermott learned the watchmakers' trade, and thus fortified for the future he turned his attention temporarily to labor having more of the element of speculation, and in Allegheny and Lawrence counties, Pa., engaged in speculating in oil lands. In 1868, however, he developed an enthusiasm for the west, and made his way to Montana, spending a year at Helena and Deer Lodge. In the Puget Sound country he engaged in lumbering at the mouth of the Snohomish river, but not meeting with expected success went to California in 1871, and there contracted and got out ties for railway building. Mr. McDermott's liking for the west was of slow growth, else he would have hardly returned to the east as soon as he did, making the journey from California to Montana on horseback. At Grass Valley he stopped and ran a steam threshing machine for about four months, then went on his way, reaching Pennsylvania in 1873. After visiting all of his people he returned in the spring to Minnesota, and in Brainerd ran a steam pump for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. In the meantime he suffered from impaired health, and in search for that which he had lost he made a trip to Florida, spending a winter in Orange City and along the Indian river.

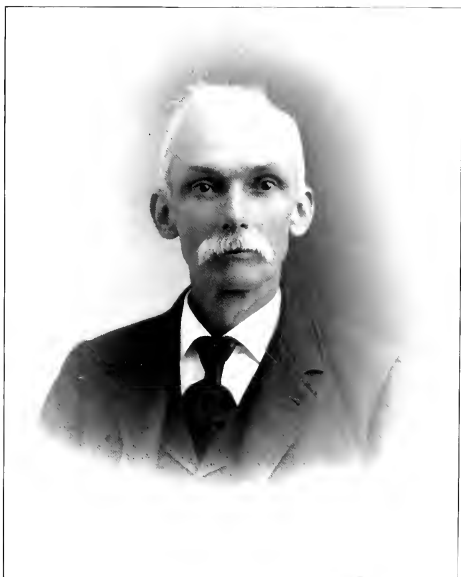
In 1881 Mr. McDermott traveled from Florida to Bentonville, Ark., and the following fall came to Oregon, visiting Jacksonville, Portland, Ore., and Stevens county, Wash.,

remaining in the latter place about nine months. He then located in Tillamook, which has since been his home, and after two years had elapsed, fitted up a little steamer called the "Minnie Miller," and ran the same during the summer time. Beginning with 1883, he engaged in a general merchandise business for ten years, and during that time served as county treasurer six years, elected thereto by his Republican constituents. In 1893 he sold out his merchandise business and turned his attention to his trade of watchmaker, which he has since followed. Mr. McDermott has in many ways indicated his preference for and faith in his adopted town, not the least forcible being the investing of his money in unincumbered town property. He owns several store and residence lots, besides a large store building. Mr. McDermott has taken all of his travels alone, for he is still a bachelor, and devoted to his trade, his books, and his few intimate friends. He is not a member of any society or church, but this is not to be construed into want of sociability, for Mr. McDermott is both genial and entertaining, and during his travels from the extreme east, to the extreme north, south and west of the United States, he has picked up a valuable fund of information, with which he pleasantly regales those who drop in to have a little chat with him.

ROBERT W. BULLARD, postmaster of the little town which bears his name, also conducts a general merchandise store at Bullards, Coos county, Ore., and oversees work on his ranch adjoining the town. He was born on November 26, 1857, in Winneshiek county, Iowa, and comes of good old stock. His paternal great-grandfather was among the first settlers in St. Louis and laid out what is still known as Bullard's addition to that city. He was also a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. Bullard's grandfather was a native of the state of New York and was a merchant by occupation.

J. H. Bullard, the father of Robert W., was born in Jefferson county, N. Y., November 13, 1833, and was a farmer. He remained at home until he was married to Charlotte Van Valkenburg, a native of New York state and of Mohawk-Dutch descent, her people being formerly natives of Holland. Mr. Bullard's father and mother lived in New York until 1856, when they removed to Iowa and made their home there until 1877. Going west, they next settled in Arago, Ore., on Coquille river. Here the father died at the age of fifty-three years, but the mother still lives, and resides in Fruitvale, Cal. This worthy couple had four children, three of





*Alexander Stauff*

whom are still living: Robert W.; Mrs. Emily Bunday, of Fruitvale, Cal.; and Mrs. Millic E. Brandon, of San Jose, Cal.

Robert W. Bullard attended the district school and afterward remained at home until he had attained his majority. He then took up the occupation of teaching and was occupied thus for eight years. He next engaged in salmon-fishing and packing where he now lives, and has made that town his home ever since. In 1802 he took up general merchandising and built a good two-story frame store-building and also a residence nearby. As before mentioned, Mr. Bullard has a ranch of one hundred and thirty acres close to Bullards, and oversees the general farming and stock-raising. Melinda A. Hamblock became Mr. Bullard's wife, April 3, 1883. She is a native of Oregon and has had six children, all of whom are still at home. They are as follows: Warren W., Pearl A., John Chester, Lawrence, Christina and Frank O. Mr. Bullard takes an active interest in politics. He is a Republican and has served as justice of the peace for four years, as well as having held other minor offices. He has been postmaster for the past eight years and is thoroughly trusted by all. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and is considered one of the representative men of his section.

**ALEXANDER STAUFF.** One of the most active public-spirited men of Coos county, Ore., is the subject of this review, who has filled various positions of trust. He is now engaged exclusively in dairy farming at his fine country home at Arago, where he settled soon after the Civil war. Mr. Stauff was born in Germany, April 20, 1830, and his parents were of the same nativity. His father emigrated to the United States with his family in 1840, settling in Baltimore, where he followed the tailor's trade for a livelihood. He lived to be over eighty years old, and his wife over sixty.

Mr. Stauff was next to the youngest in a family of six sons. He received his scholastic training in the Zion school of Baltimore, from which he was graduated. Soon afterward he took up the tailor's trade, and in a very short time was advanced to clerk in a manufacturing establishment and subsequently rose to the position of superintendent. He finally left the east and settled on the Coquille river, in Oregon, where for a time he taught school, and was afterwards employed in the sawmills and logging camps of that section.

During the Civil war Mr. Stauff enlisted in Company A, First Oregon Cavalry, under Captain McCall. His company was mustered into

service at Eugene, and soon afterward served as an escort to Pengra's surveying outfit, which surveyed the old military road to Boise City, the route thither being sketched by Mr. Stauff. The principal duty of his regiment was guarding the frontier, and it was mustered out of service at Vancouver, Wash., having seen no active fighting. Mr. Stauff returned to Coos county and took up a homestead claim near Arago on the Coquille river. His land was all covered with heavy timber, but he now has about sixty acres under cultivation. He has improved his farm in many ways, having at the present time a large residence, modern in design, and a substantial barn, 60x70 feet, with a splendid set of out-buildings. His home place is known as Cold Spring farm, on account of a fine large, never-failing spring of clear, cold water located upon it.

January 1, 1875, Mr. Stauff was united in marriage with Mary Isaacs, who was born in California in 1858. They went to housekeeping on Cold Spring farm, which has been their home ever since. Soon after his marriage Mr. Stauff entered political life and is still actively interested in public matters. He was appointed assessor of Coos county in 1875 and in 1876 he was elected to the same office on the Republican ticket and served two years. In 1878 he was elected county clerk of the same county and was re-elected to the office in 1880 and 1882, serving three terms in all. In 1884 he was appointed deputy sheriff and served two years. In 1886 he became deputy collector of the port of southern Oregon, filling the office for four years. In 1890 he was employed as tallyman for the Southern Oregon company, and during the time he filled that office he lived in Empire, returning to Cold Spring farm in 1896. During the same year he was a candidate for representative, but was defeated. Since then Mr. Stauff has devoted his attention almost exclusively to dairy-farming, and at the present writing has about twenty fine milch cows.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stauff, namely: Alice J., wife of T. J. Hall, of Marshfield; Ernest A., deceased; Charles A., also of Marshfield; Edward E., who died at the age of fourteen; William H.; James A.; and May R. Fraternally Mr. Stauff is allied with Blanco Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M., of Marshfield, and Arago Lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., of Empire. He is past master of the latter. In his religious inclinations he is liberal, favoring the Unitarian belief. He is among the most popular citizens in his locality and possesses the confidence of his neighbors to an unlimited degree. Mr. Stauff has always taken a deep interest in educational matters and is now serving as clerk of the school district.

SAMUEL K. SYKES. Closely identified with the mercantile interests of Roseburg is S. K. Sykes, a successful hardware merchant and a citizen of prominence. Industrious, energetic, possessing excellent executive and financial ability, he has built up a prosperous trade in his line of goods, through his own exertions accumulating a competency. A native of Oregon, he was born March 19, 1869, in Portland, a son of Samuel Sykes.

Born and reared in Leeds, England, Samuel Sykes immigrated to America when a young man, and located at first in Philadelphia, Pa., where he worked for a short time at his trade of a brewer. In 1862 he crossed the plains with an ox-train, locating at Portland, Ore. Purchasing a city lot lying between Clay and Columbia streets, he built a brewery, which, in 1873, was burned to the ground, entailing a loss of \$30,000, on which there was no insurance. He afterwards removed to Eugene, going from there to Corvallis, where he was engaged in the brewery business for seven years. Settling in Roseburg in the spring of 1885, he lived here retired from active pursuits until his death, July 17, 1895. He married Adelia Karrigan, who was born in Liverpool, England. She came to this country when a girl, and for a few years was in the employ of John Wentworth, of Chicago, Ill. She survived her husband, and now resides in Roseburg. Of her four children, three are living, namely: Mrs. F. M. Ziegler, of Portland; Samuel K., and J. H., a well-known painter of Roseburg.

Receiving his education in the common schools of Eugene and Corvallis, S. K. Sykes remained at home until 1883, when he began working at the butcher's trade, continuing thus employed two years. Coming with his parents to Roseburg in 1885, he began at once to care for himself. The first eighteen months he worked for Jacob Bitzer, and the following season was engaged in fishing. Engaging in the hardware business in 1888, Mr. Sykes was associated with Sheridan Brothers as clerk for five years, and was afterwards in the employ of that firm's successors for nearly as long a time. Going then to Eugene, he was in the employ of Frank L. Chambers, hardware dealer, until the spring of 1897. Returning then to Roseburg, Mr. Sykes embarked in the hardware business on his own account, beginning with a small capital, and stocking a room, which was only 18x40 feet, with hardware and sporting goods. Paying strict attention to the details of his business, and being honest and square in all of his dealings, he has met with signal success in his undertakings. Building up an extensive and lucrative trade, he has been forced to enlarge his quarters, having now a store 40x100 feet, and three large warehouses in the city for storing his goods. In addition to the general line of

hardware, of which he has an exceptionally fine stock, Mr. Sykes deals in wagons, carriages, and all kinds of agricultural implements and tools, carrying a fine line of Bain wagons, Racine buggies, McCormick harvesters and implements, and J. I. Case threshers and steamers.

Mr. Sykes married, in Roseburg, in 1896, Miss Lulu McCurdy, who was born in Gilliam county, Ore., and they have two children, namely: Leah Arline and Maxine. Fraternally Mr. Sykes is a Knight of Pythias, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of Gen. Joseph Lane Cabin, Native Sons. For seven years he was a member of Umpqua Hose Company, No. 1, and for three years he served as city treasurer of Roseburg.

JAMES TRIMBLE. Distinguished as a native-born son of Oregon, and as a man of industry, probity and high moral principles, James Trimble, of Grants Pass, enjoys to a high degree the respect and esteem of his fellow-men, a tribute which is universally bestowed upon all who worthily deserve it. During his active career he has labored with great fidelity, and by his earnest endeavor has achieved success in the industrial world, and now, as head of the firm of Trimble & Cook, is actively identified with the largest and most complete blacksmith business in southern Oregon. A son of the late Robert Trimble, he was born April 13, 1857, in Canyonville, Douglas county. On the paternal side he is of Irish ancestry, his Grandfather Trimble having emigrated from Ireland, the country of his birth, to Pennsylvania, where he was subsequently engaged in business as a blacksmith.

A native of Pennsylvania, Robert Trimble learned the blacksmith's trade of his father, with whom he worked a few years. As a young man he migrated first to Iowa, then to Missouri, from there coming, in 1852, to Oregon, making the trip across the plains with ox-teams. In the spring of 1853, having spent the previous winter in Portland, he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Douglas county, four miles south of Canyonville, and one mile north of the Rock Point toll bridge. He cleared and improved a ranch, and on his land, which bordered upon the old overland stage route, he built a smithy, which he operated in connection with farming. During the Indian wars and troubles of 1855 and 1856 he placed his family in Roseburg for protection, and took an active part in the engagements and skirmishes with the red men. Disposing of his farm in 1865, he removed to Canyonville, where he erected a shop, and was employed at his trade for five years. Locating in Josephine county in 1870, he bought

land about ten miles north of what is now Grants Pass, on Jump-off Joe, and there, about a month later, ere he had time to make any improvements, he died. He married Clementine Packard, who was born in Iowa, and died, January 15, 1903, in Grants Pass. Her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and lost an arm in battle. Of their union ten children were born, namely: Eurydice, wife of Judge Garrett Cockett, of Josephine county; Henry, who died in this county; William, a blacksmith, in Oregon City; Midissia, who married T. M. Roe, and died in Grants Pass; James, the subject of this sketch; Mack, a blacksmith at Bridal Veil; Caroline, wife of B. A. Williams, of Grants Pass; John, engaged in lumbering on the Columbia river; Charles, a blacksmith in Grants Pass; and Mary, wife of C. D. Williams, of Oregon City.

Coming with his parents to Josephine county in 1870, James Trimble worked on the home farm for two years after his father's death, and subsequently was employed in different places in this county. Working at various times with his brothers, he learned the blacksmith's trade, and at the age of twenty years went to Ellsworth, Nev., where, in partnership with Napoleon Chappelle, he ran a smithy for two years. The ensuing year he worked at his trade in Bodie, Cal., afterwards being engaged in blacksmithing at Smith River, in Del Norte county, Cal. Eight years later Mr. Trimble located in Josephine county, Ore., and for seven years was blacksmith for the Sugar Pine Door and Lumber Company. In 1888 he established himself as a blacksmith in Grants Pass, on I street, and was successful from the first. In September, 1901, owing to the demands of his trade, he built a larger plant, having now a shop 34x70 feet. With his partner, Mr. Cook, he is carrying on a very extensive and lucrative business, being head of the firm of Trimble & Cook, doing a general line of blacksmithing work, but making a specialty of horse-shoeing.

At Smith River, Cal., in 1882, Mr. Trimble married Martha Purdy, a native of Ontario, Canada, and they have three children, namely: William, a blacksmith, is also book-keeper for the firm of Trimble & Cook; Claud and Mabel. Politically Mr. Trimble sustains the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M.; of Reames Chapter No. 28, R. A. M.; and of the Woodmen of the World.

THOMAS FREDERICK CROXTON. One of the pioneer families of Oregon is that of which T. F. Croxton is a leading member. It was founded in America by his grandparents, who came from Staffordshire, England, and settled in

Illinois while his father, Thomas, was a mere child. In 1819 Thomas Croxton crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in prospecting and mining. Two years later he returned to Illinois via Panama and at once made preparations to bring his family to the far west. Just before they started his mother died. Accompanied by his wife, seven children and his father, he started across the plains with horse and ox-teams. The trip consumed six months and was marked by a bereavement in the death of his father just before they arrived in Portland. His body was buried on the Big Sandy and the family proceeded to their destination, wintering in Salem. In the spring of 1853 they arrived in Douglas county and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres fifteen miles west of Roseburg, on Ten Mile Prairie. A log house was at once put up for the protection of the family. Soon afterward the Rogue River Indian war broke out and Mr. Croxton bore a part in subduing the savages. In 1857 he removed to Josephine county and took up new land on the Rogue river, one and one-half miles west of what is now Grants Pass. From there in 1862 he went to Dry Diggings on the Rogue river, where he was successfully engaged in placer mining.

The old Grants Pass stage station became the property of Mr. Croxton in 1864, and here he established the stage station and the postoffice, of which he was the first postmaster. It may readily be imagined that he was a very busy man, for he not only had charge of the station and office, but also ran a hotel and conducted a farm comprising about four hundred acres. In 1866 he lost his wife, Hannah (Box) Croxton, a native of England. The following year he went as a minister to Coos Bay and for almost a year was pastor of the church at Marshfield. For this work he had been fitted by years of study and by the ceremony of ordination as a Methodist Episcopal preacher, having preached occasionally in Josephine county. However, not long after he entered upon the work at Marshfield his health failed, and in 1868 he left there, intending to hasten home, but death overtook him at his sister's home on Ten Mile Prairie. In politics he was a Republican, but not an office-seeker and never active in partisan matters. His family comprised four sons and three daughters, namely: Margaret, wife of J. P. Tuffs, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Walter, a miner, who died at Portland in April, 1902; Sarah, Mrs. E. Dimmick, of Portland; Lavina, Mrs. Fender, who died in California; T. Frederick, the subject of this article; Alfred, who makes his home in Spokane; and Henry, a farmer living near Grants Pass.

At Springfield, Ill., Thomas Frederick Croxton was born May 23, 1850. When seven years of

age he accompanied the family from Douglas to Josephine county, where he was a student in the district school and Wilbur Academy. At eighteen years of age he returned to Ten Mile, Douglas county, where he worked at farming. A later venture was in the mines of Dry Diggings, where he remained for two years. In 1873 he purchased one hundred and forty acres three miles west of Grants Pass, where he erected necessary buildings, set out an orchard of twenty-five acres, and engaged in raising stock and in general farm pursuits. Since coming to Grants Pass in 1899 he has sold this valuable farm. At this writing he is engaged in contracting and building, and among other structures has built five houses for himself in this town. Most of these he still owns. While still a young man he became familiar with carpentering and has followed the occupation more or less ever since, so that he is thoroughly equipped for careful, accurate and reliable work at the trade.

The marriage of Mr. Croxton took place at Looking Glass, Douglas county, Ore., October 4, 1876, and united him with Miss Emma I. Cranfill, who was born in Oregon City and grew to womanhood in the Willamette valley. The only child of their union is Osyth Ione, who received an excellent education in the Grants Pass high school and the University of Oregon. The family attend the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Croxton is a deacon and leading member. Like his father, he is a pronounced Republican, yet not a politician, and has held no offices, aside from that of county commissioner, which he filled for four terms.

**STIAN DANIELSON.** Mr. Danielson is at the present writing a successful dairy farmer, residing six miles east of Bandon, Coos county, Ore. During his life, he has followed various occupations, such as carpenter work, boat-building, saw-mill work, etc., and has shown himself to be a man of marked ability and enterprise. He was born near Arendal, Norway, March 26, 1843, and at the age of sixteen had the misfortune to lose by death his father, a miner by occupation.

Stian Danielson received his early training in the district school, and when a young man took up the trade of a carpenter. He followed this trade in his native place until 1865, the date of his departure for America. He arrived safely in the United States, and for the next three years he followed carpenter work on board ships, going from New York to San Francisco. He was a good workman and was master carpenter of eight or ten ships, while thus engaged. Mr. Danielson settled in Coos county in 1868, his first work being as carpenter in a saw-mill on Coquille river, near Bandon. Shortly afterward he pur-

chased one hundred and sixty acres of land six miles east of Bandon, and he made his home there and in Bandon until 1893, when he bought the place where he now lives. This place consists of one hundred and thirty-nine acres and adjoins his first farm. He has improved both of his places, and on his home place has a fine, modern residence and good outbuildings. He carries on general farming and dairying and owns in all about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, about one-half of which is bottom land.

Mr. Danielson was joined in matrimony, January 25, 1872, with Elizabeth Thrush, a native of California. They have had nine children, one of whom, Frank D., is dead. The others are as follows: Louisa Smith, of Coos river vicinity; Rosetta, living at home; John E., of Bandon; Lillie Davidson, also of Bandon; Tora, Rena, Richard and Christopher, who are still at home. Mr. Danielson is a man who takes little interest in politics, and who is an Independent. He has many excellent traits of character and is a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen.

**HENRY YORK.** A pioneer of Oregon, and for many years an esteemed resident of Josephine county, the late Henry York was well known throughout the community as an industrious and enterprising farmer, a trustworthy citizen, a kind neighbor and friend, and a loving father and husband. He was born March 15, 1833, in Clay county, Ky., and died on the home farm, about thirteen miles south of Grants Pass, November 21, 1902, his death being a cause of general regret. His father, Joseph York, a native of Clay county, Ky., removed to Iowa in 1836, and was engaged in farming in Henry county until his death, in 1841. His wife, whose maiden name was Rhoda Morris, was born in Kentucky, and died in Oregon in 1886.

Moving with his parents to Iowa when but three years old, Henry York acquired a limited education in the district schools of Henry county. Following the march of civilization to the western frontier, he crossed the plains with plodding ox-teams in 1852, and after a six months' trip arrived in the Willamette valley, Ore. After spending a short time in Linn county he located in Josephine county, and for about nine years thereafter was engaged in prospecting and mining. He was an active participator in the Rogue River Indian wars of 1855 and 1856, serving for four months as a private in Capt. Jonathan Kenney's company. In 1861 Mr. York settled on Applegate creek, and April 17, 1862, bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, lying thirteen miles south of Grants Pass, on the Applegate river, and at the same time entered forty acres of adjoining land, owning at the time of his death



two hundred and eighty acres. Laboring industriously and intelligently, he improved a good farm, on which he resided until his death, as above mentioned. He was interested in the public welfare, and was a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party.

In 1861, on Williams creek, Josephine county, Mr. York married Sarah E. Slagle, a native of Dade county, Mo., and a daughter of Conard Slagle. Mr. Slagle was born and reared in Kentucky, but was later a resident of Tennessee, and then of Dade county, Mo., where he was a tiller of the soil. Crossing the plains with ox-teams in 1852, he located in Lane county, Ore., near Eugene, where he took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres, on which he lived five years. Removing to Jackson county in 1857, he was engaged in farming in the vicinity of Applegate until his death, at the age of sixty-six years. He served in the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. York twelve children were born, namely: William B., at home; Martha A., wife of W. J. Russell, of Grants Pass; Ida, wife of John McDonough, of Idaho; Albert S., at home; Joseph S., at home; Mary Emma, wife of R. Cousins, of Grants Pass; Rhoda Alice, deceased; Francis Marion, of Lakeview, Ore.; Bertha May, deceased; Harvey, at home; Cora Elizabeth, at home; and Conard Lee, at home.

**GEORGE H. DURHAM.** A man of scholarly tastes and wide information, possessing great strength of character and tenacity of purpose, George H. Durham has acquired an influential position among the leading men of Josephine county as an attorney of ability and skill. Equipped for his profession by natural gifts and by his learning, he has been exceedingly prosperous in his career, and is held in high esteem as a public-spirited and progressive citizen. Always active and energetic, the law has not taken all of his time, but for the past ten years he has been interested in business enterprises, and in 1903 removed from Portland to Grants Pass in order that he might have a more close supervision of his mining property of that locality. A son of the late Albert A. Durham, he was born in Springfield, Ill., December 4, 1844. He comes of sturdy New England stock, his paternal grandfather, Ezra Durham, for many years a farmer in New York state, having been born and bred in Massachusetts.

A native of Genesee county, N. Y., Albert A. Durham was there reared and educated. Removing to Illinois when a young man, he was engaged in flour milling in Springfield for a few years, and while there formed the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, who was his attorney. Hav-

ing the ague in Illinois, he came to Oregon in 1847, crossing the plains with ox-teams. Locating in Oregon City, he built a large saw-mill on the Clackamas river, which furnished good water power. Going to California in 1849, he was successfully engaged in mining for a year. Returning home by way of San Francisco, on board the *Undine*, he was shipwrecked in Shoal Water bay. Soon after his return, he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres on the present site of Oswego, Clackamas county, and improved a farm. He there erected a saw-mill, obtaining the water power from Sucker creek, and operated the mill until 1862. Early in the '50s he embarked in the export business, and was the first man in Oregon to own vessels engaged in foreign trade, among his sea-craft being the *Desdemona*. Selling out his interests in 1862, he removed to Washington county, where he resided until his death, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was quite active in public matters, and served one term in the territorial legislature, representing Washington county. He married Miranda A. White, who was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and is now residing in Portland, Ore., a bright and active woman, bearing with ease and grace her burden of eighty-nine years. Three children blessed their union, namely: George H., the subject of this sketch; Richard L., vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank of Portland; and Silas A. died in Portland.

Coming to Oregon when but three years old, George H. Durham acquired his rudimentary education in the common schools. Entering Willamette University in 1860 he left at the close of the freshman year, and enlisted in Company B, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and served as hospital steward under Capt. F. J. Harding until receiving his honorable discharge, late in 1862, by special order No. 29, which was signed by General Wright, commander of the Pacific Coast department. Resuming his studies, Mr. Durham then entered the Pacific University, from which he was graduated in 1866, with the degree of A. B. Subsequently this university conferred upon him the degree of A. M. Deciding to fit himself for the legal profession, he studied with Judge Lansing Stout, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and began the practice of law in Portland, being at first associated with Charles A. Hall. In 1872 Mr. Durham was elected district attorney, and served two years, when he was succeeded by H. Y. Thompson, who became one of his partners, the other partner being W. L. Hill. The firm of Hill, Durham & Thompson established a large practice, and soon after admitted to partnership Judge Williams and Pierce Mays, the name being changed to Williams, Hill, Durham, Thompson & Mays. An office was opened at The Dalles, and placed in charge of Messrs. Hill and Mays,

the other members of the firm remaining in Portland, and eventually separating from The Dalles firm. Subsequently being appointed master in chancery, Mr. Durlam withdrew from the firm, and continued in practice alone. Forming a partnership with William M. Colvig, of Jacksonville, in 1903, Mr. Durham became junior partner of the firm of Colvig & Durham, which has two offices, one in Jacksonville, under the charge of Mr. Colvig, and one in Grants Pass, of which Mr. Durham has charge. While practicing in Portland, Mr. Durham, as a member of the firm of Williams, Durham & Thompson, was connected with several cases of more than local importance, among others of special note being the case of Benjamin Holliday versus Joseph Holliday, when his firm gained a victory over their opponents assisted by Dolph, Bellinger, Mallory & Simon; and the celebrated case of the United States, on information of B. F. Dowell, against W. C. Griswold.

A man of financial ability as well as of legal talent, Mr. Durham was one of the organizers of the Commercial National Bank of Portland, and was its attorney until it was merged into the Wells-Fargo Bank. Since 1895 he has had large mining interests in Josephine and Douglas counties, being a shareholder in various mines. He is now president and manager of the Douglas Mining Company, which owns two hundred and forty acres of placer mining property in Douglas county, about fourteen miles southeast of Glendale. In order to superintend this property he removed to Grants Pass in 1903.

Mr. Durham married first, in Forest Grove, Ore., Emma Clark, who was born on the Tualitin plains, Washington county, a daughter of Rev. Harvey Clark, founder of the Pacific University. She died in Portland, leaving four children, namely: Nellie, wife of H. G. Platt, of Portland; Mary, wife of F. E. Thayer, of the City of Mexico, Mex.; George C., deputy sheriff in Portland; and Marjory, living in Portland. Mr. Durham married second Kathleen N. McNeal, a native of Michigan. Fraternally Mr. Durham is a member and past master of Holbrook Lodge No. 30, A. F. & A. M., of Forest Grove; a member of Portland Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; of Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T.; of Al Kader, N. M. S.; is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is now serving as grand master workman of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. Politically he is a sound Republican.

THOMAS S. CORNELIUS. This history of western Oregon would be incomplete indeed if no mention were made in it of the Cornelius family, whose members are so prominent in public life and are among the most successful men

of their section. The above-named gentleman is a worthy scion of his progenitors, and, at the present writing, is ably filling the office of assessor of Clatsop county, Ore. The Cornelius family is of Scotch descent and the great-grandfather of Thomas S. was a native of South Carolina, but removed to Kentucky. His son, Benjamin, was born there, and in 1812 he married and settled in Missouri. In 1845 he went to the far west and settled in Oregon.

Thomas S. Cornelius is one of a large family of children of the late Col. Thomas R. Cornelius, whose sketch is found elsewhere in this work. His mother was, before her marriage, Florentine Wilks, who descended from a distinguished Virginia family and was herself a native of that state. She was a daughter of Peyton and Anna (Dalles) Wilks. Her father was born in Bedford county, Va., July 15, 1791, and was a tanner by trade. He served during the war of 1812, and his marriage with Anna Dalles took place in 1815. In 1829 they went to Hendricks county, Ind., where Mr. Wilks cleared and improved a farm and became a tiller of the soil. Ten years later they went further west, settling in Missouri, where they lived until 1845, and then went west to Oregon. The trip overland was a memorable one. They traveled in Captain Brown's company of eighty-five persons, and their own family consisted of father, mother, six sons and one daughter. One son died on the plains, and the company lost the trail and ran out of food, but finally secured a competent guide and were thus saved. Mr. Wilks engaged in agricultural pursuits and his last years were spent on a farm at Galescreek. He was ninety years old at the time of his death, but his wife died when but thirty-eight years old.

T. S. Cornelius was born on his father's donation claim, five miles north of Cornelius, August 13, 1854. He was reared to farm life and attended district school, afterward taking an advanced course in the Pacific University, which he attended two years. Leaving school he went to work in his father's store at Cornelius. He subsequently spent one year in California, and the three following years were spent by him in the Klickitat country, Washington Ter., where he was engaged in the stock business. Returning to Cornelius, he re-entered the store, and later turned his attention to farming. He purchased a farm near Cornelius and still owns this tract, which contains two hundred and twenty acres. In 1890 he came to Astoria, which has since been his home, and again entered mercantile life, as a member of the firm of Hay & Cornelius, and a successful business was carried on for three years. Selling his interest, Mr. Cornelius entered the employ of Mr. Scofield, a prosperous merchant of Astoria, and later became bill col-

lector for the firm of Ross, Higgins & Co. In June, 1902, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county assessor and was elected by a majority of five hundred votes, taking the oath of office in January, 1903. Since his election he has devoted his entire time to the duties of his office, and from all appearances he is a most capable and efficient man for the place.

Mr. Cornelius was united in marriage with Miss Scofield, an accomplished daughter of Benjamin Scofield, of Washington county, Ore. Three children now bless their home, their names being Byron, Louretta and Lovelle. Fraternally Mr. Cornelius is allied with the Masonic fraternity, which he joined in Hillsboro. He now affiliates with Temple Lodge No. 7, of Astoria, being one of its most valued members.

**JOHN PERDUE.** Among the pioneer families which took up the burden of existence in Oregon in 1850, none have been associated with more wholesome and practical advancement than that to which William, John and Leonard Perdue belong. The better to understand the influences under which these successful brothers were reared and started upon their respective careers, it is advisable to recapitulate the career of the founder of the name in the west, that John Perdue after whom his second son is named.

For many years the Perdue family was well known in Giles county, W. Va., where it was identified with large land ownership, and with extensive farming interests. Here the elder John Perdue was born in 1817, and continued to live until his marriage with Mary F. Mills, born in Mercer county, Va., in 1822. Removing to another farm with his wife, he made Virginia his home until 1843, in which year he moved overland to Missouri, settling at the end of his long journey upon a farm, wild and remote from all evidences of civilization. Here their oldest son, William, was born, and here the father cleared a portion of his land and gained a fair start in general farming. As the years passed his neighborhood was sought by other home-builders, and many there were who yielded to the entrancing accounts of wealth and opportunity in the west, and left with their families as early as 1840. However, Mr. Perdue did not dispose of his farm until the spring of 1850, when he invested part of his money in a comfortable outfit for crossing the plains, taking with him furnishings, clothes and provisions with which to start life anew in the far west. About the most important part of his outfit, a large herd of cattle and horses, was stolen by the Indians during the progress of the journey, thus lessening their facilities for gaining a foothold in the new home. Mr.

Perdue first settled near Roseburg, Douglas county, but later took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres east of Canyonville thirteen miles, where he lived for many years, and upon which he made many improvements. In those days he combined farming and school-teaching to some extent, and he was one of the first teachers in his vicinity. Eventually he took up land sixteen miles from Canyonville, on the South Umpqua river, and upon a corner of which the little town of Perdue came into existence. This was the last home of this earnest and successful pioneer, and here himself and wife both died at the age of eighty, and within eleven months of each other. Mr. Perdue took quite an interest in politics, and served as postmaster of Perdue for a number of years. His farms were famous for the high-grade horses and cattle which found their way to the markets, and he was an excellent judge of fine stock of all kinds. He equipped his properties with many modern innovations, and was wisely progressive both as to farming and general relations of life. His wife was a member and active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church for many years, and her father, as well as his own, were ministers in that denomination. Mr. Perdue was honored for his uprightness and high moral character, and the old saying that his word was as good as his bond in no way exaggerates his standing in the community. He was personally genial and pleasant to meet, and the many friends attracted by his nobility of character were never known to wander from their allegiance.

The son and namesake of the emigrant John was born on his father's farm near Roseburg, January 28, 1854, and received a practical education in the public schools. After his marriage with Macey Tiller, a native daughter whose family crossed the plains in 1854, he went to house-keeping near Perdue postoffice, and lived there for about eight years. He then purchased his present home of three hundred and twenty acres one and a half miles south of Day's Creek postoffice, and has since made all of the improvements which give to his property great value and productiveness. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising both on his home farm and on his farm of one hundred and sixty acres further up the river. A Republican in politics, Mr. Perdue has filled about all of the minor offices in his neighborhood, and has invariably thrown his influence on the side of good government, being especially interested in promoting good roads and education. His standing is best indicated by his prominence in the time-honored and noble organization, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. and Mrs. Perdue have eight children, of whom Samuel lives in this

vicinity; Mrs. Alfa Catching and Mrs. Dora Catching live in Portland; John W. is a resident of Leavenworth, Wash., and Fred, Edward and Elva live with their parents on the home farm.

D. S. K. BUICK. Possessing strong and intelligent convictions and good business tact, D. S. K. Buick of Roseburg, is actively identified with the best interests of his city, county and state, and holds a position of prominence among the leading men of the Pacific coast. Energetic, persevering and progressive, he has materially assisted in advancing the agricultural, mercantile and intellectual prosperity of Douglas county, and by his diplomatic ability has rendered his fellow-citizens efficient service as consul to a foreign country. The worthy representative of a long line of honored Scotch ancestry, he was born, April 27, 1827, near Dundee, county Forfar, Scotland, which was also the birthplace of his father, William Buick, and the home of his ancestors for more than four centuries. His paternal grandfather, James Buick, continued the business established by his forbears generations before, being a manufacturer and grain merchant.

One of a family of twenty-two children, William Buick, the youngest child, was born, lived and died in County Forfar. Succeeding to the ancestral occupation, he was a manufacturer near Dundee, and carried on an extensive business as a grain dealer. He married Jane Jaffray, the descendant of an old Scotch family, and she, too, spent her entire life in her native land. Three children were born of their union, namely: D. S. K., the subject of this sketch; Alexander, who emigrated to America when a young man, was assistant engineer on the Grand Trunk Railway, and died several years ago in Canada; and a daughter that died in Scotland.

Educated at the National School and Red Hall Academy, D. S. K. Buick was trained to the vocation of the Buick family, early in life being sent to different houses and cities to perfect his knowledge of business. In the first months of 1847 he came to New York City on a visit, and after studying the business ways and methods of this country, he went to Albany, N. Y., as manager of a business firm. Enthused by the excitement that followed the rumors of the discovery of gold in California, he determined to personally test the truth of the stories afloat, but first made a hurried visit to his old home. Leaving New York City December 25, 1848, he sailed for Liverpool, going thence to Dundee. In the early spring of 1849 he sailed around the Horn for San Francisco, arriving at the Golden Gate in September, having been six months on the

water. Going direct to Calaveras county, Mr. Buick, with four companions, formed a company, and there, and in Tuolumne county, was extensively engaged in mining operations. In the fall of 1850 he bought the first steam engine used in mining on the Pacific coast, setting it up at Murphy's camp. He was also engaged in the mercantile business while there, being interested in a large and well known firm.

Returning to San Francisco in 1851, Mr. Buick was engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city for three years, in those early days of Frisco having many exciting adventures and experiences. Going thence to San Jose, he bought a tract of land, and was there employed as a farmer and a merchant for a number of years. Coming to Oregon in 1872, he bought a farm near Ashland, Jackson county, but not liking the situation, there being no railways in the vicinity, he removed to Douglas county in 1876. Purchasing a farm at Myrtle Creek, he carried on general farming most successfully until 1884, when he located at Roseburg, where he has since resided. Purchasing the *Roseburg Plaindealer*, he edited it for two years, selling out his interest in the paper in 1895. During this time he also dealt in real estate, establishing an extensive business in this line.

In January, 1891, Mr. Buick was appointed by President Harrison United States consul at Sonneberg, Germany. This country had other consulate agents in Germany, under the control of the Sonneberg consulate, one being stationed at Saxe-Meiningen, one at Coburg, and one at Bamberg. The office at Sonneberg was one of official importance, there being but four larger consulates of the United States in the world. Mr. Buick performed the duties devolving upon him with exemplary fidelity, as far as possible protecting and enlarging the foreign commerce of this country. Shortly after the inauguration of President Cleveland, in September, 1893, Mr. Buick was relieved, and after traveling through Europe returned to the United States, arriving in Chicago in season to witness the closing of the Columbian Exposition. Since 1895 he has been actively engaged in the real estate business at his old home in Roseburg.

Mr. Buick married, in San Francisco, Miss Janet Brown, who was born in Dumfries-shire, Scotland, the descendant of an old and prominent family. Nine children have blessed their union, namely: John, who died in San Francisco; Edmund Arthur, who died in Douglas county, in the twenty-sixth year of his age; John Hastings, a prominent contractor, residing near Redding, Cal.; William Alexander, general manager of a large plantation on one of the Hawaiian Islands; Walter Carriek, a stockman at Silver Lake, Ore.; Charles D., of California;





*J.F. Schroeder*



*Mary Perry Schroeder*





James, who was burned in the Silver Lake Hall fire; N. Jane; and Marian Kate, agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, at Roseburg.

Fraternally Mr. Buick is one of the foremost Odd Fellows of the Pacific coast. He is a member, and past officer, of San Jose Lodge, I. O. O. F., also belongs to the Grand Lodge, and has been a member of the Grand Encampment of Oregon since 1872. In 1885 he served as grand patriarch of Oregon and British Columbia, and during his occupancy of this chair the lodges were separated. He organized three encampments in British Columbia, and granted dispensation for the first canton in Oregon. He also served as president of the building association that built the Odd Fellows' Hall and Opera House at Roseburg. He likewise belongs to Roseburg Lodge, B. P. O. E., being a charter member. For a number of years Mr. Buick was president of the Roseburg board of trade, of which he is now an honorary member. He was formerly president of the District Agricultural Society; was the first president of the Douglas County Agricultural Society; and for eight years was a member and one year president of the State Board of Agriculture, resigning the position when he went to Germany as consul. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and an ex-member of the state central committee. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church, in which he has held all the offices.

J. FRED SCHROEDER claims the distinction of having brought the first Jersey cattle into the Coquille valley, and he owns one of the finest country homes in Coos county, although at this writing he is living a retired life at Coquille. He was born September 15, 1844, in Baltimore, Md., and is a son of Henry Schroeder, whose biography is found elsewhere in this history in connection with the record of the life of the Hon. J. H. Schroeder.

Mr. Schroeder was educated in the public schools of his native city, and came west to Oregon with his parents in 1859. He remained at home until 1864 or 1865 and for some time was engaged in beach mining with his brother. December 24, 1866, he married Mrs. Mary (Perry) Grant, who claims to be the first female white child born in Oregon, her birth having taken place on the Clatsop plains in 1843. Her first husband, T. L. Grant, was a cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant. A remarkable coincidence in the history of the Schroeder family is that three brothers married three sisters, which is a rare occurrence in any family.

Mr. Schroeder and his bride went to house-

keeping on the Malcolm donation claim, which is located south of Coquille on the Coquille river. This farm contains two hundred and twenty-five acres. At the time he purchased it it was all wild land, but one hundred and fifty acres are now under cultivation. As Mr. Schroeder is a fine carpenter and has followed that trade for many years in connection with farming, he took considerable pride in constructing the buildings on his farm, which as regards improvements ranks among the best in Coos county. His farm is devoted to general farming, dairying and stock-raising, and as has been said, he imported the first Jersey cattle in his section.

In July, 1903, Mr. Schroeder moved into Coquille and he expects to live in retirement the remainder of his days. He is a Democrat in his political inclinations, and has taken an active interest in political affairs, having filled several minor offices in his vicinity. His family consists of five children, namely: Clara, wife of Capt. L. Snyder, of Coquille; Albert, who follows ranching on the home place, assisted by his brother, Frank; J. Finley, of Marshfield; and Eva, who resides with her parents at their home in Coquille. Mr. Schroeder is among the most influential and progressive farmers in Coos county.

CHARLES A. ELLIOTT. A native-born son of Oregon, and a representative of one of the early families of Tillamook county, Charles A. Elliott was reared on a farm, and following the occupation of his ancestors, he has since devoted his attention to the pursuit of agriculture. A man of enterprise, industry and thrift, he has not only been successful in his chosen occupation, but his personal character is such that he enjoys the esteem and confidence of the community in which he resides. He was born March 31, 1868, in Portland, Multnomah county, Ore., a son of Jacob S. Elliott.

Of Scotch-German descent, Jacob S. Elliott was born in Genesee county, N. Y., January 12, 1830, and died January 18, 1903, on his homestead, in Tillamook county, Ore. When a young man he served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, at which he subsequently worked in Tennessee, and in Adrian, Mich. Coming across the plains to Oregon in 1861, he brought his family and all his household effects with horse-teams, being six months in performing the journey. After working as a machinist in Portland for ten years he moved into Tillamook county in 1871. Taking up a homestead claim of two hundred and forty acres, lying four miles north of Tillamook, he improved a productive ranch, and was there engaged in general farming until his death. One of the organizers of

the Bay City Presbyterian Church, he was numbered among its most active members, for many years serving as an elder. He married, in Nashville, Tenn., Jennie S. Winters, who was born in Liverpool, England, came to New York state when twelve years old, and is now living with her son, Charles A. Elliott, in Tillamook, a smart, active woman of seventy-nine years. Of their union eight children were born, three sons and five daughters.

The youngest child of the parental household, Charles A. Elliott grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving but limited educational advantages in the pioneer district school. Trained to agricultural pursuits by his father, he has become a systematic, skillful and thorough-going farmer, and a capable business man. He has one hundred and eight acres of the old homestead, subject to his mother's life dowry, and is carrying on general farming, making a specialty of dairying. In this line of industry Mr. Elliott has been quite successful, his dairy containing cows of mixed breed.

In 1891 Mr. Elliott married Mabel Brown, who was born in Yamhill county, Ore., November 15, 1878, and they have one child, Harry C. Politically Mr. Elliott is a sound Republican in his views, and though not an office-seeker has served as school director. Fraternally he is one of the leading Odd Fellows of this section, belonging to the Bay City Lodge, in which he has passed through all the chairs, and having, in 1901, served as a representative to the Grand Lodge; and is a member of the Tillamook Lodge of the Woodmen of the World. Religiously he belongs to the Bay City Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Elliott is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Tillamook.

DAVID FATE. Of all the classes of men who have helped to accomplish the redemption of the western country, to turn its latent resources into channels of practical usefulness and establish here an empire to command the respect and admiration of the whole United States, the agriculturist has built the most substantially and lastingly. While the miner moves his pick from place to place, and the merchant carries for a comparatively short time, the intelligent landowner settles down upon his own, combines his personality and industry therewith, and in time becomes a bulwark of enormous strength and influence. Douglas county lays claim to a fair share of exceedingly enlightened and progressive pioneers, whose best years and most mature abilities have been expended in its service, and who will live in its history as examples of success worthy of emulation. Of these, David Fate holds an honored place, and although now living

retired at Days Creek, he has improved more than one farm in the west, and made his home for forty years on one finely improved farm four miles northeast of the town. The youth of Mr. Fate was such as to intensify either the good or bad in his nature. He was born in Perry county, Ohio, July 1, 1823, and was left an orphan at the age of ten years. Those having his future in charge bound him out to one Jesse Taylor, a farmer living twelve miles north of Lancaster, Ohio, with whom he lived until attaining his majority. Bereft of the gentle care and sympathy which are molding factors in every boy's life, he nevertheless developed into a strong, reliant youth, with great hope in the future, and the will to do, no matter what the obstacles before him. Having acquired an extensive knowledge of horses he engaged in buying and selling them for a time, and afterward applied himself to learning the blacksmith's trade. During the Mexican war he enlisted in Capt. John R. Duncan's mounted cavalry, which regiment was detailed to guard the United States mails between Comargo and Monterey, Mexico. Fifteen months later he was mustered out at Cincinnati, Ohio, and afterward was employed at railroad construction. He also worked at cooper manufacturing, and in the spring of 1849 purchased a ranch in Jackson county, Iowa, upon which he lived for eight months. Moving to Minnesota, he engaged in the lumber business, and also drove the first stage coach between Stillwater and St. Paul. In 1850 he returned to Ohio and married Mary Ann Ward, born in Warren county, Ohio, and with her settled on the farm upon which he had formerly lived in Iowa. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Fate crossed the plains with horse-teams, and while the journey was a comparatively peaceful one, he had one encounter with the Indians, which resulted in the death of several of the latter. They were on the road about four months, and spent the first winter in Clackamas county, in the spring of 1853 removing to Douglas county, and taking up three hundred and twenty acres six miles east of Roseburg. Several years later Mr. Fate bought what was known as the James O'Neil donation claim on Days creek, which he improved from the wild, and which remained his home for forty years. Feeling that he had spent his share of years in hard work, he purchased his present place of twenty-nine acres in the village of Days Creek, and has one of the pleasantest homes in the town. The superintending of this small place gives him just enough exercise, although the contrast between the present and past is marked indeed. Formerly he was one of the most extensive breeders of fine stock in the county, and had a farm which must necessarily have taxed the ingenuity and strength of the

most hardy and industrious. Mr. Fate believed in progressiveness in agriculture, and his farm conformed to modern standards as regards buildings, implements and general improvements.

The Republican party has found a staunch ally in Mr. Fate, who has held most of the local offices in his vicinity, and had the honor of being chairman of the first Republican convention convened in Douglas county in 1857. His family consists of six children, to all of whom he has given a practical common school education, and started upon their respective careers with material assistance. Mrs. Fate died in 1898, at the age of seventy years, five months and eight days. She was a woman of fine character and great kindness of heart, in whom her children and husband found a sympathetic friend and wise counselor. The oldest daughter, Mrs. Theodosia Stephens, lives in Oakland; Frank lives on a farm nine miles southeast of Days Creek; B. H. owns a farm four miles southeast of the town; and Rennie occupies the old Fate homestead. The integrity and public-spiritedness of Mr. Fate are proverbial, and he is generally conceded to be one of the representative men of his time and place. October 10, 1903, Mr. Fate was united in marriage with Mrs. Martha F. Bassler, a native of Montgomery county, Ill., the daughter of Rev. Andrew J. and Sarah F. (Young) Sifton. Mrs. Fate came to Oregon December 31, 1901.

Mr. Fate is a veteran of the Mexican war and was one of a party of volunteers who escorted Major Bragg out of the Mexican territory.

ANDREW JACKSON CHAPMAN. Of the many industries pursued by the people of western Oregon, the raising of live stock is one of great profit, as is also the raising of sheep and the Angora goat, many farmers spending years in this one occupation or business. The Angora goat, so valuable for its hair, flesh, etc., thrives well on the rocky, barren slopes which are totally unfit for crops of any kind and they can take care of themselves in places where horses or cattle could not long exist. One of the most extensive farms in western Oregon is owned by the gentleman named above, who in partnership with his brother, John J. Chapman, owns nine hundred acres of land and attends not only to the raising of many fine cattle, but makes a specialty of the Angora goat.

Andrew Jackson Chapman is a native of Douglas county, Ore., his birth having occurred December 2, 1860, at the homestead farm on the East Umpqua river, about seventeen miles from the city of Roseburg. He is a son of Andrew Johnson Chapman. A more complete sketch of

the Chapman family will be found in the sketch of John Chapman. He was scarcely two years of age when the family moved to Canyonville, where he spent some years. His boyhood days were spent in acquiring an education from the common schools of the county and until he reached manhood he continued to reside near Wilbur. At the age of twenty-two years, in 1882, he started in life for himself, locating in Yakima county, Wash., where he remained until 1884. Upon his return he took charge of the farm he now owns with his brother, John, and engaged in his present business, which has proved to be a profitable venture. In the fall of 1903 he leased his portion of the farm for five years.

January 26, 1886, Mr. Chapman was united in marriage with Minnie Gillam, and their union has been blessed with two children, namely, Cecil and Madge Marie, who is deceased.

In political circles Mr. Chapman may ever be found in the Republican party. In his fraternal affiliations he belongs to the Woodmen of the World. As an industrious, honest man, he has many friends who wish him continued success in the future.

ISAAC L. BOYLE was born in Tazewell county, Va., March 24, 1818. At a very early date he accompanied his parents to Indiana, where they spent the remainder of their lives. As was the custom in those early days, he remained at home assisting his parents until he attained his majority and then left home to make his own way in the world. He went west to Iowa, ran a star route for four years and was engaged in various other occupations for several additional years. In 1849, when the gold excitement was at its height, he went to California, crossing the plains by ox-team. The trip consumed about six months' time and unlike many, they were not molested by the Indians. For about three years Mr. Boyle engaged in mining and prospecting, and being fairly successful, came to Oregon in 1852, and took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres, about five miles east of Canyonville, in the South Umpqua valley. Building a log house, the first in the vicinity, he engaged in cultivating the soil. Two years afterwards, in 1854, he was joined in marriage with Phoebe Thrush, a native of Missouri, who had crossed the plains with her parents in 1852. The young people went to housekeeping on the donation claim near Canyonville and their log cabin was soon replaced by a substantial frame house, also the first in that vicinity. For six months Mr. Boyle served as scout in the Rogue River war, as a member of Capt. Joseph Barnes' spy company, mounted volunteers of

Oregon. At the termination of that invasion the company was mustered out of service and Mr. Boyle returned to his farm. With the exception of two years spent in the hotel business in Canyonville he has continued to live there ever since. On account of his advanced years he is now practically retired, living in comfortable circumstances.

Mr. Boyle and his estimable wife have reared a family of nine children, six of whom are still living, namely: Joseph L., who resides on a part of the home farm and whose sketch follows; Emma, now Mrs. Howard, of Baker City; Lee and Jeff, both residents of Baker county; Walter, a citizen of Canyonville; and Ida, who still brightens the home place with her presence. Mr. Boyle is a Democrat and has ever taken an active part in the political issues of our land. He and his worthy wife are highly esteemed throughout Douglas county.

JOSEPH L. BOYLE was born on the home place near Canyonville, March 7, 1801. He finished the common-school course in the district school and then attended the State Normal at Monmouth. When he became of age he left home, and for a short time was employed with Wells, Fargo & Co. Subsequently, in company with his brother, he rented a ranch in the vicinity of his home and carried on a successful business for about six years. December 25, 1886, marks the date when Mr. Boyle became a benedict, his marriage with Della Jackson being celebrated at that time. They went to housekeeping on the Stinger place, which was their home for three years. They then moved to Canyonville, where they continued to reside until about 1891, taking up their residence at that time on a part of the home place, where they still reside. Mr. Boyle rents the old homestead of nearly three hundred acres of choice farming land and carries on general farming and stock-raising. His land is very fertile and well improved. He has thirty-seven acres in choice fruits and a fine herd of Hereford cattle.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Boyle, as follows: Mary Grace, William Clifford, John Thurman, Mildred Ruth, Joseph Wayne, Lawrence and Lewis Conrad. While a resident of Canyonville he served four years as deputy assessor and was justice of the peace for eight years. Along with many excellent traits he inherits from his father a strain of true Democratic spirit, with which is commingled a true spirit of patriotism. Mr. Boyle is prominently connected with a number of fraternal orders, he became a Free Mason and has held all the offices of Canyonville Lodge No. 72, A. F. &

A. M., and at the present writing he is serving as master of the same lodge, having held office continuously since 1885. He also affiliates with Riddles Lodge, No. 71, K. P., Gen. Joseph Lane Cabin No. 15, Native Sons of Oregon, of which he is commander; and of the Eastern Star, of which he is worthy patron. Mr. Boyle is very influential in his township and commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

GEORGE W. COX. As an example of one who has been a lifelong farmer and who has distinguished himself by special adaptability to his vocation the gentleman named above ranks high. He is an ideal farmer and rancher in the vicinity of Roschburg, Ore. Mr. Cox is a native of Clay county, Mo., where he was born January 21, 1837. He is one of eleven children born to James and Sarah (Tanney) Cox. Of their children, six are deceased, as follows: Emily J., who died young; Evelyn, who died on the plains aged seven; Nancy A., wife of Edmund Gage, she died in 1873; John N., who died in 1890; James B., who died in 1887; and Mary E., who was the wife of James M. Dillard. Those still living are Jacob P., a farmer on Deer creek; George W., the subject of this narrative; Samantha C., widow of S. W. Barker, of California; Alexander C., a resident of Union county, Ore.; and Amanda, wife of F. W. Dillard, of Roseburg.

James Cox, the father of George W., moved from Clay county to the Laplatte Purchase in Missouri, being the first settler of that section. Later he moved to Andrew county, which was his home until 1852. He then crossed the plains with ox-teams and after a journey of six months arrived in Polk county, Ore. In the spring of 1853 he located in Douglas county, on North Deer creek, and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. Erecting a log house of two rooms, he engaged in clearing the land and cultivating the soil, and it is worthy of note that the log house built by him is still standing.

When the final summons came to lay down the burden of life and enter into rest, May 1, 1891, he was seventy-six years of age. His beloved wife, who had accompanied him in a befitting manner through all trials to prosperity, passed to her final rest just three days after the death of her husband. The latter left a valuable estate of seven hundred and thirty acres. He was a member of the Christian Church and was a sturdy, hard-working man, well liked by all.

George W. Cox spent his boyhood upon his father's farm and when fifteen years old removed to the place which is still his home. By inheritance and by his own exertions he has acquired a





*S. C. Moore*

farm of large dimensions, and has lived here mainly ever since, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising. His homestead farm contains one hundred and sixty acres of fine arable land, and in addition he has an interest in his father's donation claim.

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**REV. SAMUEL C. MOORE.** As a pioneer of Douglas county, a prosperous agriculturist, a worthy minister of the gospel, and a man of unblemished character and reputation, the late Samuel C. Moore is especially deserving of honorable representation in this biographical work. Locating in 1853, ten miles south of Roseburg, on the farm now owned and occupied by his widow, he continued his residence here until his death, in 1878, being engaged in farming and preaching. During his residence here he was active in building up a good home for himself and family, and was influential in inaugurating and maintaining enterprises of benefit to the general public. In his ministerial labors he did much to advance the good of the community, and as a man of integrity and worth he established himself in the confidence and esteem of the entire neighborhood.

Born April 8, 1827, on a farm in Monroe county, Tenn., Mr. Moore, whose father was a minister as well as a farmer, removed with his parents to Iowa, as early as 1845. Remaining at home until 1851, he came with his brother, James Moore, to Oregon, being six months in crossing the plains. After spending the winter in the Willamette valley, he went, in the spring of 1852, to California, where he was engaged in mining for a year. Returning to Oregon in 1853, he located about ten miles south of Roseburg, buying a squatter's right to three hundred and sixty acres of land lying on the Umpqua river. In 1856 Mr. Moore enlisted in Company B, Second Oregon Regiment, and served for six months in the Umpqua River Indian war. After being mustered out, he resumed his farming operations, adding to the improvements he had previously begun. He erected a substantial dwelling house and good barns and outbuildings, rendering his estate one of the most desirable in the locality. In 1870 Mr. Moore was licensed to exhort, and in 1875 was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and thenceforward he was engaged in farming and preaching until his death, in 1878. Although Mr. Moore had no special charge, he preached throughout the county wherever his services were needed, being popular with all and beloved by everyone. He was very prominent in local affairs, one of the leading Democrats of the neighborhood, and held several town offices.

February 7, 1855, Mr. Moore married Mary J.

McCullough, who was born August 17, 1833, in Illinois, and came with her parents, William and Nancy (Johnson) McCullough, to Douglas county, Ore., in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Moore became the parents of nine children, and of these only two sons are living, namely: William, of Oak Grove, Ore.; and Samuel E., residing with his mother on the home farm. With the exception of eight years spent in Roseburg in order to give her children good educational advantages, Mrs. Moore has resided on the homestead since the death of her husband. With the assistance of her son Samuel, she carries on general farming and stock-raising, and pays considerable attention to the culture of fruit, having a fine orchard of forty acres. The original area of the farm has been added to by purchase, and now contains eight hundred acres of farming and range land. Mrs. Moore is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. William Moore, the eldest son, was appointed postmaster of Roseburg, during the administration of President Cleveland, and served four years. In 1893 he removed to his present farm at Oak Grove, where he still resides, an esteemed and respected citizen.

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**LEWIS ASH** is one of the successful farmers, as well as law-abiding citizens of Douglas county, Ore., and has been reared to agricultural pursuits. His father, a life-long farmer, reared seven children, and finally laid down his life at the age of sixty-three years, in Pennsylvania, where he spent his active days. Lewis Ash was born in Bedford county, Pa., January 7, 1836. Educated in the near-by district school, he remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age. He then left the parental home and proceeded to Iowa, finding employment on a farm, where he worked two years. In 1859 he visited Pike's Peak, during the gold excitement, hoping to make his fortune, but met with disappointment and continued west to California. Mining and prospecting occupied his attention there until 1861. At the beginning of the war of the rebellion, in 1861, Mr. Ash enlisted as a private, in Company D, Fourth Regiment, California Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Placerville. Soon after this the regiment was sent north to relieve the one stationed in Oregon, and for over three years was kept there, guarding the frontier. There were a few minor engagements with the Indians in which this regiment participated. Three years and one month after enlisting they were mustered out at Vancouver, Wash., having served faithfully and well. Shortly afterward Mr. Ash removed to Jacksonville, Jackson county, Ore., and there for

thirteen years he mined with success. In 1879 he purchased one thousand and ninety-four acres of fine land two and a half miles east of Riddles. This farm was known as Mitchell place. He now owns one thousand and fifty-four acres of his original purchase, all in one body. Mr. Ash has a beautiful place, with all the modern improvements, including his fine dwelling and his barn. Here he carries on general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of Hereford cattle. He also has on his farm a placer mine, which he operates in connection with his agricultural work.

Mr. Ash took for his wife Miss Ida Harmon, a native of Iowa, the marriage taking place in 1875. Four children were the result of this union, namely: Addison H., Clara F., Ulysses Y. and Martha A.

Mr. Ash is a Republican, and takes quite an active interest in political affairs. He has, in the past, filled various minor offices, among them county commissioner, serving as the latter two years. Fraternally he is a member of Canyonville Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Graham Post No. 76, G. A. R. He is just in his prime and has before him many years of usefulness to Douglas county, his state and his country. He is a man who will never disappoint the confident hopes of his friends, either in business, social or political life.

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RICHARD L. CANNON is one of the representative and foremost agriculturists of southwestern Oregon, and belongs to a family which had an important part in the transformation of that section from a comparative wilderness to the broad acres of grain fields and the wide-spreading meadows of the present day. He has especially assisted in developing Douglas county, and at the present time owns five hundred and ninety acres of choice land thirteen miles east of Roseburg, having recently purchased two hundred acres. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, and choice specimens of high-grade stock are found on his premises, which prove him to be a man of thrift.

Richard L. Cannon was born in Lincoln county, Mo., near Troy, February 17, 1848, a son of John C. and Mary (Nichols) Cannon. In 1853 the father, in company with his brother-in-law, John J. Nichols, and others, started across the plains with three yoke of oxen, four cows and one horse. The family consisted of himself, wife and five little ones, the youngest a mere infant. The hardships of a six-months' journey like that can scarcely be realized by the present generation, and many who started never reached the country beyond. In this instance the wife

and baby, whose name was Susan, died, and were buried at the foot of the Blue mountains, on the west side. The remainder of the family proceeded across the mountains and the first winter was spent near Salem. In the spring of 1854 the father went to Douglas county and took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres on Oak creek and built a log cabin where, with his four boys, he continued to reside until 1870, when he removed to California. Here his death occurred July 17, 1884. He was a man greatly beloved by all who knew him, and during the Indian war of 1855-56 he served as a volunteer under Captain Gordon.

Richard L. Cannon was but six years old when he arrived with his father and brothers in Oregon, and as soon as he had attained the requisite strength he began working on the ranch with his father, continuing up to his twenty-fourth year. He was the youngest but one of the four boys who were left motherless and solely dependent upon their father. His eldest brother, Isaac, died in 1861. The second son, Ira, resides in Modoc county, Cal., having served as district supervisor for two terms, and the youngest brother, Mahlon, is a prosperous rancher of the same state.

April 8, 1873, Mr. Cannon was united in marriage with Mary A. Chapman, formerly of Johnson county, Iowa, and a daughter of George Jefferson Chapman, a pioneer resident of that section. After marriage Mr. Cannon and his wife lived with the latter's father one year, and then took up a homestead claim near the East Umpqua river. This proved to be their home for eight years, when Mr. Cannon purchased a part of his father-in-law's estate, which is his present home. Six children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cannon, viz.: Laura, wife of W. H. Brown, of Dixonville; Mary, wife of Robert Lane, a son of S. R. Lane; Elsie, wife of E. A. Rhoten, of Marion county, Ore.; E. Lee; Thurman; and Edna B. The three youngest still brighten the home with their presence. Fraternally Mr. Cannon is a valued member of Lovell Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Roseburg. He is known to be an honest, reliable and progressive citizen, and his prosperity is due mainly to his own industry and to his judicious management.

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R. L. BARTLETT. Through his incumbency of the office of county clerk Mr. Bartlett has gained a wide acquaintance among the people of Josephine county. A resident of Oregon since 1889, he was born in Blue Earth City, Faribault county, Minn., and is a son of Alfred and Amelia M. (Pierce) Bartlett, natives respectively of



Maine and New York City. During the Civil war his father was one of those who responded to an early call for volunteers. Assigned to Company B, Seventh Minnesota Infantry, he accompanied his regiment to the front and participated in a number of conflicts on southern battlefields. He was an early settler of Minnesota, where he cleared a farm from a tract of raw, undeveloped land. In 1889 he brought his family to Oregon and settled in Josephine county, where he engaged in the grocery business until his retirement. His home is in Grants Pass, where also reside his five sons and daughters: R. L., county clerk; V. C. and Mark, who are engineers on the Southern Pacific railroad; Ethel and Clare. The oldest of the family, R. L., was born April 27, 1872, and passed the years of boyhood at Blue Earth, Minn., where he was a pupil in the public schools.

After coming to Oregon Mr. Bartlett completed his education in the Grants Pass high school and the business department of Albany College. On leaving college he became an assistant to his father in the latter's store at Grants Pass, remaining with him until his election as county clerk, in 1898, on the Republican ticket. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, in 1900, by a majority of two hundred and fifty, and two years later was again elected. He is now serving his third term as clerk, a fact which in itself speaks well for his tact, energy and faithful performance of duty. All elections have come to him from the Republican party, of whose principles he is a staunch supporter. The Board of Trade and other organizations for the benefit of the town have in him an active worker and friend. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of the Maccabees; Woodmen of the World; Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor; Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M.; Reames Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., and Melita Commandery No. 8, K. T.

**HON. J. F. BASHOR.** In tracing the lineage of J. F. Bashor, the present mayor of Grants Pass, we find that the family came to this country from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania, thence going to Virginia and later to Tennessee. His father, M. M. Bashor, a native of Virginia, became a miller in Tennessee and met with gratifying success until the Civil war came on, with all of its devastating consequences. Failing to recover anything from the ruins of his once prosperous business, he determined to start anew in another section of country. In 1869 he removed to Trinidad, Col., where he engaged in the stock business. Ten years later he came to Oregon and settled near Salem, in Marion county, where he conducted a farm. He is now

living retired in Lewiston, Idaho. In religion he is a faithful member of the German Baptist Church, in which he has been ordained to the ministry. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Susan Garst, was born in Virginia and died in Oregon in September, 1902.

Among fourteen children, twelve of whom attained mature years and ten are still living, J. F. Bashor is fifth in order of birth, and was born in Jonesboro, Tenn., May 7, 1867. His earliest recollections are of Colorado, whither the family removed in 1869. As a child he gained his primary education in the schools of Trinidad. In 1879 he accompanied his parents to Oregon and settled in Marion county, where he attended school and assisted in the clearing of the farm. When nineteen years of age he began to farm on Salem prairie, where he remained for three years. A later venture was as a worker in the saw-mills at Minto, where he and Mr. Leedy built and for four years operated a mill with a capacity of fifteen thousand feet per day. On selling out in 1889 he began railroading on the Southern Pacific. While engaged as an employe in the freight department at Albany, Ore., he learned telegraphy. In 1896 he was appointed agent and operator at Wolf Creek, and two years later was transferred to Grants Pass, to take charge of the warehouse of the Southern Pacific at this point. Since 1901 he has been freight agent here, a position which he fills with acknowledged intelligence and energy.

In Albany, Ore., Mr. Bashor married Miss Ida Leedy, who was born in Linn county, this state, and is a daughter of his former partner. They and their children, Zella, Irvine, Binnie and Mildred, occupy a residence on Fifth street, which Mr. Bashor owns. In national politics he is a Republican. As the nominee of the Labor Union ticket he was elected mayor of Grants Pass in December, 1902, by a fair majority and began the duties of the office in the following January. Since coming to Grants Pass he has been initiated into the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has also identified himself with the Woodmen of the World. With his wife he holds membership in the Baptist Church. Along the line of his chosen occupation he is connected with the Order of Railway Employes and the United Brotherhood of Railway Employes.

**PURDY A. WILSON.** Of the citizens of Douglas county who have known no other occupation than that of farming, and who have had more than ordinary success in the prosecution of that vocation, Purdy A. Wilson surely deserves special mention. His farm is located near Riddles, Ore., where he carries on agricultural pursuits. He was born April 20, 1866,

on a farm one-half mile south of Riddles, and is a son of William L. Wilson, an extensive cattle dealer.

William L. Wilson was a native of Clay county, Mo., where his parents tilled the soil. When he was a child he lost his mother and some time afterward his father married again. In 1845 the family started to cross the plains with an ox-team and had journeyed some distance, when the father suddenly died, leaving William L. to continue the journey with his step-mother. This he did, and they finally reached Oregon and settled in Washington county, where his step-mother was again married. William L. Wilson lived with his step-parents until 1849, when he went to the mines in California. After a short time he returned to Douglas county, Ore., and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres about one-half mile south of Riddles. Here he resided several years, finally purchasing the place on which his son now lives. He was a very prominent man in his locality, filling at various times all the minor offices, and took a great interest in politics, serving one term as county commissioner. He was a member of the Baptist church and was an active worker. He was married twice. He was first united with Hulda Mynatt, who died after a brief married life. Mr. Wilson was subsequently joined in marriage with Hattie Haskin, a native of Wisconsin. By this marriage he had seven children, whose names are as follows: Mrs. Ora Harmon, of Riddles, Ore.; Mrs. Jane Wilson, of Scio; Purdy A.; Frank, deceased; Ella, of Pendleton, Ore.; John, and Mrs. Carrie Fishman. The father of these children died some years ago. The mother has made her home with her children since her husband's death, and is now living at Pendleton, Ore.

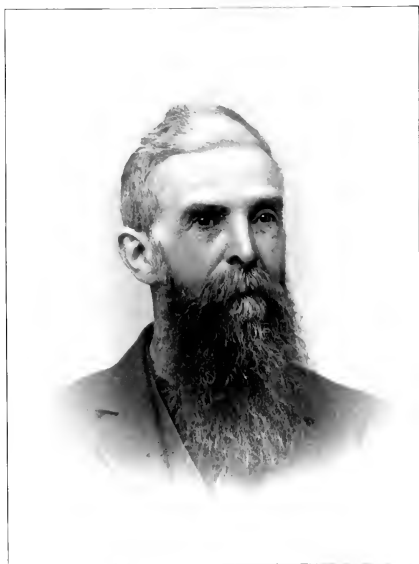
Purdy A. Wilson received his education in the district school of his community and remained at home until he was married to Augusta Kimmel, of German nativity, who has made him a worthy helpmeet. After wedlock, Mr. Wilson and his wife began housekeeping near the home farm, and after about a year moved to an adjoining place. There they sojourned for six or seven years and finally bought their present farm, which is the east half of the old home farm. Mr. Wilson is the owner of two hundred and thirty-seven acres of fine land, ten acres being devoted to prunes. He carries on general farming and stock-raising and, needless to say, makes a decided success of it. He makes a specialty of raising Jersey cattle and breeds some of the best in the vicinity. Since locating on his present property he has instituted many fine improvements. This worthy couple have five children. They are William Austin, Alta H., Carl R., Henry Dewey and John V.

Mr. Wilson takes quite an active interest in politics and has filled all the minor offices in his vicinity. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and Women of Woodcraft, being an officer of each lodge. Like his father, he is a member of the Baptist church and is serving as deacon at the present writing. Mr. Wilson is an upright man, a good farmer and a worthy citizen. It is the influence of such men as he that does good in a community. No one is better liked than he and his good wife, and the respect accorded them is thoroughly deserved.

HENRY WILEY. This solid and substantial citizen and retired farmer of Douglas county, Ore., has spent nearly his entire life in agricultural operations. His age has already gone far beyond that usually allotted to man, as he has passed the octogenarian mark, but still retains much of his natural vigor and the full possession of his faculties. He was born in Pike county, Ohio, December 13, 1821, and is the son of a farmer who died when Henry was very young. The latter was educated in a private subscription school and remained at home until he had attained his majority. Immediately afterward the family moved to Illinois and lived in that state until 1852. Henry then crossed the great plains to the west, meeting with no serious difficulty on the way, and arriving at his destination in a little over five months, a shorter time than was consumed by the average emigrant party. Upon reaching Oregon, Mr. Wiley came directly to Douglas county, and took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres, four miles east of Myrtle Creek, which he cultivated and improved until 1901. At the latter date he purchased seventeen acres adjoining the town of Myrtle Creek and it is there that he now resides. On this farm he has a fine orchard of five or six acres. Mr. Wiley is an extensive land-owner, having in all nine hundred and fifty-four acres, nine hundred and thirty-five acres of which are in one body. He carried on general farming and stock-raising with success until his recent retirement.

Mr. Wiley has also given good service to his country as a soldier. During the winter of 1855-6 he served one hundred days in the Rogue River Indian war as a private, in the company commanded by Captain Latshaw and later by John M. Wallen. He was engaged in several skirmishes and made a fine record. In 1846 he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and for the following year served in the Mexican war, under Col. E. D. Baker. He was present at the capture of Vera Cruz, the battle of Cerro Gordo, and at other minor engagements, and bore himself like a true soldier in these years of service.





*R. P. Phelps*

In 1859 Henry Wiley married Mrs. Patsy A. Milliken, a native of Kentucky, who crossed the plains the same year in which Mr. Wiley came to Oregon. Two children were born to them, namely, Mrs. Kittie Brown, who resides on the old home place, and Mrs. Sarah Smith, who makes her home with her parents. The mother of these children was claimed by death July 12, 1901, at the age of eighty years, three months and twelve days.

Mr. Wiley has always been a man of sound judgment and has exerted a marked influence in the community in which he has resided. He became a prosperous citizen as a result of his thrift and industry. Along social and political lines, he is energetic, and is a man whose opinion is often sought on important questions. Mr. Wiley, although over eighty years old, is an expert with a rifle and can still put to shame many of the younger generation, and has killed considerable game in his time. He is a Democrat, and casts his vote and influence to support that party. Forty years ago he became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which he is now serving as trustee, having served many years as steward in the Myrtle Creek church.

**ROBERT PHIPPS.** The fertile soil of Douglas county has been brought to its present productive condition by some of the most stirring and progressive men of our country. One of the leading spirits in this wondrous agricultural development is Robert Phipps, a prominent and enterprising farmer of the town of Dillard. Coming here in pioneer days, he has ever taken an intelligent interest in the welfare and advancement of his adopted county, and has willingly contributed his full share towards its development and progress, being especially identified with its agricultural industries and prosperity. A native of West Chester, Chester county, Pa., he was born May 2, 1829, of English ancestors. His father, who followed the trade of a miller as a young man, was afterwards engaged in the hotel business until his death, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Phipps' mother survived her husband, living to the advanced age of eighty years. In his possession Mr. Phipps has an oil painting of one of his uncles, Timothy Mattlack, who was attached to the staff of General Washington as one of his chief aids.

Being left fatherless when but a boy, Robert Phipps began making his own way in the world when quite young, at first working on a farm for his board and clothes. He afterwards learned the tailor's trade, and at the age of nineteen years went to Springfield, Ill., where he remained about three years. Joining a company about starting for Oregon in 1851, he worked his pas-

sage across the plains by driving an ox-team. On reaching this state, Mr. Phipps left the company, going by boat to California, where he followed mining and prospecting for six months. Not successful with the pick and shovel, he then returned to Oregon, locating in Douglas county, on the South Umpqua river, where he followed the blacksmith's trade for two years, working with John Bowen and Robert McKee. Subsequently taking up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres on the South Umpqua river, about twelve miles south of Roseburg, he embarked in agricultural pursuits. Enlisting in 1855 in Company B, Second Oregon Regiment, under command of Captain Buoy, he served for six months, taking part in the principal engagements of the Rogue River Indian war. Returning to his ranch after being mustered out, he resumed his farming operations, living on it until his marriage, when he bought an adjoining farm, to which he removed. In 1879 Mr. Phipps bought his present farm in Dillard. He has one thousand acres of good land, and is carrying on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, making a specialty of breeding and raising Jersey cattle. In politics Mr. Phipps is independent, voting for such men and measures as he thinks most conducive to the public good, irrespective of party prejudices. Although not an office seeker, he has served in various minor public capacities, rendering good service to his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Phipps married first, in 1862, Ellen Willis, who was born in Illinois. She died in 1877, leaving five children, namely: Ethel, residing at Spokane, Wash.; Clair, of Portland, Ore.; Mary; Mrs. Helen Nosler, of California; and Victor, residing on the home farm. Mr. Phipps married second, in 1879, Mrs. Mary (Gage) Flournoy, who was born in Dallas, Polk county, Ore., where her parents were pioneer settlers, having crossed the plains in 1844. Of this union two children have been born, namely: Vera Anna and Lila S.

**JOHN L. JONES,** who bears the reputation of a practical and honorable business man, has recently formed a partnership with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Lindsey, in the millinery business in Tillamook. When Mr. Jones engaged in the livery business in 1891, he had practically nothing, and the competence which he later possessed was due to his own grit and determination. He was born March 16, 1865, in Trinity county, Cal., where a number of his earlier years were spent. Of an old New England family, he is a son of David and Mary (Cone) Jones, the latter of whom was born at Wagner, Ohio, and died in Mendocino county, Cal., at the age of

forty-eight. David Jones was born in Peekskill, N. Y., and in 1838 started out upon a whaling career along the Atlantic coast, and up into Arctic waters. His was an adventurous life for several years, for he went on extremely long trips before the end of his nautical experiences, going around the Horn seven times, and around Cape of Good Hope twice. Many times he had marvellous escapes from death, but the sailers in which he shipped were always stanch craft, and manned by courageous crews. Sixteen years before the mast engendered a longing for a settled home life, so he came to Corvallis, Ore., bought land, and engaged in the nursery business for some time. In 1863 he located on land near Minersville, Trinity county, Cal., married there, and farmed until moving to Point Arena, Mendocino county, in 1867. This is still his home, although he has retired from farming to the quiet and peace of a well conditioned life.

John L. Jones, the youngest of two sons born to his parents, started out in life equipped with a practical common school education. In 1891 he engaged in a livery business in Tillamook, sold out in 1895, but re-bought in 1896, and again sold out in 1897. He then started a meat market in partnership with M. F. Leach, his half-brother, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. This association was amicably continued four and a half years, when Mr. Leach succeeded to the entire business, and Mr. Jones engaged in farming until 1902.

In California, in 1891, Mr. Jones married Maud Lindsey, who, since coming from her native state of Missouri with her father, Robert Lindsey, lived on the home place at Point Arena. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones the oldest died in infancy; George died at the age of sixteen months; and Lloyd, the only child living, is five years old. Mr. Jones has lately returned from a trip of two months and a half to the old home in Mendocino county, Cal. He is a Republican in political affiliation, and has served as a member of the city council for a couple of terms. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. He is just and honorable in all his dealings, progressive in his tendencies, a stanch advocate of education, and is devoted to his family circle and his many friends.

**JOHN DEVLIN.** As a boy John Devlin was self-willed and independent, causing dismay among the elders who had his youthful training in hand. As a man the same determination has been turned to good account, and has resulted in his accomplishing the majority of his projects. He earned his first money as a sailor, and today he is drawing a liberal income from a farm of four hundred acres on Applegate creek,

about two hundred and twenty-five acres of which are rich and productive bottom-land. As a rule he cuts three crops of alfalfa during the season, averaging about six tons to the acre, and raises besides large quantities of grain and general farm products. He is an energetic and public-spirited citizen, proud alike of his mother country, and of his adopted land, and is giving to the latter the benefit of the excellent traits of character with which his countrymen are noted as a nation.

In Mountfield, county Tyrone, Ireland, where he was born May 15, 1835, Mr. Devlin lived until his eighth year, when his paternal uncle brought him to the United States in a sailing vessel. He was seven weeks on the water, and after landing, lived with his uncle in New York city until he was twelve years old. During this time he was doing a great deal of calculating which did not reach the ears of his relative, and one day he took unceremonious leave, omitting the formality of saying good-bye. The next heard of him he was doing service before the mast on a whaling vessel. During this time Mr. Devlin visited Portland in 1853, sailing up the Columbia river in a sailing vessel. Afterward he embarked on passenger ships whose route lay in the Pacific and Indian oceans, and in time he made two trips from New York to Liverpool, England. Still later he sailed on ships plying between the United States and Cuba, and on one of these trips the vessel was wrecked, all on board being fortunately saved. Leaving the sea temporarily, Mr. Devlin worked at the shipbuilders trade in New York city for a couple of years, and then shipped in the United States navy as able seaman with Commodore Armstrong. His ship had the honor of taking Mr. Harrison, the first American consul, to Japan, and he afterward visited many ports in the Mikado's realm, touching also at ports in China and India. This trip consumed three years, and in the fall of 1858, after returning to New York, he came to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus, remaining two months in the coast city. He then came to Jackson county, Ore., and bought forty acres of land near Ashland, upon which the state normal school has since been built, and turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. In 1860 he bought his present ranch nine miles south of Jacksonville, and during the thirteen years of his occupancy has brought it to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Devlin has a pleasant country home, and as is wise and fitting, attributes a large share of his success to the unfailing help and sympathy of his wife. Mrs. Devlin was formerly Annie Murphy, born in the city of Cork, Ireland, and who came to America in 1851. Mary, the oldest daughter of this union, still lives with her parents. Her husband, Miles Cantrell, ex-member of the state legislature, is at present managing the Devlin

farm. John H., the oldest of the boys, lives in the city of Portland, and Agnes is the wife of Dr. Charles Hines, of Forest Grove, Ore. Mr. Devlin is a Republican in politics, and with his family is a member of the Catholic church.

**EMIL DE ROBOAM.** That success, the goal of the young and ambitious, and the satisfaction of those older grown, is denied to few of the children of men, is believed at least by those who have won it fairly and honestly, sparing neither their hands or their brain. A justifiable pride brightens the lives of the men who have rightly gauged their opportunities, and who, in the last half of their lives see substantial evidences of their thrift and enterprise. Such a man is Emil De Roboam, a self-made man of whom his fellow-agriculturists in Jackson county may well be proud, and who illustrates in his life the advantages of industry and moral rectitude.

A native son of France, Mr. De Roboam was born at Saint Foy, department of La Grand, December 25, 1852, a son of St. Luke and Mary (Conquari) De Roboam, natives of the same locality. St. Luke De Roboam was reared on a farm, but later became a government employe, working with that zeal and conscientious application so characteristic of the French citizen. Frugality, another national trait, enabled him to save money, and with his gains he set up house-keeping in a small way, rearing a family of four children, of whom Emil is the oldest. Samuel, the second son, lives in Jacksonville, this county; Salita is at present in the Klondike; and Naomi made her home in New York City, where she died in October, 1903. The father of these children sustained the loss of his wife in 1870, and the same year brought his family to the United States, settling in Jacksonville, Ore., where he established the hotel business in which he is still engaged. In 1873 he married for a second wife Henrietta Schmidling, a native of Prussia. Mr. De Roboam is a Republican in politics, and one of the progressive and well known upbuilders of Jacksonville.

As a youth Emil De Roboam learned the tailor's trade in his native land, but after coming to the States with his father he turned his attention to learning the trade of wagon and carriage making, which he followed for about thirteen years. In 1888 he purchased a ranch of six hundred and forty-two acres of land one and a half miles east of Jacksonville, known as the Bellinger donation claim, and which at that time presented slight encouragement in the way of modern improvements. Since his occupancy he has replaced one frame dwelling with another, and erected large barns and convenient outhouses, supplying himself with late machinery, and di-

recting his efforts toward making of his farm a pleasant home and paying property. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and finds his land adapted to general produce, to gardening and fruit. He is also interested in another great resource of the county, owning a placer mine near his home which is yielding more than expected returns. For the past sixteen years he has held the position of superintendent of the county poor, caring for the county's wards on his own farm. No more progressive man than Mr. De Roboam is aiding in the upbuilding of his neighborhood. He was one of the chief promoters of the rural free delivery, supporting it in the face of great opposition. He is prominent in political undertakings, having espoused the cause of the Republican party soon after landing in America. His standing as a man and citizen is strengthened by association with some of the most prominent fraternal organizations in the country, including the Jacksonville Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs; the Encampment; the Jacksonville Lodge No. 2, A. O. U. W.; and the Jacksonville Lodge No. 1, I. O. R. M. March 25, 1875, Mr. De Roboam married Rosa Schmidling, a native of San Francisco, and of this union there have been born the following children: John, living on Evans creek; William E.; Mrs. Annie Bell Ingam, of Jacksonville, and Mabel Mary, living at home. Mr. De Roboam is personally popular and well liked, and has made many staunch friends during his residence in the west.

**CLAUS KLEINHAMMER,** Western Oregon has a well established reputation for her food products, especially her fine fruits, and so, in giving the lives of the representative men of this section, we should be loath to omit the name of the well-known gentleman who is the subject of this sketch, for he takes a foremost place among the progressive and practical fruit-growers and farmers of Jackson county. A native of Hanover, Germany, he was born October 24, 1832, and his early mental training was received in his native land, where he continued to live until he reached the age of fourteen years. He then went to sea as a cabin-boy on board a sailing vessel from Hamburg, and in the course of time the vessel upon which he sailed landed at New York, where Mr. Kleinhammer determined to remain. Securing employment at a wholesale grocery house, the three years following his arrival in that city found him packing goods, etc., in that establishment, and about that time he, like many others, yielded to an intense desire to try his fortune in the far-distant land of California. The trip to the Golden Gate was made via the Nicaragua route, and for several years

after his arrival in that state he followed prospecting and mining with fair success. In 1860 he came to Oregon, and for a number of years thereafter he was identified with the Sterling mines of this region. Purchasing a one-fourth interest in the Dutch Boys' claim, he opened up and developed this mine, which was successfully operated by him until 1883, when he disposed of his interests, and the same is now owned by Portland parties. Mr. Kleinhammer then invested his money in a ranch of one hundred and forty-three acres, two miles south of Medford, and turned his attention to farming pursuits. On this farm he has since lived, making improvements that reflect credit on his good judgment and progressiveness. In 1890 he planted twenty-five acres in orchards, and subsequent plantings have increased the number of acres to forty-five, twenty-five acres being standard varieties of winter apples, twelve acres in pears, all fine, bearing trees, and many choice varieties of other kinds of fruit are to be found in his orchards. Quite a good deal of attention is also given to general farming, especially to hay-raising, twenty-five acres of his splendid farm being devoted to raising alfalfa, which is profitably grown in that section.

The home ties of Mr. Kleinhammer began in 1863, when he married Miss Mary A. Saltmarsh, and to them have been born the following seven children: Fred, Catherina (who is now Mrs. Sam Van Dyke), Ida, Arthur, Augusta, William and Frances. The family enjoy the esteem of the entire community. In his political views Mr. Kleinhammer is a Republican, but has kept aloof from politics, having been too busy a man to take any active interest in the oft-occurring elections.

**ROBERT L. COE.** The Coe family is of English origin, but has been represented in America ever since the days of the Mayflower. One of the first of the name to drift from the old associations in Massachusetts was Luther Coe, a native of that state and a pioneer of Richland county, Ohio, where he developed a farm from the primeval wilderness. Among his children the most distinguished is Miss Emily M. Coe, the founder of the American Kindergarten system in New York city. His son, Danvers L., was born in Massachusetts and grew to manhood in Ohio, where for a time he conducted agricultural pursuits in Norwalk and later conducted a farm in the northeastern part of the state. He was busily engaged in the development of his land until his death, which occurred at forty-nine years of age.

The marriage of Danvers L. Coe united him with Eliza Hanna, who was born in Richland county, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish lineage. Her pa-

ternal grandfather was a Pennsylvanian and an early settler in the vicinity of Cadiz, Ohio, where her father, Robert Hanna, was born and reared. As early as 1818 Robert Hanna and his wife left Cadiz and journeyed on horseback to Richland county, where he built a log cabin in the woods and undertook the arduous task of clearing a homestead from the thick growth of timber around the place. As yet few men had been brave enough to settle in the midst of those inhospitable surroundings, and he was one of the very earliest settlers, but as civilization advanced people began to flock in and establish their pioneer homes in such locations as were offered.

In the family of Danvers L. and Eliza (Hanna) Coe there were eleven children, eight of whom attained mature years and are now living. The third of these is Robert L. Coe, of Grants Pass, who was born in Mansfield, Ohio, February 1, 1850. The other members of the family are as follows: Frank A., of Muncie, Ind.; James F., who occupies the old homestead in Ohio; Jennie, wife of R. B. Love, of Wooster, Ohio; Maggie, Mrs. O. M. Clay, of Massillon, Ohio; Mary, who is interested in the mercantile business with her brother at Grants Pass; Hattie, wife of C. I. Lee, of Kansas City, Kans.; and Mattie, wife of Dr. E. S. Depew, of Fruitvale, Cal.

On the home farm one and one-half miles from Wooster, Ohio, Robert L. Coe passed the years of youth. When he was fourteen his father died and he, being the eldest son, assumed the management of the farm, which he superintended until he was twenty-one. During the five following years he engaged in mercantile pursuits with R. B. Maxwell, an extensive merchant at Mansfield, Ohio, and there he acquired a thorough knowledge of every detail connected with the business. After a year with Sturdevant & Martin in the same city, he secured a position as traveling salesman for the Western Suspender Company of Mansfield, and as their representative he traveled through New England, New York and Pennsylvania for eighteen months. The year 1887 found him in Hastings, Neb., where he was employed by A. J. Unna, a prosperous merchant. During August of 1888 he settled in Grants Pass, Ore., where he has since made his home. Here he opened the first store north of the railroad track, located back of the present site of the First National Bank. A few months later he obtained a lease of the opera house and moved his stock there, where he conducted an extensive business for six years. Meantime the demands of the trade grew to such an extent that he found his quarters too limited, and to accommodate his increasing patronage, in 1898 he built a brick block, 50x100, and opened a department store that is the finest es-



tablishment of its kind in southern Oregon. In addition to the retail trade, a large wholesale business has been established and shipments are made to smaller towns throughout the state. The business is conducted under the name of R. L. Coe & Co., two sisters being his partners. It has been their aim to avail themselves of every modern facility and improvement. Electric lights not only add to the beauty of the store, but render the selection of goods an easier task for customers. The method adopted for wrapping parcels and returning change is the most accurate and expeditious in use at the present day.

In Wellington, Ohio, Mr. Coe married Miss Clara Barden, a native of that city; they have three children, Albert, Pauline and Luther. The family are connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Coe is a trustee. At one time he was president of the Grants Pass board of trade and is still actively identified with the organization. His fraternal relations include membership in the Woodmen of the World and the Masonic fraternity. After coming to Grants Pass he was made a Mason in Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, raised to the Royal Arch degree in Reames Chapter No. 28, and made a Knight Templar in Malta Commandery No. 4, later becoming a charter member of Melita Commandery No. 8, in which he holds office as warder.

OLIVER PERRY COSHOW, JR. Enjoying the benefits of a large and lucrative legal practice, Oliver Perry Coshow, Jr., of Roseburg, is one of the leading citizens of his community, and one of the most respected and accomplished members of the State Bar Association. He is a man of strong personality, inspiring his clients and associates with the greatest confidence in his judgment and uprightness, and his decisions are invariably acknowledged to be wise and just. One of Oregon's native sons, he was born August 14, 1863, in Brownsville, Linn county; his father, Oliver P. Coshow, Sr., was born at Connersville, Ind., while his grandfather, Robert Coshow, was born in 1808, in Kentucky. The immigrant ancestor of the family came from France to the United States with LaFayette, and served in the Revolutionary war, afterwards settling in Virginia. Robert Coshow was one of the earlier settlers of Indiana, where he cleared and improved a farm. He subsequently removed to Iowa, from there following his children to Oregon, where he spent his last years, residing the greater part of the time in Salem.

Going with his parents to Iowa when a boy, Oliver P. Coshow, Sr., was for some time employed as a clerk in Davenport, and later helped carry the chain used in surveying Rock Island, Ill. Crossing the plains with oxen in 1851, he

drove a team for R. B. Cochran, who settled at Coburg, Lane county. Mr. Coshow afterward took up a donation land claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Brownsville, and at once began the improvement of a homestead. He subsequently embarked in business as a general merchant, continuing until 1864, when he removed to a farm near Harrisburg. In 1868 he returned to Brownsville, where he was actively and prosperously engaged in general mercantile pursuits until some time in the '90s, when he retired from active business. He was one of the original incorporators of the Brownsville Woolen Mill Company, with which he was actively connected until 1878, when he disposed of his interests in the factory. He has achieved much success in his busy career, being the owner of several farming estates, and is now one of the most esteemed citizens of Brownsville, being an intelligent, honest and upright man of seventy-two years. In 1855 and 1856 he served in the Rogue River Indian war as a member of the company commanded by Captain Keeney. Fraternally he is a Mason, and in religion is a Baptist. He married Sarah E. Cochran, who was born in Putnam county, Mo., and died March 6, 1903, in Brownsville, Ore. Her father, William Cochran, was born in Kentucky, but became a pioneer farmer of Missouri, locating there when young. In 1847 he came across the plains with his family to Oregon, for two years thereafter residing in Clackamas county. In 1849 he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres near Brownsville, becoming one of the original settlers of the place. Breaking up the land, he made substantial improvements, and in the course of time accumulated large wealth, being one of the most successful men of his community. His brother, Hon. R. B. Cochran, who, like himself, was prominently identified with the Democratic party, served as a member of the state legislature. Of the union of Oliver P., Sr., and Sarah E. (Cochran) Coshow, ten children were born, namely: William L., a farmer and stock-raiser, at Silver Lake, Ore.; Mrs. Sophronia A. Howe, of Eugene; R. H., secretary of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Company, at Salem, Ore.; James N., of Brownsville; Mrs. Mary E. Franzen, of Portland; Oliver Perry, Jr., the subject of this brief biographical sketch; Mrs. Sarah E. Chaplin, of Seattle, Wash.; Ida E., wife of George C. Stannard, of Portland; George H., secretary of the Brownsville Woolen Mill Company, at Brownsville; and Kate, wife of A. B. Cavender, of Brownsville.

Reared in Brownsville, Oliver Perry Coshow, Jr., attended first the public schools of that town, afterward continuing his studies for a short time in the Portland High School, after which he was a student in the State University at Eugene for

three years. Leaving school on account of the illness of his father, he had charge of his father's store at Brownsville for one year. On July 1, 1886, he became secretary of the Brownsville Woolen Mill Company, retaining the position until the dissolution of the company in 1889. Having previously studied law, Mr. Coshow then entered the office of Hon. J. K. Weatherford, at Albany, and in October, 1890, was admitted to the bar. Beginning the practice of his profession in Albany, he remained there a year or more, in 1892 removing to McMinnville, where he was in partnership with O. H. Irvine for five years, while there serving as deputy district attorney. Coming to Roseburg in 1897, Mr. Coshow has since built up a large legal practice in this city, becoming one of the leading attorneys of Douglas county. He is also attorney for the First National Bank of Roseburg, and for the Gardner Mill Company, and a stockholder and director of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Company at Salem.

While living in Brownsville, Mr. Coshow married Miss Libbie Kay, who was born in Allendale, Polk county, a daughter of Thomas Kay, Sr., an Oregon pioneer, one of the earliest woolen manufacturers of the state, and the founder of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Company, of Salem. Mr. and Mrs. Coshow are the parents of five children, namely: Elizabeth Kay, Minnie Hazel, Leonore Dale, Bertha Leone, and Oliver P. Fraternally Mr. Coshow was made a Mason in Brownsville Lodge No. 36, and is now a member of Laurel Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of which he is worshipful master; was made a Royal Arch Mason in Bayley Chapter No. 7, and now belongs to McMinnville Chapter, R. A. M.; is a member of Temple Commandery No. 3, K. T.; belongs to Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., in Portland; is a member of the Woodmen of the World; and of the United Artisans. He is also a member and ex-president of the Gen. Joseph Lane Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon; and is second vice-president of the Grand Cabin of Oregon.

**GEN. A. M. CRAWFORD.** Among the citizens of eminence in Douglas county is Gen. A. M. Crawford of Roseburg, a talented lawyer, and the attorney general of Oregon. He is exceptionally well equipped for the high position which he holds, not only by his natural gifts and temperament, but by his knowledge, skill and integrity. A native of Cannonsville, Delaware county, N. Y., he was born January 29, 1853, a son of James Nelson Crawford. He comes of sturdy Scotch ancestry, his paternal great-grandfather having been born in Scotland. After receiving his education at the University of Dublin, Ireland, he

emigrated to the United States, settling as a pioneer in Delaware county, N. Y., where he became a large landholder, and one of the foremost citizens of his times. His son, Alexander Crawford, the general's grandfather, served in the Revolutionary war, enlisting when a boy. He was subsequently engaged in general farming in Delaware county, N. Y., and also carried on an extensive business as a lumberman.

James Nelson Crawford, a life-long resident of New York state, continued through life as a tiller of the soil, owning a good farm in Delaware county, where his death occurred, at the age of seventy-eight years, in 1884. He married Joanna Owens, who was born in Delaware county, N. Y., and now resides in Sidney Center, that county. Her father, Major Owens, a farmer and lumberman, served in the New York militia as major of his company. The eight children of the parental household all grew to years of maturity, and six are now living, Gen. A. M. Crawford being the second child.

Brought up on the home farm, General Crawford acquired his early education in the little "red school-house" of his ancestors, with its limited accommodations. He subsequently entered Walton Academy, which he attended for several years, paying his college expenses by teaching school between terms. Taking up the study of law while in school, he later read with Senator and Capt. M. W. Marvin, of Walton, N. Y., until 1878, when he was admitted to practice law at Binghamton, N. Y. Very soon after that event he made a trip to Kansas, but did not like the prospect well enough to locate in that state. Returning to New York, he remained at home until 1880, when he came to Oregon by way of San Francisco, from that city proceeding to Coos bay, and then to Marshfield, Coos county, where he began the practice of his profession. Locating in Roseburg, Douglas county, in 1890, General Crawford has since built up a very large and lucrative general law practice in this vicinity, and is recognized as one of the leading attorneys of this section of the state. In 1890 he was appointed receiver of the United States land office, at Roseburg, by President Harrison, and held the position four years, at the same time continuing his legal practice.

General Crawford is a staunch Republican in politics, and ever ready to advance the interests of his party. In 1897 he served as a representative to the Oregon state legislature, but declined to be a candidate the ensuing year. Receiving the Republican nomination for attorney general of Oregon in 1902, he was elected by a majority of more than fifteen thousand votes, for a term of four years, beginning January 13, 1903, when he took the oath of office.

General Crawford married, in Douglas county,

Ore., Florence Watson, who was born in this county, a daughter of James Watson, who came to Oregon as a pioneer in 1853. The general and Mrs. Crawford have one child, a son named James Watson Crawford. Fraternally the general is a member of Blanco Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M., of Marshfield; of R. A. M., of Roseburg; of the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past officer; and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the State Bar Association, and an ex-chairman of the Republican County Committee. Mrs. Crawford is a member, and past officer, of the Eastern Star, and belongs to the Episcopal Church.

F. F. PATTERSON. Occupying a position of prominence among the leading men of Roseburg, F. F. Patterson is widely and favorably known as the foremost contractor and builder of this part of Douglas county, and a large property owner. In his office he employs an architect to furnish and perfect plans, and in the filling of his contracts he keeps thirty men busily employed. Beginning life as a tow-boy on the canal when he was so small that his only way of getting astride the horse was to run the animal alongside a bridge, and then clamber on, he has gradually worked his way upward. He is a man of unbounded energy, push and ability, three characteristics that dominate the true American, and to these his prosperity is due. A son of Darwin Patterson, he was born January 25, 1849, in Peoria, Ill. His paternal grandfather, who was born in one of the eastern states, was a farmer by occupation.

Born in New York state, Darwin Patterson was a sailor in his earlier life. Taking up his residence in Peoria, Ill., he ran the first boat launched on the Illinois and Michigan canal. He was afterwards engaged in the coasting trade in New York state for awhile. Subsequently removing with his family to Minnesota, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Rochester, and while living there served as alderman. In 1807 he came to Oregon, and was a resident of Roseburg until his death. He married Sarah Hull, who was born in Illinois, and now lives in Roseburg. Of their union three children were born, namely: F. F., the subject of this sketch; Eugene, a resident of Wisconsin; and V. S., a painter in Roseburg.

Brought up in New York state, F. F. Patterson was a tow-boy on the Erie canal from the time he was seven years old until thirteen. Going then on a coasting vessel, he was made mate at the age of sixteen years, and placed in charge of the vessel Catalina, a one-hundred-ton schooner. Retiring from nautical pursuits in 1865, he went to Rochester, Minn., where he

served an apprenticeship at the bricklayer's trade which he followed in that city until 1872. The ensuing eleven years he was employed as a builder and contractor in Minneapolis, and from 1883 until 1884 was a contractor at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Becoming a resident of Eugene, Ore., in 1884, he continued his chosen occupation, and during the time he lived there built the Masonic Temple, Bailard Hall, Hoffman House, the Henderson, Elie, Patterson and Wilson buildings, and others of less importance. Locating in Roseburg in 1891, Mr. Patterson has since filled many important contracts, erecting all of the brick buildings excepting three that have been put up, in addition building the court house, the opera house, city hall, the Sheridan and Hamilton buildings, the McClallen and Jones hotels, and the principal residences of the city. He has here acquired considerable wealth, owning twelve city residences, and some business property, and is a stockholder in the Roseburg Water Company, the Douglas County Oil Company, and the Building and Loan Association.

Mr. Patterson married first, in Rochester, Minn., Miss Emma Leete, who was born in New York city. His second marriage occurred in St. Paul, Minn., and united him with Mrs. Fannie (Crosby) Packard, a native of Iowa, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Hazel A., Ruth M., Madge Isabelle and Rulloff Eugene. Politically Mr. Patterson is a Republican; fraternally he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees; and religiously he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. BODYFELT. A résumé of the men whose energies have materially aided in the development of Tillamook county would be incomplete without due mention of George W. Bodyfelt, owner of a farm of one hundred and ten acres in the vicinity of Tillamook, and one of the progressive and modern exponents of practical, scientific dairying. The improvements on the farm are entirely due to the present occupant, who has cleared seventy-five acres, and has built his house, barns, and outbuildings out of hand-split lumber, making them as substantial and weather-defying as any which house the agricultural population of the west. Mr. Bodyfelt is essentially a dairyman, although hay and other farm produce swell his yearly income. He milks about twenty-two cows, and meets a ready sale for his really fine dairy products.

Mr. Bodyfelt was thirteen years old when he crossed the plains with his parents in 1862, having been born in Adams county, Ind., February 9, 1849. His father, Daniel, was born in Somerset county, Pa., March 19, 1813, and

died at his home in Tillamook county, in 1882, from a cold contracted in the mines of California and Idaho. He was of Pennsylvania-Dutch stock, while his wife, formerly Amy Jane Catterlin, was born in Butler county, Ohio, October 30, 1825, and is of English extraction. Mrs. Bodyfelt afterward married Peter Brant, and is at present living in the town of Tillamook. She is the mother of four sons and two daughters, of whom George W. is the oldest. The parents were married in Adams county, Ind., about 1846, and in September, 1857, located in Marion county, Iowa, where the father engaged in carpentering and millwrighting. In the meantime, in 1852, Daniel Bodyfelt crossed the plains in a train of goldseekers, and after fair success in the mines returned to his former home in Indiana by way of the Isthmus. Though for ten years he filled his life with honorable industry and home-making achievements, he was never again satisfied with the east, feeling always a yearning for the west. His course in 1862 was dictated by the incessant promptings of his heart, and after disposing of his saw and grist-mill he bought the necessary outfit for conveying across the plains the family and possessions for beginning life anew under newer and more favorable conditions. With two wagons and six yoke of oxen he made the start May 21, arriving at his destination in Yamhill county November 15, 1862. He was for a time captain of the train, which experienced scarcely any of the discomfort which rendered terrifying and dangerous the path of the earlier emigrants. The first winter was spent in Yamhill county, and thereafter Mr. Bodyfelt lived in and near the town of Lafayette until October, 1865, in the meantime working at his trade, and getting quite a start in the new country. From Yamhill he came to Tillamook county over the Harris trail, shipping his goods by boat, and taking up one hundred and twenty acres of land five miles east of Tillamook, where the balance of his life was spent. He saw much of the west during his sojourn here, and in 1863 took a trip to Idaho, but his experience in the mines was hardly satisfactory.

Educated in the public schools of Iowa and Oregon and at the Lafayette Academy, George W. Bodyfelt remained on the home place until his twenty-third year, and in 1872 married Mary Butt, who was born near Greencastle, Ind., January 10, 1850. William Butt, who is now living with his daughter, was eighty-four years old May 16, 1903, and his wife was eighty-one on May 4, the same year. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bodyfelt, five of whom are living: William D., employed by W. N. Vaughn; Oscar, at home;

James, living at Cloverdale; Clara, the wife of O. Kelso, of Hebo, Ore.; and Arthur, living on the home farm. In 1869 Mr. Bodyfelt went to the Smith river, Douglas county, and engaged in logging for eight months, and finally bought eighty acres of school land five miles northeast of town, where he lived for two years. He then took up his present homestead, which consisted at the time of one hundred and sixty acres, fifty acres of which have since been sold. Mr. Bodyfelt has taken an active interest in Republican politics, and has been a member of the school board for twenty years. He also served as constable of Tillamook, and in 1902 was elected county commissioner. He is a keen business man and practical farmer, and is regarded as one of the substantial, reliable and honorable upbuilders of a prosperous community.

FRANK E. ALLEY. Actively identified with the industrial prosperity and advancement of Douglas county, Frank E. Alley occupies a position of prominence among the practical and enterprising business men of Roseburg. For a number of years he was intimately associated with the manufacturing interests of this locality, and is now carrying on a substantial business as an abstracter, paying especial attention to matters in connection with the United States land office. A man of sterling integrity and honesty, he has won in an eminent degree the confidence of his fellow-men, and has secured an extensive and lucrative patronage. A son of N. B. Alley, he was born September 12, 1870, in Lancaster county, Neb., near the city of Lincoln. He is of Revolutionary stock, his paternal great-grandfather, who was of English descent, having served as a soldier in the Continental army, enlisting in Virginia, his native state. Mr. Alley's grandfather on the paternal side was born and reared in Kentucky, but became a pioneer of Missouri, going from there to Nebraska, and settling near Plattsmouth, where he was employed as a tiller of the soil until his death, in 1876.

Born in Harrison county, Mo., N. B. Alley removed with his parents to Nebraska when a boy, and was reared on the homestead in Plattsmouth. As a young man he was in the employ of the government, teaming from the Missouri river to Kearney and other western forts. He had numerous contests with the Indians, taking part in many fights with the savages, and having many narrow escapes from death. Subsequently taking up a homestead claim near Lincoln, he improved a farm, living there until 1873, when he removed to Saline county, becoming a merchant at Dorchester, and also serving as postmaster. Possessed with the true missionary spirit, he





*Sol J McCloskey*



Mary A. McFlosky





gave up his business interests in that community, and for a number of years thereafter was an evangelist of the Christian Church, preaching throughout the state. Going through the country, he organized congregations in different places, raised funds, erected church buildings, and established societies. Continuing in the good work, he built forty-four churches in Nebraska, doing, perhaps, more labor of that kind than any other one man. Coming to Eugene, Ore., in 1889, he served as pastor of the Christian Church there for several years. He died at his home in Eugene October 13, 1903, aged fifty-eight years and ten months.

N. B. Alley married Sarah E. Smith, who was born in Iowa, and educated at the Oskaloosa (Iowa) College. She died at Eugene, Ore., in 1897. Her father, Rev. George Smith, a pioneer minister of the Christian Church in Nebraska, improved a homestead farm in that state. While living there he freely gave his time to organizing churches in various places, and in such communities as could not afford to support a minister he preached without pecuniary reward, living among his chosen people until his death. Of the seven children born of the union of N. B. and Sarah E. (Smith) Alley, three grew to years of maturity, namely: Letta, wife of Rev. F. E. Jones, of Palouse, Wash.; Frank E., the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. Ella T. Fisher, of Eugene, Ore.

Removing with his parents to Saline county, Neb., when a child of three years, Frank E. Alley received his elementary education in the district school, afterwards attending the Lincoln high school, from which he was graduated in 1888. From 1882 until 1888 he spent about six months of each year working with his father, being employed as an architect and carpenter in church work. Going to Healdsburg, Cal., as secretary of the Magnolia Canning Company, he remained there a year, in 1880 coming to Oregon as foreman for the W. L. Dysinger sash and door factory, at Eugene. Going from there to Victoria, B. C., in 1891, he was employed as foreman in E. J. Gray's planing and sash mill for three years, at the same time serving as practical architect and superintendent. Buying an interest in the plant in 1894, Mr. Alley continued with the firm until 1897, when he sold out. Locating then in Roseburg, Ore., Mr. Alley accepted the position of foreman, architect and superintendent in the sash and door factory of J. G. Flook, remaining with him three years. Resigning the position in 1900, he began the preparation of a set of township plats for the United States land office for the Roseburg district, which comprises four hundred and thirty-nine townships. As soon as he began this work Mr. Alley perceived the necessity of taking up the abstract business

in connection with his labor, and since completing the plats has continued the business thus established. He furnishes abstracts of titles and makes a speciality of matters in connection with the United States land office, practicing before the Department of the Interior. He has built up a large and profitable business, having his office in the Douglas County Bank building, and employing seven clerks to assist him.

While a resident of Victoria, British Columbia, Mr. Alley married Miss Corinne Churchill, who was born in Monmouth, Polk county, Ore., and was educated at the University of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Alley have two children, Frances M. and Thelma E. Fraternally Mr. Alley is identified with several of the leading organizations of this locality, being a member of Laurel Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he served two terms as master workman; a member and past officer of the Foresters of America; a charter member of the Royal Arcanum; and of the Degree of Honor. Politically he is an earnest advocate of the principles of the Republican party. Religiously he is a member of the Christian Church, and for a number of years was superintendent of the Sunday-school. He belongs to the Roseburg Board of Trade, being a charter member.

SOL J. McCLOSKEY. A neat and paying general merchandise business is that being conducted in the prosperous town of Norway by S. J. McCloskey, one of the prominent and popular men of Coos county. Mr. McCloskey has worked hard and faithfully to secure the competence which brightens his latter days, and has always adhered to sound and practical business principles. He is possessed of the tact and knowledge without which the merchant makes a failure of his occupation, and his stability is the substantial kind begotten of slow and cautious growth. He keeps a large stock of general merchandise, and his store is the headquarters of the best trade in town and county, an important aid to success being the genial and obliging nature of the influential proprietor.

Mr. McCloskey has had the average amount of difficulty in reaching his goal, but he has always made it a point to persevere, no matter what the obstacle. He comes of southern ancestry, and was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 14, 1836, but soon afterward moved with his parents to near Johnstown, Pa. His father was a civil engineer, and for many years was in the employ of the government in Alabama, from which state he removed to Pennsylvania. He died while in the government service in Alabama when his son was nine years of age. His widow

continued to live near Johnstown until coming to Oregon in 1886. Her death occurred on the north fork of the Coquille river, at an advanced age.

Having completed his education in the public schools of Evansburg, Pa., Mr. McCloskey served an apprenticeship to a stone and brick mason, and followed the trade until coming to Oregon in 1876. In 1853 he had removed to the state of Minnesota, and for thirteen years plied his trade at Rochester, a town offering excellent facilities for an enterprising master worker. So well did he succeed that the establishment of a home followed as a natural consequence, and December 10, 1859, he was united in marriage with Mary Ann Stewart, a native of Canada.

Mr. McCloskey was doing a large business in Rochester when the Civil war broke out in 1861, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company K, First Minnesota Cavalry, and was mustered in near Rochester. The company was sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., and from there went out under General Sibley to restore order among the northern Indians. They participated in many minor battles and skirmishes, and served until discharged at the end of an eighteen months' service. In 1865, after the close of the war, Mr. McCloskey removed to Cherokee, Kans., worked at his trade until 1876, and then came to Oregon and homesteaded a claim at Gravelford, on the north fork of the Coquille river, in Coos county. Six years enabled him to make great improvements on this property, and at the same time he conducted the first postoffice at Gravelford. In 1882 he came to Norway and bought a farm of forty-five acres half a mile from the town, where he lived until 1886, and then came to live in the town, renting his farm to reliable parties.

Mr. McCloskey's store was formerly owned by Oden Nelson, and he has conducted it uninterruptedly since 1886, with the exception of eighteen months. Upon coming here he was appointed postmaster, and with the exception of eighteen months he has held the office to the satisfaction of all concerned ever since. His home is surrounded by five acres of land, which he devotes to small farming, gardening and dairying, and besides he owns town property in Bandon and other towns in the vicinity. Mr. McCloskey has always felt an interest in Democratic politics, and has filled the majority of the local offices in the county. He has been justice of the peace for several terms, and county commissioner for two terms. Mr. McCloskey's standing is further strengthened by association with Myrtle Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M., and Coquille Lodge No. 97, I. O. O. F. Nine children have been reared to useful and capable lives in his practical and refined home, and those living are comfort-

ably established either in homes of their own or as independent members of the family circle. Agnes is the wife of William Smith, residing on the east fork of the Coquille river; Lucinda is the wife of E. Morgan of Bandon; T. W. is captain and owner of two boats on the Coquille river; Clara and Minnie are at home; Florida is the wife of P. Laird of Johnson's Mill; Hildebert is captain of a steamboat on the Coquille river; and Roy and Anastasia are deceased. Mr. McCloskey has been a keen observer of people and events, and looks at the world through the eyes of a man rich in experience and kind in judgment. He is deserving of whatever success comes his way, and it is the wish of his many friends in the county that he may long continue to maintain its best business principles.

**HAMMOND C. KINNEY.** Few industries have been more important factors in promoting the growth of Grants Pass and Josephine county than the Sugar Pine Door & Lumber Company, with which Mr. Kinney has been identified since its organization, first as secretary and superintendent of the plant, and for some years past as president. Through his connection with many other movements he has also been intimately associated with the progress of his home city. Particularly have his services been valuable in the direction of building. Some of the finest residences and the most substantial business blocks, as well as the opera house, the Odd Fellows Hall and Josephine hotel, have been erected from his plans. Nor has his interest in the moral development of the city been less conspicuous than his concern as to the material growth. Worthy charities, religious efforts, educational matters and all movements for the benefit of the people have had the benefit of his practical assistance and wise judgment. In every respect he ranks among the leading citizens of Grants Pass.

Although a native of the province of Quebec, Canada, Mr. Kinney is a descendant of an old American family that was for generations connected with the history of New England. His father, Hammond, was born in Plainfield, Vt., and engaged in farming there during all of his active life, with the exception of a few years spent at Potten, Quebec, Canada. On his return to Vermont he settled near Albany, where he resumed agricultural pursuits. He married Amanda Edson, who was born in Brookfield, Vt., being the daughter of Eli Edson, a farmer of that state. Like her husband, she spent almost her entire life in the Green Mountain state. All of their ten children lived to mature years, and seven survive at this writing. Hammond C., who was one of the youngest, being the only member of the family on the Pacific coast. Born

February 26, 1850, his earliest recollections are of the home farm in Orleans county, Vt., where he passed his time in the usual round of work and play, helping at home and attending the district school. On starting out for himself at seventeen years of age, he secured employment at carpentering with the Fairbanks Scale Company at St. Johnsbury, Vt., where he remained for twelve years.

The first experience gained by Mr. Kinney concerning the west was during his residence at Rathdrum, Idaho, where he built a sawmill and sash and door mill, and superintended the same under the firm name of Dodge Bros. & Kinney. It was in March, 1885, that he settled in Grants Pass, Ore., where he has since made his home. Immediately after his arrival he investigated the lumber interests of the locality and found prospects so encouraging that he forthwith associated himself with H. B. Miller in the organization of the Sugar Pine Door & Lumber Company. In the fall of 1885 they began building the mills and the sash and door plant. The following year they erected a box factory. At the same time they started a general mercantile business on the corner of Sixth and Front streets. Disaster came to the company in the fall of 1886, when the sash factory burned to the ground, but it was rebuilt without the loss of any time. After having acted as secretary and superintendent of the company since its organization, in 1893 Mr. Kinney was made its president. Three years before this the company built the Sugar Pine store on the corner of Sixth and F streets, and moved their stock of goods to the new building. In 1901 the store was purchased by Kinney & Truax, who continued it at the old location.

In order to furnish an adequate supply of lumber for their sash mill, the company built three saw-mills in Josephine county, besides using the product of six or eight local mills. A second catastrophe befell their plant in May of 1902, when the box factory, planing mill and lumber yard were burned, with a loss of more than four million feet of lumber, which, with the buildings, represented a loss of \$80,000, with \$31,000 insurance. As soon as the debris could be cleared, a new planing mill and box factory were erected, the latter having a capacity of forty thousand feet per day. These the company still operate, besides having large lumber yards, two saw-mills of their own and also handling the output of ten other mills. Their products are shipped all over the Pacific coast, through the mountain region and into the eastern states.

Another enterprise to which Mr. Kinney has given attention and in which he is a partner, is the Hilt Sugar Pine Company, manufacturers of lumber at Hilt, Cal., and owners of a mill with a capacity of forty thousand feet. He was one of

the organizers of the First National Bank of Grants Pass, and is now a director in the same. His attractive residence on the hill is presided over by his wife (nee Kate Mathews), who was born in St. Johnsbury, Vt., and became his wife at Wyoming, Ill. They have two children, Margery E. and Paul M. While not in active politician, Mr. Kinney is staunch in his adherence to the Republican party, whose success he has promoted through his effective labors as a member of the state central committee. For three terms he was a member of the city council, for one term held the office of mayor of Grants Pass, and frequently has officiated in the capacity of school director, where he has done all within his power to elevate the standard of education and place the free-school system upon a practical and helpful basis. The board of trade, one of the agencies which has done much for the commercial development of Grants Pass, numbers him among its members. After coming to this city he was initiated into Masonry in Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M., in which he has since been a leading member. For years he officiated as superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, and is now a ruling elder in the church. Not only through his contributions to his denomination, but through the quiet giving of aid to those in need, he has filled his life with helpful charities and has exemplified the spirit of true philanthropy.

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JOHN L. KRONENBERG is one of the promising young business men of Coos county, Ore., who occupies a position of trust, being general manager of the Coquille Mills. He was born near Arago, Coos county, December 9, 1861, and is a son of John and Catherine (Beekler) Kronenberg, both of whom are still enjoying life at Coquille, Ore. John Kronenberg, his father, is a native of Hanover, Germany, where he was born in 1826. In 1835 he removed to the United States and settled in Baltimore, Md., where he followed the trade of a shoemaker for a few years. Leaving the east in 1849 he journeyed to California by way of Cape Horn, and remained in that state for a number of years, engaging in mining and prospecting. In 1855 he returned to Baltimore, Md., and while there was joined in matrimony with Catherine Beekler, a native of that city. Immediately after marriage the young couple returned to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and remained there until 1858. They then went to Coos county, Ore., taking up a homestead claim on Half's creek, one and a half miles from Arago. After living there until 1892 they next made their home in Coquille, Ore. Mr. Kronenberg em-

barking in the hardware business. He carried this on with success for four years, when he retired from active labor. He and his wife were blessed with five children, namely: Emma, now Mrs. Blakely of Lodi, Cal.; John L., our subject; F. W., a traveling salesman, whose home is in San Francisco; Rachel, now Mrs. A. J. Marsh, of Port Orford, Ore.; and Ida K., wife of Dr. William Owens, of St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Kronenberg and his worthy wife live in peaceful retirement at Coquille.

John L. Kronenberg received his early education in the district schools, after which he remained at home until twenty-four. In 1887 he married Otilie Parker, a native of New York state, whose father settled in the west at an early date. (A sketch of his life may be found elsewhere in this history.) Mr. and Mrs. Kronenberg went to housekeeping in Parkersburg, where Mr. Kronenberg was engaged as foreman of the Coquille Mills, which employs thirty-five men and has a capacity of forty thousand feet. This company is one of the largest mill and land owners on Coos bay. Mr. Kronenberg acted as foreman till four years ago, when he was advanced to the position of general manager.

Mr. Kronenberg is the possessor of about one thousand acres of fine timber land. Politically he is a Democrat, but he takes little interest in politics. He is widely and favorably known in Coos county. The family home is made happy by the presence of two sons, Harry and Jack.

JOHN J. HENDERER. The rearing and fattening of cattle has grown to be one of the most important branches of agriculture in the United States; a great deal depends upon the breeds selected to make the business a profitable one. For general purposes, however, the Durham Shorthorn is largely preferred to other breeds, owing to their being easily fattened and on account of the fine quality of the beef, although for dairy purposes they are surpassed by some of the other breeds. One who is engaged in raising the Shorthorn exclusively, is the gentleman named above, who is the owner of a fine ranch three miles west of Elkton, in Douglas county, Ore.

Mr. Henderer was born on the ranch which is still his home, October 11, 1865, and has known no other home. His boyhood days were spent in the district schools, and the training received there was followed by a course of instruction at Scottsburg, where he was further prepared for the battle of life. After leaving school he followed in the foot-

steps of his honored father and became a tiller of the soil, and since then he has given his undivided attention to his farming interests. He owns one thousand and twenty-nine acres of land along the Umpqua river. Of this, five hundred acres are rich bottom land, and is utilized in raising cereals. The balance of his land is devoted chiefly to pasturage, for he raises both cattle and sheep.

July 2, 1890, Mr. Henderer was united in marriage with Nettie Traylor, and they have a family of six children. Their names are Lannie, Eliza, Charles, Carrie, Mabel and Newton.

CHARLES M. HENDERER. The publishers of this volume are pleased to introduce to the readers of this history of western Oregon one who is successfully following agricultural pursuits in Douglas county, the scene of his nativity. Mr. Henderer is of German parentage and was born June 6, 1862, near Elkton, Ore. His father, C. G. Henderer, was born near Wurtenberg, Germany, in 1820. He was reared and educated there and learned the cabinetmaker's trade. In 1848 he embarked for America and settled for a brief period at St. Louis, Mo. He worked at his trade at Independence, Mo., for two years, and in 1850, he went overland to California and followed mining for an equal length of time. In 1852 he journeyed as far north as Scottsburg, Ore., and resumed work at his trade, and about two years afterward he bought a ranch which he operated until 1857. Returning to Independence, Mo., he was united in marriage with Emeline F. Meador, formerly of Tennessee. In 1859, accompanied by his wife, Mr. Henderer re-crossed the plains, and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of land near Elkton, and it was upon this farm that Charles M. was born. The father was successful as a rancher and was among the most prosperous citizens in that locality. His original purchase of three hundred and twenty acres was added to until he had acquired a farm of large dimensions, one thousand and forty-six acres in all, and he lived there the remainder of his life. Four children were born to him and his wife. They are Carrie, who died at the tender age of two years; Charles M., the subject of this biography; Frances, the wife of J. J. Hedden, of Scottsburg; and J. J., who resides on a part of the homestead ranch.

Charles M. Henderer grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and lived the life of an ordinary farmer's boy incident to the time and locality. In 1882 his marriage with Sarah





JOSEPH G. DONALDSON.

A. Cox was celebrated, and the following year they bought the east half of Estes' farm, four miles north of Drain. This has since been their home, and except for a brief interval of a year and a half, during which he was engaged in the livery business at Cottage Grove, Mr. Henderer has followed farming and stock-raising exclusively. He owns three hundred and twenty acres of land which is finely located and well drained. In his political views his preference is decidedly for the Republican party, which he supports by his vote and influence. He is deeply interested in various fraternal orders, and has a membership in I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. societies. He and his wife have three children living, and one, Herman H., is deceased. Those living are William C., John T. and Fleming.

JOSEPH G. DONALDSON. In August, 1864, Joseph G. Donaldson located in Tillamook county, Ore., coming from California, where he had emigrated in 1859. He was born in Lumpkin county, Ga., March 12, 1837, a son of John Donaldson, who was a miller and carpenter by occupation and one of the prominent men of Lumpkin county. As a boy he attended the public schools of Georgia, but owing to the fact that his parents had a large family it early in life fell to his lot to assist in the support of the family, and the greater part of his education was derived from practical pursuits, augmented from year to year by study and observation. From his earliest boyhood he had been reared upon a farm. In 1859, having heard of the opportunities for advancement in the far west, he decided to make the venture. Severing home ties, he went to New York City and embarked on a steamer for Panama, and after crossing the isthmus, again embarked for California, reaching the Golden Gate in the fall of 1859. He at once took up mining, and in Nevada county he followed that occupation four years, at the end of which time he moved to Oregon, settling in Tillamook county.

December 15, 1860, he was united in marriage with Amanda L. Smith, who was born in Keokuk county, Iowa, December 9, 1848, and is the only one of the children now living born to Charles Wesley and Sarah (Bevins) Smith, the latter of whom was born in Iowa and died of smallpox in Nevada county, Cal., in March, 1854, at the age of twenty-three years. Charles Wesley Smith, a pioneer of California and also of Tillamook county, Ore., was born in Ohio December 6, 1823, a son of Samuel and Charlotte (Shintafer) Smith. The former was born March 21, 1781, and died November 21, 1854, and the latter died September 20, 1859, their

marriage occurring March 10, 1803. They were the parents of fifteen children, of whom Charles Wesley was the thirteenth child and eleventh son. He made his home at various times in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa until his thirtieth year, when he crossed the plains with his wife and daughter, Amanda L., then but five years of age. They arrived in Nevada City, Cal., in the fall of 1853, and spent the first winter there. In February, 1854, the family removed to a place called Joiners Ranch, now Lake City, where the wife and mother died. From that time until coming to Oregon, Mr. Smith lived in Placer and Nevada counties, where he engaged in mining and working in the timber, logging, making shakes, shingles and mining timbers. In 1863 he made a visit to Oregon, having received an invitation from his brother, Hiram Smith, who had been a resident of Tillamook county since 1853. Here he remained and engaged in farming for many years. He died July 18, 1900, aged seventy-six years, seven months and twelve days. He was an indulgent parent, a sympathetic friend and a kind and obliging neighbor, charitable to all whom he found in trouble. He accumulated considerable property and was quoted as one of the successful citizens of the county where he had made his home for so many years. Mrs. Donaldson was left motherless at the age of six years, was educated in the public schools of California, and was taught to be a model farmer's wife, becoming an expert in household arts.

Joseph G. Donaldson came to Oregon to better his condition which, indeed, was the hope and expectation of all the early settlers. Upon his arrival here his worldly possessions consisted of \$60 and some bedclothes. He settled on a farm in Tillamook county, which he homesteaded, and which Mrs. Donaldson's father had held for them by the payment of \$50. The land was in a wild state, and with indomitable courage Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson began to make a comfortable home. Their first taxes were between \$10 and \$15, and in 1903 were \$312. They first began dairying on a small scale, milking two cows in 1867, and during May, June and July, 1903, the income from their cattle, which has always been the chief source of revenue, was \$400 per month. From 1864 until 1889 the family resided upon the farm that was the original homestead, at this time paying \$2,500 for two hundred acres of fine bottom land. Removing his family to this place he began making improvements that are seen today by visitors to the farm, where they will always find a welcome. In 1896 the old homestead was sold in order to make the final payment on the present farm, and upon the death of Mrs. Donaldson's father, who left her \$2,000, she purchased the old place

and now owns three hundred and twenty-seven acres of the finest farming land in the county.

Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson had sixteen children, namely: Sarah Nancy, born in Nevada county, Cal., September 16, 1862, died in early infancy; Margaret Elizabeth, born June 13, 1864, in Nevada county, Cal., is the widow of M. H. Parkhurst; Mary Emily, born June 20, 1866, is the wife of H. Herzinger, of Idaho county, Idaho; Charles Edwin, born April 26, 1868, resides in Tillamook county; Cordelia Florence, born October 5, 1869, married D. T. Edmonds, and they reside in Tillamook; Roxy Ann Grace, born June 20, 1871, married C. A. Smith, of Tillamook county; John Henry, born November 11, 1873, lives in Tillamook county; May, born February 25, 1876, is the wife of R. Y. Blalock, and they reside near Tillamook; Robert E. Lee, born January 1, 1878, is now at home; Lelia Olive, born October 17, 1879, married A. G. West, and resides at Seattle, Wash.; Dora Innocence, born September 13, 1881, married C. Nelson and lives in Pendleton, Ore.; Joseph Wesley, born September 20, 1883, was the next in order of birth; Grover Cleveland, born June 17, 1885, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun May 4, 1898; Ivan, born May 19, 1887; Virgil, March 30, 1889, and Jessie Elvira, July 17, 1892, are at home. All of these children were born in Tillamook county except the two eldest. Mr. Donaldson died November 20, 1898, at his home, surrounded by his family and friends. He was an excellent farmer, a fair minded, honest and progressive and intelligent man, loyal to his family, his friends, and the occupation for which nature fitted him. The improvements on both of his farms were of his ideas, constructed on modern lines. The farms are among the most fertile in the county, located four miles east of Tillamook. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Donaldson has carried on the farm work, assisted by her two sons and one grandson, and they are meeting with flattering success. Mrs. Donaldson has fifteen granddaughters and ten grandsons, the eldest of whom, a grandson, is sixteen years of age. All are living. Since her marriage in 1860 there have been forty-one births and five deaths within their immediate circle—two sons-in-law, one son by accident, and the father and husband of Mrs. Donaldson. During the residence of twenty-five years on the homestead the services of a physician were needed but once. The family were reared in the doctrines of the Methodist church, South.

JOHN H. ROBERTS. Through his honorable career as a business man no less than through his service as a state legislator, Mr. Roberts is well known to the people of Coos

county. When he was first elected to represent his district in the lower house of the legislature in 1885 he at once identified himself with the important problems confronting the assembly. His work as chairman of the engrossing committee was of an important nature. Many bills calculated to promote the public welfare received his staunch support, notable among these being a bill to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons and another concerning the bounty on wild animals running at large. The satisfactory nature of his services led to his re-election in 1887 and during the session that followed he was chairman of the engrossing committee and the committee on state instruction and books. During that session he championed a bill for the opening of the Middle Fork road between Roseburg and Myrtle Point, which became a law in 1889. During his third term, for which he was elected in 1889, he held the chairmanship of the engrossing committee and also that for the investigation of the books and affairs of the state treasurer's office. Through all of his service as a legislator he was a firm supporter of United States Senator Mitchell.

In Muskingum county, Ohio, Mr. Roberts was born March 21, 1841, a son of Daniel and Keziah (Beatty) Roberts, natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, John Roberts, was born in Botetourt county, Va., and settled in Muskingum county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. When seventy-seven years of age he was accidentally killed while hauling lumber for the building of a church. At that time he was hale and robust, and one might have predicted for him a life rounding out a full century. Longevity has been noticeable in many generations of the family. The great-grandfather, who was a Scotchman, died at one hundred and three years of age.

When his parents went to Ohio, Daniel Roberts accompanied them and settled on a farm. Later he became a farmer in Sheridan county, Mo. The spring of 1874 found him near Myrtle Point, Ore., in the midst of active farm pursuits. Throughout his life he was a believer in the doctrines of the German Baptist church and also a friend of public-school education. At the time of his death he was seventy-six years of age, while his wife died in 1903, when quite aged. They had a family of six sons and three daughters, of whom John H., of this review, is the eldest. Few advantages fell to his lot in boyhood. It was his to aid in the support of the family, and from the time he was large enough to be of assistance he became a valuable aid to his father. Under date of July 20, 1865, he was granted a certificate to teach school in Missonri, and this document is still one of his valued



possessions, for it represents months of self-culture and close study on his part. At the close of his first term of school in 1866 he began in business in Trenton, Mo., where he conducted a grocery and boot and shoe business for two years. After continuing for some years he was obliged to sell out in 1872, on account of ill health. The following year he came to Oregon and settled at Myrtle Point, where he followed the trade of a carpenter and joiner for ten years. During the latter part of 1884 he entered Congressman Hermann's store as a clerk, but the next year embarked in the mercantile business for himself. This enterprise he conducted until 1892, when he sold out and went to Santa Ana, Cal. On his return three months later he opened a grocery at Bandon, where he remained for three years. In 1895 he went to Norway, Ore., where he conducted a store and acted as postmaster. On his return to Myrtle Point in 1896 he became manager of the Myrtle Point Bargain Store, and as such has continued to the present time.

The marriage of Mr. Roberts occurred in Grundy county, Mo., and united him with Louisa DeVaul, a native of that state. Her father, J. R. DeVaul, who was a Kentuckian by birth, and a farmer of Grundy county, Mo., settled in eastern Oregon about 1890 and in 1892 came to Myrtle Point, where he is living in retirement. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are named as follows: L. A., an attorney of Myrtle Point; David, deceased; J. C., who is editor of the *Myrtle Point Enterprise*; L. J., who is engaged in the milling business in this town; E. C., connected with his brother in the *Enterprise*; Allison; Emma, deceased; Mary J., wife of Edward Ratcliff, of Curry county, Ore.; Martha, deceased, who became the wife of M. R. Lee, owner of the Myrtle Point Bargain Store, of which Mr. Roberts is manager; Lydia, who was the first wife of Edward Lewellen, proprietor of a furniture store at Myrtle Point; Ruth, now the wife of Edward Lewellen; Jennie and Anna, who are at home, and Gracie, deceased.

Ever since becoming of an age to vote, Mr. Roberts has supported the principles and candidates of the Republican party. It was on this ticket he received the election to the legislature. His interest in education has been displayed by his service for fifteen years as clerk of the school board. At the opening of the Civil war he was an enthusiastic advocate of the Union and offered his services to protect the old flag. August 26, 1861, his name was enrolled as a member of Company C, Twenty-third Missouri Infantry, and shortly afterward he accompanied the army to the front, where he took part in the battle of Shiloh and minor engagements. He was discharged at Pacific City, Mo., January 17, 1863,

after which for two years he clerked for the sutler of the regiment. On his return home he was appointed enrolling officer with the rank of captain, and discharged the duties of the position with fidelity and dispatch. His record as a soldier is one of which he and his family may well be proud.

ALEXANDER MARTIN, JR. As cashier and manager of the Klamath County Bank, of which his father, Alexander Martin, Sr., is president, the subject of this article is intimately associated with one of the important financial institutions of the county, an institution that through the conservative management of its officials has come to hold a high rank among similar enterprises in southern Oregon. Included among its depositors are many of the leading business men of the county, whose confidence has been won through the wise policy of the bank in matters of investments and loans. The establishment of the bank has thus proved of benefit to the people and to the town of Klamath Falls as well.

In Jacksonville, Jackson county, Ore., Alexander Martin, Jr., was born July 3, 1867. His primary education was obtained in the schools of his native county. About 1879, after the death of his mother, the family removed to Oakland, Cal., and there he attended the public schools. Later he had the advantage of a course in Heald's Business College in San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1884. Immediately afterward he left home and came to Klamath Falls, Ore., where he became a clerk in the mercantile establishment of Reames & Martin. After having continued for a time as a clerk, in 1886 he acquired an interest in the business, and this he conducted until 1899, when he disposed of his interest to F. W. Jennings. Since that time he has devoted his attention entirely to the management of the bank of which his father is the chief owner.

The marriage of Mr. Martin was solemnized in Klamath Falls in 1888 and united him with Martha F. Smith, who was born in Reno, Nev., November 8, 1866. Her father, Judge George W. Smith, now a resident of Phoenix, Ariz., was formerly identified with the citizenship of Klamath county, where for several years he engaged extensively in farming and also filled the office of county judge for four years. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of one son, who bears his father's name. In his political views Mr. Martin is a supporter of Republican principles. Preferring to give his attention wholly to business matters, he has as yet not mingled in public affairs, but he consented to serve as county treasurer and filled the office from 1894

to 1896. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Klamath Falls, in which he has passed through the chairs and is now financier. As a Mason he is active in Klamath Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M.; Siskiyou Chapter No. 21, R. A. M., of Ashland; Malta Commandery No. 4, K. T., also of Ashland; and Al Kader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Portland.

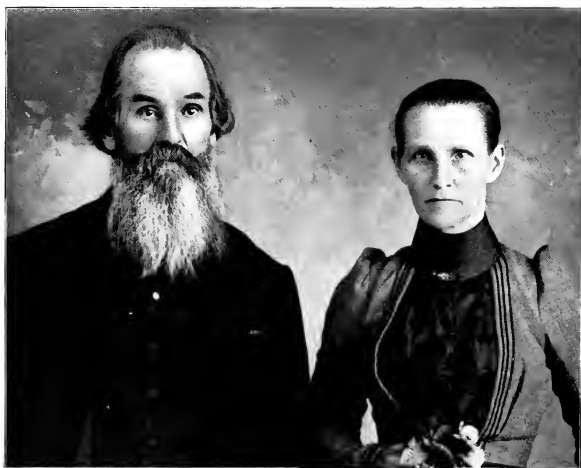
JARED D. WETMORE, M. D. Though a resident of Toledo but for a comparatively brief period, Dr. Wetmore has successfully identified his interests with the commercial, social and political progress of the city. He brought with him into the west a fund of enthusiasm and helpful interest, a record of a thoroughly prosperous career, and has become an influential citizen in the various avenues which go to make the general advancement of a community. He was born on South creek, Bradford county, Pa., April 8, 1858, the son of George Wetmore, a lawyer by profession. The birth of the father occurred in December, 1822, and on attaining manhood he married Harriet Bandfield, a native of New York state, who died at Spring Lake, Mich., whither she had gone for her health, when Jared D. Wetmore was nineteen years old. George Wetmore died in 1858, at the early age of thirty-six, his death being caused by a falling tree in the woods near a saw-mill in which he was interested. Jared D. is the youngest of the three sons and three daughters in the family. He instinctively understood that an education was the one thing for which to strive, and the proceeds of a saw-milling venture, into which he had entered upon leaving the country school where he had received his first knowledge of books, were used to defray his expenses at the University of Michigan, which he entered in 1877, and from which he was graduated in the spring of 1879. He had previously studied medicine under the instructions of Dr. Willets, and after his graduation from the university he entered Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and was graduated therefrom in 1882. In 1884 he took a post-graduate course at the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College, receiving instruction for the amelioration of the ills of womankind from such an eminent authority as Dr. Ludlam, and studying surgery under Dr. Pratt. In 1878 he had engaged in a medical practice in Grand Traverse, Mich., and while in that state he improved his opportunity to attend a course of lectures in the medical department at Ann Arbor. After a short practice in Rockford, Mich., Dr. Wetmore returned to college, com-

pleting his studies in the spring of 1882, when he located in Malta, Ill., and conducted an extensive practice until the spring of 1885. He then removed to Storm Lake, Iowa, where he remained two years, being the first United States surgeon appointed in the state during Cleveland's first administration. Returning then to Chicago the doctor soon became a prominent figure in professional circles, being appointed public vaccinator under the administration of Carter Harrison, Sr., which position he maintained creditably until his location in the west, at that time having ten schools under his charge.

Dr. Wetmore came first to Oregon on a pleasure trip, and while in Portland became so impressed with the advantages offered the energetic and ambitious man that he decided to locate permanently in the state. Selecting Toledo as a place of residence he came in March, 1892, and at once began the establishment of a general practice, in combination with which he carried on a real estate business. He was appointed health officer of Yaquina bay by Governor Chamberlain, and also held the position of physician and surgeon at the Siletz Indian agency. At present he is county health officer and examining physician for various fraternal and old-line insurance companies, among them being the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Foresters, Odd Fellows, Mutual Aid, Heptasophs, Women of Woodcraft, Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, Cal., and the Pennsylvania Mutual of Philadelphia.

Among the characteristic traits of Dr. Wetmore is his talent for music and painting, both having brought him more than local prominence. When only sixteen years of age he conducted a string orchestra and was the leader of a cornet band at the age of nineteen. He has copied many masterpieces of the ancient and modern school, and his collection, kindly loaned at the state fair, was one of the most instructive and noteworthy exhibits, in later years having been awarded ten diplomas and ten premiums. In religion the doctor is not a member of any church, but he teaches the Bible class in the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school, and has presented a library for the use of its pupils. An appreciation of mental training has induced him to lend his ability to the promotion of religious thought in the county and city, and through his untiring efforts the attendance at the Methodist Sunday-school has increased from thirty to one hundred and ten in a comparatively brief time. Politically he is a Democrat and has been an active worker in the ranks of the party, making his influence widely felt, and fraternally is





*Isaac C. Quick Frances. et Quick*

identified with many organizations, being a member of Jefferson Park Lodge No. 711, A. F. & A. M., of Chicago; Providence Chapter, R. A. M., of Chicago; Woodmen of the World; Ancient Order of United Workmen; Foresters; the Heptasophs; Mutual Aid; and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The life of Dr. Wetmore has been ordered according to his own ideas, founded upon a maintenance of broad and helpful principles. Cast upon his own resources at the age of eleven years he has steadily made his way upward, pressing forward to the accomplishment of his early ambitions. Too much cannot be said in praise of men who fashion their lives so broadly and humanely, and who are instrumental in promoting to a marked degree the sanitary, professional, intellectual, moral and artistic welfare of a thriving and promising community.

**JOSEPH L. SCOTT.** During the long period of Mr. Scott's residence in Oregon he has made Jackson county his home, and since 1879 has owned and occupied a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, formerly known as the James Trimble place, and located five miles north of Woodville. At the time of purchase the land was almost wholly wild, and he has since brought sixty acres under cultivation, and has also homesteaded a claim of eighty acres near the other property. His faith in the desirability of this climate and soil for the fruit industry led him to plant an orchard of five acres. A neat farmhouse has been erected for his family, and suitable buildings have been put up for the storage of machinery and grain and the shelter of stock. The crops raised are used mostly for feed, as stock-raising is his principal industry, and he finds grain can be utilized for the stock more profitably than when sold.

The Scott family were identified with the early history of Kentucky. Mr. Scott's grandfather was a companion of Daniel Boone and General Wayne and was taken prisoner by the Pottawatomie Indians in Kentucky. He attained the great age of one hundred and four years, dying in 1857. The father, Joseph Scott, was a native of Kentucky, whence he removed to Missouri, and settled among the pioneers of that then undeveloped state. With no neighbors, remote from any town, and surrounded by evidences of frontier life, he took up the task of clearing a farm, and out of the wild land evolved a desirable homestead. Of his nine children Joseph L. was born in Pike county, Mo., March 7, 1832, and received his education in district schools. In the spring of 1854, ambitious to secure a start in life and believing the Pacific coast region offered greater opportunities than his own state,

he started with ox-teams for California. On arriving there he took up farm pursuits in Contra Costa county. During 1858 he returned via the Isthmus to Missouri, where he resumed agricultural labors. However, the west had not lost its charm for him. His thoughts, in the midst of daily duties, constantly turned to the far-distant country beyond the desert and the snow-capped mountains. Finally, he resolved to return hither. Accordingly in 1865 he crossed the plains with a mule-team, returning to the locality in California where he had previously resided. Although Indians were very troublesome at that time, he made the entire trip unmolested by them and reached his destination in safety. After four years in Contra Costa county he removed to Merced county. On coming from California to Oregon in 1877, Mr. Scott settled in Sams valley, Jackson county, but two years later bought and removed to the ranch which he still occupies. Before leaving Missouri he married Miss Agnes Bennett, a native of that state, their wedding being solemnized January 22, 1861. Born of their union were seven children, of whom only three sons survive, namely: Mastin, who cultivates land adjoining the old homestead; Thomas, who is living in Tolo; and George, a resident of Grants Pass. Both Mr. and Mrs. Scott are members of the Presbyterian denomination and take a warm interest in church work, as well as in the various charitable and social projects of their community. Mr. Scott's political views are in harmony with the platform of the Democratic party, and ever since attaining his majority he has maintained a quiet but deep interest in public affairs and politics. Educational matters also receive his hearty sympathy and co-operation. In this district he has been a member and clerk of the board of school directors, and during his period of service did much to promote the standard of education here and elevate the grade of scholarship.

**ISAAC C. QUICK.** The dairy farm of Isaac C. Quick is located six and a half miles southwest of Tillamook, and consists of three hundred acres. It has been in the possession of the present owner for many years, and in its management and general improvements shows the judgment of a thoughtful and conscientious agriculturist and stock raiser. Mr. Quick's life has been one of toil and more or less conflict with discouraging obstacles, yet he has never been known to turn back or allow anything permanently to interfere with his progress. He was born in Holmes county, Ohio, April 8, 1832, his family having been established in the Buckeye state by his paternal grandfather in 1812, after his removal from his native state of Pennsylvania.

With this sire came Benjamin Quick, the father of Isaac, who was reared on a Holmes county farm, and in time married Susan Clough, a native daughter of Pennsylvania, who died in the early '80s in Ohio. Benjamin Quick made a fair success of farming, and lived until 1842, his age being sixty-five years.

When ten years of age Isaac C. Quick was left fatherless, and as he was the oldest of the four sons and one daughter in the family, he started out soon afterward to make his own way in the world. As a farm hand he remained in the state of Ohio until 1853, and then moved to Johnson county, Mo., remaining there on different farms until 1854. This year stands out in his life as presenting the greatest promise, for he secured the position of stock driver with a train of emigrants bound for the coast, and had charge of five hundred loose cattle. The west had long had a fascination for him, and he gladly assumed the burden of caring for the large herd, and arrived at the end of his six months' journey with three hundred of the animals intrusted to his care. This was a good showing, considering the losses from disease, alkali water, drowning and Indian appropriation. Mr. Quick stopped first above Stockton, Cal., but soon afterward went to the mines of the Sacramento valley, and met with rather indifferent success. Later he turned his attention to ranching in the southern state, but not realizing his expectations, came to Oregon over the mountains with teams, intending to mine on the Frazier river, British Columbia. Before getting that far his courage failed, and at Victoria he turned back and settled in Yamhill county. From August, 1858, until 1863 he worked on different farms in the county, and in May, 1863, married Frances A. Simmons, who was born in Wisconsin April 17, 1847. With his newly wedded wife he located on a rented farm near McMinville, and two years later, in the fall of 1865, moved to Tillamook county and took up one hundred and sixty acres of land three and a half miles south of Tillamook. Here he lived and prospered for fifteen years, removing then to a farm on the Nestucca river, and two years later sold his claim near the town of Tillamook. His present place of three hundred acres was purchased after due investigation of the desirable properties in the county, and that his choice was a wise one has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the fortunate owner. Mr. Quick raises a high grade of stock on his farm, and at present is milking thirty-five cows in his dairy. He is independent in his political views, and has served as county commissioner, road supervisor and school director. Fraternally he is a member of Tillamook Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Quick, namely: Susan C., born in Yam-

hill county, July 12, 1864, is now the wife of Emanuel Ericson of East Portland; Hester P., born October 31, 1866, in Tillamook county, is the wife of Charles Wells of Tillamook; Dick B., born November 10, 1868, resides in Washington county; Clara F., born July 6, 1870, is the wife of Jasper Buckles, of South Prairie, Tillamook county; Deroy C., born December 17, 1872, died in October, 1903; Thomas L., born April 8, 1875, is living in Clatsop county; William H., born April 9, 1879, is at home; Isaac F., born October 22, 1881, lives in Portland; Ivan C., born May 16, 1884, died in 1894; Addie D., born March 16, 1887; Ladd C., born April 22, 1890, and Rosa D., born January 25, 1893, are at home.

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DANIEL GILES. The life of Daniel Giles, a well known and honored resident of Myrtle Point. Coos county, has been replete with the incidents characteristic of the pioneer days,—the dangers, hardships and trials of those early times having been experienced by him to an exceptional degree, though he was also endowed with a capacity for pleasure which makes of his recollection today a pleasing link between the past and present. He was born in Bedford county, Pa., September 16, 1836, the son of Henry Giles, also a native of that state. The family came originally from England, the grandfather, Henry Giles, having been born in London, and at the age of fourteen years ran away from school in Liverpool, coming to the United States, where he served as a drummer boy in the Revolutionary war. In manhood he became a resident of Bedford county, Pa., where he resided near the stream of Bloody Run and earned his livelihood in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred in 1852, at the age of ninety-four years. His son, Henry, became a blacksmith and lived in Pennsylvania until his death at the age of fifty years. He married Nancy Moore, who was born in London, England, and died in Iowa in 1868, whither she had removed to make her home with her sons. She was the daughter of William Moore, also a native of London, a silk-weaver by trade, who came to the United States in 1817 and located in Bedford county, Pa., where he was engaged in the weaving of cloth. In 1834 he removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he continued at his trade and also engaged in fancy handwork, in which he was very expert. His death occurred there at the age of ninety-one years.

Of the four sons and three daughters born to his parents Daniel Giles was the youngest, and by the death of his father when about

two years old, he was deprived of many of the advantages which might otherwise have been his. In 1838 his mother removed with her family to Fairfield county, Ohio, and a few years later was again married. Until he was eight years old Daniel Giles remained at home but was then compelled to seek his own livelihood. For two years he worked for his board and clothes, after which he secured a place which gave him a little money, with which he attended school for three months. With the energy and perseverance characteristic of the pioneer lad he continued to work at whatever his hands found to do, not only caring for himself but helping his mother as well, until the spring of 1851, when he went to Davis county, Iowa, from which state he set out in the following year to become a pioneer of the northwest. This trip is one of the most memorable events in the life of Mr. Giles, for though full of hardships and danger it was also enjoyable, for he traveled in a large train and had many exciting and interesting adventures while en route. Although but sixteen years old he had entered the employ of Leonard Buell for the six-months journey, but on account of cholera breaking out in the train he and his brother-in-law, the latter with his family being also a member of the company, as well as several other families, withdrew from the train and completed the journey alone. When within twenty-two miles of Foster on the old Barlow route they were compelled to send Daniel on afoot to get provisions and return with them and meet the family the following day, which duty he performed courageously. Having been compelled to leave many articles, among them the family Bible, back in the Cascade mountains on account of their team being exhausted, after securing a fresh team they traveled again the twenty-five miles to secure the abandoned articles.

On his arrival in Oregon Mr. Giles located with his brother-in-law on French Prairie, his first work in Oregon being the familiar farm labor which he gave up later to work on a boat called the "Oregon," just completed that year. In the spring of 1853 he set out for the mines at Jacksonville in the Rogne River valley, and at Corvallis, then known by the name of Marysville, he fell in with a pack-train with which he worked his way to the south, being employed by Thomas Holdman and his father, these two men having a general merchandise store at Jacksonville. They had quite a large train of mules and Mr. Giles learned well the work of packing, which was so remunerative an employment in the early days. Upon his arrival in Jacksonville he de-

ecided to continue working for Mr. Holdman, as he knew nothing about mining, and shortly afterward went with his employer to Crescent City, Cal., for a supply of goods to establish another store on Applegate river, at a location about seven miles from Jacksonville. This proved an exciting and interesting trip, taken through a beautiful country rich in vegetable, animal and mineral products, but in several different adventures Mr. Giles came near losing his life. The store at Applegate was successfully established and Mr. Giles remained as clerk for some time. He made friends with many of the Indians, who gave him a warning at the time of the uprising in 1853, which he in turn imparted to Mr. Holdman, who, however, did not credit it, and could not be induced to move the store to Jacksonville until the danger was more evident. On the night of the uprising Mr. Holdman became very ill and Mr. Giles set out for Jacksonville in order to obtain a physician, and while on the way was suddenly surrounded by a company of Indians. His life was spared through the intervention of the chief's son, Charley, with whom he had been very friendly, the two having gone hunting together many times in the days of peace. While parleying a company of soldiers appeared and took the Indians prisoners, and Mr. Giles continued on his way to Jacksonville though warned of the danger by the captain of the company, who told him the town was surrounded by Indians. Through pluck and skill he succeeded in his undertaking and reached the town, and though he could not persuade the physician to return with him he secured some medicine and once more set out upon his perilous journey. The return trip was one of extreme danger and tried his courage to the utmost, but it was safely accomplished. A short time afterward Mr. Holdman moved his store to Jacksonville and there sold his pack-train to two men, with whom Mr. Giles entered into employment as a packer to go to Scotsburg for a cargo of flour. While on the way he had an exciting experience in search of several of their mules which had wandered from the train, the two men who were sent out becoming separated and lost in the brush and timber, where they were forced to remain throughout the long, dark hours of a cold, rainy night. Morning set them right as to their trail and early in the afternoon they reached the camp. This exposure proved too much for Mr. Giles, for he was attacked with a lameness which prevented his traveling any further, and he was therefore left with a family by the name of Bunton, where he was to remain until his employers came after another load of produce. On his recovery Mr. Giles

went to what is now Coos county and again this trip furnished him with reminiscences for future days. After leaving the employ of the men with whom he had traveled to Empire City Mr. Giles purchased a mining claim near Randolph beach, paying \$150. However, he found more profitable employment in whip-sawing lumber in that locality, as there was a great demand for lumber. In partnership with the two men who owned the business he purchased several other claims, only one of them, however, bringing them any returns. Later the three men, one of whom was a sailor, built a boat, the intention being to carry supplies to the mouth of the Coquille river. One trip, however, was enough for Mr. Giles, and not caring for a sea-faring life he left the boat in June, 1854, and struck out for the mines at the head-waters of the Coquille river, where he remained for some time meeting with considerable success. On the approach of winter he went north, remaining until 1855 with his brother-in-law and family, who had located on Deer Creek, Douglas county. The following spring he returned to the mines of southern Oregon, but found the Indians so hostile that mining operations were exceedingly dangerous; in fact, the greater part of the population of that locality had enlisted as soldiers in the effort to protect the settlers' homes. Mr. Giles also enlisted as a volunteer, serving in Company A, under Capt. Samuel Gordon, and Company H, under Capt. Edward Sheffield. For special services during that war Mr. Giles is now drawing a pension, his courage and self-sacrificing efforts calling forth the commendation of all who knew him.

In 1855 Mr. Giles purchased a farm of two hundred and twelve acres located on Deer creek, Douglas county, where he remained until 1866, becoming a power for good in his community. Helpfully interested in local affairs he served from 1859 to 1866 as deputy sheriff of Douglas county, through the influence of the Republican party, of which he is an adherent, and was also elected in 1861 as county assessor. He likewise served as school director and road supervisor. In 1866 he removed from his location in Douglas county, on account of his health, which had suffered from exposure in the Rogue River Indian war, settling two miles south of Myrtle Point, Coos county, upon a ranch of three hundred and sixty-six acres. Here he remained until February, 1891, when he rented his farm and came into Myrtle Point, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile, his yard occupying eight acres of land. Through his successful conduct of this business Mr. Giles has become one of the prominent men of the town in in-

dustrial circles, and as such occupies an influential position in the development of its resources. It was largely through his influence that the fine, modern school-building of Myrtle Point was erected, his manufactory furnishing the brick as well as that for many other buildings there. In 1903 Mr. Giles disposed of his large ranch which had been his home for so many years, but he still owns a farm of one hundred acres located on the north fork of the Coquille river.

Mr. Giles has been married twice, the first ceremony being performed October 24, 1861, on South Deer creek, uniting him with America Agnes Braden, who was born in Platte county, Mo., and crossed the plains in 1852. Her death occurred in Coos county in 1878. She was the mother of six children, all of whom are living: John Henry; Samuel Criswell; Effie May; Susanna Nancy; Julia Ann Rebecca; and Daisy Bell. December 24, 1881, at Myrtle Point, Mr. Giles was united in marriage with Nannie H. Ransom, who was born in Vacaville, Cal., May 28, 1857. Four children were born to them, namely: Daniel William; Earl Ransom, deceased; Claud Harry; and Clark Ransom. In his fraternal relations Mr. Giles is identified with the Masons, being a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. In his religious convictions he belongs to the reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints.

To sum up in brief: The life of Mr. Giles, though in part like that of many of the early pioneers of Oregon, has been remarkable, more through the personality of the man than the character of the events. Not alone endowed with physical courage, he never lost an opportunity to extend a hand to any whom he found in need, one of his first generous acts being the rescue of a lad from drowning while on the trip across the plains. In his intercourse with the Indians of Oregon he ever displayed a kindly spirit, and their recognition of his gentleness was a remembrance in his hour of danger. Steadfast in his friendships, upright in all his business dealings, generous in self-sacrifice toward the advancement of all that pertained to the general good—such a character is that of Daniel Giles, and his name is justly enrolled among those who counted not the cost of the effort to lay the foundation for a western commonwealth.

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WILLIAM H. BRADSHAW. The same courage and determination which prompted William H. Bradshaw to enlist as a soldier in the Civil war has been observable all through his life,



accompanying him from the time when he had scarcely a dollar to his name to the present, when he represents the vigorous success and sturdy manhood for which the west is famed. In exchange for years of well directed labor his adopted state has yielded fair and liberal returns, and Jackson county has gained a promoter whose dignity and integrity and practical industry has added to her prestige among the coast counties. Born in Green county, Ky., June 8, 1845, Mr. Bradshaw removed to Clark county, Ill., with his parents when he was seven years old, and four years later settled near Atlanta, Logan county, the same state. Here he grew to manhood on a productive Illinois farm, and not only attended the common schools, but had the advantage of training at the Atlanta Seminary.

From the monotony of farm life to participation in the great battles of the Civil war was a change appreciated only by the farmer boys now living who have similar records, but it was a change which this fifteen-year-old lad courted with all the enthusiasm of a hitherto pent-up nature. Enlisting in Company D, Seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., July 25, 1861, he vividly recalls his first encounter with the enemy at Fort Donelson. Afterward came the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Altona, and many minor engagements, and then the famous march with Sherman to the sea. For a time his regiment was on guard duty at Rome, Ga., and Mr. Bradshaw was veteranized at Pultaski, Tenn., January 1, 1864, becoming a member of the same company and regiment. He was discharged in July, 1865, and after taking part in the Grand Review at Washington, returned to his home in Illinois. As was the case with all who entered the Civil war as boys and came out as men, the world took on a different aspect, for grim-visaged war broadened the sympathies, taught generosity to those in distress, and so impressed with the idea of universal brotherhood, that the soldier must ever possess something of that great quality which makes all men kin.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Bradshaw took up a homestead in Madison county, Neb., and engaged in stock-raising until coming to Oregon in 1886. Settling on a farm near where he now lives, Mr. Bradshaw married, February 18, 1868, Delilah Allen, of which union there have been born four children: Zadie, the wife of D. W. Stevens on the home ranch; Effie, the wife of Charles Terrell, of the vicinity of Brownsboro; Reddie H., living with his father; and Ira L., also on the home ranch. At the present time Mr. Bradshaw owns nine hundred and fifty-one acres of land on the Little Butte creek, thirteen miles northeast of Medford, near Brownsboro, five hundred acres of which are under cultivation. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, and it will readily be

seen what an advantage he enjoys in having his children work with him in the management of so large a property, they of course taking an interest which could not be expected of an outsider. Mr. Bradshaw surrounds himself with all possible advantages in his country home, and indeed his manner of life offers great contrast to the farmer of other days, whose knowledge was limited to the range within his fences, and who was supposed to lead a lonely and isolated life. A fine garden and orchard are not the least of the blessings of this model farm, the orchard being especially worthy of mention. It covers twenty acres of land, fifteen acres of which are set out in apples. His residence and outbuildings are modern, his fences in good repair, and the latest in agricultural implements facilitates an extensive and scientific general farming enterprise. Mr. Bradshaw takes deep interest in the development of the county, and is one of its financially strong and substantial men. He is one of the organizers, and a director in, the Medford Bank, one of the reliable institutions of the county. Of late years he has voted the Populist ticket, and was elected commissioner of Jackson county in 1892, serving until 1896. He is a man of influence in the community, is honored for his sound judgment and practical common sense, and is a leader in educational, material and moral advancement.

JOHN CHARLES CAMPBELL. The ancestry of J. C. Campbell, of Grants Pass, is traced to Scotland, whence his great-grandfather, Hugh Campbell, crossed the ocean to America and settled in Pennsylvania. During the Revolutionary period he showed his loyalty to the country of his adoption by a meritorious career in the American navy, as an officer on the old Constitution. Next in line of descent was Robert Campbell, who for a time engaged in the revenue service, but was mostly occupied as a farmer in Pennsylvania. His son, Robert, Jr., was born in Somerset county, Pa., and for some time followed the latter's trade in New York city, and later in Greene county, N. Y., but eventually took up farming. During the latter part of his life he was a resident of Binghamton, N. Y., where he died at eighty-seven years of age. By his marriage to Dorcas Van Loan, a native of Greene county, N. Y., and a daughter of John P. Van Loan, an extensive farmer, he was brought into identification with one of the old Holland-Dutch families residing in the Hudson river region. In his immediate family there were two sons, John Charles and Walter, the latter of whom is now a contracting mason in Binghamton.

Educated in the public schools of Greene county, N. Y., and in Greenville academy, John

Charles Campbell was taken from school at fourteen years of age and apprenticed to the carpenter's trade. Four years later he started for the Pacific coast. In 1858 he set sail from his native city of New York (where his birth had occurred December 21, 1839). On his arrival in the city of Panama he secured work and remained there for three months, when he pursued his way to San Francisco. During the summer of the same year he landed at Yreka, and in November arrived in Jackson county, Ore., where he began mining on Evans creek and later on Foote's creek. After operating a placer mine for three winters, in 1862 he bought a claim at Florence, Idaho, but soon afterward went to Boise, and in the fall of the same year returned to Oregon, spending the winter in Portland. The spring of 1863 found him in Josephine county, where he first mined on Rogue river, later on Galice creek, and then at Dry Diggings. The winters were spent at the mines, while during the intervening summers he worked at his trade in Josephine and Jackson counties. During 1876-77 he mined on Louse creek. At the time of the building of the railroad, in 1883, he was employed to erect buildings at Grants Pass, and when the railroad was completed he continued in the contracting business.

On the present site of the Odd Fellows' building Mr. Campbell built a frame store and in it, as a member of the mercantile firm of Campbell & Tufts, he conducted an extensive business for nine years. At the expiration of that period the business was disposed of and he turned his attention to banking, as an officer and the first president of the First National Bank of Grants Pass. From the opening of this institution in 1890, he has been a director therein, was for four years president and now holds the office of vice-president. Meantime he has superintended the erection of the building occupied by the bank, also the Josephine hotel, Masonic Temple, the ward school, and his own comfortable residence which stands in the midst of a lawn of two acres on Sixth street.

The marriage of Mr. Campbell occurred near Grants Pass in 1875 and united him with Miss Lucinda Dimmick, daughter of Joseph and Comfort Dimmick. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have one daughter, Kate A., now the wife of J. Henry Booth, of Roseburg, Ore. Mrs. Campbell was born in Illinois, and in 1852 she accompanied her father across the plains to Benton county, Ore., the journey being made with ox-teams. In their religious connections Mr. Campbell and his wife are associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a trustee. His identification with Masonry dates from 1886, when he was initiated in Grants Pass Lodge No. 84. He also holds membership in Reames Chapter No. 28, R.

A. M., and Melita Commandery No. 8, K. T. Politically his affiliations have always been with the Republican party, which he has represented as a delegate to state conventions, as a member of the county central committee and as a member of the congressional committee for the first congressional district. During 1889 he was mayor of Grants Pass for one term.

**ELAM BUTTS.** Conspicuous among the sturdy, thriving agriculturists of Tillamook county who have attained success in their useful vocation by shrewd foresight, good management and sheer persistency in one line of effort, is Elam Butts, of Tillamook. A son of William Butts, he was born August 17, 1847, in the southern part of Indiana, on the Ohio river. He comes of old Virginia stock, his grandfather, Ambrose Green Butts, having been a native of the Dominion state. He subsequently removed to Kentucky, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death.

Born in Pulaski, Ky., May 16, 1819, William Butts was ordained as a Methodist minister when a young man, and according to the customs of that denomination has dwelt in many places. His first location was in Crawford county, Ind.; his next pastorate was in Washington, Iowa, where he remained from 1850 until 1855; the ensuing fifteen years he resided in Kansas, being a farmer and minister, and preaching in different places in the eastern part of the state, including Atchison and Ottawa. Coming to the coast in 1871, he filled the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Santa Rosa for a few months, in the fall of that year removing to Tillamook, where he preached for some time. He also engaged in agricultural pursuits, taking up one hundred and sixty acres of land on the Nestucca river, near Hebo, where he has since resided, being now a venerable man of four score and four years. He has withdrawn from the Methodist Church, and is now a strong Spiritualist. He married Charity Willey, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of Elam Willey, who removed from New York, his native state, to Indiana, and was afterwards engaged in farming on the Big Blue river, near New Albany, Ind., also owning and operating a saw and a grist-mill. He spent his declining years in Allen county, Kans., dying at a very advanced age.

The oldest of a family of three sons and four daughters, Elam Butts was educated in the common schools of Iowa, Illinois and Kansas, completing his early education at Baker University, in Baldwin, Kans. At the age of nineteen years he began life's battle on his own account, and was engaged in teaming in Kansas until 1872. In that year, in order to take advantage of the

cheaper lands of the Pacific coast, he emigrated to Oregon, locating at Tillamook, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land, adjoining the town on the north. In 1876 he removed to the Nestucca River valley, and was there prosperously engaged in stock-raising and dairying until the spring of 1902, having a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres. Disposing of that farm, he purchased a farm of forty-one acres three and three-fourths miles south of Tillamook, which he is carrying on successfully and is improved with new buildings. While a resident of Kansas Mr. Butts served in the Civil war, enlisting February 4, 1864, as a private in the Sixteenth Kansas Cavalry, and was engaged principally in fighting General Price and his troops. While guarding prisoners at West Quincy, Ill., he was accidentally shot through the right hand by a carbine ball, which left him a cripple, and he now draws a pension of \$14 a month. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1873, in Tillamook, Mr. Butts married for his first wife Catherine Moran, who was born in California, and died on the home farm, near Tillamook, leaving no children. Mr. Butts married a second time, in Lincoln county, Ore., Marguerite Mulkey, a native of Benton county, Ore. Her father, the late Solomon Mulkey, removed from Kentucky, the state of his nativity, to Missouri as a pioneer, and from there crossed the plains to Oregon in 1853. Locating in Benton county, he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, not far from Philomath, and there spent the remainder of his life. Mr. and Mrs. Butts are the parents of six children, namely: Della J., the wife of Darwin Shaw; May, Zella, Pliny, Richard and Clara, all of whom, with the exception of Mrs. Shaw, are at home. Politically Mr. Butts is a firm Republican, sustaining the principles of that party by voice and vote.

**HON. ROBERT A. EMMITT.** Ten miles southwest of Klamath Falls lies the valuable farm which is the home of Mr. Emmitt and the scene of his activities. His original purchase consisted of only one hundred and twenty acres, but he now has eleven hundred and sixty acres, in three different tracts. All of the improvements have been made under his personal direction. It is said by those able to judge that no farm in the entire county has finer buildings or better improvements than his. More than five hundred acres have been placed under cultivation, while the balance is utilized as a range for his cattle, of which he now has about one hundred and fifty head.

A descendant of Irish ancestry, Robert A. Emmitt was born in Logan county, Ill., May 20, 1850, and is a son of John and Caroline (Thompson) Emmitt, and a grandson of Samuel Emmitt,

who died at Mount Pulaski, Ill., in 1869. His father, who was born on the Susquehanna river in Pennsylvania, married Miss Thompson, who was born in Tennessee in 1820, and they became the parents of twelve children, Robert A. being the eldest of the eight now living. William and Louisa are deceased; John F. is United States marshal at Carson City, Nev.; Willie Anne is the wife of Joseph S. Churchill, of Cole's Valley, Douglas county, Ore.; Emma is deceased; Ella lives with her widowed mother at the old homestead in Douglas county; Edward E. is also a resident of Cole's Valley; Rose is at home; Enos is deceased; Cenira Jane married J. H. Coffman, of Milton, Umatilla county, Ore.; and Kittie Ruth is the wife of Edward Von Pessel, of Cole's Valley.

Born in September of 1827, John Emmitt spent his youth and early manhood in Logan county, Ill. While living there he became acquainted with Miss Thompson, who had accompanied her parents from Tennessee to Illinois. They were married in 1847, and five years later crossed the plains to Oregon, making the journey with ox-teams and consuming six months in reaching Oregon. September of 1852 found them in Douglas county, where they at once took up a donation claim. This place continued to be the father's home until he died, December 6, 1901, and since then his widow and some of her children have remained there. The property lies fifteen miles northwest of Roseburg in Cole's Valley. During his residence in Douglas county the father was chosen to represent his district in the state senate, where he served efficiently from 1890 to 1894. After the Civil war he joined ranks with the Republican party, to which he always afterward adhered.

The earliest recollections of Robert Albert Emmitt are associated with the donation claim in Douglas county, whither he was taken in infancy. As a boy he attended the country schools in Cole's Valley, where he gained an education sufficiently thorough to enable him to teach school. In addition he learned and followed the carpenter's trade. On coming to Klamath county, June 4, 1875, he settled ten miles southwest of Klamath Falls, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres. In 1880 he sold out and bought a portion of his present property near Keno. While living in Douglas county he was married May 6, 1875, to Flora Leslie, who was born in Fountain county, Ind., October 27, 1858. Her parents, Josiah and Mary (Lebo) Leslie, were natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania, the former of Scotch-Dutch lineage, the latter of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction. Her father died in Indiana in 1896, when more than fifty years of age. Four years after his death his widow, accompanied by their two children

(of whom Mrs. Emmitt is the younger), came to Oregon and settled near Roseburg, Douglas county. Five children were born to the union of Mr. and Mrs. Emmitt, namely: Kittie, deceased; Georgia, wife of Henry Gidding, of Klamathou, Siskiyou county, Cal.; Mabel, deceased; Ivy and Charmion, both at home.

Like his father, Robert A. Emmitt is a staunch Republican. For more than twenty years he held office as justice of the peace in Plevna precinct, Klamath county. From 1886 to 1888 he served as county commissioner. In 1898 he was a member of the state board of equalization from the first judicial district. A further honor came to him from his party in 1900, when he was elected to the state legislature as joint representative from Klamath, Lake, Crook and Wasco counties. At the expiration of his term he was re-elected by a fair majority, a fact which in itself testifies as to the satisfactory nature of his service as a legislator. Fraternally he is connected with Linkville Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W. His farm lies near the village of Keno, which is his postoffice, but he is well known through all of southern Oregon, and indeed has many friends in many parts of northern California, where he is known as a capable stock-raiser and enterprising legislator.

JOHN F. BARKER is numbered among the most influential citizens of Douglas county, Ore., and is today one of the most prosperous and successful merchants of Roseburg. He is a descendant of a distinguished family from the state of Maine, on the paternal side, and from an eminent Massachusetts family on the maternal side. He first became a citizen of Oregon in 1876, coming from the east by way of New York and the Isthmus of Panama. After prospecting for a few years he began work in a general merchandise store at Roseburg, and soon afterward started in business for himself. He opened a grocery store on Jackson street, three doors south of his present location and began in a small way, with a stock valued at \$1,000. From time to time he enlarged his business and increased his stock to suit the demands, and in 1887 he built a more commodious storeroom and moved to his present location. This has been enlarged from time to time as he extended his trade into different channels, and at the present time Mr. Barker has the distinction of carrying the most complete line of queensware in the city, as well as the largest line of agricultural implements. He has a double storeroom, one 24x100 feet, and the other 20x60 feet, both fitted with galleries. He also has two warehouses; the one at the depot is 70x90 feet; and in 1895, when he first began handling agricultural implements, an additional warehouse was

built on Main street, 30x90 feet. He represents some of the largest wholesale firms in the United States, among them the Mitchell-Lewis, of Wisconsin; and Warder, Bushnell & Glessner of Chicago, manufacturers of the Champion binders, mowers, etc., the J. I. Case plows and farm implements, and others too numerous to mention.

J. F. Barker was born April 7, 1857, in Skowhegan, Somerset county, Me., and is a son of George and Harriet (Dudley) Barker, the former of the same state. The paternal grandfather, William Barker, was a tiller of the soil in Maine and some members of his family took active part in the Revolutionary war. The Barker family are of English descent, and George Barker, the father, was a manufacturer of edged tools in Maine in the early part of his life, but afterward went to Douglas, Mass., as superintendent of the Douglas Ax Works. His useful life was terminated when he was but forty-two years old. Mr. Barker's mother was a native of Douglas, Mass., and she also descended from a prominent English family, who settled in Dudley, Mass. She was the daughter of John Dudley, a well-to-do merchant and also a hotelkeeper in Douglas. She survived her husband many years and died in Portland aged sixty-two years. She had three children, namely: Charles, a merchant in Providence, R. I.; J. F., and Harriet, who died in the east.

When Mr. Barker was nine years old, the family moved to Douglas, Mass., and he was sent to the public schools of that city. This was supplemented by a normal course at Providence, R. I. When seventeen years old, he began clerking in Southbridge, Mass., and for three years was thus engaged. In 1870 he came to Oregon, first visiting San Francisco and Portland. He then came to Roseburg, but remained only a short time. Returning to Portland, he worked two years in the commission house of Oscar Kilbourne. In 1878 he began prospecting on the Umpqua river and spent two years in placer-mining, but was not successful. Mr. Barker then returned to Roseburg and settled there permanently. After working two years in the general merchandise store of Caro Brothers, he embarked in business for himself, as before mentioned. He has a large patronage and has been most successful, and now owns a lot of valuable real estate in addition to his fine residence, which he is building on Cass street. He has extensive farm interests. He owns two hundred and forty acres on Deer creek, where he carries on general farming; and four hundred and eighty acres on Roberts creek, utilized as a cattle ranch. He also has sixty acres in Edenbower which is laid out in acre tracts. He is quite largely interested in timber land, mostly on Cow creek, and in the bottoms.





*Joseph L. Churchill*

In 1885 Mr. Barker was united in marriage with Annie E. Jones, a daughter of Isaac Jones, a pioneer of Douglas county. They have a family of three children, Zela V., Hattie C., and Clifford C. Like his father, Mr. Barker is an unswerving Republican, and has filled various minor offices. He served one term as city alderman and several terms as a member of the school board. He is a valued member of the Board of Trade, and in fraternal circles he affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and Ancient Order of United Workmen lodges. He is a man who is deservedly popular among his associates and acquaintances, and at all times treats everyone with never-failing courtesy.

**JOSEPH L. CHURCHILL**, who since 1887 has served efficiently as postmaster of Coles Valley, has led a life of variety and interest. His valiant service as a soldier in the Civil war was followed by his early arrival in the west, where he has taken an important part in the history of the vicinity in which he resides, helping in the management of town and county affairs, and being especially interested in the schools, where the younger generation receive their life's training. Silas Churchill, the father of Joseph L., was born in New Lebanon, N. Y., and was twice married. His first union was with Clara C. Avery, and his second marriage united him with Cornelia Lynde, a native of Hartford, Conn., who became the mother of six children, four daughters and two sons. All remained in the east except Joseph L., and with the exception of one sister, he is the only child living. Alfred died in the army as the result of an injury received at Knoxville. Silas Churchill was a farmer by occupation, a Republican in politics, and both himself and wife were identified with the Presbyterian Church, and both passed away in New Lebanon.

Joseph L. Churchill is a native of New York, and was born in New Lebanon January 30, 1840. Until he arrived at the age of sixteen years he continued to live in his native place. At this age, however, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and entered a drug store to learn the business. At the end of three years he returned to his home, and in April, 1862, enlisted as a volunteer in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry, to serve in the Civil war. As a private he was mustered into service at Hudson, N. Y., and was sent to Baltimore, where his regiment guarded the property of the railroads for two months. Later he served under General Wool at Harrisburg in engagements near and around that city, and then was put under General

Banks. As the war progressed, Mr. Churchill was sent to New Orleans and saw active service in the first engagement of Baton Rouge, near the city. His regiment was started on a six hundred mile march directly following this battle, and during the entire march he did not remove his arms or equipments. They arrived at the Red river, ascended it to Cain Hill, and participated in the battle there and at Alexander. After that Mr. Churchill was so seriously ill that he was in the hospital at New Orleans for seven months, and when able to leave joined his regiment at New Orleans, but on account of disability was soon discharged from the service. This was in 1865, and when he arrived at home in December he was in poor health. After the battle of Alexander, and while Mr. Churchill was in the hospital, his regiment participated in the campaign of Port Hudson, and later returned to Virginia in time to take an active part in the battle of Cedar Creek, October 15, 1864.

When he had recovered somewhat from the effects of his illness, Mr. Churchill started for San Francisco, as the physicians had told him a change of climate was necessary. He had determined to spend the remainder of his life in the west if the country was favorable, and after residing nearly a year in California, in June, 1866, he located in Douglas county, near Roseburg, and for three years dealt in stock there. He then took his stock north to Colfax, Wash., expecting to make a large profit on them. Bunch grass and white clover grow in such abundance in the eastern counties of that state that grazing is the chief purpose to which the inhabitants put the land. But Mr. Churchill was not so fortunate as some, and in the year spent in the north lost almost all of his stock. As it did not prove a successful venture, he returned to Coles Valley and for a year rented the Day ranch, then purchased his present farm, two miles from Umpqua Ferry, clearing it and making improvements until it became one of the most thrifty looking places in the valley. He carries on general farming and raises stock successfully, making a specialty of raising Polled Angus cattle, which are valuable for meat-producing qualities. He has two hundred and eighty-five acres, two hundred acres being valley land, and used only for grazing purposes.

In 1872 Mr. Churchill married Willie Ann Emmitt, a daughter of John Emmitt, a sketch of whom will be found on another page of this history. They have only one child, Frank, who still makes his home with them. Mr. Churchill cast his first vote for Mr. Lincoln and is still a supporter of the Republican party. He served twelve years as justice of the peace of Coles Valley, for fifteen years was on the board of super-

visors, and for thirty years served as a school director. During the summer of 1867 he taught school in Coles Valley, and later taught in the French settlement for two terms. Since 1887 he has been postmaster of Coles Valley, and in the various positions of trust which he has been called upon to fill is known as a man in whom can be placed full confidence.

HON. JOHN HAHN. No country on the globe has afforded greater opportunities to the poor than our own, many an industrious and thrifty young man having risen from a condition of comparative poverty to a position of affluence and influence. Prominent among this class is Hon. John Hahn, formerly one of the leading boot and shoe dealers of Astoria, who came to this country without money and without friends, and by persistent energy and prudent management has accumulated wealth, and gained the good will and friendship of a host of people, among whom are many men of eminence and ability. A native of Germany, he was born April 21, 1846, in Hesse-Cassel, which was also the birthplace of his parents, Philip and Magdalene (Court) Hahn. The father was for many years a non-commissioned officer, and was afterward in the employ of the government, having charge of the House of Correction at Ziegenhain, where his death occurred. The mother died in Hesse-Cassel. She bore her husband four children, three daughters and one son, and of these one daughter is now living in New York.

Going with his father to Ziegenhain when a child of four years, John Hahn was there educated, attending the public schools of that place. Sailing from Bremen in 1860 on the "Clara," he arrived in New York city after a voyage of eight weeks and two days. On the first day out he was robbed of the small sum of money he had, and of all his papers. The loss of the latter proved very serious, as among them was one containing the address of an uncle upon whose help he depended. Having lost the address, he at once began hunting for work in the great city, and soon found employment in a tailor's shop, where he worked as an apprentice for two years, receiving no remuneration excepting his board. Becoming discouraged and disgusted with that trade, he took up cigar-making, which he followed two years or more, the last year being foreman of the shop. In 1864 he tried to enlist in the Union army, offering his services to his adopted country, but, failing to pass the physical examination, he was not accepted. At the time of the cigar-makers' strike in New York,

his funds grew low, and as he could find nothing to do, he made cigars which he sold on the street. Being taken ill in 1865, he was advised by his physician to give up cigar-making. Entering a clothing manufactory, Mr. Hahn then learned the trade of a trimmer, and was subsequently employed by the firm of Davis & Jackson, at 59 Murray street, and was afterward trimmer and collector for Miller Brothers, of 749 Broadway. In August, 1867, Mr. Hahn enlisted in Battery H, Fourth United States Artillery, and was stationed first at Governors Island, then at Arlington Heights, going thence to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, and from there to North Carolina, where he was engaged for awhile in hunting the Ku Klux Klan, his headquarters being at Ruffin. Receiving his honorable discharge from the army in 1870, Mr. Hahn went to Baltimore, but being unable to find employment he re-enlisted in his old regiment and battery, and again went to North Carolina, being stationed at Raleigh. The ensuing two years he hunted the Ku Klux, traveling through North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. In 1872 he accompanied his regiment to California. In the fall of that year he came with his comrades on the "Ajax" to Astoria, and was stationed at Fort Disappointment, now Fort Canby, until the breaking out of the Indian war, when his regiment was sent to Quinault, Wash. Returning to Fort Disappointment at the end of six months, he was afterward stationed there until honorably discharged from the service, October 1, 1875.

Immediately forming a partnership with E. Pappahl, Mr. Hahn embarked in the brewery business in Astoria, continuing in that occupation until 1883. Embarking in business as a shoe-dealer in 1885, Mr. Hahn continued in this line up to September 1, 1903, meeting with success in his operations. Although he has had a checkered career in life, meeting with reverses and disappointments, he has always been honest and upright, and is known to the business world as a straightforward, honorable man, true as steel. In 1880 Mr. Hahn made a trip to the fatherland, visiting the scenes of his childhood, and while on the journey had the advantage of having personal letters from Hon. James G. Blaine, then secretary of state, and from United States Senator John H. Mitchell, to present to prominent officials in different European cities.

A sound Republican in his political views, Mr. Hahn has been elected to public offices of importance, and has ever performed the duties devolving upon him in an official capacity with a tact and discrimination that has secured



him universal esteem and respect. Elected councilman in 1877, he served faithfully for three years. In 1880 he was elected mayor of Astoria for a term of two years, and during that time occurred the disastrous fire, which destroyed the town. Riots ensued, becoming so violent that it was necessary to have a vigilance committee organized. In 1888 Mr. Hahn was a representative to the state legislature, where he helped elect J. N. Dolph as United States senator, and was also chairman of the committee on fisheries. Through his efforts, mainly, the Portland water bill, praying that \$1,500,000 be exempted from taxation for a period of thirty years, was defeated in that session; and for that reason, probably, he was not honored with a renomination the following term. In 1892 he was elected police commissioner, and served four years, three years of the time being president of the board. In 1900 Mr. Hahn was a candidate for the legislature on the Citizens' ticket, and was elected by a good majority. During the twenty-first biennial session of the legislature he was a member of the committee on fisheries, and was successful in getting the fishery bill through the house, creating Bill No. 219. Re-elected on the Citizens' ticket in 1902, Mr. Hahn served in the twenty-second biennial session, and from first to last cast his vote in favor of Charles W. Fulton as United States senator. He again served on the committee on fisheries, his former experience making it possible for him to do a great deal for one of the greatest industries of the state.

In Astoria, Mr. Hahn married Lena Althaber, who was born in Prussia, and came to Astoria, Ore., with her father, A. Althaber, in 1872. Fraternally Mr. Hahn is a member and past noble grand of the Astoria lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a past officer of the Encampment. He is secretary and treasurer of the Odd Fellows Land and Building Association, a position that he has filled since its organization. He is also a member and vice-president of the Commercial Club, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. Generously interested in everything affecting the public weal, Mr. Hahn has exerted a marked influence in city and county.

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**BENJAMIN HENRY HATHAWAY.** A soldier in the Civil war, and for many years one of the most industrious and thorough-going farmers of Tillamook county, Benjamin H. Hathaway has had a long and busy career, and is now living retired from active pursuits in the city of Tillamook. A self-made man

in the fullest sense implied by the term, his life record well illustrates the virtue of patriotism, and shows the success to be attained by honest industry and prudent thrift. A native of Lewis county, N. Y., he was born May 5, 1831, a son of Isaac Hathaway. His paternal grandfather, Henry Hathaway, a native of England, emigrated to the United States in colonial days with two of his brothers, and all three served in the Revolutionary war. Henry subsequently settled in Herkimer county, N. Y., where he became an extensive landholder, and a successful speculator. While in Albany, N. Y., on business, he died at the home of one of his brothers.

Born and reared in Herkimer county, N. Y., Isaac Hathaway selected farming as his life occupation. Removing to Lewis county, N. Y., he bought land, and was there engaged in tilling the soil until his death. He was a man of unquestioned integrity, and a Quaker in his religion. He married Rebecca Higby, a life-long resident of Lewis county, N. Y., a daughter of Benjamin Higby. Mr. Higby was born in Connecticut, and served in the war of 1812. Becoming a pioneer of Lewis county, he cleared and improved a good homestead, and there spent his remaining years, an honored and prosperous farmer.

The oldest of a family consisting of three boys and five girls, Benjamin Henry Hathaway received an exceedingly limited education in the district school. At the age of seven years he was put to work on the farm, driving oxen, and at the age of nine years was doing a man's labor. He was exceptionally dexterous with the hoe, and won a great reputation as a cultivator of potatoes. At the age of eighteen years, he began farming on his own account, buying a small tract of land. Hoping to materially improve his condition in a newer country, he migrated to Wisconsin, locating in Oshkosh, where he worked for a year to pay for a piece of land in Waupaca county. Removing to Minnesota in 1853, he preempted land in Freeborn county, and there improved a homestead. With true patriotic zeal, he enlisted in 1861 in the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years or more, his regiment forming a part of the first brigade of the Seventeenth Division. He took an active part in thirty-two engagements, including battles and skirmishes, assisting in driving the enemy from Champion Hills, being present at the siege of Vicksburg, and following Sherman on his march to the sea. At Savannah, Ga., in 1864, he received his honorable discharge, and immediately returned to his home in Minnesota. Again following the path of civilization westward, he removed

to California in 1868, and resided there two years. Coming to Oregon in 1870, Mr. Hathaway took up one hundred and sixty acres of land lying three miles north of the city of Tillamook, and by dint of untiring labor and skill improved a fine and productive farm, on which he lived for three decades. Renting his ranch in 1900, he has since resided in the city, where he owns a residence and three desirable town lots. During his life in Tillamook county, Mr. Hathaway has had a varied experience, and surmounted many difficulties. Coming here with but \$5 in his pocket, his wife ill, and but one hundred pounds of flour to last until spring, he had seemingly sufficient reason for being discouraged. With characteristic bravery and enterprise, however, he cheerfully set to work to remedy matters, and before many years had passed fortune smiled upon him, so that now through his own exertions he is spending these later years of his life in comfort and contentment.

Mr. Hathaway married first, in Lewis county, N. Y., Nancy Smith, who died in Tillamook, Ore. Of the two children born of their union, one, a daughter, died in infancy, and the other child, John Henry, lives on the home farm. Mr. Hathaway married for his second wife, in Tillamook, Mrs. Rowena (Trobridge) Wilson, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of David Trobridge, a native of Vermont, and one of the pioneer farmers of Ohio. Mrs. Hathaway's first husband, John C. Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, was killed in the Union army, in 1862, near Corinth, Miss., and she subsequently came to Oregon with her son, John C. Wilson, who is engaged in general farming near Tillamook. Politically Mr. Hathaway is a zealous advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has served as school director and as road supervisor. He is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to the Blue Lodge, No. 57, of Tillamook, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a trustee.

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YELVERTON MATSON LOWE. To the noble and competent man the right to rest from his labors comes only when he has earned it. He likes to feel that he has taken his place and fulfilled the mission for which he was created, and should illness or other catastrophe interfere with the consummation of his plans he feels deprived of his rightful inheritance. This is especially true of the agriculturist, who is of all men the most loath to lay down his implements and retire from the ceaseless activity which has

filled his days. To this conscientious class of men belongs Yelverton Matson Lowe, who came to Bandon in 1885, and has since been one of its retired, but nevertheless prominent citizens.

Mr. Lowe was born in Baltimore county, Md., June 30, 1826, and is the fourth child in his father's family. Until his twenty-second year he was reared on the paternal farm near Reisters-town, and then removed to St. Louis, in the fall making his way to Hannibal, Mo. This preliminary moving was in anticipation of crossing the plains, and he desired to be in touch with the emigrant trains which bade adieu to civilization at the Missouri river. In the spring of 1849 he crossed the plains in the general excitement of that year, working his way as a driver and general helper, and reaching his destination in California without special incident to mar the progress of his journey. During the first winter he mined in Sacramento and Eldorado counties and around Hangtown, now Placerville, and though moderately successful found the years all too long, and looked forward to coming north to Oregon in the spring of 1857. Locating at Port Orford, he came to the Coquille river in 1858, and at the mouth of Beaver Slough took up a homestead of three hundred and twelve acres, where he lived for twenty-four years. He accomplished all that an energetic pioneer can with crude and timbered land, finally placing it under a high state of cultivation, and extensively raising stock and general produce.

The Beaver Slough farm became known far and wide in the county, and the owner presented many claims to recognition in his character and general attainments. There was need of men of his calibre in the neighborhood, for stability was lacking, as well as law and order. He served as postmaster four years, and as justice of the peace for many years, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of the political caucuses. In time he started what was known as the Half-Way House, a tavern for the accommodation of travelers who found the distances long and the farms far apart. Taken all in all he was unusually successful from a financial standpoint, his standing in the community being such as to command the respect and good will of all who knew him.

In 1882 Mr. Lowe disposed of his farm and bought other property adjoining it, and about 1885 bought town property and built his present residence. He owns seven or eight lots in Bandon, and three houses, deriving a comfortable income from his land possessions. He has taken no particular interest in Democratic politics since coming to town, but he is generous in his contributions to worthy causes, and keeps well abreast of current events at home and abroad.





P Cooper

He was married, in Eldorado county, Cal., May 28, 1857, to Mary Slayback, who was born in Ohio and reared in Montgomery county, Ill. They are the parents of four children: Viola, wife of Ralph H. Rosa of Coos county; Florence, wife of Charles H. Clough of Washington; Thomas C., of San Diego, Cal.; Clarence Y., a druggist of Bandon, Ore.

**PLINN COOPER.** Owning and occupying a well-improved farm lying about seven and one-half miles southeast of Roseburg, Plinn Cooper is numbered among the influential and progressive agriculturists that have built up valuable homesteads in Douglas county. Although he was recently unfortunate enough to lose his dwelling house by fire, he has a fine set of barns and outbuildings, which, with their surroundings, are highly creditable to him, indicating him to be a man of thrift and industry, who has availed himself of the most approved methods of carrying on farming and stock-raising, industries in which he has been eminently successful. Interested in all things pertaining to the welfare of the people, Mr. Cooper was largely instrumental in establishing in Douglas county the first Rural Free Mail Delivery route, an enterprise of inestimable value to the community. A native of Essex county, N. Y., he was born December 19, 1836. His father, a farmer by occupation, died in 1854, while in the prime of a vigorous manhood.

One of a family of eight children, Plinn Cooper acquired a common school education, remaining on the home farm until attaining his majority. Then, imbued by the restless American spirit of ambition and adventure, he came by way of the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific coast, landing in San Francisco, and going from there to Crescent City, Cal. Not finding satisfactory employment there, he walked to Josephine county, Ore., where he followed mining and prospecting for a year. Coming then to Douglas county, Mr. Cooper took up a pre-emption claim about twelve miles southeast of Roseburg, and, erecting a saw-mill, remained there a year or two. Marrying soon after, he rented a ranch not far from his present home, and embarked in agricultural pursuits. Industrious and economical, he saved some money, which he subsequently invested in land, buying the Rev. T. B. Sanderson donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which are included in his present homestead. Continuing in his independent calling, Mr. Cooper made improvements of value, and, as opportunity occurred, added to his landed possessions, having now an extensive ranch of fourteen hundred

and fifty acres, eleven hundred of that amount being in the home place. In addition to general farming, he makes a specialty of stock-raising, keeping, principally, Durham cattle, which he considers best for all purposes. Without any exception Mr. Cooper is the owner of as fine a ranch as can be found in any part of Douglas county. He has forty acres devoted to the culture of fruit, and in the season of 1903 he dried nearly fifty-four thousand pounds of prunes. On his ranch is a limestone quarry which he has developed to a considerable extent, furnishing its product for the erection of the State Capitol and the University of Oregon. The quarries produce a good quality of lime, known as Excelsior, which is now being developed more extensively by Portland parties, who have bonded the property with a view to erecting extensive kilns. There is also evidence of iron ore on his ranch which shows thirty per cent iron on the surface. An abundance of grey building stone is also found on the place which can be easily utilized for building purposes. The burning of his large, modern dwelling house was a serious loss to him, but in the summer of 1903 he rebuilt a modern eleven room house.

In 1860 Mr. Cooper married Hannah E. Kelley, who was born in Canada, but was reared in Connecticut. They became the parents of ten children, seven of whom are living, namely: El-nora, at home; Mrs. Mary E. Mynatt, of Douglas county; Edgar, of Douglas county; Lorinda, living at home; Miner M., at home; Mrs. Addie Wymer, of Post, Ore.; and Hattie, living at home. While Mr. Cooper has led a busy life he has taken a deep interest in education and has given his children every advantage afforded to secure a good education, of which he himself was deprived. Two of his daughters are graduates from Drain Normal School, while other members of the family are graduates of Mt. Angel College, Salem Business College and the State Agricultural College. In politics Mr. Cooper is independent, voting with the courage of his convictions for the men and measures he deems best. He represented Douglas county in the state legislature in 1893 and was the father of the wagon road bill. He was also a candidate for sheriff of Douglas county and was defeated by only twelve votes. In Masonic circles he is quite prominent, being a member of lodge and chapter, and belongs to the Baptist Church. He comes of sound patriotic stock, his maternal grandfather, whose surname was Miller, having served as a soldier in the war of 1812, being captain of a company of militia. Since coming to Oregon to reside Mr. Cooper has visited his old home in New York twice, once in 1879, leaving Oregon in April and returning in June; and

again in 1891. The latter trip was made by the southern route and on the way he visited Los Angeles, Cal., New Orleans, La., Nashville, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn. On his last trip to the east Mr. Cooper was accompanied as far as Washington, D. C., by the Hon. Binger Hermann.

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LEONARD L. PERDUE. The present efficient postmaster of Perdue, Leonard L. Perdue, has been a life-long resident of Douglas county, his birth having occurred here in 1858. A sketch of his father, John Perdue, will be found elsewhere in this volume. It was the good fortune of Leonard L. Perdue to receive good educational advantages, his first insight into the realm of books being received in the district schools in the vicinity of his father's homestead. This early training was supplemented by a course in the business college at Portland, after which he returned home, remaining there until his marriage, this event occurring September 1, 1900, and uniting him with Miss Winnie Ranville, a native of Washington. Immediately after their marriage the young people went to housekeeping on a part of the old Perdue homestead, in the village of that name, and here they have remained contentedly ever since.

Mr. Perdue has prospered in his undertakings and has accumulated considerable land, his possessions at this writing aggregating one thousand acres. As a general farmer and stock-raiser Mr. Perdue has displayed considerable enterprise and forethought, and in the latter department of agriculture has been especially successful. General merchandising has claimed his attention to some extent, and he has recently erected a large store building in which to carry on the latter line of industry. Without exception, whatever Mr. Perdue has undertaken thus far in life has met with success, as he is a man of ability and throws his whole heart and soul into every line of work he undertakes, and this naturally accounts for his success in the office of postmaster.

In politics Mr. Perdue is independent, voting for the man who in his opinion is best qualified to fill the position, irrespective of party name. His ability to serve in public offices has been made manifest at different times by his fellow-citizens electing him to positions of honor and trust. Fraternally he holds membership in the Odd Fellows. In deportment Mr. Perdue is affable and courteous, which, united with honest and industrious habits, has secured him the respect and confidence of the people of his vicinity, where he is known as a man of high moral char-

acter. Mr. and Mrs. Perdue are the parents of one child, to whom they have given the name of Dorothy May.

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ROBERT COWAN. The Cowan family for many years past has been connected with all the important business projects in the vicinity of Yoncalla, Ore., and when Robert Cowan first located there, but one other white settler was to be found in that locality, and that was Levi Scott. Mr. Cowan was born in Scotland in August, 1822, and when nineteen years old he left his native country for a home in "free" America. He located for a time in Clay county, Mo., near Liberty, and worked at the tanner's trade. In 1844 he was united in marriage with Caroline Jones, who was born and reared in Missouri. In 1847 they crossed overland to Oregon with ox-teams, starting May 1, and reaching Salem, Ore., September 25. The same fall they settled for the winter in Polk county and in 1848 they came to Douglas county and took up donation claims near the present site of Yoncalla. At that time Levi Scott was the only white man located there. Upon this land Mr. Cowan spent the remainder of his life, and his death took place in 1865. The original donation claims taken up by him and his wife have never passed out of the family, but remain intact. This land consists of six hundred and forty acres, and is located about two miles southeast of Yoncalla.

When Mr. Cowan crossed the plains, his family consisted of himself, wife and two children. Another child, James, was born in 1849, and he was the first white child born in Douglas county, and now resides at Drain, Ore. Mr. Cowan was a prominent figure among the early pioneers, and his career was an unusually successful one. His widow and ten children survive him.

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WILLIAM L. DYSINGER. The development of the lumber sections of western Oregon heads the industries of the state, and the planing-mills of that section furnish employment for a large number of her citizens. Among those thus employed is William L. Dysinger, who is the efficient manager of the J. G. Flook Co.'s planing-mills at Roseburg, Ore. Mr. Dysinger has had wide experience in this business, having been associated with various planing-mills throughout that section almost constantly since 1881, the date of his locating in Oregon. He was born near Defiance, Ohio, December 24, 1861, a son of Isaac and Nancy E. (Armstrong) Dysinger. His paternal grandfather was also named Isaac, and he was a native of the Keystone state. Later

in life, he moved into Ohio and spent the balance of his life on a farm in that state. The father of Mr. Dysinger was also a Pennsylvanian by birth, and after the removal of the family to Ohio, he followed, farming near Defiance, in Defiance county. During the Civil war, he enlisted in an Ohio regiment, and while on duty in the south he fell a victim to the measles and died in 1864.

W. L. Dysinger's mother, whose maiden name was Nancy E. Armstrong, was born near Newville, De Kalb county, Ind., and was a daughter of Samuel Armstrong a New Englander by birth who for many years followed agricultural pursuits in Ohio. After the death of her husband Mrs. Dysinger married a Mr. Pope, and, after removing to Oregon, they resided on a farm forty miles west of Eugene until the death of Mr. Pope. Mrs. Pope later became the wife of Thomas Tabor and resided near Eugene up to the time of her death.

William L. Dysinger was the youngest but one in a family of four children. He has two sisters and one brother, as follows: Martha A., now Mrs. John Pope, a resident of Deadwood, Ore.; Alice O., now Mrs. Elias Rhoads, of Roseburg; and George J., who follows mining in the state of Washington. Mr. Dysinger was eleven years old when his mother married again, but he remained at home and attended the district school. When he was fourteen years old, the family removed to Allen county, Kans., and located on a farm. After attending school there for one term, he began work on the farm.

In 1881 Mr. Dysinger came west to Oregon, and at once entered the planing-mill of W. H. Abraham, at Eugene. Four months later he went to Long Tom Prairie and worked on a ranch from October, 1881, to May, 1882. Returning to Eugene, he again worked in a planing-mill, this time for Mr. Midgely, with whom he remained for several years. In 1885 he was taken in as a partner, and a successful business was carried on until 1888, when his partner sold his interest to Mr. Baker, and the firm then became Dysinger & Baker. Six months later the latter died, and, purchasing his interest, Mr. Dysinger carried on the business alone for four years. Purchasing the whole plant plunged him in debt, but by hard work he managed to pay the widow the remaining \$7,000. Then followed the hard times of 1892, which caused him to fail in business. In May of that year, he closed up his affairs at Eugene and came to Roseburg, having sacrificed all his property, which was valued at \$26,500. Out of the wreck, however, he was able to save \$725. This amount was promptly loaned to the Kitching Planing Company, which also failed, and he lost the entire amount. This was enough to discourage even the bravest, but Mr. Dysinger met the misfortune bravely, and

with willing hands went to work to restore his fallen fortunes. He still clung to his former business, and worked for a short time for John Hunter, running his mill on a per cent of the profits. In 1894 he entered J. G. Flook Co.'s mill, at Roseburg, as active partner, receiving one-third of the profits. He has remained a member of that company ever since, being at present manager of the company, which is now incorporated under the laws of the state of Oregon.

Mr. Dysinger was united in marriage with Ida Sovern, formerly of Dayton, Ore., and they have one child, Treaves. In politics Mr. Dysinger is a staunch Republican, and has made many handsome contributions to campaign funds. In social circles, he is allied with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The reliable firm of which he is a member has made a reputation which is known throughout the state, and too much cannot be said in praise of its members, for in all their dealings, honesty and uprightness stand out prominently, as their large patronage goes to prove. Their mills are fitted out with the latest devices and machinery, and they find a ready market for the output.

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ALEXANDER MARTIN, SR. Although a resident of Oakland, Cal., for a long period Mr. Martin has had important financial and commercial interests in Klamath Falls, Ore., and numbers among his friends some of the leading citizens of southern Oregon. Identified with the history of the Pacific coast regions since 1853, he is a native of Illinois, born in Scott county, March 17, 1835, his parents being Samuel and Susan (Sisson) Martin, natives of Ohio county, Va. His paternal grandfather, Alexander Martin, immigrated to America from Ireland and settled in Virginia, where he followed the trade of jeweler and watchmaker. The maternal grandfather, Lewis Sisson, was a native-born American and by occupation a farmer. The genealogy of the Sisson family is traced to Germany.

During 1832 Samuel Martin took his family from Virginia to Illinois and settled in Scott county, where he entered a tract of government land and became a pioneer farmer. On that homestead he died in 1844, aged sixty-six years. Afterward his widow continued to live on the same place until her death, which occurred in 1866, at the age of almost seventy years. In their family were three sons and six daughters, namely: Maria, who married A. M. Henderson, both now deceased; Frances, Mrs. Charles Lewis, also deceased; George, who for twenty years officiated as clerk of Scott county, Ill., but is

now living in Nebraska; Sarah, Mrs. Ephraim Lewis, deceased; Eliza, Mrs. William Crabtree, deceased; Alexander; Martha, Mrs. James Hosac, of Nebraska; Samuel, of Harvard, Neb.; and Susan, who married William Cahn, of Kansas.

In the days when Alexander Martin, Sr., was a boy schools were few in number and crude in their method of instruction. Hence his educational opportunities were meagre. At an early age he learned the blacksmith's trade. In the spring of 1853 he started for the west, crossing the Missouri river on the 12th of May and the Klamath river, seventeen miles from Klamath Falls, on the 29th of August. The entire trip consumed four months and was made with ox-teams. After spending the winter in Jacksonville, Ore., in the spring of 1854 he went overland to California and followed his trade at Sacramento. Returning to Oregon in the spring of 1855, he took up work at his trade in Jacksonville. During 1865 he returned to Illinois and visited relatives and friends. The spring of 1866 found him again in Jacksonville, where he embarked in the general mercantile business with J. T. Glenn and John S. Drum under the firm title of Glenn, Drum & Co. The business was conducted under that name until 1869, when Major Glenn purchased the interests of the other owners. A later venture of Mr. Martin was as superintendent of the line of stages owned by the Western Stage Company and running from Portland to Lincoln, Cal. The work was difficult and the duties of the superintendent responsible, for he was obliged to take the oversight of four hundred head of horses owned by the company, engage suitable drivers and see that the stage reached Portland daily.

In 1872 Mr. Martin bought Major Glenn out and thus became a member of the firm of White & Martin. The following year he had a contract for transporting troops and supplies from the end of the railroad at Roseburg into the lava beds. In 1874 he sold out to Reames Bros., and in 1879 removed from Oregon to California, and has since made his home in Oakland. However, he has continued his commercial and financial interests in his old home state. During 1880 he became a member of the mercantile firm of Reames, Martin & Co., at Klamath Falls. In 1886 C. S. Moore bought out the interest owned by Mr. Reames and the store has since been conducted under the name of Reames, Martin & Co., Thomas Reames at present holding an interest in the enterprise. Another important business which owes its inception to Mr. Martin is the Klamath County Bank at Klamath Falls, which was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 and has since taken a place among the conservative and substantial finan-

cial institutions of southern Oregon. Fraternally Mr. Martin was at one time connected with the lodge and chapter of Masonry, but is not now affiliated with the organization. He is a member and holds the office of an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Oakland.

June 24, 1857, Mr. Martin married Elvira M. Gass, who was born in Virginia March 3, 1839, and died at Jacksonville, Ore., March 3, 1878. Her father, Thomas Gass, died in the east and in 1853 her mother brought the children to Oregon, settling in Jackson county. The family of Alexander Martin, Sr., and his wife consisted of five children, namely: Ida, wife of Dr. G. H. Aiken, of Fresno, Cal.; Alexander, Jr.; William, a dentist having his office on Market street, San Francisco; George, a dentist, now residing in Berlin, Germany; and Elvira, wife of F. H. Woodward, of San Jose, Cal.

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THOMAS WILSON. The family represented by Mr. Wilson of Myrtle Point originated in Scotland, whence his father migrated to Ireland and settled on a farm four miles from Derry, dying there at the age of about forty years. After his death his widow, Mrs. Nancy Wilson, came to the United States in 1852 and settled on a farm in Kenosha county, Wis. About 1857 she removed to Iowa and established the family home on a farm seven miles east of Bradford. However, the following year she changed her place of residence to Freeborn county, Minn., where she had a stock farm. On returning to Iowa in 1862 she settled on a farm six miles west of Bradford, on the Cedar river, and there died when sixty years of age. Of her five sons and three daughters the youngest was Thomas, a native of Ireland, born August 1, 1847. With the other children he accompanied his mother to America, where she received such education as country schools then afforded.

In company with a brother, Andrew, in 1864 Mr. Wilson crossed the plains to Walla Walla, Wash., where he secured employment in the harvest fields. The next year was largely spent in the mines of Eagle creek. During the fall he harvested in the Willamette valley. During 1866 he removed to California and for ten years had various interests, working as a farm employe, operating a steam threshing machine, etc. Being a natural mechanic, he was especially helpful in the care and repairing of farm machinery. In 1875 he went to Humboldt county, Cal., where he carried on a general farming and dairy business. When he returned to Oregon in 1884 he settled near Myrtle Point, purchasing sixty acres at the forks of the Coquille river, and later adding to his possessions by the purchase of eighty







*Chas C. Rosenberg*

acres one mile from that place. In December of 1902 he bought thirteen acres at Myrtle Point, also five acres adjoining that tract, and within the city limits, where he now makes his home. On his home place he keeps six cows, besides having fifteen cows at the dairy on the Coquille river, and he continues the dairy business, selling butter to customers in town. He has always been a believer in our free educational system and has given his district faithful service as school director for three terms. Politically he is a Democrat, and in religion is of the Dunkard faith.

The marriage of Mr. Wilson took place in Humboldt, Cal., and united him with Lydia Ellen Simmons, who was born near Albany, Ore. When six months of age her father died and afterward her mother was again married. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson comprises the following children: James Alexander, of Myrtle Point; Emma May, wife of J. H. Johnson, of Gravelford, Ore.; William Thomas, also a resident of Gravelford; Ada Elizabeth, deceased; George Washington, Nancy Ellen, Millie Matilda, Grover Cleveland, Mamie Inez, and Eva Elizabeth. The family are highly respected in the best circles of their home town and have many friends throughout all this region.

**CHARLES C. C. ROSENBERG, M. D.** During the seventeenth century, at the expiration of the Thirty Years' war and after the death of Gustavus Adolphus, an officer of the German army bearing the name of Rosenberg went to Sweden with the army from his native kingdom of Wurtemberg and founded the Swedish branch of the Rosenberg family. From him descended Mauritz Rosenberg, a native of Stockholm, and by occupation a lumber manufacturer. Removing to Finland, he built the first steam saw-mill in that country, this being located at Bjorneborg on the Gulf of Bothnia. His son, Capt. Gustavus Adolph Rosenberg, a native of Stockholm, Sweden, accompanied the family to Finland, where he, too, engaged in the manufacture of lumber, remaining there until his death. By his marriage to Eva Nyburg, who died in Sweden, he had two children, Charles Conrad Constantin and Walter, the latter a resident of Escanaba, Mich., where he follows the machinist's trade.

In Tammefors, Tevastehus, Finland, Charles C. C. Rosenberg was born October 16, 1850. As a boy he attended the gymnasium at Abo, Finland. During the progress of the Turko-Russian war he entered the Red Cross service of the Russian army and there became interested in the science of medicine, the study of which he prosecuted after the close of the war. In 1880 he

was graduated from the Medical and Surgical College at Helsingfors, Finland, with the degree of M. D. For the following six years he held a commission as surgeon, with the rank of captain, in the Wasa Battalion of the Finnish Guard. Later he entered the Russian Imperial Maria Fredonia Hospital in St. Petersburg (the army hospital) where he remained for two years. He also had the privilege of attending the Army Medical College in the same city.

October of 1889, found Dr. Rosenberg in the United States, where he opened an office at Harbor, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and there conducted a general practice for two years. His first knowledge of Oregon was gained in 1891, when he settled in Astoria. Six months later he crossed the bay to Frankfort, Wash., and there conducted a general practice for seven years, returning in 1900 to Astoria, where he now makes his home. His extensive practice in medicine and surgery is not confined to his home town, but extends to different points in both Oregon and Washington.

To keep abreast with every discovery in therapeutics has always been an ambition of Dr. Rosenberg. In the pursuit of this purpose he took a course of lectures in the Bennett Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1898. The following year he was graduated from the National College of Electro-Therapeutics at Lima, Ohio, with the degree of Master of Electro-Therapeutics. In 1900 he was graduated from the Chicago School of Psychology with the degree of D. P., and in addition he is a graduate of the American School of Magnetic Healing at Nevada, Mo. His knowledge of pharmacy was gained in the Ohio Institute of Pharmacy at Columbus, from which he was graduated in 1899. It may be readily understood that, with the advantages offered by all of these institutions he has gained a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of his profession and kindred sciences. Indeed, he knows no happier hours than those spent in diagnosing intricate forms of disease and conquering them by his skill and knowledge. In 1900 he was appointed on the staff of St. Luke's hospital, at Niles, Mich., with which he is connected as corresponding physician. He is also an honorary member of the staff of the World's Electro-Medical Institute at Columbus, Ohio, and is a member of the American Medical Union. The varied nature of his studies may be inferred from the fact that he has won the degrees of M. Ch., M. D., M. E., Ph. G., D. M., and D. P.

While in Ohio Dr. Rosenberg married Mrs. Maria (Ladwa) Reane, who was born in the city of Wasa, Finland, and by whom he has one child, Aune. By her first marriage Mrs. Rosenberg has three children, Einar, Theodore and

Olga. In his fraternal relations the doctor is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Degree of Honor, Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors, Eagles, and Red Men, Tribe of Pochontas. Besides being one of the most active workers in the Finnish Co-operative Workmen's Association, he holds office as its secretary. He is a member of the American Labor Union and secretary of the Columbia Federal Union, of which he is also state organizer. Since youth he has been a student of mankind. His wide travels have taken from him any narrowness of mind that might be associated with isolation. Though intensely loyal to the land of his birth, he is nevertheless a cosmopolitan, and all men he regards as his brethren. It is his belief that the highest happiness of mankind can never be attained until socialistic principles are brought into actual practice, and he is an ardent defender and disciple of Henry George.

Those unfamiliar with Dr. Rosenberg's energy might infer that the practice of his profession and the duties connected with membership in numerous organizations would leave him no leisure time for participation in other affairs, but we find these do not represent the limit of his activities. In addition, he is editor and publisher of the *Lannelar*, a Finnish newspaper, six-column quarto, published weekly, and containing news of interest to Finnish people in the United States and Finland. Subscribers to the paper are to be found in every state of our own land, besides a large list in Canada. While a specialty is made of items of news, yet Dr. Rosenberg has a higher ideal than this in publishing the paper, for he endeavors, through its columns, to inspire higher aims and motives among laboring men and broaden their range of thought and aspiration. In him the laborer has a friend, one who realizes his difficulties, sympathizes with his needs and understands the many problems that confront him. Those who know Dr. Rosenberg most intimately assert that, while his successful medical career is a source of gratification to him, he appreciates no distinction more highly than to be known as the "friend of the laboring man."

**JAMES L. LOVELL.** The proprietor of the Scow Bay Iron and Brass Works is one of the well-known business men of Astoria, whither he came for the first time in 1889. His connection with the plant of which he is now the head dates from 1900, when he leased the foundry. In March of 1903 he bought the plant, and at once began to remodel and improve the same, since which time he has carried on an extensive business in the manufacture of iron

and brass castings of all kinds, his specialty being steamboat, sawmill and logging work. The plant has a large capacity and its usefulness is further enhanced by the pattern shop in connection therewith. Employment is furnished to a number of men, varying from six to ten. There are two cupolas with a capacity respectively of five and fifteen tons, also one of brass with a capacity of one-half ton.

Of English birth and descent, Mr. Lovell was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, December 25, 1852, and was next to the youngest in a large family, six of whom are now living. His father, Charles Penton Lovell, who was a pattern-maker and cabinet-worker, came to America in 1868 and settled in Chicago, where two years later he was joined by his family. From that time he engaged in pattern-making until his death, which occurred in Chicago. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucy Ellen Green, was born in England and died in that country. When twelve years of age James L. Lovell left school and became an apprentice to the trade of a pattern-maker. Two years later he was apprenticed as a moulder in the foundry of Tuxford & Son. When his father sent for the family, he started for the United States, landing in New York city May 30, 1870, off the steamer City of London. Then he proceeded direct to Chicago, where he promptly secured work, at \$40 per week, on the abutment of the Omaha bridge made by the Boomer Bridge Company in Chicago. For eighteen months he worked there, without loss of time. Later he followed his trade in different cities of the north, south and west. June 18, 1874, he arrived in Virginia City, Nev., where he was employed for five months. Later he was engaged in the building of the city hall at San Francisco, after which he worked for three years at his trade in Mill City, Nev. Subsequent to this he was manager of the Manhattan Silver Mining Company's foundry at Austin, Nev., for thirteen and one-half years. For three years he then followed his trade in San Francisco and Placerville, after which he came to Astoria in 1880 and started the Scow Bay Foundry Company, with D. H. and John Welch as partners. The company was incorporated with Mr. Lovell as president and under his experienced guidance the works were built and operated. In 1897 he disposed of his interest in the business and returned to Placerville, Cal., where he leased and operated a placer mine for two and one-half years. On his return to Astoria he resumed his connection with the foundry, of which he is now the sole owner.

While living in Austin, Nev., Mr. Lovell married Miss Rose Anita Watson, who was born and reared there, and has the distinction of being the first white female child born in that town.

Her father, William Watson, was a blacksmith by occupation and followed his calling after identifying himself with the pioneers of the west. Four children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lovell, namely: James Watson, a moulder with his father; Sherman, who acts as book-keeper for his father; May and Violet. Though loyal in every respect to the country of his adoption, Mr. Lovell is not a partisan, and aside from voting the Republican ticket takes no part in politics. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce in Astoria and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Eagles.

**JUDGE THOMAS SMITH.** Among the brave and courageous pioneers who have been prominently identified with the advancement, growth and prosperity of Douglas county there is perhaps not one that is looked upon with more respect than Judge Thomas Smith, of Roseburg, who has the distinction of being the oldest living male settler of the Umpqua valley. A son of George Smith, he was born February 12, 1824, in Henley, Oxfordshire, England, where he spent the first six years of his life.

Born in Reading, England, George Smith learned the trade of a shoemaker in his native country, living there several years after his marriage. Emigrating with his family to America, in 1830, he lived for a year in Rochester, N. Y., afterward spending three years in Euclid, Ohio, not far from the city of Cleveland. Removing thence to Laporte county, Ind., he purchased land, and was there engaged in general farming and shoemaking for a number of years. Starting for Oregon in 1852, to join his oldest son, Thomas, who had previously settled in Oregon, he was stricken with cholera while on the way, and died at St. Joseph, Mo., being then in the sixty-second year of his age. His widow, whose maiden name was Mary Perrin, continued the journey with her children, arriving in the fall of that year. She was born in Oxfordshire, England, and died in Eugene, Ore. Of the nine children she bore her husband, seven grew to years of maturity, and six came to Oregon, namely: Thomas, the special subject of this sketch; William, a dairyman, who died in Eugene, Ore.; Michael, Ernest and Fanny, all residing in Grangeville, Idaho; and Marion, who died in Idaho.

Coming to this country with his parents when a small lad, Thomas Smith received a limited common school education, and at the age of eleven years began to assist his father in the pioneer labor of clearing and improving a homestead in Indiana. Industrious and economical,

he accumulated some money after attaining his majority, and in 1847, impelled by the adventurous American spirit that led so many to seek new homes in the far west, he came to Oregon, traveling the long journey from Indiana with ox-teams, as was customary in those days. Leaving his home in Indiana, April 9, 1847, the company with which he traveled came up the Platte river, past Laramie and Fort Bridger, making several cutoffs and divergences in order to evade dust and get more grass for the cattle, and arrived in Eugene, Ore., October 26, of that year. Locating in Lane county, just across the river from Eugene, Mr. Smith remained there until May, 1849, when he removed to Douglas county, locating on the north fork of the Umpqua river, about four miles from Winchester. In the spring of 1850, in company with John Akin, he established the Winchester Ferry, which he operated from 1850 until 1865, when he sold out. In the meantime, in 1851, responding to the call of Gov. John P. Gaines for volunteers to assist in subduing the savages, who were making a great deal of trouble throughout the territory, he went with his regiment to the Rogue river country, where he remained until the government made a treaty with the Indians.

Mr. Smith also worked at the carpenter's trade, erecting some of the first houses in Winchester, and erected the first frame building in Roseburg, for Mr. Musgrave, the original owner of the old Roseburg claim. In 1865 he embarked in agricultural pursuits, in the course of time acquiring a large amount of land, having a farm of sixteen hundred and fifty acres near Winchester and another containing one thousand and sixty acres. Devoting a large portion of his time and land to sheep-raising, he dealt principally in Merino sheep, heading his flock with the best grade to be procured by paying \$500 for a buck, and \$075 for three ewes. For many years Mr. Smith carried on a very extensive and lucrative business in this line of industry, continuing until 1887, when he sold out, and located in Roseburg, where he has since lived practically retired from active pursuits, although he has done some building in the city. While living in Winchester he was influential in public affairs, serving as county judge from 1874 until 1878, and was a member of the first board of county commissioners. He assisted in organizing Douglas county in 1853.

In Yoncalla valley, Judge Smith married Arethusa Emeline Lynn, who was born in Missouri, and came to Oregon in 1850, with her mother, her father having died of cholera while crossing the plains. Judge and Mrs. Smith have ten children living, namely: George Daniel, of Grangeville, Idaho, proprietor of Wilkes Hotel; Lynn, a stockman, in Utah; Lee, a stock-raiser,

at White Bird, Idaho; Nathan, a resident of Lakeview, Ore.; Ralph, who is engaged in the logging business at Hoquiam, Wash.; Mrs. Mary Ann Rohrer, of Coquille City, Coos county, Ore.; Thomas, of Glendale, Ore.; Arethusa Emeline, living at home; Ellen V., formerly assistant postmaster at Roseburg, is now attending a business college in Portland; and Mrs. Grace D. Mathews, of Roseburg. Politically Judge Smith is a Republican, and a zealous advocate of the principles endorsed by his party. He was postmaster at Winchester from 1854 until 1860; was justice of the peace one term; and for one term he served as president of the State Agricultural Society. Fraternally he was made a Mason at Winchester Lodge in January, 1858, and is now a member of Laurel Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.

**JUDGE MILTON BERRY.** The thriving city of Ashland has been particularly fortunate in the selection of its municipal officers, prominent among whom is Judge Milton Berry, who has served as city recorder since 1889, and for the past ten years has been justice of the peace. As a soldier in the Civil war he had an excellent military record, and as a public official he devoted his entire time and energy to the duties of his position, being mindful of the best interests of the city and its people, and always just and impartial in his decisions. A son of James Berry, he was born January 13, 1837, in Cass county, Ill., near Virginia, of pioneer ancestry. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Berry, spent the earlier part of his life in Virginia, the state in which he was born and reared, living there a number of years after his marriage. Subsequently removing to Illinois, he was engaged in tilling the soil until his death at the age of eighty years.

Born, reared and educated in the Old Dominion, James Berry settled in Cass county, Ill., purchasing land near Virginia, where he improved a homestead, and was for many years actively engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He took great interest in political affairs, and for many terms served as county clerk. Although a man of strong mental and physical vigor, he died at the early age of fifty years, his death being caused by typhoid fever. He married Sarah Taylor, who was born in Kentucky, and died in Illinois at the age of fifty years. Her father, Peter Taylor, a farmer by occupation, removed from his native state, Kentucky, to Illinois, settling in Cass county, where he spent his last years. Of the six children born of the union of James and Sarah (Taylor) Berry, five are now living,

Milton being the only one on the Pacific coast. One son, James, now a resident of Iowa, was a soldier in the Civil war, serving in the regiment with his brother, Milton, the special subject of this sketch.

Living on the home farm until eighteen years of age, Milton Berry obtained his preliminary education in the district schools, afterwards entering the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, where he was graduated, June, 1861, with the degree of A. B. He was subsequently principal of a graded school in Macoupin county, Ill., for a year. Responding to his country's call for volunteers, he enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at Camp Butler as first sergeant of his company. Sent directly to Memphis, Tenn., he took part in the siege of Vicksburg under command of General Sherman. Subsequently, while on a raid from Memphis, in June, 1864, he was captured by General Forrest's cavalry and taken to Andersonville prison. December 1, 1864, he, with other prisoners, was transferred from Andersonville to Savannah, Ga., where he was exchanged. Going by boat to Annapolis, Md., he was taken to the hospital in that city, being unable to join his regiment on account of the hardships of prison life. Being afterwards removed to the St. Louis hospital, he remained there until the close of the war, when, in May, 1865, he was mustered out of the service.

Returning immediately to Cass county, Ill., Mr. Berry resumed his professional labors, and taught school in that part of the state for several years, afterwards being engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1882. Coming in that year to Oregon, he was engaged in teaching for two or three years, first in Salem, then in Albany, going from there to Gervais, in 1884 coming to Ashland, where he taught school one term, and has since been a resident. Elected city recorder in December, 1888, he took the oath of office in January, 1889, and has served continuously since, having been re-elected each succeeding year. In 1890 he was chosen justice of the peace, and with the exception of four years has since held this position. A staunch and true citizen, Judge Berry always uses his influence to promote the best interests of the city, and well deserves the esteem and favor in which he is held by all.

In Cass county, Ill., Judge Berry married Mary Hansford, who was born in Kentucky, a daughter of Dr. F. F. Hansford, now a prominent physician of Independence, Mo. Two children have blessed their union, namely: Maude, a graduate of the Southern Oregon Normal School, and Eugene C., living at home.

Politically the judge is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and socially he belongs to Burnside Post No. 23, G. A. R. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now serving as chairman of its board of trustees.

**MAJOR CHARLES E. WORDEN.** The genealogy of the Worden family in America is traced back through twelve generations to Peter Worden 1st, the founder of the race on this side of the Atlantic, who on being granted a patent by King Charles to land on Cape Cod, Narragansett bay and intervening points, established his home on his new possessions. Peter Worden was born in Wales in 1568 and died in 1638. Descending several generations we find that Thomas Worden was a captain in the Revolutionary war and endured the hardships of that memorable winter at Valley Forge. The captain's son, Seth, was a large land owner and a colonel in the war of 1812. On the maternal side he was the grandson of the founder of the Seth Thomas clock works at Waterbury, Conn., of which he was the owner as early as 1798. However, during that year he exchanged the plant for one-half township of land where now stands the town of Liverpool, Ohio. Thither he moved with ox-teams in 1802.

On the Ohio homestead was born Seth Thomas Worden, a son of Colonel Worden. His birth occurred March 30, 1828. At an early age he began to study medicine, becoming a student in the Cleveland Medical College. In December, 1861, he removed his family to Fulton county, Ohio, and there for forty years he was an influential and successful physician. In addition to his private practice he acted as president of the board of pension examiners, and county physician seventeen years and for eight years held the office of coroner. In politics he was a staunch Republican, in religion an earnest and lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and fraternally a member of the Masonic chapter, in which he was high priest, and Toledo Commandery No. 17, K. T. His death occurred in Ohio, July 1, 1901.

When a young man Dr. Worden married Jane Prichard, who was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1832, and now resides in Toledo, Ohio. Her father, S. C. Prichard, who was of Scotch descent, owned a cotton factory in Cayuga county, but about 1845 he sold the plant and removed to Liverpool, Ohio. There he was intimately associated with the town's business interests and also did considerable

loaning of money. In the family of Dr. and Mrs. Worden there were two children, Charles E. and Mary W. The latter, who resides with her mother, is the widow of W. H. Gavitt, a well-known Ohio attorney, who died in 1899.

On a farm adjoining Liverpool, Ohio, Charles E. Worden was born May 22, 1849. When nineteen years of age he left home and went to the Isabella reservation in Michigan, among the Chippewa, Ottawa and Tawas Indians. His education had been that of the grammar schools, supplemented by attendance upon the high school at Niles City, Mich. However, possessing much native ability, he was quick to master the language of those tribes of Indians with whom he associated. His business was that of trading for furs. When the Indians had been allotted lands he secured employment with Russell Sage and the McGraw Company in buying pine lands from the Indians for lumber purposes. January 22, 1871, he married Emma C. Crowley, who was born in Erie county, N. Y., in June of 1851, being a daughter of a Civil war soldier who moved to Michigan in 1867 and settled near Mount Pleasant; while living there he was for years treasurer of Isabella county. His death occurred in Clinton county, Mich., about 1898.

In 1871 Major Worden started the first drug store in Isabella county, Mich. A year later he sold out and returned to Ohio, where he settled at Delta and engaged in buying West Indian staves for a company in Portland, Me. A subsequent business venture was the real estate, loan and brokerage business, which he conducted until May of 1894. Under an appointment by the government as allotting and special agent by the department of the interior for the Klamath, Modoc and Piute Indians on Klamath reservation, he came to Oregon in 1894. On the completion of the work, in the fall of 1897, he settled in Klamath Falls, of which he has since been a resident. In this city he has engaged in buying and selling real estate, has platted two additions to the town and has erected an elegant residence on the hill above the city. In his family there are two children. His son, William S., who attended the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, has been principal of the Klamath Falls public school for five years. The daughter, May C., is taking a special course in music at the University of Oregon.

During his special work for the government Major Worden laid out Klamath agency and named all lots, platted the agency, named all the streets, laid out parks and cemetery, set apart all school lands, named and numbered all Indians, and perfected the census roll for

all records. At this writing the work is still conducted upon the basis that he established. As a Democrat he has borne an active part in party affairs and has been chosen to render services of a responsible nature. From 1890 to 1894 he served as chairman of the state congressional committee in Ohio. In 1892, at the state convention, he was made vice-president of the district at Cleveland. At the laying of the corner stone of the capital centennial celebration, in 1893, he represented the district of Toledo in Washington. Among other services he has been a delegate to national conventions. In 1898 he was nominated from the first judicial district of Oregon, being then a member of the state central committee, as a member of the state board of equalization or land appraisers, but suffered defeat. It might well be a matter of pride with him that he has reached as high honors as Masonry can bestow. He is identified with Klamath Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M.; Siskiyou Chapter, R. A. M., at Ashland; Wauscon Council No. 64, at Wauscon, Ohio; Malta Commandery No. 4, K. T., at Ashland; Oregon Consistory No. 1, thirty-second degree, at Portland, and Knight Commander of the Coat of Honor, Supreme Council of the World, at Washington, D. C., which is the highest honor in the order.

While many citizens of Klamath Falls have surpassed Major Worden in point of years of residence here, none have surpassed him in devotion to the city's welfare, in active contributions to its advancement, in connection with various important enterprises, among others, as one of the founders of the First National Bank, and in fulfilling every duty that falls to a public-spirited citizen. His residence in the town has been helpful to all those interests that enhance local prosperity, and in many respects it may be said that Klamath Falls has no citizen more progressive than Major Charles E. Worden.

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CHARLES ELMER REYNOLDS. Among the successful business men of whom Tillamook is justly proud may be mentioned Charles Elmer Reynolds, a resident of the town since 1888, and since coming here identified with agriculture, carpentering and building, furniture and undertaking, real estate and local political service. A selfmade man in the truest sense of the word, Mr. Reynolds is indebted for his education to his own efforts, for experience has been the stern teacher from whom he has received his most impressive lessons in life. His youth was spent on a farm in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he was

born February 11, 1840, and where his father, Samuel Reynolds, combined farming and local preaching in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Previously Mr. Reynolds had lived in both Erie and Livingston counties in his native state, but his last days were spent in Cattaraugus county, where he died at the age of sixty-five. His wife, formerly Eliza Hoyt, was also born in New York state, and lived to be fifty-eight years old. Of the eleven children, seven of whom are sons, Charles Elmer is the seventh. The children of Samuel Reynolds were obliged to work hard in their youth, for the family was a large one, and local preaching in those days was not a remunerative occupation. There were too many sons at home to eke out a livelihood on a farm of moderate size, and Charles Elmer decided to start out for himself directly after the death of his father. He was seventeen at the time, a strong, willing lad, full of grit and determination, and already convinced that reliability and integrity were to be his chief stock in trade. He farmed and logged, with the result that he laid by a little money, and he was hard at work when the country was precipitated into the throes of the Civil war. Enlisting in Company H, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, he served four years and participated in forty-seven battles, his regiment being connected with the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Fredericksburg, where he was wounded in the leg and neck, and was in a hospital for a short time, when he again joined his command, and was with Grant in the Wilderness and before Richmond and Petersburg, his regiment being on the front line at Appomattox when Lee surrendered, April 9, 1865. Mr. Reynolds came back to Harrisburg and was discharged July 15, 1865, having served in the army four years two months and twenty-three days. Although so many years have passed, this veteran vividly recalls all the circumstances connected with the great contests, several of which will go down in history as among the greatest in the world. Some chance bugler sounding taps, some reminder of friend with whom he tented or fought or marched, and Mr. Reynolds has at his tongue's end a fund of interesting reminiscences to which it is a delight to listen. After the war Mr. Reynolds located in Wisconsin, living first in St. Croix and afterward in Pierce county. He was quite successful as a farmer and carpenter, and became interested in Republican politics, being elected to several local offices. He served both as school director and road supervisor several terms.

In 1882 Mr. Reynolds returned east, visiting New York and Pennsylvania, and then re-



turned to his former home in Wisconsin. After locating in Tillamook, in 1888, he took up one hundred and sixty acres of land for farming, and one hundred and eighty acres of timber land, four years later taking up a homestead near the town of Tillamook. While managing his property he worked also at his trade, and perceiving a scarcity of certain enterprises of which his fellow-townsmen had not been quick to avail themselves, he selected that of furniture and undertaking, and started a business in 1902. The following year he purchased his present furniture store, which is one of the best in the county, and the varied and complete stock of which is valued at \$4,000. Mr. Reynolds also has the agency of the White Bronze Monuments. While his business is comparatively new in the town, he is already receiving a gratifying trade. He has invested considerable money in town property, and besides his store and house owns three residences, which he rents.

Twice married, the first wife of Mr. Reynolds was formerly Clara Bennett, who was born in Pierce county, Wis., and died in the state of Pennsylvania. Of this union there were three children, of whom Frederick and Minerva are deceased, and Myrtle is the wife of H. C. Borland, of the Vandergraft Roller Mill Company of Pennsylvania. Since coming to Tillamook Mr. Reynolds has married Lizzie Clark, who was born in Illinois, and afterward removed to Wisconsin with her parents. Miss Clark and Mr. Reynolds were friends in Wisconsin, and she joined him here in June, 1889, the marriage taking place the following month. Mr. Reynolds is a broad-minded, practical business man, well posted on current events, and eminently sociable and kindly in disposition.

**THOMAS V. FERR.** The life of Thomas V. Ferr has been one of unusual interest through the many changes of location which he had made before settling in Winant, Lincoln county, where he is profitably spending the evening of his days. He is of Italian birth, having been born in the province of Cagliari, Isle of Sardinia, January 13, 1838. His parents were Pasquale and Katherine (Vaue) Ferr, both of whom were natives of the same locality. The father was principally engaged in farming throughout his life of fifty years, also owning a coast vessel, the training upon which evidently gave his son a taste for a seafaring life. Both father and mother died in the country of their birth, being the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, of whom one son, Francis, is now a resident of New York city.

Thomas V. Ferr was the third child of his father's family, and was early trained to a practical life. He was not given the advantages of an education, the responsibility of self-support becoming his at the age of sixteen years, when he left home and entered upon the life of a sailor. For the ensuing twelve years he traveled in almost every section of the world. He first went to Antwerp, and from there to Berlin, Germany, when he sailed for New York city, safely reaching his destination, though shortly afterward, on a trip to St. John's, New Brunswick, he was shipwrecked and for three days experienced the greatest dangers and hardships. From St. John's Mr. Ferr went to Adrassini, Scotland, and Dublin, Ireland, returning to New York city, when in 1860 he went to South America and afterward returned to Boston with a cargo of cotton, touching at the ports of New York and New Orleans, and later journeying to Liverpool, England. He then made a trip to India, and after returning to Liverpool again crossed the Atlantic to America, touching at Quebec, then back again to Belfast and Liverpool, for about five years following plying between the chief cities of Canada and England. Later he made a trip to Calcutta, returning then to Germany and England, after which he went to Alexandria, Egypt, and brought back a cargo of linseed to Germany. After once more visiting England Mr. Ferr came to San Francisco, Cal., and from there went to Becky's Isle, where he was shipwrecked for three months and experienced again the greatest dangers of a sea-faring life. The little band was finally rescued and carried to Honolulu, from which port Mr. Ferr embarked for San Francisco, leaving the latter city for Mexico for a period of about six or seven months. He then returned to San Francisco and with a schooner came up to Yaquina bay, Ore., after a cargo of oysters. This was January 16, 1866, and since that date Mr. Ferr has made this community his home. Interested in the object of the expedition at that time, he has since become identified with the oyster industry on the coast. He is now the owner of two acres of oysters here and is also largely engaged in salmon fishing, owning one hundred and thirty-six acres of valuable land lying along the coast, the product of which he ships to Portland, both in the form of fresh and smoked fish. That he has prospered in his efforts is shown by his holdings, now owning both business and residence properties in Newport as well as a pleasant home on the bay.

In 1860 Mr. Ferr married Jane Craigie, who was born in Idaho. Her father, James Craigie, was born in the Orkney Isles, and came to the United States with the Hudson Bay Company. He came west with the company to Idaho and

while there assisted in erecting Fort Boise. In 1806 he came to Oregon and located in Salem, where he engaged in farming for some time, when he came to Yaquina bay and entered land. His death occurred in Newport, Ore., in 1897, when he was in his eighty-fourth year. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Ferr were born the following children: Emma, the wife of V. D. Boone, of this vicinity; Albert, who died at the age of thirty-one years; Daisy, at home; Hattie, the wife of Edward Seidler, who has charge of the bathhouse in Newport; Rose, the wife of John Backus, of Waitsburg, Wash.; Rena, an educator, who lives with her parents; Roy; Francis and Marguerite, also at home. Mr. Ferr is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Toledo, Ore., and in his political relations he is a Republican. He has always taken an active interest in educational affairs in the community, having served for many years as school director, a position which he now holds. Mr. Ferr is one of the reliable and substantial men of the community and as such enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

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**CALIF NEWTON DREW.** A hero of the Civil war, and one of the respected residents of the city of Tillamook, Calif Newton Drew, who is now living retired from active pursuits, was one of the organizers of this, his adopted town, and has been active in promoting its industrial growth and prosperity. His experiences have been varied and interesting, and he has ever kept his eyes open to what is going on around him in the world, availing himself of all possible sources of information. A genuine Yankee, possessing the New England habits of thrift and industry, he has been quite successful in his undertakings. A son of George Drew, he was born December 25, 1845, in Washington county, Me. His grandfather, Pelgrim Drew, born either in Rhode Island or New Jersey, served in the Revolutionary war, and the officer's sword that he wore while in the army now belongs to one of his descendants. He was a farmer, and a kinsman of Daniel Drew.

A native of Rhode Island, George Drew learned the trade of a machinist in Boston, Mass., and afterwards lived in Maine, first in Machias, and at a later period in Whitneyville, where he was foreman in a round-house. Retiring from the railway service, he turned his attention to farming, and died at an advanced age in Northfield, Me. He married Sarah Jane Lingley, who was born in England, and died in Whitneyville, Me. Her father, John Lingley, a native-born Englishman, was chief gardener for King George III

at the time of the Revolutionary war, and when this king left the throne he gave to his head gardener one thousand acres of land lying on the St. Johns river, in New Brunswick. Removing with his family to New Brunswick, Mr. Lingley resided there until his death at the age of ninety-seven years.

The oldest son, and second child, of the parental household, which consisted of five children, C. N. Drew obtained his early education in the common schools, and subsequently attended the East Machias and the East Washington academies. Abandoning his studies at the age of fifteen and one-half years, he enlisted in Company K, Sixth Maine Volunteer Infantry, which became a part of the Third Brigade of the First Division of the Sixth Army Corps. With his regiment he participated in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac, serving under Generals McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Mead and Grant. He had a hard time while in the army. He was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, at the engagement at Williamsburg he received a buck-shot wound in the right arm, and at Cold Harbor lost two of the fingers of the right hand and the use of the entire left arm. For a time Mr. Drew was general orderly for General Hancock, and did scouting duty, holding a major's commission. Resigning that position, he returned to the ranks, and served as a private until discharged, September 27, 1864, on account of physical disability.

Being unable to perform manual labor when he first returned from the war, Mr. Drew attended school in Portland, Me., two years, and then went to Northfield, Me., where he assisted his father in the lumber business. In 1871, on account of ill health, he went to Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in logging for a time, being mill inspector on the west branch of the Susquehanna river. Seeking the salubrious climate of the coast, he migrated in 1872 to San Francisco, Cal., where he worked in a box factory for a year. The following three years he spent in Gualala, Cal., and then, in 1876, settled at Point Arena, Mendocino county, Cal., where he was successfully engaged in the saddlery business for nine years. In 1885 Mr. Drew came to Oregon, locating in Tillamook county. Buying one hundred and seventy acres of land lying about one and three-fourths miles west of the city of Tillamook, he lived there as a farmer for three years. He also took up a pre-emption claim, and in 1890 removed into the city, where he has since lived retired. When he first came here the residents were conservative, not caring to encourage immigration, and Mr. Drew was practically a pioneer of the place and the forerunner of a substantial tide of emigration. He is a Republican in his political





*S Loran Jr*

affiliations, and has ever been interested in public matters. He was one of the first board of school directors of the city of Tillamook, and assisted in the distribution of the school tax, and has also served seven years as city recorder, being elected six years consecutively, and for many years was chief of the fire department.

At Point Arena, Cal., November 29, 1883, Mr. Drew married May Jones, who was born in Trinity county, Cal., a daughter of David Jones, who was a sea-faring man in his early life, serving as first mate of a vessel. Mr. Jones was born in Peekskill, N. Y., and is now living in California, whither he emigrated in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Drew have three children, namely: Wilber Howard, Frankie Malinda and Lelia Helen. Mr. Drew is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

N. LARAUT, SR., has spent his life for the most part in California and Oregon, and has attained an influence and position of eminence among the citizens of Douglas county, where he has made his home since 1854. His career has been varied and interesting, touching the life of many different parts of the state, but in his advanced age he is still industrious, giving an illustrious example to younger generations.

He was born on Canadian soil, May 7, 1824, on a farm about thirty miles south of Montreal. There he lived until the gold excitement in California occurred, when he embarked on the Empire City for San Francisco, traveling via the Isthmus of Panama. He was a young man of energy and promise, not in the least afraid of hard labor, and directly after his arrival in San Francisco he secured employment on the Feather river for three months. However, he was not satisfied with this employment, but was impatient to work in the mountains, and therefore resigned his position and sailed for Oregon, the trip requiring six weeks' time. Traveling inland on the Willamette river, he finally located at Butteville, where he spent the winter months with F. X. Matthieu.

In 1851 Mr. LaRaut purchased a team of horses, preparatory to working in the Yreka mines during the summer. In the fall he returned to Butteville, rented a threshing machine of Mr. Matthieu, and did the first threshing ever done in that neighborhood by machinery. As compensation for his work and help he received wheat which he sold to Dr. McLoughlin of Oregon City. He now owned two teams of horses,

and this gentleman also gave him plenty of work as a teamster until he returned to the mines. When he had successfully disposed of his horses he bought mules and formed a pack train, working in the Enreka mines, Josephine county, as well as in many other places, until 1853.

Mr. LaRaut then conceived the idea of using his pack train in another way, loaded it with provisions and met the emigrants who were flocking in large numbers to the eastern and northern parts of the state. On these trips he sometimes went as far as where Pendleton is now located, and in 1855-56 he carried the supplies for the troops who were then quelling the Rogue River Indian invasion. At this time he sold provisions at reduced rates. Bacon was in demand, and he was offered fifty cents a pound for all he could bring, but after waiting seven years for his pay, the government closed the deal by giving him ten cents a pound.

Mr. LaRaut desired to own land of his own, and in 1854 was given a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres, some twelve miles west of Roseburg, near what is now the village of Wardton. At the close of the Indian war, March 16, 1856, he was joined in marriage with Amy Rowley, who had crossed the plains in 1853, and they began life on the new farm. This union was blessed with eleven children, whose names are as follows: Genevieve, Clintona, Stephen A., Alva, Narcisse, Charles, Clara, Ida, Leland, Ethel and Lucy. Clara died in infancy and Leland when nineteen years of age. Alva and Charles are also deceased. Genevieve is now Mrs. L. A. Martsers, and lives on a ranch near Cleveland, Ore. Clintona is the wife of Robert A. Booth, a member of the Booth-Kelley Lumber Company in Eugene, Ore. Stephen A. lives in Saginaw, Ore. Narcisse is a rancher and resides on his farm near Wilbur. Ethel is postmistress at Saginaw. Ida is employed at Grants Pass, and Lucy still resides at home with her parents.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. LaRaut sold his claim and bought the place where he now resides. This purchase, consisting of four hundred and eighty acres, is twelve miles northwest of Roseburg, along the North Umpqua river. Two hundred acres of the land lies in Garden Valley, and he raises a large amount of valuable stock on this tract. He also carries on general farming with good profit. Although well along in years he possesses splendid health, his faculties are unimpaired, and he is classed among the substantial citizens of the county.

Politically Mr. LaRaut was a Democrat until after the Civil war, but in 1864 became a Republican. In religious convictions he is liberal, while his wife is a member of the Christian Church of Roseburg, which the family attend.

JOHN BEAR. Among the thriving business men of Marshfield John Bear occupies a noteworthy position. Industrious, energetic and persevering, he has accomplished much work since coming here, by means of thrift and good judgment acquiring a large property. The owner of a valuable farm, and a well-conducted livery stable, he manages both with ease and profit, each bringing him in a good income. A foreigner by birth and breeding, he was born August 16, 1841, at Olbold, Finland, where his parents, Peter and Mary (Sangquert) Bear, spent their entire lives, his father having been a liveryman and farmer.

The youngest child in a family of four sons and one daughter, John Bear received a common school education in his native land. In 1857, in the ship commanded by his uncle, Capt. Charles Hubblebone, he came to America, and the following two years lived with this uncle in Baltimore, Md. Enlisting in 1861 as a private in the United States navy, he served as gunner for a year on the small boat Blackfish. Shipping as a common seaman in October, 1862, he sailed to various American ports during the following winter. Arriving at San Francisco, Cal., in the spring of 1868, he left the vessel, finding employment at first in the city. Subsequently purchasing an interest in a schooner, Mr. Bear bought and sold wood, trading in the San Francisco markets. Coming to Coos Bay in 1863, he worked for a year at North Bend, being in the employ of the Simpson Lumber Company, contracting, and getting out cedar and match wood. The following three years he was a trader in San Francisco. Locating in Marshfield in 1867, Mr. Bear was engaged in the logging and saloon business in this city for nineteen years. Purchasing land, he embarked in agricultural pursuits in 1888, and in the same year bought out the livery business of Alexander Lang. Both of these industries he has since managed most successfully, and has become a large property owner. He does a large amount of contracting and teaming, making a specialty of heavy hauling. He has recently sold considerable real estate, but still owns nine hundred acres of valuable land about six miles east of the city, and in the city he owns his livery barn, and a fine resident property.

In Marshfield, Ore., Mr. Bear married for his first wife Mary Walline, who was born in Finland, and died in Marshfield. She bore him seven children, two of whom, a son and a daughter, are dead, the son having been drowned. Of the five children living, two are married. Senda became the wife of James Nichols; Edna married Dr. Henry Waldis, and Edna, Chester and Albert make their

home with their father. Mr. Bear married for his second wife Mrs. Maggie Jensen, a native of Denmark. Of this union there are no children. Mr. Bear is a Democrat in politics, and has been identified with public affairs as councilman and road supervisor, in each office serving a number of terms. Formerly he is a member of Blanco Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M., and is a Knight of Pythias. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of the board of trustees of that organization.

MARION HAYDEN. Besides an honored name, one of the finest properties in Benton county, and a reputation for industry and progressiveness, that capable pioneer, Thomas Coffey Hayden, left sturdy and willing sons to maintain his agricultural policy, and take their places among the forceful upbuilders of a prosperous locality. The old homestead upon which he lived and labored for the best part of his life is now occupied by two of his twelve children, Marion and Jasper, the former of whom was born where he now lives, two miles north of Alsea postoffice, March 28, 1862. Further mention of the family is found in the biography of Jasper Hayden, the older of the sons, but one is nevertheless moved to say that the elder Hayden was one of the far-sighted and resourceful pioneers of 1852, and that he bravely and even joyfully worked his way to the front in spite of deterring and even discouraging obstacles.

Marion Hayden is a farmer because he likes the work, and because inheritance and training have fitted him to live near to the heart of nature. Like the other boys of his neighborhood he attended the public schools while assisting with the work on the paternal farm, and he has lived in the same place uninterruptedly all his life. The brothers have control of about two hundred and seventy-five acres of valley land, and are engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of high-grade Shorthorn cattle, Cotswold sheep and Angora goats. They are continually adding to the modern improvements already established on the farm, and together make a study of popular and later-day methods. They have excellent houses, barns and outbuildings, and facilities for caring for large numbers of fine stock.

His devotion to Republican politics and his understanding of the popular needs of the community have brought Mr. Hayden into official prominence, culminating in his election to the legislature in 1902. During the session he

served with merit as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, and as a member of the committee on roads and highways. He has also been school director and road supervisor on several occasions, and has always worked for the greater benefit of his county. He finds recreation and help at the meetings of Camp No. 6366, M. W. A., of Alsea, of which lodge he is past advisor, and at Hope Grange, also of Alsea. He married in 1886, in the Alsea valley, Jennie M. Malone, who was born in Tallapoosa county, Ala., November 10, 1861, a daughter of C. L. Malone, further mentioned elsewhere in this work. Six children have been added to the Hayden home: Crawford, Jessie, Ruth, Cecil, Herschel, and Charles. Mr. Hayden's personal characteristics are such as to win the honest regard of all with whom he comes in contact, and these, combined with a genial and approachable manner, have won him many and permanent friends.

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GEORGE W. LEWIS. The sheriff of Josephine county is a member of an old southern family, but is himself a native of Oregon, born near Brownsville, Linn county, January 31, 1857. The family has been honorably and intimately associated with the history of Oregon since the early pioneer days. His father, J. P. Lewis, was born near Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo., being a son of Fielding Lewis, who was a native of Tennessee and an early settler of Missouri. The father and grandfather came west at the same time and at once began the task of building up a home in a new country. (For a more detailed account of the family see sketch of John M. Lewis elsewhere represented). In the father's family there were four sons and three daughters, of whom George W. is next to the eldest. Another son, J. M., is a leading citizen of Portland and at this writing holds the office of county treasurer.

After having passed his boyhood years on a farm in Linn county and meanwhile attending district schools, in 1873 George W. Lewis accompanied the family to Sucker Creek valley, where he engaged in prospecting and mining for nine years. Among the places where he operated were Silver creek, Sucker creek and Althouse. On abandoning the occupation of a prospector he turned his attention to farming in the Sucker Creek valley, entering eighty acres of bottom land near Sucker creek. This he improved for farming and fruit-raising. To some extent also he was interested in the raising of stock. In 1902 he was nominated for sheriff on the Republican ticket and received the election, taking the oath of office in July, 1902, for a term of two years.

Thereupon he moved into Grants Pass, where he now makes his home. The nomination came to him without solicitation and unanimously, a fact which proves his standing with the people. His election is a fitting recognition of his labors for the welfare and success of the Republican party, to whose platform he has ever given staunch allegiance. As sheriff he has proved himself to be perfectly fearless, a firm defender of the law and an enemy of law-breakers. His time is devoted closely to the duties of the office, and he permits himself few hours of recreation. His only fraternal relation is with the Woodmen of the World.

In Josephine county occurred the marriage of George W. Lewis to Adelia Holland, who was born in this county, received her education in local schools, and is a woman of noble character and a devoted member of the United Brethren Church. Her father, James Holland, was a pioneer of Josephine county, where he settled on Althouse creek, and the postoffice of Holland was named in his honor. In the family of George W. and Mrs. Lewis there are eight children, namely: Melvin M. and Charles T., who cultivate their father's farm; Ada, Burt, Irvin, Allie, Lloyd and Lola. During the experience of Mr. Lewis in mining he located twenty acres of placer claims on Althouse creek and developed a fine placer mine, having Ernest Lister as a partner in the enterprise and operating the mine under the title of Lewis & Lister.

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LEONARD L. JEWELL. During the early days in the history of the Plymouth colony the Jewell family was among those sturdy lovers of freedom who sought a home within its borders. For many years afterward their descendants lived and labored within the borders of New England. Silas Jewell, who was born in New Hampshire, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, removed to New York and subsequently to Pennsylvania, where he died. His son, Leonard, was born while the family lived in New York, and later engaged in farming in Pennsylvania, from which state he went to the front as a soldier in the Civil war. Relinquishing agricultural pursuits he became a minister in the Baptist denomination, and for ten years served as pastor of a church near Durhamville, S. C. From there he came to Oregon and died at Grants Pass. Only one son, Leonard L., was born of his union with Elizabeth Evans, daughter of Peter Evans, who died in Kansas.

Near Odin, Potter county, Pa., Leonard L. Jewell was born March 18, 1859. From the age of seven years he was reared near Eldred. In addition to attending the country schools he spent two terms as a student in the grammar

school at Portville, N. Y. At the age of seven years he was obliged to assume the management of the home farm, and continued in charge of the place until he was twenty-one, when he started out in the world for himself. His first employment was in a saw-mill at Prentiss Vale, Pa., where from a very humble position he worked his way up to be head sawyer. For two years he was a clerk in a general store at Eldred, after which he bought a jewelry business in the same town, operating the same successfully for three years. On deciding to settle further west he sold the business in 1886. Going to Omaha he was employed as a clerk in the office of the auditor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and in the same city he gained some experience in the buying of real estate, which proved most unfortunate. Of the savings of previous years he had left less than \$1,000 when in 1889 he came to Oregon and settled at Grants Pass. With this capital for a nucleus he started in a furniture store on Sixth street in partnership with J. R. Hale, under the firm name of J. R. Hale & Co. After eighteen months he sold his interest in the business and purchased a half interest in a hardware store with T. P. Cramer, under the firm name of Cramer & Jewell. Later the title was changed to Jewell & Dodge and finally he bought out Mr. Dodge and incorporated the Jewell Hardware Company with him as president, and at the same time the store was enlarged to meet the increased demands of the trade. With Mr. Fry he bought the block, 50x150, with an L 75x50, two stories in height. In 1899 he sold the business to the Riddle Hardware Company, but still owns the building.

The Grants Pass Banking & Trust Company was incorporated in 1901 and its bank opened for business on the 1st of May. The company erected a building of white brick, but later sold that and now occupies quarters on the corner of Sixth and H streets, where a general banking business is conducted. The capital stock of the bank is \$25,000, and its surplus \$2,500, while deposits aggregate \$100,000 or more. The success of the institution is largely due to the safe and conservative management of its cashier, L. L. Jewell, whose cautious wisdom in making investments and loans places the bank upon a sound basis and wins for it the confidence of the people. For some years past, even before leaving the hardware store, he has bought about \$100,000 in gold dust every year. He owns a one-half interest in the Oscar creek mine, a good producer, and with a number of others owns valuable timber lands, also interests in the Golden Bar, Mount Lion, Big and Little Nugget and other mines. He is a member of the National Bankers' Association and the Grants Pass board of trade, and in politics is a staunch Republican.

In Ashland, Ore., June 28, 1893, Mr. Jewell married Miss Amelia Calhoun, a native of Connecticut, and now the mother of three sons, Dwight, Robert and Clifford. Her father, S. H. Calhoun, came to Grants Pass in 1888, but now makes Ashland his home. During the Civil war he saw active service as a member of a Connecticut regiment. In religious connections Mr. and Mrs. Jewell are identified with the Presbyterian Church, in which he officiates as a trustee. Before leaving Pennsylvania he was made a Master Mason at Eldred and a Royal Arch Mason at Bradford, Pa. He now affiliates with Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M., Reames Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., in which he is past high priest, and is a charter member of Melita Commandery No. 8, K. T., at Grants Pass, in which he is prelate.

**RALPH HENRY HOWELL.** One of the wide-awake, brainy young men of Toledo is Ralph Henry Howell, who is now serving his first term as assessor of Lincoln county. Talented and well educated, he has started out in life with fair prospects for a prosperous future, his energy, ability and excellent business tact bidding fair to place him ere long in a position of prominence among the leading men of his city and county. A native of Benton county, he was born February 14, 1873, in Benton county, near Monroe. His paternal grandfather, Stephen Howell, was born in Illinois, but spent a part of his early life in Ohio. He subsequently lived in the north-eastern part of Iowa a few years, from there coming across the plains to Oregon in 1850. Locating in Benton county, he took up a donation claim west of Monroe, and engaged in farming. Subsequently removing to the Alsea valley, he there spent his declining years, dying in 1876, at the age of three score and ten years.

Coming with his parents to Oregon when a lad of thirteen years, William Howell, the father of Ralph Henry, assisted in improving a farm in or near Monroe, for a few years attending the district school during the winter terms. Afterward settling in the Alsea valley, he was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until the fall of 1896. Desirous then of changing his occupation, he purchased the Farmers Hotel, at Corvallis, where he has since carried on a successful business in entertaining the traveling public. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Rexford, died in 1878, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters, Ralph Henry being the second child in order of birth.

Acquiring his preliminary education in the common schools of Benton and Lincoln counties, Ralph Henry Howell entered the Oregon Agri-







*John Nordstrom*

cultural College at Corvallis on September 18, 1894, and in 1899 was graduated from that institution with the degree of B. S. Going to Cook's Inlet, Alaska, in 1900, he was employed for four and one-half months, as an engineer on the steamer Kingfisher. Returning to Oregon, Mr. Howell assisted in the management of a saw-mill at Waldport, Lincoln county, about two years. In 1902 he was elected county assessor of Lincoln county, and in this position of trust and responsibility has since given most faithful and efficient service.

In Waldport, Ore., Mr. Howell married Lona Harrison, who was born in Minnesota, a daughter of William Henry Harrison. A native of St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Mr. Harrison removed to Minnesota in 1861, and was there engaged in general agriculture for nearly a quarter of a century. Coming with his family to Oregon in 1885, he bought land on the Alsea bay, where he continued in his former occupation a few seasons. He is now residing in Waldport, being interested to a considerable extent in the manufacture of lumber of all kinds. Politically Mr. Howell is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and an active worker in its ranks. Fraternally he is a member of Newport Lodge No. 85, A. F. & A. M., and belongs to the Artisans.

**JOHN NORDSTROM.** The salmon fisheries and canneries on the Oregon side of the Columbia river employ in the vicinity of five thousand people, and the salting and packing of salmon stands second in the list of important industries of the state. Millions of dollars are invested in these fisheries, which generally yield a fair profit to investors. The Alaska Fishermen's Packing Company, although of only a few years' duration, is one of the most successful companies doing business in that section, which fact is undoubtedly due to the undivided efforts of John Nordstrom, the subject of this writing, who succeeded in organizing the company in 1898, and ever since its incorporation has served as its manager and secretary.

As his name indicates, Mr. Nordstrom is a native of Sweden, his birth having taken place November 1, 1854, at Grunsunda Sacken, Westernorrland, also the birthplace of his father, Jonas Nordstrom, who was a mill-wright by occupation. His mother died when he was but six years old, leaving three sons, John being the eldest. The others are Jonas, a farmer at Twin Lake, Mich., and Andrew, a farmer in Clatsop county, Ore.

Public instruction is compulsory for all children in Sweden as it should be in all countries, and Mr. Nordstrom went to school until he at-

tained the age of fourteen years. He then spent five years in the lumber yards of Husum. When nineteen years old he became apprenticed and served as a retail grocery clerk in Hernosand one year and another year in Sundsvall, as bookkeeper and clerk. Having saved enough to pay expenses, he entered the college at Sundsvall and graduated with the first honors of his class.

Soon after leaving college he obtained a lucrative position with the Alvik Lumber Company in Sundsvall and remained in their employ from 1876 until 1883, being bookkeeper and cashier most of the time. In 1883 he resigned, much to the discomfiture of his employers, who, however, voluntarily tendered him an excellent recommendation. For four years thereafter he was superintendent of a grocery store.

In 1887 Mr. Nordstrom came to America, locating for a short time in North Dakota, where his father-in-law lived. After a five months' stay there, in February, 1888, he came to Oregon. Going directly to Astoria, he entered the employ of W. F. McGregor, proprietor of the Astoria Box Company, and for thirteen years served as bookkeeper for that firm, when he resigned, to accept his present position as secretary of the Alaska Fishermen's Packing Company.

This company is engaged in fishing and packing salmon in Nushagak-Bristol bay, Alaska, where they have extensive fisheries and canneries. Sixty thousand cases are packed in one season. Vessels are chartered to take supplies to the plant, and after the packing is completed the cases are brought in the same way to Astoria, where the employes also return until the next season. From Astoria the product is sold through different parts of the United States and other countries.

While still in his native land, Mr. Nordstrom was united in marriage with Anna Westling, also of Swedish nativity and a daughter of Isaac Westling. They have four children: Turie, who is bookkeeper for the cannery in Alaska, and Rosa, Lily and Esther. The family are influential members of the Swedish Lutheran church, being counted among its most worthy members. Fraternally Mr. Nordstrom is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and for the past six years has served as recording secretary of the Scandinavian Benevolent Association. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party and in 1901 was elected a member of the city council. Mr. Nordstrom's record is certainly praiseworthy and his success is well deserved, as he is a man of worth and integrity.

DAVID JOHN LOWE. Unflinching determination, a northern trait, has been one of the chief factors of success in the life of David John Lowe, a southerner, formerly a soldier in the Mexican war, and later a miner, merchant, and agriculturist. At present living a retired life in Bandon, Ore., to which he removed from his farm in November, 1898, he enjoys the advantage of a liberal income, universal confidence, and the society of many friends. Distinguished connections on both sides of his family have established a standard which it has been a pleasure for Mr. Lowe to maintain. He was born in Baltimore county, Md., November 10, 1823, of English ancestry, his paternal great-grandfather, John Lowe, having established the name in Virginia, after his arrival from England with Lord Calvert, afterward Lord Baltimore. John Lowe removed from Virginia to Maryland, where he spent his last days on a farm, and died at an advanced age. His son, John Lowe, the next in line of descent, was born in either Virginia or Maryland, and lived on the government land grant in Maryland upon which the third John Lowe, the father of David, was born. The latter also devoted his life to farming, spending his entire life in the state in which is centered so much of the aristocracy of the south. He experienced a brief service in the war of 1812, having assisted in the erection of the earthworks at North Point, Baltimore county, Md. Through his marriage with Ann Gosnell, a native daughter of Maryland, Mr. Lowe became identified with a Revolutionary family which espoused the cause of the colonists. Greenburg Gosnell, the father of Mrs. Lowe, enlisted under the banner of Washington at the age of nineteen, and with the great warrior crossed the Delaware in the winter, and otherwise participated in the events which brought about the independence of the states. The five sons born to John and Ann Lowe are all living, and of these, Jesse M. is a resident of San Francisco, Cal.; David is living retired in Bandon; Yelverton M. and Robert are also residents of this town, and Thomas lives in Coos county. Ann Eliza, the third child in the family, is deceased.

Prior to enlisting in the Mexican war the youth of David Lowe was uneventfully passed on his father's farm, and after completing his education in the district school he used to ride horseback to Deer Park Academy. In 1846 the war presented an outlet for youthful ambition, and he enlisted in Washington city in Company C, Mounted Rifles, a branch company of the Texas Rangers, under command of Capt. Samuel H. Walker. By special request of Captain Walker the company wore a separate uniform, and after being detailed to skirmish duty had its head-

quarters at Perote, Mexico. It was sent to meet General Lane at La Haya Pass, and there encountered a fierce skirmish, although succeeding in the mission of escorting the general. This brave body of men, however, was destined for the fate of many another noble and fearless band, and their Waterloo was at Guamantla, into which they dashed only seventy strong, against the fearful odds of twenty-five hundred. The roll call afterward was responded to by seventeen soldiers, a saddened and disheartened group, who bemoaned the death of their gallant Captain Walker, and the comrades who, like themselves, were so far from their homes. Mr. Lowe was spared further danger by illness, which necessitated his parole in December, 1847, after which he returned to his home in Maryland, and after recuperating, worked on his father's farm.

In the spring of 1848 Mr. Lowe went to Washington and witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Washington monument, July 4, and on New Year's day, 1849, he started across the plains to California. However, he had not yet fully recovered from the exposure of his war service, and in Baltimore was taken ill and obliged to wait until March, of the same year. This time he was more successful, and by steamer succeeded in reaching St. Joseph, on the Missouri river, May 9. The travelers arrived at the present site of Sacramento, September 10, 1849, and Mr. Lowe at once engaged in mining in Eldorado county. During the winter of 1852 he kept a general store at Mud Springs. July 8, 1856, he crossed the mountains to Oregon. Locating on the Coquille river, near Myrtle Point, he took up three hundred and seventeen and a half acres of government land, and so erected his house that the future survey sent the section line through its center. The farm was timbered, marshy and wild, and many years of effort were required before it was developed into a paying investment. Mr. Lowe made it his home until coming to Bandon, since which time he has lived retired. At Folsom, Cal., September 13, 1857, Mr. Lowe was united in marriage with Eurilla Slayback, a native of Montgomery county, Ill., born April 9, 1834. David Slayback, the father of Mrs. Lowe, was born in Kentucky, and as a young man removed to a farm in the vicinity of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1832 he settled on a farm in Montgomery county, Ill., near Hillsboro, and died there at the age of sixty-four years. His wife died when their daughter was three years old, and she was reared by a step-sister, coming to California with her brother-in-law, Allen T. Gray, in 1854. Prior to her marriage she lived with her relatives in Eldorado county, Cal. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, of whom the oldest daughter, Annie, is the wife

of A. D. Wolcott of Marshfield; Alice A., Mary Lee, and Maggie are deceased; Frank L. makes his home in Marshfield; and David John is a resident of Coquille, Coos county.

As a Democrat Mr. Lowe has held many important offices in this county, and was a member of the school board at Parkersburg for twenty-one years. He has served as county commissioner three terms, as justice of the peace for a number of years, as recorder of Bandon for one term, and as county judge from 1870 until 1874. While living in Baltimore, Md., in 1846, he became identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, affiliating with Franklin Lodge No. 2, the second lodge to be organized in the United States, from which lodge he took a card of dismissal, but lost it before he had a chance to deposit it in a lodge in the west. Had he remained an active member of the order he would now have been the oldest Odd Fellow in the state of Oregon.

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**THOMAS JEFFERSON THRIFT.** Prominent among the leading public officials of Coos county is Thomas Jefferson Thrift, a man of ability and integrity, favorably known throughout a large territory as the county assessor. A native of Oregon, he is a worthy descendant of one of those courageous and fearless pioneers, who came here at an early day, and assisted in clearing a pathway for the march of civilization, uncomplainingly braving hardships and dangers that the generations yet to come might live in ease and prosperity. A son of A. H. Thrift, he was born September 14, 1861, in Carbyville, Josephine county, Ore. He comes of old Virginian stock, his paternal grandfather, Absalom Thrift, having been born and brought up in Virginia. Subsequently removing to Ohio, he became a pioneer of Knox county, settling as a merchant in Fredericksburg, where he carried on a substantial business until his death, and also served a number of terms as sheriff of the county.

Born in Knox county, Ohio, September 7, 1839, A. H. Thrift came across the plains with horse-teams in 1852, being six months on the journey, during which time many of the company died from cholera. Locating in Coos county, he was one of the original settlers of Empire. At once embarking in mining pursuits, he met with more encouraging success than many of the pioneer miners, and continued thus employed until 1899, when he removed to San Jose, Cal., where he is now living, retired from active business cares. He married Mary Jane Goodnau, a native of Missouri, and they became the parents of five sons and six daughters, Thomas J., being the second child.

After completing his studies in the common schools, Thomas J. Thrift worked with his father in Curry county, where the family located in 1869, remaining at home until his marriage. Settling then in Bandon, he built up an extensive and lucrative business as a carpenter, builder and contractor, continuing his operations until 1899. Being appointed deputy county assessor in that year he served a full term of four years, in that capacity giving eminent satisfaction to all concerned. In 1902 Mr. Thrift was elected to his present position as county assessor, and June 30, 1902, removed to Coquille, where he has since resided.

In Dairyville, Ore., Mr. Thrift married Sarah Hawkins, who was born in Humboldt county, Cal. Her father, J. E. Hawkins, removed from Missouri, his native state, to California in 1856, locating in Sonoma county, where he was engaged in business for many years. Migrating with his family to Curry county, Ore., in 1884, he has since continued in the same employment, being quite successful. Mr. and Mrs. Thrift are the parents of three children, namely: Theresa, Frank and James. A staunch and true Democrat in his political views, Mr. Thrift is active among the party workers, and while a resident of Bandon served one term as councilman, and for three years was a member of the school board. A member of several secret organizations, Mr. Thrift has served officially in many of the societies, taking a high degree. He is a prominent Odd Fellow, belonging to both lodge and encampment; is a member, and past master, of Bandon Lodge No. 115, A. F. & A. M.; of the Eastern Star Chapter; is a Knight of Pythias, belonging to Delphi Lodge No. 64, of which he is past chancellor; and is a member of the F. A. A.

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**WILLARD N. SMITH.** Next to the oldest-established plumber and tinner in Astoria, W. N. Smith has, by his own energy, foresight and sound judgment, built up a large and lucrative business, and is recognized as one of the most prosperous of citizens. A man of ability, enterprise and integrity, he is held in high estimation throughout the community, and enjoys in a large measure the confidence and good will of his many friends and acquaintances. The descendant of an old honored family of New England, he was born November 1, 1857, in Granby, Mass. His father, Nelson Smith, was a life-long resident of Hampshire county, Mass., his birth occurring in South Hadley, and his death in Granby. He was a farmer by occupation, and was highly respected by all who knew him. He married Selina Burnett, who spent the greater part of her life in Granby, Mass. Of the chil-

dren born to their union, five sons and two daughters are living. Willard N., who is next to the youngest child, being the only resident on the Pacific coast.

Brought up on the home farm, W. N. Smith was educated in the district schools of Granby, and in the South Hadley high school. At the age of eighteen years he began learning the trade of a tinsmith, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years in South Hadley Falls. He subsequently worked as a journeyman in different places in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Migrating to Kansas in 1880, he followed his trade in Kansas City for a short time, and was afterward engaged in business in Fort Scott. Removing to Idaho in 1882, he remained there two years, being first located in the Wood River country, then in Boise, and afterward in Caldwell. Coming to Oregon in 1884, he spent a year in Portland, from there coming to Astoria in the spring of 1885. Securing a position with Mr. Hawes, he was made superintendent of the plumbing and tinning department of his shop. Subsequently removing to the Lewis & Clark River valley, Mr. Smith purchased land, on which he resided about one year. Returning then to Astoria he was appointed by the water commissioners superintendent of the Astoria Water Works, which were then being greatly enlarged and the system extended, and served most efficiently and satisfactorily for three and one-half years. Wishing then to start in business on his own account, in 1896 Mr. Smith opened a plumbing shop on Exchange street, where, as junior member of the firm of Gribble & Smith, he was located for four years. Buying out the interest of his partner in 1900, Mr. Smith removed to his present location, No. 615 Commercial street, where he is carrying on an extensive and profitable business. He makes a specialty of house plumbing, heating, gas-fitting and tinning, and is recognized as a superior workman. He has furnished the plumbing for many of the finest residences and public buildings of Astoria, including the Flavel Hotel, at Hammond, one of the finest in the state.

In Astoria, Mr. Smith married Jennie Hadam, who was born in Chanute, Kans., and they have one child, a daughter named Lena. Politically Mr. Smith is a steadfast Republican, but is not an aspirant for official honors. He is a member of the Artisans, and belongs to the Astoria Chamber of Commerce.

**SAMUEL SMITH.** That satisfaction which comes from doing well whatever one has to do in the world must necessarily be the portion of Samuel Smith, owner of a farm of eighty acres near Coquille, and a painstaking, conscientious fol-

lower of agriculture. Mr. Smith spent his youth in Richland county, Ohio, where his birth occurred July 26, 1832, and where his father, a native of Pennsylvania, owned a farm and engaged in general farming and stock-raising. The elder Smith married a native daughter of Pennsylvania, and became one of the very early settlers of Richland county, which he left in 1839 and located on a farm in Illinois. A hard-working and exceedingly industrious man, he yet enjoyed his work and made the best of it, his vigorous constitution and plain living permitting him to attain to the age of seventy-seven years, his wife also living to an advanced age.

Samuel Smith was twenty-one years old when he came to Oregon with the Hubbard brothers, personal friends of his family. He was on the way about five months. He was not obliged to outfit on his own responsibility, but worked his way across by tending stock and taking his turn at driving ox and horse-teams. He does not recall any serious trouble with the Indians, and the party arrived at their destination in good health and spirits. Mr. Smith lived for a short time in both Clackamas and Linn counties, and then went to Lane county, where he had three brothers living on Long Tom creek. At this time he was more interested in the quick road to wealth through the mines in the state than through the more modest means of farming, and he therefore went to Jackson county, which offered superior inducements in his chosen calling. While there he encountered serious trouble with the red men, and the Rogue River war being at its height he enlisted in Company A, First Oregon Volunteers, under Captain Smiley, and served forty-seven days on the frontier guarding the life and property of the settlers. The war at an end, he mined again, and June 10, 1866, married in Josephine county, Mary Connor, who was born in Iowa in 1850, and crossed the plains with her parents in 1852. The Connors settled in the Willamette valley, but soon after removed to Josephine county, locating on a large stock farm. The fall after his marriage Mr. Smith brought his wife to Coos county, having found mining not particularly profitable, and having gained additional respect for the occupation of his farming ancestors. Locating on a farm of one hundred and fifty-eight acres, two miles above Coquille, on the river of that name, he settled down to make a home in a wild and unsettled region, and with neighbors miles away. Not long after, however, he selected the adjoining farm as being better calculated to suit his purpose, and here he lived seven or eight years, coming then to his present home just in the rear of the last. Between then and the present time he has spent eight years on a stock ranch in the mountains, but, this experience over, he re-





*J. W. Roberts*



turned to the home since finely improved, and where he is carrying on general farming and stock-raising. His dairy is neat and attractive but not large, as at present he is milking but nine cows. Thirty-five acres of his farm are bottom land, rich and fertile, and the balance is devoted to pasture for his stock.

Politics has never appealed to Mr. Smith as a desirable means of livelihood, and he has therefore rarely been induced to accept honors at the hands of his fellow-townsmen. What local offices he has filled have evidenced his fair-mindedness and regard for the best welfare of his community, and his well known integrity has been noticeable here as elsewhere. With his family he is a member of the German Baptist or Dunkard Church.

**JOHN NATHAN ROBERTS.** One of the enterprises that holds an important position among the industries of Myrtle Point is the furniture factory operated by the Roberts & Leep Furniture Company. It had its origin in a small wood-working shop started by Mr. Roberts, who in the fall of 1902 associated himself with C. C. Carter and embarked in the manufacture of furniture. At first the plant was operated by foot power, but later a small steam engine was purchased. A specialty is made of bedsteads, tables, sideboards and all kinds of fancy bar work, except carvings. The lumber most frequently used is myrtle wood, which is exceedingly attractive in appearance but very rare and expensive. Being native to this locality, the wood is within easy means of access for the firm and has proved their most profitable material, although bird's-eye maple is also used to a considerable extent. Five men are furnished employment. A new factory is now in process of erection, which will give the company modern equipments and improved facilities for work. Shipments are made to San Francisco and Portland, as well as other places along the Pacific coast.

In Muskingum county, Ohio, John Nathan Roberts was born September 8, 1805, a son of Charles and Catherine (Jenkins) Roberts, also natives of that county. His father, who was born June 5, 1835, removed to Illinois in 1800 and operated a farm in Coles county. First coming to Oregon on a prospecting tour, he remained here from 1880 to 1882, when he returned to Illinois. On coming the second time, in 1887, he took up a homestead near Norway, but did not file the claim. During 1888 he came to Myrtle Point, where he worked in a sawmill for three years. The next two years were spent in Willow county in eastern Oregon. On his return to Myrtle Point in 1893 he resumed sawmilling, but in 1895 turned his attention to the manage-

ment of a restaurant and confectionery business. At this writing he is conducting a grocery and bakery business in Myrtle Point. Although now sixty-seven years of age, he is active, vigorous and physically and mentally alert.

In a family of four daughters and one son John Nathan Roberts was next to the youngest. He received his education in Illinois public schools and, upon starting out for himself, followed carpentering and railroad work in his home state. In 1884 he came to Oregon and settled at Myrtle Point, where his first employment was that of clerk in a store. At the same time he followed carpentering to some extent, having a natural mechanical ability. His next venture was the establishment of the cabinet shop from which has been evolved the present furniture factory. The growth of this plant may be attributed largely to his indomitable perseverance and tireless energy. To place it upon a firm financial basis has been his chief ambition and all other interests have been subservient thereto. Aside from voting the Republican ticket, he has taken no part in politics nor been a participant in public affairs of his town, yet he is a public-spirited citizen and doubtless, in days to come, will become an influential factor in the civic progress of the place. He makes his home with his parents and with them is an adherent of the German Baptist Church.

**JAY TUTTLE, M. D.** Prominent among the leading physicians and surgeons of Clatsop county is Jay Tuttle, M. D., who is especially noteworthy for his professional knowledge and skill. His ability in dealing with difficult cases consigned to his care has gained for him the confidence of the community, and his patronage has steadily increased from year to year. Successful from the time of taking his degree, he is well deserving of credit for the position he has won, not only as a practitioner, but as one of the most popular and esteemed citizens of Astoria. A son of Daniel Tuttle, Esq., he was born December 21, 1841, in Nottingham, N. H. He comes of English ancestry, being a descendant in the eighth generation of John Tuttle, the immigrant ancestor, his lineage being John (1), Judge John (2), Ensign John (3), Lieut. Nicholas (4), Ensign Stoughton (5), Joseph (6), Daniel (7), Jay (8).

John Tuttle (1), a native of Hertford county, England, emigrated to America with Capt. Thomas Wiggan and his company in 1633, and settled at Dover Neck, N. H., his lot being on the east side of High street, near the present site of the schoolhouse. He acquired considerable real estate, receiving several land grants. He was familiarly known as "Captain," and his

original home lot is still called Captain's Hill. He died in Dover, N. H., in 1633. Of the children born to him and his wife, Dorothy, John was the next in line of descent.

Judge John Tuttle (2), a life-long resident of Dover, N. H., died in 1720. He became a large land-owner and a citizen of prominence. He resided on High street, nearly opposite his father's home. He was for many years town clerk and town treasurer; representative in the convention that met in 1689 to organize the New Hampshire provincial government, independent of Massachusetts; a representative in the general court from 1698 until 1707; and was judge of the court of common pleas from 1695 until his death. For several years he was captain of a company of militia. He owned several mill privileges and mills, and carried on a very extensive and lucrative business, manufacturing lumber, and exporting it to England and the West Indies. His wife's name was Mary.

Ensign John Tuttle (3) was born in Dover, N. H., in 1671, and died there May 17, 1712. Coming into possession of lot No. 7, which was given to his grandfather by the town in 1642, he resided there after his marriage to Judith Otis. A part of his estate is now owned by one of his lineal descendants, Richard Tuttle, the property having passed from father to son by will, and the house which he erected, and in which he lived, still stands on the original farm. He held several town offices, and was ensign of a company during one of the early Indian wars. He was engaged in the lumber business with his father, and was killed by the Indians while at his mill in Tole End, which is about a mile above the site of the present Cocheo Cotton Mills. The savages, alarmed by the coming of English troops, did not take his scalp, although they scalped several of the mill men killed at the same time.

Lieut. Nicholas Tuttle (4) was born in Dover, N. H., July 27, 1708, married Deborah Hunt, settled subsequently in Lee, N. H., and was afterward engaged in the lumber business at Nottingham, N. H., where he was a pioneer settler, and afterwards a resident until his death, in 1793. He took an active part in the old French and Indian war, serving as lieutenant of his company.

Ensign Stoughton Tuttle (5), born in Lee, N. H., September 30, 1730, married, in 1760, Lydia Stevens, and soon afterward removed to Nottingham, N. H., living there until his death, in August, 1812. When but sixteen years old he enlisted in the Provincial army, and served for five years in the French and Indian war, being commissioned ensign of his company. He was with General Wolfe at Quebec, and was one of the brave soldiers that scaled the Heights of

Abraham, taking the French by surprise. He was a farmer by occupation, and for many years served as selectman in Nottingham, in that capacity furnishing the Continental army with supplies and men during the Revolutionary war.

Joseph Tuttle (6), who spent his entire life in Nottingham, N. H., was born July 26, 1766, and died February 28, 1843. A prominent business man, and one of the leading citizens of the place, he was active in public affairs, serving as selectman twelve years; as representative a number of terms; and was justice of the peace thirty-nine consecutive years, being known as "Esquire" Tuttle. He was an extensive farmer, an expert land surveyor, and had a good knowledge of the mason's trade.

Daniel Tuttle (7), also a life-long resident of Nottingham, N. H., was born September 26, 1801, and died October 26, 1874. He was a man of good education, especially in mathematics; he taught school eleven winters in his early life; he was one of the selectmen of Nottingham 1835-36, 1848-49, 1862-3-4, and town treasurer during the latter three years; recruiting officer during the Civil war; he was appointed justice of the peace in 1835; justice of the peace and quorum 1845; coroner in 1846; justice of the peace and quorum throughout the state in 1852, which office he continued to hold until his death. He represented his town in the legislature in 1851-52; he was a land surveyor and civil engineer fifty years, always noted for the accuracy of his work; he was also a farmer and operative mason, doing much work in his own and neighboring towns. On October 16, 1828, he married Nancy Scales, who was born in Nottingham, N. H., of excellent English ancestry. She was a descendant of one Hugh Scales, who went from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror, and was afterward knighted, and given large grants of land. The immigrant ancestor was William Scales (1), the line being continued through his son, James Scales (2). Capt. Matthew Scales (3), the next in line of descent, was born in Rowley, Mass., but afterward settled in North Yarmouth, Me., where he was killed by the Indians, at his home, in April, 1725. His son Abraham Scales (4), born in Falmouth, Me., married Sarah Thompson, daughter of John and Sarah (Woodman) Thompson, and granddaughter of Capt. John Woodman, whose father, John Woodman, emigrated from England to New England in 1635. Their son, Samuel Scales (5), was a life-long resident of Nottingham, N. H., and through him the line of descent was continued. Samuel Scales (6), the father of Nancy Scales, married Hannah Dame, a descendant in the fifth generation of Sergeant John Dame (1), the line being as follows: John (1), John (2), John (3), Moses (4), Hannah

(5). John Dame (1), born in Dover, N. H., in 1647, was prominent in the Colonial wars, serving as sergeant of a company of militia. Moses Dame (4) married Anna Hunking, daughter of Capt. Mark Hunking, and granddaughter of Col. Mark Hunking, who was a prominent resident of Portsmouth, N. H., where he served as judge, colonel of a military company, and as royal councillor. The colonel was a son of John and Agnes Hunking, who emigrated from England to Portsmouth, N. H., and a grandson of Mark Hunking, of Devonshire, England. Of the four children born of the union of Daniel (7) and Nancy (Scales) Tuttle, Jay, the youngest child, is the only one living. The mother died in San Francisco, Cal., April 17, 1871.

Jay Tuttle (8) received excellent educational advantages, attending the public schools of his own town, also at Pembroke, New London and Philips Exeter Academies, from which he graduated fitted for college; from 1853 to 1866 he was bookkeeper and salesman in company with Joseph Galloway, in the lumber business at Antioch, Cal.; from 1868 to 1869 he was general clerk and assistant agent of the California Steam Navigation Co.; from 1869 to 1872 he was in partnership with his father-in-law, Stephen Abbott, at Antioch, doing business in drugs, chemicals, books, periodicals, etc., with agencies for insurance companies; from 1872 to 1880 he was in partnership with Dr. C. W. Tower in the drug business at Empire City, Coos county, Ore.; during that time he studied medicine and graduated as M. D., in April, 1880, from Willamette University, Portland, Ore. Immediately locating in Astoria, Dr. Tuttle has here built up a large and lucrative general practice, being one of the most prominent physicians of the city. In connection with Dr. Kinney, he was surgeon at the hospital from the time of locating in Astoria, and from 1880 until 1882 was deputy state health officer, during which time he so successfully quarantined the bark "Alden Besse," which came here from Hong Kong infected with smallpox, that there was no further spread of the dread disease. In 1881, 1889 and 1890, he rendered efficient service as city physician. Appointed acting assistant surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service in 1892, he has since retained the office.

Dr. Tuttle married first, in Antioch, Cal., November 8, 1868, Emily Abbott, who was born in Wilton, N. H., a daughter of Stephen Abbott, of Antioch, Cal. She died March 30, 1871, leaving one child, Arthur Cornwall Tuttle (9), who was born in Antioch, Cal., February 17, 1870, married Emma Clark, and is now engaged in mercantile pursuits in Pochontas, Miss. The doctor married second, in Empire City, Ore.,

March 20, 1873, Emma Lois Winkler, a native of Grass Valley, Cal., and they have three children, namely: Nancy Elmore Scales (9), born in Astoria, Ore., December 14, 1875, married, January 11, 1899, Walter Hull Aldridge, of Trail, B. C.; Nettie Emily (9) born in Astoria, August 3, 1877, married, January 16, 1900, Robert Hunter, who is engaged in a general mercantile business at Roslyn, B. C.; and Jay Tuttle (9), who was born in Astoria, October 17, 1880.

One of the prominent and active Masons of the Pacific coast, Dr. Tuttle united with the order at Marshfield, joining Blanco Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M., and is now a member of Temple Lodge, No. 7, A. F. & A. M., in which he served as worthy master in 1888, 1889 and 1890; he was a member of Umpqua Chapter No. 11, R. A. M., serving as high priest; admitting to St. John's Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., of which he was high priest from 1882 until 1887, inclusive; in 1888 and 1889 he was grand scribe; in 1889 and 1890 he was grand king; in 1890 and 1891 was deputy grand high priest; and in 1891 and 1892 was grand high priest of the grand chapter; he also belongs to Oregon Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; to Oregon Lodge of Perfection No. 1; and to Washington Council, R. S. M., No. 1. In 1891 and 1892 the doctor was president of the Oregon Order of High Priesthood, and he is now an active member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific coast. He is also connected with other fraternal organizations, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, serving as grand chancellor in 1886 and 1887; and is past master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and during the time of the Civil war was secretary of the California Union League. Dr. Tuttle is also a member of the State Medical Society, and of the American Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. He is now president of the County Medical Society and holds membership with the American Medical Association. December 16, 1903, at a special election the doctor was elected without opposition to fill the position of state senator made vacant by the resignation of United States Senator Fulton and served in the special session of the legislature held in December, 1903.

JAMES WILLIAMS. Among the dairymen of Tillamook county no two men are better or more favorably known than Thomas F. and James Williams, father and son, both of whom own valuable properties, and are energetic and practical dairymen. Thomas F. Williams was born in the picturesque mountain regions of Wales, June 6, 1831, and by occupation is a

coal miner. From this dismal and confining occupation he stepped aboard a vessel when twenty-two years of age, full of the push and enthusiasm engendered by the ocean air and the prospect of brighter things. A long voyage intervened between himself and Australia, but the craft finally unloaded its human and other freight in the port of Sydney, and the youthful fortune-seeker soon after found himself in the gold mines of the southern continent. The sixteen years there spent were certainly more cheerful than those passed in the Welsh coal mines, but he was not especially successful from a financial standpoint. However, he found a wife to encourage him in the uphill struggle for existence, a near by countrywoman, born in London, England, who was formerly Isabelle Howe. The marriage took place in 1861. Mrs. Williams died in 1897, at the age of sixty-two years, after having reared eight children, two of whom are deceased, James being the third youngest of six sons and two daughters.

In 1860 Thomas F. Williams brought his wife to California, locating on a farm in Contra Costa county, where the occupation of his youth was again taken up. For nine years he worked in the coal mines, doing contract work principally, and in 1878 came to Oregon, having decided to devote the balance of his life to brighter and more healthful occupations. Settling on a farm of two hundred and forty acres three and a half miles northeast of Tillamook, he has since engaged in a large dairy business, milking twenty cows, and successfully managing his fertile and productive farm. Since the death of his wife his daughter has been his housekeeper. Mr. Williams is a broad-minded and progressive man, is well posted on current events, and is a staunch adherent of the Republican party. Fraternaly he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

James Williams was born while the family lived in Contra Costa county, Cal., July 2, 1872, and he was six years old when the family came to Tillamook county. While working on the farm he attended the public schools, and under his father's direction became a model dairyman, showing great ability and liking for the work. May 10, 1897, he married Bertha Ackley, who was born in Tillamook county, December 30, 1877, and whose father is mentioned at length in another part of this work. One son has been born of this union, Howard, living with his parents. Mr. Williams lived on the paternal farm until January 10, 1900, when he bought his present place of seventy acres, one and one-half miles northeast of Tillamook. He has a dairy of twenty-five cows, and is making many fine improvements on his farm. Mr. Williams is a Republican in politics, and takes a keen

interest in political and other affairs in his neighborhood. He is a quiet, unostentatious man, devoted to his home, his farm and his many loyal friends.

JOHN M. MORGAN. Two and a half miles east of Tillamook is a finely improved dairy farm of one hundred and six acres owned and operated by John M. Morgan, one of the younger generation of men, who are helping to sustain the agricultural and dairying prestige of this part of the state. Mr. Morgan is of Danish parentage, and a native son of Tillamook county, his entire life having been spent in the country in close touch with its many interests, and in successful operation of its resources. At the present time he is milking thirty cows, and he has the reputation of producing as high grade dairy products as may be found in his neighborhood. He is energetic and industrious, and has the faculty of making his time and efforts count to the best possible advantage.

The Morgan family was established in the United States by an uncle of John M. Morgan, who left his home in Denmark at an early age and settled in Tillamook county. John's father, Peter, not knowing the whereabouts of his brother, left Denmark when nineteen years of age, shipping as a seaman before the mast. In some way he learned of his brother's residence in this country, so left the ship when it reached a western port and made his way to the home of his relative. Fortunately he was able to secure work almost immediately, and in time bought his brother's place three miles north of Tillamook, and about the same time took up three hundred and twenty acres of land on the tide water, engaging in dairying and stock-raising. After getting fairly started in his new home he married Mary Davidson, who was born in Iowa, and crossed the plains with her parents in the early days of gold seeking. Mr. Morgan was fairly successful as a dairyman, and at the time of his death, May 10, 1890, at the age of forty-five years, he left an unincumbered and valuable property to his heirs. The three sons and two daughters in the family received their education in the public schools of Tillamook county. John M., the oldest of the children, who was born July 27, 1872, naturally assisted his father in the management of the farm.

October 24, 1894, John M. Morgan married Rena Susan Morton, a native daughter of Tillamook county, whose parents, Joshua Walter and Eliza Florence (Jenkins) Morton, were among the early settlers of the west. Two children gladden the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Florence Mary and Recta Blanche, who are attending the public schools and developing into

interesting young women. Mr. Morgan is a Democrat in political belief, but his quiet, unassuming nature has always avoided the stress and uncertainty of office seeking and holding. He is an excellent manager, a practical, straightforward business man, progressive in mind and large of heart.

**JAMES J. ROBINSON.** On the little island of Fyen, forming a part of Denmark and adjoining Schleswig-Holstein to the east, James J. Robinson of Astoria was born February 6, 1869, being the eldest in a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. The father, who was a machinist by occupation, died in early life, but the mother is still living and makes Fyen her home. From the age of eleven years Mr. Robinson had to earn his own livelihood. Few advantages of birth or fortune were his. In fact, all that he is and all that he has may be justly attributed to his persistence in the face of obstacles. When but a boy he did a man's work on a farm. Of schooling he had little, yet he has ever been a careful observer and a thoughtful reader, so has gained a broad knowledge of men and things.

Hoping to find better opportunities in America, in 1889 Mr. Robinson crossed the ocean to New York, thence proceeded to Nebraska, where he spent two months at Plum creek, near Dawson. In September of the same year he arrived in Oregon. At first he was employed in a box factory in Portland, then worked in a logging camp on Clatsop creek, but was forced to abandon such work in 1890 on account of having accidentally cut his foot with an axe. He was taken to St. Mary's hospital and there, after his recovery, he remained for six years as a steward. Following this he was for two years employed as clerk with Ford & Stokes. In 1898 he embarked in the furniture business on Commercial street, Astoria, where he has a building, 25x100, two stories in height, equipped with all the stock necessary to a first-class store of this kind. Among the people of Astoria Mr. Robinson has built up a reputation for reliable work, honorable dealings with all and courteous treatment of customers. His ambition is to conduct a business that will win the confidence of all, and no pains are spared in the attainment of this end. Since coming to Astoria he has married, his wife being Mathilda Carlsson, who was born in Westrejtland, Sweden. They are the parents of three sons, Leo, James and Francis.

Since becoming a citizen of the United States Mr. Robinson has been staunch in his allegiance to the Republican party, and since identifying himself with the business interests of Astoria he has been a member of the Chamber of Com-

merce. In religion he is connected with St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Scandinavian Benevolent Society, in the work of both of which he is warmly interested. In December of 1902 he was elected to represent the second ward of Astoria in the city council for a term of three years and entered upon the duties of the position in January, 1903, since which time he has been an influential factor in the work of the council and a member of the street committee. When it is remembered that he started out for himself at eleven years of age and has since worked his way, alone and unaided, the measure of success which has come to him proves that he is a man of energy, industry and determination, eminently worthy of whatever prosperity the future may bring to him.

**WILLIS B. POWELL.** Yet another of the dairying enterprises which are making the vicinity of Tillamook famous for its milk products is that owned by Willis B. Powell, and located four miles south of the town. This farm consists of fifty-eight acres under a high state of cultivation, and improved with fine buildings, fences, and general equipments. Mr. Powell is milking seventeen cows, and is meeting with deserved success in his chosen occupation. His property is noticeably neat and well arranged, and the casual visitor is impressed with the general air of thrift and prosperity. A pioneer of 1852, Mr. Powell belongs to the great caravan of plains emigrants who suffered severe loss while making their way to the Eldorado in the west. He was born in Miller county, Mo., March 14, 1844, and was six years old when the little farm was sold and the proceeds devoted to the purchase of oxen and provisions for the journey to the west. His father, Shedrick Powell, was born in Kentucky, as was also his mother, Elizabeth (Clarkston) Powell, and the latter died in Washington, in August, 1883, at the age of seventy-eight years. Shedrick Powell moved from Kentucky to Illinois, where he lived for several years before settling in Missouri. April 1, 1852, he started upon what was to be his last journey, yet he was doubtless one of the most hopeful of those who were staking their all upon the promises of the west. He was captain of the party, and guided it in safety as far as the Powder river, where he was stricken by cholera, and was left in a lonely wayside grave on the plains. His family continued their journey after performing the simple rites for the dead, and in time located on a claim on Lewis river, in Washington. They had three hundred and twenty acres of land and en-

gaged in farming there until 1867, the mother depending on her five boys and seven daughters both to manage and do the work around the farm.

When his services were no longer required at home, Willis B. Powell went to Clark county, Wash., and took up land on the east fork of Lewis river, where he engaged in stock-raising until 1884. He then disposed of his farm and moved into Yamhill county, Ore., purchasing a place near Bellevue, four miles from Sheridan. On a farm of ninety-four acres he engaged in general farming and stock-raising until 1901, and then came to the farm he now occupies and which he has found a pleasant place to live, and surrounded with many congenial neighbors. Through his marriage with M. J. Spencer in 1867, six children have been born, four of whom are living: Etta M., wife of William Carl, of Tacoma, Wash.; Rebecca, wife of M. B. Green, now living in Tillamook City; Stella M., wife of George Bennett, of Washington; and Lloyd, living on the home farm. Mrs. Powell was born in Iowa February 17, 1848, and crossed the plains with her parents in 1862. Mr. Powell is a Republican in politics, and is a broad-minded, progressive farmer, advocating education, religion, and all advancement that has to do with the happiness and success of mankind.

**JOB HATFIELD.** This sturdy pioneer has the distinction of being the first white settler on what is known as Long Prairie, where, after a somewhat roving life, he settled in 1850 and engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mr. Hatfield was born August 31, 1813, in Nova Scotia, near Yarmouth, the son of Job and Jane Hatfield. The father died when Job was a young child, while the mother passed away after his removal to Oregon. Mr. Hatfield was the recipient of but a meager education. When fourteen years old he went to sea and followed that life till 1833, that year finding him in New York. He continued to follow a sea-roving life, however, and after one long voyage from that port, he served as pilot for many years in and out of New York harbor. He went to California in 1849, by way of Cape Horn, starting in January and reaching his destination the following July. During the remainder of the summer he worked in the mines, but in the fall he proceeded to Astoria, Ore., and served during the winter as pilot on the Columbia river. The following spring he took up a donation claim of two hundred and ninety acres on the Umpqua river, four miles east of Scottsburg, which has been his home ever since. The first time Mr. Hatfield saw Salem, Ore., there was but one log house in

the place. In 1855 he ran a pack train to the Yreka mines in California, but abandoned that business and returned to his ranch, and gave almost his entire attention to stock-raising.

Mr. Hatfield can be safely termed a successful man. He is a staunch Republican and is proud of his lifelong connection with that party. He has now about completed life's battle and stands among his friends as a victor in the struggle, surrounded by the fruits of his foresight, his toil and his skill.

**MARCUS WHITMAN HARRISON** is a native son of Oregon, and was born near Forest Grove, Washington county, December 18, 1855. His father, John Harrison, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary (Smith) Harrison, was a native of Kentucky. His father removed to Ohio with his parents, and was reared there. His mother was taken to Iowa in childhood by her parents. Mr. Harrison's parents met and married in Iowa, thereafter living on a farm in that state until 1846. John Harrison was ambitious and far-sighted, and while his neighbors and friends waited for further confirmation of gold and rich lands in the far west, he sold his farm and put into practical operation the plans that had been formulating in his adventurous brain. Outfitting with ox-teams, wagons and provisions, he started across the plains in 1846, before the tide of emigration had assumed large proportions, and while yet the way was bestrewn with dangers at every turn. It is not known that the family suffered serious deprivations, and they arrived in due time at Oregon City, which remained the headquarters while the father looked around for a desirable farming property. Near Forest Grove he finally took up a section of land, which he improved and lived upon until his death in 1874, at the age of seventy-two years.

In his youth Marcus Whitman Harrison attended the public schools and the Forest Grove Academy, and entered upon his independent career in 1877 by purchasing a band of Cayuse horses in eastern Washington and ranching for about four years. In 1882 he purchased a farm of three hundred and ten acres one mile east of Tillamook, where he lived until 1886. He then sold his land at a large profit and bought a farm south of the town, where he still resides. At the present time he owns a large tract of timber land, and is accounted one of the substantial and wealthy men of this county. In 1902 he and others organized and incorporated the Tillamook County Bank, an institution having a capital stock of \$10,000 and transacting business under the laws of Oregon. He was elected to the presidency of this bank, and during its compara-

tively brief career he has given abundant evidence of sagacity in financial affairs. Mr. Harrison is public-spirited and enterprising, but has never taken an active interest in politics, although his vote invariably supports the Republican party. His family consists of his wife, formerly Emma Adams, a native of Minnesota and the daughter of Thomas Adams, of Columbia county, and three children, Erwin, Ellen, and Leslie.

**JOSEPH HOWARD STEWART.** As a pioneer fruit-grower of Jackson county Joseph H. Stewart takes first rank, and his products are shipped to all parts of the United States and Europe. He is a profound student of everything pertaining to horticulture, and is one of the best posted men in his line between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. When he first came to Oregon, people generally questioned the advisability of raising fruit, but there are many today who wish they had followed his example. His father, William Stewart, was born of Scotch parents in the north of Ireland, and upon coming to America about 1821 located on the coast of Maine, in Washington county. He had made a former visit there while sailing before the mast and studying navigation, to which he did not take kindly, having a genius for mechanical invention. In Maine he married Nancy Marston, a native daughter of the state, and who, at the time of her death in Quincy, Ill., left seventy-five descendants. Fourteen children were born to William Stewart and his wife, ten sons and four daughters, Joseph Howard, born in Washington county, Me., November 22, 1833, being the fourth son. After bringing his family to Quincy, Ill., in 1836, William Stewart inaugurated a career which did him credit from many standpoints. Settling on land in Adams county he started a nursery and farming business, and the first fruit-trees brought to Oregon in an ox-train came from this farm. He was one of the original Free Soilers, and took an active part in political matters. He was president and one of the foremost promoters of the first agricultural society in the state of Illinois, organized in 1854, supporting the same by his hearty zeal and co-operation the remainder of his life. Mr. Stewart died in 1859, at the age of fifty-six years, leaving his family and friends a legacy of an honored name and to those dependent upon him a comfortable inheritance.

Owing to early association with his father's nursery, Joseph H. Stewart had scant opportunity for attending school, a deficiency which has since spurred him to unusual effort along educational lines. At the age of twenty-one he mar-

ried, in Quincy, Ill., Elizabeth Hyman, who was born on the Atlantic ocean while her parents were en route to America from Germany. Her father, George Hyman, was a tailor by trade, and in 1836 located in Adams county, Ill., where he died at an advanced age. In 1853 Mr. Stewart removed to Hannibal, Mo., taking with him an already established reputation as a practical fruit-grower, having taken many premiums at state exhibits, and served on fruit commissions. In 1860 he removed to Quincy, and there engaged in the nursery business until 1884. While residing there in 1860 he made the first large exhibit of fruit in the east, showing one hundred and twenty varieties of pears and apples at the American Pomological Society held in Philadelphia. In 1870 he was elected to the state legislature and during the session secured the passage of the drainage law. During the building of the levee at Quincy, in 1878, he superintended the work in the Indian grave drainage district. Ambitious and resourceful, he firmly believed that Oregon held exceptional opportunities for the fruit-grower, and in the spring of 1884 he took a trip to the state, investigating the soil and general prospects. Well pleased with what he found, he returned to his family in the fall, and in February, 1885, located in the Rogue River valley. Two months later found him in Illinois, negotiating for the sale of his property, with the proceeds of which he removed his belongings to the coast. Needless to say fruit trees constituted a large part of the outfit. The first year in the valley he had one hundred and sixty acres under orchard, and the next year an additional one hundred acres. In 1890 he shipped the first car load of fruit out of Jackson county, and in 1896 his output consisted of ninety-five carloads of apples and pears. Mr. Stewart has sold the first two orchards which he started, and at present has about four hundred acres devoted exclusively to apples and pears.

In 1898 Mr. Stewart built a fine residence in the Cascade mountains, on the Upper Rogue river, surrounded by thirty acres of orchard, and fitted with every modern improvement. He has taken an active part in the business life of Medford, and in 1899 was one of the organizers of the Bank of Medford, owning the bank building and serving as the president of the concern for two years, and is now its vice-president. The bank is one of the solid financial institutions of the county and is incorporated for \$50,000. Mr. Stewart is encouraging fruit-growing in his children, and his son William is one of the large fruit-ranchers of Jackson county. One child, Junie L., died at the age of twenty, and three daughters, Mrs. A. J. Weeks, of Oakland, Cal., Mrs. H. M. Crowell and Mrs. D. R. Hill,

are living. Mr. Stewart is a Democrat in political affiliation, and fraternally is a charter member of Blue Lodge No. 103, A. F. & A. M. of Medford.

**HIRAM LAMPHERE.** Another prominent agriculturist and stockman in the vicinity of Scottsburg, Douglas county, Ore., is the above-named gentleman, who has already lived beyond the average years allotted to man. He has resided on the Pacific slope for more than half a century and is a veteran in the art of farming. Mr. Lamphere was born October 18, 1826, in Genesee county, N. Y. When twelve years of age his parents journeyed west and settled for a time in Waukegan, Lake county, Ill., on a farm, and it was there that the son was educated for the battle of life. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California, the trip occupying six months' time. He went into the mines in northern California and during the first winter chopped wood and mined alternately, as occasion required. He followed this for six years, and for a change, engaged in ranching in the Consummation valley for a few years. By this time his savings had accumulated considerably and he purchased a ranch in the same valley, which was his home for many years. He subsequently went into Mendocino county, remaining there for four years, and in 1878 settled in Oregon. Here he purchased a ranch of several hundred acres in the Umpqua river valley, but recently sold three hundred and forty acres of this land. His home farm consists of one hundred and sixty acres, and is finely located three miles east of Scottsburg. It is particularly adapted to stock-raising, of which Mr. Lamphere makes a specialty.

In 1880 Mr. Lamphere was united in marriage with Edna Baker, and they have three children—Julia Edna, Grace A. and Gladys. In his political principles Mr. Lamphere has ever been a supporter of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Modern Woodmen. He has a long span of years to look back upon and he sees them well filled with unremitting toil that has not been without its redeeming features. Now that he and his wife are comfortably settled for their declining years, their many friends wish for them and theirs continued peace and contentment.

**JAMES S. LANGLOIS.** Twenty-seven years ago, on August 12, 1876, James S. Langlois came to Cape Blanco Lighthouse, off the coast of Curry county, and ever since has kept the lights in order that seafarers might be warned of danger. November 2, 1872, his faithfulness to duty had already won recognition from his

superior, C. H. Pierce, and from then until 1883 he served as first assistant at what is one of the most important stations along the coast. Succeeding to the position of head keeper of the station, he has made his name an honored and trusted one, and through the stress and loneliness of an isolated existence has preserved that evenness of disposition and kindness of heart so admired by his friends and associates. Mr. Langlois inherits his liking for the sea, and his patience with its tantalizing and dangerous moods. His father, William, who was born in England, spent many years of his life on ocean craft, and it was while in the port of San Francisco in 1846 that he determined to leave the sea and lead a less exciting and adventurous life. For some months he lived and worked with Spanish landowners in the vicinity of San Francisco, and in 1847, shortly after the discovery of gold, he went to Sutters Mills, and made considerable money. With the proceeds of his mining expedition he settled on a donation claim of a section in the fall of 1867, his farm being near the present site of the town of Silverton, Ore., where his son, James S., was born April 29, 1848. In 1849 he returned to the mines of California, and in 1854 came to Port Orford, where he engaged in a mercantile business for about a year, later moving his family to the beach near the lighthouse, where he mined for a season. His next home was on a ranch in the vicinity of Dairyville, where his death eventually occurred.

Leaving home at the age of fourteen, in 1864, James Langlois worked on a farm for a year, and in 1865 enlisted in Company A, First Oregon Cavalry, for three years. During the service he was stationed at Fort Klamath, and from there went upon expeditions in the frontier service in different parts of Oregon and Idaho. After his discharge at the end of eighteen months he was variously employed in Albany, Salem and Jacksonville, and afterward devoted himself to hauling freight from California to Oregon. He then came to a farm near Dairyville and engaged in the cattle business, afterward clerking in a store at Coos Bay for a year. Mr. Langlois' next venture was a sheep industry in this county, but it proved disastrous, and he sought employment with the lighthouse service with which he has since been connected. He has two assistants.

February 12, 1873, Mr. Langlois married Miss Elizabeth A. Rudolph, and of this union six children have been born: William, following his father's example, is lighthouse-keeper at the Tillamook Rock Lighthouse; James M., born in 1878, is a member of the Life Saving Service of Coquille River Life Saving Station, Ore.; Oscar R., born February 16, 1880, is living at home; Mary G., born November 3, 1882, is also at home; Idelia G., born April 8, 1884, died April







ROBERT SMITH.



MRS. SUSAN A. SMITH.



5, 1889, at the age of five years; and Audrey E., born January 6, 1898, is living at home. Mr. Langlois is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. Fraternally he has long been identified with the Masons, and from the Coquille Lodge No. 68, was transferred to the Bandon Lodge No. 50. He is also a member of the Occidental Chapter No. 45, O. E. S.

ROBERT SMITH, another of the pioneer settlers of Douglas county, needs no introduction to our readers, his close intimacy with the Applegates having rendered his name distinguished as well as theirs. February 18, 1822, his birth occurred in Covington, Va., and he lived in his native state until he attained the age of eighteen years, when he accompanied his parents to St. Clair county, Mo. Settling on a farm they carried on agricultural pursuits until 1843, and then Robert Smith sought a home on the Pacific slope. The trip overland was made in company with the Applegates, and the first few years of his residence in that country were spent in the beautiful Willamette Valley, as he made his home principally with the Applegates.

Mr. Smith took an active part in the Cayuse Indian war and was sergeant during that strife. In 1848 he went to California on horseback and engaged in prospecting on the American and Feather rivers, but not meeting with the success he anticipated, he returned to Oregon in 1849. In 1850 he proceeded to Douglas county and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, and the following spring his marriage took place with Susan Applegate, a daughter of Charles Applegate. Mrs. Smith was born May 25, 1831, and soon after marriage she and her husband moved to their farm, taking up their abode in a cabin which had only one room, was without a floor and had but one window and door. The first summer Mrs. Smith cooked out of doors, having neither a fire-place nor a stove. This rude cabin sheltered the family for several years, and was then replaced by a substantial residence.

Mr. Smith was a man who had many excellent traits of character, and possessed rare ability as a farmer and stockman, and from the first his success was assured. At the time of his demise, May 5, 1888, he owned eleven hundred and fifty acres of land, which was mainly utilized in stock-raising.

To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born the following seven children: Richard, who resides in Spokane, Wash., being associated with J. E. Case & Co.; Fanny, wife of Edward Johnson, of

Colfax, Wash.; Frank F., a rancher near Colfax; Jerome, who resides on a part of the old homestead farm; Ellen, wife of L. E. Warner, who also lives on a part of the home ranch; Albert, a citizen of Marshfield, Ore.; and Elmer, who is cashier of the Railroad Bank, in Pendleton, Ore. After the death of her husband Mrs. Smith continued to reside on the farm until 1893, and then moved to Yoncalla to spend her declining years. She is a lady of many estimable qualities.

GEORGE KING. The present county commissioner of Lincoln county is a man of exceptional worth and ability, and one justly entitled to the prominent position which he holds in the confidence of his fellow-townsmen. He was born in Yorkshire, England, March 19, 1844, the descendant of a family native to that locality for many generations. His parents, Peter and Ann (Walker) King, were farmers in Yorkshire, where the death of each occurred, the former in 1884, at the age of ninety-one years, and the latter in 1886, at the age of eighty-seven years. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters, of whom the sixth in order of birth was George King, of this review.

Mr. King was educated in the common schools of England, in which country he remained until he was twenty-three years old, when he came to the United States. He first located in Kent county, Mich., where he engaged in logging for two years, after which he removed to Pine county, Minn., and continued in the same employment. In September, 1871, he came to Portland, Ore., where he remained for two months, shortly after his arrival in the west becoming employed in the building of lighthouses, in which work he continued until 1873. After leaving Portland he went to Yaquina bay and later to the Coos bay country. In the fall of 1873 he returned to Yaquina bay, and the following year engaged in oyster fishing, an industry which has remained profitable to him throughout the years since. He now owns two acres of oyster beds, from which he takes a hundred and fifty sacks of oysters each season. In addition to this property he also owns five hundred acres of land in Lincoln county, where he has made his home since 1874.

The marriage of Mr. King occurred in Yaquina, Ore., and united him with Rachel Craigie, a native of Washington, and of this union were born four children, named in order of birth as follows: Elizabeth C., who became the wife of John A. Sherner, of this vicinity; Burl W.; Nellie Violet; and Mary Gladys, the last three mentioned being members of the parental home. In his religious affiliations Mr. King is a

member of the Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is prominent, being identified with the Masons as a member of Blue Lodge No. 85, of Newport; and Ferguson Chapter No. 5, of Corvallis. Politically Mr. King is a Republican, and at various times has been called upon to serve his party in local offices. In 1902 he was elected county commissioner of Lincoln county for a term of four years, and his discharge of the duties since assuming the responsibilities of the position has been such as to retain the respect and esteem of the citizens of the community. He has also served as justice of the peace, and from 1880 to 1888 was employed on the construction of the government jetties at South Beach, in the capacity of engineer. He has always taken an active and helpful interest in educational movements and has faithfully served as school clerk for many years.

**JOHN THORP LAYTON.** The claims of John Thorp Layton upon the consideration of his fellow residents of Jackson and Josephine counties rest upon his more than ordinary ability as a miner and prospector. The mining camps of this part of the state have long been familiar to him and of whom it may be said he has operated with a comparatively sure hand, and while making rapid progress, has proceeded with extreme caution in his investments. Today he is the fortunate owner of the Ferris Gulch and Williamsburg mines, both placer claims which have been in active operation for more than forty years, and about thirty miles of mining ditches. He is further represented among the stable and upbuilding enterprises of the county by the Layton Hotel at Grants Pass, erected by himself and J. W. Howard in 1880, and now the sole possession of Mr. Layton, being one of the well patronized hostleries of this part of the county. Mr. Layton owns eight hundred acres of mineral and agricultural land.

Lincolnshire, a maritime county of England, and next to Yorkshire on the north, the largest in the country, has been the ancestral home of the Laytons for many generations. Here the present niner of Josephine county was born at Bourne, May 16, 1831, his father, William, being a native of the same place, and born January 29, 1799. His mother, Mary Ann (Pears) Layton, was born a few miles distant from Bourne, about 1800, and died in 1855, after rearing a family of eight children, of whom Charlotte and John T. are the only survivors. William Layton, who was a farmer for a portion of his life, died in 1872. John T. was educated in the public schools of Lincolnshire, and in time served an apprenticeship of four years in a hardware establishment.

In July, 1849, Mr. Layton bade adieu to his native land and shipped in the bark Jane Dixon as common seaman, sailing around the Horn to San Francisco, which he reached in January, 1850. Leaving the vessel, he engaged in boating and fishing on the Sacramento river and San Francisco bay until the spring of 1851, after which he took passage from San Francisco and came to the mouth of the Umpqua river in Douglas county. Landing at Gardiner, he made his way through southern Oregon to the mines at Yreka and Scott river, northern California, remaining in the locality until August 1, 1852. He then came to Jackson county, Ore., and worked in the mines around Jacksonville until 1858, thence to Williamsburg, Josephine county, where he engaged in trading and mining with fair success. In 1877 he located on his present farm, taking it up as a homestead, and proving up in due time.

Naturally, Mr. Layton suffered inconvenience because of the Indian encroachments in the early days, and the call to arms for protection against the foe found him ready to do his share in suppressing the trouble. August 8, 1853, he enlisted in the company of Capt. John F. Miller, as a private, and served for thirty days, and October 13, 1855, he enlisted in Company F, commanded by Capt. A. S. Welton, being mustered out of service November 13, 1855. While living in Jacksonville, February 13, 1856, Mr. Layton was united in marriage with Mary T. Nail, born in Missouri in 1840, and whose ancestry is spoken of at length in the sketch of George T. Baldwin, of Klamath county. Of this union there were five children, of whom the oldest died in infancy; Charlotte is also deceased; Lola is the wife of John Bailey, of Williams Creek, Josephine county; Mary is the wife of H. A. Stephens of Tacoma, Wash.; and Ida is deceased. Mrs. Mary T. Layton died December 20, 1864. For a second wife Mr. Layton married August 18, 1866, Harriett F. Doak, who was born in Illinois, and who had one child, William, now a resident of Oroville Cal. His second wife was divorced in 1868. For a third wife Mr. Layton married, November 8, 1871, Theresa Moore, born on Spencer creek, Lane county, Ore., April 24, 1852. She became the mother of the following children: Edward, living at Applegate, Ore.; Rose, deceased; Ella, the wife of C. E. Smith, of Grants Pass; Florence, the wife of Myron Wilbur of Deer Park, Wash.; Lester, living on William's creek, Josephine county; Lena, at home; Cora, deceased; and Jessie and Amy, at home. Since becoming a citizen of this country Mr. Layton has thrown his political sympathies with the Democratic party, but has always been averse to office holding. Fraternally he is connected with Warren Lodge No.

10, A. F. & A. M., of Jacksonville. Mr. Layton has led an industrious and well directed life, and has been interested in mining nearly fifty-three years. He has established many warm friendships in the course of his coming and going in the west, and is known for his generosity, his liberal mindedness, and his enthusiastic advocacy of the climate and resources of the state of Oregon.

**CHARLES WILSON.** That part of Russia known as Finland has been the native home of some of the most industrious, enterprising and respected residents of Clatsop county. Noteworthy among this number is Charles Wilson, a prominent and popular citizen of Astoria. Endowed with mechanical ingenuity and skill, he has developed his natural tastes and talents in that line, and has been identified with the building up of many of the foremost industries of this part of the state. He was born May 7, 1861, in Gamla Carleby, Finland, which was also the birthplace of his father, Wilhelm Kankkonen. His paternal grandfather, Gustav Kankkonen, a native of Gamla Carleby, was master of a vessel, and while on a voyage was drowned in the North Sea, his ship being wrecked.

Learning the miller's trade when young, Wilhelm Kankkonen built a flouring-mill at Pyhajakki, and operated it for a number of years, giving it up at a time of great financial depression. He subsequently worked as a contractor and carpenter, and also as a ship-builder, resuming work in which he had previously been engaged. As a boy and youth, he was an expert in the use of tools of all kinds, and when but eighteen years old built a full-rigged ship. He still resides in Finland, a hale and hearty man of seventy-six years. He is a man of great integrity, and a consistent member of the Lutheran Church. He married Breta Ripe, who was born in Kalvia, Finland, sixty-seven years ago, and of the eight children born of their union, six are living, four being residents of America, namely: Charles, the special subject of this sketch, has had his surname changed from Kankkonen to Wilson; Franz, of Astoria; Fritzof, a carpenter and builder, of Astoria; and Milga, wife of Leander Lebeck, of Astoria. Franz Kankkonen served in the army of Finland for three years, and subsequently assisted in the building of the government railway through Finland, being the mechanical engineer in its construction. Emigrating to Oregon in 1893, he has since been associated in business with his brother Charles as a contractor and boat builder, and is general foreman of the Fishermen's Union Company.

Brought up in his native land, and attending school in his earlier years, Charles Wilson be-

gan to learn the trade of a boat-builder when twelve years old, afterward working for his father and uncle a number of years. Coming to America in 1879, he lived a short time in Muskegon, Mich., and was subsequently employed in lumbering and building in Whitecloud, Mich. Migrating to Oregon in 1883, he helped build the old Washington cannery in Astoria, now owned by Tallant & Grant, and then embarked in the fishing business. Having his own nets, he has since fished more or less every season, excepting in the year 1902, when he erected the Taylor school building, and built the launch "Elk." He is a man of executive ability, and was one of the organizers of the Fishermen's Co-operative Packing Company of Astoria, of which he has been the president, and one of the directors, since its incorporation. This company erected the Union Fishermen's Co-operative cannery, and also built a warehouse, and the net racks in Upper Town. In 1887 Mr. Wilson began working at his trade of a boat-builder, and in one winter built thirty-five fishing-boats, and two gasoline launches. He has also carried on a good business in contracting and building, as senior member of the firm of Wilson Brothers taking all kinds of building contracts. In 1893 Mr. Wilson accompanied by his family, visited his old home in Finland, and after spending nine months with his parents and friends returned to Astoria.

Mr. Wilson married, in Astoria, Susan Niemela, who was born in Finland, and came to this country with her father, Olaf Niemela, when but six years old. Her parents settled in Clatskanie, Ore., where Mr. Niemela is still engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are the parents of six children, namely: Fritzof, Jalmar, Fannie, Ellen, Martha and Adolph. Politically Mr. Wilson is a strong Prohibitionist. In the spring of 1903 he was appointed councilman from the First ward, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Jaltrom, and is a member of the committees on wharfs, waterfronts, health and police. He is a member of the Finnish Brotherhood, and of the Fishermen's Union. He belongs to the Finnish Lutheran Church.

**JUDGE GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH.** When Judge George Washington Smith stepped from the gang plank of an Isthmian steamer in San Francisco December 15, 1862, his available cash assets consisted of \$15. He was married, was partial master of the blacksmith trade, had considerable experience in the saw-milling business, and was not yet twenty-four years old. Today he is representative of the conservative, well-balanced, initiative, and financially strong captains of industry of the west, many years

of his strenuous life having been devoted to the agricultural and mercantile upbuilding of Klamath county. At present, ill health compels his residence in Phoenix, Ariz., during the winter time, but a part of each summer finds him in his Klamath Falls home, where he is surrounded by the friends and interests which make his existence an enviable and worthy one.

Born in Louisville, Ky., July 7, 1839. Judge Smith inherits his Teutonic traits from the paternal side of his family, his great-grandfather having emigrated from Germany to Virginia at an early day. On the maternal side he claims Welsh descent, although his mother, Emily (Wells) Smith, was born in South Carolina. His father, Benjamin Franklin Smith, was born on the Virginia plantation, and in his youth learned the blacksmith's trade. Besides Judge Smith, who was the fourth child, and the oldest of the seven living children, there were twelve children in his father's family, of whom Emiline is the wife of W. E. Litten, of Weeks, Mont.; E. B. lives in Salem, Mo.; Alice Gray is the wife of Michael Litten, of Washington county, Mo.; Sarah Josephine is the widow of Benjamin F. Bubb, of Santa Clara county, Cal.; Jane is the wife of Gideon Northcutt of Washington county, Mo.; and Cynthia is the widow of Edward Young, of San Francisco.

Returning to his former home in Washington county, Mo., to which his father moved at a very early day, Judge Smith saw, in 1808, the same little log school house which he attended as a boy. Thus are landmarks retained in the south and east, which in the west would be swept away before the march of incessant advancement. Contemporary with these school days the lad worked at blacksmithing with his father, eventually embarking in the saw-milling business with the older man. June 20, 1860, he married Margaret Delmar, of French-Scotch descent, who was born in North Carolina, from where she removed with her parents to Missouri as a child. Two years after this marriage, the father of Mr. Smith was killed in the Washington county saw-mill, and the son succeeded to both the management and ownership of the business. Owing to the depression in trade incident to the Civil war, he sold the mill in 1861, and in October, 1862, left Missouri for New York city, where he embarked for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Arriving in San Francisco with the \$15 before mentioned, Mr. Smith went to Virginia City and completed his trade, following the same after his removal to Santa Clara county in 1865. Previous to 1870 he combined general farming and working in a shop on his land, and in that year removed to Siskiyou county, where for five years he was president and superintendent of the Scott River Ditch & Mining Company.

In 1883 he sold his interest and moved to Klamath county, purchased the Linkville Hotel, remodelled and refurbished the same, and placed it on a paying basis. In 1885 he purchased seven hundred and sixty acres of land three miles east of Klamath Falls, combining the management of this property with his hotel, and adding yet another responsibility in 1886, in the shape of a general merchandise store. The only one of this trio of interests to escape the conflagration of 1889 was the farm, which owed its immunity from destruction to its remoteness from the burning town. The hotel and store were rebuilt and started upon eras of usefulness, but in 1892, two years after its completion, the hotel was reduced to ashes. The merchandise business was disposed of in 1901, although Mr. Smith still retains possession of his farm, owning at the present time, eight hundred and eighty acres in his large farm, and three hundred and twenty acres seven miles southeast of the town. One mile from Phoenix, Ariz., to which he removed in June, 1902, he owns two hundred and twenty acres of land in the Salt River valley.

A Democrat during his entire voting life, Judge Smith gained his official title in 1884, when he was elected judge of Klamath county, serving four years. Again he sat on the bench from 1890 until 1892, filling an unexpired term. In keeping with his substantiality and influence in the community is his association with the foremost fraternal organizations in the west. He is a member of the Blue Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., of Klamath Falls, and has passed all of the chairs; of Mayfield Lodge No. 193, I. O. O. F., of Santa Clara county, Cal.; and Mount View Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Santa Clara county, Cal. Mrs. Smith is the mother of eleven children, many of whom are established in homes of their own. The oldest son, Benjamin Frazier, is deceased; Mary Emily is the wife of W. C. Johnson of Santa Cruz, Cal.; John Delmar is deceased; Martha Frances is the wife of Alexander Martin, Jr., of Klamath Falls; W. Walter is a merchant and rancher of Bly, Ore.; Ernest Lee is deceased; George Henry resides in Eugene; Sarah Margaret is deceased; Horatio Elmo is a merchant of Merrill, Ore.; Jennie is now Mrs. Frank Miner of Phoenix, Ariz.; and Richard Shore, a graduate of the University of Oregon, is now in his senior year at the Columbia Law School. Judge Smith is universally respected, and enjoys an enviable reputation as business man and promoter of worthy enterprises and is an all around enlightened and dignified citizen.

CAPT. LEONIDAS E. MILLS. This esteemed member of the G. A. R. organization of Yaquina, Ore., has a military record which is







*J. G. Filbeck.*

a source of much personal pride to him. He located on the Pacific slope about 1882, taking up his abode in Albany at that time. He is now living a retired life at his beautiful home in Yaquina, and he takes a lively interest in the home of his adoption, being pronounced by all a "princely fellow." Although bowed down with the weight of seventy-four years, he is quick and agile, and has the appearance of a much younger man. A descendant of sturdy Scotch ancestors on the paternal side, and having on the maternal side a grandfather who attained to the almost unparalleled age of one hundred and ten years, Captain Mills has every claim to longevity.

He was born in Chittenden county, Vt., October 18, 1830, and is a son of Daniel C. and Dolly (Ferrien) Mills, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter of Connecticut. On the paternal side of the family the grandfather of Captain Mills was a Vermonter and died in that state. The great-grandfather was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and came to the United States of America about 1700, locating in Vermont, where he married and where he also died. On the maternal side the grandfather was a native of Connecticut and took an active part in the Revolutionary war. About 1830 he journeyed into Ohio and settled on a farm, where his declining years were spent. He it was who attained the age of one hundred and ten years.

Daniel C. Mills, the father of Captain Mills, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and rose to the rank of captain. He went to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1836, and to Coldwater, Mich., in 1843. He was an expert carpenter, builder and joiner, and followed that line of work until his death, which took place in Michigan. He and his wife had a family of six sons and three daughters, Leonidas E. being the sixth child in the family. The latter was educated in the

common schools of Michigan, and when sixteen years old he began to assist his father as a carpenter and builder. This occupied his attention until 1861, when he nobly responded to the country's call for men and enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Michigan Regiment Volunteer Infantry, going in as second lieutenant of his company. His regiment became a part of the army of the Cumberland, and he participated in the battles of Stone River, Mission Ridge and Chickamauga. In the spring of 1864 he was promoted to first lieutenant, and sixteen days later was made captain of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, receiving honorable discharge from service September 16, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. Returning to his home at Coldwater, Mich., he re-engaged as carpenter and builder and was so occupied until 1876, when he went to Butler,

DeKalb county, Ind., which was his home for seven years. In 1882 Captain Mills went west to Oregon and for some years lived in retirement in Albany. He subsequently removed to his present home at Yaquina, which is finely located. There he takes life easy and whenever inclined indulges in fishing, and his friends in various parts of the state bear testimony to the receipt of many fine specimens from his rod.

Captain Mills has been married three times. His first marriage took place in Coldwater, Mich., in 1850, and Ann Omans was the lady of his choice and a Canadian by birth. She died in 1853, leaving one son, William H. Captain Mills was again married in 1858, to Miss Jennie Sanford, in Coldwater, Mich., and to them were born two boys and one girl. Mrs. Mills died in Butler, Ind., in 1881. In 1900 Captain Mills married Mrs. Evelyn Goudie, who was born in Maine and who has proved to be a most amiable companion.

Captain Mills is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having united with that faith in Indiana. He is much interested in politics, being a Republican, but has never been an office-seeker. He has many warm personal friends and enjoys the good will of the entire community.

**HON. JOHN GURLEY FLOOK.** The career of Hon. J. G. Flook is deserving of conspicuous mention in a history devoted to prominent citizens of Western Oregon. It was in 1868 that he first came before the public eye as a candidate for the state legislature from Douglas county on the Republican ticket. Although he served but one term in that position, it was replete with much good accomplished. In 1848 congress had voted Oregon an appropriation of ninety thousand acres of land for an agricultural college, but this did not become a law, however, until 1862. Upon investigation Mr. Flook discovered that the time was drawing to a close for the state to avail herself of the opportunity, and accordingly he introduced a bill establishing a state agricultural college, and as a result of his individual effort the agricultural school at Corvallis was later organized, and the young state of Oregon took her stand among the progressive states of the Union. By his efforts a large tract of valuable land was saved to the state, and one of the leading institutions of learning of the nineteenth century was established in her midst, placing at the very doors of her fast growing population the advantages and opportunity to learn scientific agriculture, in both theory and practice, horticulture, dairying in all its branches, and many other sciences taught in the public schools.

August 12, 1830, John G. Flook was born in Clermont county, Ohio, a son of John and Sarah

(Durrough) Flook. Mrs. Flook was descended from distinguished Virginian stock. Her father, who was a native of Virginia, early in life settled in Ohio, being one of the pioneers to that state, and it was in that state that his death occurred. The beloved mother attained the age of eighty-four years, and her death occurred in Douglas county. John Flook was a native of Baden, Germany, who upon coming to America, made settlement in Clermont county, Ohio, and engaged in the manufacture of clocks, having learned this useful trade in his native land. Later he turned his attention to farming, but incidentally worked at his trade by doing repairing. In 1842 he removed to Iowa, and for a number of years made his home in Farnington, VanBuren county, and there he also followed the dual occupation of farming and clock making. In 1857 Mr. Flook crossed overland to California with his wife and seven children, and for several years the family home was at Chico, Butte county. In 1860 he came to Douglas county, Ore., and purchasing the Ten Mile farm, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He lived to a ripe old age, and was a well-to-do and highly esteemed citizen. The parental family comprised seven children, of whom we mention the following: William, who during the Civil war was a volunteer in the First Oregon Cavalry, died at Roseburg; by occupation he was a farmer. John Gurley was the next child in order of birth. Orville is engaged in the lumber business in Olalla, Ore. Henry is a resident of Roseburg. Mary, Mrs. Ireland, died in Roseburg. Anna became the wife of T. W. Newland and they reside in Olalla. Dollie, Mrs. Levi Smith, is a resident of Marshfield.

Although but a few years old when his parents moved to Iowa, Mr. Flook distinctly remembers the incidents that transpired while the family lived in Ohio. His early education was obtained in the district schools of Iowa, which he attended diligently until his eighteenth year. It was at this point in his career that the removal of the family to California occurred, and it was upon this trip that he was allowed to act as driver of one of the wagons. There were three wagons in the train belonging to the father, these being drawn by four and six yoke of oxen. They left Iowa in April, going by way of St. Joseph, Mo., up the Platte river, over the old California trail known as South Pass, down the Humboldt river and through Honey Lake valley, the trip lasting six months. That was the year of the Mountain Meadow massacre, and they saw Mrs. Holloway, who had been scalped by the Indians. During the trip they had several skirmishes with the In-

dians, who molested them from time to time, and were especially troublesome on the Humboldt and in the Thousand Springs valley, and one man was wounded. By concentrating their forces and crowding into twelve wagons they were better enabled to resist the attacks of the Indians, and finally reached Chico, their destination.

Mr. Flook remained at home until 1864, and then enlisted in Company A, First Oregon Cavalry, under command of Captain McCall. He was mustered into service at Roseburg, was sent to Camp Baker, Eugene, Fort Klamath, and was at Camp Alford during the Indian trouble. He was mustered out of the service at Vancouver in July, 1866, having attained the rank of first corporal. Returning to Douglas county he conducted the home ranch for several years, and in 1873 began his career as a miller. He built a flour mill that was operated in the old way at first, but later he equipped it with the fine roller process and had a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day. Until 1864 he successfully conducted this mill, but in that year he sold out and later purchased the planing mills at Roseburg, remodeled and enlarged the plant, and brought it up to its present fine condition. Moldings of all kinds are manufactured, and sash and doors are turned out in large quantities. The mills are operated under the name of the J. G. Flook Company, which was recently incorporated, with Mr. Flook as president. About fifteen hands are employed.

Mr. Flook has recently completed a fine modern residence on Stevens street, and owns other valuable property besides. His first marriage united him with Ellen Smith, of Coos county. At her death she left two children, Jessie and Ellen. The present Mrs. Flook was formerly Mrs. Arizona McBride, a native of Linn county, Ore., and a daughter of A. J. and Elma (Ruble) Rose. Mr. Rose was born in Bowling Green, Ky., later lived in Missouri, and in 1850 crossed the plains and located in Linn county, Ore., near Lebanon, where his death occurred. Mrs. Rose is a native of Morgantown, W. Va., and is a daughter of Thomas Ruble, who settled in Polk county, Ore., in 1856. Mrs. Rose makes her home in Roseburg and has now passed her eightieth milestone. She became the mother of seven children, of whom Mrs. Flook is the youngest.

Mr. Flook is a member of the First Christian Church at Roseburg and is one of its board of trustees. He has also served as Sunday school superintendent and is an untiring worker in the interest of the church. Mr. Flook is a man of sound judgment, probity, broad intellectual ability, one whose sterling qualities are known

and read of all men. It is conceded by all that no citizen of Roseburg has taken a more active interest in the cause of education than Mr. Flook. Largely through his personal efforts the new high school building was erected, he being appointed by the directors chairman of a committee of five to secure plans, select the grounds and advertise the bids.

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**JAMES HOUSTON LAMB.** In this age of broad and tolerant sympathies, of correct appreciation of sincerity, no matter upon what platform arraigned, the American soldier stands upon a throne erected by his own courage and loyalty, and as such is entitled to the honor due bravery in any cause whatsoever. The dark days between 1861 and 1865 molded into symmetry and charged with noble strength many a character as yet unconscious of its possibilities, and from the carnage and strife of the battlefields of the Civil war both Union and Confederate soldiers returned to their homes larger of heart and more in tune with the actual responsibilities of life. Such a soldier is James H. Lamb, by nature capable and resourceful, who has spent his mature years in the development of one of the finest sections of Oregon, and whose exceptionally worthy and useful life has brought him success and popularity in Coos county. The personal characteristics most pronounced in Mr. Lamb are those essentially English ones derived from an ancestry established in America at a very early date. The paternal great-grandfather of James H. Lamb located in South Carolina, for it is supposed that his son, the paternal grandfather, was born there, and spent the whole of his life on a southern farm. More accurate account of the family may be found in the biography of J. J. Lamb, brother of James H., and a resident of Coquille. The parents of Mr. Lamb were born in Alabama, located on a farm in Lauderdale county, where he himself was born August 10, 1839. The family removed to Arkansas in 1850, and there the mother died at the age of sixty-three years, and the father at the age of seventy. James H. Lamb was one of four children, and he was eleven years of age when the overland journey to Arkansas took place. His early life was uneventful and relieved during the winter season by attendance at the district schools. When the Civil war broke out he was a strong and rugged youth of two and twenty, and he naturally espoused the Confederate cause, in the justice of which he had been taught to thoroughly believe. July 19, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Thirteenth Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Harrisburg, Ark. Elected second lieutenant of his

regiment, he accompanied it to Missouri, and after being assigned to the Clayborne Brigade participated in the battles of the first Corinth, Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, the second Corinth, Richmond, Ky., Covington, and Perryville, receiving a severe wound in the abdomen at the last named conflict. Notwithstanding that he still followed the fortunes of the regiment, he was unfit for duty for at least four months, and August 16, 1863, received his discharge for disability. That Mr. Lamb was an enthusiastic and more than ordinarily brave soldier was evidenced in 1864, when he again became an applicant for war honors, by enlisting in August in Colonel Kitchen's regiment. After being assigned to General Price's division he took part in the memorable battles of his chief in Missouri, among which was Pilot Knob, Blue Mills, Glasgow, California, and Independence, besides many minor engagements. He remained with General Price until he was paroled May 25, 1865, and in the meantime he had been advanced to second lieutenant of cavalry, serving in all three years.

Peace declared, Mr. Lamb returned to his home in Arkansas, and November 22, 1866, he was united in marriage with Ann M. Drummond, who was born in Bedford county, Tenn., August 6, 1840. The young people went to Arkansas to start in life, and remained there until settling in Coos county, Ore., in 1874. Mr. Lamb selected a farm of one hundred and sixty acres one and a half miles east of Coquille on Rink creek, and after improving this farm he sold it in 1878 and bought a ranch of fifty-five acres three-fourths of a mile southeast of Coquille on the river of that name. By industry he cleared about twenty-five acres of this farm, which he sold in 1881 and moved to the place where he has since made his home, and which is known as the Doyle farm on Fish Trap creek. Originally he owned one hundred and thirty-five acres, four and a half acres of which was cleared, and now he has eighty acres cleared, and sixty acres without a grub or stump in it. Mr. Lamb has reason to be proud of the wise disposal of his land, for good judgment has dictated its use to the best possible advantage. His home is commodious and comfortable, and four barns, each thirty-six by fifty feet, furnish ample facilities for storing hay and general produce. During the season of 1903 this splendid farm has yielded one hundred and twenty tons of hay, twelve hundred bushels of grain, the oats averaging one hundred and the wheat fifty bushels to the acre. Mr. Lamb's berry patch is a source of wonder and delight to all who are privileged to see it in its lavish productiveness, for under expert care the Lawton blackberry has been made to assume its largest size. The beholder invariably regrets that so many of these fine berries must necessarily go to waste, owing

to an insufficient market in the neighborhood, and the heavy loss entailed by shipment.

From a general standpoint Mr. Lamb has contributed as much toward the upbuilding of his neighborhood as any other of its enterprising residents. He has the push and energy and practical common sense which readily recognize the worth or disadvantage of an innovation, and he is quick to adopt any suggestion which comes to him from a reliable and praiseworthy source. There are few latter-day improvements of which he has not availed himself, and his farm is one of the most valuable in a county of valuable and highly improved farms. Besides general farming he raises high-grade Durham and Jersey cattle, the former for market and the latter for dairying. His superior management has unquestionably raised the standard of farming in Coos county, and he is unstintingly accorded the credit of being foremost among the influential and important factors of its growth. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, of whom Phebe A. is the wife of George Henninger, of Coquille; and John B. and Mary N. are at home. Mr. Lamb subscribes to no political doctrine, but rather it is his policy to vote for the man whom he deems best fitted for the office in question. He is the friend and advocate of education and morality, also of peace, happiness and generosity.

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**ARCHIBALD McNAIR.** From a long line of upright Scotch ancestors Mr. McNair inherited qualities which have enabled him to achieve a fair degree of financial success and at the same time retain the sincere regard of associates. The first of the name in America was his grandfather, Nathaniel McNair, who crossed the ocean from Scotland and settled in New Brunswick, where he carried on lumber and farming interests until he died. At the time of crossing the ocean there was a young son in the family, David by name, who, upon starting out for himself, chose agriculture for his occupation. Content to remain near the home his father had established, he sought no new fields of activity, but continued to reside in New Brunswick until his life came to an end at seventy-eight years of age. There also occurred the death of his wife, who, like himself, was of Scotch birth. In maidenhood she bore the name of Jennette Ferguson. To their marriage were born eight sons and one daughter. Of the sons Archibald forms the subject of this article. He was born in New Brunswick January 10, 1854, and received such advantages as the schools of his native locality afforded. As soon as large enough to begin work he began work at the

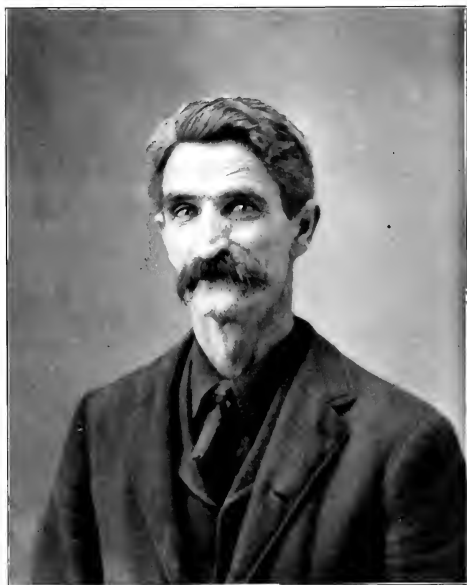
carpenter's trade, which he followed for some time. Another occupation in which he became interested in New Brunswick was farming.

Upon coming to the United States in 1883 Mr. McNair proceeded direct to Oregon and settled near Myrtle Point, Coos county, where he bought one hundred and sixty-eight acres of ranch land. Besides caring care of the property he followed his trade for a time. Another industry in which he has become interested is the Bandon Oil Company, in which he is a director. In 1899 he left the ranch and came to Bandon, where he now makes his home and business headquarters, conducting a hardware store in the town. Besides giving his personal attention to the care of his property and the oversight of his business he takes a warm interest in religious matters and is a trustee in the Bandon Presbyterian church, to whose various charities he is a regular contributor. Since becoming a citizen of our country he has been a supporter of the Republican party, but not a partisan nor an office-seeker. In matters fraternal he is an active worker in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Woodmen of the World, and is further allied with the Fraternal Aid. Before leaving New Brunswick, August 28, 1878, he married Miss Martha Archibald, a native of that country. Born of their union were the following-named children: Jeannette Bernice Ferguson, wife of Ralph Rackleff, a resident of Myrtle Point, this state; Catherine Alice; Winnie Elgina; George Ray; Rittie May; Harry Harold; and Errol Archibald.

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**ROBERT McKENZIE.** The appreciator of the moods of the sea and the beauties of the shore-land would find the ocean-skirted farm of Robert McKenzie an ideal place in which to live. To inland dwellers the view from one of the finest country homes in Curry county, down and out upon the ocean, is surpassingly beautiful and inspiring. Six miles to the south is the little town of Port Orford, and four miles north gleams the beacon light of Cape Blanco lighthouse. One thousand acres in one body is the rich possession of Mr. McKenzie, who came to his shore home in the middle '70s, and at first bought four hundred and eighty acres of the George Dyer donation claim, which served as the nucleus of his present farm. Splendid improvements are the result of years of patient labor at clearing and apportioning his land, and he now conducts one of the largest dairy enterprises in the county. Mr. McKenzie has a large mind and correspondingly large resources and not a department of his farm but has been elevated to the highest possible agricultural and dairying standards. He has a creamery on his place, and





William Green -  
Chance



the butter manufactured there finds a ready market in the city of San Francisco. Eighty of the one hundred cows owned by him are milked for the dairy, and no better brand of cattle graze in the meadows of Curry county. General produce farming is conducted in addition to dairying and stock-raising. Mr. McKenzie is a vigorous, pushing and thorough man, and his character, home and business, reflect credit upon the great state of which he is a citizen.

As the most casual acquaintance would readily believe, Mr. McKenzie is a Scotchman, and was born in County Ross, September 5, 1835. He was reared on the very land which his father had occupied for three hundred years, and in the nearby school he gained a fair practical education. When twenty-two years old, in 1857, he went to Australia on a sailing vessel, spending sixteen weeks and three days on the ocean, a distance now accomplished in forty days from London. In the colony of Victoria, Australia, he became overseer on a large grain farm for a year, and then in Queensland colony he superintended a stock ranch for two years. In New South Wales he held a similar position on a cattle ranch for two years, and while there married, in 1863, Georgiana Tulloch, soon afterward embarking in a mercantile business. In 1874 he came to San Francisco on a sailer, and after a few weeks in San Francisco came to Port Orford and selected his present home. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie, all of whom are living: John; Catherine; Eliza; Annie, the wife of E. Schuyler, of Santa Barbara, Cal.; Margaret; Belle; Kenneth; David; Robert; and Flora. Mr. McKenzie is a staunch Republican, and he worships in the Presbyterian church.

**WILLIAM GREEN CHANCE.** The story of the founding of the Chance family in Oregon in 1852 possesses innumerable elements of interest and pathos, and its western way was probably started under more unfavorable circumstances than those of any who have since become prominent in the affairs of the state. William Green Chance, representing the second generation to identify itself with Tillamook county, was born in the town of Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky., January 18, 1849, and was therefore four years old when he came to Oregon. His father, Samuel Chance, was born in Ohio, and his mother, formerly Cecelia Elnoria (Comiskey) Chance, was born in Allegheny county, Pa., March 17, 1825. The paternal ancestry is English and Scotch, and the maternal German. The parents were probably married in Kentucky, and nine children were born to them, William Green being the youngest. Samuel Chance was a merchant during his entire act-

ive life, and when William was very young, he took his family to Logansport, Ind., where he engaged in business until the spring of 1852. The winter previous had been spent in perfecting plans for emigration to the far west, and the provisions and equipment for a family of eleven was necessarily large. Mr. Chance had succeeded in business, and was therefore able to live in as much comfort as the times permitted. Dire disaster confronted the family ere they reached their goal in the west, for illness entered their ranks, and laid low the father and two children, the former being left in a wayside grave at Fort Laramie. Distressed beyond measure, the mother hired a man to drive the team the rest of the distance, and a comparatively comfortable journey followed in the wake of their terrible loss.

Mrs. Chance was made of the fiber which withstands trouble and deprivation, and which has a remedy for any woe, however great or seemingly overwhelming. Arriving at The Dalles, she supported herself and children by keeping a boarding tent for about six weeks, and then came down the Columbia river, across from Sauvie's Island, where she spent the winter. Here she met George Watkins, who had crossed the plains the same year, and whom she subsequently married. In the spring of 1853 Mr. and Mrs. Watkins went to Shoalwater Bay, Wash., and built a sawmill, which they operated with considerable success. In the meantime Mr. Watkins had become prominent in politics, had filled a number of important local offices, and had finally been elected to the state legislature. While absent at the session high water washed the mill away and completely destroyed the machinery, and it was to this scene of desolation that he returned, after serving his district in a highly creditable manner. Gathering together what little remained to them, they traded the mill site for a place on the Willapa Prairie, Wash., but sold out the next year and removed to Cascades. There Mr. Watkins took up building and contracting on a large scale, and in the spring of 1856, when at the height of his success, he was killed while at work, by the Indians, who unexpectedly appeared and engaged in a general massacre.

In the spring of 1856 Mrs. Watkins removed to Portland, where she met and married her third husband, Daniel Bailey. While a resident of Portland she was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1858 they went to Yamhill county, locating on a section of land in the Chehalis Valley, seven miles from Lafayette, and there Mr. Bailey conducted general farming and stock-raising enterprises until disposing of the farm in 1860. For a year they lived in Lafayette, and then bought a farm of one hundred and eighty-seven acres, which is at present

the property of William Green Chance. In 1862 they removed to a farm upon a portion of which Garibaldi has since been built, and here they made their home for some years, in 1862 removing to Netarts Bay, where they conducted a boarding house. William Green was thirteen years old at this time, and he accompanied his mother and stepfather back to the Garibaldi farm in the winter of 1863, little thinking at the time that he would one day be the sole possessor of its fertile acres. In 1874 the mother sold her farm and retired to her present home in Tillamook, where at one time she was an active and energetic woman, deeply interested in the happenings around her, and in the success of her children. For the past ten years has been an invalid. Her father and grandfather were with Washington in the Revolutionary War, the latter the first four years and the former the last four. One brother, James S. Comiskey, was a soldier in the Mexican war, and died while crossing the Gulf of Mexico.

William Green Chance left the home place in 1868 and engaged in fishing in Astoria, the following year transferring his efforts to Eagle Cliff. June 29, 1869, he removed to a farm constituting a suburb of Portland, and soon afterward found employment in the press room of the *Oregonian*, where he arose from an humble position to that of assistant pressman, remaining in that office for nearly eleven years. In 1880 he left Portland and engaged in railroad construction with the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, in 1881 returning to Tillamook county, where he found that the farm sold by his mother in 1872 had never been paid for, and was incumbered with a heavy mortgage. He took possession of the farm, bought the mortgage, and has made this his home ever since. Mr. Chance has made about all of the improvements on his farm, bringing it to a high state of cultivation, and has one of the most paying properties in his neighborhood. The farm is four and a half miles south-east of Tillamook, and has excellent watering facilities, as well as modern and convenient barns, outhouses and general appointments. A tract of one hundred acres has been cleared of timber and is available for general produce, the balance being devoted to stock-raising, a specialty being made of Durham cattle. Mr. Chance milks thirty-five cows.

Since casting his first presidential vote for U. S. Grant, Mr. Chance has stanchly sided with the Republican party, and has taken a keen interest in local and state politics. For years he has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Fraternal Union of Tillamook. James S., the only survivor of his four children, is living with his father, and aiding with the management of

the farm. Mr. Chance is a typical western farmer, full of energy and push, and extremely progressive and broad-minded. His word is as good as the traditional bond, and his personal worthiness and integrity are unquestioned.

CHARLES LIVINGSTON MALONE. A soldier of the Confederacy to whom the strains of Dixie appeal as a voice from out the past, awakening memories of that proud aristocracy below the Mason and Dixon line which flourished because of the loveliness of its women and the chivalry of its men, and which has now lost its bitterness and extended its hands to the more strenuous north, is Charles Livingston Malone, owner of a farm of four hundred acres in the Alsea valley, two miles south of the postoffice of that name. From cottonfields and negro songs and southern heat to northern Oregon is a long way, yet the very contrast has furnished the most interesting phases of Mr. Malone's life, and illustrates that adaptiveness for which the southern gentleman is justly renowned.

Of Scotch-Irish-Welsh descent, Mr. Malone was born in Coweta county, Ga., August 13, 1831, a son of John and grandson of William Malone, the latter of whom was born in Virginia. The grandfather eventually moved to Ballard county, Ky., where his son John was born December 31, 1800, and where he lived until attaining young manhood. Intent upon an independent livelihood, he made his way to Oglethorpe county, Ga., where he met and married Harriet Bailey, who was born in Oglethorpe county, November 14, 1814, and who bore him two children, Charles Livingston and Anne, the latter of whom died in Alabama at the age of sixteen. Mrs. Malone was a daughter of James and Nancy (Dix) Bailey, and on the paternal side the family participated in the Revolutionary war. John Malone moved with his family from Georgia to Alabama when Charles was fifteen years of age, settling on a farm in Tallapoosa county, where he died August 20, 1857. His wife survived him until December 29, 1898.

In Georgia Charles Livingston Malone learned all about farming as conducted in the south, and at the same time gained a fair common school education. In 1854 he married Frances Russell, born in Georgia, September 8, 1830, and to whom has been born eight children: John Russell, of Alabama; James, also of Alabama; Virginia Manassas, the wife of Marion Hayden, of the Alsea valley; William, living at home; Wade H., conducting a store and the postoffice of Alsea; Sarah, the wife of F. M. Thorp, of St. Helens; and two children who died in infancy. After his father's death Mr.

Malone continued to live with his mother, and the latter accompanied the family to Oregon in 1880, and lived with them until her lamented death. Several months of the war had gone by when Mr. Malone enlisted, April 19, 1862, in Company C, Forty-seventh Alabama Volunteer Infantry, as second lieutenant, the greater part of his service being in the state of Virginia. Until the death of the famous general he was with Stonewall Jackson, then under General Longstreet and finally under General Fields. He participated in such important battles as the seven days' siege before Richmond, the battle of Cedar Run, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Fredericksburg, Knoxville and the Wilderness. During the latter contest he was captured and sent to Fort Delaware, May 6, 1864, and detained there until after the surrender of that great soldier, Robert E. Lee. From the rank of second lieutenant Mr. Malone was advanced to first lieutenant after the battle of Bull Run, and after the battle of Knoxville he was promoted to the rank of captain of Company C. He fought with all the bravery and intrepidity of the great heart of the south, and from his gloomy prison awaited with feverish expectancy for knowledge of the doomed Confederacy.

Mr. Malone located on his present farm shortly after coming here in 1880, and at the present time one hundred of his four hundred acres are under cultivation. His farm is well equipped with modern implements and buildings, the majority of which are due to the enterprise and progressiveness of the present owner. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, especially the latter, to which he devotes the greater part of his land. Mr. Malone is a Democrat in every fibre of his being, yet manifests that tolerance and broad-mindedness which comes of the power to judge impartially, whatever one's personal preference. He has served as school director for several terms, and in this capacity has evidenced his keen appreciation of educational advantages.

SAMUEL BLAKELY has been prominently identified with the history of southern Oregon, and is a veteran in the agricultural business. He came to Douglas county in 1852 and settled upon his present farm, which has since been his home and the scene of many years of labor, of seedtime and harvest. Mr. Blakely was born in Wayne county, N. Y., August 24, 1831. When twelve years old, his parents moved to Clinton county, Iowa, thence to Clayton county, and finally to Jackson county. Leaving the last named county in 1852, they crossed the plains. Six months after starting they arrived in Douglas county, Ore.,

where Samuel took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres. Upon this he built a log cabin containing one room and here resided, working by day labor among the neighbors. During the Rogue river war he became a member of the Home Guards, and assisted in bringing the Indians to terms. In 1862 he went to the mines of Idaho for about a year, and was very successful.

In 1865 Mr. Blakely was united in marriage with Matilda Mallard, and to them six children have been born. They are: Arthur, who lives near the home place; Annie, wife of John Alexander, of Glide; Lester, who is his father's able assistant on the ranch; Phinetta, wife of M. Garner, of Montavilla, Ore.; Robert, at home; and Forest. Mr. Blakely owns six hundred acres of land, all adjoining and on the North Umpqua river. It is well located fifteen miles northeast of Roseburg on the Oak creek road, and is devoted chiefly to stock-raising and general farming. Mr. Blakely is practically retired from the active duties of life, as his sons perform nearly all of the manual labor on the farm. In other words, he is enjoying a grateful rest, after a life of toil. He has endorsed the action of the Republican party both by his influence and by his vote.

WALLACE BALDWIN. During the many years of his residence in Oregon, Mr. Baldwin has seen the development of the state from a wild and unimproved condition to a foremost rank among the commonwealths of our nation. Particularly has his interest been keen in the southern part of the state, where he makes his home, being one of the business men of Klamath Falls. A native of Philadelphia, Pa., born October 6, 1833, he is of English descent, his parents, Robert Thompson and Elizabeth (Hitchcock) Baldwin, having been natives of Huntingdonshire. His father, who was a son of James Baldwin, a lifelong resident of England, was born on July 13, 1795, and there learned the harness-maker's trade. Taking passage from Liverpool he arrived at New York July 22, 1830, his wife and children joining him the following year. For some time he followed his trade in Philadelphia. In 1838 he moved to St. Louis, where his family joined him the next year. Subsequently he came to Oregon, and died at Klamath Falls June 21, 1880. His first wife died in St. Louis, in 1840. Born of their marriage were Robert, Harriet, Joseph, Robert (2d), Mary, Harry and Alfred, all of whom died in infancy or middle life; Wallace, a business man of Klamath Falls; and Harriet (Mrs. J. P. Roberts), formerly of Klamath Falls, but now deceased. After the death of his first wife Robert T. Baldwin married Isabelle Hammond, by whom he had a son, George

T. Baldwin, in whose sketch on another page will be found further mention of the family history.

During his boyhood days Wallace Baldwin was a pupil in the schools of St. Louis. When nineteen he left home and crossed the plains to California, starting in the spring of 1853 and consuming six months in the trip, which was made with oxen for motive power. From San Francisco he traveled by boat to Portland, where he arrived on Christmas day. In the spring of 1854 he came to southern Oregon, and the next year settled on Wagner creek, Jackson county. Two years later he bought a right to one hundred and sixty acres and embarked in farm pursuits. During the years that followed he met his share of good fortune and reverses, on the whole, however, getting a little ahead with each season. In 1880 he moved from Wagner creek to Ashland, where he secured work. In 1885 he came to Klamath Falls, joining his father, with whom he worked at the harness-maker's trade. After the father's death he continued the business alone and still has it in charge, being engaged in general harness-making and repair work. Included in his possessions are eleven city lots in Klamath Falls, and a residence adjoining his place of business.

While living on Wagner creek in 1875, Mr. Baldwin married Phoebe Alice Millon, who was born in Ashland, this state, in August, 1855. Mention of her family appears in the sketch of William Millon. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are as follows: Dorothy Laura, wife of John Erlings, of Klamath Falls; Robert Thompson and Herbert Wallace, both of whom are with their parents. Fraternally Mr. Baldwin is connected with Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F., at Klamath Falls, in which he has passed through the chairs and is inside guard. In politics a Republican, he has frequently been elected to the town council on that ticket, and has also been chosen to serve as school director. When a young man he was a member of the Oregon militia. After having been a private for two years, June 18, 1866, Governor A. C. Gibbs tendered him the appointment of second lieutenant of Company A, First Regiment, First Brigade of State Militia, and this commission he held for one year.

W. A. FRATER. A striking illustration of one who fought and did his best, and came home again, is found in the person of W. A. Frater, ex-county treasurer of Douglas county, Ore., who, since 1868, has been filling the position of postmaster of Roseburg in an efficient and admirable manner. All has not been plain sailing on the road to prosperity with Mr. Frater, who has had his share of adversity, and several times during his eventful life he has been

very near the bottom of the ladder, but with true American grit and energy each time he again plunged into the battle with renewed force, and soon regained his fallen fortunes.

Mr. Frater was born March 5, 1843, in Harrison county, Ohio, and is of Scotch extraction. He is a son of George W. and Susana (Douglas) Frater, both natives of Northumberland county, England. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Frater, was born in Scotland in 1799, and with his wife, Isabella, removed to Northumberland county, England. He was salesman for Matthew Cully, an English nobleman with large landed estates. George W. Frater, the father, emigrated to America in 1818, and settled in Richie county, Va., where for seven years he followed agricultural pursuits. He then removed to Ohio, and resided in Harrison and later in Belmont county. He continued his chosen calling there until cut off by death, aged seventy-seven years. His wife was a daughter of John Douglas of Scotland, who was a shepherd on Cheviot Mountains, prior to his emigration to America. His marriage took place in Edinburg. In 1818 he crossed the Atlantic and landed in Philadelphia, where he died shortly afterward from yellow fever. His wife died in Ohio, at the age of seventy-five years.

W. A. Frater is the youngest of a family of eleven children, eight of whom grew up, and five are still living. One brother, George, served in Company E, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in Harrison county. Mr. Frater was reared on a farm in Belmont county, Ohio, and he had the advantage of attending exceptionally good district schools. He remained at home until the war and as a battalion was organized in his county ready for the war, he enlisted in 1862 and became a member of Company E, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio National Guards, and was made orderly sergeant of his company. May 4, 1864, this company was mustered into service as Company C, One Hundred and Seventieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which Mr. Frater was made first duty sergeant, and saw active service along the Potomac and in the Shenandoah valley. He participated in a number of engagements as a part of the Eighth Army Corps, and was mustered out of service September 10, 1864, at Camp Chase. After the war Mr. Frater engaged in the stock business with his brothers, Robert and George, in Belmont county, and they shipped cattle, sheep and hogs throughout the east. They were the largest stock-dealers in their section, and continued in the business for twelve years. In 1877 Mr. Frater went west to Edwards county, Kans., and embarked in mercantile life in Kinsley. Erecting a frame building, he opened a grocery

store, and in connection therewith handled all kinds of agricultural and farm implements. His store and contents were completely destroyed by fire in 1879, with a total loss amounting to \$7,000. Thus reduced in circumstances, with hard times on all sides, he went out in the surrounding country and solicited sheep-shearing, and was fairly successful. In this way he obtained money to pay his expenses to Oregon, locating near Roseburg, on a farm which he leased for two years. He was anxious to take up a homestead claim and finally did so on Horse Prairie, and after living there seven years and putting \$1,000 worth of improvements on it, his land was claimed by the railroad. Although Mr. Frater had evidence and beat them at the land office in his vicinity, the railroad gained the suit at the general land office and his seven years' labor was lost by him. Again reduced in circumstances, he returned to Roseburg and secured work at the carpenter's trade. While working on a building County Judge George W. Riddle came along and asked him to accept the appointment of county treasurer, to fill a vacancy, caused by the removal from office of an official who was \$23,000 short in his accounts. It is needless to say that Mr. Frater accepted, taking charge of that office in 1893. The following year he was elected to the same office and was re-elected again in 1896, by a large majority. He met all the requirements as a public servant, but in the spring of 1898 he resigned to make application as postmaster, and George Dimnick was appointed his successor. Mr. Frater received his appointment April 15, 1898, and took possession of the post-office at once, and has held it ever since. Since taking possession, business has increased greatly, and he now covers four daily star routes, and since July 1, 1903, he has one rural free delivery route.

The marriage of Mr. Frater took place in Beaver, Pa., when Isabella West became his wife. She is a native of Carroll county, Ohio. Eight children were born of this union, and five are still living. They are: George, of Riddle; James, of Portland; Mrs. Ann Ireland, of Roseburg; Mrs. Lincoln Blackwell, of Gardiner; and Mrs. Daisy Abraham, also of Portland. Mr. Frater is a member and past commander of Reno Post No. 20, G. A. R., and also affiliates with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In his political convictions he is a Republican.

HON. JOHN O. BOOTH, the county judge of Josephine county, was born in Lee county, Iowa, January 18, 1848, and was second in a family of twelve children born to Rev. Robert and Mary (Miner) Booth. When four years

of age he crossed the plains with his parents and settled on a donation claim in Yamhill county, Ore., near old Fort Yamhill. There the years of boyhood and youth were busily passed in such labors as fell to the lot of pioneers. His father being away from home often, the son early assumed many responsibilities and felt himself to be the protector of his mother and younger children in a region still inhabited by hostile Indians. Schools being few and his opportunities to attend them rare, he studied at home of evenings, when the day's tasks were ended. When the family removed to Wilbur in 1867 he had the advantage of several years of study in Wilbur Academy.

The first position of responsibility to which Judge Booth was elected was that of county superintendent of schools of Douglas county, to which he was elected on the Democratic ticket in 1870. At the expiration of his term he turned his attention to farming and the stock business, beginning at Garden Valley, where he soon purchased a stock ranch of one thousand acres. As the years passed by he made many improvements on the place and bought other farms in that vicinity, one of which he later sold to Douglas county for a poor farm, afterward superintending the place for the county during its first eight years as a public institution. For several years, in connection with his brother, Robert A., he conducted a mercantile business at Yoncalla, under the firm name of Booth Bros. On selling out to his brother, he resumed the care of his farms and stock.

Having become largely interested in property at Grants Pass, in 1864 Judge Booth settled permanently in this city, but he still retains a farm of seven hundred and fifty acres in Scott's Valley, Douglas county. After coming to Grants Pass he undertook the management of the Western Hotel, which he brought into first-class condition and as yet owns. Later he operated the Josephine Hotel, conducting the two under one management for five years, but now limits his attention to the supervision of the Western. He erected two brick buildings on Front street, one of which he still owns. He also owns a two-story brick building in the Opera House block on Sixth street, a brick building across from the Western Hotel, a number of frame store buildings, as well as other property. No resident of Grants Pass has built more business property than he. With George E. Good he established and built the gas plant, which furnishes gas for lighting and heating the houses of Grants Pass. His mining interests are of an important nature, but he has disposed of a number of these, among them the placer mine on Illinois river, another known as the Jump-Off Joe, and others in the Grand Hills.

In Garden Valley, October 8, 1871, occurred the marriage of Judge Booth to Mrs. Annie E. LaBrie, who was born in Fulton county, Ill. Her father, Alva Rowley, crossed the plains from Illinois to Oregon, in 1853, and after a year at Portland went to Ashland, and in 1855 removed to the French settlement in Douglas county. His next location was near Myrtle Point, Coos county, where he opened and operated a farm until his retirement. At this writing he has reached his eighty-ninth year and is making his home with his daughter in Grants Pass. In the family of Judge and Mrs. Booth there are three children. Nettie Blanche, who was graduated from the Southern Oregon State Normal, married E. E. Dunbar, a large stockman, merchant, lumberman and wood contractor, residing at Wolf Creek, Josephine county. Amy L. is the wife of C. M. Holmes, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Sacramento, Cal. John M., who was educated in the Grants Pass high school, the University of Oregon and Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., is now a bookkeeper with the Sugar Pine Door and Lumber Company of Grants Pass.

The connection of Judge Booth with Masonry began when he was initiated in Oakland Lodge No. 16, A. F. & A. M., and he is now identified with Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, at Grants Pass. At one time he was a member of Laurel Chapter, R. A. M., at Roseburg, but later transferred his membership to Reames Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., at Grants Pass. His connection with the fraternity includes membership in Oregon Consistory No. 1, of Portland and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland. Another society with which he is associated is Roseburg Lodge No. 326, B. P. O. E. His connection with the early history of Oregon is borne in mind through occasional attendance upon the gatherings of the State Pioneer Association and other meetings of old settlers, where tales are told of the early days with their struggles, hardships and excitements. As might be expected of one whose father and mother were earnest, devoted Methodists, Judge Booth has for years been a leading worker in his denomination. As a member of the official board and as Sunday-school superintendent, he has actively promoted the work, and has rendered effective service as lay representative to the general conference held in New York city and Omaha.

Few men in Grants Pass have been more active in politics than Judge Booth. As a leading worker in the Democratic party, his counsel is often sought. For years he has been a member of the state central committee. In 1868 the Democrats nominated him for state treasurer, but he was defeated with the rest of the ticket, although it is worthy of note that in his home

county he received twice as many votes as his opponent and had the satisfaction of running four thousand votes ahead of the ticket. In 1902 he was urged to accept the nomination for secretary of state, and that for joint senator, but both of these he declined. In 1902 he was elected county judge on the Democratic ticket, in a county that usually gives a large Republican majority, and these facts speak volumes for his popularity with the people of his community. As judge his service has been intelligent and acceptable and he has labored faithfully to reduce the debt of the county. Through all of southern Oregon he is well known and has a host of friends and well-wishers whose confidence he has won and retained by his high sense of honor and unswerving integrity.

**JUDGE CHARLES M. BROWN.** A man of influence and recognized worth as a citizen, Judge Charles M. Brown, during the comparatively short time that he has resided in Toledo, Ore., has acquired an honored position among the leading men of the place. Educated for the ministry, he did excellent pastoral work the first two years after coming to Toledo, and since his election to his present office of county judge has been a wise and impartial dispenser of justice, winning a favorable reputation throughout the county for his honest and upright measures. He was born November 12, 1807, in Crawford county, Ind., which was also the birthplace of his father, the late John Brown.

John Brown received excellent educational advantages, and as a young man taught school a number of terms. He was subsequently engaged to some extent in agricultural pursuits, settling in Martin county, Ind., where he also preached, having charge of the Baptist pulpit until his death, at the early age of forty-nine years. His wife, whose maiden name was Susanna Overley, was born in Crawford county, Ind., and died in Indiana, in 1879, at the age of fifty-two years. She bore her husband two children, both boys, Charles M., the special subject of this sketch, being the youngest.

Acquiring a practical education in the common schools, Charles M. Brown left home at the age of sixteen years, going to Texas in search of fame and fortune. His first occupation was that of a cowboy on a ranch in McLennan county, afterward being employed in different localities in that state. Entering the Southwestern University, at Georgetown, Tex., in 1803, he continued his studies there two years. Beginning his ministerial work in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, he was ordained deacon at Ardmore, Ind. T. Changing to the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1806, Mr. Brown went to Colorado in that year, assuming charge of a church in Pueblo.

Returning to Indian Territory in 1897, he was admitted to the bar, at once beginning the practice of his profession in that city, being both a minister and a lawyer. Coming to Oregon in 1899, he accepted a position as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for two years thereafter most acceptably filling the pulpit. In June, 1902, he was elected county judge of Lincoln county, and in that capacity has since served with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the people. Judge Brown has also other interests, as a real estate agent dealing extensively in town and country property, and being the owner of one hundred and sixty acres of good timber land on Siletz river.

While in Indian Territory, Judge Brown married Leona Montgomery, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Dr. W. H. Montgomery. A native of Kentucky, Dr. Montgomery settled as a physician in Missouri, going from there, via Arkansas, to Conanche, Ind. T., and thence to Portales, N. M., where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession. The judge and Mrs. Brown are the parents of five children, namely: Alvin, Marvin, Roy, Eulah and Nellie. Politically Judge Brown is identified with the Republican party. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, belonging also to the Kebekehs, and is a member of Newport Lodge No. 85, A. F. & A. M. He is very active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is still a local preacher, and is a very effective and pleasant speaker, both in the pulpit and on the bench.

**PETER BRANT.** A well-known resident of Tillamook, and a worthy representative of its farming community, Peter Brant has been actively identified with the agricultural industries of this part of Tillamook county for many years, and in the prosecution of his independent calling has met with a large measure of success. His early home, like that of many other of Oregon's respected citizens, was on the further side of the Atlantic, his birth having occurred in Smaland, Sweden, October 23, 1833. His father, John Brant, was a native of the same town, and a prosperous member of the agricultural community. In 1870, at the age of sixty years, he came to the United States, and settled at Marine Mills, Minn., where he afterwards lived retired until his death, in 1882. He married Cassie Johnson, who was born in Smaland, Sweden, and died in Minnesota, in 1902, at the venerable age of ninety-six years.

The only son in a family of four children, Peter Brant was reared on the home farm, obtaining his education in the common schools of his native country. His youthful ambition was to come to the United States, a plan that was at

first strongly opposed by his parents. Finally, through the influence of a neighboring farmer who was about to immigrate to this country, the parents relented, and Peter, in 1857, found himself in Minnesota. The ensuing three years he lived near Stillwater, working by the day at farming and logging. In 1860 he made a trip to Arkansas, working his way down to Gales Landing. Not at all contented there, Mr. Brant started for Minnesota in March, 1861, and while on the way spent two and one-half years at Grand Rapids, Mich. Arriving in Minnesota in 1863, he married, and soon after enlisted in Company C, Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Western Division, commanded by General Thomas. With his regiment Mr. Brant took part in the battles at Tupelo, Tallahassa, Holly Springs, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Mobile and Fort Blakely, and also was one of the pursuing party that followed Price through Missouri. August 16, 1865, at Fort Snelling, Minn., Mr. Brant was honorably discharged from service, with an excellent war record.

In 1866 Mr. Brant came by way of the Isthmus of Panama to Oregon, and after looking about in search of a favorable location took up one hundred and sixty acres of land lying about five miles northeast of the city of Tillamook, where he resided twenty-two years. Renting that place, he then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land lying about four miles from the city limits, and there continued his agricultural labors, paying especial attention to dairying, in which he has been eminently successful. He has other landed and financial interests, being a stockholder, and secretary, of the Yellow Fir Lumber Company, whose lands and mills are located about eleven miles south of Tillamook. He is likewise interested in the Tillamook Dairy Association, of which he was president three years, resigning the position on account of ill health.

Mr. Brant married first, in 1863, in Minnesota, Annie Sund, who was born in Sweden, and came to this country with her parents. She died in Tillamook, leaving four children, the eldest of whom was but six years old at the time of her death, namely: Mrs. Mary Swanson, of Kliekita county, Wash.; John, living at home; Charles, deceased; and Alice, living in Portland, Ore. Mr. Brant was again married, Amy Jane Bodyfelt becoming his wife. She was born in Darke county, Ohio, October 30, 1825, and came from Indiana to Yamhill county, Ore., in 1862. In 1865 Mrs. Brant came with her first husband, Daniel Bodyfelt, to Tillamook, where she has since resided. Politically Mr. Brant is a staunch Republican, and a strict temperance man. Although not an aspirant for public office, he has

served as school director and school clerk. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Corinth Post No. 35, G. A. R. Religiously he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is one of its trustees.

**GEORGE BETHERS.** Among the native-born citizens of Oregon, and a man of prominence in the educational world, is George Bethers, of Toledo, the present superintendent of the schools of Lincoln county. The possessor of superior talents and scholarly attainments, he is eminently qualified for the important work in which he is now engaged. He is actively identified with the educational progress of Oregon, which has an excellent school system, special attention being given to the instruction of the young, irrespective of sex, throughout its length and breadth. Each county affords good facilities for the acquirement of knowledge in all grades, from the kindergarten for the child of tender years to the higher institutions of learning for more mature minds. George Bethers, who presides over the schools of one of these counties, was born in Benton county, near Corvallis, July 6, 1861, a son of G. W. Bethers.

A native of Ohio, G. W. Bethers was born August 12, 1821. In early manhood, filled with a desire to try the "hazard of new fortunes," he migrated to the extreme western frontier, coming across the plains with ox-teams to Oregon in 1848. Locating in Benton county, he took up land near Bellfountain, but not liking the situation he gave that up, and secured claim to a tract of six hundred and forty acres lying near Corvallis, being but two and one-half miles southwest of the city limits. Improving a fine homestead he was there engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death, on June 10, 1878. A man of undoubted integrity and sterling worth, he had the respect of the community in which he lived for so many years. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion was a member of the United Brethren Church, and one of its trustees. He married Kezia Newton, who was born in Kentucky, and came with her father, Abiathar Newton, to Oregon in 1848, crossing the plains in the same train that Mr. Bethers did, and locating in Benton county. She survived her husband, afterward married Mr. Rayburn, and now resides in Philomath.

The eighth child in order of birth in a family of ten children, of whom five sons and four daughters are living, George Bethers acquired his rudimentary education in the common schools. For nine years thereafter, he was engaged alternately in teaching and in attending Philomath College, from the commercial department of which he was graduated in 1887. In

1888 he taught school in Benton county. Coming to Toledo in 1889, Mr. Bethers was here principal of the public school for five years, resigning the position to accept the superintendency of the schools of Lincoln county, serving one term of two years. The following two and one-half years, from July 12, 1897, until January, 1900, he was principal of the Newport public school, being a most thorough and popular instructor. Again elected superintendent of the schools in Lincoln county, he has since served in this capacity, meeting with eminent success, and winning a more than local reputation for his practical methods.

Near Philomath, Benton county, at the home of the bride, Mr. Bethers married Mabel Agnes Gray, who was born in Benton county, a daughter of J. M. Gray, a pioneer farmer of that part of the state, and a highly respected citizen. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bethers, two children have been born, namely: Cecil Effie, deceased; and Agnes Eudelle. Politically Mr. Bethers is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World and Ancient Order United Workmen. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is one of the trustees, and for nine years and more he has been superintendent of the Sunday-school.

**WILLIAM H. FALLIN.** The county assessor of Josephine county, who has been a resident of Grants Pass since 1888, was born in Vandalia, Ill., March 21, 1863, and was one of ten children and the eldest of the four now living. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry to David Fallin, an Englishman, who became a merchant in Baltimore, Md., and continued in that city until death. David's son, Henry, was born in Maryland, and settled on a farm in Kentucky, but from there removed to a farm in Coles county, Ill., finally going to Kansas City, where he died. Benjamin F., son of Henry, was born in Bracken county, Ky., and graduated from the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he carried on a general practice at Vandalia, Ill. At the opening of the Civil war he raised a company that was assigned to an Illinois regiment and was commissioned captain by Governor Yates; later he was appointed surgeon of the regiment. From Illinois he removed to Kinsley, Kans., where he spent two years, and in 1888 settled at Myrtle Creek, Ore., where he died October 6, 1903, aged sixty-nine years. His wife, Sarah, was born near Vandalia, Ill., a daughter of William DeVore, a Pennsylvanian, of French descent, and a pioneer farmer of Illinois.







*G. H. Guernsey*



*Mrs. G. H. Guerin*



At the age of fifteen years William H. Fallin began to earn his own livelihood by clerking in a store, which occupation he followed not only in his native city, but also in Kansas City from 1885 to 1888, when he came to Grants Pass. Here he started out as a clerk for Campbell & Tuffs, general merchants. When their partnership was dissolved he began to clerk in a hardware store with James T. Tuffs, with whom he continued for some time. From 1894 to 1898 he acted under appointment as deputy sheriff for J. G. Hiatt. On the Republican ticket, in 1902 he was elected county assessor by a majority of two hundred and ninety-five, which was the largest majority given any candidate on that ticket. In January of the following year he took the oath of office and assumed its duties, which he has since discharged with fidelity. His Masonic relations date from his admission into Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M. He was initiated into the Royal Arch degree at Jacksonville and is now a member of Reames Chapter No. 28, R. A. M. Another order with which he is identified is the Woodmen of the World. In politics he always votes with the Republicans and in religious views he is in sympathy with all worthy movements, but an especial contributor to the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which his wife is identified. His marriage was solemnized in Grants Pass and united him with Miss Ora Wimer, who was born in Jackson county, Ore., and is a daughter of W. J. Wimer, one of Oregon's pioneers. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Fallin are the following-named children: Bernice, Alice, Marie, John D., Howard A. and Ruth.

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GEORGE H. GUERIN. An important factor in the agricultural and business life of Curry county for the past twenty-seven years has been George H. Guerin, whose expectations in the west would seem to be fully realized, at least from the standpoint of financial advancement. At present engaged in the hotel business in Myrtle Point, the occupation represents relaxation from many years of ceaseless activity on one of the finest and largest farms in this part of Oregon, each acre of which was purchased and worked for by as zealous an advocate of industry and sobriety as one would meet in a year's travel. At his pleasure Mr. Guerin can leave his hotel in other hands and drive into the fertile farming regions of Curry county, twenty-five miles east of Myrtle Point, and survey the farm of twelve hundred acres purchased by him and his sons at various periods since 1876, and his home until removing to Myrtle

Point in 1897. Here Mr. Guerin spent by far the most satisfactory years of his life, and during that time experienced all of the trials and deprivations which characterized the life of the pioneers. Many improvements had been made by the former owner, but they belonged to pioneer days, and the new owner found them altogether inadequate for his more enlightened needs. Each year witnessed the clearing of more unbroken land, and the better cultivation of that which had already been upturned by the plow. Produce of all kinds, grains and fruits, as well as high-grade Shorthorn cattle supplied the principal revenue during Mr. Guerin's occupancy of his ranch for twenty-two years, and now that the city has become his home, his practical and progressive policy is being maintained by his capable and resourceful son, Harry A.

The ancestors of Mr. Guerin have been both farmers and trades people, and prior to the establishment of the family in America, lived in France. William Guerin, the father of George H., was born in New Jersey September 15, 1815, and all his life cherished just pride in his Huguenot forefathers, exiled because of their intolerant mother country. Mr. Guerin was an expert carpenter, cabinet-maker and woodworker, and when well established in business in Newark, N. J., married, in 1840, Charlotte N. Tichenor, born in Newark in 1818, and daughter of a shoe manufacturer. In 1841 Mr. Guerin moved with his family to Mobile, Ala., where his son, George H., was born September 23, 1842, and where he made his home until returning to Newark in 1847. In this, his favorite city, his death occurred in September, 1852. George H. and his mother preceded the father upon the return to Newark, and after the death of the latter the mother removed to the old homestead and lived there until going to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1857. This continued to be her home until 1872, when she went to Waverly, N. Y., but since coming to Oregon in 1876 she has made her home with her son.

After the removal to Philadelphia George H. entered Saumder's Military Academy, one of the finest institutions of the kind in the United States. To the training thus received he attributes a large share of the mental and physical development which has so materially contributed to his success. In 1862 he entered upon an independent career in Newark, as manager of a coal yard, and a year later he went to Jeddo, Pa., and was employed in a general merchandise store. March 20, 1866, he was united in marriage with Priscilla Dobinson, a native of England, born January 16, 1848, and for the following nine months traveled extensively in Kansas and Nebraska with a surveying company. Returning to Penn-

sylvania in the fall of 1867 he entered the employ of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, remaining with the company in various capacities until 1875. During this time he made his home in Waverly, N. Y., and afterward moved to Buffalo, N. Y., and was given entire charge of the docks of C. A. Blake & Company in that city.

Starting for Oregon in 1876, Mr. Guerin had a pleasant trip by rail, and at once took up his residence on his present farm. For about fifteen years he engaged in mining and prospecting in Oregon, with his farm as headquarters, but in his mining venture he met with only average success. Besides being the owner of valuable property in Port Orford he also owns houses and lots in Myrtle Point. He was instrumental in building the wagon road into Curry county, and he has been public spirited in all things that have built up Curry and Coos counties. From time to time he has taken active interest in politics, although he owes allegiance to no particular party. For fourteen years he was justice of the peace in Curry county, and has held many of the local offices. Mr. Guerin is social in his inclinations, and enjoys a good story, and pleasant evening with friends. He is a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M., Arago Chapter, R. A. M., St. Omar Commandery of Elmira, N. Y., and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Guerin, of whom William, the oldest son, is deceased; Harry A. is managing the home place; Thomas D. is engaged in the hotel business with his father; George H. Jr. is in Alaska; James T. is engaged in farming and stock-raising in the vicinity of Myrtle Point; Waterman C. is living in Myrtle Point and is engaged in mercantile business; Charles V. is also in Myrtle Point in the government employ; Anna R. is the wife of Warren W. Deyoc, of Myrtle Point; Eckley C. lives at home; and John died in infancy. Mr. Guerin is justly proud of his capable and well-established sons, and has found them of great help in carrying on his farm and business. He engaged in the hotel business upon locating permanently in Myrtle Point, and was so successful that in 1901 he erected his present hotel, a three story modern structure, containing twenty-seven well-lighted, well-ventilated and well-furnished rooms. He caters to the best of the traveling public and rightly regards his culinary department as of prime importance in maintaining an excellent standard. Mr. Guerin is a practical and straightforward business man, honorable in all of his transactions. In all his affairs Mr. Guerin has had the assistance and counsel of his wife, and to her he owes his success in business ventures and the training of their family.

OSCAR O. GANIARD. The name of Ganiard, well known throughout Jackson and Josephine counties, belongs to a family which was established in America by a French ancestor, Peter Ganiard, born in the city of St. Fleche, France, July 22, 1734. He was the son of wealthy parents, and with his elder brother James, fitted up vessels and sailed to the West Indies, locating on the island of Hispaniola (now Hayti), when they established a thriving trade with the colonies. Peter Ganiard was induced by his brother to go to New London, Conn., and learn the English language, in order that they might better carry on commercial relations between the American colonies and the West Indies. On becoming familiar with English customs the young French lad ceased to be interested in the business and brother in the south, and he married Esther Marriett, who was born in Killingworth, Conn., her ancestors being English who had settled in Connecticut early in the seventeenth century. After a time James Ganiard became governor of Hispaniola, but he never ceased to search for his truant brother who had long since dropped his correspondence, and after a lapse of fourteen years Peter's identity was discovered by a captain of one of the many vessels belonging to James, and through him was induced to return to the islands with his family, which consisted of a wife and five children. Shortly afterward religious differences caused their second separation, Peter again locating at Killingworth, where he remained until the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. Upon hearing of his brother's death and that a portion of his estate had been left to himself, he visited Hispaniola, but was not able to secure more than \$3,000 in gold and his brother's wearing apparel, parts of which are supposed to still be in the possession of some of his descendants.

The representative of the Ganiard family in Oregon was the late Oscar O. Ganiard and his wife, she being also a lineal descendant of Peter Ganiard. Oscar O. was born in Bristol, N. Y., January 28, 1832, a son of Peter Ganiard, also a native of that state, who married Ruth Beldon, a native of Massachusetts and of English extraction. The parents removed to Ohio and later settled in Jonesville, Mich., where Oscar O. Ganiard received his education. In 1852 he crossed the plains to Oregon and became a wealthy and prominent citizen of Jackson county, as well as being largely interested in the real estate of Josephine county, owning near Althouse the Enterprise ranch, and also engaging in a mercantile business. In 1872 he removed to Jackson county and engaged in farming and merchandising in Sams valley, twelve years later becoming a resident of Ashland, which continued to be his home until his death, July 13, 1895. He was a broad-

minded, liberal, enterprising citizen, sparing no effort to promote the general welfare, and to uplift the standard of excellence in whatever line of business he attempted. He improved his farms in every possible way, setting out an orchard of twenty acres on land which he himself had cleared, and in the establishment and management of the White Sulphur Springs Hotel he demonstrated his ability to execute as well as to plan. He also built the Ashland Opera House, a three-story brick building, 60x100 feet, completed in 1889 at a cost of \$20,000, besides numerous other buildings. The city of Ashland owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Ganiard, whose enthusiasm and earnestness resulted in the material upbuilding of the city.

In 1858 Mr. Ganiard returned to Jonesville, Mich., and was there united in marriage with Lucinda Ganiard, on July 5. She was born in Rochester, N. Y., the daughter of Silas Ganiard, a native of Bristol, and the great-granddaughter of Peter Ganiard, the progenitor of the family in America. Her father, Silas Ganiard, became an early settler and farmer near Jonesville, Mich., where his death occurred in 1873. He married Lucinda Wilder, also a native of Bristol, N. Y., and the daughter of Joseph and Lottie (Gilbert) Wilder, natives of Connecticut. Mrs. Lucinda Ganiard died in Michigan June 7, 1900, in her ninetieth year, having become the mother of five children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Ganiard, the youngest and the only one who is located upon the Pacific slope, received her education at Hillsdale College, and after her marriage in 1858 came to Oregon by the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco, landing at Crescent City, from which place she traveled on muleback to Waldo, Josephine county, Ore., where her husband owned a ranch. Three children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ganiard, of whom the only one living is Lottie L., the wife of J. E. Pelton, of Ashland, the two sons, Oscar and Frederick, having died at the ages of fifteen and sixteen years and six months respectively. Mr. Ganiard was in every way identified with the progress and advancement of his adopted city and county. As a member of the city council in 1891, he exerted his best efforts toward good municipal government. His widow has continued to uphold the honor of the name and since his death she has completed seven new buildings in the city. The building on Fourth street having burned May 18, 1903, she at once commenced the erection of one to take its place, which now makes a complete new brick block, 50x50 feet, two stories in height. She has since sold the White Sulphur Springs Hotel, but still owns a large amount of property, including lots in Astoria, and Rockford, Wash., a four-hundred acre ranch in Josephine county and two thou-

sand acres of land in Jackson county, as well as much property in Ashland. Through her excellent management of the large estate left by her husband she has won the general commendation of those who realize the responsibility which so much property entails. She is prominent in various associations in Ashland, being a member of the Woman's Relief Corps and a charter member of the Ashland Chautauqua Association. In her religious convictions she belongs to the Christian Church.

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JERRY C. HAYNES. The Haynes family was founded in America by seven brothers who started across the ocean together from England, but suffered shipwreck at sea and became separated. They scattered far from one another, establishing homes in various localities from Maine to Louisiana. One of them went to Pennsylvania, where his son, Daniel, was born and grew to manhood. This son became a private soldier in the war of the Revolution and endured all the hardships of that historic struggle. Years later, about the beginning of the nineteenth century, he removed to Ohio and settled in Summit county near Middlebury, where he carried on a farm. In that state, as in Pennsylvania, he identified himself actively with the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Whig party. His life was protracted to an unusual period, for he had almost rounded out a full century at the time of his death.

Among the children of Daniel was Joseph Haynes, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., July 6, 1776. Starting out for himself at eighteen years of age, he located on a farm in Summit county, Ohio, and from that time until his death, in 1847, he combined agricultural pursuits with charcoal burning. Like his father he was an earnest upholder of the Whig party and the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was also an enthusiastic supporter of educational affairs. Having been denied an education himself, he felt the disadvantages resulting therefrom and desired his children to enjoy opportunities that would fit them for positions of responsibility in the world.

The marriage of Joseph Haynes united him with Eliza Robinson, who was born in New Jersey, January 3, 1800, and died at Battle Creek, Mich., at eighty-one years of age. Her father, Aaron Robinson, a native of New Jersey and a member of the Society of Friends, settled in Summit county, Ohio, about 1810 and thereafter devoted himself to general farming, with the exception of the time of his service in the war of 1812. His death occurred in Summit county when he was an aged man. In the family of

Joseph and Eliza Haynes there were four sons and eight daughters, of whom Jerry C., the subject of this article, was the third in order of birth and the eldest of those now living. The other survivors are Robert R., a farmer near Hastings, Mich.; Mrs. Eliza Eldridge, of Battle Creek, Mich.; and Mrs. Amanda Howe, of Alabama.

In Summit county, Ohio, Jerry C. Haynes was born February 16, 1830. Though the family were, like most pioneers, poor in this world's goods, his father insisted that he should have three months' schooling each year, and in this way, by attending schools held in log houses destitute of any comforts whatever, he gained his primary education, but the knowledge he now possesses is the result of habits of close observation and thoughtful reading rather than attendance at school. When he was ten years of age he was hired to work at burning brick, but one day's experience proved that his strength was insufficient for such heavy tasks, and he left without the formality of giving notice. In 1840 he began as a horse driver on the Ohio canal from Cleveland to Portsmouth. Two years later he was promoted to be steersman and after a similar period was made captain of a boat, which position he held for two years. Next, for four years, he ran on a boat from Akron to Cleveland.

Desirous of trying his fortune in the west, in 1852 Mr. Haynes traveled via the isthmus and the ocean to San Francisco, Cal. After a month in the mines at Diamond Spring, Eldorado county, he mined on Butte creek, Butte county, until November, and then returned to San Francisco, going from there to Tuolumne county, where he mined until June of 1853. He then secured work in the building of a sawmill near Strawberry Flat. In November he began lumbering in San Mateo county, where he continued for some time. March of 1859 found him in Oregon, where he sawed lumber for A. M. Simpson at North Bend. Going to the Coos river in June of 1860, he bought a farm of one hundred and fifty-nine and one-half acres at the head of tide water on the south fork of Coos river. In September of 1862 he settled in Coos City, where he took contracts for getting out lumber. Shortly after settling there he bought eight hundred acres adjoining the town on the south and, while some of this has since been disposed of, he still owns five hundred acres of the original purchase. This land is rented to tenants, who conduct a dairy business. In addition, he owns forty-eight acres adjoining Myrtle Point on the south, which is rented and utilized mainly for hay land. He continues to make his home in Coos City, but spends considerable time in Myrtle Point, Marshfield and Coquille, where his business interests call him. The success which has re-

warded his exertions proves him to be a man of superior talent and great perseverance. On starting out for himself he had no one to aid him and no influence to help him in getting a foothold in the business world. Every advance made represented struggle on his part. However, the exertions he was compelled to make strengthened his character and proved a real help to him. As he now looks back over his life, he may have a just feeling of pride in the results accomplished and in the fact that he has faithfully discharged his duties as a citizen and a man. For more than twenty years he has been a school director and during all this period he has striven to promote the welfare of the schools. Another office which he has filled with fidelity is that of road supervisor, in which capacity he has been retained for four terms. Politically he espouses the cause of the Republican party.

In San Mateo county, Cal., Mr. Haynes married Lois Hall, who was born in Oneida county, N. Y., and died in Oregon in 1888, at the age of forty-seven years. Ten children were born of their union: Ida E. became the wife of Frederick Jarvis, now deceased; Alice became the wife of J. M. Arrington, who is connected with a store in Myrtle Point; Grant R. is a rancher at Coos City; Charles is deceased; Lois became the wife of K. N. Marcy, a rancher near Myrtle Point; Jerry G. has ranching interests at the head of South Slough in Coos county; Kate is deceased; Minnie became the wife of R. Noble, of Marshfield; Herbert is connected with the ranch on the South Slough, in Coos county; and Myrtle lives at Marshfield.

PEREZ LANTZ PHELAN is at present manager of the Myrtle Point Mill Company, owning one-third of the stock. While, as his name indicates, he is of Irish extraction, he himself is an American by birth, and was born in Mill village, Nova Scotia, March 19, 1861, being a son of William and Susan (Hayes) Phelan, natives of the same country as himself. His father made the lumber and logging business his principal occupation and in connection therewith operated a sawmill. Both he and his wife died in Nova Scotia. His grandfather, James Phelan, was born in Ireland and in early manhood settled in Nova Scotia, where he took up farm land near Mill village. The subsequent years of his life were quietly passed in that locality.

In a family consisting of four sons and four daughters, Perez L. Phelan was fifth in order of birth. On completing the studies of the local school, at the age of sixteen he began to assist his father in the lumber business. However, he was not satisfied to remain within







*Garl T. Jones*

the narrow confines of his native peninsula and sought a home in the United States, coming west to Washington in 1888. For five years he was employed in a lumber business at Utsaladdy. During 1893 he came to Oregon, where he has since made his home. At first he was connected with the extensive business of E. B. Dean & Co., at Marshfield, but in 1897 accepted a position with the Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad Company, for whom he bought and took charge of lumber. That position he held until 1900. A year later he was elected trustee of the Beaver Coal Company, and in 1902 acted as manager of the mill and logging business owned by E. B. Dean & Co., C. H. Merchant, receiver, at Marshfield.

During April of 1903, Mr. Phelan came to Myrtle Point and in June, same year, with two partners, purchased the Ratcliff sawmill, which has a capacity of thirty-five thousand feet per day. The company is incorporated with a capital of \$25,000 and has five logging camps, employing about one hundred men during the summer season. Shipments of lumber are made to San Francisco and other points along the coast. A store is conducted in connection with the mill, this being especially for the benefit of the operatives. Independent of his interests in the mill and store, Mr. Phelan owns one hundred and sixty acres of timber land. While he is a Republican, his interest in politics is not keen, for he prefers to devote himself unreservedly to private interests; yet he supports his party with his vote, which he never fails to cast in favor of its men and measures. Fraternally he is associated with the Knights of Pythias. His marriage took place at Marshfield and united him with Rose Nasburg, who was born in Empire City, this state, and by whom he has a son, Preston Lantz Phelan, now at home.

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**GARL T. JONES.** The occupations of school teaching and surveying, for which the present surveyor of Jackson county is particularly qualified, have in him an earnest and enthusiastic advocate, conscious of his great opportunities, and cherishing an abiding conviction that there is no middle road or halting place on the way to success. The great boon of health, which makes all reasonable things possible, has at times been denied this earnest striver after excellence, and from the standpoint of this deprivation his advancement is all the more creditable and pronounced. Born in Howard county, Mo., May 29, 1842, he is a son of Cyrus and Mary (Thompson) Jones, natives of the same state. The family was established in Missouri by the

paternal grandfather, Garl, who was born on a plantation in Greenburg county, Va., and who died in Missouri while still a young man. He was a son of a Revolutionary soldier who came from England and espoused the cause of the Colonists, enlisting from Virginia, where he owned a large plantation and kept many slaves. His son Cyrus inherited his strong southern tendencies, and after the war continued a staunch and uncompromising Democrat. He crossed the plains in 1864, taking seven months for the journey, and coming by way of the Platte and Snake rivers to The Dalles, and down the Columbia in a boat to Portland, locating near Dallas. His land was well selected, and he made a comfortable living, remaining on his property until his death, at the age of eighty-four years. Of the fifteen children born to himself and wife, eight of whom were sons, six sons and five daughters attained maturity. The mother died in 1896, five months before her husband, at the age of sixty-five. She was a daughter of Nero Thompson, a native of Mississippi, who lived in Maryland previous to settling on his farm in Missouri. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Garl T. Jones was educated primarily in the public schools of Missouri, and at an early age began to teach school in his home district. In 1860 he married Judith A. Sanders, born in Monroe county, Mo., November 5, 1842, a daughter of William Sanders, who was born near Louisville, Ky. Mr. Sanders went to Missouri about 1830, locating in Monroe county, from where he removed to Oregon in 1864. In 1869 he took up land near Stevensville, Mont., and in 1890 moved to the vicinity of Grangeville, Idaho, where he died at the home of his son at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Jones came to Oregon with Cyrus Jones and his wife in 1864, locating near Bethel, where Mr. Jones engaged in chair manufacturing for a year, and in 1865-67 taught school in the neighborhood, going from there to the school at Perrydale. In 1869 he taught at Fort Owen, now Stevensville, Mont., at the same time purchasing one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he lived until 1873. His next home was at Visalia, Tulare county, Cal., whither he went on account of impaired health, and where he was variously engaged until settling in Monmouth, Ore., in 1875. That winter he entered the Christian College of Monmouth, now the State Normal, from which he was duly graduated in the class of 1878, with the degree of B. S. At the college he also took a post-graduate course in engineering under Prof. D. T. Stanley. Until 1879 he taught in schools at Buena Vista and Hubbard, and then located in Colfax, Wash., and combined teaching with surveying. In the fall of 1880 he surveyed and taught at Stevensville,

Mont., and in 1881 moved to Corvallis, Mont., bought a farm, and for thirteen years combined engineering, farming and surveying. In 1880, while living in Montana, he was elected county surveyor, holding the office continuously with the exception of one winter until 1889. His service in the Montana state legislature in 1889 is worthy of special mention, for his introduction of certain bills indicated his keen grasp of county affairs, and his appreciation of the limitations of the prevailing laws. He framed and secured the passage of a law creating a schedule for the regulation of fees in justice courts, a law limiting an office holder to one office at a time, and a law in regard to minors entering saloons. Coming to Oregon in 1893, Mr. Jones located at Medford and worked at surveying and engineering. In 1896 he was elected county surveyor of Jackson county, and is still holding the office, dignifying it with able and conscientious service. In 1894 he further served the Republican party as justice of the peace for one term, while he has been a member of the city council many terms. Needless to say, Mr. Jones has been one of the most energetic promoters of education in the county, and as clerk of the school board for the past nine years has rendered invaluable service, stimulating an interest in higher education, and seeking to maintain a high standard of excellence. He is fraternally connected with Blue Lodge No. 103, A. F. & A. M., and the Eastern Star, and in religion is a member of the Christian Church. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of whom James M. is engaged in the stock and building business in Washington; William Cyrus died in 1892, at the age of twenty-six years; Romeo V. is a railroad agent at Astoria, Ore.; and Mabel G. is living at home.

GEORGE W. RIDDLE has followed diversified occupations and at one time was county judge of Douglas county, Ore. To him belongs the distinction of introducing into Douglas county the first steam dryers for evaporating fruit, and he is today one of the most extensive lumbermen and ranchers in Azalea, Ore. Mr. Riddle was born near Springfield, Iowa, December 14, 1839. He is a son of William H. and Maxmilla (Bonsman) Riddle, the former a Kentuckian by birth and the latter an Ohioan. William H. Riddle was born in 1805, and while he was very small his parents moved to Ohio, where his father filled an early grave. When grown to manhood, he learned the blacksmith's trade, and was married to Maxmilla Bonsman, a native of Ohio, and in 1836 located in Illinois, where he followed his trade in connection with farming until 1851. He then began the tedious

journey across the plains, by means of ox-teams, and the trip overland to Oregon was made under the escort of Capt. Cornelius Hill. After a six-months' journey they at last reached Douglas county, where Mr. Riddle took up a donation claim of three hundred and sixty acres in Cow Creek valley. They were the first settlers in that locality, and it was ten miles to the nearest house. There he and his wife spent their closing years, and Mr. Riddle took quite an active part in politics, being a Republican. At that time the only Indian fighting to be done was to serve as escort to General Alvord and to protect the homes of settlers. The mother died at the age of fifty, but the father lived to the advanced age of eighty-four years.

George W. Riddle received his mental training in the public schools and one term at Wilbur Academy, at Wilbur, Douglas county, Ore., and participated in the Rogue river Indian wars of 1855-'56. He was a member of Capt. Edward Sheffield's company of volunteers, employed as interpreter and scout. In 1861 he responded to our country's call for men and enlisted in Company C, First Oregon Cavalry, and was mustered into service at Camp Baker, Jackson county. He entered the service as sergeant of his company and served three years. He was located mostly at Fort Klamath, and during his service there he, with two other men, accompanied J. T. P. Huntington, superintendent of Indian affairs, to the Modoc country, where a pow-wow was held with the Modocs, preliminary to making a treaty. All the Modoc chiefs were present, including old Scouchin, Capt. Jack, Shack Nasty Jim and others who become famous in the Modoc war and lava-bed massacres. Mr. Riddle was also present when the treaty was finally made, near Fort Klamath, with the Klamath, Modoc, Pitute and Pitt River Indians. In 1866 he returned home, after having been mustered out of service at Vancouver, Wash.

Mr. Riddle was united in marriage with Anna M. Rice, of Oregon, and they went to housekeeping four and a half miles south of Riddles. Four children blessed their union, as follows: Mrs. Della Quine, still residing near Azalea; Clara H., postmistress of Riddles; George R., of Grants Pass, and Ethel L., who continues to reside with her father. The mother of these children died about ten years after her marriage, and some time later Mr. Riddle married for his second wife Helen Gazley, also a native of Oregon. This marriage resulted in the birth of two children—Mrs. Audrey Langlois, whose husband is the Tillamook lighthouse-keeper on the Columbia river, and Norbert G., who resides at home.

For years Mr. Riddle followed stock-raising. He subsequently followed mercantile pursuits at

Grants Pass, Glendale, Canyonville and at Riddle, covering a period of twelve years. He was elected a member of the state legislature in 1872 and was re-elected in 1874, 1885 and 1897. In 1890 he ran for county judge of Douglas county, was elected and served one term, making an admirable judge. In 1897 he was one of the commissioners appointed by the state to go to Washington to intercede for pensioning Indian war veterans, the state appropriating \$2,000 toward the cause. At the present time he is serving on the board of directors of the Lewis and Clark Exposition, with headquarters at Portland. Since moving to Azalea Mr. Riddle is extensively engaged in the timber business in connection with conducting a ranch. He has the largest fruit evaporator in Douglas county, and operates it quite successfully. Fraternally he is allied with the Masons, being a charter member of his lodge; the Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Riddle's career has been highly successful, and he is one of the substantial and influential citizens of his section. Like his father, he is a Republican.

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SAMUEL H. BROWN has attained his present prosperity in the way open to all, by hard work and persevering endeavors, and he is eminently deserving of all the good fortune that has fallen to his lot. We find such men as he in the front ranks of every business in every community. Mr. Brown ranks among the ablest tillers of the soil of Douglas county, Ore., the place of his nativity. His birth occurred February 3, 1860, and he is the only son living of Henry G. and Priscilla S. (Stearns) Brown.

Henry G. Brown was a native of the state of New Hampshire, as was also his wife. They came to Oregon about 1850, making the trip by water to the Isthmus of Panama and completing it the same way on this side of the Isthmus, to San Francisco. Soon after his arrival on the Pacific slope, he located in Douglas county, Ore., living for a time at Scottsburg. In 1852, as a member of the firm of Brown, Dunn & Co., he ran a pack train from Scottsburg to the Yreka mines and others in northern California, continuing until after the termination of the Rogue River invasion. About 1856-57, he purchased a ranch of six hundred and forty acres, along the Umpqua river and about four miles from the present site of Elkton. This was originally a donation claim and is the same land occupied by Samuel H. Brown today. Upon this the father lived and prospered and at subsequent periods of his life he added to it until at the time of his death he left to his son one thousand three hun-

ded and fifty acres in that section. He was a man of consequence in Douglas county, and was principally engaged in stock-raising and general farming. He was elected to the legislature on the Republican ticket in 1882, an office he filled in a highly satisfactory manner. He was all through life faithful in his allegiance to the Christian Church, and his children were reared in the same faith, his wife also being a devout member. She passed to her final rest July 17, 1902, and preceded her husband to the better world just twelve days, his demise taking place July 29, of the same year. This worthy and honored couple reared six children and five are still living, as follows: Hattie S., wife of J. R. Adkison; Samuel H.; Helen, wife of W. J. Newman; Carrie E., wife of Charles E. Daman; and Mattie, wife of E. C. Adkison. Edward Alonzo Brown was born November 26, 1864, and died on Friday, April 24, 1868.

Samuel H. Brown in his youth had the ordinary school advantages, which he improved to the best of his ability. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years old, and after his marriage located on a farm four miles from the home-place, where he lived for eighteen years. After the death of his parents, he returned to the old home, where he still resides, and under his active superintendence it has become one of the most thrifty and well kept farms in that neighborhood. He makes a specialty of stock-raising, and his ranch consists of five hundred and eighty acres.

December 9, 1883, he was united in marriage with Rebecca F. Adkison, and their family consists of six children, namely: Mary G., Henry G., Helen M., Edith H., Hobart E. and Mattie.

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KERSEY A. LEEP, M. D. In the days when Virginia held supremacy among the commonwealths of the United States the Leep family was established there; but, like many from the Old Dominion, subsequent generations crossed the mountains into Kentucky and aided in the up-building of another great state. Not many years after the close of the war of 1812, in which he had borne an active part, John Leep left his old Virginia home and identified himself with the pioneers of Kentucky, but later returned to what is now West Virginia and there died. A son of this sturdy pioneer, who bore his father's name, inherited many of that pioneer's traits and was himself admirably qualified to aid in the development of frontier communities. A Virginian by birth, his early days were passed at Carrollton, Carroll county, Ky., where he combined general farming with horticulture. About 1856 he removed to West Virginia and took up farm pur-

suits near Newark, Wood county, but in 1868 he removed from there to Missouri, settling on a farm near Windsor. Two years later he died there at forty-eight years of age. He was long survived by his widow, Sarah Leep, a native Virginian, who died in Oregon in 1885 aged seventy-eight years. As a child her associations were with frontier settlements, when Indians were numerous and wild beasts roamed unmolested through the forests primeval. Before she was born her father, Stephen Wise, started one day with a hunting party after wild turkeys, but none of the men, seven in number, were ever heard of again, and the supposition was that they fell into the hands of the savages.

In the family of John Leep, Jr., there were eight sons and two daughters, among whom Kersey A. was seventh in order of birth. As a boy he was sent to the grammar school and then to the high school at Carrollton, Ky., from which he was graduated in 1876. He was then twenty years of age, having been born December 23, 1855. In youth he had the good fortune to enjoy the preceptorship of Prentice E. Meade in his native town of Carrollton. During 1878 he matriculated in the Louisville Medical College, where he hoped to take the complete course of study, but ill health forced him to abandon his plans. Believing that he would be benefited by a change of climate, as well as find in the new and growing west opportunities which the east did not offer, in 1879 he came to Oregon, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres in Pine valley, Union county. At once he embarked in the stock-raising business at his new home and for a number of years gave his attention closely and entirely to that industry. However, the science of therapeutics did not lose its fascination for him. More than ever before he found himself attracted to its practice. In addition to his partial medical course he had been a constant student, endeavoring to increase his stock of professional knowledge by self-culture. During 1889 he took a course of lectures in the Willamette University and the following year settled at Myrtle Point, Coos county, where he took up a general professional practice. Wishing to further perfect himself in the profession, in 1892 he went to St. Louis and took a course of lectures in the Marion Sims Medical College, this institution granting him the degree of M. D. Of late years his specialty has been surgery. He possesses the calm judgment, fine will power and remarkable self-control which characterize the ideal surgeon. In connection with his practice he has a hospital at Myrtle Point, in which patients have the advantage of his constant care and oversight. A lifelong student, he has gained his wide professional knowledge by assiduous study and habits of thoughtful reading. So devoted has he been to

his profession that his vacation of 1903 was the first he had allowed himself in twelve years. In 1886 Dr. Leep married Catherine Reed, a native of Boulder, Colo. She died less than a year after marriage, being survived by one son, Roland V. At Myrtle Point in March, 1891, he married Miss Ella Endicott, a native of Missouri. In their family are four children, Homer, born in 1893; Hallie, born in 1895; Freda, born in 1897, and Kersey A. Jr., born in 1900.

Noteworthy among the associations of Dr. Leep's life have been his fraternal relations, which include membership in the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Rebekahs (in which he has passed the chairs of the local organization), and the Masons, in which he is identified with Myrtle Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M., Marshfield Chapter No. 22, R. A. M., and the Eastern Star, which he joined in 1894. The Democratic party in Myrtle Point numbers him among its most active workers. When he was nominated for state senator in 1900, he received the largest vote ever given a Democratic candidate in this district, a fact which speaks much for his high standing and popularity. The office of mayor has been tendered him more than once, but he has always declined the honor, feeling that his professional interests required his constant care. However, he consented to serve in the city council and for seven years has been an active and leading member of that organization.

**FRANK A. STEWART.** In Frank A. Stewart Curry county not only has a progressive and successful farmer, but a prominent politician and legislator, as well as bearer of high fraternal honors. It is to such men as Mr. Stewart that the rising generation looks for guidance to an all-around practical and useful life, and his example cannot be too greatly appreciated or too closely studied. This honored land-owner was born in Cass county, Ill., January 25, 1843, and when eleven years of age crossed the plains to Oregon with his mother and stepfather—his mother dying en route. They were six months on the way and met with the usual experiences, arriving in Polk county in the fall of 1854, when the family were obliged to separate. All of the eight children obtained as good educations as the country schools of Illinois and Oregon provided.

When Frank A. Stewart was twelve years old he went to Dallas for three years, and then to Belpassi, Marion county, and in the two places attended school for eight years, teaching at intervals. In 1865 he came to Gold Beach, on the Rogue river, and engaged in merchandising, fishing and saw-milling in partnership with Hon. Michael Riley. Ten years later he sold his store





*J. R. Benson*



and saw-mill to R. D. Hume, and in 1877 Mr. Hume also became possessor of the fishery business. Mr. Stewart thereupon engaged in sheep-raising in Squaw valley, and in 1882 came to his present farm of three hundred and forty acres on Greg's creek. For a mile and a half his property skirts the beach, and mines for the whole distance facilitate an extensive mining industry. A practical and enlightened mind has aided the present owner in supplying improvements of a high order on his mine, and one looks in vain for the laborious and old-time methods of less progressive miners. His home is one of the most beautiful locations to be found on the entire Pacific coast, and a fine library and piano help to render his home life happy.

Almost continuously since the early '80s Mr. Stewart has been before the public as a Republican official, his first office of importance being that of member of the legislature, to which he was elected in 1882, his second election to the legislature occurring in 1895. From 1888 until 1890 he was county superintendent of schools, and for the following four years discharged the duties of county treasurer. He was deputy collector of customs at Port Orford for two and a half years, and served as collector of customs for the district of southern Oregon from 1890 until 1894. Mr. Stewart was a charter member of the now abandoned Gold Beach Lodge No. 70, A. F. & A. M., was its master for several years, and was the first senior deacon of the lodge. He is a frequent contributor to the local and state papers in both prose and verse, and is universally well read. In 1867 Mr. Stewart was united in marriage with Hattie Riley, whose untimely death in 1868 temporarily clouded his home. In 1872 he married Laura E. Riley, sister of his first wife, and of which union there have been born five children: Frank R., deceased; Fred Dewey; Hardy Thurston; Ruby M.; and Pearl A.

**JOHN R. BENSON.** For many generations the Benson family lived in England, but perhaps one hundred years ago John Benson brought his family to America and settled in Quebec. At the time of emigration his son, William, was a child of eight years, hence he was reared principally in Canada. Coming to the states in 1857, he settled at Rochelle, Ill., where he took up farm pursuits. From there in 1866 he removed to Laporte, Iowa, and again took up agricultural pursuits. Believing, however, that he could better his condition by taking up government land, he removed to Hamilton, Neb., in 1871, and took up a tract, out of which he evolved an improved farm. In early life he had married Catherine Procunier, a native of Canada and a daughter

of Isaac Procunier. When a young man her father removed from his native state of Pennsylvania to Canada, where he undertook the improvement of a farm. Illy satisfied with the fruits of his toil, in 1850 he returned to the states, settling on a farm in Ogle county, Ill. Subsequent to this he spent a few years in Iowa, but returned to Illinois, where he died.

In a family of eight, born to the union of William Benson and Catherine Procunier, John R. Benson was next to the oldest. As a child he was sent to country schools in the localities where his father lived, in Illinois and Iowa, yet the knowledge he now possesses is the result rather of self-culture and habits of close observation than of text-book study. Farming was his occupation in youth, but in 1873 he became interested in a drug business at Arcadia, Iowa, where he remained until 1881, meanwhile also holding the office of postmaster. During the latter year he moved to Manning, Iowa, where he conducted a general mercantile business. His residence in the west dates from 1890, when he settled in Crescent City, Cal. The year 1891 found him in Oregon, since which time he has been a resident of Myrtle Point. Included among his property holdings in this vicinity are some town lots and two hundred and eighty acres of farm land. His first business venture here was the management of a sawmill. May 20, 1901, he opened a private bank, known as the Bank of Myrtle Point, and to this he now gives his undivided attention, occupying for that purpose a two-story brick building, 50x60 feet, situated on the corner of Main and Spruce streets. He is now in the prime of life (having been born November 21, 1846), hence it may be safely predicted that years of further usefulness and extensive commercial and financial interests await him.

January 11, 1860, Mr. Benson was married at Vinton, Iowa, to Carrie Vaughn, a native of Illinois. They have only one child, Mabel Anita, wife of Louis A. Roberts, of Myrtle Point; but have adopted Pearl Benson, the daughter of a brother, Charles, who died at this place. Fraternally, Mr. Benson is connected with the Knights of Pythias and Rathbone Sisters; also the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor. The United States is his home only by adoption, for he was born in Norfolk county, Canada, at Port Rowan, on the banks of Lake Erie; yet in everything except birth he is a typical native-born citizen of our country, loyal to its institutions, interested in its prosperity. One of his recollections is connected with a parade when he carried a torchlight for Abraham Lincoln, and today he is as staunch in his advocacy of Republican principles as he was then. In his capacity as a member of the city council he has been instrumental in promoting

measures for the benefit of his home town and has done much, both as an official and as a private citizen, to enlarge its influence and enhance its prosperity.

**JOHN LEWIS BANTON.** Few among the early settlers of Benton county have labored more earnestly, practically or wisely for the establishment of a home, for the rearing of a fine family or the maintaining of an honored name, than has John Lewis Banton. After years of hard manual labor, of conflict with deprivation and danger in the early days, this large-hearted settler is able to view his life and work from the high plane of success, and to rejoice that his children have so far inherited his ability and industry as to assume his responsibilities, and permit him to spend his remaining years in comparative leisure.

A justifiable pride of birth must always inspire a Banton to do his best in the struggle for business or character supremacy. For many years the name was one of the best known and most highly honored in Buckingham county, Va., where the representative under discussion was born April 9, 1825. His paternal grandfather was one of the large land-owners and extensive farmers of Buckingham county, and he inaugurated an exceptionally busy career by several years of service in the Revolutionary war. He evidently fought under the banner of the immortal Washington, for the patriot's name was given his eldest son, the father of John Lewis, to whom he also bequeathed a courageous spirit and unswerving devotion to his country. Washington Banton served with ardor in the war of 1812, and spent his active life at carpentering and in tilling the soil, at which he made a considerable success. Through his marriage with Elizabeth Maxey, in Buckingham county, he allied with his own another Revolutionary family, as well as one claiming extreme longevity. Mrs. Banton herself lived to be ninety-nine years old, which was not surprising, considering that her father, John Maxey, a Revolutionary soldier, attained the remarkable age of one hundred and four years. About 1836 Washington Banton took his family overland to Missouri, where he farmed and worked at his trade in Monroe county, until an illness of five years terminated in his death in 1842. He was a great sufferer toward the end of his life, but bore his trouble bravely as became a soldier and life-long member and worker in the Baptist Church. Of his nine children, Bennett Maxey is a farmer in Harrison county, Mo.; Larcina Anne is the wife of John Burl of Harrison county; Rebecca Jane became the wife of William Conover and both are deceased; Edward D. is deceased; John Lewis is

the fifth child in order of birth; Elisha Washington and Charles Spencer are deceased; Levina Harriet and Elizabeth Frances complete the list.

At the time the Mexican war broke out John Lewis Banton was serving an apprenticeship to a blacksmith, but, true to the example of his father and grandfather, he was ready at a moment's notice to shoulder arms in defense of his country. Enlisting in Company A, Second Missouri Regiment, June 25, 1846, under Colonel Price, he went with his company as a sergeant to Santa Fe, and there, under command of Colonel Donavon, volunteered with ninety-nine other men to open communication with General Wool at Chihuahua, Mexico. The brave band of volunteers fought their way through a hostile country, captured El Paso and Chihuahua, and accomplished their mission amid a blaze of glory and universal acclamation. On this expedition Mr. Banton was wounded in the battle of Sacramento, and after being confined for three weeks in the hospital, joined General Taylor at Monterey. His time having expired, he returned to New Orleans, where he was discharged in July, 1847, and permitted to return to his home in Monroe county, Mo.

In 1849 Mr. Banton married Sophia Majors, who was born in Fauquier county, Va., November 3, 1825, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Nichols) Majors. The children of this union are: John Arthur at home and David William, deceased in infancy; Susan Jane became the wife of Samuel Reckard, both deceased; Martha Frances, the wife of R. S. Brown, both of whom are deceased; Charles Elisha, at home; Maybelle, deceased at the age of ten years; and Rosa Lee, wife of R. G. Myers, of Alsea, Ore. The year after his marriage, in 1850, Mr. Banton came to California alone, leaving his family in Missouri. The first winter he mined near Placerville, and in the spring of 1851 joined an expedition to Gold Bluff, in the northern part of the state, going by water, and once there continuing on to the Salmon river. In June, 1851, he went to Eureka, Cal., then continued on to Josephine county, southern Oregon, where he remained and mined until the spring of 1852. At that time he came to Polk county, and in the fall of 1852 moved to Douglas county, and took up a claim near Wilbur, where he farmed until the winter of 1852. His claim proving disappointing, and the general outlook rather discouraging, he went to Portland and there embarked for the east by way of Nicaragua. Again in Missouri he resumed his old occupation of farming in Shelby county, but in 1860, following the example of thousands of others who have once seen and abandoned the west, returned to its brighter sunshine and larger possibilities with his family. This time he invested the proceeds of his Mis-

souri farm in a farm near Lookingglass, Douglas county, where he combined farming and saw-milling with good results. In 1803 he went to eastern Oregon and engaged in the cattle business in Union county, thence moved to Idaho, then locating in 1806 on a farm near Junction City, Lane county, Ore. Mr. Banton located on his present farm in 1872, and has therefore made it his home for thirty-one years. Situated four and a half miles south of Alsea, it is one hundred and sixty acres in extent, and in its general appearance indicates the painstaking labor of its industrious and conscientious owner. Mr. Banton has one hundred acres under cultivation, fenced and equipped with model barns and general improvements, and he formerly engaged extensively in stock-raising. As before stated, his children are conducting the farm at present, and himself and wife are enjoying that freedom from care which is prized the more because so dearly purchased. Mr. Banton has been a Democrat all of his voting life, and for many years has served as a member of the school board. The Presbyterian Church has profited by his membership for many years, and he is at present an elder in the church, giving both time and money toward its maintenance and general usefulness. Fraternally Mr. Banton is an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Corvallis, and is also identified with Hope Grange No. 269, of Alsea.

**ALBERT WILEY KIME.** In keeping with its broad and cosmopolitan character, Bandon welcomes within its borders professional as well as commercial and industrial talent. Numerous followers of medical science have found the town a pleasant place in which to live, as well as a profitable field in which to apply their absorbing occupation. Among these, Albert Wiley Kime takes high rank, partly because of his clear and comprehensive understanding of medical and surgical science, and also because of a genial and tactful manner and faculty for inspiring confidence.

Dr. Kime is not the only member of his family who has shown a capacity for the calling of Æsculapius, for his father, James Henry Kime, is at present conducting a successful practice in Alton, Humboldt county, Cal. The elder Kime was born in Tiffin, Ohio, in 1836, and as a boy removed with his parents to Iowa county, Iowa, where he was reared on a farm until his twenty-first year. He married Katherine Zimmerman, who was born in Ohio, and who bore him two sons, of whom the youngest, Charles, is a steamboat engineer with headquarters at Bandon. Albert Wiley, the oldest son, was born in Iowa county, Iowa,

August 27, 1858. The same year his father crossed the plains to California, equipped with ox-teams and a prairie schooner, finally settling in Sierra county, Cal., where Mr. Kime engaged in mining with moderate success until 1878. In the meantime his wife and son, Albert W., came to his newly established home in 1805, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The second son, Charles, was born in Oakland, Cal., in 1871. In 1878 Mr. Kime located in Corvallis, Ore., where he worked at the carpenter's trade, in 1885 removing to Baker county, Ore., and still later to Vale, Malheur county. In the latter town he became interested in a drug business, and at the same time undertook the study of medicine, finally graduating from the medical department of the University of Oregon in the class of 1890. Directly after his graduation he began to practice in Bandon, and in 1897 removed to his present home in Alton, Humboldt county, Cal.

Albert Wiley Kime was a child of seven when he came to the west, and his preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of California. In 1883 he left his home in Oregon and engaged in a drug business in Portland, and in 1885 transferred his business to eastern Oregon. In the meantime he had made a thorough study of medicine, and in 1892 removed to Bandon, where he practiced until 1894, during that year entering the medical department of the University of Oregon, from which he was duly graduated in 1897. Since then he has practiced medicine in Bandon, and at present has a large general patronage, his skill in diagnosis and treatment having won the confidence of his fellow-townsmen as well as the surrounding agriculturists. Dr. Kime is one of those liberal and broad-minded practitioners who find actual enjoyment in public affairs, and especially in political undertakings. In Malheur county he was elected county treasurer on the Republican ticket, resigning the office when he came to Bandon in 1892. At the present time he is serving his second term as chairman of the city council, in the deliberations of which he has taken a conspicuous part. Wise land investments have added materially to his yearly income, and he owns, besides other town and country property, the Kime Opera House of Bandon. His fraternal associations are with the Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all of the chairs; the Fraternal Aid; the Foresters of America, and the Knights of Pythias. He is also examiner for the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and several old-line insurance companies.

Dr. Kime's pleasant and hospitable home

has a gracious keeper in Mrs. Kime, who was formerly Kittie Rohner, a native of Brownsville, Ore., and a daughter of J. B. Gross. She is the devoted mother of two children, Mamie and Claude. Dr. Kime is one of the substantial citizens of this progressive little town, and in character and attainments represents the fundamental upbuilders of the western slope.

**SAMUEL SCHMIDT.** The canning and packing of salmon along the Columbia river and its tributaries is now one of the leading industries of the Northern Pacific states, and its development has increased to such an extent during the past few years that it is no longer confined to individuals, but the numerous curing and packing plants are controlled mainly by heavily-capitalized stock companies. Prominent among the salmon packers and shippers of Clatsop county is Samuel Schmidt, head of the firm of S. Schmidt & Co., of Astoria. Keeping well abreast of the times, he makes use of the most modern methods and the latest approved machinery in his plant, and his massive cold storage building, 225x400 feet, is equipped with a thirty-five-ton ice machine, which was manufactured by the Pennsylvania Iron Works. In the curing of fish pure English salt is used, and the mild cure given the salmon by this firm is unexcelled. A native of New York city, he was born on West Nineteenth street, March 17, 1857, and is the third in direct line to bear the name of Samuel. His grandfather, Samuel Schmidt, first, was a life-long resident of Germany, and a tiller of the soil.

Samuel Schmidt, second, was born in Elsheim, Germany, on the picturesque Rhine, in 1823. Attending the public schools during the days of his boyhood and youth, he afterward worked on the home farm until twenty years old. Emigrating to America in 1850, he located in New York city, and soon afterward, with the limited capital of \$1.75, he embarked in the retail fish trade. Enlarging his operations, he began curing and smoking fish, in 1864 locating at No. 148-150 West Nineteenth street. The business proved profitable, and he continued it until his death, in 1869. He married Eliza Hose, who was born and bred in Homburg, Hesse-Cassel, Germany. In 1851 she came to the United States to join her brother, Henry Hose, who established a cooper's shop in New York city in 1844, and afterward brewed the first beer manufactured in that locality. She bore her husband seven children, five sons and two daughters, and these sons are all members of the firm of S.

Schmidt & Co., namely: Samuel, Frederick, Jacob, Charles and Christian. The sons Samuel and Christian reside in Astoria, while the mother and the other three sons are residents of New York city, and have charge of the firm's New York establishment.

After completing the course of study in the Eighteenth Street Grammar School, Samuel Schmidt, third, began to assist his parents in the curing and smoking of fish, his brothers also helping as soon as they were old enough. On the death of his father, in 1869, he and the other boys, although not one had then entered their teens, assisted their mother in continuing the business so well established, and in the course of a few years greatly enlarged their operations. The firm of S. Schmidt & Co. was incorporated, and after erecting a cold storage plant in New York city carried on a large business in curing and smoking sturgeon, which were obtained in Delaware bay and the Hudson river. When the fish in that locality became scarce Mr. Schmidt came to the Pacific coast, and found that there were plenty of fish of that kind in the Columbia river, but he had no way of shipping them across the continent to the Atlantic coast. Buying a car load of preserved sturgeon in Chicago in 1886, he realized the advantages of freezing the fish, and the following year, in 1887, the senior member of the firm came to Oregon, and, in company with C. B. Trescott, built a plant, and began shipping the fish east by the carload, having them frozen. Between September, 1887, and April, 1888, five or six carloads were shipped to Chicago and New York. Mr. Schmidt, whose partnership with Mr. Trescott was then dissolved, went to the Fraser river in search of sturgeon, the Columbia river being depleted, and for two years was engaged in freezing sturgeon there, and shipping them east, being in company with his brothers. As sturgeon became scarce in that locality, he turned his attention to salmon, being a pioneer in freezing them and sending them to his brothers in New York, who in turn shipped them to Germany, being among the first exporters of this fish. Since 1896 the firm of S. Schmidt & Co. has carried on an extensive business in packing salmon and in pickling and curing it. Removing from Portland to Astoria, Mr. Schmidt erected his immense cold storage plant in 1898, and ships large quantities of both canned and pickled salmon to the New York house, which disposes of it in the domestic and foreign markets. The products of this firm are favorably known at home and abroad, and on three occasions the firm has been awarded premiums, receiving medals and diplomas at the exposition held in Berlin, Germany, in 1880; at the Fish Produce Exposition held in London, Eng-

land, in 1883; and at the Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago, in 1893.

In his political affiliations Mr. Schmidt is a staunch Republican. Socially he belongs to the Irving Club, and to the Astoria Progressive Commercial Club; and fraternally is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN S. PARSON, M. D. The family represented by Dr. Parson, of Ashland, is of English lineage, but has long been identified with our own country. One of the honored members of the family, Rev. George Parson, was born in Harrisburg, Pa., and upon the completion of the regular collegiate course entered the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, an institution conducted under the auspices of the Lutheran denomination. After completing the course he was ordained to the Lutheran ministry. Thereafter his life was devoted to the preaching of the Gospel, his field of labor lying in the central part of Pennsylvania. When the infirmities of advancing years rendered continuance in the ministry inadvisable he retired from the profession, but not until his death (which occurred at seventy-nine years) did his interest in the work cease. As his earliest ambitions had been toward ministerial work, so his latest thoughts were fixed upon the advancement of Christianity. His wife, Emma, was born in Lycoming county, Pa., and now makes her home at Sunbury, that state. She was a daughter of Benjamin Bear, a native Pennsylvanian, of German descent, and by occupation a farmer.

In the family of Rev. George Parson there are four sons and two daughters, all now living. One of the sons, Rev. W. F. Parson, D. D., of Washington, D. C., pastor and builder of the Church of the Reformation, was at one time professor of mathematics in the Imperial College of Tokio, and also enjoyed the distinction of making a tour of the world with Prince Kido of Japan. Dr. John S. Parson, who was third among the six children, was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Pa., May 25, 1850, and spent the years of boyhood in his native town. He was sent to Milton high school and Hanover Academy and spent one year in Pennsylvania College. The study of medicine he prosecuted in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in 1873 with the degree of M. D. During his stay in Philadelphia he had the advantages offered by St. Mary's hospital.

After engaging in general practice in Pennsylvania for a short time and later holding the

position of surgeon for the Indiana Block Coal Company near Covington, Ind., in 1880 Dr. Parson came to Oregon and settled at Ashland, where he now conducts a general practice in medicine and surgery and also holds the position of district surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Actively associated with organizations connected with his profession, he was at one time honored with the presidency of the Southern Oregon Medical Association, and is also identified with the State Medical Society and American Medical Association. The only local office which he has thus far consented to hold is that of city health officer. Intensely devoted to his profession, he justly deserves the high standing he has gained as a practitioner, for he has been a constant student of the science of materia medica, a thoughtful reader of medical journals and an earnest advocate of modern methods of acknowledged value. In politics he is a firm Republican and in religion, though not a member of any denomination, is a contributor to the Presbyterian Church, with which his wife is connected. After coming to Ashland he married Miss Belle Drake, who was born in Jackson county, this state, and they have one son, George Frederick.

W. A. PEARCE. Stock-raising in western Oregon has grown to be among the most successful vocations. The native grasses are so nutritious that cultivated varieties have not been largely introduced. The wild peavine of the mountains and the bunch grass of the plains are invaluable for forage, and furnish abundant pasturage for live stock. Mr. Pearce has followed stock-raising since his twenty-third year, in Douglas county, Ore., of which he is a native. He was born on his father's donation claim, nine miles east of Roseburg, April 9, 1858. His father, John Pearce, was born in England, and, upon emigrating to the United States, settled for some time in New York. In 1853 he crossed the plains into Oregon, and took up a claim in Douglas county. For several years he ran a pack-train from southern Oregon to the mines, and did a successful business. Later he turned his attention exclusively to his farming interests. He married Martha Liggett, who bore him three children, namely, Melissa, wife of John McKane; W. A., the subject of this sketch; and Iona, who is deceased.

W. A. Pearce was educated in the common schools of his native county and grew to manhood on the old home place. Having attained the age of twenty-three years, he embarked in business for himself by renting a farm

and engaged in stock-raising. Being fairly successful in this venture, he was soon enabled to buy a farm in the vicinity of Roberts creek, and here he engaged in the same occupation. In 1895 he located upon his present farm about two miles east of Roseburg, and from the first he has been successful. His marriage with Bessie Harvey took place in 1896, and they have, as they deserve, the good will and friendship of the entire community in which they live.

**JOHN R. NORRIS.** A prominent business man of Ashland, John R. Norris is actively associated with its mercantile progress as a member of the well-known firm of Vaupel, Norris & Drake. He is a man of mark, and of recognized worth as a citizen, his ability and integrity being unquestioned and his character irrefragable. As to his private affairs, he is enterprising and progressive, rarely allowing anything that might improve his business methods to escape his notice. A son of Ralph S. Norris, he was born September 6, 1862, in Galena, Ill. He comes of English ancestry, his Grandfather Norris having been born and reared in England, afterwards emigrating to the United States, and settling in Maryland.

Born in Maryland, near Baltimore, Ralph S. Norris was there reared and educated. As a young man, he took up his residence in Illinois, and was for some time engaged in mining pursuits in Grant and Jo Daviess counties. Making his home in the latter county, he ran a furnace there for a number of seasons. Subsequently buying a farm about three miles from Galena, on Hazel Green, he embarked in agricultural pursuits, continuing thus employed until his death, in 1887, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was active in the management of public affairs, and for fourteen years served as county clerk of Jo Daviess county, being re-elected to the position six times. He married Phoebe S. Wood, who was born in Alabama, and brought up near Gratiot Grove, Wis., where her father, Jeremiah Wood, was a pioneer school teacher.

The youngest child of the parental household, John R. Norris, spent his earlier years in the vicinity of Galena, Ill., acquiring his rudimentary education in the public schools. Subsequently being graduated from the academical department of Beloit College, in Wisconsin, he entered the college as a pupil, and completed the freshman course of study. The ensuing year he worked on the home farm, assisting his father in its care. In 1883 he

came to Oregon, locating in Ashland, where his sister, Mrs. McLean, was then residing. His first employment in this locality was that of chain bearer for the surveyors in constructing the railroad addition to the eastern part of the city. For nine years afterwards Mr. Norris was a clerk for J. M. McCall, in the store which is now a part of his own establishment. In May, 1893, forming a partnership with Messrs. Vaupel and Drake, he bought out Mr. McCall, and embarked in business on his own account as a member of the firm of Vaupel, Norris & Drake. Subsequently buying out D. R. and E. V. Mills, this firm has built up an extensive and prosperous business, being the leading merchants of Jackson county. The large, double store occupied by this firm is 40x100 feet, and is well stocked with a choice assortment of general merchandise.

In Ashland, Mr. Norris married Sarah May Drake, a native of Jacksonville, Ore., where her father, the late M. H. Drake, was a pioneer settler. Born and reared in Steuben county, N. Y., M. H. Drake came by way of Cape Horn to the Pacific coast in 1852, and for six or more years was engaged in mining in California, afterwards being in the stock business in the vicinity of Stockton. Coming to Oregon in 1859, he stopped at first in Portland, remaining there until September of that year, when he settled in Jackson county, taking up land, and engaging in the raising of stock, near Jacksonville. Removing with his family to Ashland in 1873, he resided here until his death, in 1893. He served for a time as county commissioner of Jackson county, and was identified by membership with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Elizabeth Preator, who was born in Ione, Cal., of English ancestry, both of her parents having been natives of England. Mrs. Drake survived her husband, and is now living in Ashland. Mr. and Mrs. Drake became the parents of five children, namely: Frederick M., junior member of the firm of Vaupel, Norris & Drake; Ida, who died in the seventh year of her age; Belle, wife of J. S. Parson, of Ashland; Sarah May, now Mrs. Norris; and Ella, wife of George S. Calhoun, of Grants Pass, Ore. A native of Jacksonville, Ore., Frederick M. Drake was educated in the public schools of Jackson county, and for four years after leaving school was a clerk in his father's store. For seven years thereafter, he was a resident of Harney county, Ore., being associated with his father in the cattle business. On retiring from that industry he engaged in mercantile pursuits with his present partners, becoming junior member of

the firm. A staunch Republican in his political convictions, Mr. Norris is a member, and ex-president, of the Ashland school board. He is also a member, and the vice-president, of the Ashland Board of Trade. He is connected with several fraternal organizations, being a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Norris is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

**REV. ROBERT BOOTH.** This pioneer Methodist preacher, whose name is inseparably associated with the early history of the denomination in Oregon, was born in Lancashire, England, August 4, 1820, a son of John and Sarah (Scowcroft) Booth, also of English birth and lineage. His father, who was a manufacturer in his native country, brought the family to America in 1830 and settled in Westchester county, N. Y. Six years later he removed to the west via New Orleans and finally settled in Iowa twelve miles above what later became Keokuk. His death occurred in 1838. Of his eight children who attained mature years Robert was next to the youngest, and was ten years of age when the family crossed the ocean to New York. In August, 1845, he was united in marriage, in Henry county, Iowa, with Mary Miner, who was born in Henry county, Ind., September 24, 1826, and in 1840 accompanied her mother to Iowa.

During 1850 Mr. Booth made a trip to the California gold fields crossing the plains with an ox-team and arrived at Hangtown on the 31st of July. The oxen made what was fast time for those days and were the first team to arrive in California that year. By way of Nicaragua Mr. Booth returned to his home in December of 1850, but encountered severe storms on the Pacific and many hardships during the balance of the trip, so that he did not reach his destination until March 24, 1851. In April of 1852, accompanied by his family, he again started for the west, taking a large outfit with him. The journey consumed six months. In November of that year he arrived in Yamhill county, Ore., after a trip filled with hardships. In the fall of 1853 he took up a donation land claim near the Grande Ronde reservation. Two years later he joined the Oregon conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1858 was ordained to preach the gospel, his assignments being in Yamhill and Washington counties. In August, 1867, he removed to Wilbur, Douglas county, as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Three years later he went to Ohecco, Crook county, where he followed the ministry and at the same time engaged in the

stock business. Returning to Douglas county in 1872, he bought a farm near Wilbur and while cultivating his land he preached the gospel whenever opportunity afforded. During two years of the time he was pastor at Monroe, Benton county, for one year preached regularly at Turner and for a similar period was at Jacksonville. His last pastorate was at Grants Pass, but before the expiration of his first year he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. At this writing he is living retired at Grants Pass. In politics he is a Republican. In June, 1868, he was made a Mason in Loyal Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., at Roseburg. His first wife died in Roseburg February 1, 1900, and later, at The Dalles, he was united with Mrs. Mary E. Bushong, a native of Ohio.

By his first marriage Robert Booth had twelve children, the four oldest born in Iowa, the next six born in Yamhill county, Ore., and the two youngest in Wilbur, Douglas county. When the devoted mother was buried, ten of the children were present at the funeral service. The eldest, Mrs. Mary Lucinda Tony, of Mitchell, was unable to be present; and a son, Rev. G. M. Booth, D. D., had started for Chicago to be in attendance upon the meeting of an important committee and it was impossible to reach him with the news of his mother's death until after she had been buried. This son, who was the fourth of the children, is now a presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church at The Dalles. The ten remaining sons and daughters are as follows: Judge John O., of Grants Pass; Judge William A., of Prineville, Ore., who is a capitalist and ex-county judge; Mrs. Sarah B. Hockett, of Grants Pass; Hon. Robert A., manager of the Booth-Kelley Lumber Company at Eugene, Ore.; Ida E., wife of Hon. Edward Belknap, living near Monroe, Ore.; Mrs. Jennie A. Mee, wife of a lumber manufacturer of Hilt, Cal.; Amanda Viola, wife of Z. T. Keyes, a prominent stockman in eastern Oregon; Cora B., Mrs. Singleton, of Hilt, Cal.; Hon. J. H., receiver of the United States land office at Roseburg; and Mrs. Bertha Peterson, of Hilt, Cal.

**MARTHA MARZEE COOKSEY.** Adjoining Central Point is a farm of one hundred and twenty acres occupied by Mrs. Martha Marzee Cooksey, whose sixty years have been crowned by much of success, comfort and joy. Observing and ambitious, Mrs. Cooksey has entered heartily and intelligently into both the pioneer and later undertakings of Jackson county, at the same time fulfilling the prime duty of women in making a delightful home and rearing capable children. Among the

memories which have gathered for safe keeping in her brain and heart none are dearer or more satisfying than those surrounding her husband and father, both of whom were men of highest honor, and devoted allegiance to the demands of citizenship.

Born in the state of Arkansas, March 16, 1843, Mrs. Cooksey is a daughter of John Ingram, whose name is enshrined among the pioneers who helped to make this state great, and whose example has inspired many to lives of usefulness and humanity. For many years John Ingram conducted a stage line, flouring mill and farm in Arkansas, and was known as a prominent and influential man of his section. When his daughter Marzee was nine years old, in 1852, he sold his interests in that state, and prepared to emigrate to the west, outfitting with ox-teams, wagons and provisions, and finally reaching Salem, Ore., after a comparatively pleasant journey. Shortly afterward he settled on a farm near Eugene, Lane county, and while tilling his land held many important political positions, including that of assessor of Lane county for two terms. Subsequently he was elected to the legislature on the Democratic ticket, representing his district with discretion and entire satisfaction. Possessing excellent business judgment and ability, he was called upon in many important capacities, his counsel and opinion carrying great weight in matters of moment. No member of the Methodist Episcopal Church was more highly honored or more faithfully served its interests. Generous to a fault, he gave to all worthy causes, and through his willingness to loan money enabled many an unfortunate to regain his self respect and assume an independent position. His death at the age of fifty was deeply regretted, the more so because men of his kind have been in the minority. A strange coincidence is that his wife, formerly Lauracie Ann Doggett, a native of Springfield, Ill., lived also to be fifty years old.

Martha Ingram recalls her journey across the plains with much pleasure and more misgivings, for to her childish mind the dangers were magnified, just as are the joys of youth. She attended the pioneer schools near her father's farm, and was taught to be a good housekeeper, skilled in cooking and sewing and other womanly accomplishments. For her first husband she married Joab Rowe, who was very successful as a stock-raiser in the Willamette valley. He crossed the plains in 1852, and died at an early age in Sams valley. In 1880 Mrs. Rowe was united in marriage with George W. Cooksey, a native of Missouri, who came to Oregon with his family in 1853, lo-

cating in the Willamette valley. Soon after the marriage the young people moved to Jackson county, where Mr. Cooksey engaged in stock-raising near Table Rock, and from where he removed to Humboldt county, Cal., continuing his former occupation with great success. The next home of the family was in eastern Oregon, near Lakeview, where he owned considerable land, and a large herd of cattle. In 1882 Mr. Cooksey returned to Jackson county and bought a large ranch near Central Point, where also he raised stock, and met with his usual success until his death. He was thoroughly versed in the stock business and rarely failed in his yearly expectations of a good market. He left the fine property now occupied by his widow, and what is better, the legacy of a name against which no word of discredit had ever been launched. He was one of those noblemen whose word carries conviction and sincerity, and with whom his fellowmen found pleasure in doing business. Although a shrewd business man, Mr. Cooksey was fair to an unusual degree, and his competence was won by dealings above board and beyond criticism.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rowe: J. M.; J. L.; Irvilla Ann, deceased; and Rose U., now the wife of G. G. Bartlett, of Portland. Mrs. Cooksey is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is popular and well known in her neighborhood, and her home is one where her numerous friends find unstinted hospitality and good fellowship.

**WILLIAM TAYLOR DEMENT.** There are few people who have been more intimately associated with the history of Coos county than the members of the Dement family, one of those well-known representatives is William T. Dement, of Myrtle Point. A life-long resident of this vicinity, he maintains a loyal devotion to the land of his birth and is an enthusiastic believer in its future importance and prosperity. Personally his attention has been almost wholly given to the stock business, in which industry he shows shrewd judgment and keen foresight. It is his good fortune to be an excellent judge both of cattle and of values, both of which are indispensable requisites to success in the stock business.

At the family homestead, on the south fork of the Coquille river, eight miles south of Myrtle Point, William Taylor Dement was born November 17, 1860, being a son of Samuel and Louisa (Lovett) Dement. He was the oldest of their family, which consisted of one daughter and four sons. His father, by a previous marriage,







*R. F. Deam*



*Anna Dean.*



had two children, one of whom, Russell Cook Dement, is a resident of Myrtle Point. The history of the family will be found in his sketch presented on another page of this volume. William was sent to country schools near his home and there acquired a fair education, afterward graduating from the business course of the Ashland State Normal School, Ashland, Ore. From an early age he assisted at home and in the field, thus gaining an education of even greater value than that afforded by the study of text-books. His first independent venture was during 1894, when he bought some stock. Little by little his herd increased until now he has four hundred head of cattle, a good sized flock of sheep, the largest flock of registered thoroughbred sheep in the county and twelve horses.

In October of 1901 Mr. Dement moved to Myrtle Point and later bought a ranch of one thousand acres owned by Cass Hermann. While making his home in town, he personally manages his ranch and gives careful oversight to his large flocks and herds. Indeed, his success is due not a little to this personal direction and constant care. In the midst of his activities he finds time to take an active part in local affairs and is a worker in the Republican party, always supporting its men and measures. Fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World. His marriage took place near Coquille, Ore., and united him with Nellie Figg, a native of this state and the daughter of a well-known pioneer, Benjamin Figg. They have two children, Wallace B. and Alice. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dement are highly respected throughout their home neighborhood and have many friends among the best people of their town and county.

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**RALPH F. DEAN.** Inheriting both his ability and taste for farming, and being more and more convinced that the life offers a satisfaction to be found in but few of the occupations of men, Ralph F. Dean has succeeded because he expected to, and because he is employing the right methods to bring it about. His farm of two hundred and forty acres shows painstaking and conscientious work, and marked business ability is shown in the disposal of the land to the best possible advantage. The one hundred acres under cultivation is mostly bottom land, and he raises grains, general produce and a high grade stock. While thus employed he has taken that interest in public affairs which the enterprising farmer of today considers his duty and right, and has developed a broad and tolerant insight into happenings of the world. As a Democrat he has held about all of the local offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen, including that of deputy

sheriff for one term. Fraternally he is a member of the Central Point Lodge, No. 81, A. O. U. W., and he is connected with P. P. Prim Cabin Native Sons of Jackson county. In his home life Mr. Dean is solicitous for the comfort and convenience of those dependent on him, being an appreciator of the benefits of bright and pleasant surroundings, of books and pictures, and even luxuries. The wife who presides over his home was formerly Olive Glass, of Arkansas, whom he married June 8, 1896, and with whom he started in at independent farming on his present land, where he was born January 2, 1861. He has two children, Clara Ethel and Frank Cobb.

While the name of Dean is being dignified and ennobled by the career of Ralph F. Dean, it acquired its first importance in Jackson county through the originator of the family in the west, Nathaniel Cobb Dean, the father of Ralph F. He was born in Whitesboro, N. Y., in 1818, and was educated in the public schools, his first independent money being earned as a steambot hand on the Mississippi river. For some time he worked on boats running between St. Louis and New Orleans, and was making considerable headway when the outbreak of the Mexican war appealed to his patriotism. Enlisting in Company C, Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, he served as a teamster until the close of the war, being often subjected to danger, and participating in the moves of the army from one point of battle to another.

In 1850 Mr. Dean came to California by way of the Isthmus, and for two years followed mining. In 1852 he came to Jackson county, where he took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres three miles west of Central Point. In October of the same year he married Anna Huston, a native of New Jersey, and who crossed the plains in 1852. Mrs. Dean took up a claim adjoining that of her husband, and therefore, this first white couple to marry in the Rogue River valley had three hundred and twenty acres between them, a by no means discouraging outlook for young people starting out in life. Mr. Dean was energetic and practical, and besides making many improvements on his property he branched out into mining, eventually owning extensive mining properties in the county. His yearly income was a large one, and he was one of the most prosperous men in his neighborhood. Extremely public spirited, he watched with increasing interest the development of the Democratic party in the county, and took a foremost lead in local offices, becoming a member of the first board of commissioners appointed by the Territorial Legislature to organize Jackson county. At the time of his death, June 4, 1876, his name was a household one not only in Jackson county, but throughout the entire southern part

of Oregon, and in his passing the county he had helped to upbuild lost a faithful friend and earnest believer in its future prosperity. The wife who survived him until October 24, 1900, bore him nine children, four of whom are living: Bradford W., a farmer of Curry county, Ore.; Mrs. Sherry Rodenbergher, of this vicinity; Ralph F.; and Mrs. Clara Farra of Central Point.

**HON. ERNEST V. CARTER.** A man of good executive and financial ability. Hon. Ernest V. Carter is prominently identified with the leading interests of Ashland, and has exerted a large influence in the forwarding of its material progress. He is a man of strict business integrity, and has become widely and favorably known as cashier of the Bank of Ashland. In public capacities, he has served his town and county with zeal and efficiency, and has rendered valuable service to his fellow-citizens as a representative to the state legislature and as state senator. A son of the late Henry B. Carter, he was born October 13, 1860, in Elkader, Iowa.

The descendant of a prominent New England family that settled in Connecticut in colonial days, Henry B. Carter was born in Tallmadge, Ohio, in 1821, died in Los Angeles, Cal., in April, 1896 and was buried in Ashland, Ore. Removing to Iowa when a young man he settled in Elkader, Clayton county, where he was a pioneer farmer, for a number of years being engaged in agricultural pursuits in that locality, and in Lyon county, Iowa. Retiring from the farm, he opened a general store in Elkader, and in 1871 established the First National Bank of Elkader. He took an active interest in industrial and public matters, both in town and county, and was an extensive stock dealer and shipper. For one term he served as state senator. Making a trip to Oregon in 1881, he was very much impressed with the fertility of the Rogue River valley, and made a second visit in 1882. In 1884 he settled with his family in Ashland, Jackson county, and in that year organized the Bank of Ashland, becoming one of its largest stockholders. He also became associated with other enterprises, being a pioneer horticulturist of this locality. Improving an orchard of one hundred acres, he embarked in the culture of peaches, and was one of the first to make large shipments of this fruit from this county. He owned valuable city property, and was interested in the original Ashland Hotel Company. He was also the prime mover in the establishing and installing of the Ashland Electric Light and Power Company, serving as its first president. Politically he was a staunch Republican, and fraternally he was a member of the

Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Harriet H. Coe, who was born in Tallmadge, Ohio, of New England ancestry. She died in November, 1902, in Ashland. She was a most estimable woman, respected by all, and was prominent in church and temperance work. Of the eight children born of their union, five grew to years of maturity, namely: Frank H., of Ashland; Mrs. Ellen C. Galey, of Ashland; Mrs. Orra A. Pordy, of Houston, Tex.; Ernest V., the special subject of this sketch; and Albert R., of Salem, Ore. Frank H. Carter, the eldest son, is an extensive and successful orchardist; the vice-president of the Bank of Ashland; secretary and manager of the Ashland Electric Light and Power Company; and regent of the state normal school.

After completing his studies in the city schools of Elkader, Iowa, Ernest V. Carter attended the State Agricultural College, at Ames, Iowa, for two years. Entering the First National Bank of Elkader in 1880, he was first bookkeeper, afterwards assistant cashier, and before attaining his majority was elected cashier, succeeding his brother, F. H. Carter, who resigned to enter the employ of the Mexican Central Railroad, as paymaster. He retained the position of cashier for more than a year, when the family disposed of all its Elkader interests. Mr. Carter subsequently traveled for a year, then, in 1883, came to Oregon. In 1884, at the organization of the Bank of Ashland, he was elected cashier, and has since held the position. This is the oldest institution of the kind in the city, and the oldest incorporated bank in Jackson county. It carries on a general banking business, having a fully paid up capital of \$50,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of \$33,000, and has been under the same management for upwards of nineteen consecutive years. Mr. Carter was one of the incorporators of the Carter Land Company, of which he is president, and his brother vice-president. He was one of the organizers of the Ashland Fruit Produce Association, which handles three-fourths of the fruit raised in this locality, and is a director and the treasurer of this company. He is also one of the directors of the Ashland Electric Light and Power Company, and of the Ashland Hotel Company. For a number of years he served as city treasurer, and is a member, and ex-president, of the Ashland Board of Trade.

Active in political circles, Mr. Carter is a steadfast Republican, and has filled many offices of importance. In 1898 he was elected as representative to the state legislature from Jackson county, was elected speaker of the House in the special session of 1898, and was again speaker of the house during its twentieth biennial session. In 1900 he was not a candidate for re-election,

but in 1902, on the Republican ticket, he was elected state senator, and served in the twenty-first biennial session, being a member of the committee on ways and means; chairman of the committee on banking and insurance, and on game. While speaker of the house Mr. Carter succeeded in securing a good appropriation for the state normal school, and in the senatorial contest of 1903 was one of the original C. W. Fulton supporters. Fraternally Mr. Carter was made a Mason in Elkader Lodge No. 72, and is now a member of Ashland Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M., of which he is past master; united with Harmony Chapter No. 41, R. A. M., in Elkader, and is now a member of Siskiyou Chapter No. 21, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; was made a Knight Templar in McGregor, Iowa, and is one of the charter members of Malta Commandery No. 4, K. T., of Ashland, being past eminent commander; belongs to the Oregon Consistory, of Portland; to the Al Kader Temple, N. M. S.; and to the Eastern Star Chapter, of which he is past patron. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Woodmen of the World; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1884, in Denver, Colo., Mr. Carter married Miss Anna Fox, who was born in Clayton county, Iowa, the daughter of Benjamin Fox, a retired business man, and a citizen of note.

HERBERT LUVILLE GILKEY. The genealogical record of the Gilkey family is traced back to Scotland, whence two brothers of that name emigrated to America and settled in Massachusetts during the colonial period. From that state one ancestor removed to Maine, and his son, Samuel, a native of that state, spent his entire life in farm pursuits there. William, son of Samuel, and father of Herbert L., was born in Gorham, Me., in 1822, and on arriving at man's estate he took up agricultural pursuits in that neighborhood, but later removed to Troy, Me., where he served as selectman. His next location was on a farm near Fort Fairfield. In 1873 he came west and settled on a farm near Seattle, Wash., but at this writing makes his home at Montesano, Wash. His wife, Nancy, was born in Troy, Me., and was a daughter of Jesse Smart, also a native of that state. After having for some years followed farm pursuits and conducted a lumber business at Troy, Mr. Smart crossed the plains to California with a son about 1852 and there engaged in mining until his death four years later. The Smart family was of early Massachusetts stock.

Of the nine children of William Gilkey all but one are living. Herbert L., who was among

the youngest of the number, was born at Fort Fairfield, Aroostock county, Me., September 20, 1866. In the spring of 1873 he accompanied his parents to Washington, where he passed the years of boyhood on a farm, alternating farm work with attendance upon the district schools. Later he took a course of study in Heald's Business College, San Francisco, from which he was graduated in 1887. His first employment was that of bookkeeper in a general store at Montesano, Wash. A year later, in 1888, he secured a position as bookkeeper in the bank of C. N. Byles & Co., at Montesano, and his services with that firm proved so satisfactory that in time he was promoted to be cashier. When the institution was merged into the Bank of Montesano in 1890, he continued in the capacity of cashier, besides being a stockholder and director. In 1894 he disposed of his interests in Montesano and moved to Medford, Ore., where he engaged with W. T. Kame in the hardware business, under the firm name of Kame & Gilkey. On selling out in 1897, he became cashier of the Jackson County Bank, which position he held until April, 1901.

As cashier of the First National Bank of Southern Oregon at Grants Pass, Mr. Gilkey came to Grants Pass in April of 1901 and has since been identified with the financial interests of the city. The property which he purchased on A street has been remodeled and enlarged under his personal direction and forms a beautiful home, the attractiveness of the residence being enhanced by the well-kept lawn and eight acres of grounds surrounding. December 7, 1903, Mr. Gilkey was elected mayor of Grants Pass, on the Citizens' ticket, resulting in a victory for better municipal government. In addition to being an active member of the board of trade, he officiates as treasurer of that organization. His identification with local affairs in the various places of his abode has been intimate. A staunch Republican in politics, his election to office has usually been non-partisan. At one time he served as a member of the Republican county central committee of Chehalis county, Wash. While in Montesano he was a member of the city council three terms. During his residence in Medford he was twice honored with the office of mayor, and while in office gave his support to and was instrumental in securing the passage of an ordinance providing for remodeling the water works and placing the entire plant on a paying basis. Another important measure he secured was the opening up of Main street through the building of a new depot by the railway company.

In fraternal relations Mr. Gilkey is a member of Golden Rule Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Grants Pass, in which he is past noble grand. The

Woodmen of the World also number him among their members. The cause of religion has in him a sincere friend and adherent. For years he has been Sunday-school superintendent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he fills the office of steward. While living in Washington, he was married at Montezano in 1888, to Miss Olive Karr, a native of Hoquiam, Wash., and daughter of James A. Karr, one of the pioneers of that place. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Gilkey there are five children, namely: Wilna O., Herbert J., Errol C., Winfield and Esther.

**MAJOR DANIEL CRONEMILLER.** Three-quarters of a mile west of Fort Klamath stands the farmhouse owned and occupied by Major Cronemiller. On coming to this place in 1883 he took up the land as a homestead and is now the owner of five hundred and twenty acres, which he has improved and converted into one of the best stock ranches in Klamath county. He makes a specialty of the Shorthorn Durham cattle, of which he has about three hundred head at this writing. His has been a life of varied experiences in different parts of the country, but through all of the eventful incidents of his career he has retained the mild and unassuming manner, the quiet disposition, and the high principles of honor that characterized him in his youth.

As the name indicates, the Cronemiller family is of German extraction. At an early period in American history they became identified with the growth of Pennsylvania. Martin Cronemiller, the major's father, who was born in 1794 and died in 1848, was an intimate friend of Commodore Perry, by whom he was presented with a medal for gallantry in action during his service as a colonel in the war of 1812. This medal is still preserved, a valued family relic. Colonel Cronemiller's first wife, who was a Miss Armstrong, traced her lineage to England and died about 1833, after which he married Mrs. Conkle. Of his first union there were the following children: William and Perry, deceased; Margaret, wife of James Lee, of Ohio; James, deceased; David, a resident of Jacksonville, Ore.; Daniel, of Klamath county, Ore.; and Sarah, widow of Samuel Heckman and a resident of Orangeville, Stephenson county, Ill.

In Center county, Pa., Daniel Cronemiller was born August 7, 1831. When three years of age he was taken by his parents to Wadsworth, Medina county, Ohio, where his father followed the blacksmith's trade, later going to Perrysburg, Wood county, that state, where he died. The son was taught the blacksmith's trade by his father, under whom he served an apprenticeship of three years. March 20, 1856, in Ashland

county, Ohio, he married Mary Jane Spencer, who was born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, August 31, 1835, being a daughter of William and Sarah (Helfer) Spencer. Her father, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Scotch and English extraction, accompanied his parents to Ohio in a very early day and there grew to manhood and passed his active years. In his family of three sons and five daughters the youngest was Mary Jane, who was given excellent advantages and in 1852 graduated from the Grove Female Institute in Wooster. Born of her marriage were two children: Ida, wife of J. Beach, of San Francisco, Cal.; and Fred P., at home.

When seventeen years of age Daniel Cronemiller began to earn his own livelihood and from that time forward depended upon his own exertions for whatever he secured of this world's goods. In 1852, accompanied by two brothers, he crossed the plains with horse teams, reaching the Missouri river on the 1st of April and Hangoon on the 1st of August. After having engaged in mining in California for three years, in 1855 he returned via the isthmus to Ohio. Immediately after his return he took up general merchandising at Sullivan, Ohio, but eighteen months later sold out and removed to Stephenson county, Ill., where he carried on a harness shop. Meanwhile hostilities had begun between the north and south. Feeling ran high. Men of the north were every day responding to the call of the president for volunteers to protect and preserve the Union. No less patriotic than the many thousands who left home and family to brave the dangers of war, Mr. Cronemiller offered his services to his country, and in August of 1862 became a member of Company I, Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, assigned to the army of the Cumberland, under Generals Grant, Rosecrans and Thomas. Among the twenty-seven pitched battles in which he bore a part the following were especially important: Perrysville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Atlanta, and Franklin, Tenn. Upon the organization of the company he was elected second lieutenant, later was promoted to be first lieutenant and afterward became captain. For gallant services at the battle of Franklin he was breveted major by President Johnson. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged and mustered out July 9, 1865, whereupon he returned to his Illinois home.

Not long after the war Major Cronemiller moved to Macon county, Mo., where he engaged in farming. In 1871 he removed from there to Oregon and settled at Jacksonville, Jackson county, where with a brother, David, he carried on a blacksmith and repair shop. In 1879 he came to Klamath county, where he and his wife engaged in teaching at the Indian Agency, and







*C. Long*

in addition he acted as superintendent of farming. From there he removed to the farm which he now operates. In all of his labors he has received the sympathy and co-operation of his wife, who is a lady of gentle and amiable disposition and a broad fund of knowledge. Both are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fort Klamath, and have been active in promoting its welfare. As steward and secretary of the congregation he has borne an influential part in its policy and has done much to enlarge its usefulness. Though not a partisan, he is a decided Republican and always votes with his party. In fraternal relations he is connected with Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., at Jacksonville.

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**CHRISTOPHER LONG.** Starting out to earn his own living at the age of seventeen, Christopher Long made it the rule of his life to be honest in all of his dealings, to do thoroughly whatever task he set about to accomplish, and to let no opportunity pass which might contribute to the welfare of himself, his family or the community in which he lived. That he is at present one of the wealthy and substantial citizens of Bandon, is a large land owner and is spending his time looking after his property and loaning money, would indicate that his theories of life have at least been attended by a fair measure of success. This liberal minded and enterprising financier comes from farming and trade ancestry and was born in Canada, near Detroit, December 12, 1837. His paternal grandfather, John Long, who was of Dutch descent, was born in Pennsylvania, and was a potter by trade, an occupation which he successfully followed both in his native state and in Canada, to which place he removed at an early day. He married in Pennsylvania, and for a time lived near Pittsburg, where Christopher Long, the father of our subject, was born. The latter learned that most ancient of trades, pottery making, from his father, John Long, and when he arrived at years of discretion, conducted a pottery in Canada, on Bear creek. Here he owned a farm and also kept a tavern on the public road. About 1841 he located near Rockford, Ill., remaining there until the spring of 1853. At this time he put into execution a long cherished plan, and with ox-teams and wagons succeeded in moving his family to the coast, locating in Yreka, Cal. The following spring he came to Jacksonville, Ore. In crossing the mountains from Yreka, Cal., they came by way of Roseburg, and not having enough horses, three being all they possessed, they secured six oxen and managed to fix saddles for these in order to assist in carrying the articles necessary for the comfort of the

family and to let the women in the party ride. This being an entirely new feature to the cattle, as soon as the girth was tightened they ran away and the goods were scattered and with difficulty recovered. Finally two of them became manageable and carried their burdens; the others were made to do double duty for being intractable. Finally they arrived in safety and began the work of building up a home. Two and a half miles north of Port Orford, Curry county, the father took up a squatter's claim, upon which he lived for a year, but the land not proving satisfactory, he moved to a farm of three hundred and twenty acres a mile and a half south of Bandon, where his death occurred in the winter of 1856, at the age of fifty years. He was survived by his wife, formerly Mary Magdalene Hendershot, a native of Canada, until 1879, her age being sixty years at the time of her death.

Christopher Long, Jr., is the second of the two sons and one daughter born to his parents, and in his youth he worked too hard for education to take an important part in his life. Directly after crossing the plains with the family he began to farm on his own responsibility, and in 1862 sought a quick road to wealth in the mines of Idaho. Three years sufficed to convince him that the majority of worth-while things have to be worked for and acquired in the usual slow and methodical way, and after coming back to Bandon in 1865 he engaged in driving cattle, soon afterward purchasing a farm of one hundred and sixty acres stocked with a few horses and cattle. With this modest beginning he labored long and faithfully until he had two hundred head of stock and eight hundred acres of land, all acquired through untiring industry and excellent business judgment. This became known as the Star ranch, and the stock raised thereon invariably brought the high market price justified by their quality and fine condition. Mr. Long sold this farm in 1880 and moved into Bandon, where he loaned money and purchased a half interest in a line of steamers plying the bay. The steamers passed into other hands in 1890. He then bought the tract of three hundred and twenty acres on Bear creek, which is still in his possession. He owns two acres of land in the town of Bandon, and at present makes his home at Monk Hall.

Public spirit is one of Mr. Long's distinguishing characteristics. He is a believer in superior educational advantages, in clean municipal government and in public enterprises for the improvement and amusement of the town. He has never been willing to accept political office, although he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Through his marriage with Alice Cheney, a native of Iowa, seven children were born, of whom two died in infancy. The living

are: Alice May, the wife of Edward L. Ohman, of Bandon; Rosa J., of Port Orford; Amelia, the wife of Benton Hoyt, of Bandon; John M., of Bandon, and Charles, of Port Orford.

One of Mr. Long's recreations is hunting, and each year finds him in readiness for this diversion. During his residence in Coos and Curry counties he has killed over one hundred and fifty elk and many bears have fallen before his rifle. Each season finds him on the lakes hunting ducks and other feathered game. He is also a lover of fishing and supplies many tables with the delicacies of the seasons.

**DANIEL A. APPLGATE.** Throughout western Oregon the name of Applegate is honored and respected, being closely associated with the pioneer development of the state, and everywhere synonymous with thrift, enterprise and prosperity. A resident of Ashland, Jackson county, Daniel A. Applegate, the special subject of this sketch, holds an honored position in the municipality, being now, in 1903, president of the city council, and the acting mayor. Distinguished both for his own substantial life record, and for the honored pioneer ancestry from which he is descended, he occupies an assured position in the community, and is numbered among its valued and trustworthy citizens. A son of the late Daniel W. Applegate, he was born in Yoncalla, Douglas county, Ore., January 28, 1868, of good old Revolutionary stock, his great-grandfather, Daniel Applegate, having served as a boy fifer in the Revolutionary war, being with General Washington at Valley Forge, and at the siege of Yorktown.

Jesse Applegate, the grandfather of Daniel A., was born in 1811, in Kentucky, and was there reared and educated. Removing to St. Louis, Mo., he followed the profession of civil engineer for several years. In 1843, as captain of a company, he crossed the plains to Oregon, settling in Polk county at first. In 1850 he located at Yoncalla, taking up a donation claim near Boswell Springs, where he improved a homestead and carried on a large business for those times in stock-raising and dealing. He was the pioneer civil engineer of the state, being the very first surveyor to locate here, and surveyed the road from Wallace to Fort Hall, which is now known as the Applegate cut-off. He was very prominent in the early settlement of the state, and was a member of the first constitutional convention of Oregon.

Born in Polk county, Ore., Daniel W. Applegate removed with his parents to Douglas county, and for many years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Yoncalla. During the Civil war he served as second lieutenant of his company

in the First Oregon Volunteer Infantry. Returning at the close of the conflict to Yoncalla, he continued farming for several years, and was subsequently employed in the railway service, first as mail clerk, and then as express messenger. On resigning this position he resumed farming, and was also engaged in mining until his sudden death, in 1896, at the age of fifty-two years. His death was probably due to heart failure, he having dropped dead while mining at Central Point. He married Virginia Estes, who was born in Iowa, and came, in 1853, to Oregon with her father, the late Elijah Estes, who took up a donation claim in Constock, Douglas county, and there spent his remaining years. She survived her husband, and now resides in Drain, Douglas county. Of their union seven children were born, namely: Daniel A., the subject of this brief biography; Mrs. Minnie Barker, of Yoncalla; Roy, a former postmaster of Drain, where he is now carrying on a substantial banking and drug business; Ralph, of Drain; Mrs. May Scott, living near Roseburg; Alonzo, engaged in mercantile pursuits at Gold Hill, this county; and Cynthia, living at Drain.

After completing the course of study in the public schools of Yoncalla, Daniel A. Applegate entered the Central Oregon normal school, at Drain, and was there graduated, in 1888, with the degree of B. S. Entering then the employ of the Wells Fargo Express Company, as porter, he was stationed at Portland two years. Being then made express messenger, he was employed on different routes running from Portland, holding the position until 1899, when he was appointed agent at Ashland, an office that he has filled most satisfactorily ever since.

While a resident of Drain, Mr. Applegate married Ella Cellers, a native of Missouri, and they have two children, namely: Mildred and Gladys. In politics Mr. Applegate is actively identified with the Republican party, and takes a prominent part in municipal affairs. In December, 1902, he was elected to the city council from the Second ward, and on assuming the duties of his office, in January, 1903, was elected president of the council, and is now acting mayor of the city.

**JUDGE DELOS WOODRUFF.** An association of more than half a century with various parts and occupations of the far west has made of Judge Delos Woodruff one of its staunchest advocates and most sincere appreciators. Not that his coming here in 1852 was any indication of far-sightedness, or of enthusiasm engendered by impelling accounts of gold or practically exhaustless timber lands. He came as a soldier in response to command, obeyed as a soldier should, and after an hon-

orable discharge looked around him for the opportunity which he had been taught comes into the life of every human being, whether he sees it or not. How well he has succeeded in grasping his chance is best indicated by the splendid country property which has been his home since 1878, and which might well be the envy of those less resourceful mortals who look rather for large endings than small beginnings. The Woodruff farm is eleven miles north of Gold Beach on Euchre creek, and is six hundred acres in extent. Few improvements had as yet been made when the present owner took possession, yet today it bears the stamp of progressiveness and scientific management, and is one of the chief centers for raising cattle and sheep, and for a model dairy business in Curry county. Twenty-seven cows contribute toward the maintenance of the dairy, and general produce meets a ready sale in the local markets. The Woodruff home is roomy and comfortable, well furnished and hospitable, and during the course of a year many friends find entertainment beneath its roof.

Judge Woodruff was born in East Aurora, Erie county, N. Y., September 30, 1834, and lived on the paternal farm until his eighteenth year. He was one of the hundreds of youths in the country to start upon their active careers as soldiers in the army, and in absence of active warfare he enlisted in Company A, Fourth United States Infantry, in what was known as Grant's regiment. The regiment soon afterward embarked on the United States storeship *Fredonia*, captured from the British in the war of 1812, and started on the long journey around the Horn, being two hundred and ten days on the water. From San Francisco they were transferred to steamer *Columbia*, and from there to Fort Vancouver, after a short time being sent to The Dalles. From The Dalles the company went to Fort Stellacoom on Puget Sound, and remained there until September, 1856. Mr. Woodruff was then discharged for disability, and forthwith went to Astoria, where he became interested in mining in California. Until the fall of 1863 he mined with fair success in Siskiyou and Trinity counties, Cal., and Nevada City, Cal., and then located in San Francisco, where he became a member of the police force. During the eleven years on the force he was given special warrants, and about all of his time was spent on the Chinese cases in the city. He became familiar with the Chinese quarter, its denizens and their modes of life, as well as the trickiness so graphically portrayed in the famous poem by Bret Harte.

In 1874 Mr. Woodruff came to Curry county,

and down the Rogue river to Gold Beach, bringing with him a \$1,000 stock of merchandise, with which he started a general store. From December, 1874, until April, 1878, he met with a liberal patronage from the settlers, and then sold out his business to R. D. Hume. In the meantime he had become popular and prominent, and was known as a staunch upholder of Republican principles. Mr. Woodruff is also a member of the Grand Army, and receives a pension of \$10 per month. He was elected judge of Curry county in 1875, and served four years, and he was also justice of the peace three terms. In the meantime he has settled upon his present farm, and since the expiration of his term as judge has contented himself with casting his vote on the side of intelligent and conscientious government. In 1870 Judge Woodruff married Eliza Willard, and, in the absence of children of his own, adopted three children into his family. Judge Woodruff has a marked and impressive personality, is remarkably well informed on current events, and has contributed not a little to the stable and substantial upbuilding of his neighborhood.

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CAPT. HIRAM S. EVANS. In these times of commercialism the artist who turns his talent into practical channels shows a wisdom far in excess of those who cater rather to the luxury than the necessity of mankind. Since advertising has come to be the great lubricant which keeps in running order the wheels of almost all lines of business, the most exceptional literary and artistic ability has been enlisted in its service, thus affording talent a field for enormous distribution, and almost certain gratifying financial returns. Sign painting, one of the oldest and largest departments of advertising, has become an art, and in this Capt. Hiram S. Evans excels, having few superiors in his line in the country. Captain Evans is also known as one of the foremost military men of southern Oregon, and has gained his rank through valuable service in the Oregon National Guard. His life as a sign painter, general decorator, owner and manager of an art supply store, and military disciplinarian, is a broad and public-spirited one, and causes him to rank among the foremost citizens of Ashland.

Captain Evans was born in San Francisco, Cal., May 24, 1858, and is the son of Francis B. and Emma (Brady) Evans, the latter of whom was born in Greenwich, England, and at present makes her home with her son, Hiram. Francis B. Evans was born in County Limerick, Ireland, his father having settled

there upon removal from his native country of Wales. Francis B. learned the millwright's trade in his youth, and for many years he was an officer in the English navy, serving on a man-of-war in China and India. No more prized relic is owned by Captain Evans than an old English blunderbus which did service in those far-distant days. Mr. Evans finally touched at the shores of New Zealand, secured his discharge from the service, and married, soon after taking his wife to Australia, where he looked for, but failed to find, a fortune in the Bendigo mines. Later on he plied his trade as millwright and builder in the Sandwich Islands, and in 1857 came to San Francisco, where he made his way to the mines on the American river. During the Virginia City excitement he was shrewd enough to know that he could make more money in building mills to crush quartz than in digging the ore for others to crush, and accordingly he built many of the quartz mills which did such able work and aided in the acquiring of so many fortunes in Nevada. Afterward he engaged in merchandising and other occupations in Nevada and Washington, remaining many years in the great northwest, and finally returned to San Francisco, where his death occurred at the age of sixty-five. There were eight children in his family, seven of whom attained maturity. Francis, the oldest son, was accidentally killed in the Virginia City mines; Ellen, the wife of Mr. Carpenter, died in California; Joseph lives in Montana, and is connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad; Charles is a mining and stock broker in New York city; Hiram S. is the fifth of the children; Emma is the wife of Mr. McCumsey of Placerville, Cal.; Samuel was formerly a farmer in Washington, but in 1892 came to Ashland and has since been in partnership with his brother Hiram; and Annie is the wife of Mr. Mace, of Anaconda, Wash.

Captain Evans was seventeen years old when his family moved from Placerville to Silver City, Ncv., and in the meantime he had acquired a common school education in the public schools of the former city. From boyhood up he showed a natural aptitude for drawing and painting, and cultivated his talent during his leisure when working in the quartz mines of Nevada. For a year he clerked in his father's store in Carson City, and from there went to Walla Walla, Wash., where he taught painting and general art for several years. Later on, during the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, he became manager of the store of Sprague & Fairweather, and in 1881 managed the store of Abrams & Wheeler at Roseburg, remaining with the lat-

ter firm until they closed out their stock on the completion of the railroad to Ashland. Since then he has engaged in contract painting and has decorated all of the churches, the opera house, normal school, the Hotel Oregon, and the Pioneer hall, besides many school-houses, public buildings, and private residences. He possesses a remarkable knowledge of combinations and effects, invariably securing harmonious and practical results, and without exception, is the foremost decorator in southern Oregon, and one of the finest in the west. As a sign-painter he has few superiors in the country. Mr. Evans owns his paint and general supply store on Main street, a well stocked enterprise, where anything in that line can be purchased. His ability is by no means confined to his adopted town, for he is often called to different points of the state, and many fine examples of his work may be seen throughout southern Oregon and northern California. He owns considerable town property besides his home, which is erected in the midst of a thrifty little orchard. Mr. Evans is vice president and a stockholder in the Oregon and California Lime Company, which owns a mountain of marble, and is making extensive developments.

Captain Evans' association with the Oregon National Guard began in 1898, when he enlisted in Company B, Third Regiment, O. N. G., as a private. May 6, 1899, he was commissioned second lieutenant by Gov. T. T. Geer, and November 29, 1902, he was elected captain by the company, and commissioned by Governor Chamberlain as captain of Company B, Fourth Regiment, Oregon National Guard, in November, 1902, serving until February, 1903. Upon the reorganization of the National Guard, July 29, 1903, he was commissioned captain of Company B, First Separate Battalion, by Governor Chamberlain, which position he still holds. Captain Evans has been an active member of the fire department of this town for six years, and is now serving as assistant chief of the department. He is fraternally very prominent, being a member and past noble grand of Ashland Lodge No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and past grand representative to the Grand Lodge of Oregon. He is also a member of the Pilot Rock Encampment, and is at present district deputy chief patriarch; also a member of the Woodmen of the World. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the Board of Trade, and served one term in the Ashland city council. On December 15, 1903, the captain was elected mayor of the city of Ashland, on the Citizens' ticket, receiving a majority of fifty-nine votes.





Walt. M. Perry



VALE N. PERRY. When about two years old, in 1842, Vale N. Perry was brought to Oregon and has since made the state his home, attaining maturity in the midst of its splendid resources, and eventually participating in its agricultural and business upbuilding. He came to Coquille in 1858, and after many years of steamboating on the river and ocean is at present filling the less arduous position of janitor of the court house. His name will be associated with the annals of the great timber state for all time, not only because of the worthiness of his own life and character, but because his father, William T. Perry, was one of the staunchest and best known, as well as bravest and most capable, of the early forerunners of civilization in the northwest.

William T. Perry was born in Hartford, Conn., November 19, 1809, and during his long and active life was equally successful as carpenter and joiner, school teacher and farmer. His family has been associated with Connecticut for at least three generations, for his grandfather was presumably born there, and enlisted from there for the war of 1812, serving with his own cousin, Commodore Perry, in the historic naval battle of Lake Erie. His son, Norman D. Perry, the father of William T., a farmer by occupation, was the founder of the family name in New York state, to which he moved when William was six years old. He lived to be eighty-six years of age; and his wife also died at an advanced age. William T. Perry possessed great strength and vigor, and from the first of his school days showed an aptitude for learning, beginning to teach at a very early age. After learning the carpenter's and joiner's trade he worked thereat during the summer time, still continuing to teach in the winter. In 1834 he went to Michigan and worked at his trade, and in 1836 assisted in the construction of the strap railroad between Coldwater and Ypsilanti, now known as the Michigan Central Railroad. In 1839 Mr. Perry married Anna Able, who was born in the old General Harrison house in South Bend, Ind., December 16, 1825, and with her he went to housekeeping in Michigan, remaining there until removing to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1840.

In Iowa Mr. Perry took up land and worked at his trade, and near Muscatine his son, Vale N., was born November 21, 1840. His farm was located in a thinly settled district, and the west was practically an unknown country, yet in some way William T. Perry learned of its many advantages and once having heard he determined, with the courage of his fighting ancestors, to encompass the distance between Iowa and Oregon. He started out with his little family and six horses, but when he got as far as the Green

river he traded his wagon for pack horses and came the rest of the distance on pack horses and mules. Arriving in Oregon City September 26, 1842, his worldly possessions consisted of fifty cents in currency, two pack mules and three horses and a few household belongings. The joy of the new arrivals may be imagined, for they had been on the road six months, and had known deprivations and hardships before which today the stoutest heart would quail. However, it is not known that the forty-five people in the train had any serious trouble with the Indians, and all were in fairly good health after their long journey. In the fall of 1843 Mr. Perry signaled his progressive spirit by erecting the first grist mill constructed in the state of Oregon, opposite Oregon City. Soon afterward he moved to a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres on the Clatsop plains, Clatsop county, and lived there until the fall of 1851. Removing then to another section adjoining what is now Roseburg, Douglas county, the Dave Bushey place, he erected the first grist mill in Roseburg, and the second in Douglas county.

In the fall of 1858 Mr. Perry came to Coos county and bought a claim on the Coquille river, where Norway is now located, and lived there until his death, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a prominent politician, and had much to do with framing the laws which now govern the state. In Douglas county he was a member of the first board of commissioners, and in Coos county he served four years as county assessor. A Democrat all his life, he did much to advance the interests of his party during its early formation in the state, and in his political service he set an example of dignity and fearless regard for principle which made his name honored and respected. During the Rogue River Indian war he was appointed quartermaster at Roseburg, and later was appointed receiver of stock. Besides Vale N., the oldest in the family, the other children were Mary, the wife of J. Fred Schroeder, of Coquille; Emily, the wife of J. Henry Schroeder, of Arago; Dora C., the wife of August H. Schroeder, of Norway, Ore.; Kate L., the wife of B. Hodson, of Marshfield. Without doubt Mary Perry, born in Oregon in 1843, is the first white female child born in the state of Oregon.

Cruel and lonely was the country in which Vale N. Perry advanced to consciousness of the meaning of life and responsibility. As a little fellow he performed such small tasks as bringing water and watching his father's stock, and as he developed strength he assisted with the clearing of the land. After his marriage, September 22, 1867, with Charlotte Jane Smith, a native of Illinois, he assumed the management of the home place, continuing the same until 1870. Fourteen

months after their marriage his wife died and August 21, 1870, he was united in marriage with Priscilla Dame, who was born in Champlain county, N. Y., October 15, 1845. Soon after his second marriage Mr. Perry moved to his father's place near Norway, and from there came to his present home in Coquille in 1883. June 26, 1902, Mrs. Perry died, after a short illness, and was buried in the little cemetery at Norway. She left four daughters, all of whom are married and have comfortable homes of their own. Myrtle M., the oldest, is the wife of George Tillotson, of Marshfield; Maud is the wife of S. B. Morrison, of Cape Mears, Ore.; Bertha is the wife of E. Wyant, of Bandon; and Grace is the wife of Daniel B. Kountz, of Marshfield.

Like his father, Mr. Perry has taken an active interest in local and state politics, and he served as deputy assessor under his father. He is particularly prominent in fraternal circles, being made a Mason in Blanco Lodge No. 48 in 1870. A charter member of Chadwick Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., he was later demitted to Myrtle Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M. as a charter member; and Arago Chapter No. 22 R. A. M. He was also a charter member of Bandon Lodge No. 133, I. O. O. F.; and Encampment No. 25 of Coquille. He has held all of the chairs in the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges, and has been a staunch supporter of fraternal organizations in general. He is a cautious and painstaking man, and has led an exemplary life, training his daughters in ways of womanliness and usefulness, and giving them as good educations as his locality permitted.

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**LORENZO D. CARLE.** The discovery of gold in Alaska caused a great influx of prospectors to that country; some lost everything they started with, many died from hardships and privations and a comparatively small per cent of gold-seekers realized their fondest hopes and made fortunes. Among the latter class, however, is Lorenzo D. Carle, who made two successful trips to the Klondike, and is now a retired citizen of Roseburg, Ore. Mr. Carle is a native of Marshall county, Ind., and was born March 9, 1849. He is a son of Rev. J. M. and Mercy (Marsters) Carle, both of whom are now deceased.

Rev. J. M. Carle was a Virginian by birth and when grown to manhood, went to Indiana and became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was the beginning of his long and faithful service as a minister of the gospel, which covered a period of fourteen years. After laboring for a time in Indiana, he followed preaching the gospel in Iowa, and then in Illinois. After the war, he was

located for some time in Iron county, Mo., and in 1883 he was sent to Roseburg, Ore., in charge of a pastorate, and he was the chosen instrument for bringing many into membership of the M. E. Church. After his retirement from the ministry, he returned to Missouri, and it was there that his death took place, March 24, 1901, at the advanced age of eighty-three years and eleven months. His wife was born in Indiana, the daughter of Rev. Stephen Marsters, and a sister of Dr. S. S. Marsters. Her father was a noted divine of the Methodist faith and passed to his final rest in Illinois. Mrs. Carle died in Roseburg, Ore., January 21, 1897, at the age of seventy-nine years. Five children were born to this esteemed couple. They are as follows: Mrs. Louisa Wright, who died some years ago in Illinois; Lovisa, wife of ex-Judge Phillips, a wealthy and influential citizen of Ironton, Mo.; Lorenzo D.; Mrs. Loudisa Mitchell, whose death took place in Roseburg; and Lusina, now Mrs. J. W. Huff, of Seattle, Wash.

Lorenzo D. Carle grew to manhood in Illinois and attended the common schools of Washington county. This was supplemented by a complete scientific course in Caledonia College, at Caledonia, Mo., after the removal of the family to that state. After leaving school, he followed farming in Missouri for about twelve years, making a specialty of Cotswold sheep, and in 1883 he came to Oregon. He at once located in Roseburg, where he opened an office and engaged in fire insurance, representing the New York Home and other reliable companies. For a number of years he did an extensive business in that line throughout Douglas, Coos and Curry counties. Mr. Carle made his first trip to Alaska in 1897, where he went as a correspondent for the *Review*, and during his stay in that country he wrote interesting and instructive articles every month. He started from Roseburg with \$50 in cash and a Yukon sled which he had constructed for himself, having only a picture for a guide. Taking his sled, he took passage on the steamer Oregon at Portland and sailed for Skagway. His object was to get there with as little expense as possible. The trip was a memorable one, as the boat was overloaded, having four hundred more passengers than it was chartered to carry. They were alongside the Corona when the later sank and Mr. Carle was among the first to help man the lifeboats and assist in saving the crew and passengers. There were nine lifeboats and about twenty-one were rescued by each boat. The boat on which Mr. Carle was a passenger contained among the passengers a lady and her child, and Mr. Carle proved his sympa-

thy for them by giving his coat to the child to keep it warm, as it required four hours to reach the steamer. When they had reached it great difficulty was experienced in getting the passengers from the lifeboat to the big steamer, as they had to be hauled up to the latter by rope and tackle.

They proceeded on their journey as far as Junction, where the boat was disabled, and Mr. Carle took a tug for Skagway. In compensation for services rendered, the captain of the Oregon gave him passage on any boat to Skagway, and in addition refunded him his passage money. At Skagway he provisioned his sled, and accompanied by George Burke pulled his sled over to the headwaters of the river, and down to White Horse. This was the first of a series of twenty-one trips made by Mr. Carle, who piloted different parties through to White Horse and received from \$20 to \$50 a trip for his services. Six months to a day after leaving home he landed in Dawson, with \$825 and one thousand pounds of provisions, the latter worth at least \$1 a pound. Taking fifty pounds of provisions, he journeyed on to Eldorado to join the Berry brothers. Arriving there, he introduced himself to Clarence Berry and went to work for them with pick and shovel for \$15 per day. Working for them a short time, he heard of the excitement on Gold Hill and went there and located a claim, which proved to be a rich one, and he operated it until the next summer. About that time, in partnership with Mr. Holdsclaw, he built a cabin and sunk a shaft eighty-three feet deep at an expense of \$20 per foot. They averaged only one foot per day, as they hauled the wood from timbers, two miles, on their sleds. After going down to good depth, instead of finding gold, they struck a blank. To make matters worse, his partner took ill, had to be assisted from the shaft, and did not recover. Mr. Carle paid him \$800 and he started home; the police assessed him and claimed half of the amount and after his return home, to Seattle, he became insane and shortly afterwards died.

Mr. Carle still had faith in his claim, and after his partner was sent home, he fell in with a Swede, whom he hired to assist him, and together they ran a shaft each way from the main opening and, fifteen days later, they struck the main lead, which yielded from \$100 to \$300 to the pan; putting on another man, they worked the mine and made an average of \$1,000 per day for about ninety days. He paid his men \$1 per hour. That fall he returned to his home in Roseburg, having checks and gold dust amounting to \$21,000, having worked two years in the Klondike

regions. The trip was made in company with Clarence Berry and his wife. Mr. Carle had one hundred and fifty pounds of dust, but his companion, Mr. Berry, had twenty-six hundred and Cariboo Billy, another companion, had sixteen hundred. After his arrival home, he spent some time in traveling. He visited St. Louis, was through different parts of Mexico and returned to Roseburg by way of San Francisco in February, 1900. Shortly afterward he went to Portland and in partnership with R. B. Dixon, began speculating in stock, shipping cattle to Cape Nome, which proved to be quite a successful business, as Mr. Dixon went with the cattle and effected the sale of them. In the meantime, Mr. Carle sent a Mr. Shafer to Cape Nome to haul provisions to the mines, paying him the freight on the team, wagon, and provisioning it, in all amounting to \$3,200. Mr. Shafer arrived there all right with his team and found teaming to be worth \$100 per day. Turning his horses out to graze, they were all stolen in less than an hour's time and this was a loss of \$1,000. Mr. Carle in the meantime had started back to Dawson. In company with others, he traveled from Skagway to Dawson on a bicycle, making the trip in nine days. He found no trace of his old claim, so he proceeded to Dominion creek and in partnership with three other men, paid \$10,000 for the franchise to operate a fraction of a claim. He mined there about one year, and was joined in the spring by his wife, who returned home by way of the Yukon, the following October. A few days after her departure he effected a sale of his claim, having made \$10,000. He then went to Nome, but found the condition of things so unfavorable that he decided to return home. The trip home will never be forgotten on account of hardships and privations caused by the disabling of the vessel Oregon by severe storms. The propeller was broken and they drifted into the Japan current which carried them far out to sea. In required eleven days to construct a jury rudder, and it, too, was carried away by a subsequent storm. They ran out of provisions and came near starving. Mr. Carle lost thirty-five pounds. Finally another steamer picked them up and took them to Cape Flattery, and then towed them to Seattle, after being out seventeen days.

Returning to Roseburg, he built a fine residence and is now living in retirement. He was joined in marriage with Sallie Hood of Illinois, and they were married in Missouri. They have one child, Gay, wife of F. S. Huffman, ticket agent on the Southern Pacific railroad, of Portland. In politics Mr. Carle

is an unwavering Republican and in fraternal circles he affiliates with Lodge No. 330, I. O. O. F., of St. Louis, Mo., of which he is a past officer.

OPHIR H. BEYERS is now in the very prime of energetic, busy life, having been born February 20, 1864, and deserves mention as a general farmer and stock-raiser, who contributes the best he can to the advancement of Canyonville, Ore. He is a son of E. H. Beyers, an Ohioan by birth, and is, himself, a native of Lassen county, Cal.

E. H. Beyers is a farmer of note in Coos county, Ore., and made his home in the west soon after his marriage in Ohio. The couple crossed the intervening country by means of a team of horses, and had little or no trouble in reaching the place on which they desired to settle, namely, Lassen valley, Cal. They lived at that place for six years and then left the state and settled in Nevada for eight years before going to Coos county, Ore., where they still make their home. Mr. Beyers conducts a large stock ranch and runs a first-class dairy business also, being much esteemed for his sterling qualities. His family consisted of nine children, of whom Ophir H.; Laura Bowtell, of California; Alice Black, of Coos county; Jesse, also of Coos county; Josephine, living in Roseburg, Douglas county; Mellie and Nettie, still at home, are the living members.

Ophir H. Beyers had a limited education, as he faithfully attended the district school until but twelve years of age. At that early age he left home to make his own way in the world and found his first work on a ranch, where he attended to stock-raising for eight years. When twenty years of age he went to his grandfather's ranch, the same he now owns, which was a donation claim of four hundred and seventy-three acres. He assisted in the work until he was enabled to purchase the property, which was kept in first-class condition by his grandfather. Here he carries on general farming and also raises some valuable stock, mostly Shorthorn Durham cattle and Cotswold sheep.

In May, 1902, Mr. Beyers was joined in marriage with Cora M. Goltin, whose birth occurred in California, and they have one child, John Herbert. In fraternal circles, Mr. Beyers is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is an ardent Republican, has ever taken a keen interest in politics, and was once a candidate for county commissioner of Douglas county. His career thus far has been very successful and he is making improvements on his ranch each year.

WILLIAM F. DISHER. Two finely equipped farms, aggregating four hundred and twenty acres, represent the success of William F. Disher, one of the progressive and highly esteemed farmers of Coos county. This popular dairyman may well view with satisfaction his life work, for hard work, good judgment, fair dealing and honest regard for the rights and prerogatives of others, are attributes most noticeable in his struggle for existence, and these have overbalanced necessary discouragements, failures and obstacles, leaving him the possessor of an abundance of good will and kindly thought for those less fortunate than himself. His appreciation of the most natural occupation in the world is his by inheritance and training, for in Germany his forefathers industriously tilled less productive farms, and their children followed their example after establishing the family name in Canada. George W. Disher, the father of William F., was born in Canada, and as a young and ambitious man moved across the border into the United States, finally casting his lot with the very early settlers of the vicinity of Kearsless, Jasper county, Ind. Here he met and married a native daughter, Phoebe Titus, and raised a family of whom William F., born August 26, 1856, is the fifth in order of birth. Joseph, the oldest son, is at present living in California; Mrs. Martha Dunham makes her home in Missouri; Mrs. Caroline Moore lives in San Diego, Cal.; George W. is a resident of San Diego, Cal.; Ellis Dickinson lives also in California; and Clara died in the state of Missouri. In 1860 George W. Disher took his family to Missouri, and the following year he enlisted in the Civil war in a Missouri regiment. His service was of short duration, for he was unable to stand the exposure and deprivation incident to the long march, and, being overcome with illness, was brought home to die. He was a brave soldier and willingly risked everything for the cause of the Union, dying as a soldier should, with courage in his heart and voice. His widow moved with her children to Contra Costa county, Cal., in 1860, and the following year married S. B. Hatch, a native of Illinois, and with whom she is still making her home in Contra Costa county.

At the age of eighteen, William F. Disher, who had received an excellent high school education in Ukiah, Mendocino county, Cal., engaged in a sheep-raising business with his brother. This proved both profitable and agreeable, and after selling out in 1884 he engaged in farming in Humboldt county, Cal. In 1887 Mr. Disher came north to Coos coun-

ty, Ore., and bought the ranch of two hundred acres upon which he made his home until October, 1903. This is known as the Palaski ranch, and is located three miles southeast of Coquille, back from the Coquille river about a mile. The most modern of improvements have been added to those on the farm at the time of purchase and about eighty acres are available for crops at the present time. One hundred and twenty acres consist of rich bottom land. The owner was engaged in general farming, stock-raising and dairying; in connection with the latter department he constructed a creamery on the farm, maintained by milking thirty Jersey cows of graded stock. About two miles below the home place Mr. Disher owns another farm of two hundred and twenty acres, eighty of which are bottom land. In October, 1903, Mr. Disher moved his family to Bandon.

As a Republican Mr. Disher has held various local offices in his district, and takes a keen interest in the undertakings of his party throughout the country. For many years he has been a member of the Presbyterian church, and for years an elder thereof. January 8, 1890, he married Erminia Maddocks, who was born in Sonoma county, Cal., December 12, 1862, and of the union three children have been born. The eldest died in infancy. Mr. Disher is an advocate of education, and of all practical advancement, yet there is sufficient conservatism in his makeup to give his judgment value for the weight and consideration behind it.

**JOHN P. TUPPER.** A highly respected resident of Coquille, John P. Tupper is well known throughout Coos county, his connection with different hotels having brought him into prominence with the traveling public as a genial, accommodating and most popular host. Naturally ambitious and far-sighted, he has been identified with various important industries, being so successful in general that his ability as a business man is universally conceded. A son of James S. Tupper, he was born August 23, 1831, in Sterling, Nova Scotia, of English ancestry.

A native of London, England, James S. Tupper, a joiner by trade, emigrated at the age of twenty years to Nova Scotia, where he was engaged in the banking and timber business for a number of years, working for a Mr. Dumbares. He subsequently made several trips across the Atlantic, and, although he acquired considerable wealth, he spent the greater part of it in traveling, visiting many of the old world countries, including China, Japan and

India. He spent his closing years in Nova Scotia, dying at the age of seventy-five years. He married Margaret Martell, who was born, lived and died in Nova Scotia, where her father, John P. Martell, was a lifelong farmer. Of their large family of thirteen children, nine boys and four girls, twelve are living, John P., the subject of this brief biographical record, being the fourth child in order of birth.

Having acquired a practical education in the common schools, John P. Tupper learned the trade of a ship carpenter, which he followed in his native country for nearly twenty years. Coming to the Pacific coast in 1869, he worked at his trade in San Francisco from the time of his arrival, June 12, until August 28, of that year, when he located in Coos county. Entering the employ of John Pushbacker, in Marshfield, he worked in his shipyard a few months, afterwards being in the shipyard belonging to Charles H. Merchant for a year or so. Going then to North Bend, Ore., he worked as a ship carpenter for A. M. Simpson for twelve months. From 1872 until 1874 Mr. Tupper was employed as a carpenter at the Eastport coal mines, the ensuing two years working at his trade in the Hardy & Goodall coal mines. Going to the Columbia river with Captain Parker in 1876 he took a boat off Clatsop beach, but failed in his attempts to make it again seaworthy, and, in 1887, in the employ of George Ainsworth, was engaged in the diving business.

Returning to Coos county in 1878, Mr. Tupper assisted in the putting in of the Coos Bay jetty, working as foreman of a gang under Captain Littlefield, with whom he was similarly employed the next year on the Bandon jetty. Buying one hundred and sixty acres of land in 1881, in Bandon, he erected the Ocean House, which he managed successfully ten years, when he sold out, and bought a hotel in Bandon, the Tupper House, which still bears his name. Selling this hotel in 1890, soon after the death of his wife, he was engaged in the real estate business in Bandon for five years. Buying the Coquille Hotel in 1901, Mr. Tupper has since carried it on with most satisfactory results, his only son, Benjamin Frazier Tupper, being its manager.

At Handsport, Nova Scotia, Mr. Tupper married Martha A. Lynch, who was born in Falmouth, Nova Scotia, and died in 1890, at Bandon, Ore., at the age of sixty-four years, leaving one child, Benjamin F., mentioned above. Mr. Tupper is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and in his political affiliations is a straight Republican. He has been industriously employed during his entire life, and by means of thrift and good manage-

ment has acquired a competency, owning valuable town property in both Bandon and Marshfield.

MILTON B. GIBSON. No further proof of the high standing and moral character of Milton B. Gibson is required than the statement that he has served as treasurer of Curry county for sixteen years, and during that long occupancy of a position of great trust and responsibility no dissenting voice has been heard to criticise either his ability or disinterested devotion to the best interests of the people. Mr. Gibson was elected first in 1876, holding the office for ten years, and he was again elected in 1892, remaining in office until 1898. His devotion to Republican politics secured his appointment as postmaster of Ellenburg for four years, and he has held other local offices within the gift of an appreciative and intelligent community.

Mr. Gibson began life on a small farm in Kentucky, where he was born October 19, 1835, and where he gained that excellent constitution and practical knowledge which have been of such vital importance in fashioning his successful career. In 1859 he removed to Kansas with large expectations of success in that state, but after living on land thirteen miles from Fort Scott for a year, decided to come further west, where crops and general prospects were more to be depended on. With his brother he crossed the plains with ox-teams in the spring of 1860, and after a fairly pleasant journey located on a ranch on Beachers creek, Curry county, near Gold Beach. Here he mined for a short time, and afterward got timber out of the woods, in time becoming an important factor in the building up of this now prosperous region. Gold Beach was then known as Ellenburg, and it needed the impetus of business careers and men solid in their worth and judgment. Mr. Gibson proved just such a man, and his boot and shoe enterprise, started in a small way, and gradually enlarged to meet a growing demand, proved of great benefit to the community. For fifteen years he sold boots and shoes to the town and county residents, and then became a member of the Ellenburg Business Association, which contributed so largely toward the upbuilding of the town.

After forty years at Ellenburg, or Gold Beach, Mr. Gibson came to Dairyville and lived with his son-in-law, E. B. Thrift, with whom he has since made his home. Three children were born of his marriage with Johanna Bailey in 1873. Mary, the oldest daughter, is the wife of E. B. Thrift; Anna E.,

now known as Sister Aquinas, is a teacher at Mount Angel Convent; and Jeanette B. Mrs. Gibson, died June 14, 1885. Mr. Gibson was reared in the Catholic faith, and all of his family are staunch in their devotion to the church of their forefathers. A man of great dignity and force of character, Mr. Gibson holds an honored place in the hearts of all who know him, and his exemplary and highly useful life may well serve as an inspiration to his younger friends bravely struggling for a name and competence.

HON. HENRY THORNTON. Identified with the early history of Oregon as a pioneer of 1853, Henry Thornton of Grants Pass came to the west from Iowa. He was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., May 2, 1832, and was the youngest of four sons and one daughter, whose father, Levi, was a native of Pennsylvania. One of his brothers, James, is a resident of Ashland, Ore., and his sketch presented on another page gives the family history. When only two years of age Henry Thornton was taken to Iowa by his father, who settled on a farm near Muscatine. Such was the need of his services on the farm that he was unable to attend school regularly. In 1840 his father died and five years later his mother passed away. He then made his home with James Laughlin, a farmer. April 5, 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin and Mr. Thornton started across the plains with two wagons and four yoke of oxen for each wagon. They crossed the Divide on the 1st of July, thence proceeded via Fort Hall and Fort Boise on the Barlow route, arriving at Oakland, Ore., on the 1st of October. Settlement was made at Elkton, the young man remaining with his foster parents for some time afterward.

During the Rogue River Indian war of 1855-56 Mr. Thornton was first sergeant of Company I, Second Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and served as such until peace was established. On removing from Douglas to Jackson county, in 1866, he became interested with his brother, James, in the Siskiyou mountain wagon toll road, which he superintended for seven years, meantime making his home there. On selling out to his brother he settled in Josephine county and purchased a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres near Kerby, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising for ten years. Meantime he also kept the stage station on the overland road from Jacksonville to Crescent City. After ten years on the farm he rented it and in 1884 settled in Grants Pass, where he bought a residence on Sixth and H streets and has since made it his

home. Shortly after his arrival he built a large livery barn on H street and conducted a livery for three years, when he sold out. A later employment was that of teaming, after which he retired from business cares. In 1903 he erected a building known as the Thornton block, 50x100 feet, two stories in height, situated near the corner of Sixth and H streets. This is unquestionably one of the most substantial blocks in the city.

Miss Josephine Haines, who became the wife of Mr. Thornton in 1865, at Elkton, Ore., was born in Whiteside county, Ill., and in 1862 accompanied her parents, Alfred and Sarah (Nixon) Haines, to Douglas county, Ore. Of this union have been born the following-named children: Charles, who was accidentally drowned in Rogue river; Mrs. Kittie Gray, of Roseburg; George, who lives at Sisson; Frederick, who was drowned at the same time with his older brother; John, an engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad; Mrs. Alice Grimes, of Portland; and Edward, who died in childhood.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Thornton was treasurer of Douglas county and was elected on the Republican ticket to the Grants Pass city council, serving for one term. For a similar period he was county commissioner of Josephine county. In 1882 he was elected to represent Josephine county in the state legislature, being the first Republican elected in the county, and during his term of office he assisted in electing Hon. John N. Dolph to the United States senate. Besides being connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, he is connected with Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M.; Reames Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., and Melita Commandery No. 8, K. T., and both himself, wife and two daughters are members of the Order of the Eastern Star.

G. W. STEPHENSON. The distinction of being the best judge of horseflesh in southern Oregon belongs without a doubt to Mr. Stephenson, the well known horseman of Ashland, who has dealt with and handled horses ever since his boyhood days, and his services as government inspector of horses have been in requisition since first locating in the far west in the early sixties. An Ohioan by birth, born January 20, 1834, in Seville, Medina county, he is a son of James and Jane (Canon) Stephenson, the latter, although a native of Pennsylvania, being reared principally on a farm in Ohio, whither her father, John Canon, had removed from the Keystone state. On the paternal side of the family, the grand-

father, a native of Ireland, emigrated to America at an early day, settled in Vermont and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. It was in that state that James Stephenson, the father, was born, but in after years he settled in Medina county, Ohio, and was engaged in farming pursuits there, prior to removing to Janesville, Wis., in the interest of a stage company. Both he and his wife died, however, in the vicinity of Rochester, Minn., after rearing a family of eleven children, six of whom are living at this writing. The third child of this interesting family, and reared as he was in his native state, Mr. Stephenson had the advantage of attending good district schools there during his boyhood and early youth. When fourteen years old, his parents moved to Wisconsin and G. W. worked out as a farmhand for two years. At sixteen years of age he was employed as stage-driver in southern Wisconsin, and it was there that he first began to learn the habits, care and management of horses, to which so many of his useful years have since been devoted. Upon the removal of the family to Minnesota, in 1856, he began working in his own behalf and spent some time improving a farm near Rochester. But farmwork was distasteful to him, so he relinquished that occupation in favor of teaming. In 1860 he and some companions started west to Pike's Peak with an outfit consisting of two wagons of supplies, one drawn by mules and one by horses, and \$18 in cash. On the plains, the horses were traded for a yoke of oxen and several milch cows, and with these the party continued on their journey until they reached the present site of Denver. Attracted to this place by the discovery of gold a few years previously, they now found the mining camps five thousand feet above the level of the sea and this and other difficulties which they had to contend with, caused the party to proceed on their journey toward the Pacific slope. At Salt Lake City they decided on going to Oregon and at Green river sold the mules and light wagon for cash, and by purchasing an additional yoke of oxen and all crowding into one wagon, they passed through the old south pass into Phoenix, after a six-months' journey. At that time low prices prevailed there, especially on stock, and cattle were considered almost worthless. Upon reaching Phoenix, Mr. Stephenson had but twenty-five cents left, and to retrieve his fallen fortunes, he found employment as cook at the Mountain House the first winter, and afterward followed similar work at Crescent City. Returning to Phoenix a little later, he took up his favorite occupation—teaming—this time in the government service, and, in connection therewith, he began

trading and speculating in horses. He bought and drove horses to California, where he sold them at a profit, and in this way more than forty thousand horses passed through his hands. In time he acquired much useful knowledge concerning horses and soon grew to be an expert in their selection, and with keen judgment and ready tact he was soon able to distinguish between the good and bad points in each animal that he examined.

It was not until some years later that Mr. Stephenson purchased a ranch near Applegate and began ranching pursuits, but since then he has bought and sold many different farms, speculating to some extent in real estate. Selling some farms, he rented others devoted to stock-raising principally. He conducted a livery stable at Ashland for two years, and selling out he went to California, opened a similar business at Oakland, but after one year, on account of ill health, he sold out and returned to Ashland, where he again opened a livery stable and carried on a profitable business for five years. About this time he was injured in a runaway by getting caught in a wheel, and had one of his legs broken in three places. Although obliged to use crutches for three years, he finally recovered and conducted a stable at Lakeview for one year. He then returned permanently to Ashland and since then his attention has been given to buying and selling horses and speculating in real estate, and to-day he is one of the largest real estate owners in the section. He owns seven fine residences in the city, besides the Ashland House, Johnson buildings and other valuable business property. He also owns thirty-seven acres on the boulevard and three hundred and eighty acres adjoining the city on the north, lying along Bear creek, two hundred acres of it being fine farming land; and a one hundred acre farm near Phoenix.

The home ties of Mr. Stephenson began September 12, 1855, when his marriage with Miss Lucinda E. Grace was consummated in Jaunesville, Wis. Mrs. Stephenson is a native of Chatham, N. H., and her father, Thomas Grace, was a sturdy Vermont, but in early manhood followed farming pursuits in New Hampshire, afterward settling in Wisconsin, where he died. Her mother was, before marriage, Parmelia Emerson, a daughter of Daniel Emerson, formerly of Maine. Mrs. Grace was also born in Vermont, and her father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, but followed agricultural pursuits for a livelihood. The beloved mother died in New Hampshire and she and her husband were blessed with a family of eight children, six of whom grew to maturity and four of them are still living.

Educated as she was in the schools of New Hampshire, Mrs. Stephenson continued to live in that state until after the death of her mother, when her father settled in Wisconsin, her marriage taking place there as previously mentioned. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson consists of four children. Of these Elmer, the eldest, is a resident of the state of Washington; Carrie is now Mrs. Riggs, and resides in Ashland; Lottie, the third child, died when thirty-four years old; and Emma, the youngest, still graces the home with her presence. Fraternally, Mr. Stephenson is allied with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his wife also affiliating with the Rebekah or auxiliary lodge, and in his political convictions he is a Republican, but has never sought office.

JOHN W. LENEVE. The Coquille Ice & Cold Storage Company, of which John W. Leneve is secretary and treasurer, is one of the substantial business enterprises of Coos county, although its era of usefulness dates only from 1902. The plant is equipped with the latest in modern appliances, and has a capacity of twenty tons a day, its product reaching a large trade in both the town and county. In connection, a creamery is maintained which has no superior in a locality famous for its model dairy enterprises. Daily shipments are made to Portland, San Francisco and points in this and the surrounding states, and no better brand of butter reaches an exacting and thoroughly satisfied patronage. The creamery although in operation only a few months reduces nine thousand pounds of milk to three hundred and fifty pounds of butter daily. The partner in the business is C. Romander, and both men have an exhaustive knowledge of the occupations in which they are meeting with well-merited success. John W. Leneve is a native son of Oregon, and was born near Parkersburg, Coos county, April 25, 1867. His father, Dr. Samuel L. Leneve, his mother, Elizabeth (Wiley) Leneve, and his paternal grandfather, Samuel L. Leneve, were born in Vermilion county, Ill., and the latter, a successful farmer, lived to the advanced age of eighty years. Dr. Samuel L. Leneve married in Vermilion county, Ill., and in 1851 brought his family to Oregon with ox-teams, being nine months on the way, and experiencing great trouble with the Indians. Temporarily locating in Portland, the family moved to Myrtle Creek, in the spring of 1853, and engaged in a general merchandise business until 1861. Dr. Leneve then started a drug business in Coquille, and at the same time practiced medicine to some extent, having devoted his leisure for many years to that profession. He lived to be seventy-six years old,







*H. Buckley*

his death occurring in 1901. His wife, one year his junior, and at present seventy-five years of age, is still making her home in Coquille.

The seventh in a family of five sons and five daughters, John W. Leneve was educated in the public schools, and in 1888 started upon his self-supporting career as a merchant in Coquille, pursuing the occupation with moderate success for ten years, or until 1898. As a relaxation from business cares, accompanied by his family he spent the following four years in travel throughout California and the Sandwich Islands, returning to Oregon in 1902, and becoming interested in his present lucrative business. In Coquille Mr. Leneve married Kittie Cox, a native of Oregon, born on a farm in Douglas county. Her father, William Cox, was also born in this state, and from Douglas county removed to Curry county, farming and mining near Port Orford for twenty-five years. He still resides here and is known as an energetic and forceful man and prominent Democrat. Lanson, the only child in the Leneve home, is a bright and promising child, and the pride of his fond parents.

Ever since attaining his majority Mr. Leneve has voted the Democratic ticket, and has held many positions of trust in his community. He has served in the city council several terms, has been city recorder for one term, and at the time of engaging in the ice business resigned the position of deputy county clerk, under Mr. Hazard. He is fraternally connected with Chadwick Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M. of Coquille, and the Woodmen of the World, in which he has passed all of the chairs. Mr. Leneve is a pushing, energetic business man, and any effort in which he engages is bound to profit by his firmly established reputation for painstaking and conscientious effort.

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HON. HENRY BECKLEY. This history of Western Oregon would be incomplete indeed if no mention were made of one of Douglas county's most prominent citizens, Hon. Henry Beckley, who recently died at The Dalles, while en route to Missouri. One of the most extensive ranchers in the vicinity of Elkton, and for many years a successful merchant in the town whither he had removed, he won the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens and was early recognized as one of the solid citizens of that place. He was a man of more than ordinary ability, and possessed great force of character, and was fearless in the expression of that which he believed to be right. He was born in Switzerland county, Ind., January 4, 1833, and in 1840 removed

with his parents to Polk county, Mo., where he grew to manhood on a farm and remained until 1853. It was in the latter year that he came to Oregon, crossing overland with a team of oxen, and going directly to Yoncalla, Douglas county. His first winter in the west was spent in the mines at Yreka, Cal., and he met with fair success as a miner.

In 1864 Mr. Beckley married Mary M. Woodson and the young people began housekeeping on a ranch two miles from Elkton, on the Umpqua river. Mrs. Beckley was born in Benton county, Mo., and is a daughter of Jesse and Verlena (Linn) Woodson. She crossed the plains with her parents in 1850, and the family spent the first winter at Portland, proceeding to Douglas county in the spring of 1851, and settling at Yoncalla. Mrs. Beckley has had thirteen children, ten of whom are still living, all married except four sons. John William was born March 30, 1865; James H., November 20, 1866; Verlena M., August 9, 1868, and married Philip Pinkston; Charles L. was born November 1, 1870; Pitzer W., August 28, 1872; Mary J., June 6, 1874, and married Orange Mattoon; Jesse L. was born May 10, 1876; Clyde P., May 5, 1882; Claude R., April 4, 1884; and Orval S., August 20, 1888.

Mr. Beckley and family continued to reside on the farm where he settled soon after marriage and he carried on farming and stock-raising, in which he was very successful, and from time to time added to his land until he had acquired fifteen hundred acres in one tract and one hundred and eighty acres in another. In 1873 he organized a company with a capital stock of \$20,000 and built the Elkton Saw and Flour Mills, and afterwards bought the mills outright, operating them successfully until they were destroyed by the flood. In 1870 he was elected county commissioner of Douglas county, and was instrumental in securing many needed improvements. In 1876 he was chosen by his party to represent its interests in the legislature and served one term. In 1892 he was nominated and elected state senator and at the close of his first term he was re-elected. In politics he was always a Democrat, and filled each and every position to which he was elected in a capable, conscientious manner. In 1895 he retired from farm life and moved into Elkton, where he had been engaged in mercantile life successfully for eight years, and where he also served as postmaster. The foregoing goes to prove that Mr. Beckley was an active and energetic business man, and his great success is attributed not only to his superior natural abilities, but also to his fidelity, honesty and integrity. His demise was mourned by a large concourse of friends.

**JEFFERSON WILSON.** It is said by some of the most prominent men of our day that energy and perseverance are sometimes better than ability, and that in order to succeed a man must have a definite ambition and by close application of thrift and industry, avoid wasted energy and thereby increase his chance of success. Mr. Wilson has exalted ideas on this subject and for the whole of his life his mind has been centered on agricultural pursuits in his native state, Oregon. Of English extraction, born September 4, 1858, near North Yamhill, Yamhill county, and a son of Thomas and Margaret Anne (Dodson) Wilson, Jefferson Wilson was one of a family of six children. Of these two died in infancy and since then death has claimed another, Charles Elmer. One brother, Simpson, resides at Trail creek, in Jackson county, Ore., and one sister, Mary E., married George McDonald, and resides in Langells valley.

The beautiful Willamette valley offered many inducements to the home-seeker in the early days, and among those who took up their residence there was Thomas Wilson, who located in Yamhill county, which continued to be his home until 1868. Removing at that time to Klamath county, then a part of Jackson county, the father took up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Langells valley, seventeen miles south-east of the present site of Bonanza, and turned his attention to stock-raising. Among the first to locate in this valley, he took an active part against the Indians in the Cayuse war, and it was while serving as a volunteer that he lost his hearing and was thus afflicted for life; this sad affliction and a complication of diseases proved in after years too great a strain for even his strong constitution, causing his mind to give way and his subsequent removal to an asylum at Salem, Ore., was a matter not only of necessity, but of deep regret to his many friends and sorrowing relatives. His death took place at that institution in November, 1902, in his seventy-sixth year, and he was preceded to the grave many years by his wife, who was probably a native of Iowa and passed to her final rest about 1872 in Klamath county.

The story of Mr. Wilson's life is briefly told, for he is modest and unassuming, and of his achievements he will speak but little. By his faithful attendance at the common schools of Jackson county a good education was secured, and this was greatly added to by self-instruction. Arriving at manhood's estate, he became interested in the stock business with his father, and in a comparatively short time proved to be a competent assistant with a special aptitude for the business to which he has devoted the best years of his life. The stock business held inducements for him above all others, and he devoted his en-

ergies assiduously to the success of this branch of agriculture, until 1902, selling his stock at that time and engaging in hay-raising for the market. Soon after his marriage Mr. Wilson homesteaded a claim of one hundred and sixty acres in the vicinity of the old home place, and today he is the proud owner of both farms. Many good improvements made by him are evidences of his success and thrift, and one hundred acres of his land is devoted to the cultivation of wild hay, which is profitably grown in that section.

The home ties of Mr. Wilson began September 13, 1882, by his marriage in Jackson county with Jenerva Obenchain, a daughter of Bartley Obenchain, a prominent farmer near Central Point, Ore., where he located in 1862 upon the farm which is still his home. While en route to Oregon with his family, the birth of Mrs. Wilson took place, she being one of a family of eight children. The family unite in worshipping at the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Wilson is a devout member. Mr. Wilson's loyalty to the cause of education is shown by his six years' service as a member of the local school board. In his political attachments he is an unswerving Democrat, but his strict attention to his business has excluded politics to a great extent.

**WILLIAM J. VIRGIN.** Standing second to none among the leading men of Ashland is William J. Virgin, proprietor of the Ashland Mills. Noteworthy for his energetic enterprise, keen intelligence and good business ability, he has established a large and successful industry, manufacturing a superior grade of flour, which he has placed upon the market under his especial brand "Virgin's Best." In the different cities, towns and states in which he has resided, he has always been regarded as a man of integrity and honor, and is held in high respect by the community in which he is now a member. A native of England, he was born in Taunton, Somerset county, October 20, 1848.

Born in Devonshire, England, John Virgin, father of William J., was engaged in farming and hotel keeping in Somerset county for a number of years. He subsequently resided for a time in Chard, England, from there emigrating to this country. Locating in Michigan, he lived near the town of Hawley until his sudden death, which was accidental, being caused by a fall from a wagon. Until that time, although in the seventy-second year of his age, he had been strong and vigorous. He belonged to a family noted for its longevity, his father having lived seventy-eight years, while his mother attained to the remarkable age of one hundred and two years. He married Ann Vincent, who was born in Devonshire, Eng-

land, and died in Michigan. Of the ten children that blessed their union, all grew to years of maturity, William J. being the eldest child.

Brought up in his native land, W. J. Virgin worked on the farm as a boy, obtaining his education at a night school, supported by subscription. Entering the employ of his uncle, Thomas Butler, of Chard, when fifteen years old, he served an apprenticeship at the miller's trade, becoming an expert stone dresser. Receiving a letter from his uncle Henry Vincent, urging him and his brother to come to Portsmouth, Ohio, he sailed from England for New York on the City of Boston. Subsequently, while on the way from Cincinnati to St. Louis, he stopped at Vanceburg, Ky., where he secured work as a stone dresser, receiving \$3 per day for his labor, which he considered good pay for a boy of eighteen years. A year later he went to Michigan, locating in Oakland county, where his uncle was living. The ensuing year he worked in the Clarkston Mills, and the following four years resided in Greenville, Montcalm county, where he was first employed in the Partlow Mills, and later in the Middleton Mills. Removing to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1872, he worked for Pillsbury Brothers, and for Governor Washburn. Going from Minneapolis to Boardman, Wis., he entered the employ of Johnson & Brother, and after helping them build a new mill in Richmond, Wis., he was admitted into partnership with them as junior member of the firm of Johnson Brothers & Virgin. For twenty years this firm carried on a large and profitable business, running both the Boardman and the Richmond mills. In 1886 Mr. Virgin made his first trip to the Pacific coast, and was so pleased with the country that he made a second trip in 1890, visiting Tacoma, Wash. Coming to Ashland, Jackson county, Ore., in 1891, he, in company with Mr. Jacobs, purchased the F. Roper Mills, and the following year moved his family to this city. In 1893 R. P. Neil bought out Mr. Jacob's interest in the business, the firm name being changed from Jacobs & Virgin to Virgin & Co. Two years later Mr. Virgin bought out his partner, and has continued the business alone until the present time. He also owns, in company with A. A. Davis, the Central Point Mill, having a half interest in it. Mr. Virgin has greatly enlarged his mill, which was built in 1852, remodeling it, and increasing its capacity from thirty barrels to seventy barrels a day. He has an excellent water privilege, having the priority of water right from the Ashland creek.

In Greenville, Mich., Mr. Virgin married Oresta Goodsell, a native of Allegheny county, Pa., and of their union three children have been born, namely: Mrs. Grace Drake, of Ashland; William, who entered the United States navy in July, 1902, is now on the cruiser Reno, in Japan; and

Claudie, who died in her twentieth year. A staunch Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Virgin served as councilman in Richmond, Wis., and is always interested in local and national affairs. In religion he is a member of the Episcopal Church.

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GEORGE LUCAS CHASE. Since coming to Klamath county in 1885 Mr. Chase has made his home on a tract of land which he purchased at the time of his arrival and which comprises more than four hundred acres. At the time of purchase no improvements whatever had been made. The land was in its original primeval condition, covered with a thick growth of forest trees and sage brush. The task of clearing was no small one, but he began the work courageously and continued it faithfully, and as a result of his tireless exertions now has two hundred and twenty-five acres in excellent condition for cultivation. The remainder of the property is utilized for the pasturage of his stock. Of recent years he has become interested in the breeding and raising of Hereford cattle and now has one hundred and twenty-five head. In addition to his home farm he owns two hundred and twenty acres in Siskiyou county, Cal., twenty-two miles distant, and this land is also used mainly for a stock ranch.

A native of San Francisco, Cal., born July 24, 1854, George Lucas Chase is a son of George Washington Chase, who was born in Utica, N. Y., of English descent. The latter about 1830 married Susan Vanderhiden, by whom he had the following children: Jacob, deceased; Sallie, wife of R. O. Dewitt, of Yreka, Cal.; George L., of Oregon; and Ella, wife of Stewart Merrill, a photographer in San Francisco, Cal. In 1850 George W. Chase crossed the plans to California and engaged in mining in Shasta county, where he met with more than ordinary success. Pleased with the prospects offered by the west, he returned east for his family, who accompanied him to San Francisco in 1851. He left them in that city and went to Siskiyou county, Cal., where he engaged in mining several years. Other enterprises also engaged his attention. He was employed to carry the Wells-Fargo express from Yreka over the Scotts mountain into Shasta county, making the trip with pack mules. Later he took up the stage business and conducted a line from Yreka into the mining camps. For two terms he served as treasurer of Siskiyou county, and meanwhile also conducted a general mercantile business at Yreka. Subsequently he resumed work as a miner and while thus occupied, in 1867, when fifty-five years of age, he was accidentally drowned in the Klamath river in Siskiyou county. His sudden death was

mourned by relatives and friends. He was a man of exemplary habits, genial temperament and companionable disposition, and had a host of warm friends among his circle of acquaintances. From the time of the organization of the Republican party until his death he never failed to support its principles. Fraternally he was a Mason and Odd Fellow, and took an active interest in both of these orders. After his death the family continued to live in Yreka, and there his widow died in 1873, when sixty-four years of age.

On account of the death of the father, the support of the family fell upon George L. Chase and his brother when they were still mere lads. For this reason his educational advantages were less thorough than he would have wished, yet by reading and observation he has acquired a knowledge more valuable than many a college graduate possesses. In youth he worked for a time at the blacksmith's trade, but did not find it congenial. During the Modoc war he was employed as a teamster, having charge of the transportation of troops and supplies for the government forces. After the war he engaged in driving a stage from Yreka, and later from Carson City, Nev. On coming to Oregon in 1878 he was employed in driving a stage from Cole's station to Rocky Point on the Rogue river below Gold Hill. When he resigned that position he came to Klamath county and settled on the farm that is still his home. At Roseburg, Ore., May 3, 1882, he married Annie Little, who was born at Jacksonville, this state, being the daughter of one of the earliest settlers of Jackson county. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Chase are nine children, viz.: George, Maggie, Jacob, Eva, Ray, Nina, Carroll, Donald and Mabel.

The Republican party has received the support of Mr. Chase ever since he attained his majority. For years he held the offices of road supervisor and school director, in both of which he rendered important service. While living in Yreka he was actively identified with the Presbyterian Church of that place and still holds his membership with the same congregation. In fraternal relations he is a member of Linkville Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W.

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FRED D. WAGNER. Prominent among the native-born citizens of Jackson county is Fred D. Wagner, who is widely known throughout southern Oregon as editor, business manager, and one of the proprietors, of the *Ashland Tidings*, a bright and newsy journal, published semi-weekly, and having an extensive circulation in Jackson and surrounding counties. A man of culture, energy and ability, he has gained a posi-

tion of influence in the community in which he resides, and is justly recognized as one of the leaders in civic affairs. He comes of German stock, the immigrant ancestor of that branch of the Wagner family from which he is descended having been one Philip Wagner, who was born in Germany, but came to the United States prior to the Revolution, and settled first in Virginia, going from there to Pennsylvania as a pioneer. A native of Ashland, Ore., Mr. Wagner was born October 9, 1808, a son of the late Jacob and Ellen (Hendrix) Wagner, and in a sketch of his father, which may be found elsewhere in this work, further parental and ancestral history appears.

After leaving the public schools, Fred D. Wagner pursued his studies at the Ashland Academy and then entered the University of Oregon, at Eugene, where he was a pupil from 1886 until 1888. Prior to this time, by working whenever at leisure, he had learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Ashland Tidings*, and on leaving the University Mr. Wagner accepted a position on this paper, with which he has since been connected, and since 1895 has owned a half interest and is editor and business manager. The *Ashland Tidings* was established as a weekly paper in June, 1876, being founded by James Sutton, a prominent journalist of southern Oregon, and was the first newspaper published in Ashland. Mr. Sutton sold out to Capt. O. C. Applegate, who owned it but a brief period, selling it in 1879 to W. H. Leeds. Mr. Leeds was sole publisher and editor of the paper until January 1, 1895, when he accepted the position of state printer, and disposed of a one-half interest in the journal to Mr. Wagner, who is junior member of the firm of Leeds & Wagner. In January, 1894, the *Tidings* became a semi-weekly paper, and is now a seven-column folio, devoted to the advancement of the agricultural, commercial and industrial interests of southern Oregon, and is a strong exponent of Republicanism. Under the editorship and management of Mr. Wagner its circulation has largely increased, and its influence is felt throughout a large territory. Its printing department is now thoroughly equipped and has in connection with it a good job-printing office, where work of a superior order is quickly and well done.

Active in public affairs, Mr. Wagner has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee for a number of years and is now its secretary. He is a trustee, and one of the influential members of the Ashland Board of Trade, and belongs to the P. P. Prim Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon, of Jacksonville. He is connected with many of the foremost fraternal organizations of this vicinity, being a member and





*J. J. Lamb*



senior warden of Askland Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M.; of Siskiyou Chapter, R. A. M.; a member of Malta Commandery No. 4, K. T.; and of Al Kader Temple of the Mystic Shrine, Portland; a member and past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Knights of the Maccabees.

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**JOHN JONES LAMB.** Into the stress, worry and success of an active life, John Jones Lamb has carried the undisputed evidence of a heroic spirit, the sign of his allegiance to a cause which seemed to him right. This former agriculturist, county clerk and hardware merchant of Coos county, who is now living retired at Coquille, fought in an Arkansas regiment of the Confederate army four years and four days, and at the battle of Chickamauga, September 19-20, 1863, though he escaped the death meted out to sixteen hundred and fifty of his comrades, he received a gun shot wound below the left knee, which later resulted in amputation above the knee. At the time he was twenty years old. He was born on his father's plantation in Lauderdale county, Ala., December 10, 1843. Both his father, John Lamb, and his grandfather, another John, were born in North Carolina, lived for a number of years in Alabama and in 1851 located in Greene county, Ark. These men came worthily by the admirable traits which governed their lives, for the grandfather recalled a father who came from Scotland, settled in North Carolina, and carried a musket at Brandywine,unker Hill, and many other battles which brought liberty nearer to the colonists. The great-grandfather lived to an advanced age, and the grandfather, who was an active member of the Methodist church, lived to be eight-five years old. John Lamb, Jr., owned and operated a large farm in Greene county, Ark., reared a family of four sons and one daughter, and lived to be seventy-four years old. Ann (Houston) Lamb, whom he married in Alabama, was born in Huntsville, Ala., a daughter of William Houston, an early immigrant to America, and a successful farmer of Huntsville. Mrs. Lamb died in Arkansas at the age of seventy-two years.

After the war John Jones Lamb, who was the third in his father's family, settled down to farming in Arkansas, and was thus employed until coming to Oregon in 1873. His first farm in the west, forty acres in extent, was located one and a half miles from Coquille on Rink creek. A little later he homesteaded an adjoining farm of one hundred and twenty acres, and farmed there until the fall of 1881. About this time he was elected assessor of Coos county,

servng during 1881 and 1882. Mr. Lamb later traded his property for a farm of one hundred and seventy acres five miles south of Coquille, where he lived until his election to the office of county clerk in 1884 necessitated his presence in the city of Empire. He was re-elected after the expiration of his first term, serving the following three terms consecutively, and in 1893 he returned to the farm, engaging in general farming and stock-raising until permanently locating in Coquille in 1895. Mr. Lamb has been successful in a hardware business started soon after making this his home, and so gratifying has been his trade that additions in stock and store room have been necessary. As partner in the business he had his energetic and competent son, J. A. Lamb, who, in 1899, succeeded to the entire management of the enterprise, his father retiring from active life.

Through his marriage with Mary Ann Lindley, in Arkansas, Mr. Lamb became associated with an old southern family long identified with North Carolina and Tennessee. Mrs. Lamb was born in the latter state, her father, John Lindley, having removed there from his native state of North Carolina. Mr. Lindley was a wheelwright by trade, and spent many years of his life in Tennessee, whence he removed to Arkansas in 1853, locating on a farm in Craighead county, near Jonesboro. Here he worked at his trade and tilled the soil, living to the age of seventy-two years. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, of whom Ada Elizabeth is the wife of W. E. Smith, of this vicinity; Leona Ann is the wife of J. M. Byers, also near Coquille; James A. manages his father's store; Mary Marvin is the wife of W. H. Lyons of Coos county; and Florence Irene is living with her parents. Mr. Lamb's popularity and standing is emphasized by association with Chadwick Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., of Coquille; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. Since attaining young manhood Mr. Lamb has found great consolation and opportunity for usefulness in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to which he has devoted time and money unstintingly. He is at present both trustee and steward and superintendent of the Sunday school. Mention is due Mr. Lamb's connection with the Coquille Valley Bank, of which he was one of the chief promoters, and the president from the time of its organization in 1901, until its sale in 1903. He has always taken a leading part in county affairs, and his practical judgment, large fund of common sense and conservatism have made him in demand whenever undertakings of moment were under contemplation.

MARK D. CUTLIP. A native son of Oregon Mark D. Cutlip has passed his entire life as a factor in the agricultural pursuits of the state, being at present engaged in general farming and dairying upon a well-cultivated farm of fifty-three acres located fifteen miles east of Marshfield, Coos county, upon the south fork of the Coos river. He was born June 16, 1857, near Eugene, Lane county, the son of Abram Cutlip, who came as a pioneer to Oregon in 1851. Mark D. Cutlip received his education in the district schools in the vicinity of his home, remaining with his parents until he had attained manhood. In 1884 he was united in marriage with Miss Mattie Haskins, who was born in Iowa and came to Oregon in 1876, and he then located on his present property. At the time the land was principally uncultivated, but with the energy of youth and the courage which distinguished the young pioneers of the west Mr. Cutlip gave himself heartily to the successful establishment of a home and estate, nearly all the improvements which the years show having been the work of his own hands. He is now engaged in general farming and dairying, the dairy being supplied with milk by fifteen cows.

Mr. Cutlip has been twice married. His first wife died March 31, 1897, and in 1900 he married Miss Thena Wilkins, a native of Coos county. By his first marriage Mr. Cutlip has the following children: Minnie, at home; Iva, the wife of Louis Worth, of Marshfield; and Ernest, Lloyd and May, at home. In his political affiliations Mr. Cutlip is a Republican and though never desirous of official recognition he never shirked his duty as a citizen of the community, having served for fifteen years as clerk of the school board in the vicinity of his home. In fraternal relations he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

CHARLES H. VAUPEL. Long experience, augmented by special aptitude for his chosen occupation, has made of C. H. Vaupel one of the best equipped merchants of Jackson county. As senior member of the firm of Vaupel, Norris & Drake, of Ashland, he represents one of the strongest, if not one of the oldest mercantile enterprises in the town, and one which reflects, in its management and commercial standing, the high character of the man directing its affairs. Like all truly successful merchants, Mr. Vaupel began at the bottom round of the ladder, and as an humble errand boy and clerk gained the attention of his superiors by being willing to do a little more than was required of him. He had the advantage of starting out under the direction of a merchant father who prized honesty and fair dealing, and with this example, an active and

well balanced brain, and dogged perseverance, it is not surprising that success has come his way.

Mr. Vaupel is the fifth in a family of eleven children, nine of whom are living. He was born on a farm seven miles north of McGregor, Clayton county, Iowa, October 13, 1858, and was educated in the public schools of Elkader, Iowa. His father, J. C. Vaupel, came from the Rhine country, Germany, as a young man, settling in Clayton county, of which he was a pioneer and prominent man. Eventually he left the farm and settled in Elkader, Iowa, where he engaged in a mercantile business, and where his death occurred in 1874. He was much interested in politics, and served as county treasurer for several years. His wife, formerly Clara (Sanganger) Vaupel, was also born in Germany, and her parents were among the early settlers of Clayton county, Iowa. Mrs. Vaupel now makes her home in Des Moines, Iowa.

Until his father's death young C. H. Vaupel clerked in the Elkader store, and at the age of fourteen went to live on a farm. When seventeen years old he began to clerk for Joe Lamm, and afterward for Carter Mills & Company, both firms taking a keen interest in the ambitious and faithful boy. In 1887 he removed to Ashland and found employment with the mercantile firm of D. R. and E. V. Mills, remaining with them for six years, and in 1893 founded the firm of Vaupel, Norris & Drake. At this time he purchased the store and stock of E. K. Anderson, remodeled and enlarged the building, and now has floor space covering 40x100 feet. In 1901 he bought out the stock of D. R. and E. V. Mills. Notwithstanding his large mercantile responsibility, this prosperous business man finds time for affairs of public moment, and is nothing if not public spirited. He was one of the organizers, and has been a director from the start of the First National Bank of Ashland, one of the most reliable and substantial monetary institutions of the county. As a Republican voter he has been before the public as a worker if not office seeker, although he gave efficient service in the town council for two years.

In Elkader, Iowa, in 1881, Mr. Vaupel was united in marriage with Maria Barnum, born in Elkader, and a daughter of Hiram Barnum, who was born in Pennsylvania and became an early settler of Iowa. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Vaupel was born in Vermont, removing from there to Pennsylvania, and from there to Iowa, where both he and his son, Hiram, spent their last days. Hiram Barnum married Elizabeth Bachtell, born in Chester county, Pa., and daughter of David Bachtell, who settled in Clayton county, Iowa, in 1854. Mrs. Barnum still lives in Iowa. Myrtle, the oldest daughter born

to Mr. and Mrs. Vaupel, died at the age of fourteen years and Leta, the younger, is living at home. Mr. Vaupel is a member of the Board of Trade. He is prominent fraternally, being identified with the Ashland Lodge, No. 23, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a past master, and to which he came from the lodge in Elkader, Iowa. He was also transferred from the Elkader R. A. M. to the Siskiyou Chapter, No. 21, of which he is past high priest. He is a member of Malta Commandery No. 4, K. T. Mr. Vaupel is a shrewd and painstaking business man, a liberal and progressive citizen, and a loyal and generous friend. To an exceptional degree he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the community whose best interests he is endeavoring to promote.

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**CAPT. STEPHEN C. ROGERS.** The various interests which connect the name of Captain Rogers with the county of Coos are of an important and noteworthy nature, chief among these being his identification with the dairy business. When he came to Oregon in 1870 he secured three hundred and twenty acres twelve miles east of Marshfield, lying on the Coos river, and here he embarked in ranch pursuits. Out of this place and subsequent additions thereto he has evolved a fine ranch of more than four hundred acres, which is said to be one of the best places of its kind in the entire county. The title by which he is known comes to him through his association with the steamboat business on the Coos river. At this writing he is the owner of the steamer Coos River, with a capacity of sixteen tons gross, and which makes daily trips down the river and back again. In addition he owns the gasoline boat Telephone, five tons gross, which plies along the same river.

Tracing the ancestry of the Rogers family, we find that the captain's grandfather, Aaron Rogers, was a native of Rhode Island and in an early day settled in Vermont, where he engaged in farm pursuits in Rutland county. In his adopted home he passed from earth after a long and worthy life. His son, Joseph, was born in Vermont, and there followed farm pursuits with only a fair degree of success. Believing that from new western soil he could reap larger returns than from the older lands of the east he determined to seek a home on the Pacific coast. In 1860 he proceeded via the Isthmus to San Francisco and from there to Oregon, where he took up land on Coos bay, twelve miles east of Marshfield. Here for years he was busily engaged in improving a homestead. By his marriage to Lydia Carpenter, who was born in New York and died on the Oregon farm, he had nine children, the fifth of these being Stephen Carpenter

Rogers, a native of Danby, Rutland county, Vt., born November 26, 1834. In the days when he was a boy educational advantages were far inferior to those of the present time, but of such as existed he availed himself to the utmost. During much of his early business life he made his home in New York, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick.

On account of ill health and inspired by favorable reports from members of his family who had preceded him to Oregon, Captain Rogers was led to establish his home in this state in 1870, and at once settled on a portion of his present ranch property. By his intimate identification with local affairs he has gained a large circle of acquaintances. Indeed, few men are better known throughout Coos county than Captain Rogers and none is more highly respected for genuine worth of character. It has been his desire to exemplify in his daily life the doctrines and teachings of the United Brethren Church, of which he is an active member. His staunch adherence to Republican principles is well known. The party has in him a loyal champion of its men and measures. Among the local offices he has filled is that of justice of the peace, in which capacity his decisions have been impartial and rendered with a keen and intelligent adherence to the highest principles of justice. His home ties began when he was twenty-five years of age, at which time he married Miss Delia M. Parker, who was born November 24, 1833, in New York. The five children (two sons and three daughters) born of their union are all living, namely: Herbert H., who operates the boats with his father; Cynthia, the wife of A. J. Sherwood, of Coquille; Frank E., who conducts the ranch for his father; Emma, the wife of Charles A. Craddock, of Redding, Cal., formerly of Bandon, Ore., and Nellie, at home.

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**E. F. OGDEN.** Although he may virtually be termed a new-comer in the city of Ashland in comparison with old-time residents, Mr. Ogden nevertheless ranks among the successful contractors and builders of that city, and finished products of his ability in his professional line may be found in various parts of the city. His qualifications and fitness for his chosen vocation, as well as his broad experience in that line of work, soon won recognition in this section and the excellent manner in which he has executed contracts entrusted to him, has been an important factor in his success, gaining for him the confidence of the entire community.

Born May 8, 1860, at Saeco, York county, Me., which was the birthplace of his father, John Milton Ogden, and his grandfather, Noah, Mr.

Ogden descended on the maternal side from an old and distinguished family of Buxton, Me. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Wadley, was a native of that city, but spent her last years in Boston, whither she had removed after the death of her husband, who was for many years the proprietor of a general merchandise store in Saco, where he died. During the conflict between the north and the south, he served in the Union army in a Maine regiment. Grandfather Ogden followed farming pursuits for a livelihood in that state and his father was a soldier in the war for freedom in 1776.

When but seven years old, E. F. Ogden was sent to the home of his uncle, John Wadley, who lived on a farm near Yankton, S. D. Diligently attending public school until he attained the age of sixteen years, he then became apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade and for three years was so engaged in Yankton. Becoming proficient, he followed that trade as a journeyman in Ainsworth, Brown county, Neb., for some time, afterward spending four years as contractor and builder in the new towns that sprung up along the Elkhorn river. We next find him in Livingston, Mont., where he spent three years at his trade, and in the fall of 1895 he went to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, on a pleasure trip to see the country. Six months later he returned to the United States and was induced to locate in Ashland, in September, 1896, which has been his home ever since. Among the principal dwellings and business houses he has built there, are the Beach and New Nvinger blocks, the Stephenson residence, Mrs. Mickelson's residence and a score of others. In his political views Mr. Ogden has ever been a Republican of the true blue type but cannot be termed an active politician. Socially he is allied with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His brother, John Ogden, is following mercantile pursuits in Kansas City, Mo.

**JAMES C. TWITCHELL, M. D.** An active and prosperous physician of Roseburg, and a highly respected and trustworthy citizen, J. C. Twitchell, M. D., is well worthy of personal mention in this biographical volume. Especially educated and trained for the medical profession, he has already made rapid strides in his chosen vocation, and by his more modern methods of treating the various ills of mankind is doing much to modify the extent of human pain and suffering. A son of Charles C. Twitchell, he was born January 4, 1867, in Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y.

A farmer by occupation, Charles C. Twitchell spent his earlier years in New York state, going from there to Corunna, Mich. During the Civil

War he served in the Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and took part in many battles and skirmishes. At the close of the conflict he returned to his early home, in New York, living there a few years. Removing then to Corunna, Mich., he purchased land, on which he still resides, being successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Mary E. Lewis, who was born in Oran, Onondaga county, N. Y., a daughter of James Lewis, a large contractor and builder, who is still living in Oran. Two children were born of their union, a son and a daughter, Dr. J. C. Twitchell being the oldest child.

Brought up on a Michigan farm, J. C. Twitchell attended first the district school, afterwards continuing his studies at the Corunna and Saginaw City high schools. He subsequently read medicine with Dr. John B. White, an uncle, and a prominent physician and surgeon of Saginaw, Mich., remaining in his office two years. The ensuing year he taught school in Michigan, then, in 1889, came to Oregon, locating in Roseburg. Continuing his pedagogical work, he taught school first at North Umpqua, and afterwards at Nonparcil. Returning to Michigan at the end of eighteen months, he entered the sophomore class of the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in 1890, when the four-year course at that institution was first inaugurated, and was graduated in 1893, receiving the degree of M. D. Immediately beginning the practice of his profession at Chelsea, Mich., he remained there until the fall of 1897, when he again came to Douglas county. Locating at Roseburg, Dr. Twitchell has met with well-deserved success as a physician and surgeon, and has accomplished some notable work as an oculist, having made a special study of diseases of the eye. He is quite skilled in surgery, and for two years was surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1900 he was elected county coroner on the Republican ticket for a term of two years, and in 1902 was re-elected to the same position.

At Victorville, Mich., Dr. Twitchell married Miss Myrtle A. Conklin, who was born and educated in that town. The doctor is prominently identified with various professional organizations, being a member of the State Medical Society, the South Oregon Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is a member and secretary of the United States Examining Surgeons for pensions, and is a fellow of the Pacific Coast Association of Examiners of Life and Accident Insurance Companies. Fraternally Dr. Twitchell belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously he is an Episcopalian.





*A. J. Peterson*

ALBERT THEODORE PETERSON. A keen, clear-headed, wide-awake business man, Albert Theodore Peterson, of Toledo, is thoroughly identified with the leading industries of the city and county. Possessing unusual tact, ability and force of character, he has been a prime mover in the establishment of various manufacturing, mercantile and commercial enterprises, and was the originator and promoter of the cascara bark trade, which has assumed large proportions in this locality. Of Swedish parentage, he was born October 23, 1859, in Henry county, Ill., a son of S. G. Peterson, a native of Sweden, who emigrated to the United States about 1840, and spent the first years of his life in his adopted country in Chicago, Ill. Removing from there to Henry county, he bought land, and carried on general farming until his death, at the age of sixty-one years. His wife, whose maiden name was Louisa Johnson, was also born in Sweden, and like her husband, died in Illinois. Eight children blessed their union, four of whom were sons, Albert T. being the fourth child in order of birth.

Receiving a limited education in the district schools of Henry county, Albert T. Peterson remained at home until attaining his majority. Choosing then the occupation to which he was reared, he was employed in agricultural pursuits in the Prairie state for a few years. In 1887, desirous of enlarging his opportunities, he came to Oregon, where a young man's chances of advancement in the industrial world seemed greater than in one of the older states. Locating in Albany, Linn county, he followed carpentering and building for two years. Removing to Toledo in 1889, he conducted a meat market a year, afterwards being variously employed. In 1893, with characteristic foresight, he started a new industry, buying cascara bark, which he shipped at first to the home markets. As the demand for the bark increased, he enlarged his operations, shipping to domestic and foreign ports, through J. F. Ulrichs, of San Francisco, in one year alone handling two hundred tons of the bark, being now the principal buyer in this county. Mr. Peterson has various interests of financial importance. In May, 1901, he purchased a general mercantile business at Chittwood, this county, and employs a man to run the store, which carries a stock valued at \$1,500. In 1902 he bought out the plumbing and hardware establishment of J. R. Schenck, which he manages now himself, handling in addition to his regular stock sash, doors, blinds, and all kinds of agricultural implements and tools. Mr. Peterson is a large property owner, having a large farm adjoining Toledo, which he devotes principally to cattle raising; one hundred and twenty building lots in the town, and his large store building. He rendered ma-

terial assistance in securing the construction of the new Corvallis and Eastern depot at Toledo, and was one of the most active promoters of the project for the erection of the commodious new court house there. In ail movements of a public nature he has earnestly co-operated with other leading citizens, and has earned a reputation as an unselfish public-spirited man.

Mr. Peterson was married, in Illinois, March 10, 1885, to Eva I. Hall, a native of Galva, Ill., and a daughter of George R. and Margaret Ann (Hadsall) Hall. George R. Hall brought his wife and family of four sons and two daughters to Oregon in 1889, purchasing a farm located near Bellfontain, Beaton county, in 1890, on which he now makes his home. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson have two children, William E. and John A. A staunch Republican in his political views, and an active and influential citizen, Mr. Peterson served as road supervisor for two years, and for the past three terms has been a member of the city council. Fraternally he belongs to Toledo Lodge, I. O. O. F., to Toledo Camp, W. O. W., and to the circle auxiliary to the Woodmen of the World.

DUDLEY POLK MATHEWS. That farming may be made a congenial as well as profitable occupation is proved by the happy and thoroughly contented life of Dudley Polk Mathews, owner and operator of a farm of six hundred acres on the Little Butte creek, twelve miles northeast of Medford. The visitor is impressed with the air of neatness and thrift pervading this property, and with the modern buildings and general improvements. Since coming to his present farm as a boy of nine, Mr. Mathews has known no other home. This was in March, 1854, and it is with a sense of pride and gratification that he recalls the many changes that have taken place, and which reflect the energy and pioneer efforts of his noble-hearted father. Mr. Mathews was born on a farm in Mercer county, Mo., October 28, 1844, and four years later accompanied his parents to Iowa. In 1853 the father, with his wife and six children, prepared to come to the coast, packing their household goods in two wagons, and investing in strong, trustworthy oxen to convey them the long distance. It is not recalled that any unusual incidents marked the journey, and in March, 1854, the family located on a farm now occupied by the son Dudley, where the father died at the age of seventy, his wife living until about the same age. The elder Mathews was a practical farmer and worthy man, and his children recall with pride his manly life and earnest efforts in their behalf. Ten more children were added to the care of the mother in the west, and all received as fair a

common school education as the parents were able to give them.

The Mathews farm is devoted to general farming and stock-raising, having admirable watering facilities in both wells and creek, and being stocked with high grade cattle, horses and sheep. Mr. Mathews has made a special study of stock, and because of their excellent care he is able to command the best market prices. He is a genial and kind-hearted man, interested in all that has to do with his town and county, and adding his earnest support to charities and enterprises of a worthy nature. Quiet and unobtrusive, he has no political ambitions, although he supports the Republican party with his vote.

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**CAPT. WILLIAM C. HARRIS.** While, measured by years, Captain Harris has not been a resident of Oregon for an extended period, yet it has been sufficiently long for him to impress his personality upon his immediate locality. Especially is he well known in the vicinity of Marshfield and Sumner, where, by reason of his boating interests and his extensive transactions as a dairyman, he is an important figure in local affairs. When he came to Coos county immediately after his arrival in Oregon, he brought with him the Ruth, in addition to which he owns the gasoline boats, Sumner, five tons, and Curlew, eight tons, eight-horse power, both plying between Sumner and Marshfield.

In Grant county, Wis., William Calvert Harris was born January 30, 1850. Three years before this his father, William, who was a native of Washington county, W. Va., had come from the east and established his home at Platteville, Wis., but when news came of the discovery of gold in California he was fired with an eagerness to try his luck in the mines of the west. In 1850 he crossed the plains with ox-teams. On arriving in Nevada City he turned his attention to mining, in which he met the usual succession of good and ill fortune so often the miner's fate. Removing to Humboldt, Cal., in 1875, he gave his attention to farming, and continued to reside at the same place until his death, in 1887, at the age of seventy-seven years. Four sons and three daughters were born of his marriage to Tacy, daughter of Peter Saltzman, who was born in Pennsylvania and in middle life settled in Wisconsin. The family was founded in America by his father, a Hollander, who became an early settler of Pennsylvania. He was hired by the Hessians to fight against the American colonists, but deserted and took sides with the colonists.

When three years of age William Calvert Harris was brought across the plains by his mother

and an uncle, the party making the trip with ox-teams. In the common schools he gained the rudiments of his education, and the knowledge there obtained was later supplemented by habits of close observation, thoughtful reading and the intelligent use of his reasoning faculties. Prior to his settlement in Oregon he was associated with various interests, chief among which was the management of a hotel and a store at Harris, Humboldt county, Cal. This place was started by Mr. Harris and it bears his name at this time. About 1893 he took up the boating business on Humboldt bay, becoming at that time the owner of the gasoline boat which he brought to Oregon. His boating interests in Coos county, though important, do not represent the limit of his activities, for we find him busily engaged in the management of a large dairy business, with twenty-eight head of cows. Butter and cheese of the finest grades are made here; in fact, his cheese, when exhibited at the state fair in Salem in 1901-02, easily won a premium, and his success in this industry has led him to take up the business on a larger scale than at first planned.

The marriage of Captain Harris was solemnized in Humboldt county, Cal., and united him with Amelia Fawcett, a native of that state. They are the parents of six children, all of whom are at home, viz.: Clarence, Lizzie, Gilbert, Myrtle, Ruth and Wilda. Politics has never filled a large place in the captain's life. In his views he is independent, favoring the men and measures he deems best adapted to promote the welfare of the people. Aside from his membership in the Fraternal Union, he has no affiliations with secret societies. In his home town of Marshfield he holds a position among the leading citizens and progressive business men, and contributes as his means will allow for public matters.

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**J. FRED PEEBLER.** Having rendered excellent service to the Southern Pacific Railway Company as brakeman and fireman for a number of years, J. F. Peebler now holds the important position of engineer, his run being between Roseburg and Junction City. A skilled mechanic, thoroughly acquainted with the trade of a locomotive engineer, he is admirably fitted for the work in which he is employed. He is painstaking, clear-headed, quick of perception, and has proved himself trustworthy not only in his everyday work, but in such emergencies as are liable to occur at any time and on any road. One of Oregon's native-born sons, his birth occurred June 27, 1867, near Lebanon, Linn county. He comes of substantial pioneer ancestry, his father, William Peebler, and his grandfather, David



Peebler, having been among the earlier settlers of this section of the state.

Born and reared in Hardin county, Ky., David Peebler followed the march of civilization westward, removing first to Sangamon county, Ill., then to Jefferson county, Iowa. With his family, in 1853, he crossed the plains with ox teams, coming direct to Oregon. He located first in the Waldo Hills, Marion county, and in 1867 he purchased land in Linn county, near Lebanon, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his retirement from business cares. He died in Lebanon at the venerable age of ninety-seven years, two months and three days. He married Susan Imbler, by whom he had twelve children.

When a young man William Peebler came with his parents to Oregon, and lived at first in the Waldo Hills, afterwards removing to Marion. After his marriage he settled in Harrisburg, Linn county, and for a number of years was engaged in freighting between that place and Portland. Eventually he bought land about two miles from Lebanon and improved a good homestead, on which he resided until his death, in 1890, at the early age of fifty-seven years. The maiden name of his wife was Susan Smith. She was born in Ohio, brought up in Iowa, came to Marion county, Ore., with her father, Elijah Smith, in 1852, and died in Portland, Ore., in 1898. Of the eleven children born of their union, ten grew to years of maturity, namely: Mrs. Margaret Taylor, of Portland; Thomas C., a merchant in Linn county; George D., a conductor on the Southern Pacific Railway; Mrs. Edith A. Kearns, of Marion county; J. F., the subject of this sketch; Mary E., of Portland; Nora M., who died in Portland; F. T., a stockman near Oregon City; C. L., of Portland, and R. R., a brakeman on the Southern Pacific Railway.

Brought up on the home farm, J. F. Peebler attended the public and high schools of Lebanon, acquiring a practical education. In 1888 he began his railroad career as a brakeman on the Lebanon branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad, a position that he held until 1890. In June of that year he was made fireman on that branch and six months later was transferred to the main line, running between Portland and Junction City. Promoted to engineer in 1898, Mr. Peebler has had charge of freight and passenger trains between Roseburg and Junction City and has been very fortunate in his present position, having met with no serious accident. Locating in Roseburg in 1897, he has since faithfully performed the duties devolving upon him as a man and citizen, winning the esteem and approbation of his fellow-citizens.

At Junction City, Ore., Mr. Peebler married Minnie Houston, who was born in Missouri,

near Chillicothe, a daughter of William Houston. Her paternal grandfather, James Houston, was born and brought up in Maryland. A few years after his marriage he migrated with his family to Missouri, settling there as a pioneer. In 1866 he started for the Pacific coast, and after spending a short time in Colorado came to Oregon and located in Lane county. On retiring from active labor he moved to Junction City, where he spent his declining years, and died in 1897.

Born in Maryland, not far from Baltimore, William Houston removed with his parents to Missouri, where he was ordained as a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Coming to Oregon in 1875, he settled at Junction City, where he did a great deal of mission work and assisted in the organizing and building of many churches in this section of the state. He also worked at his trade of a plasterer for many years. He was a man of genuine worth, much respected for his sterling integrity. He married Mary J. Taylor, who was born in Maryland, a daughter of Robert Taylor, who became a pioneer farmer of Missouri, where he reared his family. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Houston nine children were born, of whom we mention the following: Mrs. Caroline Goach, died in Lane county; John died in Iowa; William L. is a real estate dealer in Eugene, Ore.; David L. is a conductor on the Southern Pacific Railway, with headquarters at Portland; C. P. is a grocer at Junction City; Elizabeth died in childhood; Jennie died when young; Robert, of Salem, Ore., is a freight agent on the Southern Pacific Railway, and Minnie is the wife of J. F. Peebler.

Politically Mr. Peebler is a staunch Republican. Fraternally he is a member of Laurel Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M., and is prominently identified with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, belonging to Division No. 476, of Roseburg, and with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, belonging to Division No. 542, of Roseburg. Mrs. Peebler is a member of the Eastern Star.

ROBERT ROBERTSON. Among the able and skilled machinists connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad no one occupies a position of greater responsibility than Robert Robertson, foreman of the roundhouse at Roseburg. A man of exceptionally fine character and good business ability, he has won deserved success by a thorough mastery of his trade, fidelity to his trusts, and by his honest dealings with all with whom he is brought in contact. Of undiluted Scotch blood, he was born in Kilmirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, October 8, 1864, a son of James Robertson. His grandfather Robertson was born and reared in the Scotch Highlands, but after-

wards settled as a farmer in the Lowlands of Scotland.

A native of Forfarshire, Scotland, James Robertson learned the machinist's trade when young, and for many years was a locomotive engineer in Glengarnock, Scotland, being in the employ of the Glengarnock Steel and Iron Company. He died at the age of fifty-six years, in his native country. He married Catherine McArthur, who was born in the Highlands, and spent her entire life in Scotland. Of the eleven children born of their union, nine grew to years of maturity, and seven are living, Robert and his brother Duncan being the only ones to cross the broad Atlantic.

After acquiring a practical education in the national schools of Kilbirnie, Robert Robertson began learning the trade of a machinist with the Glengarnock Steel and Iron Company, serving as an apprentice from the age of sixteen years until attaining his majority. He afterwards worked for the same company for a year, accumulating a little money. Like so many of his thrifty and enterprising countrymen, he looked to America as the field of promise, and accordingly, in 1886, he sailed from his old home with all the courage and earnestness of purpose needful for a young man about to enter upon a new life in a new country. Arriving at Hamilton, Ont., he secured a position with the Grand Trunk Railway Company as machinist, and remained in that city until 1888, when the shops were removed to Stratford, whither he also went, continuing in the company's employ three months longer. In May, 1889, Mr. Robertson came to Portland, Ore., and at once entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, the ensuing two years being a machinist at the shops on the west side of the city. The following two years he worked in the Jefferson street shops of the narrow gauge road, and was subsequently employed in the car shops on the east side of the city for four months. In December, 1895, he was transferred to the shops at Roseburg, and remained here as machinist until 1900, when he went back to East Portland as foreman of a gang of workmen, a position that he retained a year. Returning to Roseburg in 1901, Mr. Robertson has since been foreman of the roundhouse, a position of great responsibility. He has entire supervision of all the shops, employes, engineers, firemen, etc., of this section, the division under his charge being particularly active, handling about twenty-four engines in as many hours. It is needless to say that he performs all the duties devolving upon him with conscientious faithfulness and ability, being devoted to the interests of his employers and of the employes of the road. On the corner of Mosier and Ford streets he has erected a most pleasant and comfortable resi-

dence, where he and his wife delight to entertain their many friends.

In Portland, Ore., in 1890, Mr. Robertson married Maggie McArthur, who was born and reared in Kilbirnie, Ayrshire, Scotland, and into their home four children have been born, namely: James, Lillian R., Alexander W. and Robert. Fraternally Mr. Robertson was made an Odd Fellow in Canada, and is now a member, and past noble grand, of Philitarian Lodge No. 8, at Roseburg; is a member, and past chief patriarch, of the Roseburg Encampment; is now marshal of the Grand Encampment of Oregon; and belongs to the Knights of the Maccabees. Religiously he is a Presbyterian.

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HON. JOHN W. COWLS. The name of Hon. John W. Cows is inseparably associated with the early educational, judicial, mercantile and financial development of Yamhill county, and his death, November 24, 1896, removed from accustomed haunts and innumerable friends a noble, versatile and well-adjusted personality. During very early colonial days his emigrating ancestors settled in Massachusetts, where was born his paternal grandfather, Adonijah, one of the staunch supporters of colonial independence during the Revolutionary war. This patriotic sire removed in later life to New York state, where his son, Cyrus, the father of John W., was born. The latter married Rachel White, a native of New York, and whose people were also early settlers in Massachusetts, and devoted members of the Methodist Church. As far back as authentic records go, the male members of the Cows family have been fraternally associated with the Masons.

A native of Onondaga county, N. Y., Hon. John W. Cows was born November 3, 1823, and was educated at the De Reuter Institute and the Pompey Hill Academy. The knowledge thus gained was applied to educational work, in which he engaged in his native state, and in connection with farming, after his removal to Ohio, in 1840. From Wisconsin, which was his home for five years, Mr. Cows crossed the plains to California in 1852, and though he was moderately successful in prospecting and mining in the vicinity of Placerville, failing health interfered with his cherished plans, and compelled his removal to the more bracing climate of Oregon. At no time of large proportions, his available assets were soon diminished to \$2.50, and in order to replenish his depleted finances he earnestly sought employment as a teacher. In passing, one day, he encountered Zebedee Sheldon in his yard, who, reckoning before consulting his wife, arranged

very favorable terms with the disconsolate scholar for the education of his six children. The bottom falling out of this arrangement, Mr. Cows offered to teach the children a few days for his room and board, and so favorably impressed the parents with his worth, that his services were retained for some time. Two of the boys thus instructed developed into physicians, one locating in Salem and the other in Eugene City. After three months in the Sheldon home, Mr. Cows secured a school two and a half miles from the present site of McMinnville, and at that time but few and widely separated settlers inhabited the region, the children for the most part arriving for their tuition on horseback, and in their general lives experiencing deprivations unthought of by the searchers after knowledge of to-day.

This particular school was recalled by Mr. Cows as the center from which radiated his later success, for he was thus thrown into intercourse with the older members of the community, who quickly arrived at an appreciation of his abilities. Though still continuing to teach, he was able also to fulfill his duties as county auditor, an office to which he was elected after the first meeting of the Republicans in Oregon in 1857. When the state constitution was adopted, he was elected county clerk, and afterward served for eight years as county judge, during the latter office engaging also in farming three miles northwest of McMinnville. His special fitness for official responsibility being fully demonstrated, Mr. Cows was nominated and elected to the state senate, and during the session admirably maintained the best interests of those who had worked in his behalf. Beginning with 1864, Mr. Cows operated a mercantile establishment in McMinnville, in partnership with James R. Bean, but after a year and a half, returned to his farm, ostensibly to remain for the rest of his life. However, his ambition to accomplish largely had by no means diminished, for in 1888 he established the McMinnville National Bank, of which institution he was the honored and capable president for the balance of his life. The impress of his sterling integrity pervaded this developing enterprise, and invested it with a substantiality not exceeded by any of its kind in the county. Besides owning the building in which the bank is housed, Mr. Cows otherwise contributed to the structural development of McMinnville, and after erecting the first residence, in 1865, when few people had as yet identified their lot with the embryo town, built several residences and public buildings.

The first wife of Mr. Cows was formerly Mrs. Lucretia Martin, and of this union there was born a daughter, Mary, who died at the age of two and a half years. The present Mrs. Cows

was formerly the wife of James F. Bewley, and she was, before her first marriage, Lucy E. Graves.

DR. PLATT A. DAVIS. On the 7th day of April, 1902, the citizenship of Marion county was deprived, by the hand of death, of the services of one of the most widely known, highly honored and beloved pioneer physicians of Oregon, Dr. Platt A. Davis. For half a century he had gone up and down the valley of the Willamette, crossing the prairie and climbing the hills in his daily rounds, and probably no other physician in the valley was personally and intimately known by so large a number of the earlier inhabitants. Dr. Davis was born near Randolph, Ohio, September 11, 1825. He was educated for his professional career in Philadelphia, Pa. In 1852, at the age of twenty-seven years, he crossed the plains for Oregon. Locating at Silverton, Marion county, he at once opened an office for practice, and the remainder of his life was devoted to his professional labors in and about Silverton. For many years the number of practitioners in the Willamette valley was small, and Dr. Davis was frequently compelled to make long and wearisome journeys over the mountainous country to the eastward of Silverton, as well as through all other sections of Marion county. Frequently his services were demanded in adjoining counties, for within a few years after his location in Silverton his skill in medicine brought to him a fame that was not confined to his local field of practice. His work frequently was so laborious that a man possessed of lesser powers of endurance would have broken down under the strain.

In recognition of his eminent success as a practitioner Willamette University accorded him an honorary degree in 1871. At the time of his death he was probably the oldest physician in Oregon, and undoubtedly one of the most profoundly respected and beloved men who ever lived in the valley.

Dr. Davis was worthy of more than passing mention in the memoirs of the representative citizens of Oregon. He was possessed of characteristics which commanded attention wherever he was known. He had an unusually alert mind, was a great student, and extremely well-informed on all subjects which appeal to an analytical and inquiring intelligence. There was nothing small or narrow in his intellectual make-up. He was an entertaining and edifying conversationalist, was broad and liberal in his views of affairs in general, and in his practice availed himself of many opportunities such as are sought by the humanitarian and public benefactor. His benefi-

ences were numerous, though in general good he was always absolutely free from ostentation. Throughout his entire career he exhibited a keen interest in the welfare of the community in which he made his home, and no taint or blemish ever marred the beauty and splendor of his life. Men like him are rare, and the life he led at all times will cause his name to be perpetuated as that of one of the noblest and most high-minded citizens of the Willamette valley.

Before coming to Oregon, Dr. Davis was engaged in practice for a few years in Iowa. He was married in Millersburg, Ill., in 1849, to Sophia Wolf, whose death occurred in 1864. Their children were: Dr. La Fayette L. Davis, of Lamborn, Kans.; Charles C. Davis, of Spokane, Wash.; Winfield S. Davis, deceased; Dr. Edward V. Davis, deceased; Dr. William Henry Davis, of Albany, Ore.; Mrs. Viola Davis Brown, of Walla Walla, Wash.; and Dr. S. T. Davis, Chicago, Ill. June 29, 1865, Dr. Davis was united in marriage with Susan Moore, who survives him, and resides in Silverton. They became the parents of two daughters, Nellie, deceased; and Dr. Jessie (Davis) Brooks.

WILLIAM H. PENINGER. A large number of the men now prominent in the development of the resources of Oregon are native-born sons of the state, and such a distinction belongs to Mr. Peninger, who was born February 13, 1856, in the county of Jackson, where he still makes his home. He is a member of an honored pioneer family. His father, John Peninger, was born in Hampshire county, Va., the son of a family of farmers early established in the Old Dominion. In his native county, in 1836, he married Mary Smith, who was born there January 7, 1816. Six years after marriage they removed to Iowa and settled on a raw tract of land, the development of which engaged their attention for some years. During 1852 they started across the plains with ox teams. It was a time of peril. Whole trains of emigrants had been murdered by the Modoc Indians in that year. Pioneers truly carried their lives in their hands in attempting the long and toilsome journey across plains and deserts. Yet they escaped with no further trouble than the theft of some horses by the savages. However, the journey was marked by a great sorrow in the death of one of their little children.

After six months the family arrived in Jackson county, Ore., where Mr. Peninger took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, occupying the present site of Tolo, ten miles north of Medford. During the Indian troubles of 1853 all of their property was burned. Later a military reservation was established and

a fort built on his land, which was known as Fort Lane. At the same time he established a trading post on his place and this he conducted until his death, in the fall of 1855. On account of an error in the office at Washington, proofs of his claim were overlooked, so, in 1857, his widow bought a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, known as the Walter Davis and Ben Drew donation claims, situated nine miles north of Medford. The first improvements of any value on this place were made under her direction. In June of 1863 she became the wife of Daniel Fisher, who had crossed the plains to California in 1849, came to Oregon two years later, and served as an unenlisted soldier in the Indian wars of 1853-55-56. Their union was a happy one and death did not long part them, for Mrs. Fisher died June 5, 1898, and Mr. Fisher on the 4th of July of the following year.

After the death of Mrs. Fisher a committee consisting of Mrs. J. M. McCully, Mrs. R. M. McDonough and Mrs. W. J. Plymal prepared a memorial in behalf of the Oregon pioneers, testifying to her beautiful character and self-sacrificing life. From it we quote as follows: "During her lifetime she followed to the grave nine of her ten children; the saddest of all must have been the little grave she left unmarked on the plains, and only those who have lost children can realize what that implies. Well do we all remember the winter of 1852 in Jacksonville, known to the pioneer as the winter of hardships, privations and starvation. Mrs. Peninger, then a young woman in the prime of life, cheerfully took hold without a murmur, creating comfort with her cheering presence, and alleviating pain by her tender touch. When flour sold for \$1 per pound, salt for \$16 per pound, and not to be had at that price only a pinch at a time for the sick (and they were many) Mrs. Peninger and others soaked the flour sacks to make gruel for the sick and destitute. All the flour and groceries used that winter were packed on backs of mules from Salem, Ore., through rains and floods, through cañon and over mountains. The empty flour sacks were of much value for the caked flour in the rich corners to soak for gruel. Adversity in pioneer days brought out all the ingenuity in their make-up. Many a big cup of this gruel did Mrs. Peninger carry to the sick in their miserable huts and tents, and felt happy if she could obtain a pinch of salt to season this delicious beverage; with a few dried herbs she brought across the plains in case of emergency, cheerfully divided around to make tea for the sick in the fever-stricken camps. The poor homeless boys would return thanks with many a prayerful blessing for their 'ministering angel', as they called her. The fear of Indians overshadowed our lives for months and months, as

we prayed to God for aid and protection, putting our trust in heavenly promises. Nevertheless our faith would waver sometimes and we all frequently expected to be killed before the light of another day. The camp guards would come in and order all lights to be put out. 'Indians! We are surrounded by Indians! Let the women and children all get together for protection.' Mrs. Peninger would try to be brave and say, 'All I ask is to be killed outright and all together. We are as near heaven here as any place on earth.'

"Mrs. Fisher's last days were surrounded by plenty. She never was so poor but she had always to spare. No one ever went away empty-handed from her door. She needs no flowery obituary to perpetuate her memory. No pen in the hand of any pioneer can do justice to this noble woman. Her charitable deeds will live and be handed down to posterity when many of the high officials of the pioneer days of Oregon will be forgotten."

The only surviving child of the ten born to the union of John Peninger and Mary Smith is William H. Peninger, who remained at home until his marriage, March 15, 1885. His wife, Alvina Hess, was born in Germany January 27, 1862, and came to the United States with her relatives in 1867, two years later settling in Jackson county, Ore., where she grew to womanhood. Of her marriage there are three children, viz.: Mary E., Bertha A. and William H., Jr. The family occupy the old home place, where Mr. Peninger now owns four hundred acres, one hundred acres being under cultivation to general farm products. A specialty is made of stock-raising, in which he has been successful. Substantial improvements have been made on the place, among which may be mentioned the neat and modern dwelling. The political views of Mr. Peninger are in harmony with the principles of the Democratic party, and fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor.

**HON. WILLIAM A. CARTER:** A noteworthy example of the opportunities which Oregon offers young men of fixed principles and great determination is afforded by the life of William A. Carter, of Gold Hill. Starting out a few years ago without means, he is now a member of the mercantile firm of Carter & Duffield, organized in 1900 and since then the proprietors of a growing business. To meet the needs of their customers they carry a stock, representing a valuation of \$6,000. At this writing (1903) they are erecting a two-story

brick building, 50x70, which when completed will be the most substantial business structure in the town.

Born near Greeneville, Greene county, Tenn., June 7, 1874, William A. Carter is a son of L. A. and Sarah Carter, natives of the same vicinity. His father, who was born February 17, 1850, was a member of a family of farmers and grew up to a practical knowledge of agriculture, but has engaged principally in business pursuits and mining through all of his mature years. From Tennessee in 1880 he moved to Missouri and built a flour mill at Willow Springs, conducting the same until his removal to Oregon in 1892. On his arrival here he settled at Gold Hill, where he engaged in prospecting and mining. His object in moving west was to benefit his wife's health, but in this hope he was doomed to disappointment for she died in November of 1893. Since 1900 he has engaged in mining in Siskiyou county, and is the owner of Clifftop mine in the Salmon river mining district. As a member of the Republican party he has borne a deep and constant interest in politics. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in religion is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In his family there are seven children, namely: R. A., editor and proprietor of the *Gold Hill News*; William A., of Gold Hill; Matilda, wife of Joseph L. Hammersly, an attorney of Gold Hill; W. B., who is with his father in California; Virginia, wife of James Lewis, a resident of Sawyer's Bar, Cal.; Nina B. and Charles O., who are with their father.

The public schools of Tennessee and Missouri afforded William A. Carter fair educational advantages. He accompanied his father to Oregon, and in 1893 started out to earn his own livelihood. For two years he was employed with the Southern Pacific railroad and during this time studied law with Joseph Hammersly at Gold Hill. On his admission to the bar in 1899 he began the practice of his profession, but soon concluded that his tastes and ability fitted him for commercial pursuits rather than a professional career. In 1900 he embarked in the mercantile business, in which he has already achieved more than ordinary success. On the last day of the year 1900 he married Ethel Hughes, who was born in Salem, and they have one son, John Hughes Carter. In religious connections they are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Carter officiates as a trustee. Fraternally he is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., at Jacksonville; Gold Hill Lodge, No. 127, I. O. O. F., in which he has held all the chairs and served as representative to the grand lodge; Lodge No. 80, A. O. U. W., at Gold Hill, which he has represented in the

grand lodge; and in these various organizations has been an influential factor.

The Republican party receives the staunch allegations and support of Mr. Carter. For four successive terms he served as city recorder of Gold Hill and at this writing is a member of the town council, where he uses his influence to promote measures for the upbuilding of the place. A high honor was conferred upon him by his party in 1900, when he was elected to represent Jackson county in the twenty-first session of the Oregon legislature. During his term of service he rendered important work as chairman of the printing committee and the committee to investigate the books and accounts of the secretary of state; he also did effective service as a member of the taxation and assessment committee, and the committee on mines and mining. His period of service, taken in its entirety, reflects the greatest credit upon his talents as a statesman and his patriotic spirit as a citizen.

**JAMES THORNTON.** Numbered among the earliest settlers of Jackson county is the venerable and highly respected citizen, James Thornton, of Ashland, who has been an important factor in the upbuilding of this city. As proprietor of the Ashland Woolen Mill, which he owned and operated for twenty years, he established one of the pioneer industries of the place, giving visible impetus to its industrial growth and prosperity. He has also been identified with its agricultural, horticultural and commercial interests, by his energy and public spirit helping to develop the resources of this part of the state. A son of Levi Thornton, he was born in Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, Ind., May 20, 1826. He comes of English stock, his paternal grandfather, Edward Thornton, having emigrated from England to America, settling in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in tilling the soil, making farming his life occupation.

Born in Pennsylvania, on the Susquehanna, Levi Thornton, early showed his devotion to his country by serving as a teamster in the war of 1812. He subsequently removed to Tippecanoe county, Ind., thence to Louisa county, Iowa, where, in 1836, he became one of the first settlers on the Black Hawk purchase. He afterwards resided on the homestead which he had cleared and improved until his death, in 1840. He married Catherine Black, who was born in Kentucky, and died in Iowa. Five children were born of their union, namely: Elias, who died in Council Bluffs, Iowa, at the age of four score years, Mrs. Sarah Willets, who died in Ashland, Ore., in 1901; John, who crossed the plains with his brother in 1850, and resides at Fort Townsend, Wash.; James, the special subject of this sketch;

and Henry, who came to Oregon in 1853, served in the Rogue River Indian war, and now resides at Grants Pass, Ore.

At the age of ten years James Thornton accompanied his parents to Iowa, where he assisted in the pioneer work of reclaiming a farm from the uncultivated land, and continued his pursuit of knowledge. Attending school in the customary pioneer log schoolhouse, with its puncheon floor, slab benches, and greased paper windows, he learned to write with a quill pen, and made considerable progress in the three Rs, which constituted the principal branches taught. A subsequent term of six months at a school in Knox county, Ill., completed his educational opportunities. In 1850, with his brother, and other companions, he started for the California mines, expecting to find a fortune there awaiting him. Leaving Muscatine, Iowa, with ox-teams April 1, he crossed the river at Council Bluffs, and after striking the plains did not see a house or settlement until reaching Fort Laramie. Prior to that time he and his comrades had made up their minds to go directly to Oregon City. Arriving there October 1, 1850, the entire party, twenty-one in number, spent the winter in that locality. Buying cayuses and provisions in the spring, they went over the Siskiyou mountains to California, being snowed in five days while on the way, and losing two horses. Returning to Yreka in March, they staked claims, and engaged in mining, using a hollow log fixed up for a cradle at first, later improving it. At the end of two months' hard labor the profits were divided, and each man had an average of \$16 per day, not one half the sum it should have been, as the men being amateurs did not get half the gold.

Discouraged in his search for gold, Mr. Thornton then returned to the Willamette valley and worked throughout the harvest season in Yamhill county. In the fall of 1851, going by boat to San Francisco, he sailed from there by the Nicaragua route to New York City, going thence to Iowa to join his wife. Remaining there for nearly two years he decided that the winters were too cold in that climate, so concluded to settle permanently in Oregon. In the spring of 1853, therefore, he again started with ox-teams across the dreary plains, following the route he had previously taken, and at the end of six months arrived in Yamhill county, where he spent the winter with his family. Coming to Jackson county in the spring of 1854, Mr. Thornton took up a donation claim of two hundred and sixty-four acres on Wagner creek. Improving a good ranch, he engaged in gardening, raising garden truck for the miners of Jackson county, afterwards devoting his attention to general farming and sheep raising. He subsequently purchased, from the Applegates, the Siskiyou





*Lewis Strong*





*Catharine Strong*



toll-road, which he conducted for eight years, keeping the highway in such excellent repair that no stage ever missed a trip on account of bad roads. At the same time he continued his business as a sheep raiser and dealer, having a range in the foot hills.

Locating in Ashland in 1867, Mr. Thornton built his present residence, and, with two partners, bought the Ashland Woolen Mills, the plant being then run by water power. Adding to the equipments and furnishings of the mills, he built up an extensive business which he carried on for twenty years, manufacturing blankets, flannels, cassimeres and shawls. During the hard times of President Cleveland's second administration, the mills were closed, and afterwards were under the control of another company until they were burned down. Interested in agriculture and horticulture, Mr. Thornton has a large orchard adjoining the city on the south. It contains twenty acres of fine land, which is set out to peach, pear and apple trees. The fruit from his orchard he disposes of through the Ashland Fruit and Produce Association, of which he is a member.

Mr. Thornton married first, in Iowa, Isabel Wallace, who was born in Nova Scotia, and died in Wagon county, Ore., leaving four children, namely: Mrs. Kate Andrus, of Bolivar, N. Y.; Mrs. Laura Willey, of Ashland; Mrs. Sarah Ellen Garrett, of Ashland; and Henry, also of Ashland. Mr. Thornton's second marriage occurred in Ashland, uniting him with Miss Elizabeth Patterson, who was born in Ohio and came to Oregon in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are the parents of four children, namely: Sheridan, a machinist, who is in the employ of the Ashland Iron Works; Mrs. Hattie Hayes, of Ashland; Joseph Edward, a confectioner, residing in Ashland; and Ole, attending the Portland Medical College. Mr. Thornton is a member of the Jackson County Pioneer Association. Politically he is a Republican, and for ten years was a member of the city council, presiding as president of the board a part of the time. He has assisted in building all the churches of Ashland, and is a member, and one of the trustees, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**LEWIS STRONG.** It is fitting that one who, at his birth in Sullivan county, Mo., February 14, 1843, was named in honor of Capt. Meriweather Lewis, should in later life become intimately associated with the state whose glorious possibilities were brought before the notice of the world largely through the explorations of that vigorous pioneer. Lewis Strong, who is himself one of the resourceful citizens of Coos county and Myrtle Point and a descendant of pioneer ancestry, is a son of Elisha William and Maria (Peterson) Strong, the former born in

New York in 1808 and the latter a native of Ohio, born in 1818. At twelve years of age Elisha W. Strong accompanied his widowed mother to Ohio and later to Montgomery county, Ind., where he married Miss Peterson. In 1842 he settled in Sullivan county, Mo., but three years later again changed his abode, settling in Wapello county, Iowa. The following year he bought farm land in Keokuk county, the same state, and there he remained until his death, which occurred in 1873, at sixty-five years of age. His wife also died on the Iowa farm, her demise occurring in 1805. They were the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom Lewis was the second-born. While he was still young his parents removed to Iowa and there he was sent to the country schools.

Before the west had become the home of a prosperous and large population Mr. Strong identified himself with this section of country. March 15, 1863, he left his old Iowa home, bound for the Pacific coast. The plains were crossed with a mule-team. On the 2d of July he arrived in Virginia City, Nev., where he secured employment. Leaving there on the 15th of August he crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains and proceeded via Mount Shasta through the Willamette valley to Tillamook, Ore. Early in 1864 he went from there to the North Yamhill river, Yamhill county, and embarked in the saw-mill business. On selling out in 1867 he removed to Applegate, Josephine county, where he bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. Four years later he sold that property and moved to Phoenix, Jackson county, where he became interested in a flour-mill business. His next removal occurred in 1876, when he settled at Applegate and bought a flour-mill, after having first operated it under a lease for some time. At the time of purchasing the mill he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land. Lacking the ready money to pay for this purchase, he was given time until the necessary amount was earned. In 1889 he sold the mill and farm for \$8,400 and then came to Myrtle Point, where he bought one hundred and eighty-six acres three miles south of town on the south fork of the Coquille river. This is said to be the finest farm of its size in Coos county. The property is still in his possession, but since 1899 has been leased to other parties, and he makes his home in Myrtle Point. To a large extent he has retired from active labors, although he acts as agent for Stover's gasoline engines and the cream separators manufactured by the Mitchell, Lewis & Staver Company.

While living in Iowa Mr. Strong married Catharine Wincer, a native of that state, having been born April 8, 1845. Her father, Jacob Wincer, a Pennsylvanian, settled in Ohio and

from there went to Iowa in 1840, settling in Keokuk county, and erected and operated the first sawmill in that county. Somewhat later he gave his attention largely to the building of mills in Missouri, where for three years he made his home in Ray county. On his return to Iowa he resumed milling in Keokuk county. During 1863, with his son-in-law, Mr. Strong, and other members of his family, he came to Oregon, where the following year he bought a farm on the North Yamhill river and built a mill for the manufacture of flour. Selling out in 1867, he moved to southern Oregon and purchased the Mountain House property at the head of Rogue River valley, the same consisting of hotel, feed barns, stage barns and land. Two years later he bought the Phoenix flour-mill property at Phoenix, Ore. In 1871 he erected another mill on the same ditch and operated the two properties. When he sold the mills in 1875 he settled in Applegate and built a mill which his son-in-law, Mr. Strong, later purchased. The year 1876 found him in Waldo, Ore., where he conducted a mercantile business. With his sons, G. W. and W. J., he became financially interested in the Simmons mine, which brought him most gratifying returns. Somewhat later he disposed of his mining interests to his sons. In 1887 he settled at Fishtrap, near Myrtle Point, Coos county, and two years later died on that homestead at the age of seventy-three. In many respects he was a remarkable man. Both mentally and physically he was strong, keen and vigorous. It was his good fortune to have the mental acuteness necessary for the formation of large enterprises and the physical strength necessary to carry the same to a successful consummation.

In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Strong are the following-named sons and daughters: James Franklin and William Jacob, who are farmers; Lucy A., wife of E. W. Jones, who lives near the home place; Henry A. and Louis M., both of whom are farmers; Viola L., wife of S. W. Warner, a farmer residing near her father's home; Alice A. and Alberta G. (twins), the former married to C. L. Neil, of Harney county, Ore., and the latter the wife of William Floyd, of Riverton; Homer E., deceased; John G., at home; and Ralph E. and Eva L., both of whom are deceased. Though not a member of any religious organization, Mr. Strong contributes to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, with which his wife is connected. In former years he was an active worker in the Democratic party and held numerous local offices, including those of school director and road supervisor. Fraternally he is a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M., and the Order of the Eastern Star, No. 24, also Myrtle Grange No. 289 and the Patrons of Husbandry.

JAMES McDougall. After a boyhood spent upon the high seas, an early manhood devoted to the no less exciting experiences of a prospector and miner, and several subsequent years when bridge-building was followed, in 1876 Mr. McDougall came to Jackson county, where he has since made his home. The ranch which he owns and operates and which has been his property since 1890 originally comprised eighty acres, but now embraces eighty-seven. It forms a part of the Harding donation claim and lies three and one-quarter miles south of Gold Hill. The improvements noticeable on the place have almost entirely been placed there by the present owner, who has given considerable attention to the converting of the land into a valuable ranch. The value of the place is increased by the fact that a mine is located on it, and the development of this mine receives special thought and care on the part of its owner.

In Scotland, John McDougall and Mary McClain were born, reared and married, and from there they removed to Prince Edward Island. They were the parents of five sons and six daughters, one of whom forms the subject of this article. After settling on the island the father conducted a grist mill until the infirmities of age prevented him from further identifying himself actively with business cares. He lived to be almost ninety, while his wife passed away at eighty-five years.

In 1858 James McDougall took passage at New York City on the North Star line for San Francisco via the Isthmus. After his arrival in California he followed prospecting and mining for twelve years in California and Nevada. During this period, in 1860, he served for three months as volunteer in the Piate Indian war and assisted in subduing the savages. On coming to Oregon in 1870 he took up the carpenter's trade in Portland and for about six years was employed as bridge-builder for the railroad. When he came to Jackson county, in 1876, it was for the purpose of mining and this occupation he followed near Gold Hill a number of winters, meanwhile working as a bridge-builder for the county during the summer months. On discontinuing that work he took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres in the Blackwell district. This property he moved up on and made his home for seven years, going from there to the place he now occupies and owns. His near farm home is presided over by his wife, who is a native of Jackson county and bore the maiden name of Catherine Ralls. Among the people of this county Mr. McDougall has a high place. He is regarded as one of the most successful mining men in the vicinity, his knowledge of that industry being the result of years of practical experience in mines. While he has never allied

himself with any of the prominent political parties, his interest in politics is none the less keen and constant, and he gives careful consideration to matters brought before the people for decision. In local elections he gives his support to the men whom he considers best qualified for the office in question, while in general elections he also carefully weighs the problems before the people, the character and ability of the candidates themselves, and then votes in accordance with his carefully formed opinions.

**BEMAN B. BROCKWAY.** The development and growth of Douglas county has been ably assisted by the energetic labor and enterprise of its prosperous agriculturists, many of whom came here as pioneers, and have cleared and improved valuable and productive farms. Prominent among this number is Beman B. Brockway, an extensive and successful farmer and one of the most respected citizens of the town of Brockway, which was named in his honor by the Post Office department. A native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., he was born February 12, 1820. His parents, Horace and Eliza (Morse) Brockway, were both life-long residents of New York state, where their four children were reared and educated. The father was a man of some prominence, and was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits during his active life.

Growing to manhood in his native county, Beman B. Brockway attended the district schools and Westfield Academy, receiving a practical education. When twenty-three years of age, he determined to test the truth of the wondrous stories that had traveled across the continent in regard to the golden wealth of California. Accordingly, in 1852, accompanied by his brother, Burban Brockway, he crossed the plains with ox-teams, being six months on the journey. The company to which he was attached had some trouble on the way, the Indians stealing a part of the loose stock. Mr. Brockway and his brother kept together, spending the first winter at Humboldt creek, Cal. The next eight years they were employed in mining in Josephine county, Ore., being fairly successful. Locating in Douglas county in 1858, they invested their savings in land, buying six hundred and ten acres, lying eight miles south of Roseburg. The brother, Burban Brockway, of whom a brief personal sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume, attended to the farming and stock-raising for the next two years, while B. B. Brockway continued his mining operations in Josephine county. Prior to this time, however, he had served three months in the Rogue River Indian war, enlisting in the company commanded by

Captain Buoy, and later commanded by Captain P. C. Nolan, and taking part in the battle of the Meadows.

Joining his brother on their farm in 1860, Mr. Brockway and he made many improvements of value on their ranch, and carried on an extensive business until 1879, when they divided the property. Since that time Mr. Brockway has managed his three hundred and twenty-five acres of land most successfully, devoting his time and attention to general farming and stock-raising. Intelligent, capable and enterprising, he has been one of the foremost in promoting the highest interests of the town and county, and as a man of integrity and honor he has ever been held in deep respect by the community in which he resides. In 1870 Mr. Brockway married Mrs. Margaret A. Rice, who was born in Ohio, and died on the home farm in Douglas county, Ore., in 1881, leaving no children. Mr. Brockway married for his second wife, Mary F. Drew, a native of Iowa, and they have three children, namely: Edith E., Charles B. and Mary M. Mr. Brockway is without doubt the oldest Republican of Douglas county, and during his career has been very active in politics. For two years he served as county commissioner, and served one term as a representative to the state legislature in the session of 1880.

**MITCHELL BROTHERS.** The firm of Mitchell Brothers, composed of Horace T. and Henry E. Mitchell, is among the newer acquisitions to the business contingent of Ashland. As proprietors of the Depot stables they are catering to the pleasure-seeking public. In May, 1901, they constructed their new barn on Fourth street, 75x100 feet, with ample facilities for the accommodation of forty-five horses and the storing of two hundred tons of hay. Their barn is equipped in the most modern style, with all kinds of carriages and vehicles that are needed by the man of business and the seeker after pleasure and recreation.

The ancestors of the Mitchells are noted for longevity, the grandparents on both sides of the family having attained the age of eighty-six years. Samuel Mitchell, the grandfather, was born in Paris, Ky. He moved from his native state and settled in the vicinity of Quincy, Ill., later moving to Platt county, Mo., and spent the last days of his life at the home of his son George W. in Leavenworth county, Kans. He married in early manhood Mrs. Eliza Foster Stone, a native of Virginia.

George W. Mitchell, the father of the Mitchell brothers, was born near Quincy, Ill., May 4, 1838, and was reared mostly in Platt county, Mo. In 1859 he moved to Kansas, settling on a farm in

Kickapoo township, Leavenworth county. In 1884 he moved with his family to Wallowa county, Ore., where he engaged in the stock business until his removal to Ashland in 1901. In December, 1860, he was united in marriage with Miss Melissa Keyes, a native of Ohio and the daughter of Horace and Sarah (Reader) Keyes. Horace Keyes was born in Waldo county, Me., in 1809, and when eight years of age he was taken by his parents, Jotham and Mary (Everett) Keyes, to Marietta, Ohio. They remained in that state until 1843, when they moved further west, settling in Iowa, where the parents both died. In 1858 Horace Keyes moved to Kansas, where he followed farming until his death, which occurred in Atchison in 1895. Unto George W. and Melissa (Keyes) Mitchell were born four children: Sallie E., who died at the age of two years; Horace T.; Henry E.; and Mary H., the wife of T. C. Bunnell, of Wallowa county, Ore.

Horace T. Mitchell was born in Kickapoo township, Leavenworth county, Kans., June 7, 1803. He was reared upon his father's farm, attending the district schools, and gaining a clear insight into the realm of books by close application thereto. In 1884 he accompanied his parents to Wallowa county, Ore., and remained under the parental roof tree until his twenty-third year. At this age in his career he accepted a position with John Ladd as driver of the stage coach between La Grande and Joseph, a distance of eighty miles. He retained this position for four years, during which time the stage lines had passed into different hands several times. In 1890 he engaged in farming on one hundred and sixty acres of land in Wallowa county, and subsequently was engaged in the mercantile business for about eighteen months, at Lostine, Ore. In 1901 he disposed of his interests in eastern Oregon and came to Ashland, and forming a partnership with his brother Henry E., at once began the erection of their livery barn.

November 19, 1890, at Lostine, Ore., Horace T. Mitchell was united in marriage with Flora Poley, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of Benjamin and Nancy (Groves) Poley, who settled in Oregon in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are the parents of three children, named as follows: Jennie V., Hattie P. and Delbert K. The family attend the Christian Church, in which Mr. Mitchell serves as deacon. In politics he endorses the principles of the Republican party, and is a member of the Ashland Board of Trade.

Henry E. Mitchell, the junior member of the firm, was born in Kickapoo township, Leavenworth county, Kans., September 4, 1805. He accompanied his parents to Wallowa county, Ore., in 1884, and there engaged in farming until 1899, in which year he opened a livery business at Lostine, Ore. In 1901 he sold out his business

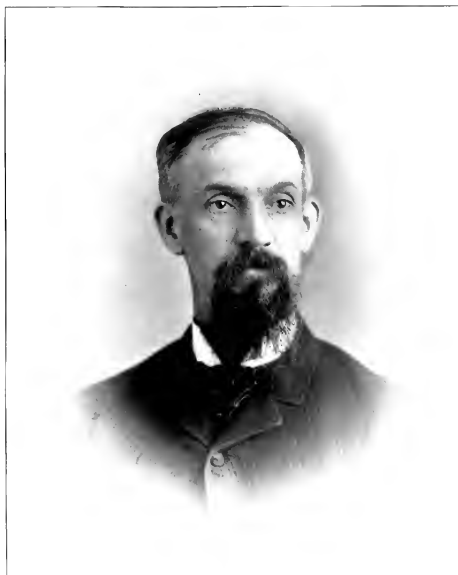
there and joined his brother, Horace T., thus forming the firm of Mitchell Brothers. Like his brother, he votes the Republican ticket, and takes a keen interest in the welfare of his party.

JOHN H. SMART. Prominent among the industries which residents of Oregon have prosecuted with a fair degree of profit, mention belongs to the sheep business, and perhaps few men are more closely connected with this occupation than John H. Smart, of Fort Klamath, a pioneer of the state and one of the most honored citizens of Klamath county. A native of Missouri, Mr. Smart was born on a farm near Independence, the county seat of Jackson county, the date of his birth being April 21, 1836. The family of which he was a member consisted of four daughters and seven sons, he being the sixth in order of birth. Only two of the number are now living, John H. and D. O., the latter a real-estate man in Kansas City, Mo. Their father, Judge James Smart, was born in Kentucky and there grew to manhood and married Elizabeth Hughes, likewise a native of the Blue Grass state. About 1832 they removed to Missouri and settled in Jackson county, where he engaged in farm pursuits and also officiated as county judge, having been elected to that position on the Democratic ticket. About 1846 his wife died at their Missouri home, when about forty years of age. At the time of his death, in 1860, he had reached the age of sixty-five.

The advantages enjoyed by John H. Smart in boyhood were limited. Like all boys in frontier localities he was obliged to work early and late, assisting in clearing land and building up a home for the family. When twenty years of age he started out in the world for himself and since then has earned his own livelihood. At that time the Pacific coast region was attracting thousands of brave and rugged young men, and he was one of those whose face Destiny turned toward the setting sun. May 10, 1857, he started on the long journey, with oxen for motive power, and on the 1st of November, of the same year, he arrived in California. His first location was in Contra Costa county, where he took up farm pursuits. In 1860 he removed from there to Jackson county, Ore., and settled on a farm near Jacksonville. Not long afterwards he began to be interested in the raising of sheep, which industry he has since successfully conducted.

Klamath county, where he now resides, became the home of Mr. Smart as early as 1878. On a ranch owned by D. A. Stearns he fed and pastured the sheep that he had brought with him from Jackson county. In the spring of 1879 he moved the sheep near his present location and engaged in farm work on a place four miles east





*Benjamin*



of Klamath Falls, where during much of the subsequent period he has conducted general ranching. In 1895 he removed to his present place, in the vicinity of Fort Klamath, where he owns and operates one hundred and sixty acres. In partnership with H. B. Loosely he has thirty-two hundred head of sheep, of which eleven hundred belong to him. The sheep are raised for mutton and have proved profitable, giving fair profits in return for the labor and care expended upon them. Ever since coming to Klamath county he has devoted himself exclusively to the sheep business, with the exception of six years when he filled the office of county assessor. To this position he had been elected on the Democratic party, he being a pronounced adherent of this party.

The family of Mr. Smart consists of his wife, formerly Mary Brannan, and an only daughter, Etta. His wife's father, John Loosely, was a native of Oxfordshire, England, on the river Thames, and at an early age came to the United States, crossing the plains to Oregon in 1852. His original location was in Yanhill county, and from there in 1871 he came to Klamath county, whose population at that time was exceedingly small. His object in coming here was to build and conduct a gristmill at Indian agency, and this plant he established upon a firm basis, after which he gave his attention to the raising of stock on a farm near Fort Klamath. At this writing he is an extensive and successful sheep-raiser, in which industry he owns interests representing a considerable moneyed value.

**CHARLES BARTON CROSNOW.** In local and national affairs the name of Charles Barton Crosno, of Toledo, stands pre-eminent, his influence having been felt in the establishment of many beneficial enterprises in both Lincoln and Benton counties, whose interests were so nearly identical until their separation. He has served in various offices of trust and responsibility, accepting the positions, not because he aspired to public honors, but that he might be of service to his town, county and state, and in each and every office he has proved himself worthy of the confidence and respect of his fellow-men. As councilman, mayor, representative and senator he performed his duties with commendable zeal, and as collector of customs at Yaquina he is equally faithful and painstaking. A son of Reuben S. Crosno, he was born March 4, 1845, at Elk Prairie, Jefferson county, Ill.

Born and reared in Wilson county, Tenn., Reuben S. Crosno removed to Illinois in 1820, becoming a pioneer of Jefferson county. Taking up one hundred and sixty acres of land at Elk Prairie, he improved a good farm, on which he resided until his death, at the age of sixty-eight

years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Early in life he was a Whig, but during his later years was identified with the Democratic party. He married Mary Wells, who was born in North Carolina, which was also the birthplace of her father, William P. Wells, who removed with his family to Alabama, going from there to Illinois in 1818, and there spending his remaining years as a farmer. Eight sons and one daughter were born to their union, and of these four sons lived to years of maturity, Charles Barton, the seventh child in order of birth, being the youngest survivor of the parental household.

Receiving his rudimentary education in the common schools of his native town, Charles Barton Crosno remained at home until after attaining his majority. Leaving Illinois on April 4, 1865, he crossed the plains with ox-teams, coming by the Platte river route, to Vancouver, Wash., where he arrived October 6, of that year. Coming to Benton county, Ore., which then included Lincoln county, he was a student at Philomath College from 1868 until 1872, leaving but three months prior to his time of graduation. He subsequently taught school in Benton county, first in Bellfountain and then in King's Valley. In 1873 he attended the Portland Business College, taking the full business course, and a course in telegraphy. Locating in King's Valley in the fall of 1873, Mr. Crosno there carried on a general store for eight years, under the firm style of Connor & Crosno. Selling out in 1881, he was engaged in farming until 1883, when he was appointed clerk of the Siletz Indian Reservation, a position that he held until 1887. Coming to Toledo in April, 1887, he was engaged in mercantile business for about eighteen months.

Elected to the state legislature in June, 1888, Mr. Crosno served as a member of the house in the session of 1889, and the following year, which was prior to the division of the county, he was elected state senator from Benton county, and served one term, or two sessions of the senate. While there he introduced the bill creating Lincoln county, and with the assistance of Messrs. Jones and Bensell had the bill passed. Ever interested in the educational progress of the county and state, he introduced two bills in 1891 and 1893, securing appropriations for the Oregon State Agricultural College, at Corvallis. In both sessions, he introduced and championed road bills, good public highways being one of his pet hobbies, and educational bills. He was a member of various committees, and served as chairman of the committee on counties, and of the committee on education. From 1895 until 1897 Mr. Crosno was sergeant-at-arms in the state senate. He has also been very prominent in municipal affairs, having had the distinction of serving as the first mayor of the city of Toledo.

He was for two terms councilman, and for fifteen consecutive years has been school director, being re-elected to the office six times. On October 7, 1898, he was appointed collector of customs at Yaquina, Ore., and has since filled the position with ability and fidelity.

In Philomath, Ore., December 14, 1873, Mr. Crosno married Charlotte King, a native of that city. Her father, David King, who was born and reared in New Jersey, crossed the plains with the customary ox-team train in 1852, settling in Benton county, Ore., near Philomath. He afterwards removed to Corvallis, where he resided until his death, at the age of seventy years. He was a man of very fine character, honest and upright in all his dealings, very active in the Republican ranks, and for one term was county commissioner. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Crosno five children have been born, namely: Aden B., of Toledo; Effie, wife of Dr. S. S. Thayer, of Toledo; C. K., who, with his father, is engaged in the real estate business in Toledo, and is also running a launch on the bay; Ger-tie, deceased; and Tillie. Politically Mr. Crosno is a Republican, and fraternally he is a member of Toledo Lodge, I. O. O. F. In addition to his real estate business in this city, he is also identified with the Lincoln Abstract Company.

**GEORGE WILD.** A man of superior mechanical talent and ability, George Wild is intimately associated with the industrial progress of Ashland as superintendent of the machinery department of the Ashland Iron Works, in which he is financially interested. By birth a foreigner, he spent his early life in his native land, and since coming to this country he has resided in different cities and states, having had a wide and varied experience, but always being engaged in mechanical pursuits of some kind. A native of Switzerland, he was born September 24, 1859, in the canton of Zurich, which was also the birthplace of his parents, George, Sr., and Julia Wild.

The only child of his parents, George Wild spent the earlier years of his life in Switzerland, which is noted the world over for its lofty mountains, beautiful lakes, and magnificent and romantic valleys. Completing his school studies at the age of fourteen years, he afterwards served an apprenticeship of six years at the machinist's trade in a large shop at Winterthur, at the same time attending a school for mechanics. Acquiring proficiency in his trade, he came to America in the spring of 1879, and the following year worked in the mills of the Joliet Steel Company, at Joliet, Ill., as a machinist. Going then to Chicago, he remained there three years, being employed in a machine shop. Coming to Oregon in 1883, Mr. Wild located in Portland, where he

was employed for five years in the car shops belonging to the old Oregon and California Railway Company. When this company was merged into the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in 1888, he continued with the new organization, in the same capacity, and in the same shops, for four years, when he was made foreman of a gang. For a time he subsequently had charge of the round house at Roseburg. Being offered a position as general foreman of the car sheds at Portland, he accepted it, and served most efficiently until February, 1901, when he was promoted to the office of assistant master mechanic at Dunsuir, Cal. Resigning this position in June, 1902, Mr. Wild settled in Ashland, buying an interest in the Ashland Iron Works, and becoming superintendent of its machinery department, and secretary of the company. At these works, which were organized with a capital of \$20,000, machinery of all kinds is manufactured, including casting machinery, saw-mill and mining machinery. This company is also the sole manufacturer of the famous Redfield Pneumatic Engine and Frame, a portable saw for cutting logs in the woods. The engine is simple in design, weighs only sixty-five pounds, and is composed almost entirely of brass and steel tubing, its construction and adjustment being of such a simple nature that any man or boy can learn all about its management in a very short space of time. It is especially adapted for operating the saws used in cutting logs for different purposes, either for shingles, fuel for locomotives, or for heavy timbers, one man, with a machine of this kind doing the work much more rapidly, and with much less expense, than heretofore. By the use of seventy-five pounds of compressed air, which can be obtained by using a steam, belt, gasoline or motor driven compressor, a two and one quarter horse power can be developed, and with a higher pressure a corresponding increase in power can be obtained.

While a resident of Portland, Ore., Mr. Wild married Miss Nell Beswick, a native of England, and they have one child, Mabel Wild. Politically Mr. Wild is a staunch Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and to the Woodmen of the World. In 1882 he made a trip to Europe, revisiting the scenes of his childhood, and took great pleasure in renewing acquaintance with his old friends and relatives.

**A. W. FREEBERG.** Ashland has its pioneer meat merchants with established reputations for fair dealing, but none who better understand their business, or are more in touch with latter-day demands than A. W. Freeberg, who, with his partner, J. C. Mitchell, has conducted the affairs of the Ashland Meat Company since 1901.

The fact that the present owners of the market are new comers by no means limits their chances for success, or renders their concern less a factor of municipal development. Mr. Freeberg is just such a man as the pioneer element is looking to to carry on the work begun by themselves, and he is possessed of the public spiritedness, determination, force of character and sound business judgment, to enable him to more than realize popular expectations.

A native of St. Louis, Mo., Mr. Freeberg was born April 27, 1873, his father, W. A., being a native of the same town, and born March 15, 1856. His grandfather, Philip William Freeberg, was born in Germany, and spent his youth on the ancestral estate overlooking the historic Rhine. He came to America in 1832, settling first at what is now Shelbyville, Ill., and in 1848 removing to St. Louis, Mo. He was a cabinet maker by trade, but in the southern town engaged in the jewelry business from 1859 to 1870. During the troublesome times leading up to the Civil war he was a member of the home guard, and helped to save the state against the machinations of Governor Jackson. His death occurred in 1897. He married Virginia Kinsel, who was born in France, and died in Missouri in 1896, a year before her husband. Captain Kinsel, the father of Mrs. Freeberg, was a well-known military man of his day, and was a captain in the Napoleonic war of 1812-15.

The only child born to his parents, W. A. Freeberg was educated in the public schools of St. Louis, and after learning the jewelry business from his father continued to work at the same in St. Louis until 1877. He then became somewhat of a wanderer, his ambition leading him to Denver, where, accompanied by a couple of companions, he walked from the Colorado city to Camp Oro, on the California gulch, where later sprang into existence the mining town known as Leadville, distinguished in the annals of border life as the most ribald, picturesque, and interesting of mining centers. The travelers, who were pioneers of the district, arrived just after the discovery of the Little Pittsburg mine by Richie and Hood in December, 1877, and the excitement was intense, people flocking there in droves from all directions. Mr. Freeberg invested in some paying claims near Leadville, and with his little hoard started for the mines at Silver Cliff in 1880. This venture proved less remunerative however, and he lost heavily, a fact which induced him to return to legitimate business life in Denver. For a few months he worked at his trade, soon after returning to St. Louis, which in the meantime had lost its interest for one accustomed to the wild free life of the plains, and to the inspiration of towering mountains. Again locating in Den-

ver, he engaged in a jewelry business of his own, and in 1893 removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he started an establishment at No. 406 Spring street. In 1896 he took a trip to Walla Walla, Wash., and from there went overland to the Yosemite valley, spending a month in viewing the wonder of nature as shown nowhere else to the same kind and extent. A week at Lake Tahoe completed his journeyings for that time, and he afterward located in Walla Walla and engaged in a jewelry business from 1897 until 1902. Owing to ill health he disposed of his enterprise and traveled through California during 1902, locating then in Ashland, where he has since been engaged in a jewelry business. He is interested in mines in different parts of the west, principally on Elliott creek, in Siskiyou county. Mr. Freeberg is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally connected with the Masons, coming to the Walla Walla Lodge from the lodge at Tonganoxie, Kans. He is also identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Eastern Star. Through his marriage in St. Louis, June 3, 1899, to L. C. Seiverden, four children have been born into his family, of whom Alfred W., the meat merchant of Ashland, is the oldest. Nellie is the wife of Mr. Solomon of Spokane Falls, Wash., and William and Irma are living at home.

Alfred W. Freeberg was three years old when the family came west to Denver, and when old enough he was placed in the public schools, completing the course at the grammar school at the age of thirteen. The same energy and faithfulness which had characterized his student life was observable after becoming an apprentice to the jewelry firm of A. J. Stork & Company, of Denver, with the result that he was rapidly advanced, and gained the confidence and friendship of his employers. In time he became a member of the firm of W. A. Freeberg & Son, of Los Angeles, and about this time took a rest from business and spent a year in the mining districts of old Mexico. Arriving in Salt Lake City, he found work at his trade with Joslyn & Park, afterward engaging in mining and prospecting in Baker and Grant counties, eastern Oregon. Returning to Salt Lake City, he worked at his trade for a year, moving then to Red Bluff, Cal., and soon after to Santa Barbara. In 1901 he came to Ashland and purchased his present business, which himself and partner have already enlarged beyond recognition, adding many new and modern improvements. New machinery, refrigerators, and slaughter houses at the foot of Oak street, constitute one of the best equipped enterprises of the kind in this part of Oregon. The trade necessitates two retail stores, the headquarters on north Main street, and another store on Fourth street. The

firm manufacture Red pail lard, an especially fine article, and engaged in a wholesale as well as retail business, shipping their goods all over southern Oregon and northern California. In the city of San Francisco Mr. Freeberg married Lillian Hart, born in Scott's valley, Siskiyou county, Cal., a step-daughter of J. C. Mitchell, partner of Mr. Freeberg, a large cattle man of Siskiyou county. Mr. Freeberg is genial and popular, obliging and considerate of all with whom he has to deal, and has many staunch friends in and out of the business world. He finds fraternal diversion with the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

**JOHN H. CHAPMAN.** Among those leading citizens who have been successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising in Douglas county, Ore., and who have gained a comfortable competence thereby, is John H. Chapman, the subject of these lines, who owns a six hundred and twenty acre farm upon which he has lived for the past forty-nine years. This farm is located on the east bank of the Umpqua river, eighteen miles east of Roseburg, and is principally devoted to stock-raising. Mr. Chapman is a native of Gallia county, Ohio, and was born August 15, 1825, a son of George and Daisy (Napier) Chapman. His parents were both natives of West Virginia, where their marriage took place. Later they moved into Ohio, where they continued to reside until 1832, and during that year, located in Iowa. They took up government land about seven miles west of Iowa City in Johnson county, and spent their remaining years there.

Mr. Chapman was reared on his father's farm in Iowa, where he continued to live until the spring of 1854. He then started to cross the country to Oregon, traveling behind a team of oxen. This method was slow and consumed six months, and in the fall they arrived in Douglas county, settling on a donation claim, which is today a part of the farm upon which Mr. Chapman resides. The original donation claim contained three hundred and twenty acres, and has never passed out of Mr. Chapman's hands. He was accompanied across the plains by two brothers, George Jefferson and Addison A.; the former of these settled with John H. near Roseburg, and the latter took up a claim in the vicinity of Canyonville. Another brother, Andrew J., had previously come across in 1853 and settled near the present home of John H. Chapman.

Mr. Chapman was joined in marriage with Martha Eells and this union has been blessed with eight children, as follows: Almarin, Mrs. Riddle, of Wyoming; George N., a resident of Washington; E. B., who married N. Bailey and

resides near the home farm; Stephen D., who married Mary Halter, and assists his father with the work of the home farm; Alvina, Mrs. Singleton; Effie, wife of Stephen Shrum; Francis L.; and one child who died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Chapman is a staunch Democrat, and in his religious inclinations is a member of the Baptist Church. He is influential in his township, both from his long residence and from his ability to command respect.

**MICHAEL MICKELSON.** Among the early pioneers of southern Oregon the name of Michael Mickelson is prominent as that of a man who proved his worth as a citizen by giving the best part of a long and useful life to the upbuilding of a western statehood. Of an earnest and practical nature, inherited characteristics from a Norwegian ancestry, he readily found and worthily filled the position which came to be his both in the state wherein he first made his home through his father's emigration and that which he himself sought in mature years, with cheerful courage bearing the burdens that fell to his lot. He came to be known and loved for his gentle and kindly nature, and his death, October 5, 1894, at the home of Henry H. Chapman, on Emigrant creek, Ashland precinct, removed a man who had the entire esteem and confidence of the people with whom he had so long been associated.

Mr. Mickelson was born nine miles from Christiana, Norway, May 26, 1831, and with his father's family came to America in 1849, settling at the town of Argyle, Wis., which was then a border state. When he was but seventeen years old his father died and the burden of the family fell upon his young shoulders, the duty of caring for his mother, four sisters, one brother and an adopted sister becoming his. He faithfully fulfilled the trust, for twenty-three years caring for and supporting his mother, taking the trip back to Wisconsin to bring her to his western home, where her death occurred. In 1854 Mr. Mickelson came across the plains to Oregon and settled in Jacksonville, Jackson county, and a year later came to Ashland and established the first blacksmith shop of the place, becoming well and favorably known throughout the valley in his capacity of blacksmith as well as silversmith. He prospered in his work and five years afterward, 1860, he returned to Wisconsin and brought back with him to Ashland his mother, brother and two of his sisters. When the town was still but a village Mr. Mickelson bought thirteen acres of land near the center of the site and built upon it one of the most substantial residences of the valley. The house has since been moved to another lot—its old site be-





*J. H. Miller.*

ing occupied by the Hotel Oregon—and apparently is as solid and substantial as when first built. In the early '70s Mr. Mickelson rented his business property in Asbland and for some years was in the mining camps of northeastern Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Nevada, though he always made Oregon his home.

In addition to being an excellent mechanic Mr. Mickelson had the creative faculty well developed, having invented many useful articles, besides those which he had already patented, having on hand at the time of his death several in preparation for the patent office department, among which were a truck plow, the second of the kind ever used; a hay scales; a sheep counter and separator; a felloe of a carriage wheel, a miner's lock, and others too numerous to mention. During the Indian wars he was the gunsmith of the valley and so great was his ingenuity in repairing that it was said of him that if the hammer was left he could make the gun. Fraternally he was a charter member of Ashland Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M., Siskiyou Chapter No. 21, R. A. M., and a charter member of Jacksonville Lodge, I. O. O. F.; and both he and his wife were members of the Rebekahs.

The marriage of Mr. Mickelson occurred in Ashland October 14, 1890, and united him with Miss Victoria Chapman, for a history of whose family refer to the sketch of Henry H. Chapman, which is found elsewhere in this work.

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DAVID HENRY MILLER. The association of David Henry Miller with Medford began November 28, 1883, at which time there were few indications upon which to base the town's present industrial and commercial supremacy, and he claims the distinction of being the first white man to take up his residence within the town. In 1886 he assisted in the incorporation of Medford, and since then has lent the aid of an enterprising spirit and capable mind to its development. Especially has he promoted clean municipal government, and as a Democrat has filled many of the important offices of the town. He served as postmaster under Cleveland's administration for five years, has been a member of the city council three terms, has acceptably served as a member of the county and state central committees, and in June, 1902, was elected to his present responsibility as treasurer of Jackson county. The cause of education has found in Mr. Miller a staunch and untiring advocate, and since helping to erect the first school house here, he has sought to bring the standard of instruction up to that of older and more settled communities. No name in the town better represents the earnest

and forceful spirit of the western slope, the striving after all that is strong, satisfying and substantial.

In Jefferson county, Iowa, where he was born May 10, 1850, the name of Miller was identified with a large farming enterprise conducted by his father, Henry A. Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. The elder Miller left Pennsylvania at an early day, and after journeying overland to Indiana, erected the first cabin upon the site of Logansport. He afterward lived in Illinois for several years, and upon removing to Jefferson county, Iowa, located on a farm twelve miles north of Fairfield. The year 1875 witnessed the departure of himself and family for Oregon, where he settled in Jacksonville, and made that town his home until his death in July, 1881, at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, formerly Nancy A. Sears, of Ohio, lived to be seventy-four years old. The parents reared a family of three sons and four daughters, of whom David Henry is the third youngest.

After his marriage in 1871, to Elmira Brous, David Henry Miller settled on a farm in Marion county, Iowa, remaining there until coming to Oregon in 1875. His wife is a native daughter of Marion county, Iowa, her father, James M. Brous, having been born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Brous removed from his native state to Ohio, and from there to Iowa, eventually coming to Oregon, where he made his home with his son-in-law until his death in January, 1896, at the age of eighty years. Upon coming to Oregon Mr. Miller located in Dallas, Polk county, for a few months, and in 1876 engaged in farming near Jacksonville, Jackson county, owning one hundred and sixty acres of land. Coming to Medford in 1883, he started a drug business the following year, and later increased his stock by a complete hardware supply. In this he was seconded by a partner, Dr. Vrooman, of Jacksonville, the latter of whom managed the drug department, Mr. Miller taking charge of the hardware. The partners finally established a large and paying business, and after the death of Dr. Vrooman the drug department came under the management of Mr. Strang. This was the first business of the kind in Medford, and its success stimulated trade, and in time inspired the zest of competition. May 11, 1891, the partners divided the business, Mr. Miller still retaining the hardware department, which he has since increased, from both the standpoint of quantity and the variety of goods represented. He carries a complete line of stoves, ranges, paints, guns and ammunition, tinware and plumbing outfits, his stock being valued at about \$6,000.

Mr. Miller is one of the promoters of the Medford Business College, incorporated in July,

1903, and is a member of its board of directors. He is fraternally connected with Medford Blue Lodge No. 103, A. F. & A. M., and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

HON. REUBEN PATRICK BOISE, connected for more years than any other man in the state with the jurisprudence of Oregon, and an important factor in the shaping of her splendid destiny, was born in Blandford, Hampden county, Mass., June 9, 1819. His ancestors on both sides of the family followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war, and on the paternal side he is descended from those French Huguenots whose devotion to principle made them welcome refugees in any foreign land. From scarcely more tolerant Scotland members of the Boise family emigrated to the north of Ireland, whence the paternal great-great-grandfather emigrated to Massachusetts, settling on the farm in Blandford. This same farm was the birthplace of the paternal great-grandfather, Samuel. Like his forefathers, Reuben Boise, grandfather of the Hon. Reuben Patrick, was a farmer, and served in the state legislature. He married a Miss Patrick, who lived to be ninety-four years of age.

The father of Judge Boise lived and died on the old Hampden county farm, in the meantime exerting a broad influence in politics and the general affairs of his district. From Jefferson's time he was a Democrat, and then a Whig, finally subscribing to the principles of the Republican party. He held several offices in Massachusetts, among them being that of county commissioner, and he also served in the state senate and legislature. He married Sallie Putnam, who was born in New Salem, Mass., a daughter of Jacob Putnam, soldier at the battle of Bennington during the Revolutionary war, and relative of Gen. Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Boise, who lived to be ninety-four years of age, was the mother of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom Judge Boise is the third child and only one living. Two of the sons, Jarvis and Fisher Ames, died at the age of twenty-six years, just as they were to be admitted to the bar; and the other son, Stillman, died at the age of fifty.

Judge Boise was educated in the public schools of Blandford, and after preparatory study under Dr. Cooley entered Williams College at the age of twenty-one years, graduating therefrom in 1843, with the degree of A. B. After a year of school teaching in Missouri, he returned to his native state and studied law under his uncle, Patrick Boise, a distinguished lawyer of Westfield, being admitting to the bar three years later, in 1847. For the following two years he engaged

in practice at Chicopee Falls, Mass., and during that time served as one of the town commissioners in charge of the schools. In the meantime he had accumulated a great deal of information concerning the west, to which he came in 1850, via Panama, locating in Portland, which was then but a small town. However, shipping and other interests were beginning to create a demand for legal talent, and the promising young lawyer found that he had plenty to do. By the fall of 1852 he was launched upon a fair practice, and his faith in the agricultural possibilities by which he was surrounded led him to invest in six hundred and forty acres of land west of Dallas, which he still owns, and upon which he lived about four years. In 1851 the territorial legislature elected him prosecuting attorney of the first and second districts, his field of effort lying between Eugene and Washington territory. In 1853 he was elected one of the code commissioners for Oregon, selected to compile the first code of laws for the territory, the others being the Hon. James K. Kelly and Hon. D. R. Biglow. In 1854 he was re-elected prosecuting attorney, and the same year represented Polk county in the territorial legislature, being re-elected for two years in the latter position. In 1857 he represented Polk county in the constitutional convention, was chairman of the committee on legislation, and in this capacity was instrumental in furnishing to Oregon her fundamental laws of government.

In 1857 Mr. Boise was appointed by President Buchanan one of the supreme court judges of the territory with Judges Williams and Deady, and after the admission of Oregon to statehood he was elected supreme judge of Oregon, with Judges Waite, Stratton and Prim. In 1878, by the constitution of the state, the judges first elected to the supreme court were to draw lots for their terms, one term two years, one four years and two six years. Judge Waite having drawn the shortest term, was by the constitution made chief justice of the supreme court; Judge Stratton at the end of two years became chief justice, and Judge Boise, at the end of four years, became chief justice. For twelve years Judge Boise continued to hold this honorable position, the duties thereof being particularly trying as the supreme judges were also obliged to be circuit judges of their districts. From 1862 to 1864, inclusive, he served as chief justice of Oregon, and upon the expiration of his term was re-elected for six years. After being again chosen in 1870 his seat was vigorously contested by Hon. B. F. Bonham, and rather than engage in long and expensive litigation, Judge Boise resigned his office and returned to the general practice of law. In 1874 he was elected by the legislature one of the capitol building commissioners,



an office which he filled with distinct credit until 1876. The same year he was elected to his old position on the supreme bench. When the legislature, as authorized by the state constitution, provided for a separate supreme court and circuit courts, the new supreme court consisted of three judges. Judge Boise was appointed by the governor one of the three judges of the supreme court under the new system, with Judge James K. Kelly and Judge Prim. Judge Kelly being the oldest in years, became chief justice, and Judges Boise and Prim associates, and circuit judges were appointed from the judicial districts. These judges, both supreme and circuit, held their offices under the court and the new law creating them, until the next general election, when Judge Boise preferred the nomination for judge of the third judicial district, the same district from which he had formerly been elected to the supreme bench. He was elected and has held the office ever since, with the exception of six years, from 1892 to 1898. At present he has charge of Department No. 2, and in spite of his advancing years, and the fact that he has been a circuit judge of Oregon for all but eleven years since 1857, he still performs the duties of his office with old-time vigor and enthusiasm.

Judge Boise has been a resident of Salem ever since 1857. Until 1865 he lived on property in the town upon which is now built the convent of the Sacred Heart, and in 1880 purchased the farm which is still his home, and of which he retains sixty acres. During the years much property has passed through his hands, and the old farm taken by him upon his arrival in the territory has been enlarged to twenty-six hundred acres. The first house in Salem was built upon his present home, and he owns the old mission mill house and grounds, a portion of the house having been built in the early '40s. A part of his farm at Salem has been laid out in city lots, and the North Salem addition is included in this property. His farm is finely improved and profitable, and has greatly increased in value with the building up of the town. For some years Judge Boise was interested in a woolen factory near Dallas. Especially has he been interested in the development of the agricultural resources of his county, and as a member, and five times master of the Grange, has had the opportunity to further the interests of the farmers, whom he regards as the backbone of communities wherever found.

Oregon has had no more staunch supporter of her educational institutions than Judge Boise. Twice has he been a member of the board of trustees of Pacific University at Forest Grove, and has held the same position in La Creole Academy, at Dallas, and Willamette University at Salem, serving also as regent of the Agricultural College at Corvallis. Pacific University conferred

upon the judge the degree of doctor of laws. Judge Boise is a member of the Oregon Historical Association and the Pioneer Association, and in this connection treasures his old-time friendships for other founders of the legal structure of the golden west, among whom may be mentioned Judge Kelly, who came to Oregon in 1851, and is now living in Washington; Governor Grover, who came to Portland in 1851; and George H. Williams, who arrived in the state in 1853.

The first marriage of Judge Boise was contracted in San Francisco in 1851, and was with Ellen F. Lyon, a native of Boston, Mass., and daughter of Capt. Lemuel Lyon, a pioneer of the Pacific coast. Mrs. Boise, who was a cousin of General Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Wilson Creek, Mo., died in Oregon, leaving two children, of whom Reuben P., Jr., is engaged in the real-estate business in Salem; and Whitney L. is an attorney in Portland. In 1867 Judge Boise married Emily A. Pratt, a native of Worcester, Mass., a daughter of Ephraim Pratt, a manufacturer of Massachusetts, and sister of Captain Pratt, who started the woolen mill of this town. Of this last union were born two children, of whom Ellen, a graduate of Willamette University, was drowned in the undertow at Long Beach, Wash., at the age of twenty-two; and Maria, also a graduate of Willamette University, is living with her father. During his first voting days the judge was a Douglas Democrat, but after the war subscribed to the principles of the Republican party. It is unquestionably true that it was largely owing to the efforts of this early pioneer judge that his state was saved to the Union, for he unceasingly worked to that end, and by sound logic, well delivered, did much to direct public opinion into channels of humanity and broad-mindedness. The career of Judge Boise needs no eulogy. He has been noted for his equitable rulings and lucid exposition of the law; for his rugged integrity under any and all circumstances; and for his devotion to friends and the interests intrusted to his care.

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FRANCOIS XAVIER MATTHIEU. A life replete with interest through intimate association with the events of pioneer days, is that of Francois Xavier Mathieu, who is one of the last surviving members of the first emigrant train to cross the plains and give to the upbuilding of the west the hardy and fearless men and women who dared to venture into the dangers and privations of such a journey for the sake of the homes they hoped to make in the rich lands of the great northwest. Probably there is no man living in the Willamette valley to-day who is more conversant with the conditions and history of that in-

teresting period and the events that led up to the statehood of Oregon, than Mr. Matthieu. A late reminder of his first experiences in Oregon occurred May 2, 1901, at the unveiling of the monument at Champoeg, where Governor Geer, in behalf of the Oregon Historical Society, presented to him a badge, as a mark of distinction to the last survivor of the fifty-two people who voted for the first provisional government west of the Rocky mountains, May 2, 1843. This badge is of silk, the colors being red, white and blue; a rosette with the seal of Oregon occupies the center, while a pendant medallion represents Oregon as a member of the Union. The inscription reads as follows: "Only survivor of the fifty-two persons who voted to organize the first civil government west of the Rocky mountains, at Champoeg, May 2, 1843, known in history as the Provisional Government of Oregon." At that early historical meeting in Champoeg, May 2, 1843, there were present one hundred and two people, many of whom were French Canadians. Mr. Matthieu had used every effort to induce these people to cast their vote in favor of the Americans, and when Joseph L. Meeks asked the party to divide, he was the first to step to the American side.

The birth of Francois X. Matthieu occurred at Terre Bonne, near Montreal, Canada, April 2, 1818. He is a descendant of French ancestry, his parents being Francois Xavier and Louise (Dauvin) Matthieu, both, however, being natives of the district of Montreal. Being one of seven children, three sons and four daughters, and his parents in rather straitened circumstances, he lacked many of the advantages which might otherwise have been his, the farm life to which he was reared being the only occupation of his boyhood years. But few schools existed in the country, and all his education was acquired through association with a neighbor, who had come from the United States and settled there. During the Canadian rebellion, in 1835-38, Mr. Matthieu took an active part by supplying arms to the rebels. At twenty years of age, Mr. Matthieu left his home and located in the United States; he was then unable to speak a word of the English language. Going to Albany, N. Y., he engaged in carpenter work for seven months, after which he came as far west as Milwaukee, Wis., making the journey by way of Erie canal and the lakes. One month was passed in the last-named city, and he then went to St. Louis, by way of Chicago, traveling by wagon and water. Failing to secure work in that city, he engaged, after a like length of time, with the American Fur Company. While in this employ he was sent to what is now North Dakota, in the Black Foot Indian country, there to trade liquor to the Indians for furs. There were thirty men in the company, twenty

wagons with two mules to each, and two barrels of liquor in each wagon, the journey being made by water and land, as was the custom in those days. The liquor was so welcome to the Indians that Mr. Matthieu was able to trade one gallon of it for as many as fifteen buffalo skins, such bartering meaning great profit to the company for which he was working. While there, he learned the Indian language. After one season he returned with his furs to St. Louis, where he engaged with Joe Rubedow, a fur trader, at that time located above Fort Benton, in the Black Hill country, where he remained until the spring of 1842. In that year, at Fort Laramie, he joined the first emigrant train bound for the great west. This train consisted of fifty or sixty wagons, and one hundred and fifty people, sixty-one of whom were men, under the command of Hastings and Lovejoy. At Fort Hall the emigrants were compelled to abandon their wagons and walk the balance of the way, driving their oxen. There Mr. Matthieu and six others left the train and joined the Hudson Bay Company, going on to Wallula, Wash., from which settlement they followed the Indian trail to Mount Hood and The Dalles, and on pack animals from there to Oregon City.

The morning after his arrival in this part of Oregon Mr. Matthieu started for the Willamette valley, where the Hudson Bay Company had trappers. At that time there were about two hundred and fifty families scattered throughout the country, principally French Canadians, employed by the Hudson Bay Company, having come there at different times between the years 1824 and 1842. On reaching the valley Mr. Matthieu took up his abode with Etien Lucien, a Canadian by birth, who had settled here in 1811. One of the most striking conditions of the times when Mr. Matthieu took up his residence in this section of the country was the absence of gold or silver for currency, a necessity being given in exchange for provisions, labor or land. In 1843, Mr. Matthieu took up a claim of three hundred acres near Fairfield, but he never made his home in the location. In 1844 he bought a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, paying \$600 therefor, and upon which he now makes his home, having removed here in 1846. The farm is located one and one-half miles southwest of Aurora, Marion county. He at once erected a hewed log house, in the same year building a house at Butteville, where he followed the carpenter's trade. Later he purchased some property in Aurora and improved it, though he still made his home on the claim. In 1851 he started a general merchandise store in Butteville, in company with George La Rock and Mr. Du Puis, the three continuing in partnership for twelve years, when Mr. Matthieu became sole owner and conducted

the business until 1866. At that date he sold his stock and returned to his farm.

At variance with his steady business interests, Mr. Matthieu has branched out in other directions, among his ventures being a trip to California, in 1849, during the gold excitement. In partnership with another, he loaded fourteen pack horses with flour and other provisions, intending to dispose of their stock to the miners. The venture was not a success, financially, as Mr. Matthieu lost \$2,000, and after three months, much of which time he suffered from illness, he returned by water to Portland, Ore. A more pleasant diversion in his pioneer life was a trip back to Canada in 1858, where he enjoyed visiting the scenes of his childhood.

By the marriage of Mr. Matthieu, April 15, 1844, to Rosalie Aussant, who died February 12, 1901, aged seventy-four years, he has had fifteen children, named in order of birth as follows: Philomene, born April 20, 1845, now Mrs. Dwight Geer, of Wilbur, Wash.; Charles, born July 7, 1847, and living on the home farm; Clara, Mrs. Ouimette, born August 16, 1849, and now a widow; Rose, born November 10, 1851, now the wife of Charles Bergevein, of Portland; Priscilla Clotilda, born November 10, 1851, and died November 7, 1874; Arcino Laodice, born January 4, 1857, and now the wife of A. Burton; Francis Xavier Edward born October 17, 1858, and died November 3, 1891; Henry Clovis, born November 9, 1860, and died February 19, 1862; Alfred Stephen, born November 14, 1862, a druggist in Portland; John Joseph Fabian, born October 30, 1864, and living on the home farm; Ernest Theodore, born August 2, 1866, located in Salem; Francis L., born February 25, 1868; Robert Wilfred, born August 5, 1869, and was accidentally shot April 20, 1895, dying within an hour and ten minutes; Mary Louise, born July 25, 1871, now the wife of Samuel Howard, of Portland; and Violet Adelaide, born April 21, 1873, and died September 12, 1896.

While making for himself a competency in the country of his adoption, Mr. Matthieu has not neglected to give his energies, mental, moral and physical, toward the upbuilding of the opportunities of the territory into a great and noble commonwealth. His most earnest efforts have been devoted toward this end, since he first cast his vote for the provisional government, soon after which he was elected justice of the peace, being the first to hold that office in this community, an office which at that time included the duties of a circuit or probate judge. He discharged the duties of that position for four years. The only court on the coast, there was no appeal from his decision. He and Dr. Wilson served together. After the organized law Mr. Matthieu was one of the first county commissioners of Marion

county. In politics a staunch follower of Democratic principles, Mr. Matthieu was very active in the organization of the Democratic party in Oregon, and served in 1874, and again in 1878, in the state legislature, ably representing the people who had honored him with their votes. He had previously given his time and attention to the laying out of roads, and the organization of schools, and many other public services too numerous to mention. During the Cayuse Indian war he was assistant quartermaster on French Prairie, and helped to raise a company, giving liberally of horses and provisions for the troops, thus proving his loyalty and courage. Among other noteworthy incidents in his life was the organization of the Pioneer Association, to which he contributed his efforts in company with Judge Grim, Eli Cooley and W. H. Reese, Mr. Matthieu being the only one of the four men now living. He was the first president of the society, serving for two years. A late honor in the life of Mr. Matthieu occurred when President Roosevelt visited Salem, the place of honor beside the president on the platform being given to this venerable pioneer. Fraternally, Mr. Matthieu has been a Mason since 1856, being a member of Multnomah Lodge, of Oregon City. In June, 1901, the grand master's degree was conferred upon him by the state Grand Lodge, then in session at Portland. An evidence of the exceptional morality of Mr. Matthieu lies in the fact that though eighty-five years of age he can boast that never in his life has he used tobacco in any form, all other acts of his life corresponding to the high sense of honor that has placed him among the first citizens of Marion county.

MATTHEW SMALL. With southern blood his birthright and southern skies the first he ever looked upon, the father of Matthew Small was still a staunch Abolitionist, going even to the length of giving up his home and the pleasant associations of his young manhood to remove from the conditions that were so foreign to his inborn principles. Thomas Henderson Small was born in Wayne county, Ky., October 6, 1810, and was reared to the life of a farmer. In that state, December 22, 1831, he married Miss Elizabeth Burnett, who was born in Mercer county, Ky., July 14, 1800, and there they continued to make their home for some time. In 1832 they removed to Tennessee. Finding the social conditions there such as he could not endorse, Mr. Small gathered up his worldly goods and with the proverbial ox-team started in September, 1852, on the journey over an unsettled continent. Whatever the remainder of their life was, one year of it was spent as was that of the Israelites of old, in wandering toward

a land which they fondly hoped would prove the realization of their dreams. On the trip they had stopped in Gentry county, Mo., where they had remained through the winter, taking up the journey again with the breaking of the cold. They were providentially spared the depredations of the Indians while on the way, reaching Oregon safely September 7, 1853, and coming direct to Marion county, where they settled in the Waldo Hills, about four and one-half miles south of Silverton and twelve miles east of Salem.

Having purchased the squatter's right to property in this locality, Mr. Small at once proved up on the claim, putting upon it all the improvements that brought it from the wilderness to rank with the farms of this fertile county. His first wife having died on the old donation claim six miles south of Silverton, October 21, 1882, after a few years he married Mrs. Fannie E. Green, a native of Missouri, who was born January 28, 1839, and died June 30, 1893. By his first marriage he had nine children, three of whom are living as follows: Henry, of California; Matthew, of this review; and Rhea, living on the old home place. Thomas H. Small died May 3, 1901, when over eighty-nine years of age, after a well-spent life, not the least of whose labors was his ministry in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he having given about a third of his time to religious work. He was ordained to the ministry in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in eastern Tennessee, about 1832. During the years of his residence in Oregon he performed onerous pastoral duties in various sections of the Willamette valley, and never sought pecuniary reward for his services. He was one of the best known men in the vicinity, and the general esteem in which he was held has made his name one to be remembered.

Matthew Small was born October 25, 1836, in Sweetwater, Monroe county, Tenn., receiving his education through the medium of the district schools, principally in his native state. He journeyed to the west with his parents and remained with them until his marriage, which occurred in Oregon April 2, 1857, uniting him with Miss Mary J. McAlpin, a native of Indiana. Their first home was one mile north of the old home place, but in 1870 they removed to the location where they now live, about a half-mile south of Silverton, on the old mountain road. The house in which the family live was built in 1853. In his farming Mr. Small has always been progressive, endeavoring to bring this industry to a higher standard of excellence and to make it pleasant as well as profitable. In addition to city property Mr. Small and his wife own nine hundred and fifty acres, upon which he is at present engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is also interested in fine sheep

and goats, being the first man to introduce Angora goats into the Willamette valley. His first wife having died March 9, 1891, at the age of forty-nine years six months and four days, he married Margaret M. Moore, April 5, 1892. She is a native of Ottawa, LaSalle county, Ill., and a daughter of William Craig and Margaret Jane (Wanchope) Moore, born respectively in Pennsylvania and Ireland. They died in LaSalle county, Ill. By his first union Mr. Small had five children, only three of whom are living: Olivia, wife of Capt. David Craig, of Macleay, Ore.; Isham B., of Oswego, Ore.; and Narvesta, wife of James G. Smith, of Silverton. The children by his second marriage are Hugh Tahnage and John Quincy. Politically Mr. Small is a supporter of the Prohibition party, and finds his religious home in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

In closing this brief sketch of the life of Mr. Small, it is but just to add that, throughout his entire career, he has been highly esteemed by his fellowmen. The admirable traits in his character—his probity, his generosity toward others, his fine religious qualities, his public spirit, and the broad view he takes of affairs in general—all contribute to render him one of the most worthy citizens of the Willamette valley. Not only his family, but his many friends and acquaintances, view his record with feelings of justifiable pride; and when the time comes that he shall be called from the scene of his earthly labors, his good works will stand perpetually as a monument to the graciousness, honor and unselfishness which have characterized his entire career.

HON. BENJAMIN F. BONHAM, an Oregon pioneer of 1853, a practitioner grown old in the service of legal science, and the recipient of many unsolicited political honors, is a man of broad and liberal mind, whose life has been one of labor and untiring devotion to the best interests of his adopted state. He is recognized as a profound student of the law and as a jurist his decisions have been impartial, showing a careful consideration of the legal points at issue, and yet never losing sight of the merits of the case, with a view to promoting substantial justice between man and man. Having passed the age of three score and ten years, we present to our readers a chronological record of the life work of a man who has conferred honor and dignity upon society.

Judge Bonham was born October 8, 1828, near Knoxville, Tenn., and was reared principally in Indiana, to which state his people removed when he was twelve years of age. At a very early day an English forefather

settled in Virginia, where was also born his paternal grandfather and namesake, Benjamin, a planter who settled in East Tennessee. Virginia was also the birthplace of his son, John P. Bonham, the father of Judge Benjamin F., who in time combined farming and merchandising near Knoxville. In 1840 he removed to Middletown, Henry county, Ind., where he continued his former occupation up to the time of his death in 1864. He was a Democrat in politics and held membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, Sarah (Jones) Bonham, was born in East Tennessee and died in Indiana. Her father, John Jones, was also born in Virginia.

Of the seven children in his father's family, Judge Bonham is one of two survivors, and the only one to come to the Pacific coast. Like many other men who have attained prominence in the west and elsewhere he undertook self support in the humble capacity of a school teacher, having qualified therefor in the public schools and in Delaware County Seminary, at Muncie, Ind.

In 1853 he came across the plains, arriving in Oregon in September, and for the first two years was engaged in teaching school, one year on French Prairie and one in Salem. In the meantime he had been reading law, with a view to entering the legal profession. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of Oregon. The unsettled condition of the country at that time had need of just such latent resources as were embodied in this promising young attorney, and he at once stepped into positions requiring tact and ability. In the early '50s he held the offices of territorial auditor, librarian and superintendent of schools in Marion county, and while thus diversely engaged served as a member of the last territorial and the first state legislature. In 1860, upon retiring from public office, he began to devote all his attention to the practice of law, and in 1870 was elected a member of the Supreme Court, at the same time serving ex-officio as judge of the Circuit Court for six years. Between the years 1874 and 1876, inclusive, he was Chief Justice of the state of Oregon. Upon retiring from office he resumed practice in partnership with Judge W. M. Ramsey, continuing until 1885.

Judge Bonham's substantial service in behalf of the Democratic party has brought him more than local renown, and in 1885 he was appointed by President Cleveland Consul-General to British India. In the fall of that year he embarked from the port of San Francisco, and for over four years represented the United States at Calcutta, with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to both govern-

ments. His experience in the foreign service of the United States at one of its important posts, enabled him to gain a comprehensive knowledge of international law, and his equipment in this respect was, upon his retirement from the position, of a much more practical nature than could have been gained in any of the technical institutions of learning. After his resignation from this post he set sail for the United States, coming by way of Suez canal, Marseilles, Paris and London, arriving home August, 1890. He again resumed the practice of law in Salem and vicinity in partnership with Hon. W. H. Holmes. In 1894 he was appointed postmaster of Salem, holding that office for four years, since which time he has devoted all his energies to the practice of law, and in 1899 entered into partnership with Carey F. Martin, a graduate of the state university and a very energetic and promising young attorney.

In 1858, at Salem, Judge Bonham was united in marriage with Miss Mildred A. Baker, who was born in Illinois in 1840, and is a daughter of John Baker, a well-known and highly respected Oregon pioneer of 1847, who is now residing on his donation claim near Salem at the age of eighty-seven years. Of the seven children born to Judge and Mrs. Bonham, two only are living—Raphael P. and Winona M., both of Salem. Three of the children—Frank E., Burton M. and Wayne L.—died of diphtheria in 1879, and two sons—Clinton O. and John Clifford—died of fever in 1881.

Judge Bonham is a member of the Marion County Bar Association of which he has been president for the past eight years. He is possessed of superior legal attainments, and his unceasing devotion to the best tenets of a great profession have brought him enviable standing, the friendship of kindred minds, and the highest regard of all with whom he has come in contact, in social, civil and judicial life.

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E. Z. FERGUSON has every claim to representation in the history of western Oregon, as he is regarded by all as one of its essential and progressive citizens. Aside from being a good accountant and expert bookkeeper, he has served as deputy county auditor and as deputy collector of customs. In 1890 he turned his attention to the abstract business and made a unique set of books. He organized and incorporated the Abstract, Title & Trust Company, and has since served as secretary and manager of the company. It has recently finished the only complete set of records in Astoria. Mr. Ferguson is also director

and vice-president of the firm of Ross, Higgins & Co., which does business not only in Astoria, but also in Skagway, Alaska.

Mr. Ferguson was born May 15, 1859, in Salem, Ore., and is descended from a distinguished Virginia family. His paternal great-grandfather came from Scotland to Virginia and married a lady of French birth. His father, Albert W. Ferguson, was a man of affairs and consequence, and was by far the most prominent Mason of his day in Oregon. (A brief review of his useful life will be found in another part of this history.) His mother, who died in Astoria in 1895, was known in maidenhood as Margaret Wetzel. She was a native of Lewisburg, Va., and a descendant of Lewis Wetzel, the great hunter and trapper, who took such a prominent part in Indian warfare, and was the progenitor of the Wetzel family in that section.

Mr. Ferguson is one of a family of nine children. Three sons were born in the east and the others, four sons and two daughters, in Oregon, E. Z. being the youngest of the seven sons. Those of the family born in Oregon are as follows: H. B., who is mining in Alaska; F. W., a printer in San Diego, Cal.; J. E., an architect and builder in Astoria; E. Z., the subject of this review; Lulu, who died at The Dalles, in April, 1864; and Ada, now the wife of John N. Griffin, of Astoria, Ore.

In 1863, when the father moved to The Dalles, Mr. Ferguson was but a few years old, and he attended school until 1878, and then entered the Bishop Scott Academy at Portland, Ore. After a year's schooling in that institution the academy burned down and young Ferguson began his own career. He first worked as carpenter under his father and subsequently went to Pomeroy, Wash., and served as deputy county auditor under his brother. The latter position claimed his attention for two years and the year following he had a position as bookkeeper. In 1885 he came to Astoria and served as deputy collector of customs under John Hobson, a position he held for five consecutive years, during which he became one of the best posted custom house officials of the city. He next engaged in the abstract business as before mentioned. Besides owning a large amount of valuable real estate in and about Astoria, he deals largely in real estate, timber lands, and is also interested in the insurance business.

Mr. Ferguson was joined in marriage with Josephine Bryce, of Ontario, Canada, a daughter of John Bryce, who is bookkeeper for the Flavel estate. Three children blessed this union: Lenette, Vance and Russell. In his religious views, his principles coincide with

those of the Episcopal Church, of which he is a member, having served as vestryman. He is deeply interested in the schools, and has been clerk of the board of education of Astoria for the past four years. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and St. John's Commandery R. A. M., of Astoria. He was made a Mason in 1900, and is junior warden of Temple Lodge No. 7. Socially he is allied with the Native Sons and the Astoria Progressive Club.

SIMON R. LANE. In every community there are men who have finished their part in the arduous labors of daily life and are living in peaceful retirement. Such a one is Simon R. Lane, who has every claim to representation in the history of western Oregon, as well as Douglas county, not only from his descent from a distinguished family, but from his activity in developing the natural resources of that state. Simon R. Lane was born February 29, 1832, in Vanderburg county, Ind., and is a son of the late Gen. Joseph Lane and his wife, who was, before her marriage with Mr. Lane, Mrs. Mary Hart. For further history of the Lane family see sketch of Gen. Joseph Lane.

Simon R. Lane was the fifth child in a family of ten, and he continued to reside in his native state until 1853. His schooling was necessarily limited, owing to the poor schools in his section, which were in session but three months during the year. The balance of the time was spent in farm work. In 1853, after his father's first term in congress, Simon accompanied the family to Oregon, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama. His two elder brothers, Nathaniel and Joseph, had gone to the Pacific slope in 1851. Soon after his arrival in the far west, Mr. Lane engaged in mercantile pursuits at Winchester, Ore., in partnership with J. C. Floed. A successful business was carried on for several years, and in 1859 they located in Roseburg and again engaged in general merchandising, taking a new partner in the person of Mr. Haynes. The business continued to prosper under the name of J. C. Floed & Co., and in 1862 Mr. Lane withdrew. He then went to Umatilla Landing, where, in partnership with James Guthrie, Jr., and his brother, La Fayette Lane, ex-member of the legislature, he carried on a similar business until 1864, when he sold out to advantage, and, returning to Douglas county, engaged in farming and ranching. He first purchased the old Gen. Joseph Lane donation claim, but subsequently sold this and bought the General Lane ranch of two thou-





*R. Elisabeth Ross*





*B. Frank Ross*



sand acres, engaging in the stock business. About this time he began prospecting in Randolph and Coos counties, and he operated the Pioneer Black Sand mine from 1869 to 1896. But eighty per cent of the gold was so fine that it could not be saved in paying quantities, so work in the mines was suspended. Mr. Lane then devoted his full attention to his farming interests until 1901, when he retired and moved to Roseburg. He still owns the General Lane residence and has two other fine residences in that city. November 22, 1865, he was united in marriage with Catherine A. Drain, formerly of Iowa, and a daughter of Charles Drain, the founder of the city of Drain, Ore. A biography of Mrs. Lane is given on another page of this work. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lane, namely, Ratliff Boone, Joseph C., Creed F., Eva, Paul and Francis B.

Ratliff Boone was associated for a number of years with Wells, Fargo & Co. He died in 1887. J. C. was deputy collector of customs at Kodiak, Alaska, and died in that country in 1896. C. F. was a rancher and died in 1888. Eva married Douglas Waite and resides on a ranch. Paul died in infancy, and Francis B. is a prominent rancher in Douglas county. Like his father, Mr. Lane is a devout Catholic. He is also a firm believer in the Jeffersonian principles of Democracy, but has had little or no inclination for political life.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ROSS, who resides three miles southeast of Marshfield, may with truth be called a pioneer settler of Coos county, as he was one of the first twenty-five who located in that county, and claims the distinction of building the first house at Empire. He was born November 3, 1827, in Spencer county, Ind., and is the son of a Kentuckian. His father, Evan Ross, settled with his family in Indiana at a very early date. There he carried on farming, and there his marriage to Catherine Ashby took place. He removed to Iowa in 1844, and his death occurred about a year later. His wife came to Coos county in 1882, making her home with her children until she died in 1891. There were in this family fourteen children, of whom the following three are still living: Mrs. Sarah Bonebrake, of Coos county; Mrs. Louisa Hodson, who resides near Coos river; and Benjamin F., of this review.

Benjamin F. Ross, after leaving the district school, learned the trade of a plasterer, which he followed until 1850. He then started across the plains with ox-teams, having little trouble with the Indians, who stole some of his stock, however, but who did him no serious injury. Af-

ter being on the road six months, Mr. Ross arrived in Oregon and located in Lane county, taking up a donation claim, but never proved up on it. Instead, he went to Eureka, Cal., and engaged in prospecting and mining, at Shasta mines, then at Scott's river mines, and later at Weaverville. He left the latter place in March, 1852, going to Jackson county, Ore., where he followed mining for one year. In August, 1853, he located in Coos county, Ore. Here he first engaged in the hotel business and later in the butcher business, at Coal Banks. In 1857 he took up the homestead claim of one hundred and seventy acres where he still lives. This land is situated on Ross' slough, which is named for Mr. Ross, and which is a branch of Catching slough. The place is well improved and is a good dairy farm, having on it thirty Shorthorn Jersey milch cows.

Mr. Ross enlisted, in 1856, in Captain Harris' company and served three months in the Rogue River Indian war, guarding the frontier. In 1851 he joined a company of regulars, under Major Carney, and was with them about one month, having several skirmishes with the Indians and giving good service as a soldier.

In 1867 Mr. Ross was joined in marriage with Rhoda E. Bonebrake, a native of Iowa, having been born in 1842. They have one child, George F., who now lives on a part of the home place. Politics holds quite an interest for Mr. Ross, who has frequently served as judge of election and also as deputy sheriff for several years. In 1878 he was elected county commissioner, being re-elected in 1882 and again in 1888. He is independent in his political opinions. Mr. Ross and his wife are active workers in the United Brethren Church, in which he is a class leader. He is one of the most prominent men in his vicinity and supports liberally all worthy causes that tend to advance the interest and well being of the people of his vicinity and as a pioneer none deserves more prominent mention than Mr. Ross.

COL. J. LINSEY HILL, M. D., Ph. D., one of the most eminent physicians, surgeons and medical writers of the Willamette valley, has been a resident of Oregon since 1853, and since 1871 has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in Albany, Linn county. Born in McNairy county, Tenn., February 28, 1845, Dr. Hill inherits his love for medicine and surgery from his father, Dr. Reuben Coleman Hill. The latter was a native of Tennessee and a descendant from an old and honored family of the Old Dominion. He was a practicing physician and a minister in the Baptist Church, both of which callings he followed during most of his long and useful life. From

Kentucky he removed to Tennessee when a young man, and there married Margaret Graham Lair, a native of Kentucky. Thereafter he continued to preach and to practice medicine for many years. Eventually he removed overland to Berry county, Mo., where he lived for seven years, continuing his useful and meritorious labors.

Leaving his wife and nine children, he gave evidence of his courage and determination by crossing the plains on the back of a mule in 1850. After devoting a year to mining and to preaching and practicing medicine in California he came across the mountains to Oregon. He was so well impressed with the conditions which he found in Oregon that he resolved to make it his home. Pending his return to his family he located in Albany, taught the first school established there, and likewise became the first physician of the place. To the traveler of to-day, the distance already covered by this enterprising pioneer would seem quite sufficient for one lifetime, especially when the means employed are considered; yet in 1852 he returned to Missouri in this primitive manner.

In 1853 Dr. Hill outfitted with ox-teams and wagons and started overland for Oregon with his wife and children. After a journey of about six months they arrived in the Willamette valley, and soon afterward settled upon a farm in Benton county. For seven years he made this his home, practicing medicine and preaching the gospel. Almost from the first day of his residence in Benton county he wielded a beneficent influence upon the community, which spread year by year until, upon his location in Albany in 1860, he had become personally known to every family within a radius of many miles, and was greatly beloved by all. He was intensely interested in McMinnville College, of which he was one of the founders and for many years a trustee. He traveled extensively in behalf of the institution, making one trip to the east, raising funds for the furtherance of the work of the school. He founded four permanent scholarships for the benefit of his own descendants and worthy young men who desired to fit themselves for ministry in the Baptist Church. The work which he inaugurated has been carried on since his death by his son, Dr. J. L. Hill, in accordance with the wishes of his father.

When he removed to Albany Dr. Hill took up his residence in the old octagonal house now occupied by his daughter, where he spent the remainder of his life in devotion to the manifold duties which he had imposed upon himself. He took an active and important part in the political undertakings of the county and the state, and for three terms, between 1850 and 1860, represented Benton county in the state legislature. In poli-

tics he was a Democrat, but viewed all public affairs with a liberal and unprejudiced eye. He belonged to that class of men possessed of an infinite capacity for hard work, and thought nothing of riding long distances at any hour of the day or night, or in any kind of weather, to minister to the physical or spiritual necessities of the inhabitants of the valley, all of whom were his friends. In many respects he was of that type of "doctor of the old school" immortalized by Ian McLaren in his stories of Scotch life—"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." The great northwest, with its multitude of rugged, sincere, gracious, unselfish, useful men in all walks of life, probably never numbered among its pioneers a man who became more closely endeared to the people of all classes than he; and his death at the age of eighty-three years, which occurred December 31, 1890, was as deeply deplored as that of any citizen of the Willamette valley. The record of his noble life is eminently entitled to a permanent and conspicuous place in the annals of Oregon, and, besides being a source of profound pride to his descendants, should prove an inspiration to representatives of the present and future generations.

Of the six sons and three daughters born to the union of Reuben Coleman and Margaret (Lair) Hill, four sons and one daughter survive, as follows: W. Lair Hill, an attorney-at-law, now of Oakland, Cal., who compiled the codes of Oregon and Washington; George Alfred Hill, an attorney-at-law of Seattle; Dr. J. Linsey Hill; H. Taylor Hill, a stock-raiser of Washington county, Ore.; Margaret Adeline wife of Rev. Rufus Thompson, of Albany.

Dr. J. Linsey Hill was eight years of age when his father returned to his eastern home from his first journey to the west for the purpose of bringing his family to Oregon with him. His elementary education was received in the public schools of Albany. As a boy he had become familiar with typesetting and other features of the printer's trade, and subsequently was associated for a short time with T. B. Odeneal in the publication of the *Corvallis Gazette*. In 1865 he began the study of medicine under the supervision of his father, who carefully assisted him in laying a foundation of scientific knowledge which has proven an important factor in his professional career. In 1866 he entered the medical department of Willamette University, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1871 with the degree of M. D. In 1900 he took a post-graduate course in the New York School of Clinical Medicine. McMinnville College conferred upon him the degree of B. A. and the degree of Ph. D. was conferred by an eastern school in recognition of his contributions to the medical literature of the day.

For thirty-two years Dr. Hill has been engaged in a general medical and surgical practice, though he has also made a specialty of mental and nervous diseases. He has been a frequent contributor to scientific journals, setting forth the results of his research in and experience with mental disorders, and his work in this direction has received marked attention from the profession in all parts of the country. He has also contributed profusely to local periodicals, dealing with subjects of immediate interest to the public.

Since 1895 Dr. Hill has occupied the chair of genito-urinary diseases in the medical department of Willamette University, and he is surgeon-general of the Uniformed Rank of the Knights of Pythias. During the administration of Governor Moody he served upon the official staff of the latter with the rank of colonel, his post being that of surgeon-general of the Oregon National Guard. He is past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of the Grand Domain of Oregon. He was made a Mason in Lyon Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., of Independence, and is a charter member of St. John's Lodge, No. 4, of Albany. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

It is doubtful if any resident of Albany has contributed more extensively to its development and its practical upbuilding than has Dr. Hill. The Hill Block, a fine two-story business structure 56x100 feet in ground dimensions, is one of his most important undertakings in this direction. He has erected a large number of residences in Albany, and is the owner of several of the older buildings in the city, about which cluster historical associations of nearly half a century ago. Among his landed possessions are a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Benton county, and real estate in Portland and Yaquina Bay. He is an enthusiastic student of ornithology, and has a fine collection of mounted birds from all parts of the world. He is also the owner of the finest museum in the Willamette valley, including a most complete collection of Indian relics and curios.

Dr. Hill was united in marriage on December 30, 1870, with Mary E. Penington, daughter of S. M. and Abigail (Cooper) Penington, pioneers of Oregon. She died on December 28, 1895, leaving three children. Of these Clyde L., the eldest son, is a doctor of dental surgery and is practicing in Wasco, Ore.; Gale S. is an attorney-at-law of Albany; and Emily G. resides with her father.

Dr. Hill has always led a strenuous life. Inheriting the characteristics which made his father one of the most remarkable of the pioneer inhabitants of Oregon, among which is a rare capacity for work, he has made each day of his life one of activity and usefulness. He has

always exhibited a deep and unselfish interest in all movements which have appealed to him as well-considered efforts to advance the material interests of the community, and by the inhabitants of Albany has come to be regarded as one of the most enterprising, discreet and public-spirited men of the city. No man enjoys to a greater extent the confidence of all classes in the community where he has spent the better portion of his life, and no one deserves in a greater degree the appreciation of thoughtful people for that sympathy and help in every movement calculated to elevate the social, intellectual, moral and commercial standards of the city. In an eminent degree he is entitled to rank among the best class of thoroughly representative men of the Willamette valley.

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JOHN FREDERICK GOELLER, The Klamath Falls Planing Mills, of which Mr. Goeller is the proprietor, rank among the leading business enterprises of Klamath county, and have contributed in a large degree to the development of this part of the state. The present proprietor's connection with the business dates back to 1891, the year of his arrival in Klamath Falls, when he bought an interest in a plant then owned by A. M. Peterman. The two continued as equal partners until the spring of 1892, when C. A. Dillen bought out Mr. Peterman and the firm name thereupon became Goeller & Dillen. Later C. H. Withrow bought out Mr. Dillen and he in turn was succeeded by O. H. Harshberger. In 1896 Mr. Goeller assumed complete control of the business and is now its sole owner. Under his supervision every department of the plant moves forward systematically. Besides contracting and building, he makes furniture to order, furnishes builders' hardware, manufactures sash, doors, blinds and moulding, does scroll sawing and carving of all kinds, and also makes a specialty of wall paper, paints and oils.

In Tuscarawas county, Ohio, near the town of Winesburg, Mr. Goeller was born January 22, 1860, a son of John Michael and Barbara (Woehel) Goeller. His father, who was the son of a German immigrant to Ohio, was born near Toledo, that state, has devoted his entire life to farm pursuits and now makes his home in Beach City, Ohio. At this writing (1903) he is sixty-five years of age. His wife was born in Ohio, and died in Ohio in 1899, aged about sixty years. Her children were six in number and named as follows: John F., of Oregon; John, a jeweler, in Idaho; George, a farmer in Pratt county, Kas.; William, who

has a farm in the same county as George; Charles and Caroline, who are with their father in Ohio.

Little of special note marked the boyhood years of John Frederick Goeller, who attended school and helped at home in the usual manner of farmers' sons. At the age of twenty-one he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years. On the expiration of his time he went as far west as Kansas in 1883 and settled in Nemaha county, where he followed general carpentering and also took contract work. During 1890 he came still further west and settled in California. For a short time he followed his trade in Santa Rosa and Alameda, from which points he came to Klamath Falls in the fall of 1891, and has since been identified with the business interests of this place. While living in Kansas, in 1887, he married Alice Sawyer, who was born in that state February 12, 1868, and is a daughter of Cyrus A. Sawyer, a farmer and stock-raiser of Brown county, Kas. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Goeller are Harry Elmer, Hazel Maude and Barbara Frances.

In political views Mr. Goeller is a pronounced Democrat and at this writing is chairman of the county central committee of that party. At one time he served as a member of the town council. Fraternally he is connected with Klamath Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed through the chairs and acted as delegate to the grand lodge; also the Ancient Order of United Workmen No. 110, at Klamath Falls, and the Order of Washington, in which he has been honored with election as president of the local lodge for three years.

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G. C. MORRIS. As chief dispatcher of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Ashland, Mr. Morris holds a position of the greatest responsibility, but one which he has filled in a manner satisfactory to his superiors and indicative of superior ability on his part. The greater part of his life has been passed in Oregon and since attaining manhood he has been continuously connected with railroad affairs, meanwhile gradually working his way up from an unimportant position to the place which he now fills. He is a native of Ohio, born in Washington county, August 10, 1864, and was the youngest of three children, the others being Richard E., a farmer near Harrisburg, Linn county; and Mrs. Mattie D. Ray, of Medford. His father, Charles L., who was born in Washington county, Ohio, and followed

farming and stock-raising there for a considerable period, removed to Oregon in the winter of 1870-71 and settled in Salem, afterward following the butcher's trade until his retirement. He died in Oakland, Ore., as did also his wife, who bore the maiden name of Polly M. Palmer and was born in Ohio.

It was the ambition of Charles L. Morris to give his children fair educational advantages and thus prepare them for the responsibilities awaiting them in the world. The sons were sent to school regularly, and G. C. is a graduate of the business department of Willamette University, where he took a thorough course in telegraphy, having the advantage of special training under the oversight of William DuMars, then manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Salem, but now of Portland. His first position was in 1884, when he became agent and operator at Sheds, Linn county, for the old Oregon & California Railroad. Two years later he was transferred to a similar position at the car shops, and from there after six months he was sent to the general office at Portland as operator and dispatcher. Since the spring of 1887 he has been connected with the dispatchers' department. When the Southern Pacific acquired possession of the narrow gauge road in 1889, he was transferred from Portland to Dundee as dispatcher. Eighteen months later he returned to Portland, and continued there until 1898, when he was raised to the position of chief dispatcher at Ashland, and to the duties of this position he has since given all of his time and attention. While at Dundee he established domestic ties, his wife being Miss Ella A. Bowker, a native of California.

The political views of Mr. Morris bring him into hearty accord with the Republican party, but, owing to the heavy demands of his occupation, he is unable to participate in public affairs or to accept offices within the gift of his party. For some years he has been an enthusiastic disciple of Masonry and a hearty admirer of its lofty principles of charity and brotherly kindness. After coming to Ashland he was made a Mason in Ashland Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M., in which he is now officiating as master for the second term. In addition he is connected with Ashland Chapter No. 21, R. A. M., Malta Commandery No. 4, K. T., in which he has been honored with the office of generalissimo, and is a member of Alkader Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Portland. That kindred society of Masonry, the Eastern Star, numbers both himself and wife among its active members. He assisted in the organization of the board of trade at Ashland, was elected its president and later re-





*J. S. Howard*



ected, and in this position he was enabled to promote measures for the benefit of the town and the growth of its commercial interests.

**JAMES SULLIVAN HOWARD.** To his occupations of surveying and engineering James Sullivan Howard has brought as fine a mind, as practical and thorough an equipment, and as inspiring an enthusiasm as any man similarly employed on the Pacific coast. It is reasonable to suppose that this honored citizen of Medford will surrender to others the carrying out of such tasks as have been allotted to his talent before many years have passed, and when that time comes he may regard with greatest satisfaction his life work, for no class of men have made more vigorous strokes toward the present than these same engineers, whose chain and compass and mathematical calculations have brought order out of chaos, and made tracks through the dense timberlands. Few engineering projects of an important nature in the southern part of the state but have been under his direct supervision, and the name of Mr. Howard is therefore intimately associated with the potent developing forces of the state.

As the name indicates and history records, the Howards are first heard of in England, and those bearing the name have attained to distinction in affairs of church and state in the mother country, becoming prominent also in literary, professional and commercial life, the tendency being towards brilliancy and versatility. At least four generations of the family have been identified with Hillsboro county, N. H., where settled the paternal great-grandfather of James Sullivan Howard upon coming from England long before the Revolutionary war. His son, Samuel, spent his life at Temple, Hillsboro county, served as selectman for many years, and enlisted from there for service in the war of Independence. He reared a large family of children, among whom was Capt. Sullivan Howard, the father of James Sullivan Howard, born in New Hampshire in 1806. Captain Howard gained his rank as head of the state militia at Mason, Hillsboro county, in which locality he was prominent as a politician and business man. He married Elizabeth B. Little, born in Hollis, N. H., in 1808, and daughter of Abner B. Little, a native farmer of the vicinity of Hollis. Captain Howard came to Kewanee, Ill., in 1836, accompanied by his father-in-law, Abner Little, the latter of whom died in Kewanee at the advanced age of ninety-two. Captain Howard settled on a farm in what was then a wilderness, and in time became one of the founders of Kewanee, his enterprise and high-minded

zeal forcibly impressing themselves upon the growth of the community. From the humble capacity of carpenter and expert mechanic he advanced to the position of vice-president of the First National Bank of Kewanee, also holding many important political offices in the county. He was a member of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill., and was everywhere recognized as a solid and substantial business man. His death occurred in 1887, his wife surviving him until 1892. There were three sons and four daughters in the family, of whom one daughter is deceased. The others are: Horace, a resident of Chicago; Henry, a farmer in Kansas; Mary E., the wife of James Gidley, a hardware merchant of Victor, Iowa; Harriett E., the widow of Zac Squires of Chicago, and now residing in Los Angeles, Cal.; Martha C., now Mrs. Cyrus Wells of Minneapolis, Minn., a literary and business woman possessing remarkable executive ability, and honored as one of the lady commissioners of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904; and Nancy, deceased.

After graduating from the high school of Kewanee, Ill., James Sullivan Howard, who was born in Hillsboro county, N. H., April 21, 1832, attended an academy on the corner of Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, and at the age of twenty-one he embarked upon an independent career as a furniture dealer in Kewanee. December, 21, 1855, he married Margaret E. Snuggs, born in England March 7, 1831, a daughter of Samuel Snuggs, also a native of England. Mr. Snuggs brought his family to America in 1850, locating in Stark county, Ill., where he farmed until his death, at the age of sixty. In 1859 Mr. Howard started with his wife and three children for Pike's Peak, Colo., but on the way changed his mind, and came to Oregon instead. His equipment consisted of ox teams and wagons, and his route lay via the Platte river, Salt Lake and the Humboldt to Jacksonville, at which town he arrived with fifty cents in his pocket. About this time the rains began to fall, and the prospect was a dismal one, especially after the fifty cents had been spent for supper. Fortunately, the cattle had survived the journey, and were in fairly good condition, thus insuring food for some time to come. Mr. Howard found work as a carpenter, but for some time had little opportunity to use the surveying instruments upon which hung his success of the future, and which already constituted one of his prized possessions. As the country began to settle chances came his way, and in time he devoted his entire energy to surveying and engineering, his star of success ascending continually and with splendid results. Such important commissions as the preliminary survey of the Southern Pacific railway, from the Rogue to the Klamath rivers, has been accomplished by

him, as well as surveying the Sterling mining ditch from Little Applegate to the Sterling mine, a distance of twenty-four miles, and the Oregon mountain road, from Waldo, Ore., to Crescent City, Cal. For practically the entire time since 1872 he has been a member of the United States Mineral Survey. He also served for many years as special agent for examining surveys of the United States Land Office, operating in Oregon and Arizona, but this position he resigned in 1898 to take charge of the survey of the Gold Hill high line ditch in Jackson county. This ditch, one hundred and forty-five miles long, is now in process of construction. Mr. Howard was the engineer of the Conder Dam on the Rogue river, in Jackson county, which was finished at a cost of \$100,000. This dam fulfills many important expectations, and will be used for generating electric power for lighting, railroad, mining, and manufacturing purposes. Mr. Howard has surveyed nearly all the mining claims in southern Oregon. No man in the country has more modern appliances for carrying on his work, and among these is a solar compass which has tested the ingenuity of one of the foremost manufacturers in the world. He does not use a needle, as do most surveyors.

Notwithstanding his great and absorbing undertakings as an engineer, Mr. Howard has gained a reputation also as a merchant, having established a store in Jacksonville in 1878. He was one of the first residents of Medford, and long before its present prosperity had been thought of he brought the first load of lumber to the town-site and built one of the first structures. He was ably assisted in the work of upbuilding the embryo hamlet by his sons, who ran a general store, while their father served as the president of the first board of the town, and took an active interest in establishing municipal order. He was the first postmaster, serving seven years, and for ten years he had charge of the Wells-Fargo express office. From time to time he has owned large tracts of farming and mining lands, and is an officer in the Jackson County Land Association, incorporated, and general agent of the company at this town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having joined Lodge No. 10, at Jacksonville, in 1872, eventually becoming a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 103, of Medford. His trained and accurate mind has foreseen advantages for his adopted community, and his zeal and public spirited enterprise have inspired others to assist in carrying out these same designs. He has the faculty of disseminating enthusiasm, and inspiring others to do their best. A student always, he keeps abreast of the times, not only as regards engineering, but in connection with affairs which engage the attention of bright minds

in many departments of activity. Mr. Howard has four living children and eleven grandchildren to perpetuate his name and large life purpose. Two of his children are deceased, Horace and Eliza, the youngest children. Charles J., the oldest son, a farmer and surveyor of Kerby, Ore., was state representative from Josephine county in 1880, and has also been county surveyor of Jackson county; George S., a printer by trade, is a resident of Medford; Nettie L. is the wife of B. S. Webb of Covina, Cal., and Martha C. is the wife of James Roberts of Medford, Ore. Mr. Howard is a Republican in politics, and has been county surveyor for six terms.

REV. ROBERT ROBE. To the mission-ary of the early days Oregon owes a debt of gratitude which can never be repaid. Diametrically opposed to the hundreds who staked all on the possibility of acquiring a fortune, his object in life has been the saving of souls and the building up of moral character in the rising generations. Like a benediction, his face and voice have recalled the miner, the tiller of the soil and the merchant to the teachings of his youth, and caused him to pause in the midst of his mad struggle for the smile of mammon. Thus a few honored names are associated with peace and tranquility, rather than the strife of pioneer days, and among these that of Rev. Robert Robe is one of the best known and most worthy.

That Mr. Robe should associate his ministerial labors with the Presbyterian Church was a foregone conclusion, for on both sides of his family there were staunch adherents to the ecclesiastical rule of presbyters. His grandfather, William, was a strict churchman of Scotch ancestry, and became a very early settler at Morgantown, Va. His father, Josiah, was born in Virginia, and established his family in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1809. He became a large land owner, and took an active part in the church, was an elder therein, and reared his children to follow his worthy example. At the time of his death, on his farm in 1845, he was seventy-five years old, and left behind him a record as a business man and upright, influential citizen. In his youth he married Jane Frame, who was born in Pennsylvania and died in Ohio, and who was a daughter of David Frame, one of the early settlers of Ohio. Mr. Frame was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. Robert was the youngest of the three sons and five daughters born to his parents, and he was educated primarily in the public schools. In 1845, shortly after the death of his father, he entered Muskingum College at New Concord. He had previously received

some training at a college in Antrim, Ohio, and in 1846 entered Washington College, at Washington, Pa., from which he was duly graduated in 1847. Returning to his home he commenced studying for the ministry, and, in the fall of 1848, entered the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburg, the following two years being devoted to ministerial labors in the state of Ohio.

As a missionary Mr. Robe came to Oregon in 1851, crossing the plains in an ox-train, and being on the road from the first of April until the latter part of August. For three months he taught a pioneer school in the wilderness, and then, finding that Lane county had no spiritual advisor, he removed to Eugene, making that his headquarters for the whole county. He organized the first Presbyterian Church in Eugene, and was one of three to organize the Presbytery of the Willamette in 1851. This was the first presbytery north of California and west of the Rocky Mountains, and its importance in the history of the church in the state cannot be over-estimated. Rev. Robe assisted in the organization of the first synod in San Francisco, out of which grew the presbytery in the north. He has been a member ever since. During his ten years of residence in Lane county Mr. Robe accomplished a world of good, stimulating right living and gentle judging, and in a strong, forceful manner promoting the cause of education. For some time he was county superintendent of schools, and assisted in laying out the school districts of that county.

After his recall to Brownsville Mr. Robe had charge of the Brownsville Church until he was superannuated in 1895. He has since lived a practically retired life, although his interest in moral and educational promotion continues unabated. Since coming to Brownsville he has organized the church at Crawfordsville, and his voice has been heard in exhortation in many pulpits throughout the county. He is a staunch Prohibitionist, and his own life best illustrates his uncompromising belief in temperate living. At present he is a resident of Brownsville, but during certain portions of his life he has lived on a farm, and engaged in stock and grain-raising. At times his remuneration for services rendered has been small, and would have seemed entirely inadequate to one less devoted to the cause of humanity. During the Civil war, especially, his salary was cut very low, and the prevailing high prices augmented the financial discomfort of this worker for the betterment of the world. His courageous spirit has been the wonder of all who have labored with him, and his life of self-

sacrifice undoubtedly has inspired many a weary toiler in other fields.

July 18, 1854, Mr. Robe was united in marriage with Eliza A. Walker, who was born in Murray county, Ga., February 4, 1835, a daughter of William Walker, a carpenter by trade. Mr. Walker removed to Tennessee in 1841, and, in 1843, located on a farm in Missouri, his emigration to Oregon taking place by way of the plains, in 1853. After locating in Eugene he worked at his trade for many years, his death occurring in Springfield, Ore., at the age of eighty years. Eleven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robe, the order of their birth being as follows: William W., residing in Brownsville; Maria J., the wife of Mr. Marsters, of this place; Mary Bell; Emma Annella, Ida Augusta and Robert, deceased; Herman L.; Charles, deceased; Stella, who died in infancy, and Elbert S., a bookkeeper in the mill at Albany.

STEPHEN O. EMERY. One of the aged residents of Douglas county, Ore., is found in the person of Stephen O. Emery, a prosperous agriculturist who formerly owned three hundred and twenty acres of first-class farming land in Coles valley, near Umpqua Ferry. He has superintended business at his present home since his location in Douglas county, in 1866, and has proved himself a capable man of business, and one largely interested in all that pertains to town, city or county affairs. Like other pioneers of the state, he is ever willing to assist in the development of the country by doing all he can.

Stephen O. Emery was born in northern Pennsylvania, in the city of Towanda, Bradford county, April 20, 1833. At the early age of twelve years he commenced his travels westward, and his first location was at Whitehall. Later he went to Pekin, Ill., where he stayed on a farm until he had attained his majority. He was a resident of Illinois until 1853 and in that year, like many another adventuresome spirit, he made ready to cross the prairies and mountains for California. The usual manner of traveling was by means of ox-teams, and in this way he also made the journey, and in six months found himself in the far west. From that year until 1866, when he left California, he followed his fortune in the gold mines, but finally deemed Oregon a better location, and took up his present line of business in Coles Valley, Douglas county, immediately after his arrival here. Through all the years that have passed, he has remained on the same farm, with the exception of the time spent in the milling business

at Oakland and Calapooia, acquiring by his thrift and industry a competence for old age and a pleasant home in which to live.

In 1806 Mr. Emery was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Mrs. Louisa Evans, widow of S. D. Evans. Mr. Evans was located in the California mines in 1849 and went east to Illinois in 1851, where he was married, and in 1852 once more crossed the plains, this time for Oregon. Six months after their start, he staked off a donation claim in Coles Valley, Ore., and started as a rancher. In 1861, while passing Goose Lake, Klamath county, Ore., with a herd of cattle, he was killed by the Indians. He left his wife and one son, S. D. Evans, who resides on the home farm about one mile from the donation claim on which his father settled.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery have only one child, W. T. Emery. He married Annie Withers, a daughter of J. P. Withers of Lane county, Ore., and a sister to the sheriff who was killed. They have been blessed with three children, namely, Loyal, Margaret and Helen, and live on a farm adjoining that of Stephen O. Emery and his wife. In politics Mr. Emery is a Republican.

**JUDGE LEVI F. WILLITS.** The identification of Judge Willits with Klamath Falls dates from September 23, 1896, when he came to this city for the purpose of embarking in business. The location was not new to him nor its possibilities unknown, for he has had an intimate acquaintance with almost every part of southern Oregon during a considerable period of time. On coming here he purchased a mercantile business, of which he has ever since been the proprietor. In June of 1868 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, to the office of county judge, which he filled faithfully and well during the term of four years.

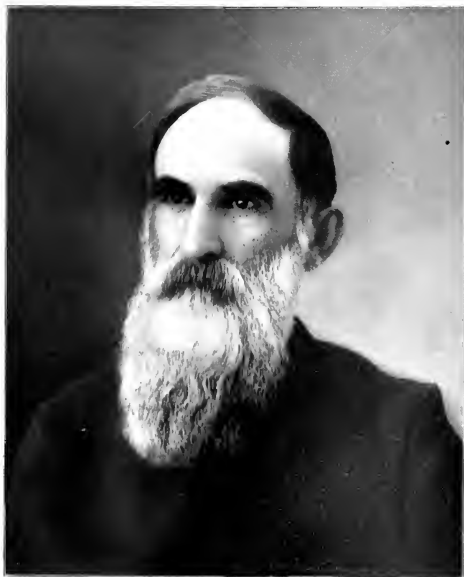
On a farm in Cedar county, Iowa, Levi F. Willits was born February 27, 1850, being a son of Amos and Sarah Anna (Thornton) Willits. His paternal grandfather, William Willits, was a native of New York, of Welsh extraction, and as an occupation followed farming. Amos Willits was born in Wayne county, Ind., August 20, 1817, and in 1835 removed to Iowa, settling in Muscatine county and from there in 1849 removed to Cedar county. In both of these counties he was a pioneer and an industrious, hard-working farmer. During 1875 he came to Oregon and settled in Ashland, where resided all of his family except his sons, O. P., I. F. and B. R. His death occurred in that town November 23, 1899. At the time of the Black Hawk war he had enlisted in the service, but the required

quota being filled he was not sent to the front. His wife was born in Tippecanoe county, Ind., November 25, 1820, and accompanied the Thornton family to Muscatine county, Iowa, in 1835. In that county her marriage to Mr. Willits was solemnized October 18, 1842, and seven years later she went with her husband to Cedar county. Many years afterward they removed to Oregon, and in this state she died May 6, 1897. Their children were named as follows: O. P., who is a mail contractor residing at Aledo, Ill.; Esmeralda, wife of J. H. Vandever, of Nebraska; Theodosia, Mrs. Marion McCauley, deceased, formerly a resident of Iowa; Levi F., of Klamath Falls; J. Q., county superintendent of schools of Lake county, Ore., residing at Lakeview; B. R., who now makes his home in Ashland, this state; W. W., of Jackson county; and Luella, Mrs. Peter Wilson, formerly a resident of Gold Hill, this state, but now deceased.

Subsequent to his public-school education Levi F. Willits had the advantage of two years of study at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, also a full course in Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Davenport, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1873. For a time he engaged in clerking in a store, also in teaching school in southern Indiana. During 1876 he came west and joined his parents in Ashland, where for three years he held the principalship of the Ashland public schools. For a similar period he was employed in the Jacksonville schools. On his return to Ashland he was for two years principal of the city schools, after which he conducted the Ashland Academy and Business College for one year. In 1884 he took charge of the Lakeview schools. A year later he abandoned teaching and went to Salem, Ore., where for two years he engaged in the drug business. On his return to Jackson county, he became manager of the general merchandise store of C. K. Klum, at Talent, from which place in 1891 he came to Klamath county. During the next four years he was engaged in the Indian service as superintendent of the Yainax Indian industrial and boarding school, on the Klamath Indian Reservation, and later spent a year in Ashland. On his return to Klamath county he settled at Klamath Falls, where he has since made his home, and been closely identified with the business interests of Klamath Falls, and county.

The marriage of Judge Willits was solemnized in 1878 and united him with Laura A. Alford, who was born near Harrisburg, Linn county, Ore., February 6, 1850. Her father, Albert Alford, crossed the plains during an early day and settled in Linn county, Ore., whence he removed to Talent, Jackson county, and has since resided in the latter town. During his residence in Ash-





*John M. Ball*

land Judge Willits was for one year a member of the city council and since coming to Klamath Falls he has acted as a school director, and is a member of present city council. Ever since attaining his majority he has participated in local affairs as a member of the Republican party and a supporter of its principles. Fraternally a Mason, he is at present master of Klamath Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M.; and is a member of Siskiyou Chapter, R. A. M., and Malta Commandery No. 4, K. T., at Ashland, Ore.

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH McCALL. Coming across the plains with her brother and sister in 1854, Mrs. Mary E. McCall, widow of the late Gen. John Marshall McCall, taught in the first school established in Ashland. A woman of culture and refinement, she is prominent in social and fraternal circles, and has the distinction of having served as the first grand matron of the Grand Chapter, O. E. S., of Oregon, having been elected to this office at the first meeting of the Grand Chapter, which was held in 1889 at Roseburg. A daughter of George Anderson, she was born in Bowling Green, Ind., of Scotch descent. Her paternal grandfather, Daniel Anderson, was born in Pennsylvania, where he spent the larger part of his active life, although he died in Indiana.

Born on the home farm in Pennsylvania, George Anderson was reared to agricultural pursuits. Subsequently going to Indiana, he was engaged in the hotel business at Bowling Green for a few years. Removing to Albia, Monroe county, Iowa, in 1850, he took up land and improved a homestead, on which he lived until his death, in 1852. He married Hannah Knighten, who was born in North Carolina and removed with her parents to Indiana in girlhood. Two years after the death of her husband, in 1854, she came across the plains to Oregon, and lived here until her death, at the age of seventy-three years. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mr. Anderson also belonged. Six children were born of their union: Daniel Preston, who came to Oregon in 1857, died in California; Eli Knighten, who crossed the plains to California in 1850, located in Oregon in 1852, and now resides near Talent, Jackson county; James Firman died in Siskiyou county, Cal.; Marion, who came to Oregon in 1854, died near Talent; Mary E. is the subject of this sketch; and Nancy is the wife of F. W. Chapin, of Sacramento, Cal.

In 1854 Mary E. Anderson came with her mother, her brother Marion, and her sister Nancy, to Oregon, making the journey by ox teams, and being six months en route. They came by the southern route, via Klamath and

Soda Springs, and were met on the way by James Anderson, a brother, who furnished them with provisions, which they very much needed, their own supply being nearly exhausted, and piloted them to their brother Eli's ranch. Miss Anderson and her sister and some of the men of the party rode on horseback through Ashland, in which there was then a mill, a blacksmith shop, a hotel and one store. Arriving at her brother Eli's, she assisted in preparing supper for the rest of the party, that meal being the first she had eaten in a house in six months. She subsequently attended school at Eden precinct, Jackson county, continuing her studies at Unpqua Academy, where she was graduated in 1856. She immediately began teaching, and taught in the first school opened in Ashland. After teaching three years, Miss Anderson married, at Mountain House, Jackson county, in 1858, Rev. George H. Brown, a Methodist minister. Mr. Brown was born in Massachusetts, came to Oregon by way of the Isthmus in 1855, and settled first as pastor of a church near Corvallis. Going from there to Clackamas county, he preached in Oregon City until his health failed, when he engaged in farming near Talent, Ore. Two years later, hoping to improve his health by a change, he removed to Henley, Cal., where he resided until his death in 1866.

July 4, 1876, Mrs. Mary (Anderson) Brown married for her second husband Gen. John Marshall McCall, a man of great prominence and influence. A Pennsylvanian by birth, General McCall was born in Washington county, January 15, 1825, and died in Ashland, Ore., November 4, 1895. Going to Iowa when about seventeen years old, he lived in Louisa county a number of years. During the great excitement that followed the finding of gold at Sutter's run, he was seized with a desire to try his fortune at finding the precious metal, and emigrated, in 1850, to California. Meeting with but fair success, he came to Jackson county, Ore., in 1852, and seven years later took up his residence in Ashland, becoming part owner of the Ashland Flouring Mills, in which he was for some time interested. Responding to his country's call for volunteers in 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company D, First Regiment, Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, and was subsequently promoted to the rank of captain. During the closing year of the conflict, in 1865, he was in command of an escort to B. J. Pengra, the head of the party that surveyed and laid out the wagon road from Eugene to Stone Mountain. Remaining with this party at Fort Klamath until the following spring, General McCall was honorably discharged at Vancouver, having won an excellent record as a soldier and an officer. Returning to his home in Ashland, he became actively interested in its in-

dustrial interests. In the spring of 1867 he established the Ashland Woolen Mills, of which he was the manager for a number of years, building up an extensive and profitable business. Active and influential in public affairs, he was made brigadier-general of the Oregon State Militia in 1883, receiving his commission from Gov. Z. F. Moody. He also served as a representative to the state legislature, in which he served on important committees.

April 30, 1868, General McCall married for his first wife Theresa R. Applegate, a daughter of Lindsay Applegate, one of the very earliest settlers of this state, coming to the Willamette valley with the first train of Oregon emigrants. Of their union four children were born, namely: Lindsay, deceased; Lydia, a resident of Ashland; Elsie, who died at the age of eighteen years; and John A., of Redding, Cal. July 4, 1876, General McCall married, as previously stated, Mrs. Mary (Anderson) Brown, who still continues her residence in Ashland. Mrs. McCall is very active in fraternal circles. February 24, 1888, she was made a member of Alpha Chapter, O. E. S., which she has served as matron several terms, and in which she is affectionately referred to by her junior sisters as the mother of the order in Oregon. In 1880, in Roseburg, at the first meeting of the Grand Chapter of Oregon, she was elected grand matron of the Grand Chapter of Oregon, and has since served one term as grand treasurer of the Grand Chapter. In 1901 she was presented by the Grand Chapter with the grand matron's jewels as a token of the high esteem in which she is held in the fraternity. Mrs. McCall is also a member of the Ashland Woman's Relief Corps, No. 24, of which she was the first president. Politically she is a Republican and a Suffragist. General McCall was prominently identified with the Masons, belonging to lodge and chapter, and was a member and ex-commander, of Burnside Post, No. 34, G. A. R.

**JACOB WAGNER.** Occupying a place of prominence in the vast pioneer army of brave and fearless men that left homes in the civilized east, crossed the barren desert, and invaded the Rogue River valley when it was a well nigh primeval waste, was Jacob Wagner, late of Ashland, and for nearly half a century one of Jackson county's most highly respected and esteemed citizens. Coming here when the red-skinned children of the land held full sway, he assisted in the arduous labor that transformed the entire country and conditions, helping to set and keep in motion the wheel of progress. A man of acknowledged enterprise, keen intuition, and of rare mental and moral calibre, he became one of

the leading spirits in inaugurating beneficial projects. School-houses and meeting-houses were built, struggling hamlets became thriving villages and towns, Indian trails gave way to smooth wagon roads, and industrial enterprises of all kinds were permanently established. Keeping pace with the more strenuous times of later days, he watched with gratification what were in some respects still greater changes, a vast network of railways spanning the entire country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, telegraph communication becoming established throughout the length and breadth of the Union, while telephones were installed in rural as well as city homes. In local and public affairs he was active and prominent, and as a man of unquestioned honor and integrity his influence was felt throughout the community in which he resided. A son of John Wagner, he was born September 26, 1820, in Dayton county, Ohio, and died January 4, 1900, at his home, in Ashland, Jackson county, Ore.

Philip Wagner, Mr. Wagner's paternal grandfather, was born and bred in Germany. With two of his brothers, Peter and John, he emigrated to America in colonial days. Peter and John were soon lost track of, but Philip Wagner settled in Rockingham county, Va., where he married Margaret Andrews. He subsequently removed with his family to Pennsylvania, going thence to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his life.

One of three children of Philip and Margaret Wagner, John Wagner was born in old Virginia, April 16, 1779. Going with his parents to Pennsylvania, and then to Ohio, he settled permanently in the latter state, where he was engaged during his active life in agricultural pursuits. April 17, 1806, he married Esther Crull, by whom he had eleven children, three of whom came to the Pacific coast, namely: Mrs. Delilah McConaha, who resided in California until her death; Isaac, who settled in Salem, Ore.; and Jacob, the special subject of this brief sketch, and the seventh child in order of birth of the parental household.

Reared on the homestead in Ohio, Jacob Wagner attended the district school when young, and as a boy and youth was trained to agricultural pursuits. Before attaining his majority, he turned his footsteps westward, going first to Indiana, where he worked as a farm laborer. Migrating to Iowa, he was employed in carpentering and building in Louisa county for a number of years. In 1850, while yet unmarried, he started across the plains with an ox-team train, and after a tedious journey of six months arrived at Oregon City, where he had a severe attack of moun-tain fever, narrowly escaping death. Subsequently going to Astoria, he looked over the country in the vicinity of the Columbia river,



but not especially pleased with the outlook, he returned to Oregon City, where he worked at the carpenter's trade a few months. Going overland to Siskiyou county, Cal., in the spring of 1851, he was employed in mining in the Yreka district for about a year, his experiences being decidedly varied.

Settling in the Rogue River valley, Ore., in the spring of 1852, Mr. Wagner took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres on the little stream that was subsequently named in his honor, Wagner creek. On this tract of land, lying about five miles north of Ashland, near the site of the present village of Talent, he was successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising for ten years. He took an active part in subduing the Indians in the troubles of 1853, when Fort Wagner was built on his farm as a rendezvous for his family and neighbors. November 10, 1855, during the Rogue River Indian war, he enlisted in Company D, Second Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and served under Colonel Williams until receiving his honorable discharge from the army, May 15, 1856. He was brave and fearless, working in the fields oftentimes with his gun at hand, and had several narrow escapes from the treacherous redskins, at one time being saved from death by the kindly interception of some Indians whom he had befriended.

In 1857 Mr. Wagner bought an interest in the Ashland Flour Mills, but continued his farming. In 1858 he went east by way of the Isthmus, and in the fall of 1860 took unto himself a wife. Sailing with his bride from New York, he came by way of Panama to Red Bluffs, Cal., thence by stage to Fort Wagner, where he continued the improvement of his farm. Moving to Ashland in 1862, Mr. Wagner assumed the management of the Ashland Mills, of which he had control the ensuing twenty-six years, the plant being the only flour mills in the Rogue River valley for several years. He was in partnership with different persons, but was most of the time the principal owner and business manager, being associated with E. K. Anderson, Capt. John McCall, W. H. Atkinson, and others. At the same time Mr. Wagner, who was a man of great business enterprise and ability, was interested in the Ashland Woolen Mills, in mining property, and in mercantile pursuits, and was, without doubt, one of the best known men of southern Oregon and northern California, becoming acquainted with the farmers through his wheat buying, and with the merchants and commission men through whom he sold flour. On account of failing health he sold the Ashland Mills in 1884, and subsequently bought the Soda Spring ranch, lying ten miles southeast of Ashland, and removed there, taking charge of the hotel. He engaged in the

stock business while there, and largely developed the fine spring on the ranch. His hotel was the stage station on that route, and was a most popular house of public entertainment. The waters of the spring were found rich in mineral properties, and are now in charge of Mr. Wagner's son, J. M. Wagner, who bottles it, and sells it under the name of the Siskiyou mineral water. Returning to Ashland in 1887, Mr. Wagner lived retired from active pursuits until his death, as above stated.

August 25, 1860, in Muscatine county, Iowa, Mr. Wagner married Ellen Hendrix, who was born in Wayne county, Ind., a daughter of Henry D. Hendrix. Grandfather Hendrix was born and reared in Pennsylvania, but as a young man lived for a few years in Ohio, then settled permanently in Indiana, where he followed general farming until his death. A native of Ohio, Henry Hendrix moved with his parents to Indiana, where he followed the independent occupation to which he was reared. Subsequently becoming a pioneer of Iowa, he cleared and improved a fine farm in Muscatine county, where he was profitably engaged in stock-raising for many years. He attained the venerable age of eighty-nine years, and was respected and esteemed by all. He was a man of upright principles, honest and square in all his dealings, and was a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Theodosia Willetts, was born in Indiana, and died, when but thirty-seven years old, in Iowa. Of their seven children, three came to Oregon, namely: Charles; Mrs. Angeline Rockfellow; and Mrs. Wagner. Charles Hendrix crossed the plains to Oregon in 1850, but after residing here two years returned to his old home in Iowa, and remained there permanently. Mrs. Rockfellow came to the Rogue River valley in 1850, and settled at Coleslin, Jackson county, where she lived many years. She subsequently made her home in Washington, although her death occurred in Oregon City, Ore. Mrs. Wagner was but three years old when she removed with her parents to Muscatine county, Iowa, where she was reared and educated, attending first a subscription school, and later Mount Pleasant Academy. She is now living in Ashland, beloved and respected for her pure heart and noble character. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wagner seven children were born: Nettie, a graduate of Ashland Academy, is now the wife of W. H. Leeds, who was state printer from 1894 until 1902, and is now a resident of San Diego, Cal.; John Marshall, who was educated at the University of Oregon, and is now proprietor of the Siskiyou Mineral Water Company, married Anna Anderson; Fred D., also educated at the University of Oregon, is editor and pro-

priest of the *Ashland Tidings*; Mabel E., a graduate of the Ashland high school, is the wife of A. E. Kinney, a hardware merchant in Redding, Cal.; Ella died at the age of eight years; Jessie, who completed her early education at the state normal school, is the wife of T. W. Miles, a prominent educator of Bakersfield, Cal.; and J. Ernest died at the age of three and one-half years.

In public affairs Mr. Wagner took a keen and intelligent interest, and served his fellowmen in many positions of trust and responsibility. In 1862 he was elected to the Oregon state senate, and during his term of four years attended three sessions of the legislature, one being the special session called to ratify the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. He was subsequently county commissioner for Jackson county, serving one or more terms. He was a staunch Republican in his political views, and ever true to the principles of his party. He was a charter member, and at the time of his death the oldest member, of Ashland Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M.; and was a member, and ex-president, of the Jackson County Pioneer Society. A man of deep religious convictions, he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mrs. Wagner also belongs. Mrs. Wagner is one of the charter members of Alpha Chapter No. 1, O. E. S., of Ashland.

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JOHN PETER RANZAN. As one of the largest and most successful hop-growers of Josephine county, John Peter Ranzan, of Grants Pass, is intimately associated with the horticultural interests of this section of the state, and is an active promoter of one of its leading industries. On the paternal side he comes of substantial German stock, and has inherited in a large measure those habits of industry and thrift that are ever characteristic of the native born citizens of the Fatherland. A son of the late Capt. John P. Ranzan, he was born May 4, 1874, in the Samoan Islands, where he spent his very early childhood years.

A native of Hamburg, Germany, Capt. John P. Ranzan was there reared and educated. Becoming interested in a seafaring life when a young man, he sailed the seas for many years, filling all the offices on shipboard from the lowest to the highest. As captain of his own vessel, he was engaged in the merchant marine service of Germany, and traded extensively with the Samoan Islanders. On account of illness, caused by a slight paralytic stroke, he disposed of his vessel and engaged in farming. Immigrating with his family to the United States in 1877, he bought land in Alameda county, Cal., and was there en-

gaged in raising fruit and grain for seven years. Coming to Oregon in 1884, he located in the Rogue River valley, about seven miles west of Grants Pass. Purchasing one hundred and eighty acres of land, he established the first hop ranch in that valley, and in its management was quite successful. He died in 1901 in a San Francisco hospital, at the age of seventy-one years. He was a staunch Democrat in his political views and was a member of the Catholic Church. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Jennings, was born in the Samoan Islands, and died in San Francisco. Of the seven children born of their union, three sons and four daughters, John Peter was the oldest child.

Coming with his parents to this country when about three years old, John Peter Ranzan was educated in the common schools of California. Brought up on a ranch, he became especially interested in hop growing while assisting his father, and at the age of twenty-two years embarked in the hop business on his own account. Beginning on a modest scale, he bought sixty acres of land near Grants Pass, and from the very beginning was fortunate in his venture. He has gradually enlarged his operations, and has now a ranch of two hundred and sixty acres, from which he gathers on an average sixty-five thousand pounds of hops each year. Mr. Ranzan has acquired other property of value, being interested in mines in Josephine county, and owning in Grants Pass eighteen lots adjoining his residence estate, which contains six lots of valuable land.

Mr. Ranzan married, in Grants Pass, Dorothea V. Mallory, a daughter of Enos Mallory, and they have two children, Leona and Arthur. Possessing the courage of his convictions, Mr. Ranzan is independent in his political affiliations, voting irrespective of party prejudice. As a man of honest integrity and worth, he is held in high respect throughout the community. His family are members of the Bethany Presbyterian Church.

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MAX WEISS. Business men representing every branch of industry have been attracted to the Pacific slope, and the above-mentioned gentleman is the proprietor of a large brewery and ice plant at Roseburg, Ore., where he located in 1898, and in the intervening years he has built up a large and lucrative trade, and has agencies in Ashland and Grants Pass. His plant covers one block of ground and furnishes employment for a number of the citizens of Roseburg. It is fitted with the latest and most improved machinery and the water supply is furnished from a well of great depth. The brewery has a capacity of five

thousand barrels per year and the ice plant, a capacity of six tons per day. The product of this immense plant finds a ready market in southern Oregon and northern California, and is disposed of at wholesale rates only. The plant is one of the most complete and up-to-date establishments of its kind in southern Oregon, and enjoys a patronage in keeping with its magnitude.

As the name indicates, Mr. Weiss is of German parentage and is himself a native of Germany. He was born at Ensbarg, Wurtemberg, near Stuttgart, February 1, 1863. He is a son of Christopher and Ernestine Weiss and both parents are still living, but have never left their native land. The father is the proprietor of a brewery at Ensbarg, his native place, and several of his children also reside there. They are parents of five children, as follows: Emma, who is now Mrs. Stauffer, of Ensbarg; Max, the subject of this biography; Bertha, who is now Mrs. Rennstich, of Bucks county, Pa.; Herman and Albert. The latter two are merchants in Ensbarg. Mr. Weiss was reared in his native city and attended the common schools. When he was fourteen years old, he went into the brewery and began learning his trade under his father's direct supervision. He applied himself to his work diligently for three years and then spent some time traveling. He visited various provinces of Germany, and the cantons of Zurich and Lucerne, Switzerland. Returning home, he entered the German army and for two years studied military tactics in the fourth division of the third regiment of the regular infantry. In 1886 Mr. Weiss crossed the ocean and became a citizen of the United States. Then began a series of wanderings from place to place before a desirable and permanent location was found, and during this time he was employed as a brewer for different companies in several of the large cities of our country. He was located at Philadelphia for two years; at Cincinnati for two years; at Marquette, Mich., for one year; and at San Francisco for ten months. In the fall of 1890 he went to Victoria, British Columbia, and was in the employment of the Victoria Brewing Company for a period of four years. In 1898 he came to Roseburg, Ore., bought out an old company, remodeled the plant, put in new machinery and established his present large and well paying business. From time to time he has improved and enlarged his plant. His marriage with Miss Bloberg, of Victoria, British Columbia, was solemnized in 1897, and they have two daughters, Clara and Emma. Mr. Weiss is justly considered one of the progressive citizens of Roseburg. He is a member of the

National Brewers' Association, and also affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Foresters of America.

MARVIN S. WOOD. When the war broke out between the north and the south Mr. Wood was among the first in his section to respond to our country's call for troops, and in 1862 he enlisted as a private in Company F, Eleventh Michigan Infantry, and rendered valiant service during that bitter conflict. His company was first sent to Louisville, Ky., and afterward to Bardstown, Ky., where they wintered, losing about sixty men out of the regiment with small-pox and measles. The first active engagement in which he participated was at Stone River, and at the battle of Chickamauga, on September 20, 1863, he was wounded by a minie ball, which passed through the lower jaw, penetrating the left shoulder, through which it also passed, coming out below the shoulder blade. Taken at once to the field hospital, his wounds received attention there for six weeks, when he lived on less than quarter rations, and he was subsequently removed to the hospitals at Chattanooga, Bridgeport and Nashville, Tenn. When first taken to the hospital the doctor said there was "no use doing anything for that fellow." The nurse heard them say this, but did not repeat it to the patient until three weeks afterward. It was not until January 19, 1864, that he was honorably discharged as being incapacitated for further service on account of disability. Although he went into the service as a private he was discharged as a corporal. Mr. Wood has every claim to be classed among the most honored members of the G. A. R. organization of Central Point, in the vicinity of his old home place, and it was his pleasure to attend the grand encampment of this organization at San Francisco in 1903.

Born in Erie county, N. Y., October 8, 1836, and taken while young to St. Joseph county, Mich., Mr. Wood was principally reared on a farm near Sturgis prairie. He commenced work in his own behalf when seventeen years of age, hiring out by the month to do farm-work, and his time and energies were spent in this line of work until his enlistment in the army. Returning home from the war and again turning his attention to farming pursuits for several years, in 1868 he was persuaded to come to Oregon by a brother who had previously located here. The trip was made by water via the Isthmus of Panama, and soon after his arrival in Oregon he engaged in farm pursuits upon a homestead claim his brother had taken up some time before in Jackson

county. This farm was subsequently purchased by Mr. Wood, who continued to reside there until 1901, when he relinquished the farm in favor of his eldest daughter and her husband. During the long residence on this farm, he had made many fine improvements on the place.

Politically Mr. Wood is a staunch Republican, and he has served one term as school director and filled the office of road supervisor in 1871. Mr. Wood was united in marriage with Miss Susan Griffith, and to them three children have been born. The eldest of these, Ora, married Thomas Henderson, and resides on the old home farm. The two younger children, Mamie and Walter, brighten the home with their presence and are able assistants to their parents.

**GEN. JOSEPH LANE.** In the personal memoirs of distinguished citizens connected with the early history of Oregon, few will be perused with the same degree of interest as that of the late Gen. Joseph Lane, the first territorial governor of Oregon, who will be remembered by many of the older citizens as a man who had a military record excelled by few, and whose public life was full of commendation and above reproach. With each succeeding year the haze of obscurity removes more and more from our view the fast disappearing landmarks of the past, and oblivion sprinkles the dust of forgetfulness on men and their deeds. It is with pleasure that the publishers of this history chronicle the achievements of General Lane, and assist in preserving the record of his useful life.

General Lane descended from a prominent English family, who settled in Virginia in the early days of its history, but subsequently removed to North Carolina. Several members of the family, including his father, John Lane, participated in the Revolutionary war, and from these General Lane received his fighting proclivities. He was born December 14, 1801, and while still young his father removed to Kentucky, where the young lad grew to manhood. He was married at a very early age, and soon thereafter moved to the state of Indiana. He became a politician at the age of twenty and took an active part in the politics of that state. He was elected to the state legislature and had just passed his twenty-first birthday when the session was called. He was re-elected several times and further honors were thrust upon him by his election to the state senate in 1846. He resigned the senatorship in favor of a military career. At the beginning of the war with Mexico he enlisted

in a company of Indiana volunteers, was elected colonel, and later appointed brigadier general, and immediately marched to the seat of war. He fought with great distinction all through the war, and was breveted major-general for gallantry. During the various engagements in which he participated he received two gunshot wounds, but neither was of a serious nature. At one time a horse was shot from under him and he was wounded, and the other wound was received at the battle of Buena Vista while fighting under General Taylor. Immediately after returning from the war with Mexico, General Lane was appointed governor of Oregon by President Polk, and was the first territorial governor of that territory. He received his commission August 18, 1848, and set out from Indiana for Oregon via New Mexico, Arizona and California. He arrived in Oregon City on the third day of March, 1849; organizing his forces, he issued his proclamation that night, and assumed the duties of the first executive of Oregon territory under a Democratic administration. His first official act was the taking of a state census, which, when completed, showed eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-five Americans and two hundred and ninety-eight foreign citizens. June 18, 1850, believing that he had been relieved by the appointment of his successor, he resigned the office in favor of the latter. June 2, 1851, he was elected by the Democrats as a delegate from Oregon to congress to succeed Thurston. In 1853 he was again appointed governor of Oregon by President Franklin Pierce, and qualified for office. He only served three days, however, and then resigned to run again for delegate to congress as the candidate of the Democratic party. The election was held on June 6, 1853, and he was again successful in being elected. Immediately after his election, before proceeding to Washington, he was appointed a brigadier general of the volunteer forces and went to southern Oregon to suppress the hostile Indians. He was wounded in the engagement at Table Rock, but took an active part against the Indians in the subsequent invasions of 1855 and '56. At the June elections in 1855 and '57 he was successfully re-elected Democratic delegate from Oregon to congress. On July 8, 1858, Oregon having adopted a constitution preparatory to being admitted as a state, General Lane was elected one of the first United States senators from Oregon, taking his seat in the United States senate, and having the oath administered February 14, 1859. His term of office expired March 3, 1861, but in the meantime he was nominated for vice-president of the United States with John C.

Breckenridge, who was a candidate for the presidency.

In 1851 General Lane took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, two and a half miles north of Roseburg, in Douglas county, and afterwards bought a ranch eleven miles east of Roseburg, on Deer creek. This ranch contained two thousand acres and he owned it for years, but it was purchased in after years by his son, Simon R. In the meantime General Lane built a handsome residence on the banks of the South Umpqua river, and it was there his closing years were spent. He was also interested in the mines at various times. In his religious views he was a devout Catholic and his family was reared in the same faith.

In early life General Lane was united in marriage with Mrs. Mary Hart, and they had ten children, viz.: Mrs. Melissa M. Barlow, who died in Jackson county; Nathaniel H., who died in Portland; R. B., whose death took place in Indiana in 1849 at the age of twenty-three years; Joseph, a retired citizen of Myrtle Creek; Mrs. Mary V. Shelby, of California; Simon R., a retired citizen of Roseburg; Mrs. Emily Floed, of San Francisco; John, a resident of Pierce City, Idaho; Mrs. Winifred Mosier, of Portland, and La Fayette, deceased. The latter was a prominent attorney of Roseburg. He served one term in the state legislature and one term as a member of congress. His demise took place in 1866.

General Lane was a genial, kind-hearted man and was greatly beloved by his friends. He was the leader of the Democratic party in Oregon, and had great influence with Democratic politicians in that state. As a politician he had no superior in his day and generation. At the beginning of the war of the Rebellion his sympathies were openly with the South, but he remained on his farm in Douglas county, near Roseburg, during the entire war, and died there in April, 1881, greatly mourned by a wide circle of friends.

E. T. STAPLES. Although a new comer in Ashland, Mr. Staples has assumed an important place in Jackson county, as vice-president and general manager of the Ashland Manufacturing Company, which has a monthly payroll of \$6,000. He became associated with this plant in October, 1902, when he purchased an interest in the company and at once became its general manager. The company is extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber, and operates two saw-mills; one is located near Ayres Spur, on the Southern Pacific Railroad on Neil Creek, and has a capacity of twenty-five thousand feet

per day; the other mill is one mile above on the same creek and has a capacity of forty thousand feet. The mills are fitted with the most improved machinery and modern appliances, being up to date in every respect. The company owns three thousand acres of adjacent timber land which will furnish material to operate the plant for a long time. In addition to the saw mills, the company owns a large planing mill in Ashland, with a capacity of twenty thousand feet per day. They also manufacture boxes, moldings, etc., and do general mill work.

E. T. Staples is a native of Sidney, Champaign county, Ill., and is the only child of William P. and Matilda (Samson) Staples, the latter a native of Posey county, Ind. Her parents were pioneers of the Hoosier state, but subsequently moved to Champaign county, Ill., where they spent the remainder of their lives and where Mrs. Staples died. The paternal grandfather, John N. Staples, was born in Connecticut. He went to New Orleans in early manhood, but shortly afterward went to Chicago, Ill., being among the early pioneers of that city, where he finally died. He was by trade a brick manufacturer, but for some years he was engaged in the abstract business. He was thus occupied at the time of the great Chicago fire which rendered over ninety-eight thousand people homeless. Mr. Staples and his partner succeeded in saving all their abstract books. But for the saving of these records, many people could not have claimed their land in the vast district covered by the fire. John N. Staples continued in the real estate business all his active life and died at the advanced age of eighty-nine.

William P. Staples was a native of Tennessee, but was reared principally in Champaign county, Ill., where for many years he followed farming on a large scale, and acquired a large tract of land. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army in an Illinois regiment and served through the Civil war. He was mustered out of service at Nashville, Tenn., after the termination of the war. Returning to his home, he re-engaged in agricultural pursuits, but finally retired.

E. T. Staples was born April 26, 1858, and his boyhood days were spent attending school. He completed the courses in the public and high schools of Sidney, and at the early age of eighteen years began teaching in the prairie state. In 1881 he went to Nebraska, and continued to follow his chosen profession until 1884. About that time he engaged in banking, being associated with the Belle Creek Valley Bank, in Washington county, Neb., until 1890, when he went to Minneapolis as secretary and treasurer of a real estate and loan company. In 1893 he went to Boise City, Idaho, and engaged in mining, and while there he superintended the con-

struction of several plants. In October, 1902, he came to Ashland and assumed his present important position with the Ashland Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Staples was married in Arlington, Neb., to Miss Katie Hammer, a native of that city and a daughter of Simon Hammer, a pioneer farmer of that state. He now resides in Red Bluff, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Staples have one child, Charron M. In fraternal circles, Mr. Staples affiliates with the Knights of Pythias of Fremont, Neb.; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Boise City, Idaho; and the Masons of Minneapolis, Minn. Since taking up his residence in Ashland, he has proved himself to be a most energetic and enterprising business man and worthy of the highest appreciation.

**NATHANIEL LANGELL.** A review of the lives of the retired citizens of Medford must necessarily renew one's confidence in those homely and straightforward attributes which our forefathers were wont to regard as essential to business and personal success. Few among those pioneers have depended solely upon mining and kindred speculative enterprises, but have toiled earnestly at soil cultivation, at stock-raising, at plodding business, and in conscientious political service. Among these may be mentioned Nathaniel Langell, who came to the state in 1854, and who with his father and brother has caused the name to be associated with substantial development, while he has personally impressed his worth as a citizen and prominent business man upon the people of Oregon.

Mr. Langell is of French descent, and his family was established in Nova Scotia so long ago that no record has been kept of the emigrant. His paternal grandfather, George, was born there, as was also his father, Joseph, and his mother, Achsah (Bigney) Langell. The latter died in Cambridge, Ohio, in 1840, when her son Nathaniel, the third child of her four sons and two daughters, was nine years old. Joseph Langell learned the ship-carpenter's trade in his youth, and followed that vocation for two or three years in Buffalo, N. Y., to which place the family removed at an early day. The journey to Buffalo was a trying one for the family, for the grandfather, George Langell, died on the way in a canal boat, leaving his family in straitened circumstances. In 1841 Joseph Langell located in Michigan, and shortly afterward became a journeyman boat-builder and repairer, plying his trade at various boat-building places on the Great Lakes, and in time locating in Morocco, Ind., where he engaged in general merchandising. In 1854

he came with his two sons, Nathaniel and Arthur, to Jackson county, Ore. The father and sons together purchased three thousand acres of land in what is now known as Langell tract, in Klamath county, one-half of the tract being owned by Nathaniel. His family made their home, however, in Jacksonville, where Nathaniel conducted a boot and shoe store and repair shop, his father and brother attending to the stock-raising in the valley. In 1880 Nathaniel disposed of his share of the realty to his brother. The father passed away in 1879, and his son Arthur died in 1894, after an association of many years with his brother Nathaniel.

In 1876 Mr. Langell was appointed deputy internal revenue collector for this district and served six years, and after completing his term became interested in the cattle business, engaging therein for many years. In 1898 he was appointed forestry supervisor and served in that position for three years. After the expiration of his term of service he settled down to a retired life in Medford, where he has many friends, and where he is held in the highest esteem. The far-sightedness and practical results of Mr. Langell's political service are worthy of special mention, and have been characterized by the thoroughness and good faith shown in his business and other associations. In 1872 he was elected to the state legislature from Jackson county on the Republican ticket, and during the session was chairman of the committee on mining and state institutions, and assisted by his vote and influence in electing Senator John H. Mitchell to his first term in the United States senate. In 1866 he was again elected to the state legislature, but did not serve, owing to the failure of the body to organize. He has been a member of the county central and state committees, and for many years was president of the city board of Jacksonville. Fraternally he is a Mason, identifying himself with the order in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1852. He is now identified with Warren Lodge No. 10, of Jacksonville, of which he was at one time master.

June 7, 1858, Mr. Langell married, in Jacksonville, Loretta Jane Hensley, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of William Hensley, a native of Franklin county, Mo., and an Oregon pioneer of 1853. Mr. Hensley spent his first winter in Salem, in the meantime making inquiries regarding desirable land, and in the spring of 1854 settled in Jackson county, taking up three hundred and twenty acres of land on Butte creek. In 1858 he removed south to California, and is at present making his home in Tehama county, aged eighty-seven, while





*E. L. Bessey*



his wife is eighty-five years of age. Notwithstanding the years that have passed over his head, Mr. Hensley is enjoying health and strength, and is making the most of a small ranching enterprise.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Langell, six of whom are living, three sons and three daughters. In order of birth the children are: Eliza, the wife of former Judge W. C. Hale, of Grants Pass; Mary L., the wife of State Treasurer C. S. Moore, of Salem; an infant, deceased; Addie, deceased; Frank B., deceased; Arthur T., engaged in the stock business in Klamath county; Harry N., deceased; Jessie C., the widow of G. J. Farnsworth; Frederick, making his home in Montana; and Harry X. (the second child to bear that name), engaged in ranching in Klamath county.

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ELMER L. BESSEY. In Brockton, Mass., October 27, 1863, occurred the birth of Elmer L. Bessey, the owner of the Bessey Creamery, and a prosperous dairy farmer and stockman of Coos county, Ore. Although still a young man, he has risen to a position of prominence and influence in his community. His father, Hansard N. Bessey, was a native of Maine and a shoe-maker by trade. Later in life he was appointed foreman of a shoe factory in Coatesville, Pa., and continued in that business until 1873, when the factory was destroyed by an explosion in which he received serious injuries, resulting in his death a few days later. He left a wife and three children, who are still living. They are Mrs. Ababel Neagley, who lives at Milton, Pa.; Everett, who resides near the Coos river; and Elmer L., of this review. The mother died at the age of fifty-one years.

Elmer L. Bessey attended the public school, living with his mother until he was fifteen. He then started out for himself, finding work on a farm in Maine, where he worked by the month for four years. In 1883 he journeyed to California, where he was employed in a saw-mill until 1885. At that date he removed to the southern part of the state and engaged in fruit raising for two years, at which time he came to Coos county, Ore., and purchased a ranch of four hundred and eighty acres, sixty-five of which are under cultivation. It is situated on the South Fork of Coos river, fourteen miles east of Marshfield. He has made all the improvements upon this farm, among them being a neat modern dwelling and commodious barn. Here Mr. Bessey carries on general farming, dairying and stock-raising, making a specialty of Holstein cattle. In 1863 Mr. Bessey, in partnership with his brother, built the Bessey Creamery. This was

operated jointly until 1868, when our subject bought his brother's interest and has since had full ownership. The location of this creamery has made his already valuable place much more so, and Mr. Bessey has been known to refuse \$12,000 for his ranch.

Clara Guptill, a native of Humboldt county, Cal., became the wife of Mr. Bessey April 25, 1885. Mrs. Bessey is a daughter of Erastus W. and Mary (Averill) Guptill, both natives of Maine. Mr. Guptill removed to California in 1857 and his wife in 1863, and they were united in marriage in Humboldt county, that state, in 1863. Since 1888 they have resided in Coos county, on property adjoining that of Mr. Bessey. Mr. and Mrs. Bessey have been blessed with three children: Warren G., born in 1890; Alden E., born in 1897; and Ruth Olive, born in 1903. Mr. Bessey is an active politician and has served as road commissioner and school director, having been elected by his Republican constituents. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and also to the ladies' auxiliary of the latter. In the prime of life, he has many bright years before him, and bids fair to make a success of his undertakings.

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GEORGE BROWN. A merchandising enterprise of Eagle Point which dates its origin back to the old frontier days and has courageously withstood the financial storms ever since, is that owned and managed by George Brown & Sons. Although the present dispenser of general wares has been in possession only since 1885, the store has been in his family for many years, and were its counters and shelves given the power of speech they could accurately record the history of every individual and happening almost since the first settler arrived on the scene. This popular and well patronized store is therefore a landmark in this section of the country and has done as much to build it up as any other agency hereabouts.

George Brown was born near the great cathedral town of York, England, June 5, 1833, a son of Richard Brown, a native of England and a farmer by occupation. He married Cecilia Mary Thompson, also a native of England, who died in Jacksonville, Ore. Of the ten children born to Richard and Cecilia (Thompson) Brown, two are now living, George, the special subject of this sketch, and William M. The latter lives in Revelstoke, British Columbia, where he is conducting the Victoria hotel. Aside from the latter business he is interested in mining, and for ten years he was a member of parliament in

British Columbia. George Brown was eight years old when the family came to America and located on government land near Racine, Wis. Three years later the father died, leaving the widow and children in a new country in rather limited circumstances. All of the sons sought employment as soon as their strength permitted, but altogether the prospect in Wisconsin was not of an encouraging nature, and George decided to go to Chicago, Ill., to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1852 his two brothers, Robert H. and Henry R., arranged to cross the plains to Oregon, confident that they stood as good a chance as any to make a livelihood on the Pacific coast. At the end of their journey they separated upon different missions, Henry coming to Jackson county in 1853 and settling on a donation claim, while Robert, a carpenter by trade, found work in Portland and Astoria. While in Astoria he built the first wharf that was erected in that place. He later came to Jacksonville, in 1856, and after following mining for a year went to the Frozen river and the Caribou country, in the latter place becoming manager for a large mining firm. Returning to Jackson county, he engaged in a merchandise business for a couple of years, and then started the general store now owned by his brother George.

In the meantime Henry R. had become established on a ranch in Jackson county, but in 1859 he returned to the east. In the spring of 1860 he drove a band of brood mares across the plains, bring with him his mother and the rest of the family, including George. Returning to the farm, Henry Brown at once resumed the duties which he had laid down upon starting for the east some months previously. For seven months George Brown was engaged in the butchering business in Jacksonville, and later became interested in mining near Jacksonville, also becoming the owner of a claim in Rich Gulch, which he operated with fair success for about four years. He then worked at his trade in Jacksonville for many years, and in 1885 bought his brother Robert's store, which he has successfully conducted ever since. His interest in mining has never waned, and he is also extensively engaged in stock-raising on a farm of five hundred acres in Jackson county. Few men have exceeded him in a steady rise to success, for he possesses shrewd and practical judgment, and is cautious in whatever he undertakes. No one in the town has more stanchly supported the Republican party or been called upon to fill more positions of trust and responsibility. For six years he was chairman of the County Republican Central Committee and six years a school director. Mr. Brown is genial and obliging, studies the

individual preferences and desires of his patrons, and maintains an up-to-date and thoroughly equipped general store.

December 13, 1858, George Brown married Mary Jane Tinker, a daughter of Hon. James Tinker, a native of England, where Mrs. Brown was born, but when three years old was brought to America by her parents. The Tinker family located in Wisconsin near the Brown home. Mr. Tinker was one of the first to take up the temperance cause in England, and in this country continued the good work. During the latter part of the '40s Mr. Tinker, in company with the famous "Birmingham blacksmith," made a tour of the principal cities of America, and at the time of the Crystal Palace in London they went to England. Mr. Tinker lectured throughout Scotland, and while there visited John McMillen, a brother of his wife, and who at that time was the principal of Edinburgh College. It is worthy of note that Kirkpatrick McMillen, grandfather of Mrs. Brown, was the inventor of the first bicycle, and Mrs. Brown's mother was the first lady to ride a bicycle. Mr. Tinker was a Republican in politics, and took an active interest in the welfare of his chosen party. At one time he represented his district in the Wisconsin legislature, and also served as county treasurer and county clerk, besides filling other important positions. During the war he served as provost marshal. All in all Mr. Tinker was a great orator in the cause which he had aided for so many years, and was indeed a noble man, honored by all with whom he came in contact.

To Mr. and Mrs. Brown were born eleven children, ten of whom are living: Emily, now Mrs. William M. Holmes, of Central Point; Sarah, Mrs. James T. Guerin, of Portland; Royal G., at home; Cecilia, Mrs. S. B. Holmes, of Eagle Point; Frank, who is interested with his father in the store; George, who was accidentally killed when sixteen years old by the premature discharge of a gun while on a hunting expedition; Cora, the wife of Dr. W. B. Officer, of Eagle Point; William H., a partner in the store with his father; Lottie, the wife of Paul Van Scoy, an operator now in Nevada; Merritt, at home; and Bessie, the wife of J. H. Carlton, of Eagle Point.

H. M. SHAW, M. D., C. M. The ancestry of the family represented by Dr. Shaw, of Ashland, is traced to England, but has been identified with American history ever since the first settlement of Massachusetts. Moses Shaw, who was a native of the Old Bay State, founded the family in Nova Scotia, where he

engaged in the milling business and also cultivated a farm. Agricultural pursuits also engaged the attention of his son, David, and his grandson, Isaiah. The last-named was the father of Isaiah Shaw, Jr., who in early years taught school, but during his maturer years has followed farming pursuits in Berwick, where he still makes his home. A man of upright character, he has endeavored to exemplify in his daily actions the doctrines of the Baptist Church, of which he is a faithful member. His wife, Levicy Ellen Messenger, descended from an old Massachusetts family, but both she and her father, William Henry Messenger, were natives of Nova Scotia. She is still living at the old Berwick homestead, and one of her sons, Isaiah, also resides there, while the other son, H. M., is a practicing physician in Oregon. The last-named was born at Berwick, Kings county, Nova Scotia, October 18, 1870, and grew to manhood on the home farm. When eighteen years of age he took up school-teaching, which he followed for a year. The money thus earned assisted in defraying the expenses of one year's attendance at Acadia University in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, where he completed the studies of the freshman class. Having meantime decided to enter the medical profession, in 1891 he matriculated in McGill University, from which he was graduated in 1895, with the degree of M. D., C. M.

Upon the expiration of his medical course Dr. Shaw took a special hospital course in Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he had the advantage of considerable experience while acting as house surgeon in the Victoria general hospital. While there he met and wooed Miss Mattie Brown, who was a student in the university. On leaving Halifax he went to Neihart, Mont., where he remained for a year. Returning to Nova Scotia in 1897, he was there united in marriage with Dr. Mattie Brown. Shortly afterward they came to Oregon and engaged in practice at Fossil, Wheeler county, where he served as county coroner for one term. April 15, 1902, they returned east and took up post-graduate work in McGill University, after which, in October of the same year, they opened an office in Ashland for the practice of medicine and surgery. Both are members of the Baptist Church and contributors to movements of a religious and charitable nature. In fraternal relations Dr. H. M. Shaw is a member of Ashland Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M.; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Fossil; the Modern Woodmen of America; Knights of the Maccabees; Modern Maccabees; the Order of Pendo and Fraternal Brotherhood, in which he is examin-

ing physician. Along the line of his profession he is connected with the McGill University Alumni Association, and the Southern Oregon Medical Society. He was formerly actively identified with the Nova Scotia Medical Society, in which he still retains an honorary membership.

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MRS. MATTIE SHAW, M. D., C. M. From a very early era in the world's history the healing art has attracted to its practice some of the brightest masculine minds of every age, but only within a comparatively recent period has the profession been open to women. The advancement made by women and the change in public sentiment are nowhere more evident than in their present high standing in the science of therapeutics, as illustrated by the successful careers of many women physicians in different parts of the country. Within this class mention belongs to Dr. Mattie (Brown) Shaw, who is engaged in professional work at Ashland and stands side by side with her husband, Dr. H. M. Shaw, in possessing a broad and thorough knowledge of medicine and skill in its practice.

Miss Mattie Brown was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and was next to the youngest among seven children, six of whom are now living. Her father, W. V. Brown, was born in Nova Scotia, being the son of Charles Brown, a lifelong farmer of that peninsula, and he himself followed agricultural pursuits, but also gave some attention to the practice of the law. At this writing he holds office as queen's magistrate. The family of which he is a member traces its lineage to Scotch-Irish forefathers. His wife bore the maiden name of Emma Wyman and was born in Yarmouth, of English extraction. All of their children were given good educational advantages. At an early age their daughter, Mattie, displayed the possession of exceptional ability, and this they endeavored to nourish and train by giving her the advantages of study in the Academy at Yarmouth, after which she graduated from Horton Collegiate Academy at Wolfville, Nova Scotia. At the age of seventeen she entered Dalhousie University and took the regular course in the medical department, from which she was graduated in 1897, with the degree of M. D., C. M. Meantime she had enlarged her professional knowledge through a year's study in Boston, Mass., three months of which were passed in Brookline hospital and nine months in the Maternity hospital in Boston. Immediately after graduating she was married, June 19, 1897, to Dr. H. M.

Shaw, and they have one son, Victor Bayard, who was born July 5, 1901.

In matters pertaining to the medical profession Dr. Mattie Shaw has ever shown the deepest interest. Besides her private practice she is examining physician for the following lodges at Ashland: Ladies Order Tents of the Maccabees, Royal Neighbors, the Order of Pendo and Women of Woodcraft. Since coming to Oregon she has been affiliated with the Southern Oregon Medical Society, in addition to which she is a member of the Dalhousie University Alumni Association.

**CURTIS JOHNSON.** For many years Curtis Johnson represented the successful and enterprising western farmer in Tillamook county, and his death, January 2, 1901, removed from a field of great usefulness one of that pioneer band who trailed civilization across the plains, and set it up in the wilderness of the timbered northwest. Mr. Johnson was eighteen years old at the time of this memorable ox-team journey in 1850, and he brought with him, besides youth and hope, that sterling worth which is the heritage of the old families of historic Massachusetts. He was born in that state May 7, 1832, and grew to man's estate in the vicinity of his father's, Waterman Johnson's, paper mill. The father was a man of progressive ambitions, and after living for a time with his family in Ohio, set out across the plains to Oregon, locating on a farm in Yamhill county.

After his marriage in Yamhill county, to Maryette Perkins, Mr. Johnson removed to Douglas county in February, 1856, and set up housekeeping near Gardiner, within sight of the Pacific ocean. His farm comprised three hundred and twenty acres of land adapted to various produce and stock-raising, and he was fairly successful in turning it to profitable account. Nevertheless, his judgment approved of other parts of the state, and after selling his farm he located a pre-emption claim on the banks of Buell creek, in Tillamook county, where he lived until 1868. His next home was the place of forty acres now occupied by his widow, four and a half miles south of Tillamook City, where he engaged in stock-raising and dairying. On these respective farms, all of which were greatly improved by Mr. Johnson, thirteen children were born, six sons and seven daughters, eight of whom are living. H. B. is living at home; Willard is in West Virginia; Alvin lives in Tillamook; Lamb is at home; Orvilla is the wife of John Holgate of Spruce; Hull; Sadie; and Russ. Mr. Johnson was a staunch Republican all his voting life,

and in Douglas county held various local offices. He was broad and liberal in his ideas, and evidenced a practical interest in the general affairs by which he was surrounded. He was honored and respected by his business and social associates, and gained the reputation of being a thoroughly modern and practical agriculturist.

Mrs. Johnson is a native of Indiana, and was born August 28, 1842, a daughter of William H. and Sarah J. (Jones) Perkins, natives of New York state, and the latter born in Genesee county, March 17, 1820. Mr. Perkins moved to Indiana at an early day, and his wife moved there with her parents when she was a child. They were married in Indiana in 1837, and lived in the Hoosier state on a farm until moving to Illinois in 1847. Even then there were vague reports of gold on the coast, but Mr. Perkins continued to await more favorable and better founded opinions, so that his plans for crossing the plains were not perfected until the spring of 1853. His journey extended from March to September, and he took his family and household goods with ox and horse and mule-teams, meeting with few mishaps or serious trouble with the Indians. Mr. Perkins was elected captain of the company, and piloted his many charges through the wilderness with due appreciation of his large responsibility. He spent the first winter in Oregon near LaFayette, and finally settled on the farm which his father had already pre-empted upon his arrival a couple of years before, and which the older man presented to his son. Here he lived until moving into Tillamook county, where he died in 1893, at the age of seventy-eight years. Six children were born into the family, and two grew to maturity, Myron Perkins, of Ashland, Ore., and Mrs. Johnson. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Perkins has lived with her great-granddaughter, Mrs. Eugene Jenkins, of Tillamook.

**CAPT. E. JOHNSON.** The distinction of being in length of service the oldest pilot on the Lower Columbia river as well as on the bar belongs to Capt. E. Johnson, an old-time and honored resident of Astoria. Familiar with every detail of the management of sea-crafts, of whatever nature, and well acquainted with the waters of this section, he is admirably fitted for the position he has so long and worthily filled. A man of strong personality, vigorous, resolute and quick of apprehension, he readily inspires confidence in others, and invariably proves himself entirely trustworthy. Although of foreign birth, he has been a true and loyal citizen of his adopted country, serv-





*E. J. Coffelt*

ing with fidelity and bravery in the United States navy during the Civil war, and being equally as faithful in times of peace and prosperity. A native of Sweden, he was born August 12, 1847, near Gottenburg, where his father, John Johnson, although a farmer by occupation, was a vessel owner, and engaged to some extent in the coast trade.

Beginning life as a sailor when but a boy, Captain Johnson at first made coastwise trips, but afterward sailed on ocean voyages. Coming to New York city when eighteen years old, he enlisted as a volunteer in the United States navy in 1863, and for two years served on board the Tennessee, which was assigned to the gulf squadron. Being honorably discharged in 1865, he sailed by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Australia, from there coming on the barque Eva to San Francisco, Cal., and subsequently being employed as a boatman on the Sacramento river. Locating in Astoria on September 29, 1868, Mr. Johnson was at first a common sailor on the bar, and subsequently served for eight months as second officer on board the California, which plied between Portland and British Columbia. Returning then to Astoria, he was licensed, in 1872, as pilot on the Columbia River bar, and has since held the position. In his long experience in this capacity, Captain Johnson has been very successful, and, although he has sometimes been placed in very trying positions he has never met with an accident during the thirty and more years that he has held a pilot's license. Thrifty, prudent, and an excellent manager, Captain Johnson has acquired considerable city property, having built his own residence, in addition being the owner of several other residences.

The captain married, in Astoria, Mary Parker, who was born in this city, a daughter of H. B. Parker. Mrs. Johnson died in 1889, leaving three children: Irena C.; Mary A.; and C. H., third officer on the steamer Elder. Politically Captain Johnson is identified with the Republican party; fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and religiously he is a Lutheran.

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ENOS J. COFFELT is an enterprising farmer of Coos county, Ore., residing eight miles east of Marshfield, where he carries on general farming and stock-raising, and also conducts an extensive dairy business. He has the distinction of having been one of the first directors of the Coos Bay Creamery, which he was active in organizing and promoting. Mr. Coffelt was born in Monroe county, Tenn., December 4, 1844, and

is the son of Wyatt Coffelt, who was a minister of the Methodist Church South. In 1860 the family removed to Benton county, Ark., where the father engaged in his calling and in farming also. He died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Prior to moving to Arkansas he was missionary among the Cherokee and Creek Indians for eight years. His wife, Jane Slinger, who was a native of Pennsylvania, passed away at the age of seventy-four years.

Enos J. Coffelt was educated in the district schools of the vicinity of his home, and early learned the trade of a carpenter. He remained at home until twenty-two years old, after which he spent two years in Newton county, Mo., following the occupation of teaming. Returning to Arkansas, he engaged in tilling the soil in that state for a number of years. In 1874 he removed to Texas, where he remained nine years following farming and merchandising. In 1883 he came to Oregon, locating on Catching slough, in Coos county, remaining there until he settled on the farm where he now lives, eight miles east of Marshfield. The land is well improved and he has a neat dwelling and good out buildings.

Mr. Coffelt has been married twice. His first wife was Mary Ainsworth, and their marriage took place in 1868. By this union there was one child, James Wyatt, now an engineer on a Coos river boat. After fourteen months of wedded life his wife died, and in 1872 he married Sarah Condron, who is a native of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Coffelt have had the following children: Edgar T., living in the vicinity; Essie, the wife of Frank Rogers; Alva Floyd and Bronte, who are still living at home.

Together with his son, Alva Floyd, and daughter, Bronte, Mr. Coffelt owns five hundred and twenty acres of fine land. He is also a stockholder in the Coos Bay Creamery and is a man of influence in his vicinity.

Mr. Coffelt and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Fraternally he affiliates with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Fraternal Union of America. He is a Socialist politically, and has held all the minor offices in his vicinity.

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LEWIS HAYES. Money or influence have had no part in fashioning the career of Lewis Hayes, one of the prosperous farmers of Josephine county. Ever since he can remember Mr. Hayes has had a wholesome admiration for grit and determination, and his present position would indicate that he has never lost track of these virtues. This pioneer of 1852 has passed through about all the experiences common to the early days, and what is better still has profited by his observations, utilizing them for his continued ad-

vancement. He has lived on his present farm, seven miles south of Grants Pass, since 1865, and has one hundred and fifty acres of land which he is devoting to general farming and stock-raising. He has many fine improvements, including a large and comfortable residence, and in the management of his property adopts new methods and invests in late agricultural implements as far as practicable.

The Hayes family was established in the east at an early day by the paternal grandfather of Lewis, who came from England with three of his brothers, and presumably settled in Connecticut. In this center of conservatism Orlando Hayes, the father of Lewis, was born about 1790, and was reared in Vermont, to which he was taken by his parents when quite young. When he was eighteen years of age he went with the rest of the family to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, which at that time had few settlers, and those living at remote distances from each other. Here he married Nancy Hull, a native of New Jersey, afterward settling on the farm in Cuyahoga county, where his twelve children were born, among them Lewis, whose birth occurred March 1, 1820. Of this large family of children Lewis only is living, he being the fourth oldest of the family. Orlando Hayes was a large hearted and patriotic man, and during the war of 1812 carried government express packages over a given route. He lived to be seventy-three years old, his death occurring about 1860. He tilled many acres of virgin soil during his long and active life, and left a comfortable competence at the end of his useful career, although his wife had died twenty years before, and his children were all able to care for themselves.

When Lewis Hayes was sixteen years old his parents moved to Henry county, Iowa, from where he started across the plains in the spring of 1852. He was six months on the way and came with ox-teams, spending the first winter on a farm near Salem, Marion county. October 18, 1853, he was united in marriage with Charlotte Abbott, who was born on Mary's river, Sage county, Mo., December 18, 1832, and whose father, Samuel Abbott, was born in Kentucky, February 15, 1796. Mr. Abbott served as a private in the war of 1812 under General Taylor. In his youth he married Elizabeth Heatherly, a native of Tennessee, and thereafter engaged in farming until starting across the plains with his family in the spring of 1852. This journey was a very sad one, for on the way Mrs. Abbott succumbed to the rigors of the overland trail, and was left in a wayside grave on the trackless plains. Mr. Abbott settled on a farm in Josephine county, and died there May 31, 1881, leaving six of the fifteen children born to himself and wife.

After his marriage Mr. Hayes located on a farm of three hundred and twenty acres on Long Tom river, eighteen miles west of Eugene, in the fall of 1865 removing to his present farm on Applegate creek, which he traded for his former property. For about fifteen years in the early days Mr. Hayes engaged in teaming from Crescent City to Jacksonville, as before the railroad had reached Roseburg all freight for southern Oregon came that way. Although he did not enlist in regular order, he assisted in quelling the Indian disturbances which threatened the lives and property of the settlers, but always made it a habit to retain as friendly attitude as possible towards the supplanted Redmen. He has voted the Democratic ticket since attaining his majority, but has never taken an active part in promoting either his own or the cause of others for office. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, of whom Rachel is deceased; Elizabeth N. is the wife of Edelbert Osborn of Josephine county; Francis M. is at home with his father; Jefferson D. is a resident of Portland; Samuel Price died in infancy; Josephine is the wife of Henry Ruch of Josephine county; David D. is a farmer at Grants Pass; William L. and Eugene are at home. Mr. Hayes has steadfastly held to good government and every possible advantage for his fellow townsmen, promoting education while a member of the school board for several years, and improving the highways while a member of the board of road supervisors. He is respected for his honest convictions fearlessly expressed, for his loyalty to friends and associates, and for his devotion to his family and home.

**JOHN HENRY HAWLEY.** The president of the Polk County Bank at Monmouth is numbered among the early pathfinders and home builders, who, in the stern, heroic days that tried the fiber of the manhood of men, amid most incredible hardships and dangers, blazed the first narrow winding trails of progress through green wilds, and laid a sure foundation for the state whose heraldic ensign is now numbered among the sisterhood of states. Collectively the knights of the plains, upon whom a strong duty was imposed, constitute one of the most imposing pageants in the history of the world, beside which the Crusaders of old, with their perfumed clothes and high sounding titles, their chargers and retainers, pale into insignificance because of the futility and subsequent uselessness of their mission. Not so the Oregon pioneer, in whose path has grown up the civilization of this part of the northwest, and many of whom possess to-day a memory which runs the gamut from primeval simplicity to cosmopolitan and strenuous activity.



To an exceptional degree, John Henry Hawley represents the class of men of whom we speak, and he came a long way with his father in the early days. He was born in London, Canada, March 10, 1835, and was but ten years of age at the time of the overland trip.

Cyrus B. Hawley, the instigator of the family emigration in 1844, was born in the state of New York, and about 1820 removed with his people to the vicinity of London, Canada. Here the parents lived on a farm, while the young man worked at whatever he could find to do, eventually engaging in building and contracting in London, many of his constructions still standing in the quaint old town. In 1836 he removed to Detroit, Mich., and worked at his trade, and two years later located on a little farm near Farmington, Iowa, where he continued contracting and agricultural pursuits for about two years. He then moved to Andrew county, Mo., locating near the town of Sparta. While working at building and gathering his harvests, he heard glowing accounts of the far west. Not being satisfied with the prospects of Andrew county, he determined to join an emigrant train in the hazardous journey over the prairies. Disposing of his farm, he equipped with ox-teams and wagons, his faithful wife, Elizabeth (Smith) Hawley, whom he married in the east, assisting him in every possible way. On the journey many pleasant incidents enlivened the company, and although the train was among the first to penetrate the wilds, they encountered very little opposition from the Indians, and suffered comparatively little from cholera, small-pox or mountain fever. Gen. Cornelius Gilliam was captain of the train, and he proved a very genial and competent guide, but after awhile the party divided into several sections, each going its separate way. Mr. Hawley located on a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres three miles east of McMinnville, and here he erected a log house for the accommodation of his family, cleared his land of brush and timber, and was soon living in comparative comfort. At best his farm yielded not more than was required for the maintenance of his four sons and three daughters, and the mining chances in the surrounding states appealed to him as worthy of attention. Accordingly he left his farm in charge of his oldest sons, and in the spring of 1862 went to the Boise Basin, Idaho, intending to add to his fortune from the gold mines. His dreams were not destined for fulfillment, for the following year, in 1863, he was stricken with mountain fever, and died in November at the age of fifty-four years. He was a man of resource and ambition, and cherished a just pride of birth, his ancestors having been among the early emigrants from England to settle in the United States, and their descendants

have filled many positions of trust and responsibility.

John Henry Hawley built up a strong constitution while working on the donation claim near McMinnville, and his want of educational chances in the early days was realized as he approached maturity. At the age of twenty-one he took a two years' course at the Bethel Academy, and, having qualified as a teacher, he taught school in both Polk and Yamhill counties. With the money thus earned he bought a little farm of ten acres in 1858 and in 1861 went to the gold mines of Idaho. Although moderately successful, he spent only one year in the mines, and then returned home. The next years he engaged with his brother-in-law, Jonathan Atterbury, in packing provisions to the Idaho camps. In 1864 he embarked in the mercantile business in Bethel, Polk county, and in the meantime purchased four hundred acres of land upon which he began to engage in farming in 1875. Beginning with 1892 he spent a year in Salem, Ore., and then came to Monmouth, where he invested heavily in the stock of the Polk County Bank, of which institution he has since been president. Much of the success of the bank is due to the financial acumen of this tried and trusted official, whose name represents strength, integrity and absolute control of his business affairs. At the same time he continues to be interested in his farm, where he raises grain to a considerable extent, and makes a specialty of registered Lincoln sheep, and other high grade stock.

In 1858 Mr. Hawley was united in marriage with Eliza Mulkey, who was born in Missouri, a daughter of Luke Mulkey, a native of Kentucky. As a young man Mr. Mulkey removed from Kentucky to Missouri and after crossing the plains in 1847, located near Corvallis, in Benton county, where his death occurred in 1895. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hawley, of whom Horace G. and May I. are deceased; William H. is a merchant of Pendleton, Ore.; Curtis L. is living on the old farm; Constance is the wife of B. F. Mulkey, of Ashland, Ore.; Luke M. is in the mercantile business with his brother in Pendleton, Ore.; and Maude E. is living at home. Since attaining his majority Mr. Hawley has taken a keen interest in local and general politics and has allied himself with the Republican party. He has filled many positions of trust and responsibility in the community, and is at present the chief executive of the city of Monmouth. During the session of 1882 he was a member of the state legislature from Polk county, serving on the committee for the enrollment of bills. At one time he was justice of the peace of Bethel, Ore. An elder and trustee of the Christian Church, Mr. Hawley is a teacher of the bible class in the Sunday school, and con-

tributes generously towards the maintenance of the church. His two story frame house on College avenue is one of the hospitable and delightful centers in the town, and here one of the stalwart founders of the present prosperity of Polk county spends the hours between his arduous political and business responsibilities.

**DOCTOR FRANKLIN DEAN.** A man of good business tact, great intelligence and enterprise, Doctor Franklin Dean has become widely known to many of the citizens of Coos county as the proprietor of the *Coquille City Herald*. This lively, newsy sheet is devoted to the current events of the day, both foreign and local, and through the efficiency of its owner and publisher has been made into an unusually good paper, which has attained a large circulation throughout the city and its suburbs. A son of Robert Dean, he was born April 22, 1862, near Rolla, Mo. His paternal grandfather, Aaron Dean, was born and reared in Virginia, but subsequently settled in Tennessee, near Nashville, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. After retiring from active pursuits, he lived in Missouri, making his home with his son Robert, near Rolla, until his death.

Born November 13, 1826, on the parental homestead, near Nashville, Robert Dean was there reared and educated. Leaving home two years before attaining his majority, he was engaged in farming near Rolla, Mo., for several years. Going to Texas in the fall of 1880, he spent one winter in that state. Coming to Oregon in 1881, he located in Coquille, and is now living with his son, Robert J. Dean, in the immediate suburbs of the city. Although now a venerable man of eighty-three years, he is mentally vigorous, possessing a wonderful memory for dates. He married Malinda Fulsome, who was born in Missouri, June 3, 1823, and died, in Coquille, Ore., in 1883. When she was a child, her father, who was an extensive dealer in horses, which he sold in the south, disappeared from home, and was, without any doubt, murdered for his money, as he was known to frequently have large sums with him.

The sixth child in a family composed of six sons and one daughter, Doctor Franklin Dean received a limited knowledge of books, attending the district schools a short time each year. At the age of sixteen years, in 1878, he went with his brother William to Texas, locating in Montague county, where he was employed on a cattle ranch for three years. Coming with his parents to Coquille, Ore., in 1881, he, in partnership with his brother, J. A. Dean, embarked in journalistic work. Establishing the *Coquille City Herald*, a weekly paper, he has since conducted

it with most satisfactory success. It is a bright, spicy journal, a favorite with the intelligent reading public, and its articles are clipped by the leading exchanges throughout the state. The publishing office is modernly furnished, being the finest in its equipments of any in the county. Elected county clerk in 1894, Mr. Dean served one term of two years, but has since devoted his entire time and energies to the interests of his valuable paper.

In Coquille, Ore., Mr. Dean married Barbara (Stone) Dryden, who was born in Missouri, February 28, 1862, and of the children born of their union two are living, namely: W. Ray and Lulu Frances. Mr. Dean has also one step-child, Clarence O. Dryden, proprietor of a job printing establishment in Coquille. Politically Mr. Dean is a Populist, but is not active in party ranks. Fraternal he belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and to the Fraternal Aid Association. Religiously he was the first member of the first church started in this city under the auspices of the Redeemed Israel Church.

**CHARLES ERWIN CARL.** Among the young men of Oregon who have risen to positions of responsibility in their various localities mention belongs to Mr. Carl, an energetic business man of Myrtle Point. Though young in point of years (having been born October 7, 1879) he possesses the shrewd and keen judgment that is associated with more mature years. Like a goodly number of the people of Coos county, he came from Iowa, Poweshiek being his native county. His parents, August and Amanda (Newcomer) Carl, were natives respectively of Germany and Mount Morris, Ill. The former, who was born near the Baltic sea, May 21, 1826, crossed the ocean to America at twenty-four years of age and settled in Illinois, but soon went further west. After Quantrell's raid in Kansas he joined the United States army. When the war closed he went to Iowa and settled at Deep river, Poweshiek county, where for a long period he was successfully engaged in farm pursuits. Finally he resolved to seek a home in Oregon and accordingly disposed of his effects in Iowa prior to removal, then brought his family to the Pacific coast.

On the 28th day of May, 1881, he arrived at Norway, Coos county, and bought two hundred and forty acres, where he entered upon general farm pursuits. In June of 1901 he moved to Newburg, where he lived retired from active cares. His death occurred in that town May 8, 1903. In recognition of his services during the Civil war he was granted a pension by the government. Since his death Mrs. Carl





*B W Aberton*

has made her home at Myrtle Point. Of their eight sons and two daughters all but one are still living, Charles Erwin being the seventh in order of birth. His education was received in the grammar schools of Oregon, supplemented by reading and study, and he is now a well-informed man. His connection with the enterprise of which he is the senior member dates from April 6, 1903, when he bought the general mercantile business now operated under the name of Carl, Guerin & Co. It is his aim to carry on every business transaction in an honorable manner, and his dealings have been such as to win the confidence of the people. His store is filled with a general stock of merchandise, valued at \$9,000, and containing a full assortment of such commodities as are suited to the wants of the people of the community. Mr. Carl gives his attention so closely to the management of the business that he has, as yet, participated in social and political affairs to only a small extent, having no fraternal connections except his membership in the Knights of Pythias, while in politics he gives his support to the candidates of the Republican party.

**BENJAMIN W. HUSTON.** Among the mining experts of southern Oregon prominent place must be given Benjamin W. Huston, whose keen insight into the mining output of Jackson county has proved both accurate and remunerative. He is a partner of John W. Ingram in the ownership and development of a forty-acre tract of mining land, the property being valued at between \$10,000 and \$12,000. Part of the land is improved for a garden, and both of the owners (who are bachelors) have a pleasant little home of their own, where they plan and make money, their association being a particularly agreeable and congenial one.

At a very early day the paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Huston came from Ireland, and after settling in Burlington county, N. J., became foreman in the charcoal furnaces. His son, James, the next in line of descent, was born near the furnaces in Burlington county, and was educated in the public schools. Through his marriage with Nancy Evigin, a native daughter of New Jersey, two children were born, of whom Benjamin W., born in Burlington county, April 6, 1840, is the sole survivor. The mother dying when he was three years old, Benjamin W. was reared by his grandparents for six years, when he accompanied his father across the states in 1849, stopping in Lee county, Iowa, where the latter was variously employed until 1852. He then continued his journey to the coast, with ox-teams, reaching Jackson county, Ore., at the end of six months. He took up a claim of one

hundred and sixty acres three miles west of Central Point, at Willow Springs, improved the place and lived there until his death in 1858. He devoted his land to general produce and stock, making a fair living for himself and son, and becoming known as a serious minded and practical farmer.

Benjamin W. Huston was twelve years old when he came to Jackson county, and as a little lad he assisted his father until the latter's death, when he assumed charge of the farm. He has since lived in the locality, where he is prominent in Democratic politics, and is fraternally known as a Redman. In his life he demonstrates the worth of industry and integrity and as a promoter of mining enterprise in Oregon, he has few superiors.

**CHARLES LINCOLN DIVEN.** A prominent and invaluable citizen of Waldport is C. L. Diven, for many years identified with merchandising, and who has been postmaster of the town for eight years or more. In manner, training and natural aptitude, Mr. Diven is a typical western merchant, keen at driving a bargain, yet remarkably fair and considerate of his patrons, and long ago the entire community learned to regard his business statements the same as his bond. He is of Irish descent. His forefather, Alexander Diven, came to the United States from County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1740, and his mother's grandfather, James Todd, came from the Emerald Isle at a later date. Charley was born at Seneca, Pa., April 7, 1867, and is the second son of Dr. Andrew H. and Sarah A. (Todd) Diven, natives of Indiana county, Pa., the doctor's birthday being September 1, 1836. Charles' paternal grandparents were Joseph and Nancy Diven, whose entire lives were spent in Pennsylvania. Dr. Andrew H. Diven, a student of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa., followed his profession in his native state for thirty years, the last twenty-five of which were in Seneca, where he built up for himself a lucrative practice and attained an enviable reputation as a painstaking, conscientious, skillful physician and surgeon, whose friends were numbered by thousands. The doctor's family consisted of four sons and two daughters, who are all living and happily situated, all of them on the Pacific coast excepting the oldest daughter, Louisa Maggie, who is the wife of William T. Turner, of Oil City, Pa. James Lafayette Diven is an expert machinist, who learned his trade with the Altman-Taylor Co., of Mansfield, Ohio, and who traveled all over their territory, setting up and adjusting their farming machinery. He is now in the employ of Hammond & Company, of Portland, Ore. Miss Anna Mary Diven, the younger daughter, is

a stenographer in the office of the California Fruit Exchange, Los Angeles, Cal., a firm controlling the greater part of the fruit shipments of the state. Joseph Edwin Diven lives in Portland, Ore., and is Pacific coast manager for Rose Brothers, of Lancaster, Pa. Fred Curwen Diven, the youngest son, is in the employ of Closset & Devers, tea, coffee and spice importers, of Portland, Ore., and has charge of their business in the state of Washington, and lives in Seattle. The doctor gave his children the best educational advantages he could command, and many a sermon he preached to them from the text, "It always pays to do right; it never pays to do wrong." And now he is spending his declining years in sunshiny Los Angeles, enjoying, in addition to the beauties of nature there, the happiness of a sunshiny soul. The family came to Oregon in 1880, and the following year they located at Waldport, largely on account of seeking better health, as the doctor was broken down physically from long continued professional work, and a son and daughter were invalids. He followed his profession there, which amounted to little, on account of the remarkable healthfulness of the climate; and later he was appointed by Governor Penoyer, as health officer at the port of Yaquina, but, in order to have more to do, he bought the general merchandise store at Waldport, owned by J. D. Spencer, and Charley, who had supplemented his general education by a course at Duff's Commercial College, of Pittsburg, Pa., was put in charge of the store. Resourceful, ambitious, determined to succeed, Charley soon had a working interest in the business, a little later a half interest, under the firm name of A. H. Diven & Son, and later he bought all his father's interest, and became sole proprietor. Though only a boy, he piloted the business through the terrible financial storms of the early '90s, when so many shrewd business men were wrecked; and later, when more prosperous times came, he was ready to extend his business, which he has continued to do all along. His success demonstrates what brains, backbone and pluck can do, even under unenviable business conditions. Later, he erected a creamery, that the people might have another advantage, and to encourage milk production, which they soon learned was far better than each one making and marketing his own butter. Charley is a staunch Republican, and feels that he is thus in accord with the progressive element of the country. He always cheerfully bears a large share of the burden and care and time demanded in holding positions of trust in the community. He is a Master Mason; a Knight of the Maecabees; a United Artisan; a trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Waldport. His wife, who was Miss Alice Howell, is a native daughter, and she joins him in every good word and work, and en-

joys with him the success they have so richly earned. Charley has set a pace which will doubtless encourage others to follow, with similar results. Though yet a young man, his ripe experience has fitted him for a safe counsellor, and his big, warm heart never fails to respond with help for his fellow-men.

Dr. Andrew H. Diven and wife, the parents of Charles L. Diven, returned to their Pennsylvania home in 1903, not able to entirely reconcile themselves to the conditions of the west, and are now making their home in the more conservative town of Wells City, Pa.

MRS. S. R. LANE. This cultured and esteemed lady is one of the social leaders of Roseburg, Douglas county, Ore., and her popularity is surpassed only by her many virtues and deeds of charity. She is a native of Des Moines, Iowa, and is a daughter of Charles and Nancy (Ensley) Drain, both natives of Johnson county, Ind. On the maternal side her ancestors came of a prominent New England family, one branch of which settled in Indiana, and were pioneers in that section. Other members were particularly active in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Lane's mother was a daughter of John Ensley, a native of New York, and her demise took place at Drain, Ore. On the paternal side, Mrs. Lane descended from a distinguished family of Ireland, her grandfather, John Drain, being a native of that country. With his wife he emigrated to the United States and settled on a farm in Indiana. Both died when Mrs. Lane's father was but four years old. Charles Drain was born in Johnson county, Ind., and he grew to manhood in his native state and followed in the footsteps of his father as a tiller of the soil. His marriage also took place in that state; in 1842 he went west and settled on a farm near Des Moines, Iowa. About 1850, during the gold excitement, he crossed overland to California, and spent some time in the mines of that state, subsequently returning home by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In 1852, accompanied by his wife and two children, he again made the trip across the broad plains, and, owing to his previous experience, he was captain of the train. Not unlike others, they failed to escape misfortune on the way. There were two deaths from cholera, which was unusually bad that year, one being Josephine Drain, the two-year-old child of Captain Drain. They were frequently attacked and molested by the Indians, who stole most of their stock, but they suffered no loss of life

through them, and considered themselves fortunate to reach the outskirts of Oregon after a journey of five months. The remainder of the trip was made down the Columbia river, and Mr. Drain settled in the Willamette valley, near Albany, on a donation claim, which was their home for the ten years following. In 1862 he purchased six hundred and forty acres in Douglas county, which is the present site of the city of Drain. When the railroad was built through that section Mr. Drain gave forty acres of land and established a station, which bears his name. This was the beginning of the town of Drain, of which he was the founder. He subsequently made several additions to Drain, one of which is now occupied by the Central Oregon State Normal school. For many years Mr. Drain followed mercantile pursuits in that vicinity in connection with farming and ranching, and in time accumulated a handsome competence. He acquired large possessions and was a most successful stockman. In all respects he was a strong, useful and influential member of society. In his political views he early cast his fortunes with the Democratic party, of which he was ever a staunch supporter. He was a member of the territorial legislature, and upon the admission of Oregon into the Union he was elected a member of the first state legislature from Linn county. His demise took place in 1894, but many monuments of his usefulness still exist to perpetuate his name. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Drain, and two are still living. John, the eldest of these, followed mercantile life and passed to his final rest at Drain in 1891. Catherine is the subject of this personal history and Charles D. is a retired merchant of Drain. One child, Josephine, died on the plains.

Catherine Drain was the recipient of an exceptional education. Her public school training in Linn county was supplemented by a complete scientific course at Wilbur Academy. On November 22, 1865, she was united in marriage with Simon R. Lane, a son of the late General Lane, whose biography appears elsewhere in this publication. Six children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lane, and more extended mention is made concerning them in the sketch of their father, S. R. Lane. The family was reared in the Catholic faith, the life-long religion of the father. Mrs. Lane's influence for good is felt in many ways throughout Roseburg and vicinity. Her pleasant social ways have won for her the friendship of all who know her, and in addition to the position of prominence acquired by her marriage, she inherited a fine estate and has large land interests in various localities.

JOHN E. JOHNSON. Among the class of American citizens denominated as self-made, the subject of this review deserves a place of prominence. Not only was he forced to begin his own career at a very early age, but the duty of assisting his mother in the support of the other children devolved upon him, and it may be said that he never shirked his part. Entirely without capital, by his industry and thrift he has risen to the topmost round in his profession, and today has the reputation of being one of the oldest and best contractors and builders in the city of Roseburg, Ore.

Mr. Johnson was born December 29, 1849, in Andrew county, Mo., but twelve miles from St. Joseph. He was one of two children born to Zacharias and Elizabeth (Howard) Johnson, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Howard county, Mo. The father went west and settled for a time in Andrew county, Mo., and during his life he was a music teacher, having special talent in that direction. He taught both instrumental and vocal music, and, in the spring of 1852, with his family, started to cross the plains to Oregon. He fell a victim to cholera and died, as did several other members of their party, among others Mr. Johnson's Grandmother Howard and two of her daughters. They were buried in Grand Prairie, where they had died. Mrs. Johnson was a daughter of William Howard, and he crossed the plains with the family. He located on a farm near Oakland for many years, but finally moved to Roseburg, where his demise took place in 1881. Although bereft of husband and with two small children, the mother proceeded on her journey to Douglas county, and took up a donation claim. Some time later she married George Snyder, a stock dealer in Roseburg. Again she lost her companion by death, as Mr. Snyder passed to his final rest in 1865. Four children blessed this union, all daughters. They are still living and now have homes of their own. Mr. Johnson had one own sister, Mary, who died on the farm, aged nine years. With a limited education, at the early age of ten years he was obliged to assist in supporting the family. After the death of his stepfather the administrators of the estate defrauded the family and they were left almost penniless. Again he put his shoulder to the wheel to support not only his widowed mother, but his step-sisters. He secured work as a clerk in Roseburg and was the mainstay of the family until his sisters were grown and married. He followed diversified occupations. He started out sawing wood as a boy, then worked on a ranch, made rails, then followed clerical work and finally learned the carpenter's trade. After working at the latter as a journeyman, he com-

menced contracting and building, and it is claimed that he has followed that vocation longer than anyone else in Douglas county. Mr. Johnson has been successful and has accumulated a great deal of valuable real estate in and about Roseburg. He has a fine new residence on the corner of Burke and Stevens streets and owns also several tenement houses and business buildings. He was united in marriage with Mary Elizabeth Needham, formerly of Illinois, but who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1875. The family unite in worshipping at the Christian Church, of which Mrs. Johnson is a member.

Mr. Johnson is a staunch and loyal supporter of the Democratic party. In the early days of his residence in Roseburg he served as city marshal several different times, which goes to prove his popularity among his fellow-citizens. The foregoing record is a striking illustration of what may be accomplished by persistent and well directed effort, and Mr. Johnson's worth is apparent to the most disinterested reader.

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MELANCTHON McCOY, who is the promoter and prime mover in the oil development in Douglas county, Ore., has been a resident of Roseburg since 1891, and at the present writing is president and manager of the Umpqua Valley Oil Company, which was incorporated in April, 1901, and is boring for oil on Myrtle creek. This company has an option of seven thousand acres, and every indication points toward the success of their enterprise.

Mr. McCoy was born in Clayton, Adams county, Ill., June 26, 1849, and grew to manhood in his native place. His education was obtained in the public schools of that city. His father, Rev. R. K. McCoy, was a Presbyterian minister and was a Kentuckian by birth, but was of Scotch descent. Rev. R. K. McCoy served as chaplain of the Third Missouri Cavalry under Col. John M. Glover. He served until he became ill at Little Rock camp and was forced to resign and return home. He continued in the ministry in Adams county, but made no charges for ministerial work. He supported his family by the products of his farm, and in addition to preaching gratis he did most of the bricklaying on the church at Clayton. He died at the age of sixty-seven years, and in his memory the Grand Army of the Republic Post at Clayton was named the R. K. McCoy Post. Rev. McCoy married Octavia P. Hawkins, who was born in Kentucky, near Versailles, and she died in South Dakota in 1891. Their family consisted

of seven children. Two are living—Susan S., now Mrs. Rabb, of Oakland, Cal., and Melancthon. One son, Albert, enlisted in the Union army from Illinois, and died in the service in 1863. After his death the father enlisted, saying that the family must be represented, and Melancthon was only fourteen and was too young. After the father's forced retirement from active service the mother clung to the idea that the family should still be represented and the son enlisted. In February, 1865, he became a member of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Springfield. His company participated in the campaign in middle Tennessee and northern Alabama, and he was mustered out of service in September of the same year at Nashville, Tenn. Returning home, he attended high school for two years and then began farming on his father's place near Clayton, Ill. He finally came into possession of this place and continued to live there until 1883, when he sold out and moved to South Dakota. He took a homestead claim near Clark, and followed agricultural pursuits there until 1891. Selling out to advantage, he went overland to Roseburg, Ore., with teams to see the country. After stopping two months in Yellowstone Park, he proceeded on to Douglas county and engaged in farming. In 1895 he moved into Roseburg, and has been a resident of that city ever since, and in the summer of 1903 built a beautiful home on Douglas street.

While a resident of Illinois Mr. McCoy married Anna Pond, of German descent, and they have two children, Albert B., an electrician aboard the battleship "Wisconsin," in the United States Navy, and Clara A., general delivery clerk in the postoffice at Roseburg. Mr. McCoy is a Republican in politics, and at the present time he is commander of Reno Post No. 29, G. A. R. His fighting proclivities were probably inherited from his paternal grandfather, Daniel McCoy, who fought in the Revolutionary war.

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MRS. NANCY A. (STEVENSON) PARTY. A pioneer herself, the daughter of Samuel L. Stevenson, one of the original settlers of Douglas county, and the widow of Hon. John Party, a pioneer of Roseburg, and for many years one of its leading citizens, Mrs. Party is especially worthy of honorable representation in this biographical work. A woman of culture and refinement, broad-minded and liberal, she keeps in touch with the leading movements of the day, and is one of the foremost in supporting beneficial reforms and



enterprises, among other causes in which she takes a deep interest being that of equal suffrage for men and women. A native of Hopkins county, Ky., she was born December 25, 1840. Her paternal grandfather, Edwin Stevenson, a well-to-do Indiana farmer, was a brother of Adlai Stevenson. Born and bred in Indiana, Samuel L. Stevenson was left fatherless when a boy. In early manhood he removed to Hopkins county, Ky., where he carried on general farming until 1852. In the fall of that year he went to Plattsburg, Mo., to make preparations for starting towards the Pacific coast in the following spring. On April 10, 1853, he left Missouri with his wife and eight children. Mrs. Party, then a girl of twelve years, being the fourth child in order of birth. Three prairie wagons, each drawn by three yoke of oxen, conveyed the company. Taking the old California and southern Oregon route, the party came by way of Jacksonville to Douglas county, arriving in Wilbur September 8. Mr. Stevenson purchased land lying between Wilbur and Winchester, and lived there about five years. Selling his ranch, he bought a farm near Myrtle creek, and to the original purchase added other land from time to time, becoming the owner of one of the finest estates in what was then called Oak Grove, but is now known as Ruckles, the farm being now in the possession of his son, George Stevenson. The father met his death in 1864, being accidentally killed by a horse. He was an influential member of the Democratic party, a prominent Free Mason, and an active member of the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Stevenson married Elizabeth Herren, who was born in Kentucky, of Virginian ancestry, her paternal grandfather having been a Virginian by birth, and afterward a pioneer settler of Kentucky. Mrs. Stevenson survived her husband nearly a quarter of a century, dying in July, 1889. Of the ten children born of their union, eight came across the plains with them, namely: Eleanor, wife of Joseph Lane, of Myrtle Creek; George, of Ruckles, Ore.; Richard, a prominent stockman in Idaho; Nancy A., the special subject of this sketch; Mrs. Mary Ruckles, of Roseburg; Mrs. Martha E. Whittlesey, who died in Washington; Mrs. Sarah Van Buren, who died in Roseburg; and Mrs. Macy Corbin, of Roseburg. The two younger children were born in Douglas county, namely: Mrs. Fannie Price, of Washington; and Mrs. Lydia Dascumb, who occupies a portion of the old home farm.

Coming to Douglas county when in her twelfth year, Nancy A. Stevenson continued her studies in the very first school established

in the county, its sessions being held in a rude log cabin. She was afterward one of the first pupils to enter Wilbur Academy, for which her father built the foundation, and she also attended school in the first frame school building erected in the county. On May 26, 1858, when a girl of seventeen years, she married Hon. John Party, who was born in France, in 1831, and came to America with his parents as a child, locating in St. Louis, Mo. At the age of nineteen years, Mr. Party came across the plains to Oregon, arriving in the southern part of the state in the fall of 1850. The first few months thereafter he tried his fortunes at mining, and then located in Roseburg as a pioneer settler. He took an active part in the Rogue River Indian war, serving in 1855 and 1856. A man of intelligence and superior business ability, he dealt successfully in stock and land, making a great deal of money in his speculations. He owned two valuable ranches, and kept these well stocked with cattle, sheep and horses. During all of the time, however, he resided in Roseburg, living there until his death, in 1873. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was one of the leading Democrats of the county. Taking an active part in public affairs, he served one term in the state legislature. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Party three children were born, two of whom have passed to the higher life, Mary dying at the age of fourteen years, and John when three years old. Mrs. Della Whitney, of Portland, the only child living, was educated in private schools in Portland, and in San Jose, Cal. Mrs. Party has a fine residence in the city, and owns other property of considerable value, among her possessions being two large brick buildings on Jackson street. She belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and to the Ladies' Aid Society connected with it, and is an active member of the Women's Relief Corps. In France the family surname was always spelled "Partie," but when Mr. Party came to this country the people made so many mistakes in spelling it that he finally adopted the method more commonly used, spelling it "Party."

REV. FERDINAND G. STRANGE, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Jacksonville, Jackson county, Ore., was born in Chattanooga county, Ga., September 28, 1848, the son of John Anderson and Fidella Jane (Grisham) Strange. He is able to trace his ancestry in the United States back to the middle of the eighteenth century. There is a tradition in his family that his great-great-grandfather came from England and

settled in South Carolina about fifty years prior to the Revolutionary war. His great-grandfather, Amos Strange, lived in Laurens county, S. C., and raised a family of three sons and one daughter.

The eldest son, William Strange, grandfather of Rev. Ferdinand G. Strange, was born December 8, 1791. He was married in 1811 to Mary L. Fowler and became the father of eight sons and three daughters, most of whom were born in Laurens county, S. C. In 1838, after the Cherokee Indians had been removed by the Federal government, to Indian Territory, William Strange, his two brothers and their families moved from South Carolina to the Cherokee country, one settling in Alabama and the other two, including William, in Chatanooga county, Ga.

John Anderson Strange, the fourth son of William and Mary L. (Fowler) Strange, was born in Laurens county, S. C., September 12, 1824. He was married in Alabama, August 5, 1847, to Fidella Jane Grisham, a native of Blount county, Tenn., and the eldest daughter of Archibald and Mary Grisham, representatives of an old and honored family of east Tennessee. The majority of the family spell their name Gresham. This family is one of the most distinguished in the United States. It was founded in America by an Englishman, and representatives in the various generations have attained renown in the various vocations of life. Soon after his marriage, John Anderson Strange removed to east Tennessee, and remained in the south until the close of the Civil war. Though he loved the Union he naturally sympathized with the south by reason of his long residence there. But he was opposed to slavery, and refused to bear arms in defense of that institution. In 1867 he removed with his family to Bond county, Ill., but finding that climate too severe for a southerner, he came to Oregon in 1871 and settled upon a farm in Douglas county. There he remained until his death, March 17, 1895. The death of his wife occurred April 19, 1894.

Ferdinand G. Strange was reared in the Presbyterian Church, his ancestors having been identified with that denomination for several generations. He united with that church in Bond county, Ill., in the fall of 1868. Believing himself to be called to the ministry he entered Blackburn University at Carlinville, Ill., in October, 1869, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1873, after which he spent one year in Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married June 15, 1874, while in college, to Sarah A. Robinson, of Bond county, Ill. She was a young woman of beautiful character and happy disposition. Her father, James W. Robinson, a native of North Carolina, was of Scotch-

Irish extraction. In 1816, when he was sixteen years of age, he removed to Illinois with his parents, who settled upon a farm in Bond county. There he remained until the death of his wife, Mary Ann (Armstrong) Robinson, in 1890. He lived to be ninety-three years of age. Sarah (Robinson) Strange survived but a few years after her marriage, departing this life February 14, 1876. She left two sons: Pliny Robinson, a printer, now living in Jacksonville, Ore., and Henry A., who is engaged in the saw-mill business in Aberdeen, Wash. Both served in the Spanish-American war, Pliny as a second lieutenant in Cuba and the Philippines, and Henry as a private in Company B, Second Oregon Regular United States Volunteers.

The subject of this review was married a second time, November 7, 1877, to Sarah Naomi Vander Veer, of King City, Gentry county, Mo. She was a young lady of fine attainments who had taught school for seven years, and was well equipped to become a minister's wife. Her mother, Sarah LaTourette, was a woman of great intelligence and Christ-like spirit. Her father, Capt. John S. Vander Veer, was a fellow-student at West Point with Jefferson Davis, afterward president of the Confederacy, Robert E. Lee and others who figured prominently on both sides during the Civil war. Captain Vander Veer was graduated from West Point in 1830 and served as an officer in the United States army until 1840, when he resigned his commission as captain, married and retired to a farm in Illinois. He did not serve in the Civil war, but gave to the Union army his eldest son, who died in his country's service. Captain Vander Veer sprang from one of the oldest Dutch families in the United States. His ancestors were residents of Somerville, N. J., for many years, and his parents were members of the church to which the famous Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage belonged, the two families being neighbors. Mrs. Strange is one of nine children, five of whom are living.

To Ferdinand G. and Sarah Naomi (Vander Veer) Strange six children have been born. Of these, the second, a daughter, died in infancy. Of those surviving, Ferdinand A. is engaged in the grocery business at Walla Walla, Wash.; John V. is engaged in literary work and publishing; Chalmers L. is a student in the Normal College at Ashland, Ore.; and Earle H. and Edith R. are at home.

Rev. Ferdinand G. Strange was licensed to preach the gospel by the presbytery of Alton, at Greenville, Ill., April 11, 1874. He was ordained to the ministry by the same presbytery, November 15, 1874, and installed as pastor of the church at Carlyle, Ill. He remained in charge of that church until January 1, 1877, when he be-

came pastor of the churches at Empire Prairie and King City, Mo. November 1, 1880, he resigned these charges and became pastor of the society at Hiawatha, Kans., where he remained until June 1, 1883. At that time, believing that the northwest would afford broader opportunities for labor, he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Seattle, Wash. Five years later he removed to Ashland, Ore., and took charge of the First Presbyterian Church of that city, serving as its pastor for fourteen and a half years, or until his resignation, June 1, 1902, to become pastor of the church at Marshfield, where he remained until October 1, 1903, when he accepted his present charge.

Mr. Strange received the degree of Master of Arts from Blackburn University in 1876. He has been moderator of the Oregon synod once, and has filled a like office in the presbytery several times. He has also been clerk of the synod and of the presbytery for many years, and four times has been a delegate to the general assembly. During his career as a minister of the gospel he has received six hundred and forty-five members into the church, and is still actively engaged in the furtherance of his life's purpose.

Mr. Strange became a member of Granite Lodge No. 23, Knights of Pythias, of Ashland, Ore., several years ago, of which he is past chancellor. He is now a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 3, of Marshfield, of which he is vice-chancellor commander.

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**BENJAMIN C. SHULL.** The efforts of Benjamin C. Shull, well known throughout Coos county, have resulted in a material prosperity as well as in establishing himself in the confidence and esteem of his neighborhood and the general public. Coming to Oregon in 1872 he at once laid hold of the opportunities by which he was surrounded, being among the first to realize the possibilities of the dairy business in this vicinity and to actively engage in the work, through persevering effort acquiring two farms which are among the best equipped of those used for dairying purposes in Coos county. He is also a stockholder in the well equipped and modern creamery near his farms, and serves as a director and treasurer of the creamery company, having taken an active part in its establishment.

Mr. Shull is the representative of an old German family, his paternal grandfather, Simon Shull, having emigrated from the Fatherland prior to the Revolutionary war. He settled in North Carolina and shortly afterward proved his patriotism for his adopted country by serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, after which he became a wagon-maker and planter. In the

course of time he married and reared a large family and his descendants are now scattered over the western part of the continent. His son, Joseph Shull, learned the trade of wagon-maker and blacksmith, and in manhood married Miss Elizabeth Mast, the daughter of a wealthy planter. Of the eight children which were born to them the fourth son was Benjamin C. Shull, whose birth occurred October 23, 1845, near Boone, Watauga county, N. C. He passed his childhood days in his native state, imbibing the spirit which has ever characterized the southern people. When he was only fifteen years old the cloud of possible disruption settled over the land and in the same spirit which prompted the actions of his grandfather he cast in his lot with the citizens of his native state, enlisting, when little more than seventeen, as a Confederate soldier in Company A, Sixth North Carolina Cavalry. These troopers were known as Videttes, and were principally on detached service at the front, Mr. Shull serving on picket duty on advanced posts between the Confederate and Federal lines, as well as carrying dispatches. He was in many skirmishes and in some important engagements, serving in all fifteen months, during which time he had never received a wound or been taken prisoner by the Federals. Upon the final surrender of General Lee Mr. Shull returned to his home in North Carolina and there remained until his twenty-seventh year. In 1872 he came west and located in Coos county, Ore., earnest in his faith of the possibilities of the state and his ability to establish himself as a factor in the agricultural life. He had early become inured to hardships and deprivations by a practical home training, as well as his experience in the army, and with the thrift characteristic of the nation to which his ancestors belonged, he was not long in making a creditable beginning. The first ranch of which Mr. Shull became the owner was located on the north fork of the Coquille river, ten miles north of Myrtle Point, and consisted of one hundred and seven acres. This was entirely uncultivated land; since then he has cleared forty acres, as well as making many other improvements. In 1886 he bought the ranch known as the John Hill donation claim, consisting of one hundred and fifty-one acres, located on the south fork of the Coquille river, four miles south of Myrtle Point, sixty acres of which are bottom land. In addition to this he has a ranch of two hundred acres located one mile and a half north of his home place, eighty acres being bottom land, and in the same vicinity eighty acres which is used for grazing purposes. The chief occupation of Mr. Shull is general farming and dairying, a herd of Jersey and Durham cows supplying milk for the dairy.

In 1885 Mr. Shull was united in marriage with

Miss Olive Berry, a native of Oregon, and the daughter of John Berry. The latter was a native of New York and became a pioneer of Oregon and a factor in the agricultural life of the country. To Mr. and Mrs. Shull have been born seven children, all of whom are living and are at home with their parents, namely: Roby, Roy, Elizabeth, Aola, Jennie, Lloyd and Ross. In his political relations Mr. Shull is a Democrat, and though he has never aspired to official recognition, has taken an active and helpful interest in local affairs, and assisted materially in bringing about good government. At various times he has been called upon to occupy minor positions in the vicinity and has always acquitted himself well and honorably. In fraternal relations he is identified with Myrtle Lodge, No. 78, A. F. & A. M., is a member of the chapter of the Eastern Star, and also belongs to the Grange.

Mr. Shull is properly classed as one of the men to whom a community looks for that type which bespeaks the best in human nature. For more than a quarter of a century he has been a resident of this county and each succeeding year has added to the esteem in which he is universally held. It has not been by precept but by the example of an upright life that he has made his influence felt and appreciated, and his name is synonymous with honor and integrity.

**JOHN WASHINGTON SEARS.** There are few of the residents of Myrtle Point whose residence in Oregon antedates that of Mr. Sears. This pioneer of 1852 was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, a son of Curtis and Nancy (Hughes) Sears, natives respectively of New York and Virginia. His father in early manhood accompanied other members of the family to Ohio. For a time he lived in New Orleans, La., where he was employed as teamster and mail-carrier. From New Orleans he returned to Ohio and later settled in Iowa county, Iowa, on a farm two and one-quarter miles east of North English, where he continued agricultural pursuits until the feebleness incident to old age prevented further labors. At the time of his death, which occurred in Iowa October 30, 1885, he had reached the great age of ninety-eight years and six months. His wife died in the same state September 1, 1888, aged eighty-seven years, four months and seventeen days.

In a family circle comprising six sons and six daughters, John W. Sears was sixth in order of birth. As might be surmised, his advantages as a boy were limited. Schools were few in number and imperfect in their method of instruction. Yet in them, by diligent application, he laid a foundation on which in later years was built a broad and thorough education. When his

parents moved to Iowa he accompanied them and aided in developing the farm near North English. Born September 20, 1834, he was eighteen years of age when, in 1852, in company with several other young men, he joined the Pinkerton company (under George Pinkerton as captain) and with them crossed the plains with ox-teams. The party crossed the Missouri river at Gainesville on the 11th of May and arrived at Portland on the 7th of September, after a tedious journey via the North Platte river route. His first location was on Althouse creek, in Josephine county, where Brownstown now stands. In September, 1853, he turned his attention to the packing business from Oregon City and other points to the mines. While remunerative, the work was difficult and dangerous, so in 1858 he turned his attention to farming and settled in the Rogue river valley, in Jackson county. Besides this work he engaged to some extent in mining.

Shortly after his arrival in Coos county, which occurred July 11, 1867, Mr. Sears bought land on the south side of the river, but the location proved harmful to his wife's health. For that reason he sought another home, removing in 1868 to the immediate vicinity of Myrtle Point. The year 1869 was spent on Roland Prairie on the south fork of the Coquille river. During 1870 he moved to the vicinity of Eckley, in Curry county, where he acquired, by gradual purchase, the ownership of nine hundred and twenty acres. For thirty years he made his home on that homestead, which, under his intelligent supervision, was transformed from an uncultivated waste to an attractive estate. Much of his time was given to the raising of horses and cattle, in which industry he was successful. On his retirement he sold the ranch. In the fall of 1900 he returned east and spent a year visiting relatives and friends in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Oklahoma, and found that a rumor had reached the town of his death; consequently the surprise caused by his appearance may be better imagined than described. He returned to Myrtle Point in 1901, and has since resided there. His home is in a two-story modern residence, which he erected in Myrtle Point and which is one of the most attractive properties here. Having accumulated ample means, he can enjoy in the afternoon of his life the comforts which his capable management and unremitting industry render possible.

In Josephine county, where Grants Pass now stands, Mr. Sears was married, in 1857, to Catherine Williams, who, like himself, was a pioneer of Oregon. She was born April 19, 1830, on the present site of Atlantic City, N. J., and in May of 1851 came to Oregon with her brother-in-law, Oliver J. Evans, settling in





*Andrew Young*

Josephine county, where she continued to reside until after her marriage. Her death occurred in Curry county, October 29, 1897, thus terminating a happy marriage that lasted forty years. The political views of Mr. Sears have always been those set forth in the platform of the Democratic party. During his residence in Jackson county, in 1857, he served as a justice of the peace, and at one time he also held the office of school director. His interest in the development of Oregon is keen. Having been for so many years a resident of the state, it is natural that he should maintain a feeling of deep interest in its welfare. In his quiet but forceful way he has done much for the good of his immediate vicinity, and Myrtle Point is fortunate in having among its citizens such men as John W. Sears.

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**ANDREW YOUNG.** The substantial and well-to-do citizens of Clatsop county have no more worthy representative than Andrew Young, who occupies a position of prominence among the keen, progressive and business-like farmers who are so skillfully conducting the agricultural interests of this part of the state. His farm of two hundred and eighty acres, situated about six miles south of Astoria, is well improved, and well stocked, being one of the finest in its appointments of any in the vicinity, everything about the place bespeaking the thrift and excellent management of the proprietor. A native of Sweden, he was born about a mile from the city of Malmö, January 13, 1850, a son of Jens Young.

A life-long resident of Sweden, Jens Young was born about 1812, and died in the fall of 1850, when his son Andrew was an infant of six months. During his entire active life he served as a soldier in the regular army of Sweden. His wife, whose maiden name was Christina Neson, survived him, and married for her second husband, Hans Benson, a laborer. She died in her native county, in 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. By her first marriage she had five children, three of whom were boys, namely: Benjamin, a resident of Astoria, Ore., where he is an extensive land owner and a capitalist; Nels, a fisherman, living in Sweden; and Andrew, the subject of this brief sketch.

After acquiring a practical education in the public schools of his native country, Andrew Young remained at home until nineteen years old, when he began life as a sailor. Shipping before the mast in 1860, he sailed the seas in different vessels, visiting nearly all the important ports of the globe. Coming up the Pacific coast on the English vessel *Rockby Hall*, in 1872, he landed in San Francisco, and the following

two years was employed in cruising along the coast. Settling in Oregon in the spring of 1874, he was engaged in fishing on the Columbia river for ten years, a part of the time being employed in the cannery business also. Going to the Fraser river, British Columbia, in 1882, Mr. Young, in partnership with his brother, Benjamin Young, started two canneries and was there profitably engaged in business until 1891, when he sold out. Returning to Clatsop county, Mr. Young then assumed possession of his present ranch, which he had purchased in 1885, and at once began its improvement. About forty-five acres of the land he has placed in cultivation, and he is now carrying on general farming and dairying after the most approved modern methods. He has a fine house, substantial barns and farm buildings, which, with their attractive environments, give visible evidence of the industry, good management and prosperity of the owner of the estate. An able, wide-awake business man, Mr. Young has accumulated a comfortable competency, having residential and business property of value in Astoria, and extensive interests throughout Alaska, where, in addition to other properties, he is a stockholder in the Alaska Packers' Association, in Bristol Bay, and in the Alaska Fishermen's Packing Company of Astoria.

In 1874, in San Francisco, Mr. Young married Johanna Fredericksen, a native of Denmark, where her birth occurred November 22, 1846. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Young seven children were born, namely: William, at home; Bartlett, who died in infancy; Edward, a young man of brilliant promise, who enlisted, while yet a student at the Oregon Agricultural College, in Corvallis, in Company A, Second Oregon Regiment, and as a soldier in the Spanish-American war, was sent to the Philippine Islands, where he died of fever, August 13, 1898; Daniel, a resident of Alaska; Julius, deceased; Edwin, also in Alaska; and Agnes at home. Public-spirited, intelligent and keenly interested in the affairs of town and county, Mr. Young has never shirked the responsibilities of office, but has served as school director and road supervisor, and is now county commissioner, having been elected for a term of four years in 1900, on the Citizens' ticket. He is a member of Beaver Lodge, No. 35, L. O. O. F., of Astoria, and is a member and a trustee of the Lutheran church of Astoria. In politics he sustains the principles of the Democratic party.

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**CAPT. CHARLES S. GUNDERSON.** No navigator, however skillful, can be master of all the waters to which he may have to sail his ship, and to avoid the risk of local dangers, competent persons called pilots, who are well acquainted

with their respective localities, are employed to conduct the vessels safely into the harbor. The well-known pilot, Captain Gunderson, has spent the greater part of his life on the sea, visiting many different lands in the course of his travels. Born February 3, 1854, in Bergen, Norway, which was also the birthplace of his parents, Captain Gunderson but followed in the footsteps of his ancestors. His paternal grandfather was both captain and pilot, and his father, Capt. Gabriel Gunderson, followed piloting as a profession in the land of his nativity until his death in 1875.

At the age of thirteen years Capt. C. S. Gunderson was apprenticed to learn the sail-maker's trade, and in 1871 went to sea, landing at New York city in 1872. Proceeding on to Chicago, Ill., he became a sailor on the Great Lakes and in 1876 was advanced to first mate. It was during the same year that he made his first trip to San Francisco and to Astoria. Upon his return to Chicago in 1878 he was master of the sailing vessel *Mary Naut*, on the Great Lakes, but in the fall of the same year he returned to Astoria and engaged in fishing. It was not until 1881 that Captain Gunderson became a licensed bar pilot, and he labored in that capacity on the Columbia river from that time until 1889. Purchasing the steamer *Electric* he carried both passengers and freight in and out of Astoria and around the bay, conducting a profitable business for a period of four years. Upon his election as county recorder of conveyances in 1894 he sold his steamer and gave his undivided attention to the duties of that office for a couple of years and subsequently engaged in his old occupation of sail-making, doing quite a successful business in that line until the spring of 1898, when he resumed his former position as pilot on the Columbia river bar.

In his political views the captain is a staunch Republican, and is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is allied with the Odd Fellows, joining the order in 1881, and is now past grand. Socially he is a member of the Scandinavian Benevolent Society, being ex-president of the same, and is now serving as trustee. In 1883 Captain Gunderson was united in marriage in Astoria, with Miss Annie Anderson, a native of Butte des Morts, Winnebago county, Wis. Two bright children, Bertine and Ethel, are now the delight and joy of the household.

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WALTER CULIN, M. D., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1866, and is the fifth of the five sons and two daughters born to John and Mira (Barrett) Culin, natives of New York city and Philadelphia, respectively. John Culin went to Philadelphia when a young man, and there en-

gaged in what was probably the earliest mercantile brokerage business carried on in that city. His marriage occurred in Philadelphia in 1855, and his last days were spent on his ranch near Hainesport, N. J. His wife, who was born in 1834, is still living and makes her home at Hainesport, N. J. The children were given excellent educations, and Walter first attended the public schools of Philadelphia, afterward attending the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1888, after a two years' course, with the degree of Ph. G. During this time he also attended medical lectures, and in 1890 graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. The same year he engaged in professional practice in western Washington, and from 1892 to 1894 was located in Occidental, Sonoma county, Cal. In the latter year he removed to Coos county, Ore., where he has since practiced his profession.

In Marshfield, Ore., Dr. Culin was united in marriage with Edith J. Taylor, who was born in Dalhousie, India, a daughter of Raynsford Taylor, a native of England, and a captain and paymaster in the English army. In 1875 Mr. Taylor gave up his army career and came to the United States, locating in Cuba, N. Y., where he entered the Congregational ministry. He afterward had a charge in Grand Rapids, Mich., and in the interests of the church went to Humboldt county, Cal., eventually settling in his present home in San Francisco. Two children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Culin, Erminia and Alice. Dr. Culin is health officer of Coquille and is examining physician for several insurance companies. Fraternally he is a member and past master of Chadwick Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M.; the Eastern Star; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was first past chancellor of Lyeurgus Lodge No. 72, K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

More than passing mention is due Stewart Culin, brother of Dr. Walter Culin, who, until recently, was director of the Museum of Archeology and Paleontology of the University of Pennsylvania. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Culin has been one of the prime promoters of scientific investigation in Philadelphia for a score of years and his particular ability has resulted in his appointment of curator of ethnology to the Museum of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. Mr. Culin has served as secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society since 1881, and was one of the founders of the Oriental Society in 1888, and has been its secretary ever since. He is also a member and officer in many other scientific organizations in the state. In 1892 he was appointed director of the new museum of archeology and paleontology at the University of Pennsylvania, and later succeeded



Prof. Daniel J. Brinton as curator. He was sent to Spain the same year to represent the University of Pennsylvania and other Philadelphia institutions at the historical exposition held in Madrid. At the same time he served as secretary to the United States commission to the exposition, and brought back with him to Philadelphia many valuable collections. At the World's Fair held in Chicago, Ill., in 1893, he had charge of one of the departments of anthropology, and has in the meantime taken a keen interest in preparing collections for famous institutions. He is an honorary and corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History of Spain, and many other famous societies of Europe. More than forty books bear his name as author, and have been translated into many foreign languages.

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**JOHN W. WELLS.** It is said that to gain success one must not wait for opportunity to come his way, but must go opportunity's way, and John W. Wells, having followed this course, was bound to find results satisfactory to his taste. Having for many years devoted his energies to stock-raising and ranching, it is not surprising that he is today considered a very important man in Klamath county, Ore., where his splendid ranch is situated in the Sprague river valley, near Bly. Starting with three hundred and twenty acres of unimproved land, Mr. Wells has by careful management and labor increased his property until he today owns no less than ten hundred and twenty acres, finely cultivated and fenced in, and upon this ranch he has one hundred and eighty head of the finest mules obtainable in California, making a specialty of raising them.

Of Welsh-English descent, John W. Wells had a distinguished father, Giles Wells by name, who was born in South Carolina in 1798 and came west during his life, serving during the '60s as a member of the legislature, elected by the Democratic party from Jackson county. While a young man he had moved from South Carolina to Kentucky, thence to Illinois and later to Van Buren county, Iowa, which was his home until he went west in 1853. At that date he crossed the vast plains by way of the Applegate route to Oregon, settling in Jackson county, where he took up a squatter's claim of six hundred and forty acres three miles south of Ashland. This place was the residence of Giles Wells until his demise in 1894, when he left a wife and children to mourn him. The former was before marriage Miss Martha Fruit, born in 1866, near Mammoth Cave, Ky., in which state she was also married. A more extended sketch of her life will be found in W. F. Songer's biography in another part of this history. She

survived her husband one year only, departing this life in October, 1895. Of their eight children, Erastus, the eldest, and Giles, the fifth, have been claimed by death; those living are Elizabeth, the widow of the late G. W. Dean of Grants Pass, Ore.; Cecilia, wife of W. F. Songer, of Ashland; Joseph, residing in Illinois; Martha S., widow of the late William McConnell of Yreka; John W., of Bly; and James, also of Ashland.

John W. Wells was born in Bonaparte, Van Buren county, Iowa, October 25, 1843. After changing their place of residence a number of times, his parents finally located in Jackson county, Ore., where John W. was educated. When he had attained manhood he entered an apprenticeship to learn the blacksmith's trade at Yreka, studying that for one year, after which he started out for himself. After engaging at his trade for seven years he began sheep raising near Ashland, continuing this for seventeen years. Trading sheep for his brother Giles's mule interest in Klamath county, in 1884 he came to this county and bought his place. Of the three hundred and twenty acres of his original purchase, but one hundred and twenty acres were fenced in and the sole improvement was a log cabin. Great changes wrought by Mr. Wells have converted the place into a ranch of great value, improved and up-to-date in all respects.

In 1878 Jackson county was the scene of the marriage of Mr. Wells and Mrs. Phebe Jane Walker, the latter born in Illinois in 1847, a daughter of Henry Erb. Coming to Oregon in 1864 the latter located in Washington county, but three years later came to Jackson county and lived on a farm one and a-half miles south of Ashland until his demise. One son, Spratt, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wells and he is still at home. Politically Mr. Wells is a Democrat, but was elected county commissioner of Klamath county by the Populists, serving from 1894 to 1898. Seemingly always successful, Mr. Wells' prosperity can well be attributed to his zeal and industry and to his honest labor.

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**WILLIAM WILSON KENTNOR.** No better representative of the substantial, respected and well-to-do citizens of Ashland can be found than William Wilson Kentnor, who is now living retired from business cares at his pleasant and attractive home, which is located in the heart of the city. Distinguished as a pioneer settler of Jackson county, and as a veteran of the Rogue River Indian war of 1853, he has always been a conspicuous factor in the development and advancement of the material interests of his community, and for more than forty years was active-

ly identified with its industrial interests as a carriage manufacturer. A son of John B. Kentnor, he was born November 27, 1828, in Columbia, Monroe county, Ill. He comes of German ancestry, his paternal grandparents having both been born and bred in Prussia, Germany, whence they emigrated to America, locating in Pennsylvania.

Left an orphan when a child, John B. Kentnor was brought up by his father's brother, from whom he learned the trade of a tanner and carrier. Removing to Monroe county, Ill., in 1816, he established in Columbia a tanner's shop, which he operated for some time. He was subsequently employed in lead mining in northern Illinois, from there going to Potosi, Grant county, Wis., where he continued work in the lead mines until his death, at the age of sixty-eight years. He married Nancy Alexander, who was born in Kentucky, of Scotch parentage, but brought up in Chillicothe, Ohio, where her father improved a homestead. She died in Monroe county, Ill., in 1837. Of the five children, four sons and one daughter, that she bore her husband, two of the sons only are living.

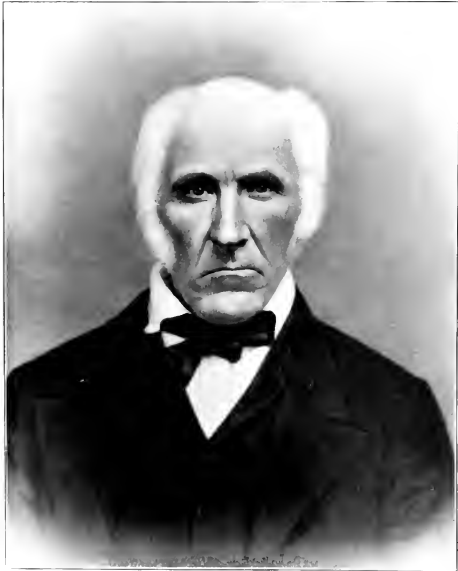
The oldest child of the household, and the only one to come to the Pacific coast, William Wilson Kentnor is a typical representative of the self-made men of today, having made his own way in the world since nine years of age, when his mother died, and the home was broken up. Until about seventeen years old, he worked in the lead mines of Grant county, Wis., after which he served an apprenticeship at the wagonmaker's trade in Potosi, Wis., and then worked as a journeyman in Galena, Ill. In the latter place he joined a party about to start for California with a train of ox-teams. At Oskaloosa, Iowa, however, the company dissolved, and in the division of stock Mr. Kentnor came into possession of a pair of oxen, which he there traded for a horse. With one of his companions, he then proceeded to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he sold his horse, and paid his passage across the plains. Ninety-two days after leaving Council Bluffs, he arrived in Yreka, Cal., where he at once embarked in mining and prospecting, which he followed for eight years before he was fully satisfied with the results of his labors. While in Yreka, in 1853, he served in the Rogue River Indian war, under Captain Rhoades, in the regiment commanded by Gen. Joseph Lane. He took part in the different engagements with the savages, being in the final battle at Evans creek, where they defeated the Indians, and General Lane made the treaty that was ratified at a gathering of chiefs on the north side of the Rogue river, near what is now Bybee ferry. Locating in Ashland in 1860, Mr. Kentnor opened a wagon shop on the banks of the creek, off the plaza, and

successfully followed wagon and carriage making for many years thereafter in this city. In 1900 he retired from active pursuits and has since lived in Ashland, his house being one of the first residences built west of the creek.

In Ashland Mr. Kentnor married Sarah Million, who was born in Lafayette county, Wis., a daughter of Bennett Million. Further ancestral history may be found elsewhere in this work, in connection with the sketch of W. B. Million. Mrs. Ida Ward, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Kentnor, resides in Oakland, Cal. For forty-seven years Mr. Kentnor has been an Odd Fellow, having united with the order in Yreka, Cal., and is now a member of Ashland Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand, and has served many times as delegate to the Oregon Grand Lodge. He also belongs to the Encampment, of which he is past chief patriarch and ex-representative, and has served as an officer in the Grand Encampment. Taking great interest in civic affairs, he has served two terms as councilman, being elected each time by the Republicans, with whom he affiliates in political matters. He is a member, and ex-president, of the Jackson County Pioneer Society, and belongs to the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for many years.

HON. EUGENE A. SHERWIN. As president of the First National Bank of Ashland, Hon. Eugene A. Sherwin is actively associated with one of the leading financial institutions of southern Oregon. He has been a resident of many different cities and states of the Union, and wherever he has lived he has identified himself with the best interests of the place. In the development of industrial and business activities he has taken a prominent part, and in the intellectual and moral progress of the city, county or state he has ever been liberal with his means and his personal encouragement. Of sturdy New England ancestry, he was born October 13, 1848, in Hartland, Vt., which was also the birthplace of his father, P. A. Sherwin. His grandfather, Capt. Asa Sherwin, a life-long resident of Reading, was a farmer by occupation, and for many years served as captain of a company of militia. Continuing in the vocation to which he was reared, P. A. Sherwin carried on general farming during his active career, being quite successful. He married Angeline Hawkins, who spent her entire life in Weathersfield, Vt., where her parents, Jonathan and Mary (Dudley) Hawkins, were born, lived and died. Two children were born of their union, one son, E. A. Sherwin, and one daughter, Mrs. Adell May Lewis, of Plains, Mont.





ALVA CONDIT

Completing his education at the age of fourteen years, Eugene A. Sherwin began learning the drug business, working first in a store in Perkinsville, Vt., then in Felchville, Vt., and from there going to Holyoke, Mass., as a drug clerk. Removing to Tomah, Monroe county, Wis., in January, 1878, Mr. Sherwin opened a drug store, and there established the largest and most complete retail drug business outside of Milwaukee. He was subsequently engaged in business in Viroqua, Wis., the home of Jerry Rusk, of national fame. Going from there to Idaho in 1887, Mr. Sherwin established the first drug store in Wallace, Idaho, and was actively identified with the development of that city. He was one of the prime movers in the building of the electric light plant, and served as secretary and manager of the Wallace Manufacturing Electric Light and Water Company. In municipal affairs he was influential and prominent. While he was serving as mayor of that place, the town was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt largely through his instrumentality. Leaving Idaho during the strikes of 1890, Mr. Sherwin, with his family, removed to Portland, Ore., where he was located for two years, being engaged in buying and selling property in different parts of the state.

Coming to Ashland, Jackson county, in 1893, Mr. Sherwin organized the Ashland Drug Company, of which he became secretary and treasurer. They built up a thriving business and later sold out to W. M. Poley & Co., in which he now owns a half interest. In 1901, with A. McCallen and others, he engaged in a general banking business, organizing the First National Bank of Ashland, of which he has been president since its incorporation. Mr. Sherwin is likewise interested in other valuable properties, owning, with Mr. Van Zant, the Vendome Hotel, and the Sherwin-Van Zant block, which is two stories in height, with a frontage of sixty-seven feet. He has built a pleasant residence in this city, and owns considerable valuable property in Ashland and Portland, Ore.

At West Salem, Wis., in 1885, Mr. Sherwin married Miss Bay Ladd, who was born in West Salem, of New England ancestry, both of her parents having been natives of Vermont. Taking a keen interest in local affairs, Mr. Sherwin has been superintendent of the Sunset Telegraph line since its establishment in 1898, and president of the Board of Trade. He is a steadfast Democrat in politics, and was elected as a representative to the state legislature in 1898. He served in the special session of that year and in the twentieth biennial session, in which he was chairman of the

committees on federal relations, drugs and medicines, and had the honor of securing the first appropriation made for the Southern Oregon State Normal School. At the age of twenty-one years, in Cavendish, Vt., Mr. Sherwin was made a Mason, and has since been identified with the order. While living in Wisconsin he was for a number of years master of Tomah Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and is now a member of Ashland Lodge No. 23. At Sparta, Wis., he was made a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight Templar, and is now a member of Siskiyou Chapter No. 21, R. A. M., and Malta Commandery No. 4, K. T., of which he is past eminent commander. He joined the Wisconsin Consistory at Milwaukee and since coming to Oregon has affiliated with Oregon Consistory No. 1, of Portland. He likewise belongs to Al Kader Temple, N. M. S. Mr. Sherwin has been a leading member of the various Masonic bodies with which he has been connected, and has served as secretary of all the organizations excepting the Eastern Star. He also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand; the Encampment; the Knights of the Maccabees; and to the Fraternal Brotherhood.

**PHILIP CONDIT.** An active and well-known business man of Seaside, Philip Condit is identified with the mail service of Clatsop county as a contractor, taking contracts, which he sublets. For many years he was closely associated with the agricultural progress of this part of the state as an extensive and successful farmer, and is now a large landholder, owning valuable timber tracts. An adopted son of the late Alva Condit, he was born at Skipanon, Clatsop county, February 27, 1850, and on the death of his mother, nine days later, was legally adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Alva Condit.

A native of Pennsylvania, Alva Condit was born in Mercer county, March 19, 1799, and died on Clatsop plains, Ore., January 2, 1884. After his marriage he removed to Illinois, where he cleared land, and was engaged in farming for six years. From 1830 until 1845 he lived in Missouri, having a ranch near St. Joseph. Leaving there in April, 1845, he crossed the plains with ox-teams, driving five yoke of oxen. Arriving at The Dalles in October, he proceeded by canoes to Oregon City, getting there just before Christmas. Coming to Clatsop county in the spring of 1846, he settled near Astoria, renting Colonel Taylor's farm, which he managed several seasons. Subsequently taking up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, about four miles north of Seaside, in township 7, range 10,

containing parts of sections 33, 34 and 35, he was there employed in general farming and stock-raising until his death, being exceedingly prosperous. He assisted in building the first Presbyterian church in the state of Oregon, was one of its charter members, and for many years one of its elders. In 1825, in Washington county, Pa., the birthplace of his bride, he married Ruth Axtel, who was born April 17, 1804, and died, on the home farm, in Oregon, April 8, 1888. Both she and her husband were buried in the rural cemetery at Morrison, on Clatsop plains. Although they had no children of their own, they adopted six children, all of whom assumed the family name, and four of whom survive, Aldrich Condit and Philip, the special subject of this brief sketch, living together, in Seaside.

Brought up in the family of his adopted parents, Philip Condit was a pupil in the first public school established on Clatsop plains, it being held in the new Presbyterian church building. Reared on a farm, he became a tiller of the soil from choice, and was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1891. Since that time he has been identified with the mail service of this section of the state, taking contracts, which he sublets. He has a very pleasant home in the city, and is the owner of four hundred and eighty-seven acres of valuable timber land in Clatsop county.

Mr. Condit married Ida Luce, who was born December 20, 1809, in Humboldt county, Cal., and they are the parents of three children, namely: Elvira, Ray and Ruth. Politically Mr. Condit is an earnest supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has held public offices of importance, serving eighteen years as school clerk and two years as justice of the peace, and since taking up his residence in Seaside has been police judge and city recorder. Fraternally he belongs to the Artisans, being a member of Seaside Lodge, No. 53.

**SAMUEL J. HUBBARD.** An active, capable and honored business man of Seaside, Samuel J. Hubbard has been associated with various industrial enterprises since coming to Oregon to live, and is now prominently identified with the real estate interests of Clatsop county. Energetic, progressive and public-spirited, he is deservedly popular in political, fraternal and social circles, and is held in universal respect as a man of probity and sterling worth. A son of Charles T. Hubbard, he was born April 5, 1864, in Wayne county, N. Y.

Of German-English ancestry, Charles T. Hubbard was born and brought up in New York state, where he learned the carpenter's trade,

which he subsequently followed, in connection with contracting, for a number of years. In 1871 he removed with his family to Barry county, Mich., where he bought a farm, although he never carried it on, engaging in trade instead during his residence in that state. Accompanied by his oldest son, Samuel J. Hubbard, he came to the Pacific coast in 1888, intending if he liked the country to remain here permanently. Locating in Seattle, Wash., he was so pleased with his prospects that he sent for the remainder of his family, who joined him in that city in 1889. In partnership with his son, he embarked in business on Jackson street, opening a furniture store, which he conducted successfully until the big fire, when he lost everything, having no insurance on his stock, which was large and varied. Leaving Seattle with his family, he settled in Portland, Ore., where he resumed work as a carpenter, builder and contractor, being thus successfully employed for some time. He is now living in Seaside, somewhat retired from active pursuits, although he is but sixty-four years of age, his birth having occurred July 25, 1839. He married in New York state Fanny Seaman, who was born in that state July 15, 1841, and of their family of eight children five are now living, namely: Samuel J.; Charles S., of northern California; George W., of Spokane, Wash.; Hattie A., wife of F. M. Ryerson, of Port Orchard, Wash.; and Jessie, living at home.

Going with his parents to Michigan when seven years old, Samuel J. Hubbard was educated in the public schools of Barry county, and as soon as old enough began working with his father, from him learning the carpenter's trade. In 1888 he went with him to Seattle, was there associated with him in the furniture business, and with him, and the other members of the family, went to Portland after the Seattle fire. Leaving Portland in 1897, Mr. Hubbard engaged in business for himself in Seaside, Clatsop county, as a carpenter and contractor. Returning to Portland in 1899, he was for fourteen months foreman in Hale & Kern's shipyard. Subsequently entering the employ of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, he was employed in bridge building near The Dalles for one year. Moving to Seaside, Clatsop county, in the fall of 1900, Mr. Hubbard has since built up an extensive and lucrative real estate business in this locality and has acquired considerable property, owning city lots and some residence property besides.

In Portland, Ore., in 1894, Mr. Hubbard married Edith White, who was born in Corvallis, Ore., September 22, 1876, a daughter of Major White, a pioneer settler of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard are the parents of two children, Hazel and Cecil. Politically Mr. Hubbard takes

a keen interest in local matters, and is now serving as councilman and school director. Fraternally he is a member of Seaside Camp, M. W. A., and is a member and manager of the Royal Neighbors of America. Both he and his wife are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

**CHARLES HORTON.** About seventeen miles east of Klamath Falls and eight miles to the west of Bonanza, Ore., the sightseer will view with pleasure one of the finest and most extensive stock ranches in this county, containing fifteen hundred acres in one body all on the north side of Lost river. This is the magnificent country home of Charles Horton, one of the most successful young stockmen in this county, and although it is true that he is also interested in other fields of effort in a public and semi-public way, it was in the stock business that fortune first began to smile on him, and in this business he has been engaged since he was a mere youth. His rise to fortune, therefore, is a very good study of what effort concentrated in a single channel will accomplish.

The father, William Harrison Horton, was a native of the Prairie state, and crossed the great plains at an early date, locating in Clackamas county, Ore., and it was there that he lost his beloved wife, who died in 1867, leaving one child, Charles. Two years later the father went to Klamath county, took a homestead claim and engaged in farming pursuits and stock-raising. He was quite successful and at one time owned four hundred and eighty acres, a part of the fine ranch previously mentioned. His second marriage united him with Miss Elizabeth Poe, the ceremony being performed at her home in Clackamas county. Her father was one of the foremost settlers of Klamath county and Poe valley was named for him. Mrs. Elizabeth Horton died in 1875, leaving four children: Anne, Jackson, Ella (now deceased), and Birdie, the latter being the wife of L. D. Burke of Bonanza. The eldest daughter married J. O. Hamaker and resides in the same city, and the brother is also a resident of Klamath county. The father of these children was among the first to engage in the stock business as a vocation, but subsequently left the farm and engaged in the livery business at Klamath Falls, where he conducted a successful business for a couple of years, and in 1884 passed to his final rest. Some time prior to his death he had contracted a third matrimonial alliance, this time being united with Mrs. Hamaker.

Aside from the events above narrated, little is known of Charles Horton's ancestors and his close application to his business has left lit-

tle time for researches in this line. However, an authentic record of his birth shows that he began this life in Clackamas county, Ore., July 6, 1866, and when old enough he was sent to school in Klamath county and there obtained knowledge of the fundamental principles, making the most of his opportunities to obtain an education. His school days over, he began to assist his father in the stock business and when twenty-one years of age embarked in the same business on his own behalf, and his success has been almost phenomenal. In 1893 he took a homestead claim adjoining his father's land and some time later this was augmented by the purchase of the old home place, which together with the addition of other adjoining lands from time to time, increased his ranch to its present size, fifteen hundred acres. He now has twelve hundred head of fine cattle and devotes some time and attention to general stock-raising.

The marriage of Mr. Horton took place December 25, 1890, and united him with Miss Nettie Colahan, born July 28, 1874, near Dairy, in Alkali valley, Klamath county, where her father, James H. Colahan, located in 1867. He was a native of Ireland, and his death occurred in Salem, in July, 1897, aged seventy-two years. Two children brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Horton, Louis and Lawrence. In his political views Mr. Horton will ever be found in the ranks of the Democratic party. In 1896 he was elected assessor of Klamath county, a position he filled with credit. Fraternally he affiliates with Lodge No. 143, I. O. O. F., of Bonanza, and is a member of the Klamath County Live-stock Association, serving as president of the association. His success is well merited and his many friends predict for him a brilliant future.

**ISAAC N. SHOOK.** The resident farmers of Ashland, Ore., include men of progressive ideas, who have realized fortunes by their early location here and taking up homestead claims when the land was new and undeveloped. After thus obtaining a firm footing by diligence and perseverance in the improvement of these farms and by embracing each favorable opportunity to add to the original claim, their chances of making wealth were far superior to those of the present day settler who seeks a home in the far west. As one who has improved his chances to the utmost, Isaac N. Shook, a pioneer settler in southern Oregon, is reaping the just reward of the honest toil and persevering endeavors at his beautiful home in Ashland, where it is one of the attractive places, a handsome, new, modern residence on the boulevard.

A native of Ripley county, Ind., born on Christmas day, 1845, a son of Amon and Cath-

crine (Yost) Shook, Isaac N. Shook spent his boyhood days principally in Davis county, Iowa, whither the parents had removed. The father, a life long farmer by occupation, followed that independent calling in Indiana and later in Iowa and in 1864, accompanied by his wife and nine children, he left that state to seek a home in the far west. The trip to Oregon was made overland by way of Salt Lake, the Humboldt and Shasta valleys, entering the state by the old South pass, after a long and tedious journey of six months. Locating on a farm near Phoenix he followed agricultural pursuits there for three years. In 1867 they left Phoenix and the father and several of his sons took up homestead claims in what is now Klamath county, but which was then a part of Jackson county, locating their respective claims near Klamath Falls and having in all about one thousand acres. Upon this vast tract of land they carried on ranching and for many years carried on stock-raising on a large scale. The beloved father passed to his final rest in 1902 but his widow is still living on the old home place, surrounded by many of her children. Nine children were born of these parents: Mary J., now Mrs. James Sutton; John S.; Isaac N.; Hattie, now Mrs. G. W. Parker; Fannie, now Mrs. Emil Shuman; David P.; William; Ada, now Mrs. Rueck, and Peter. The latter died in 1888 in Klamath county. Three of the sons, John S., Isaac N. and William, fought against the Indians in the Modoc war. Mrs. Shuman resides in Guatemala, Central America, and Isaac N. in Ashland; the others are all influential citizens of Klamath county.

Isaac N. Shook was the recipient of but a limited education, which was obtained by irregular attendance in the district school of Iowa. The trip to Oregon was made with horse teams and they entered by the old southern route, passing through Honey Lake valley. For several years thereafter he assisted his father on the farm near Phoenix and upon going into Klamath county in 1867 he located his claim twenty miles east of Klamath Falls on Alkali lake. Building a log house, he commenced to improve his land and as previously mentioned, engaged in cattle raising on a large scale with his father and brothers. Although successful in this business venture for many years, in 1887 Mr. Shook sold his interest in the large ranch to his brothers and sought a more favorable location in Jackson county, purchasing an improved farm of one hundred acres near Phoenix, which he has since rented. Subsequently he bought a home in Ashland, planting about five and a half acres in peach and apple orchards of the finest varieties. He now owns two acres of this tract. Since 1887 he has made his home in Ashland, retired from active business, and in 1903 he built his

fine large residence on the boulevard. His marriage, in Jacksonville, united him with Mrs. Martha Payne, a daughter of C. T. Payne, a pioneer of that section. Mrs. Shook has one son, Clyde Payne, by her first marriage, who is now a teacher in the Southern Oregon Normal School, and one daughter, Katie, by her second marriage. In politics Mr. Shook is a staunch Republican. During the Modoc Indian war he served under Capt. Oliver Applegate, who raised a company of Oregon troops. He participated in the battle of the Lava beds, and served until his regiment was mustered out of service.

DANIEL VAN BRIMMER, a resident of Merrill, Klamath county, Ore., is a well-known rancher who, although a Missourian by birth, has lived in the west almost half a century. Besides being a successful agriculturist, he has the distinction of having assisted in constructing the first irrigation ditch in Klamath county, known as the Van Brimmer irrigation ditch, and has always evinced a progressive spirit and a desire to advance civilization to the best of his ability. Of American parentage, Daniel Van Brimmer is the son of George and Rebecca (Carter) Van Brimmer, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the later of Delaware county, Ohio. George Van Brimmer was a tanner by trade and followed that occupation all his life, finally locating in Missouri, where his death occurred about 1848, in his fortieth year. His wife survived him but one year, passing to her final rest in the same state in 1849, aged thirty-five years; she and her husband left five children, as follows: Clinton, living near Merrill; Ellen, now the wife of James Ryan, of Trinidad, Colo.; Daniel; B. F., of Klamath Falls; and Mary, who has since departed this life.

Left orphans in their early years, these children were cared for by relatives and friends, and thus were reared to manhood and womanhood. When grown, they all went to one farm to live, and together engaged in agricultural pursuits with great success until the three brothers came west in 1861. Crossing the great plains in six months' time, they located in San Joaquin county, Cal., and for three years resided there, carrying on farm pursuits. Leaving there in 1864, they located in Siskiyou county, Cal., on a ranch twenty miles south of Merrill, Ore., where they engaged in stock-raising in connection with the general ranching. After three years' residence in Siskiyou county their next location was in Klamath county, Ore., near Merrill, and there they lived until Daniel Van Brimmer removed to his own ranch, where he has lived ever since.

As before stated, Mr. Van Brimmer is by birth a Missourian and he was born in February,







*Stephen Gallie*

1838, near Chillicothe, Livingston county. When he moved to his own farm he took with him his bride, formerly Mrs. Leatha Calmes, to whom he was married in 1895, in Klamath county. A native of Illinois, and a daughter of Samuel Wilson, she was before marriage with Mr. Van Brimmer Mrs. Levi Calmes, and came across the plains with her father in 1864. Mr. Van Brimmer owns three hundred and ninety-five acres, three miles southeast of Merrill, has a finely improved place all under cultivation, and makes a success of his vocation, having planted the first alfalfa in the county. He and his brothers, B. F. and Clinton D., constructed and promoted the Van Brimmer irrigation ditch, which was six feet wide and four miles long at first, but they subsequently enlarged it until now it is sixteen feet wide and five miles long, this being the first ditch of the kind in Klamath county. All these things show Mr. Van Brimmer's industry and progressiveness and point him out as a man of worth. Democratic in his ideas politically, he lives secure in the happiness of his home, which is brightened by the presence of his little daughter, Ruby.

**STEPHEN GALLIER.** Continuously since 1900 Stephen Gallier has been sheriff of Coos county, his re-election in June, 1902, being by a large majority. This former stock-raiser and hotel man is one of the staunch advocates of Republicanism in this part of the state, and his fitness for his present important responsibility has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of those who placed him in power. Mr. Gallier is forceful and energetic, strong of will and body, and masterful in the handling of the complications which come to him for adjustment. As a maintainer of law and order in the territory under his jurisdiction he is supreme, and evil doers have found it convenient to seek other and less carefully patrolled territory in which to carry on their operations. He wields an influence born of fine character, excellent family connections, and the standing growing out of association with the oldest and most exacting fraternal organizations in the world.

William Gallier, the father of Stephen Gallier, at present engaged in the hardware business at Bandon, is a blacksmith who has all of the old time attributes associated with that hardy and time honored trade. He was born near Birmingham, Warwickshire, England, February 11, 1827, and came to the United States in 1850, living for a short time in Philadelphia, and from there removing to Yorkville, Kendall county, Ill. His wife, Matilda M. Heustis, was born in New York City August 24, 1831, a daughter of Solomon Heustis, an early settler of Kendall county, and a large land owner. While

William Gallier was plying his trade in Yorkville his two children, Stephen and Edmund M., were born, the former September 4, 1857. The family moved to Jackson county, Ore., in 1871, and three years later, in September, Mr. Gallier located on a farm near Myrtle Point. Shortly afterward he took up land on the Sixes river, in Curry county, tilling his one hundred and sixty acres and engaging in extensive stock-raising. In 1881 he abandoned farming for blacksmithing, and his little shop in Coquille, Coos county, was one of the busiest places in the town. In 1893 he started a shop in Bandon, but in 1900 returned to Coquille and engaged in a hardware business until June 1, 1903. Since then he has conducted a similar business in Bandon, to which town he removed his stock because of the better outlook for business. He is seventy-six years old, enjoys the best of health, and is what might be termed a successful man. He has always been interested in Republican politics, but has ever been averse to accepting any kind of political honors at the hands of his fellow-townsmen.

Educated in the public schools of Illinois and Oregon, Stephen Gallier became independent at the age of twenty-one, when he took up three hundred and twenty acres of land in the northern part of Curry county and engaged in stock-raising on a large scale. In 1896 he came to Bandon and undertook the management of the Tupper House, one of the first-class hostleries in the county, but after being elected sheriff of Coos county in 1900 he was obliged to lease the hotel, which still maintains its excellent standing.

Mr. Gallier was married in Curry county, January 12, 1886, to Mary A. Langlois, who was born in Curry county, Ore., November 20, 1862, and whose father, William Langlois, came to America from England in 1849, and was identified for a time with the Hudson Bay Company. He afterward took up land near Portland, Ore., and in 1850 came to Curry county, near what is now Langlois, named in his honor, and died there in 1880, at the age of seventy-six years. He passed his years in the west in mining and farming, and left considerable property to his heirs. Mr. Langlois' son, Thomas, was the first white child born at Port Orford. The Gallier household has been brightened by the advent of three children, Irvn L., Edna and Gladys E. No more welcome or worthy member of fraternal societies is known in the county than Mr. Gallier, who is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Bandon, with the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Coquille, and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 226, of Roseburg, Ore. To an unusual extent this fair-

mind and impartial public servant is honored in his promising community, and his thoroughly conscientious devotion to the public welfare is conceded to be worthy of all emulation.

**JOHN M. HICKS.** To own the largest garden in southern Oregon, to raise such varied and tempting early vegetables that they are in demand as far north as bleak Cape Nome, and as far south as Dunsuir and Redding, Cal., is the privilege of J. M. Hicks, whose devotion to his interesting occupation has brought him a far-reaching and excellent reputation, as well as a comfortable competence. From time immemorial just such natures have found their greatest satisfaction in gardening, and only such achieve marked success, for, notwithstanding the nature of flowers and fruits and shrubs, it is demonstrated that they attain their highest development under the care of those sincerely devoted to their welfare. The absolute devotion to his plants has led this student into deep research, and he can tell one more about vegetables and fruits than almost any other man in Jackson county.

Born near Cincinnati, Ohio, September 11, 1830, Mr. Hicks is the youngest of seven children in the family of Benjamin and Hannah (Linscott) Hicks, natives respectively of Salem, Mass., and Indiana. Benjamin Hicks came from one of the old Colonial families of the east, his grandfather, Jabez, having settled in Massachusetts upon removing from his ancestral home in Wales. The latter carried a musket in the Revolutionary war, and eventually removed to Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where he died at an advanced age. Benjamin, no less patriotic than his father, enlisted from Cattaraugus county in the war of 1812, and afterward removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he married, and near where he bought a large farm. In time he took his family to Spencer county, Ind., and there both himself and wife spent their last days. Five of the seven children born to this couple attained maturity: Flavius Josephus, living with his brother in Ashland, and now eighty-three years of age; Horatio, who died in Ashland in 1869; Clinton, who died in Munciepolis, Minn., in 1901; Rebecca, who lives in Ashland; and John M.

John M. Hicks was a year old when the family removed to Spencer county, Ind., and he was reared in the same vicinity as Abraham Lincoln. His first book knowledge was acquired in true pioneer fashion in a little log schoolhouse, to which he was obliged to walk several miles, and where the furnishings consisted of slab benches, puncheon floors, quill pens, and dip candles for the dark winter days. In time he returned to Cincinnati to school, and at the age of twenty-

two was united in marriage with Lucinda C. Tremper, born in New Richmond, Ohio, of Holland descent. Of this union there have been born three children, of whom Ernest is a machinist of Ashland; Horatio is superintendent of the gardens of Ashland; and Blanch lives in Ashland. Owing to the precarious state of his wife's health Mr. Hicks went to Florida in 1869, and there engaged in gardening and fruit growing until 1872. He then removed north to Minnesota, and between Munciepolis and St. Paul purchased land and had a fine garden. After coming to Ashland in 1883 he purchased his present home of sixteen acres, upon which he has erected a residence and two hot houses, each 30x72 feet in dimensions. He raises all kinds of vegetables, but makes a specialty of the earlier kinds which are in such demand by epicures. Considering that his place was all wild land when he took possession, this genial vegetable grower has made remarkable strides in improvement. Everything about his place indicated the thoughtful and painstaking worker and one thoroughly in harmony with his surroundings. Without doubt this is the finest garden in the southern part of the state, and a visit to its hot houses can but result in great gain and interest to those thus favored. About twenty years ago Mrs. Hicks died leaving him with the care and education of their children. In his home life, as well as in his association with the purchasing public, he is upright and honest, gracious and considerate, an example of a man grown old gracefully, and of one who retains the heart, and illusions and confidence of youth. Living near to the heart of nature, he has little time for the things that fret and worry, and are out of tune. He is a Republican in politics, and fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows.

**SAMUEL T. SONGER, M. D.** Distinguished alike for his honorable record as a soldier in the Civil war, and as a skillful and able physician and surgeon, Samuel T. Songer, M. D., is numbered among the most esteemed and valued citizens of Ashland. A man of sterling qualities, interested in advancing the interests of town and county, he is recognized as an influential member of the community in which he resides, and in his professional work he invariably inspires confidence in his ability, winning the faith and esteem of his numerous patrons. A son of Frederick Songer, he was born January 21, 1837, in Xenia, Clay county, Ill. His grandfather, Abraham Songer, was born in Virginia, while his grandmother came to the United States from Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania. In early manhood Abraham Songer became a pioneer farmer of Indiana, going from Virginia down the

Ohio river on a flat-boat with his family as far as Louisville, thence to Orange county, Ind.

A native of Rockingham county, Va., Frederick Songer spent his boyhood in that state, afterwards going with his parents to Orange county, Ind., living near Livonia until after his marriage, and the birth of his five oldest children. Removing then with his family to the neighboring state of Illinois, he drove across the country to Clay county, where he took up land and improved a good homestead. He also followed his trade—that of carpenter and millwright, erecting a saw-mill and a grist-mill in Marion county, where he had excellent water power. He died at Kimmundy, Marion county, Ill., at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Helm, was born in Rockingham county, Va., and died on the home farm, in Illinois. Her father, George Helm, was born in Virginia, of German ancestry. He was the owner of a Virginia plantation in his earlier days, but afterwards settled in Louisville, Ky., where he became a prominent stockman and millman, being interested in raising thoroughbred horses, and owning a mill near Bardstow. After the death of his wife, he removed to Florence, Ala., remaining there until his death, at the age of eighty years. Of the union of Frederick and Jane (Helm) Songer, eleven children were born. Giles died in Illinois, at the age of sixty-six years; William F. served in the Mexican war, and is now a resident of Ashland, Ore.; Mrs. Sarah Young resides in Illinois; Charles is a resident of Clay county, Ill.; Abraham, of Kimmundy, Ill., served in the Civil war as lieutenant in Company G, Twenty-first Illinois Infantry, was captured at Chickamauga and confined in Libby prison for eighteen months; Amanda died in childhood; Samuel T. is the special subject of this sketch; Mollie lives in Illinois; Isaac died at the age of ten years; Mrs. Amelia Smith died at the age of forty-seven years; and Harriet died in infancy.

Born and reared in Marion county, Ill., Samuel T. Songer obtained the rudiments of his education in the typical pioneer log schoolhouse, with its rude furnishings, learning to write with a quill pen, attending first a subscription school, and then a free school. At the age of thirteen he ran his father's grist-mill, working eighteen hours a day for a year, when the mill was sold. Returning then to the home farm, which was located on the line between Clay and Marion counties, he was engaged in tilling the soil until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he promptly responded to his country's call for volunteers. Enlisting in 1861 in Company G, Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he was mustered in, as a private, at Springfield, Ill., and marched from there to Naples, Ill., going thence by train to Mexico, Mo., then to Ironton. He subse-

quently participated in the battle of Fredericktown, Mo., and then returned to Ironton, where his regiment was stationed until January, 1862. He was afterwards in Greenville and Blackmer, Mo., then in Williamsport, Ark., going from the latter place to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where the regiment embarked on the steamer Adriatic, and followed the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee rivers to Hannburg, Tenn., where the regiment was stationed until July, 1862. With his comrades, Mr. Songer subsequently participated in numerous engagements, being at Florence, Ala., Winchester, Columbia, Murfreesboro, Nashville, Tenn., and Bowling Green, Ky. After the battle of Perryville he went with his regiment to Lebanon, thence to Nashville, Tenn., where he was detailed in the engineer's department. He subsequently took part in the battle of Stone River, and then proceeded by way of Stevenson, Ala., Lookout valley and mountain to Chickamauga, where he participated in the famous battle of that place. Returning thence to Chattanooga, Tenn., he was employed in laying out and erecting breastworks and saw-mills and also assisted in laying out, below the city, the pontoons on which Hooker's and Slocum's corps crossed from the east, and laying out, above the city, the pontoons on which Sherman's army crossed to take part in the battle of Missionary Ridge. Going thence to Resaca, Ga., Mr. Songer was on the skirmishing line, being relieved just an hour prior to the battle at Kenesaw Mountain. July 30, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn., he was mustered out of service, his only injuries received in battle being three slight wounds at the engagement at Stone River.

Returning to Xenia, Ill., Mr. Songer began the study of medicine, and subsequently entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1871. Beginning the practice of his profession in Xenia, Ill., Dr. Songer remained there ten years, during which time he served as pension examiner, and was president of the city council for several years. The ensuing three years he was located in Fairfield, Ill., where he was likewise pension examiner. Coming to Oregon in 1884, Dr. Songer located in Ashland May 8th, and has since remained here. The population of the town, which was then about six hundred, has increased greatly, and his practice has grown in proportion, being extensive and lucrative, his medical and surgical skill being recognized throughout the county. For ten years Dr. Songer was pension examiner, and since 1891 has been local and emergency surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railway Company. He is an able financier, and has acquired considerable property of value, being interested in timber lands in Jackson county, and owning a one-seventh interest in the Oregon and California

Marble Company, with quarry twelve miles south of Grants Pass. On the three hundred and twenty acres of land owned by this company is a four-hundred-foot vein of the finest quality of marble, which is valuable for monumental and structural purposes, and a very fine grade of lime.

In Jackson county, Ore., in April, 1886, Dr. Songer married Belle B. Slade, who was born in Yreka, Cal., where her father came in 1848, with a troop commanded by Colonel Baker. Dr. and Mrs. Songer have one child, Frederick Slade Songer. Politically the doctor is a staunch Republican, interested in local and national affairs, and for ten years served as city physician of Ashland. He was a charter member of the Centennial Medical Society of Illinois, and also belonged to the Wayne County Medical Society of that state. He is one of the charter members of the Southern Oregon Medical Society, in which he has served as president; a member of the State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association.

GEORGE W. CROWSON. As manager of the Ashland Fruit and Produce Association and one of the representative hardware merchants at Ashland, Jackson county, George W. Crowson is prominently connected with the leading commercial industries of this thriving city. A man of business energy and stability, he has achieved well-merited success in the agricultural, horticultural and mercantile line, and is numbered among the influential citizens of his adopted town and county. Of English ancestry, he was born April 23, 1856, in Oberlin, Ohio, a son of George Crowson.

A native of England, George Crowson's birth occurred in Leicestershire, in 1836. Living in his native land until twenty years of age, he then emigrated to the United States, settling in Ohio, where he worked at first as a farm hand, receiving \$8 per month wages, and boarding himself. Subsequently removing to Minnesota, he enlisted in a Minnesota regiment of volunteer militia and served during the Civil war on the Indian frontier. Afterwards purchasing land at St. Charles, Winona county, Minn., he was there successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1888. Coming then to Ashland, Ore., he purchased land, set out an orchard, and, in addition to his fruit business, was for several years a well-known real estate dealer of this locality. In 1902 he removed to San Francisco, Cal., where he has a pleasant home. He is a Republican in his political views, and while in Ashland served one term as councilman. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, while in religion he is a member of the Episcopal Church. He married

Mary Palmer, who was born in England, and died in Minnesota, in September, 1876. Of the children born of their union, three sons and two daughters are living, George W., the subject of this sketch, being the oldest child. One son, James E., resides in St. Charles, Minn., and another son, Frank H., is a resident of Ashland, Ore.

Taken by his parents to Minnesota when an infant, George W. Crowson received a limited education in the district school, and as a boy worked hard on the farm, remaining at home until attaining his majority. Then, after working out by the month for two seasons, he married, in 1879, and settled in South Dakota, taking up a homestead claim in Moody county. After proving up his claim, Mr. Crowson returned to St. Charles, Minn., and was there engaged in the grocery business a number of years. Going to Minneapolis, Minn., in 1886, he opened a grocery store which he managed successfully nearly two years. In April, 1888, he located in Ashland, Ore., and at once embarked in mercantile pursuits, dealing in groceries, flour and feed at the old Blue Front grocery. Building up a substantial trade, he continued there until 1893, when he turned his attention to the shipping of fruit and produce. He also bought timber land, which he grubbed out, devoting seven acres of it to the raising of peaches, in which he has been fortunate. He was one of the promoters of the Ashland Fruit and Produce Association, and since its incorporation has been a stockholder and its manager. This is one of the strongest organizations of its kind in this vicinity, handling ninety per cent of the fruit and produce shipped from Ashland in the season of 1902, shipping forty-two car loads of peaches and many car loads, each, of other kinds of fruit and produce, the shipments of the association in the year 1902 amounting to eighty thousand packages. In the fall of 1903 Mr. Crowson purchased the hardware business of W. N. Grubb & Son and is now one of the leading merchants of Ashland. Since purchasing the business he has increased the stock fully fifty per cent and now carries a complete line of goods.

In St. Charles, Minn., Mr. Crowson married Miss Wealthy Wilbur Gallop, a native of Toulon, Ill., and they have two children, Winfred Young and Nellie Edith. The son is now in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. During the war in the Philippines he served in Company B, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and an account of the regiment will be found in sketch of Gen. Owen Summers. Politically Mr. Crowson is a steadfast supporter of the principles advocated by the Republican party, and for one term represented the third ward of Ashland in the city council. He is

active in business circles, and belongs to the Ashland Board of Trade. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, of the Modern Woodmen of America, of the Royal Neighbors and the Fraternal Brotherhood. In his religious views he is very liberal, making the Golden Rule his motto.

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**WILLIAM HENRY NOBLE.** One of the respected residents of Marshfield, Coos county, is William Henry Noble, now living somewhat retired from the activities of business in his finely located and pleasant home in that city. He has spent a useful and busy life, and by his industry, thrift, prudent management and wise investments has acquired a considerable estate, owning valuable property in both town and country. A son of Curtis Noble, he was born April 26, 1844, in Arkansas, near Little Rock.

A native of the Empire State, Curtis Noble was there reared and educated. He subsequently lived in different parts of the Union, moving first to Tennessee, thence to Arkansas, in 1848 going to Jackson county, Mo., afterwards residing in both Henry and Bates counties, of that state. Possessing natural mechanical ability, he turned his hand to almost anything, being a good carpenter, a fine machinist, and for a number of seasons was employed in agricultural pursuits. Not liking Missouri well enough to make it his permanent abiding place, with his family he crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1852, and spent the first year thereafter in Jacksonville, Ore. Coming to Coos county October 3, 1853, he was one of a company of forty men who located Empire as a town site. Taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres at Coos City, he began the improvement of a farm, living on it until his death, in the spring of 1857, at the age of sixty-seven years. He served in the Indian war of 1855 and 1856 under Captain Harris, guarding his own house, at Jacksonville, from the attacks of the Indians. His first wife died in early womanhood, leaving no children. His second wife bore him nine children, one of whom, Katherine, now deceased, was the first white girl married in Empire. He married for his third wife, in Tennessee, Margaret Harrison, who was born in that state eighty years ago, and is now living in Empire, Coos county, where she is a large property owner. She has the distinction of being one of the first white women to locate in Empire, and of her eight children, Emma, now Mrs. Saunders, of Empire, was the first white child born in the town; another daughter, Louisa, whose death occurred in 1854, was the first white child that died in this section of the county.

The second child of the parental household, William Henry Noble, obtained a very meager

education in the pioneer schools of Coos county. At the age of eleven years he began earning his own living, working at anything he could find to do. Going to Del Norte county, Cal., in 1862, he worked in the copper mines a year. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, First Oregon Cavalry, and was engaged in skirmishing and frontier fighting until his honorable discharge from the service, July 28, 1866. The following fifteen years Mr. Noble was employed in pile driving and wharf building in partnership with W. H. S. Hyde, the next ten years being engaged in logging on his own account. Since 1901 he has lived somewhat retired, in Marshfield, although he does some contracting, the remainder of his time being devoted to the care of his personal property and his real estate. In Marshfield he owns seven or eight good building lots, and has four fine residences which he rents, from these deriving a good income. He also owns a valuable ranch of thirteen hundred acres of bottom and hill land, lying about twenty miles north of the city.

Mr. Noble was married, in Oregon, to Mary E. Rhodes, a native of this state, and they are the parents of seven children, namely: Harrison C., Nellie B., wife of Frank Bower, a ranchman of Coos county; Herbert, Charles, William H., Claude and Frank A. Politically Mr. Noble is a tried and true Democrat, and quite active in local affairs. For seven years he served as city marshal of Marshfield and for a number of terms was school director, serving in the country districts.

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**MRS. MARY MINERVA (HILL) DUNN,** of Ashland, is the widow of the late Patrick Dunn, a pioneer of prominence, and a much esteemed citizen, whose death, July 20, 1901, was a cause of general regret. A daughter of Isaac Hill, Mrs. Dunn was born in Sweetwater, Monroe county, Tenn. She comes of Revolutionary stock, her great-grandfather, Abner Hill, who was of English ancestry, having served as an officer in the Revolutionary war. Her grandfather, Joab Hill, a native of Virginia, was colonel of a regiment in the war of 1812, and afterwards settled in Tennessee, where he owned and managed a large plantation. Going from there to Missouri, he located near the town of Athens, and there spent his remaining days.

Born and reared in old Virginia, Isaac Hill moved with his parents to eastern Tennessee, later going to Missouri, residing there about a year. Removing from there to Iowa, his home was near Dubuque for about two years. Subsequently, with a brother from Missouri, and his mother, he came with ox-teams across the plains to Oregon, arriving in Clatsop county, Ore., in

the fall of 1839. The following winter he built a mill on Clatsop plains, which he operated for a few months. Crossing the mountains to California in the spring of 1850, he was engaged in mining in Yreka and Humburg, remaining in Siskiyou county about one year. Starting east for his family in 1851, he went through the Rogue River valley, where he was attracted by a fertile tract of land that he decided to take up at a later time, but when he returned to the valley he found it had been taken by Patrick Dunn, whom his daughter afterwards married. Leaving Tennessee with his family February 14, 1852, Mr. Hill proceeded by water to Alexander, Mo., and thence to near to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he purchased a traveling outfit, including three wagons, and about fifteen yoke of oxen. Subsequently buying one hundred head of cattle in Iowa, he started across the plains April 14, 1852, for Oregon, taking the old Oregon trail. With great foresight he had previously secured from an eminent physician of St. Louis a medicine chest, and a prescription for cholera, which proved so effectual in curing incipient cases of the dread disease on the journey that he was called by the company Dr. Hill. Arriving in Marion county October 14, he spent the winter in Salem and in the spring of 1853 came to the Rogue River valley by the Indian trail. Taking up a donation claim, he improved a farm, and embarked in the dairy business. During the first summer, he milked forty cows, made cheese and butter, receiving for the latter \$1 a pound, while salt sold in 1851 and 1852, for \$16 a pound. During the Indian war that followed, he served as captain of a company, and was twice obliged to keep his family at Fort Wagner, the refuge of the settlers at that time whenever the Indians became hostile. He had a large ranch of six hundred and forty acres, and was actively engaged in its management until his death, from cholera, in 1864. He was the first man in the Rogue River valley to raise tobacco. On his original claim is located the Hill Soda spring, and the Hill Butte. He was a Democrat in politics, served as justice of the peace many years, and was a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Hill married Elizabeth Fine, who was born on the French Broad river, in North Carolina, September 11, 1809, and died in Ashland, Ore., at the age of seventy-three years. She was a daughter of John and Mary (Lee) Fine, and a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lee were natives of Virginia, and Mr. Lee was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Hill became the parents of six children, namely: La Grande, who came to California with the forty-niners, and died, in 1886, in Ashland, Ore.; John, who was accidentally drowned in the Missouri river, at Omaha, in 1852; Cicero, a mer-

chant, who died in December, 1902, in Portland; Mrs. Martta Gillette, of Ashland; Mary Minerva, now Mrs. Dunn; and Mrs. Ann Haseltine Russell, of Ashland.

February 23, 1854, on the Isaac Hill donation claim Mary M. Hill was united in marriage with Patrick Dunn, one of the early settlers of Ashland. Born in County Wexford, Ireland, March 24, 1824, Mr. Dunn came with his parents to America, and was educated in Philadelphia, Pa. His parents, Patrick Sr., and Jane (Toole) Dunn, removed with their seven children, of whom Patrick was the youngest child, from Philadelphia to Illinois, and settled on a farm near Edwardsville, where both spent their remaining years. In 1850 Patrick Dunn, excited by the wonderful stories regarding the gold discovery in California, started for the Pacific coast. Joining the miners on the Salmon river, he nearly lost his life from starvation and exposure the following winter, the campers being snowed in, and for many weeks cut off from all supplies. As early in the spring as he could possibly get over the mountains, Mr. Dunn came to Oregon, locating in Jackson county. Taking up a donation claim of four hundred and eighty acres, about four miles south of Ashland, he improved one of the finest and most productive farms in this part of the state. With his neighbors he took part in the Rogue River Indian wars, and on one occasion while going with a party to interview a few Indians commanded by Sambo, of "Old Jo's" band, in order to make a treaty if possible, he received a severe wound in the shoulder, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. Mr. Dunn was very successful in his business operations, acquiring a handsome property. In addition to his home ranch, he also owned five hundred acres of land just above his homestead, and had a large interest in the Jackson County Land Company, and he also owned an extensive ranch near Lakeview.

Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Dunn five children were born, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Van Sant, of Ashland; Mrs. Amy Willetts, whose death occurred in Jackson county in 1883; Ottilla, wife of Stewart Caldwell, of Ashland; George W., living on the home farm; and Mrs. Ella D. Rice, of Ashland. Politically Mr. Dunn was a steadfast Republican, and filled many places of responsibility and trust with credit to himself, and to the honor of his constituents. In 1854 and 1855 he was a representative to the territorial legislature; in 1864 he was county assessor; in 1872 he was elected county clerk; and he also served as county commissioner. Fraternally he was a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter. He was buried in the Ashland cemetery with Masonic honors, the services at the grave being conducted by Ashland Lodge, of which he was a member. Mrs. Dunn belongs to



the Jackson County Pioneer Association, and the Oregon Pioneer Association, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Like her husband, she is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

**ALONZO F. BROWN.** It is with pleasure that we introduce to our readers this gentleman, who has the distinction of having laid out the town of Oakland, Ore., and is without a doubt the most extensive landowner in that locality, as he owns about six thousand acres. He owns the Cooper ranch of nine hundred acres, and another near it of four hundred and thirty-four acres. He also owns three hundred and twenty acres on Calapooia creek, five hundred and seventy-six acres along the Unipqua river, nearly six hundred acres near Elkton, four hundred and eight acres five miles north of Oakland, seven hundred and fifty-five acres east of Oakland, and another ranch of nine hundred and thirty-seven acres. He raises horses, cattle and sheep on a large scale, and rents out a great deal of his land.

Mr. Brown is a native of New Hampshire, and at the early age of fourteen years he started out to make his way in the world, and the only extra clothing he possessed was in a pocket-handkerchief. Going to Boston he found employment in a private club for about six months, afterward commencing work in a boot and shoe store, carrying bundles and selling goods. The first year he received \$1.50 per week, and waited on the table to pay for his board; the second year he received \$3 per week; and the third year \$5 per week. He then went into a men's furnishing store in the same city and before the year was out he was taken in as a partner, on the credit plan, but after trying that one year, he sold out. He subsequently assisted his brother for a time in New York city, and then went to Saratoga Springs and again engaged in the men's furnishing and tailoring business, which occupied his attention until the spring of 1850. He then came overland to Oregon, and the first year of his residence here he farmed on shares with his brother, H. G. Brown, near Elkton. He then located in Roseburg for a short time and then turned his attention to farming. He rented a ranch of six hundred and forty acres near Roseburg, and carried on farming and stock-raising for two seasons, but the severe winter of 1861-2 reduced his stock to one cow, and caused him to quit ranching. The following year he went into the mines at Florence, making the trip overland in a buggy; from the latter place he proceeded to Florence, Idaho, and worked in the mines for \$10 per day. A little later, in company with D. W. Stearns, now of Oakland, he invested in a pack-train and took mining supplies into the mines for several years.

Returning to Douglas county he then purchased about four hundred acres of land, two miles southwest of Oakland, and upon this he lived three years prior to returning to Idaho, where for two years he conducted a store at Elk City. In 1871, when the railroad was built, Mr. Brown saw a chance of making a fine investment. He purchased seven hundred and thirty-six acres for a town site and laid out the town of Oakland, realizing an enormous profit on the sale of town lots. He is, therefore, the founder of that city. From 1872 to 1874 he was railroad agent at Oakland, and in the spring of 1875 he purchased the general store of Sol. Abrams and carried on a successful business there for eighteen years.

Mr. Brown has been married twice. His first marriage took place in 1854 and Ada M. Lamkin, of Boston, became his wife. This marriage resulted in the birth of six children: Minnie, who died at fifteen years of age; Edgar L., who died aged three; Frederick A., of Los Angeles, Cal.; William H., a rancher of Douglas county; Charles, a stockman, also of Douglas county; and Joseph H., a druggist in San Francisco. The mother of these children died in May, 1888, and some time afterward Mr. Brown was united in marriage with Addie E. Smith. One child was born of this union, but it died in infancy.

Mr. Brown is unwavering in his allegiance to the Republican party, and at one time he was mayor of Oakland, having also been recorder and a member of the school board for a number of years. In his religious belief he is allied with the Presbyterians, being at present writing an elder in the church of that denomination, having filled that office for twenty years. In 1866 he became a Mason and has affiliated with that order ever since, being now a Royal Arch Mason of Roseburg Chapter. At the present time Mr. Brown devotes his entire time to looking after his own business interests. In addition to his ranches he has ten tenement houses in Oakland.

**JASPER N. RINEHART** is a highly esteemed citizen of Ashland, Jackson county, and stands foremost among the successful agriculturists and stockmen of his section. At the present writing he is acceptably filling the position of city councilman from the third ward, but is otherwise living in retirement, enjoying the fruits of his early industry. The Rinehart family is of German descent and originally came from England to America. The progenitors of the family in this country were three brothers, one of whom was the grandfather of Jasper N. These brothers settled in Philadelphia, where Mr. Rinehart's grandfather followed the shoemaker's trade. The other two brothers were able-bodied men

and as such they took up the defense of our country in her war for freedom. Their fate is unknown, but it is supposed they perished in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather afterward moved to Tennessee and located on a farm near Memphis, where Lewis Rinehart was reared, although a Pennsylvanian by birth.

Jasper N. Rinehart was born November 20, 1848, near Oskaloosa, Iowa, and is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Ellis) Rinehart, whose marriage took place in Tennessee. Shortly afterward, they removed to Illinois, but later located near Oskaloosa, Iowa, and were among the early settlers of that place. In 1854 they started across the plains in wagons drawn by oxen, six months later landing near Eugene, Lane county, and soon afterward purchased a farm in that vicinity. In 1870 they moved into Union county, buying land near Summerville, where they spent their declining years. The father passed to his final rest in 1881, aged eighty years. The beloved mother survived him for many years and died when she had attained to the age of ninety-four years. Both parents were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and were esteemed for their sterling qualities. Their family consisted of eight sons and five daughters, as follows: John, who died in Union county; Mrs. Polly Ann Ratliff, who died in Iowa; Mrs. Barbara Edwards, who died in Lane county; George, a stockman in Gilliam county; Mrs. Louisa Duncan, who died in Lake county; Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Jasper, who died in Union county; J. H., an ex-member of the legislature and successful miller and banker of Union county; F. M., a stockman of Gilliam county; Henry, an ex-member of the legislature, now a stockman of Union county; L. B., who is also engaged in the stock business, in Yakima, Wash., and is an ex-state senator; W. E., a stockman of Idaho; J. N., the subject of this narrative; and Sarah, who is married and lives in Gilliam county.

Jasper N. Rinehart was reared to farm life and his early mental training was obtained through attendance at the district schools. In 1854 he accompanied his parents to Oregon, and completed his education in the Eugene schools. In 1870 he went into Union county and purchased three hundred and twenty acres of wild and undeveloped land. After plowing his land he hauled rails ten miles to fence it in, and engaged in raising wheat and other cereals. He followed this line of work for a period of thirty years and was very successful. In 1900 he sold this farm in Union county and purchased a fine place on Fairview street in Ashland, which is still his home. Upon this

he built his present fine residence, which is surrounded by ample grounds of about an acre and a half. However, he still owns a ranch, twelve miles east of Ashland, on Dead Indian road, where his son George carries on cattle-raising.

Mr. Rinehart chose for his wife Catherine Neville, and their marriage being solemnized at the home of the bride in Union county. Mrs. Rinehart is a native of Iowa, and was born in Wapello county, a daughter of E. T. and P. J. (McGuire) Neville. Mr. Neville settled in Union county, Ore., in 1871, following farming and stock-raising, and served one term as county commissioner. Three children blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rinehart. Edward, the eldest, was accidentally drowned when a youth of sixteen years; George, previously mentioned, conducts his father's ranch; and Stella is at home with her parents. The family worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which they are members and in which Mr. Rinehart is serving as trustee and steward. In politics he is a pronounced Prohibitionist and believes intemperance to be the greatest evil in our fair land.

ALFRED MATSON. For more than thirty years a resident of Marshfield, Coos county, Alfred Matson has been actively identified with the development of its industrial interests, and is now carrying on a substantial business as proprietor of a wood and coal yard, a teamster and a contractor. Naturally of a roving disposition, he determined when a young lad to see the world, and as a sailor he has traveled extensively, in his various trips having visited every country, and all the ports of importance. A son of Martin Anderson, he was born August 19, 1840, in Sweden, near Gottenburg. His father, a life-long resident of Sweden, was a navigator, owned different boats, and made frequent sea voyages as master of his vessel. He married Marie Anderson, who was born, lived and died in Sweden.

The third child in a family consisting of four sons and two daughters, Alfred Matson obtained his early education in the common schools of his native land. At the age of ten years he began life as a sailor, shipping before the mast, and working his way up to the rank of first mate. While at home, he sailed in many different vessels, and visited many parts of the world, becoming familiar with foreign ports. Coming across the Atlantic on the *Constantino*, he left the vessel on arriving in New York harbor. The second day afterward he joined the United States navy, in 1862, and for a year was a sailor on the *Ticonderoga*, being captain





*A. A. Davis*

of the foretop. Leaving the navy in 1863, he next went on a trip to the West Indies, and in August, 1864, enlisted as a sailor in the navy for three years, going as boatswain's mate on the steamer Jacob Astor. Off Fort Fisher the steamer was wrecked, one half of the crew being lost. With other of his comrades, Mr. Matson was picked up, and during the remainder of the Civil war he was on the gun-boat Kansas. In 1865, on the frigate Vanderbilt, he came around Cape Horn to California and stopped at San Francisco. The following year he again went to sea, being employed in the merchant marine service, and afterwards went to Europe on a pleasure trip.

Coming to Coos county in 1870, Mr. Matson was employed in a saw-mill at North Bend for three years. In 1873 he entered the employ of Dean & Co., in Marshfield, and remained with the firm for the next eighteen years, working in a saw-mill. Embarking in business on his own account in 1892, he engaged in teaming and in towing on the bay, and in addition now runs a wood and coal yard, and does considerable contracting and shipping. Industrious, prudent, and a good manager, he has acquired valuable property interests. He owns real estate in town, and on the Dean addition to Marshfield he erected the first house, and has resided in it the past thirty years.

In New York city Mr. Matson married Amanda Emily Carlson, a native of Sweden, and into their household seven children were born, two of whom are dead, one having died in infancy, and one son, Charles Martin, having been drowned when a child, in Coos bay. The five living are as follows: Julius Albert, who is carrying on a fine mercantile business in Marshfield; Florence, wife of William Nasburg, a general merchant in Marshfield; Leo, residing in California; Ralph, a clerk in a store in Marshfield; and Frank, living at home. Politically Mr. Matson is a Democrat, but with the courage of his convictions votes for men and measures he deems best. Fraternally he is a member of Blanco Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M.; of the Knights of Pythias; of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; and belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

A. A. DAVIS. That concentration is one of the rarest and most necessary gifts to which man is heir, is admitted by all who note the present tendency to business and general specialization. Competition, the lash which forces the energies of men to their highest level, makes a standstill position impossible, even though the best possible has already been attained. Were A. A. Davis approached as to the secret of his success as a

flour manufacturer he would unhesitatingly attribute it to a continuous study of his occupation, to his ability to keep in the front ranks, and to furnish as good, if not a little better flour than is placed on the market by his competitors. Mr. Davis' fair and honest attitude towards the public is of the contagious kind, and is shared by many of the men prominent in the business ranks of Medford. Yet special mention is due him because he is the pioneer and largest operator in his line in this part of the state, and because he has established business interests which have no peer as far as substantiality, good management and developing power are concerned.

The owner and manager of the Medford Flouring Mills, president and business manager of the Big Bend Milling Company of Davenport, Wash., and director in the Jackson County Bank of Medford, came to Oregon in 1888, and was born at Beaver Dam, Dodge county, Wis., April 30, 1851. His father, Chandler Davis, was born in Vermont, and his mother, Ann (Hudson) Davis, is a native of the state of Massachusetts. Chandler Davis was a pioneer of Wisconsin, locating in Dodge county in 1849. He was a carpenter, millwright and contractor, and in the Badger state, with its large milling and lumbering resources, found ample scope for his skill. He not only started one of the first mills in his section, but invested in a large tract of land which he partially cleared of timber. In 1863 he removed to Freeborn county, Minn., and near Albert Lea engaged in farming until coming to Tacoma, Wash., in 1894, his death occurring there in 1903, at the age of seventy-six years. His last years were spent in retirement, and he is survived by his wife, now seventy-six years of age.

The oldest in a family of three sons and three daughters, the present miller of Medford worked with his father on the farm in Minnesota until his twenty-third year, when he embarked in a general merchandise business at Alden, Minn. There he conducted a successful business for twelve years, at the expiration of that period disposing of his interests, prior to his departure for Oregon. With this hardy and practical training he came to Oregon in 1888, and at Medford started the first roller mill in this part of the state or south of Albany, with a capacity of sixty-five barrels a day. Soon afterward he increased his capacity to eighty barrels a day, the present output of the mill. Davis' Best brand is shipped to all of the local markets, and established the reputation of the owner as one of the best flour makers on the coast. In the meantime he has bought up large quantities of grain, and from being the first in the line in the place, he has

advanced also to the largest purchaser in his locality.

The flouring mills operated by the Big Bend Milling Company at Davenport, Wash., were built by Mr. Davis in 1890, who also incorporated the company for \$100,000, and is third owner with William I. Vawter, president of the Bank of Jackson County, and George W. Howard, of San Francisco. The Davenport mills have a capacity of three hundred and fifty barrels per day, the flour being shipped to local and foreign markets. As the president of the Big Bend Milling Company, Mr. Davis spends a portion of his time in Washington, although he makes his home at Medford. With Mr. Virgin he is interested in the now discontinued mill at Central Point, and he is owner of a flouring mill at Phoenix, Ore. Mr. Davis has invested heavily in timber lands in different parts of the state, and is the owner of valuable mining properties in Jackson county. In fact there are but few great resources of the northwest that are not being promoted by his capital and personal interest. That men like to be associated with him in business, and that when so doing regard their future as practically assured, is not surprising when the conservative and cautious methods of this financier are taken into account. He is a leader whom less wary and resourceful men might do well to follow, for he is an earnest advocate of industry, perseverance, of the mutual co-operation of employer and employe, of business courtesy and consideration, and unswerving integrity.

At Albert Lea, Freckorn county, Minn., in 1871, Mr. Davis married Angelia Langdon, a native of Pennsylvania, who died in Medford in July, 1900, at the age of forty-nine years. Of this union there are two sons and two daughters: Effie May, the wife of W. L. Halley of Medford; Orrin Lee, interested in the flouring mill at Medford; Grace Bell, the wife of H. H. Hosler of Ashland, Ore.; and Scott Victor, in his father's mill at Medford. Mr. Davis is an active Republican, and aside from serving on the city council for five or six terms, has been a member of the school board for many years.

**HOX. JOHN H. CHAMBERS.** Although comparatively a new comer in the great northwest, Mr. Chambers has assumed a position of influence in Ashland and Jackson county. He was for many years a prominent and influential citizen of Herman, Neb., but in 1899, came west to Oregon and has since been identified with the lumber industry in Ashland. At the present writing he has a retail lumber yard at Medford, Ore., which is the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in

southern Oregon. Mr. Chambers is of Irish descent, a son of the late John Chambers and his wife, Jane (McLaughlin) Chambers, both natives of Ireland. John Chambers came to America when about twenty years old and settled in Wayne county, Ill., where, as a pioneer settler of that county, he became an extensive farmer. His death took place in the same county, where he was for many years an honored resident. Mr. Chambers' mother is still living and resides on the old home place in Wayne county, Ill. Her father, James McLaughlin, upon emigrating to America, took up his residence in Randolph county, Ill. Five children were born to John and Jane (McLaughlin) Chambers, four of whom are still living, John H. being the only one in the far west.

John H. Chambers was born in Wayne county, Ill., January 6, 1864, and acquired a good education in the high school, and in McKendree College at Lebanon. In 1882 he went to Iowa and spent a couple of years in Mills county; two years later went to Washington county, Neb., and after farming there for two years, opened a general merchandise store at Vacoma, in the same county, and conducted a profitable business for four years. He subsequently went to Herman, Neb., and carried on a similar business for one year. Purchasing an interest in a banking institution, he was for years manager of the Plateau Bank, and retained his interest therein until 1901. In the meantime he invested in land, near Genesee, Idaho, and engaged in ranching. He had five hundred acres under fence in partnership with R. L. Burdic and besides raising cattle extensively, he carried on general farming and made a specialty of wheat raising. In 1901 they raised the finest wheat in that section, the land yielding sixty bushels to the acre.

In 1902 Mr. Chambers disposed of his ranch and stock in Idaho and located permanently in Ashland, Ore., having made his first trip to this section in 1890. He had previously sold his interest in the bank at Herman, Neb. This bank, together with many residences in the same city, were destroyed by a cyclone in 1899. Mr. Chambers was master of the Masonic lodge, and as such did much to relieve the destitute; also was chairman of the relief committee for the distribution of the benefit fund.

Upon locating in Ashland, Mr. Chambers bought an interest in the Ashland Manufacturing Company, which had a capital of but \$5,000. He enlarged and increased the plant, adding planing mills, new machinery, etc., and in six months time, sold the entire plant

for \$80,000, although he still retains an interest, being president of the company. He owns a fine residence in Ashland, where he has gained many friends, although he has resided here but a comparatively short time.

While a resident of Herman Mr. Chambers was united in marriage, in 1888, with Mabel E. Van Valin, a native of Washington county, Neb., and a daughter of James and Alice (Cooper) Van Valin, both natives of Wisconsin. Her paternal grandfather, Oliver Van Valin, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, and became a pioneer settler in Wisconsin, where he followed farming for many years. James Van Valin was among the early settlers in Washington county, Neb., where he carried on farming and stock-raising. He died there in 1891, but his widow is still living in that state. Five children were born to them, and Mrs. Chambers is the eldest. Mr. and Mrs. Chambers have one son, Victor.

In his political convictions, Mr. Chambers is a Republican of the true blue type and has been particularly active in politics; in 1898, he was elected a member of the legislature from Washington county, Neb., on the Republican ticket. His record while a member of that honorable body is above reproach. He served with distinction on several important committees, among them being the committee on railroads, of which he was chairman, and also the committee on accounts and expenditures.

He was made a Mason at Herman, Neb., and is past master of Land-mark Lodge 222, A. F. & A. M., of that city; he also holds membership in Mecca Chapter No. 24, R. A. M., of Tekamah, Neb.; Jordan Commandery No. 15, K. T., at Blair; Tangier Temple, N. M. S., of Omaha, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Chambers is a valuable acquisition to the business life of Ashland, as he is a man of untiring energy in any business venture he undertakes, and his home and surroundings show him to be a man of refinement. The citizens of Ashland are particularly fortunate in securing him as a permanent resident.

**CLAIBORNE NEIL.** A veteran agriculturist, now living retired in Ashland, Claiborne Neil is numbered among the original settlers of this section of Jackson county. As a pioneer, he came here when the country was in its virgin wildness, school-houses, churches, costly residences, and substantial business blocks, barns and outbuildings being conspicuous only by their absence. Neither rail-ways, telegraph or telephone lines spanned

these broad lands, few evidences of civilization and refinement being then visible. In the changes that have since taken place, he has been closely identified, contributing his full share in establishing and maintaining beneficial enterprises. Little do the young people of this day and generation realize what they owe to those brave spirits of old, who first uprooted the trees, plowed the sod, and made a broad pathway for the advance of civilization and progress. A native of Tennessee, he was born near Tazewell, March 1, 1821, a son of John Neil, and grandson of Peter Neil, who was born in England, settled as a pioneer farmer in Claiborne county, Tenn., and died near Chattanooga, Tenn., at an advanced age.

Born in Claiborne county, Tenn., John Neil was there reared and educated. He subsequently bought land in McMinn county, not far from Chattanooga, and there engaged in general farming. A man of strong individuality, well educated and intelligent, he was influential in the community, and one of the leading Democrats of his state. He served as county judge for many years, and as a prominent member of the constitutional amendment convention assisted in framing the laws of Tennessee. He was a deacon of the Baptist Church, and lived for more than four score years. He married Sarah Lane, a native of Tennessee, the daughter of Isaac Lane, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and subsequently a farmer in McMinn county, Tenn., where he died at the age of eighty years. She, too, attained the age of four score years. Of the eleven children born of their union, three are living, namely: Claiborne, the special subject of this sketch; Mrs. Sarah Fitzgerald, of Lakeview, Ore.; and Joseph, living in Tennessee.

Brought up on a farm in Tennessee, Claiborne Neil received his early education in the primitive log school-house of these days, when the teacher was paid by a subscription from each pupil. At the age of eighteen years he began the battle of life on his own account. Going with a sister to Missouri just as the Platte purchase was opened, in Buchanan county, he took up a claim, paid some on it, and was there engaged in farming for six years. Returning then to Tennessee he resumed his agricultural labors, remaining there until 1853. The country in that vicinity being so thickly populated with negroes he decided to migrate to the western frontier. Purchasing oxen, wagons and other necessities, he started with his wife and six children joining a company of fifty persons, Rev. T. H. Small being captain of the band. Traveling

through Kentucky and Illinois to Missouri, the party spent the winter at St. Joseph. Leaving there April 22, 1853, Mr. Neil and his family continued their journey across the plains, coming by the Barlow route, and, although they had one or two skirmishes with the Indians, met with no losses. Arriving in the Santiam valley September 22, they remained near Brownsville throughout the winter.

Coming to the Rogue River valley in the spring of 1854, Mr. Neil took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres five miles south of Ashland, on a creek that was subsequently named in his honor Neil creek. Indians were very troublesome, keeping the pioneers in a state of terror much of the time. Mr. Neil assisted in building a fort at the Thomas Smith, now the Houck, place, and there the half-dozen families gathered for protection against the Indians. In the Rogue River Indian war that followed he took an active part. Moving his wife and younger children to Yreka, Cal., in the fall of 1855, he with his eldest sons remained on the farm, the family returning home in the spring. Improving a fine homestead, Mr. Neil carried on general farming and stock-raising most successfully for forty-eight years, making improvements of an excellent character. He set out a large orchard of all kinds of fruit, and put in the first irrigating ditch in this section, bringing the water from Neil creek through the center of his land in such a way that the whole farm can be well irrigated. In 1901, when eighty years of age, he located in Ashland, leaving the care of his home farm to his son, Jefferson C. Politically Mr. Neil is a Democrat, and religiously he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Neil married first Louisa C. Gibson, who was born in Virginia, and died, in 1877, on the home farm, in Oregon. Her parents, James and Hannah Gibson, were natives of Virginia, but removed from there to Tennessee, and then to Buchanan county, Mo., where both spent their declining years. Mr. Neil married second Mrs. Amanda (Downing) Haymond, who was born and reared in Iowa. By his first marriage Mr. Neil had twelve children, namely: J. R., an attorney and ex-judge, living in Jacksonville, Ore.; John H., who died at the age of thirty years; William L., a stockman in Grant county, Ore.; Mrs. Sarah Chapman, residing near Ashland; Leander A., a farmer in Jackson county; Robert P., of whom a brief sketch will be found on another page of this volume; Louisa, wife of J. R. Tozer, of Ashland; Mrs. Jennie Alford, of Klamath county, Ore.; Mrs. Mary E. Dean,

of Josephine county, Ore.; Jefferson C., who is carrying on the home farm; Mrs. Gertrude Murphy, of Jackson county; and Thomas, who died at the age of three years.

JOHN W. MERRITT. While a superior education is not necessarily responsible for the success of John W. Merritt, it has nevertheless aided him in arriving at conclusions which else had been reached through years of practical experience. As it is, experience and education are happily blended in his career, and have resulted in the betterment of his adopted state of Oregon. Born on a farm near Syracuse, N. Y., October 30, 1846, he comes of sterling farming ancestry long identified with the eastern state, where his father, Ebenezer, was born near the Hudson river, and where his grandfather, John, lived to the good old age of eighty years. Ebenezer Merritt, whose farm near Syracuse yielded him a comfortable living, was seventy-eight years old when he died, while his wife, formerly Eliza Hiller, lived to be eighty-five. Mrs. Merritt was born in Schoharie county, N. Y., a daughter of Richard Hiller, a Lutheran in religion, and a soldier in the war of 1812. Mrs. Merritt was the mother of nine children, three of whom were sons, and her last years were spent at the home of her daughter near Syracuse.

The third child in his father's family, John W. Merritt was educated in the public schools of Oswego, N. Y., graduating from the normal school of Oswego in 1875. His diploma gave him life-long permission to teach in the schools of New York state, but in August, following his graduation, he came to Oregon, and became principal of the school of Jacksonville. During his nine years' tenure of this position he maintained a high standard of discipline and mental training, and upon retiring to the mercantile business in Jacksonville in 1883, he carried with him the good wishes and regrets of those whom he had assisted to a broad and comprehensive survey of life and responsibility. After four years of fair success as a merchant in Jacksonville, Mr. Merritt removed his stock to Central Point, where he has since catered to a constantly growing business, and where he is known as one of the foremost business men of the town. He carries a stock of about \$10,000, and has been so successful that he has opened a \$15,000 business of the same kind in Gold Hill, placing it under the able management of Robert Moore. Nor have Mr. Merritt's efforts been confined strictly to merchandising and teaching on the coast, for between 1893 and 1903 he was extensively engaged in sheep-raising on six thousand acres of land. His earnings have been invested principally in country lands, and he at present owns five farms,







W. P. Volkmar

aggregating five hundred acres, upon which is raised grain, fruits, hay and general produce. He is also interested in mining to a considerable extent, being treasurer of the Pearl Mining Company, incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Politically Mr. Merritt is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, for the best interests of which he has labored zealously and with practical results. Elected to the state legislature in 1890, he served on the committees of commerce and engrossing, and served in the same capacities after his re-election in 1892. He has been a member of the city council of Central Point for twelve years, bringing to the deliberations of that body the experience of a trained and far-seeing mind. Mr. Merritt married first, in Jacksonville, July 27, 1877, Mollie B. McCully, a native of Jackson county, Ore., and who died January 17, 1884, leaving a son, George H. The latter is attending the University of Oregon, and will graduate in the class of 1906. For a second wife Mr. Merritt married, December 10, 1891, Jennie E. Moore, who was born in Missouri, and who is the mother of Esther Louise, living at home with her parents. Mr. Merritt has discretion, large experience, and integrity of character, and as such commands the honest admiration of his intelligent and progressive townsmen.

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WILLIAM C. VOLKMAR. There have been vast changes in Oregon since Mr. Volkmar took up his abode here in 1859. Cities have been built up, railroads have opened new country for settlement, farms have been brought under cultivation and every department of industry has been developed from a crude condition. In all of these changes he has borne the part of an energetic pioneer and progressive citizen. Born in Landerbach, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1816, he crossed the ocean to the United States in 1834 and November 29 settled in Baltimore, Md. Being of a mechanical turn of mind he found ready employment and while Morse was perfecting the telegraph, was employed by him and was in the room when the first message was sent and received. Hoping to better his financial condition, in 1859 he came via the Isthmus of Panama and San Francisco to Oregon, where he took up two hundred acres on the south fork of the Coquille river. The environment was that of frontier civilization. Neighbors were few and improvements were in their infancy. Schools and churches had not yet been built throughout country regions, and he who would undertake the task of evolving a comfortable home from the conditions then existing had indeed the soul of a pioneer. Such a man was Mr. Volkmar. Hard-

ships did not discourage him, nor did obstacles daunt his patient, persevering spirit. He brought an engine and other machinery from Baltimore and erected and operated the first saw- and grist-mill on the Coquille river.

Finally, when he had grown too old to continue the hard manual labor of the farm, Mr. Volkmar in 1884 moved to Myrtle Point and opened a tin shop. Having learned the trade of a tinner when a boy in Germany, he called it to his assistance as a means of livelihood when agriculture proved too wearing upon his body. By degrees the little shop was transformed into a hardware establishment and it is still conducted in his name, although by reason of deafness which has come to him in his old age, he no longer superintends the business, but has turned its management over to his sons, Henry George and Albert L. These young men are proving worthy successors to their father and from the start he made are building up a trade that is assuming important proportions.

While living in Baltimore Mr. Volkmar was a member of the Maryland state militia. There, as here, he was a staunch but conservative member of the Republican party, caring nothing for office himself, yet willing to do all in his power to assist those of his friends who were candidates for election. In his younger years he was actively associated with the Masonic fraternity and assisted in organizing the first lodge in Marshfield. He was also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and took a warm interest in the workings of both organizations. Though advancing years have obliged him to relinquish many of the interests of his younger days, yet he manages to keep in touch with the marvelous progress of these, the opening years of the twentieth century, and loves to compare the improvements of the present with conditions as they existed in pioneer times. After coming to Oregon he suffered a deep bereavement in the death of his wife, Wilhelmina Diefenbach, whom he married in Baltimore, and who was a native of the same town in Germany as himself. At the time of her death she was seventy-one years of age. Of their seven children six attained mature years and one of these, Carl H., an attorney, died when in the prime of life. The others are as follows: Dr. James M., who is proprietor of a drug store at Creswell, Ore.; William F., of North Yakima, Wash.; Tillie, wife of B. M. Green, of Myrtle Point; Albert L., one of the managers of the store; Stella, wife of H. B. Steward, of Myrtle Point; and Henry George, who was born in Coos county, June 10, 1875, and represents the younger element of Myrtle Point's business men. These children were all born in Coos county except Carl H., who was born in Baltimore.

**WILLIAM MYER.** Occupying a place of prominence among the native-born citizens of Jackson county is William Myer, of Ashland, whose birth occurred August 15, 1857, on the parental donation claim, about three miles north of this city. He has succeeded to the business of his father, the late William C. Myer, who, for nearly half a century, was one of the foremost agriculturists and stockmen of this part of the state, having an extended reputation, and being a trustworthy authority on all questions relating to the breeding of fine horses. A close student of all things pertaining to his special line of industry, progressive and enterprising, he did more than any other one man to improve the blooded stock of the county, being the first to import thoroughbred Percheron horses and Jersey cattle.

Nathaniel Myer, Mr. Myer's paternal grandfather, was born and reared in Lancaster county, Pa., being a millwright and surveyor by trade. He later settled in Jefferson county, Ohio, from there removing to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he cleared and improved a farm. In 1853, with his wife and numerous members of the Myer family, he came to Oregon, locating in Jackson county. Taking up a donation claim near Ashland, he resided here until his death, January 13, 1870, at the advanced age of four score and one years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mona Ridinger, survived him, dying April 25, 1882, at the age of ninety years. Of their union the following children were born, and all came to Oregon with their parents in 1853: William Corliss, father of William Myer; Benjamin F., who died in Ashland, Jackson county, in 1896; Mrs. Eli K. Anderson, living near Talent, this county; Mrs. Fowler, who died in Oakland, Cal.; Mrs. John P. Walker, residing near Ashland; Mrs. A. G. Rockefeller, of San Diego, Cal., and Mrs. Sarada M. Scott, of Pennsylvania.

Born in Jefferson county, Ohio, April 22, 1818, William Corliss Myer was a pioneer settler of Jackson county, and died in Ashland, May 21, 1903. With his parents, he removed to Iowa in 1843, and ten years later, with his own and his father's family, he crossed the plains to Oregon, arriving in the Rogue River valley September 3, 1853. Very soon afterward he took up land near Ashland and embarked in agricultural pursuits. Having a large range, he made a specialty of stock-raising, being particularly interested in the raising of horses. In 1865, going back to Ohio, he bought the noted horse Captain Sligart, which he placed at the head of his herd. Deciding to again take up his residence in the middle west he took two hundred head of

horses across the plains, going by the southern route, and being five months on the road. Locating in Franklin county, Kans., six miles from Ottawa, he sold his horses and engaged in farming. A year later, not pleased with that country or climate, he came again to Oregon, settling on land that he had previously purchased, about one mile from Ashland. As interested as ever in the breeding of good stock, he brought with him four full-blooded Percheron horses, the first introduced on the Pacific coast, namely: White Prince, Doll, Maggie and Perche. Establishing a successful stock business, he soon found it necessary to add to his stock on hand, and again went east, returning in 1872 with Napoleon, a superb Percheron stallion, four Jerseys, the first brought to Oregon, and some Cotswold sheep for J. P. Walker, the first brought into Jackson county, and a few Durham cattle for E. F. Walker. In 1876 he brought from Wisconsin a Percheron stallion, Pride Perch, and General Fleury and two mares, White Rose and Jennie. In 1883 he again added imported horses to his herd, buying the fine stallion Gambetta, and a noted Shetland stallion, King Kole. In the breeding of a superior grade of horses and ponies he was one of the foremost in the state, making large shipments from his ranch to all the important points of the great northwest. As an agriculturist he employed all modern methods, being the first in the valley to use a gang-plow, an improved Haines header, and the screw pulverizer. In his efforts to have a pottery established in Ashland he was the first to attempt to make use of the kaolin beds of this locality. In his various importations of cattle and horses, Mr. Myer had some very noted animals, which attracted much attention, and will long be remembered. Among the finest of these imported to Oregon in 1878 was an Arabian Percheron, named Arabian Boy, which was sired by the Jenifer Arabian, imported from Arabia by Colonel Jenifer, an American officer in the Egyptian cavalry, and a handsome filly, Juanita, raised by Colon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

April 3, 1849, in Ohio, where he returned from Iowa for his bride, William C. Myer married Elizabeth Nessley, who was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, June 17, 1820, and died in Ashland, Ore., November 6, 1887. Two children were born of their union, namely: Frances M., a native of Iowa, the wife of G. F. Billings, of Ashland; and William, the special subject of this sketch. Politically Mr. Myer was a staunch Republican, and religiously he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Brought up on the homestead, William Myer obtained a practical education in the public schools, and in the old Ashland Academy. Endowed by nature with mechanical ability he has always been interested in machinery, and has shown considerable aptitude for mechanical pursuits. From early manhood he assisted his father in his agricultural industries, later assuming the entire charge of the home farm, which originally comprised four hundred and sixty acres. Twenty-five acres of this land has been laid out as the W. C. Myer addition to the city of Ashland, and Mr. Myer now owns three hundred and two acres. He carries on general farming most successfully, raising large quantities of hay, and continuing the stock business established by his father, his Jersey cattle, Percheron horses and Shetland ponies being celebrated throughout the county and state.

September 27, 1893, in Ashland, Mr. Myer married Annie L. Gall, who was born in Sams Valley, Jackson county, a daughter of C. C. and Sarah J. (Pankey) Gall, the former a pioneer ranchman of that locality, who crossed the plains from Iowa in 1852, settled in Jackson county and subsequently served in the Rogue River Indian war. Mr. and Mrs. Myer are the parents of two children, namely: Cedric Nessley and Frances Bernice. True to the political faith in which he was reared, Mr. Myer is a straightforward Republican. Fraternally he belongs to Ashland Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F., and to the Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Myer is a member of Elizabeth Applegate Cabin, Native Daughters of Oregon, and both Mr. and Mrs. Myer are members of Acorn Circle No. 54, Women of Woodcraft, of Ashland. In 1903 they removed to their beautiful residence on High street in Ashland.

**ROBERT PROCTOR NEIL.** A pioneer settler of Jackson county, and the son of an honored pioneer, Robert P. Neil, of Ashland, is well worthy of representation in a work of this character. Prominently associated with the industrial progress of this section of the county, being one of its largest landholders, and most active business men, he is widely and favorably known as an upright, straightforward man, and a representative of the leading agriculturists of this part of the state. Coming here as a small child, when a half dozen families constituted almost the entire population of the southern portion of the Rogue River valley, he has been among the foremost in transforming the wild land into a magnificent agricultural region, which is devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

A son of Claiborne Neil, he was born April 12, 1851, in McMinn county, Tenn. His grandfather, John Neil, was a life-long resident of Tennessee, and was a son of Peter Neil, who emigrated from England to the United States in colonial times. (Further parental and ancestral history may be found elsewhere in this work, in connection with the sketch of Claiborne Neil, a venerable and highly esteemed resident of Ashland.)

One of the twelve children of Claiborne and Louisa C. (Gibson) Neil, being the sixth child in order of birth, Robert Proctor Neil was two and one-half years old when he came with his parents to Oregon, and three years of age when they located on a farm about five miles south of Ashland, where he grew to manhood. Through the days of his boyhood and youth, he assisted in the farm labors, attending in the meantime the district school. Beginning life for himself at the age of seventeen years, he worked for wages at general farming, and completed his studies at the Ashland Academy, paying his own way through that institution. In 1873, in company with his brother, L. A. Neil, he embarked in the butcher business as a member of the firm of Neil Brothers, proprietors of Central Market. He afterwards continued business on the same site as junior member of the firm of Pelton & Neil, having three hundred and twenty acres of land, on which the slaughter house stood, on Bear creek, in addition renting a large ranch. Continuing thus employed until 1888, Mr. Neil carried on a successful business in that line of industry. Buying then, in company with Mr. Virgin, the Ashland Flouring mill, he operated it for four years, when he sold out his interest in the plant. In 1892 Mr. Neil purchased the old B. F. Meyer farm of nineteen hundred acres, lying two and one-half miles northwest of the city, with twelve hundred acres of it plowed land. On this ranch, which is the largest in the valley, he raises stock and grain, keeping a high grade of Hereford cattle, and cutting usually one hundred and fifty tons of hay per annum. He has also a stock range of five hundred and sixty acres in Dead Indian valley, about sixteen miles east of Ashland, and this he devotes to stock-raising, and the raising of hay. He has a valuable residential and business property in the city, and likewise owns considerable real estate in Ashland. A man of energy and enterprise, he has met with far more than average success in his various operations, and is entitled to rank among the leading business men of Jackson county.

In Ashland, February 25, 1877, Mr. Neil married Miss Lydia F. Russell, a native of

Missouri, whence she crossed the plains to Oregon in 1863. Three children have been born of their union: Frederick Robert, who was graduated from the Portland Business College, is associated with his father in stock-raising and also holds the chair of bookkeeping and penmanship in the Southern Oregon State Normal School and is secretary of the faculty; Roy H. died while in the senior class of the Southern Oregon State Normal School, at the age of nineteen years; and Grover Russell is a student in the Southern Oregon Normal School. Mr. Neil has always been deeply interested in promoting the educational welfare of his city and county. He was a member of the board of regents of the old Ashland College, and since that institution was reorganized into the Southern Oregon Normal School he has served continuously as a member of its board of regents, and a member of its executive committee. In December, 1900, he was elected mayor of Ashland, and served for one term. For a number of years he rendered good service as councilman and school director, and is now a member of the Ashland Board of Trade. In national politics Mr. Neil is a sound Democrat, and an ex-member of the county central committee. He is connected with several fraternal organizations, belonging to Ashland Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M.; to the Woodmen of the World; to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand and past chief patriarch of the encampment. He is also a member of the Jackson County Pioneer Association. Mr. and Mrs. Neil are members of the Ashland Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Neil is serving as an elder and trustee.

JOHN S. HERRIN. Stable and reliable characteristics have contributed to the business and political success of J. S. Herrin, ex-state senator, general promoter of country interests in Jackson county, and owner of three thousand three hundred and twenty acres of land. Mr. Herrin's advancement has proceeded along practical and conservative lines, and has touched upon the fundamentals of good government and scientific agriculture. In his boyhood days on the home farm near Providence, Webster county, Ky., where he was born November 15, 1827, he developed a hardy constitution and common-sense ideas of life, acquiring also a fair education in the schools near his home.

In 1850 Mr. Herrin left home and went to Clinton county, Mo., where he rented land for two and a half years, and where he married, March 10, 1853, Nancy C. Walker. The fol-

lowing month, in April, 1853, he started with his wife across the plains, equipped with ox-teams and such provisions and household furnishings as would be required to start life anew in an unsettled part of the country. A comparatively pleasant journey preceded their settlement in Jackson county, in September of the same year, the farm chosen by Mr. Herrin being one of two hundred and four acres six miles east of Jacksonville. Under his excellent supervision this farm underwent a transformation, became profitable and fertile, and at the time of its sale in 1883 netted its owner a liberal interest on money invested. His next home was the farm upon which he lives at present, and which was selected because of its close proximity to Ashland, where better educational facilities were to be found for his children. Mr. Herrin bought at first eleven hundred acres five miles north of Ashland, and to this added as his interests increased, until he now has three thousand acres in the home farm, besides a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres on Evans creek. It is idle to associate the possession of such a tract of land with inadequate improvements, for the ability to create such a showing with practically no outside assistance, presupposes progressiveness of a high order, and an appreciation of modern appliances and equipments. That Mr. Herrin is abreast of the times in all departments of his farm is apparent to all familiar with his methods. Every innovation which appeals to his good judgment, and has been demonstrated to be an advance upon former methods, may be sure of introduction into the equipment of one of the large and finely managed ranches of Jackson county. Since 1883 the farms have been devoted principally to sheep-raising, a branch of industry found most profitable and congenial to the successful owner. Mr. Herrin makes a specialty of the French Merino or Rambouillet, having bred always for wool. At a recent shearing one of his rams sheared forty-six pounds of wool, while he has six rams that shear from thirty to forty-six pounds each.

For many years the name of Mr. Herrin has been before the public as a politician, and the broad and liberal-minded sort, and for years he was one of the staunchest supporters of Democracy in the county. Since President Cleveland's second administration, however, he has changed to the Republican side, and his sympathies are as untiringly enlisted in this as in the other cause. In 1870 he served as county commissioner for two years, and from 1874 until 1878 he represented his district in the state senate. During the sessions he gave abundant proof of his devotion to the





*W. D. L. Smith*



best interests of the community, whose needs he presented with satisfactory results, and his service met with the approval of the people who had honored him with their confidence. Mr. Herrin finds consolation in the fact that his children have so admirably fulfilled his expectations for them, and have so well rewarded his efforts to give them a good education and fair start in life. William F., the oldest of the ten children, is a prominent lawyer of San Francisco, and is attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; John W. lives on the home ranch; Mary is the wife of Silas W. Kilgore; Sarah died at the age of two and a half years; David C. is a resident of Portland, and is lecturer for the order of the Modern Woodmen; Edward W. is a mining expert at Forbestown; Nettie M. is the deceased wife of Edward Kilgore; Emma G. is the wife of Edward C. Dickey, a merchant of Baker City, Ore.; Carrie B. is the wife of Alge Dixon, of Coburg, Ore.; and Fred. W. is at home. The mother of these children died in 1891.

**WILLIAM D. L. F. SMITH.** As a pioneer of Coos county, and a much respected citizen, William D. L. F. Smith, now living retired from business cares in Marshfield, is well worthy of honorable mention in a work of this character. He is an excellent representative of those sturdy, thriving agriculturists who have attained a high degree of success in their useful vocation by shrewd foresight, good management, and sheer persistency of purpose. A native of New England, he was born July 3, 1828, near Milford, Conn., a son of Preserve Smith.

Born in Connecticut, March 20, 1800, Preserve Smith was left an orphan when quite young, and was afterwards brought up on a farm. Removing Ohio, in 1829, he settled in Knox county, taking up land near Mount Vernon, where he followed general farming until his death, in 1872. He married Amelia Knowles, who was born in Connecticut in 1805, and died in Ohio in 1872. Her father was a Tory, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Of their union, ten children were born, six sons and four daughters, William D. L. F. being the third child in order of birth, and all living except one daughter.

But a year old when his parents removed from their New England home to Ohio, William D. L. F. Smith received a limited education in the pioneer schools of his time. Not content to spend his entire life in farming, he went to Indiana in 1849, locating in Johnson county, where he was for two years engaged in selling fanning mills. Going to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1851, he successfully continued in the same business there for a year. Desirous, how-

ever, of trying his luck as a gold miner, he crossed the plains with an ox-team train in 1852, the company which he joined having some trouble with the Indians at Shell creek, and losing a few of their cows. Arriving in California, Mr. Smith at once began his mining operations, being located subsequently in different places in California and Oregon, including American valley, Nelson creek, Weaverville, Yreka, Crescent City and the Rogue River valley. In 1855 he enlisted in Company K, of the Oregon Volunteer Militia, in which he served ninety-six days, taking part in the battles at Rogue River, Big Bend and Illinois River, and in various other skirmishes with the Indians. Being mustered out of service in July, 1856, he went to Port Orford, Curry county, where he worked in a saw-mill for fifteen months. Locating at North Bend, Coos county, in 1857, Mr. Smith was employed in the Simpson Lumber Company's saw-mill two years. Going then to Empire, he worked in the saw-mill belonging to H. H. Loose for awhile, and was afterwards employed in different mills for a few years.

Turning his attention then to agriculture, Mr. Smith, in 1863, bought three hundred acres of land at the forks of the Coos river, about seven miles east of Marshfield, and improved a fine ranch, which he still owns, and on which he lived for thirty consecutive years. In order that his children might have the advantages of a good school education, he moved into the city of Marshfield in 1865, and has since lived here, retired, entrusting the care of his farm to his sons. An engineer by trade, his hand has never lost its mechanical skill, and for old times' sake he now occasionally runs a boat along the coast, always having with him a license for marine navigation.

At Coos Bay, in 1859, Mr. Smith married Mary R. Loose, a native of Ohio, which was also the native state of her father, Henry Heaton Loose, who crossed the plains to Oregon in 1853, and after living in Coos county for many years located in San Francisco, where he spent his last years, dying at the age of ninety-two years and three months. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of five children: Ada, whose first husband was Julius Egenhoff, is now the wife of Charles Dongan, of Marshfield; William H. is living on the home farm; Florence is the wife of Prof. John Howes; E. Augusta is deceased; and George F. is also on the old homestead. Fraternally, Mr. Smith belongs to Blanco Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M., and to the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party, and has served in various public offices. For four years he was justice of the peace; was school director four years; and was school clerk seven years.

CHARLES PRIM. A prominent and well-known resident of Jacksonville, and one of its native-born citizens, Charles Prim holds an honored position as county judge of Jackson county. A skilful attorney, he has brought into the practice of his profession an earnest zeal, a well-trained mind, and habits of industry that have gained for him success in the legal world. Keenly alive to the truth of the facts, and the principles of the law, involved in cases brought to his special notice, he is ever just in his rulings, and his decisions are rarely questioned. A son of the late Paine Page Prim, he was born July 25, 1859, in this city.

A native of Tennessee, Paine P. Prim was born near Nashville, in 1822, and died in Jacksonville, Ore., in 1898. Early deciding upon a professional career, he was graduated from the law school of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn., and first settled as a lawyer in his native state. Coming across the plains to Oregon in 1851, he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Albany, Linn county. Settling in Jacksonville in 1852, he was engaged for awhile in placer mining, and then resumed the practice of his profession. In 1857 he represented Jackson county in the constitutional convention. Upon the organization of the state, and after its admittance into the Union, he was appointed by Governor Whittaker, justice of the supreme court of Oregon, and served in that position from 1859 until 1879, discharging the duties devolving upon him with commendable fidelity, punctuality and success. In 1882 he was elected to the state senate, and served for one term. He was subsequently engaged in the practice of law in Jacksonville until his death. He married Theresa M. Stearns, who was born in Vermont, and is now living in Jacksonville. Of their three children, Charles, the subject of this biography, is the second child, and only son.

Acquiring his early education in the public schools, Charles Prim subsequently took a general course in Willamette University, which he attended two years, from 1874 until 1876. Beginning his active life as a teacher, he taught first in Applegate, and afterward in Jacksonville for two years, during the time spending his vacations and leisure hours in reading law in his father's office. In 1881 he was deputy sheriff under William Bybee, and subsequently deputy county clerk for six months. Being appointed deputy internal revenue ganger and store-keeper in Jacksonville, Mr. Prim served in this capacity from 1883 until 1887. Resuming the study of law with his father in 1888, he was admitted to the bar in 1890. Immediately forming a partnership with his father, he continued in practice with him for eight years, when the partnership

was dissolved by the death of the senior member of the firm. Mr. Prim subsequently continued as a general practitioner until 1900, when he was elected to his present position of county judge of Jackson county.

August 18, 1882, Mr. Prim married Effie Bybee, a native of Jackson county, and they have five children, namely: Mabel T., wife of John F. Miller, postmaster in Jacksonville; Maud E.; Leila; Bertha I.; and Charles William Page. Politically Judge Prim is a straightforward Democrat, and has served one term as city councilman. Fraternally he is a member of the Artisans, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of P. P. Prim Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon, and Roseburg Lodge No. 326, B. P. O. E. As a testimonial to Judge P. P. Prim the local cabin of the Native Sons was named in his honor.

EDWARD HALLOCK. For a number of years, dating back to the appointment of Captain Hallock, March 1, 1866, Astoria has been particularly fortunate in her selection of chief of police, as the present incumbent of that office has proved to be a man of exceptional executive ability, fearless in the discharge of his duty, and one whose energy and painstaking zeal have won for him the admiration and approval of his fellow-men. Though for many years identified with the fishing industry on the Columbia river, his subsequent appointment, February 23, 1893, as captain of police in Astoria by the police commissioners of that city, and his three years' service in that capacity, gave him an insight into the duties of his present responsible position and paved the way for this higher appointment, which followed as a matter of course, owing to his qualifications for the place and his efficiency of service.

The Hallock family originally came from England and the progenitors of the family in America landed on the shore of Massachusetts, on what is now known as Hallock Rock, in 1640. The descendants were soon widely scattered, and we find the great-grandfather of Mr. Hallock to have been a native of New York city, and the grandfather, Robert, of the same nativity, won distinction as a physician in that city and as an author of various medical works. His son, A. B., the father of Edward Hallock, was also a native of the Empire state, and was a man of scholarly attainments. His attendance upon the school of Jamestown was supplemented by a thorough course in Yale college, and he graduated from that institution of learning with high honors. After leaving college he entered the employ of a prominent firm of business men engaged in the building of yachts and steamers for

the Panama and California trade, and this led to a desire on the part of Mr. Hallock to take a trip to the Golden Gate, which he did in 1849, making the trip by water via the Panama route. About 1850 he located in Portland, Ore., and he was welcomed as a valuable acquisition to that section, being among the early settlers of that place. Here he followed the double occupation of civil engineer and surveyor and contractor and builder, and very soon rose to prominence as one of the influential and progressive men and a leader of municipal affairs. He surveyed a good portion of the city and erected many of the first and best buildings. He also surveyed and laid out the city of Astoria, and later platted several additions to the same town. He became associated with Judge C. B. Bellinger, and together they began the publication of the Oregon *Herald*. In 1880 he removed to Tillamook county and the remainder of his life was spent in ranching pursuits in that county, his death taking place in 1892 when he had reached the age of sixty-three years. He served with distinction in the Yakima Indian war, as captain of the Oregon militia. In the early days of its history, he served as councilman from the first ward in the city of Portland many years, and was one of its first police commissioners. In politics he was a Democrat, and he served one year as chief engineer of the fire department. He was foreman of the old Multnomah Engine Company No. 2, and in 1862, in recognition of faithful services, he was presented with a silver trumpet, and in after years with a gold-headed cane, as an additional token of the high esteem in which he was held. These tokens were highly prized by him, and are now held by his children as mementoes of untold value. His marriage in Oregon united him with Mary Tiffany Bliss, a native of Providence, R. I., and a daughter of a prominent ship-builder in that city.

Chief Edward Hallock was born in the city of Portland, Ore., August 22, 1857, and is one of a family of two children. His sister, Bessie Elizabeth, died in Portland. When five years old, he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and his education was derived from the common and high schools of his native city. After leaving school he went to sea for a time and was employed on various big boats on the Columbia river bar, but he afterward engaged in the fishing business, in the employ of Watson Brothers & Bannon, and in 1877 he was promoted to a foremanship, and for three years thereafter he had charge of their net racks. Severing his connection with those gentlemen, he accepted a more lucrative position with A. Booth & Company, and for a period of twelve consecutive years he was the efficient foreman of their net racks. At the close of that time he discontinued the fishing

business and has served on the police force in Astoria ever since.

Chief Hallock is quite prominently connected with a number of fraternal orders, affiliating with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler; the Redmen, of which he is past sachen three times and also ex-representative of the Grand Lodge of Oregon; Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor commander; Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, of which he served three years as captain of rank; and the Eagles. He is also a valued member of the Commercial and Push clubs, of Astoria. He is proud of his military record, having enlisted in Company H, First Oregon National Guards, and rose from the ranks to the position of first lieutenant of his company, serving seven years.

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JOHN STEPHEN ORTH. Among the younger generation of business men of Jacksonville, John Stephen Orth is widely known throughout this section of the county. Industrious, full of vim and energy, he is carrying on an extensive and lucrative business as one of the leading butchers of this vicinity, his patrons being among the leading people of the city. He takes great interest in fraternal and municipal matters, and is one who, continuing his useful activities, will probably be connected with the important events of city and county for many years to come. A native of Jacksonville, he was born October 9, 1872, of German ancestry, his father, the late John Orth, having been born and reared in Bavaria, Germany.

Leaving home when eighteen years of age, John Orth emigrated to the United States, and settled at first in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he worked at the butcher's trade. Coming to Oregon by way of the Isthmus of Panama in 1856, he lived in Eugene about one year. In 1857 he located in Jacksonville, and from that time until his death, in 1890, when but fifty-six years of age, he followed his trade. A man of remarkable business ability and intelligence, he became influential in public affairs, serving as city councilman several years, and for one term was county treasurer. He married Ellen Hill, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and died in Jacksonville, Ore., in 1896, aged fifty-five years. Her father, Joseph Hill, emigrated with his family from Ireland to America, settling first in San Mateo, Cal. He subsequently came to Oregon, and for several years was engaged in carpentering in Jacksonville. On retiring from active pursuits, he returned to San Mateo, where he died at a venerable age. Of the union of John and Ellen (Hill) Orth, nine children were born, four sons

and five daughters, and of these two sons died in infancy.

The third child in order of birth of the parental household, John Stephen Orth received a practical education in the public schools, and as soon as old enough began to work with his father at the butcher's trade, and eventually succeeded him in business. Like his father, he has always been identified with public matters since becoming of age, and in June, 1902, was elected county clerk. He is a member of the Jacksonville board of trade, and as one of the earnest supporters of the principles of the Democratic party he has served three terms on the Democratic county central committee. Fraternally Mr. Orth belongs to the Artisans; to Roseburg Lodge No. 326, B. P. O. E.; and to P. P. Prim Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon.

In April, 1903, Mr. Orth married, in Eugene, Ore., Delia Ankney, who was born in Marion county, Ore., near Salem, a daughter of H. E. Ankney. Mr. Orth is a member of the Catholic Church.

**MICHAEL HANLEY.** As a pioneer of limited resources Michael Hanley came to the coast in historic '49, and during the years that intervened until his death in 1889, at the age of sixty-four, he came to popular esteem as a farmer, large land-owner, freighter, Indian fighter, fraternalist, humanitarian, and general promoter of the material, moral and political welfare of Jackson county. No more representative man made his way through the times when order and government were being established on the frontier, or more closely identified his fortunes with the varied and changing conditions by which he was surrounded. His was a character which instinctively permeated every phase of county activity, leaving everything in his wake the better for his strength of courage and high purpose.

A hard and self-denying youth was the early portion of Mr. Hanley, for his father died when he was about nine years old, leaving his mother with the care of a large family of children. Michael Hanley was born on the home farm near Marietta, Washington county, Ohio, June 24, 1824, and at the age of seventeen struck out in the world as a flat-boater on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Associating with men from all parts of the country, and representing as many occupations, his opportunities for observation were large, and afforded him insight into both character and work. He went often to New Orleans, and there noted the excitement incident to the discovery of gold on the coast, and, having nothing to detain him in any particular place, he decided to follow the tide of emigration west-

ward. Embarking at New Orleans in the spring of 1849, he reached California via the Isthmus of Panama, and until 1851 engaged in mining and prospecting on the Yuba and Feather rivers. Not realizing his mining expectations he came to Jackson county, Ore., and at Jacksonville engaged in the meat business with John E. Ross. In the fall of 1852 he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in Douglas county, two and a half miles north of Myrtle creek, on the Umpqua river, and resided there alone until his marriage, December 13, 1854, with Martha M. Burnett, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and daughter of John S. Burnett, one of the prominent men of Douglas county. Mr. Burnett is given credit for the many undertakings in which he has been engaged since crossing the plains in an ox-train first in the spring of 1849 and again in 1853.

In 1857 Mr. Hanley and his wife removed to Jackson county, and bought a section of land comprising the Clinton and Welton donation claims, two and a half miles northeast of Jacksonville, where they lived until Mr. Hanley's lamented death. In time he added to his original property until he had accumulated several hundred acres, much of which was devoted to extensive stock-raising, and he also engaged in freighting in the early days, later on furnishing supplies to the troops in the Cayuse and Rogue River Indian wars. He was an enlisted soldier in this memorable campaign, and participated in many combats with the Indians. Energetic and far-sighted, he was one of the promoters of the general prosperity of the country. Years of patient labor added to his wealth and gave him countless opportunities for well-doing, and many are the instances still recalled of his unstinted generosity to those less fortunate than himself. He was especially liberal to church organizations, a fact evidencing the breadth of his mind, for he himself never became a member of any church. As a Republican he took great interest in local affairs, and while developing his vast property held a number of local offices. The lodge of Masons at Jacksonville had no more popular or more helpful member. Mr. Hanley was eminently social in his tendencies, and inclined to look on the bright and hopeful side of life. He made many and lasting friends, and his departure from the scenes which had known him so long left a void in the hearts of many of his fellow-townsmen.

Mr. Hanley's character was especially shown in his home relations, and the children born into the family came to look upon their father as the personification of manliness and honor. He gave them good educations, and taught them his code of life, watching their developing traits with pride and expectation. John A., his

oldest son, is deceased; Alice E. lives on the home place; William D. is a stockman in eastern Oregon; Edward B. is living in Alaska, and is the partner of Jack Dalton, of mining fame; Ella E. is the wife of Harry Bush, a mine operator of Valparaiso, Chili, S. A.; and Michael F. is engaged in stock-raising near Central Point, Ore. The large estate left by Mr. Hanley has been divided among his children, but the home place is owned and operated by his daughter, Alice E., an excellent business manager, and most estimable and popular woman. Miss Hanley devotes her property principally to alfalfa, having two hundred acres in all, eighty acres of which is under orchard. It is doubtful if many daughters have inherited so many of their sire's personal characteristics, or are so well fitted to carry on the work to which they devoted the greater part of their lives. Miss Hanley has cherished innumerable memories of her father, whom she recalls as worthy her tenderest thought and most exalted appreciation.

**JUDGE LINTNER HARLOCKER.** One of the most popular and fair-minded of the magistrates who have presided over the courts of Coos county is Judge Lintner Harlocker, who has held many political offices in the west, and who was elected to his present post in 1898. Judge Harlocker's re-election by a large Republican majority followed in 1902, and his administration continues to command the same respectful and sincere appreciation which has characterized his every effort in this county.

Born in Columbus, Ohio, July 14, 1848, Judge Harlocker is the third child in a family of three sons and one daughter born to Eli and Emily (Sears) Harlocker, natives of Pennsylvania and Connecticut respectively. The name originally was Horlocker. His paternal grandfather, Christopher Horlocker, came from his ancestral home in Germany at an early day, and located in the state of Pennsylvania, but spent his last years in Columbus, Ohio. Eli Harlocker was born in 1817, and married Emily Sears February 24, 1842. He was a carpenter and builder after removing with his parents to a farm near Columbus, and he himself owned a property adjoining the town, where he combined farming and building. He was successful as a builder, and at the time of his death July 17, 1850, at the early age of thirty years, had a contract to build the state prison near Columbus. His wife, who was born August 11, 1821, married M. J. Davis, in Wisconsin, in 1855, and later removed to Iowa. Of this second union there were three daughters and one son. Her death occurred April 4, 1894.

Judge Harlocker developed a strong constitution on farms in Wisconsin and Iowa and re-

ceived a practical common school education. January 28, 1865, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and after serving under General Thomas in Tennessee was discharged at Madison, Wis., August 9, 1865, having been in the army about seven months. Coming to California overland by rail in November, 1869, he worked on a sheep ranch in Sonoma county for a few months, and in 1871 located in Oregon, on a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, three miles above the present site of Coquille, on the river of that name. He subsequently went to the Willamette valley and worked on the main line of the Oregon and California railroad, and on the line running on the west side of the river, in Yamhill county, during 1872, and the following spring took up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres three and a half miles south of Coquille, which continued to be his home for ten years.

In 1882 Judge Harlocker was elected assessor of Coos county, and in 1886 was elected sheriff, at which time he removed to Empire City, then the county seat, the better to perform his official duties. After the completion of two terms as sheriff he removed to Coquille in 1890, and the following year was appointed postmaster of the town for four years. During 1895-96-97 he was agent at the depot at Coquille, and the next year assumed the office of judge of Coos county. Judge Harlocker married Fannie J. Coke, August 14, 1880, who was born in Hawkins county, Tenn., and who came to Oregon in 1871 with her father, John S. Coke. Mr. Coke settled on a farm on the north fork of the Coquille river, and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising in Bruster valley. Six children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Harlocker: Mary Emily, Charles Stephen, Frank Jones, Edna Cynthia, Hugh, and Fred Lintner. The judge is fraternally identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Coquille. He is famed for the eminently fair and conscientious nature of his decisions, and in an office which offers large opportunity for the exercises of the faculty of making enemies, he finds that the majority feel the justice of his rule, no matter how averse to their personal advantage it may be.

**NICHIOLAS LORENZ.** The national traits of the German fatherland are fortunately assimilated to good advantage with the life and conditions of America, and the true-hearted sons who cross the seas to our shores bring with them a guarantee of good faith found to be increasingly earnest and true as success comes to them, and they take on the character of a freedom loving and resourceful people. This trait of adaptiveness has been particularly marked in the career

of Nicholas Lorenz, for many years a miner in California, but since coming to Oregon a merchant in Coquille and Bandon, as well as a promoter of important business enterprises, and prominent Democratic politician.

In the town of Langenfeld, Prussia, where he was born April 21, 1836, Mr. Lorenz received a fair common school education, and was the youngest in a family of five sons and one daughter. His father, Joseph, and his mother, Mary Ann Lorenz, were natives of the same part of the empire, and the former was a farmer for the greater part of his life. Joseph Lorenz carried around with him scars received in the Napoleonic wars, for like a true son of his country he served his time in the army, and at a time when war was rampant and boundary lines by no means certain. Eventually he became mayor or burgo-master of Langenfeld, and was an important citizen and agriculturist of the region where his entire life was spent. He lived to be sixty-nine years of age.

Joseph Lorenz must have inspired his sons with laudable ambitions, for one of them came to America at an early age, and was later joined in Johnstown, Pa., by Nicholas, then sixteen years of age. The latter lived in Johnstown until 1853, in the meantime learning the language of his adopted country, as well as its possibilities and limitations. He came to the west by way of Nicaragua, and after locating in Trinity county, Cal., mined with fair success. He liked mining and the excitement of the camps, and in time his perseverance was rewarded by the ownership of the Red Hill mine, which he found, developed and finally sold at a large profit. This was in 1887, and he had lived in the rough and border districts of California for thirty-four years. Naturally, he began to appreciate more settled and reliable means of livelihood, and it was with a determination to succeed that he came to Oregon in the fall of 1887, and invested some of his earnings in a general merchandise business. This occupation also was to his liking, and he succeeded, in spite of competition and many obstacles, in time establishing a branch store at Bandon. In these enterprises Mr. Lorenz has been ably assisted by his capable sons, who have been reared to industry and thrift, and have been given liberal and practical educations. He returned to the east in 1860, and in Wisconsin married Caroline Bohn, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States with her parents when six years of age. This was in 1855, and her father, Henry, located on a farm near Westhead, Wis., where the balance of his life was spent. There have been six children of his union, four sons and two daughters. Of these, Henry and Eddie, the oldest and fifth of the children, are in the Coquille store, while

Francis George and Charles Fred have charge of the Bandon store. Emma Pauline, the oldest daughter and fourth child, is living at home, as is also Edna the youngest in the family.

Mr. Lorenz has invested heavily in town and country property, thereby giving evidence of his satisfaction with this part of the west. His possessions include stores and business blocks in both Coquille and Bandon, and in each town he has a stock of about \$8,000. In 1866 he erected one of the finest residences in Coquille, in which he spends more and more time as his sons are able to take from him his former large responsibility. Mr. Lorenz has taken an active interest in the dairy industry in Coos county, and was one of the prime promoters of the first creamery erected in Coquille in 1890. He has been a Democrat all his voting life, and aside from serving on the council many terms has been city mayor for one term. He is fraternally connected with the Masous, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Eastern Star, and holds a prominent place in the social as well as business world of the county.

PAULINE A. HINES. The growing prestige of women in the business world is nowhere better illustrated than in the west, where conditions seem to favor the advancement of all, regardless of sex, influence or capital. While Mrs. Hines has not laid the foundation of her large possessions, she is showing marked ability in managing the property left her by those most interested in her welfare, and has so wisely invested her capital that it has increased many fold. Up in the Applegate district she is particularly well known, for in this remarkably rich part of the state she owns the Johnson mines, a paying and valuable property, as well as two farms, one of one hundred and sixty, and the other of one hundred and twenty acres. She is also the owner of a large farm of two hundred and forty acres in another part of Jackson county, and presides over a home in Jacksonville which, in its furnishings and general character, denotes the refinement and womanliness of its owner.

Mrs. Hines is a native daughter of Oregon, and was born on her father's donation claim near Jefferson, Marion county, October 15, 1854. Her father, Thomas Holt, was born in England, and came to the United States while young, and her mother, Liona (Caldwell) Holt, was born in the state of Virginia. Thomas Holt was one of the very early pioneers of Oregon, having crossed the plains in 1844, and settled first in Oregon City. For many years he lived on a farm near Jefferson, where his wife died in 1895, but he eventually retired from active life in Albany,

where he died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. They were the parents of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, of whom Mrs. Hines is the fourth child. The children of Thomas Holt were all educated in the public schools, and Pauline A. was a good scholar, carefully laying a foundation which has been of good service later in life. She was reared on the farm and taught the innumerable duties which make up the life of helpful women, developing into a strong and self-reliant girl, popular in her neighborhood, and a joy to her parents.

Pauline A. Holt married, for her first husband, in 1878, in Josephine county, Ore., John Johnson, who was born in Sweden, and came to Oregon in the early days. He was an adventurous and successful miner, accumulating a large and valuable property, and gaining a reputation for honesty and integrity which anyone might envy. He was courageous also, and prominently identified himself with the Indian wars which threatened the operations of the early miners and agriculturists. His death occurred in Jackson county, near Applegate, in 1884, at the age of fifty-one years. There was one son of this union, William, living on the old homestead near Jacksonville. For her second husband Mrs. Johnson married, in 1890, George Hines, who was born in Washington county, Ore., and for many years operated a livery stable in Jacksonville. His father, Thomas Hines, is at present living in retirement in Forest Grove, Ore. Mr. Hines became a prominent man of Jacksonville, was interested in Republican politics, and was an active member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and of P. P. Prim Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon; the Artisans, with the degree of honor. Rowell, the son born to himself and wife, is living with his mother.

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**GEORGE PIERRE LINDLEY.** During his ten years of retirement in Medford George Pierre Lindley has commanded the same honest appreciation and good will which brightened his many-sided business life in the northwest. At the present time he owns four acres of land in the town, upon which has been erected a comfortable cottage, and he is also the fortunate possessor of a ranch twelve miles east of the city, one hundred and sixty acres in extent, and heavily covered with timber. He also owns a two-story brick building, 25x140 feet, in Medford, the same being rented to various parties.

A native of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Lindley was born November 22, 1849, and is the second child of the seven sons and two daughters of Robert and Sarah (Grant) Lindley, the latter of whom was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and came to the

United States with her parents, locating on a farm in New York state. Robert Lindley was born in Lincolnshire, England, and until his twentieth year lived on his father's farm, attending the public schools, and gaining a fair business experience. He emigrated to America in a sailing vessel, was several weeks on the ocean, and finally settled on a farm near New York city. About 1855 he removed to Monona county, Iowa, purchased a fair-sized farm, and lived there until his death at the age of sixty-eight years his wife living to be sixty years old. The children in this family were reared to habits of thrift and industry, and were taught the independence and satisfaction of a life in the country.

At the age of twenty-one George Pierre Lindley engaged in stock-raising and farming on his own responsibility in Monona county, Iowa, leaving the proceeds of the home farm for the younger children, fast approaching maturity. In 1888 he followed out a long-thought-out plan and traveled to the west, visiting various parts of Washington and the Sound country, and engaging in various occupations there represented. The competence which permits him to live in comfort in Medford, as well as his land possessions, indicate the possession of good business judgment, and of wise disposal of the opportunities which have come to him. As a Democrat he has taken a prominent part in town offices, has been a member of the council for one term, and served two years as county treasurer, being elected in 1898. In Illinois he married Sarah Lindley, a native of St. Louis, two children being born of this union. Cornelia, the only daughter in the family, is deceased. George R., in whose career his parents take justifiable pride, is cashier of the Jackson County Bank. The younger Mr. Lindley was born in Iowa and accompanied his parents to Oregon in 1888. He was educated primarily in the public schools, graduating from the Lynden Normal School, and also attending the Lebanon College of Ohio. He is a young man of exceptional energy and moral courage, and gives promise of continued success as a wide-awake business man.

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**HENRY J. CLARK.** One of the best known and most active citizens of Josephine county is H. J. Clark, the leading contractor and builder of this part of the state. In the pursuit of his trade he has been identified with the erection of many of the more important private and public buildings of southern Oregon, and has established for himself an enviable reputation as a workman of skill and good judgment. The lineal descendant on the paternal side of a colonial family of New England, he was born October 21, 1846, in Boston, Mass., a son of Joseph

S. Clark. His grandfather, Jonathan Clark, the son of a Revolutionary soldier, was born in New Hampshire, and among its rugged hills spent his entire life, employed in shoemaking.

Born and reared on the parental homestead in New Hampshire, Joseph S. Clark sought broader fields of labor when a young man. Going from the Granite state to Illinois, he worked there as a stone mason and contractor for a short time. Returning to New England, he followed his trade in Boston for a time. Preferring to live in the west, he again went to Illinois, and located in Princeton as a contractor and builder, remaining there until 1874. Coming then with his family to Oregon, he settled in Albany, where he was engaged in contracting and building until his death, in 1896, at the age of eighty years. He married Harriet Richards, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Harry Richards, whose last years were spent in Illinois. She died in Albany, Ore., at the venerable age of eighty-one years. Of the eleven children born of their marriage, nine grew to years of maturity, and seven are now living.

But eleven months old when brought by his parents from Boston to Illinois, Henry J. Clark received a limited education in the pioneer log school-house, with its puncheon floor, and slab benches. At the age of seventeen years, under his father's instruction, he began learning the trade of a brick layer, and also worked at the mason and plasterer's trade. Coming with the family to Albany, Ore., in 1874, he engaged in building and contracting in company with his father, and after his father's retirement he continued in business alone. In 1875 he was foreman of the work in the construction of the Oregon state house, in Salem. He subsequently erected many buildings of importance in Albany, including among others the First National Bank, the Odd Fellows building, Foster block, the Petersen and Semberg buildings, and the round-house of the Corvallis & Eastern Railway Company. Locating in Ashland in 1888, Mr. Clark built the Hotel Oregon and the Ashland Opera House, and subsequently erected the Grants Pass Opera House. Going then to Olympia, Wash., he was engaged in the manufacture of brick for a year. Returning then to Oregon, Mr. Clark accepted the contract to build the Roseburg Opera House and City Hall, after which he built a large and handsome school house in Albany, Ore. Removing then to Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Clark built a large block for Mr. Bulard on First street, and erected other buildings. Coming back to Oregon, he erected several buildings in Eugene, Monmouth and Roseburg. Settling in Grants Pass in April, 1902, Mr. Clark has since built the Masonic Temple, Thornton block, a new brewery, an addition to Josephine

Hotel, and a commodious brick residence for himself.

In Albany, in 1881, Mr. Clark married Susan Caroline Boggs, who was born in Albany, a daughter of Thomas Boggs, a pioneer farmer of that section of Oregon, who settled there in 1844. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have two children, namely: Juanita C. and Myrden J. Politically Mr. Clark is a Democrat, and fraternally he belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

WILLIAM THIEL was for more than forty years a resident of Douglas county, Ore., and during his useful life was a man of prominence in that section. He became proficient in the art of surveying, which he learned in Germany, his native land, and was several times county surveyor of Douglas county. He was a Democrat and an active politician and served his party as justice of the peace for several terms, being chosen also to represent his locality in the state legislature. He was born in Breslau, Germany, April 15, 1837, and when sixteen years old crossed the ocean to the United States. The winter of 1853-54 was spent in New York, and the following summer he came by water to San Francisco and a little later to Douglas county, Ore., settling at Oakland. He took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, and worked by day labor on surrounding farms, improving his own farm as his other duties would allow. He lived there until 1889, carrying on farming and stock-raising, but subsequently removed to about one mile and a half from Yoncalla, where the closing years of his life were spent.

April 9, 1868, Mr. Thiel was united in marriage with Mary D. Watkins, who still survives him. Mrs. Thiel, who is a native of Putnam county, Ill., went overland to California in 1852, settling for a few years in Eldorado county. In 1860 her family came to Douglas county, Ore., and settled near Yoncalla. Mr. and Mrs. Thiel were parents of eleven children, and ten are still living. They are: Oscar F., who was educated at East Oakland, and in 1868 was nominated and elected county surveyor of Douglas county, serving two years; Ida, deceased; and Arthur A., May M., Emma E., Ernest P., Willie E., Herman V., Oto D., Robert P., and Ruth N.

Mr. Thiel died at his home near Yoncalla, June 10, 1903, and in him, Douglas county lost one of her most prominent citizens. His widow still resides on the farm about a mile and a half from Yoncalla. This farm contains three hundred acres of fine land, two hundred and twenty-five acres being located in the valley. It is very rich and productive and is in every way a desirable property.







*H. Chapman*

HENRY H. CHAPMAN. Settling in Jackson county when the country was in its primitive wildness, Henry H. Chapman experienced all the hardships and perils of the frontiersman, meeting the dangers that beset him with characteristic bravery and fortitude. Casting his lot with the pioneers ere he reached man's estate, he had narrow escapes from the savages that roamed the country at will, and at one time very nearly lost his life in an encounter with a grizzly bear. The chronicling of such events and hair-breadth escapes furnishes sufficient material for a modern work of fiction, the record in his case, however, being too truly realistic. He was a self-made man in the highest sense implied by the term, having begun the battle of life at the foot of the ladder of success, which he steadily climbed, through his own unaided efforts, and in spite of almost seeming insurmountable obstacles. A son of Samuel Chapman, he was born May 28, 1833, on Hudson street, New York City. He was of English ancestry, his paternal grandfather, an extensive stock-grower, having been a life-long resident of England.

Born and bred in England, Samuel Chapman there developed great artistic talent. Emigrating to the United States in 1831, he followed the artist's profession in New York City for awhile. Finding that much interest was shown in blooded stock, he embarked in an entirely new undertaking. Going back to England, he purchased some full blooded Durham cattle which he took to Kentucky, disposing of them in Mason county for a fancy price. Encouraged by the results of his venture, he disposed of his New York studio and business and removed with his family to Washington, Ky., where he embarked in the stock and butchering business. Transferring his residence and business interests to Burlington, Iowa, in 1844, he resided there awhile, and then settled in Van Buren county, Iowa, where he remained until his death, at the venerable age of ninety-four years. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Smeed, was born in England, and died in Iowa at the age of ninety years. Twelve children were born of their union, namely: Alfred, now eighty years of age, resides in Bonaparte, Iowa; Mrs. Margaret Crawford, of Des Moines, Iowa; Mrs. Sarah Crawford, who died in Bonaparte, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Ann Hilman, of Beloit, Kans.; Samuel, whose death occurred in Talent, Ore.; Daniel, who came across the plains with his brother Henry H. in 1853, and is a resident of Jackson county, Ore.; Henry H., the special subject of this sketch; William, of Bonaparte, Iowa; Mrs. Amy Whitmore, of Bonaparte, Iowa; Mrs. Josephine Young, also of Bonaparte, Iowa; Victoria, widow of the late Michael Mickelson, of Ashland, Ore.;

and Mrs. Julia Haverman, who died in Iowa in 1902.

Spending his early life in Kentucky and Iowa, Henry H. Chapman was reared on a farm, assisting his father in the improving of a homestead. There being very few free schools in those days, he had very limited educational advantages, obtaining the greater part of his knowledge of books at the home fireside, studying by the light from a pine knot. In 1853 he and his brother Daniel came with the Walker train to Oregon, paying their way across the plains by driving ox-teams. Leaving Iowa on March 13, they came by way of the southern route, arriving at the Isaac Hill place September 3, 1853. Going that fall to Yreka, Cal., the brothers worked in the placer mines for about six months and in the spring of 1854 returned to Jackson county. Subsequently Mr. Chapman helped to build the first wagon road over the Siskiyou mountains, and finally located a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres on Emigrant creek, six miles above Ashland, and began the improvement of a farm. In 1855 and the early part of 1856 he took part in the Rogue River Indian war, serving under Captain Fordyce, in an independent company, and later, in 1856, he was one of a large company commanded by Capt. Giles Wells that cleaned the Indians out of the reservation.

In 1855, while in camp at Fog creek, Mr. Chapman induced Erastus and Joseph Wells to accompany him on a bear hunt. Starting early in the morning, the hunters finally arrived at the summit of a mountain lying about ten miles from Ashland, not having seen any game on the way. Fearing the Indians might discover them, they decided to return to camp, and started down the hill separately, Mr. Chapman being in the center, agreeing to fire a gun in case either of them should meet with danger. As Mr. Chapman was passing through the heavy brush he suddenly heard a rustling sound, caused, as he first supposed, by Indians. Soon, however, he heard the cry of a bear, and on investigating saw two mother bears and four cubs. Loading his double-barreled shot gun with buck shot, and an extra ounce ball, he pulled the trigger, but, as he was forty yards away, the shot scattered, the ball undoubtedly going wide of its mark. One of the old bears fell over, stunned. Firing the other barrel, the second old bear started up and ran away. Hearing the second shot, the wounded, or stunned, bear came to, and started in pursuit of Mr. Chapman, whose only gun was empty. Left defenseless, he ran for a large tree, but before he reached it the bear had torn his coat from behind. Dodging behind a small sapling, the huge bear followed him, making passes at him with her paws. Thinking to get to a larger

tree near by, he turned towards it, but the fierce grizzly reached him, and dealt him a terrific blow on the forehead and not only knocked him down, but bit him in the right thigh, broke his right shoulder, bit him in the right side of his throat, and as he put his right hand to the wound, bit his hand, and then thrust her ugly teeth in the flesh under the left shoulder, piercing his lungs. Hearing his shots, his two comrades rushed to the scene, thinking he had been attacked by the Indians. Coming suddenly upon him and the bear, they were so excited that both dropped their guns, and subsequently lost several minutes hunting through the brush for them. In the meantime the bear had nearly eaten her victim up. Finding their revolvers, both fired at the bear, who was on top, and she started for them. Another shot broke the bear's neck, and she was harmless. Mr. Chapman, being convinced that his jugular vein was severed, told the boys that his time had come, but Erastus Wells took him up in his arms and proceeded on the way home. Realizing after awhile that if his jugular vein had been really cut he should by that time have been dead, Mr. Chapman told his companions that if they would brace him up he would walk. When horses could be obtained he was tied on the back of one, and after reaching the home of Capt. Giles Wells, he was confined to his bed for six weeks, being tenderly cared for by members of the Wells family during all that time.

Returning to Iowa by the Panama route in 1860, Mr. Chapman located in Bonaparte as a merchant and grain dealer, and was also extensively engaged in the horse business for several years, and during the Civil war furnished the government with many cavalry horses. Driving a herd of cattle to Colorado in 1879, he disposed of them in Trinidad. From there he took the old route for his former home in Ashland, Ore., where he still owned his original claim, being accompanied by his sister Victoria. On arriving in Oregon he found his ranch in a poor condition, but with characteristic energy he began improving it and carried on general farming for a number of years. Greatly interested in the breeding of stock, Mr. Chapman raised draft horses of a superior grade, and fine cattle and hogs, being quite successful in this branch of agriculture. He subsequently bought land adjoining his farm, and at the time of his death was the owner of four hundred and thirty-seven acres of fine well-improved land, on which he made improvements of a substantial character, having a conveniently arranged house, and two fine barns, one 66x80 feet, and the other 36x36 feet. Renting his farm in September, 1902, Mr. Chapman removed to Ashland, where he had a pleasant home on Oak Street and lived retired from

active pursuits, enjoying the reward of his many years of toil until his death, October 28, 1903, at the age of seventy years. He was always active, and after having been crippled by a horse, and seriously injured in a runaway, so that he had to use crutches all the time, he was often seen working in his garden, and attending to his trees and flowers. During his illness he was tenderly cared for by his sister, Victoria Mickelson. Politically, Mr. Chapman was a Democrat, but not an office seeker, and socially he was a member of the Jackson County Pioneer Association.

DANIEL KNIGHT WARREN. In the death of Daniel K. Warren, which occurred September 4, 1903, not only did the immediate family lose a devoted husband and father, but neighbors, friends and citizens were deprived of a considerate friend, wise counselor and deep sympathizer, and the state lost one of its ablest minds. Perhaps no one is better fitted to speak of Mr. Warren's life than Senator C. W. Fulton, and from an article from his pen, which appeared in the *Morning Astorian*, we quote the following: "The death of a good man—of one ever 'pure in his purpose, strong in strife,'—is at all times a distinct misfortune, particularly to those residing in the vicinity of his life's activities: not alone, nor indeed, chiefly, because of the bruised hearts and broken ties of love and friendship his death bequeathes, but because of the influence for good, for the welfare of society, such a life exerts. Wise in counsel, courageous in action, in misfortune and adversity cheerful and undaunted, Mr. Warren was ever a leader in whom his friends and neighbors had perfect confidence and reposed perfect trust. He was public spirited and generous to a fault. Every public movement in the interests of, and important to, the people found him at its head. The needy and unfortunate never appealed to him in vain. A strong man and a lovable character in every station in life, public or private, it is no surprise to those who knew him that his death has cast so great a sorrow over this community."

The family of which Mr. Warren represented the fifth or sixth generation in this country, was established long before the Colonies began to rebel at English tyranny, but the exact date of the British emigrant's departure from the land of his forefathers is clothed in uncertainty. The traveler is supposed to have settled in or near Boston, Mass., where Phineas Warren, the great-grandfather of Daniel K. Warren, was born about 1745, he being a first cousin of General Warren of Revolutionary fame. Phineas, son of Phineas, and the next in order of birth,

was born in Marlborough, Windham county, Vt., October 12, 1776, and married Mary Knight, born in the same locality December 22, 1777. The grandparents had ten children, seven of whom were sons, and of whom Danforth, the father of Daniel and the fourth child, was born in Saratoga county, N. Y., September 22, 1806. He married in Steuben county, N. Y., December 16, 1830, Amanda Pike, a native of Springfield, Mass., born April 9, 1808. There were four sons of this union, of whom J. F., the oldest, is deceased; P. C. is a farmer in Warrenton, Ore.; G. W. is deceased; and Daniel Knight, born at Bath, Steuben county, N. Y., March 12, 1836, was the youngest of the family. The family, at no time prosperous, were reduced to dire straits upon the death of the father, August 23, 1837, the oldest of the four sons at that time being scarcely six years of age. Mrs. Warren proved herself one of the heroically moulded women, and supported herself and children by spinning and weaving. Later Mrs. Warren married a Mr. Baxter and moved to Illinois with her family. Her death occurred in Princeton, Ill., in September, 1881. As a youth of thirteen Daniel K. Warren started out to earn his own living by working on a farm, with the understanding that he was to receive \$11 per month for his services, a price which at that time was considered a fair remuneration for able-bodied men. For three years he followed this life during the summer time for board and wages, and attended school during the winter, working nights, Saturdays and mornings for his board and lodging. That he had been faithful and conscientious in his work may be best realized when it is known that at the time of settling up accounts with his employer the latter allowed him \$12 per month, instead of \$11, as was originally agreed upon. In the spring of 1852 he joined his three brothers in a trip across the plains. This never-to-be-forgotten journey was well planned, the boys having their own ox-teams, but not being prepared to board themselves. They made arrangements with Capt. Thomas Mercer to pilot them in safety to the coast country. Each agreed to give the captain \$100 and do his share of the work on the , and all filled their contract to the letter .ly parting from the amiable captain. afterward settled in Seattle, Wash. The company crossed the Missouri river May 24, and soon afterward camped on the present site of Omaha. At this point the company was thoroughly organized, there being fourteen wagons, forty horses and sixty-six men. Reaching The Dalles September 2, 1852, they met the first white men who had founded homes in that town, and from there they proceeded on barges down the Columbia river, finally boarding the

steamboat at Cascade Locks, which brought them in safety to Portland, September 9, 1852. In many respects this was a fortunate party, for the Indians were not troublesome, and only one member died of cholera on the way. Mr. Warren enjoyed good health until reaching Powder river, when he was taken ill with mountain fever, and did not fully recover until after reaching his destination in Oregon. At Portland the brothers separated, Daniel going alone to the mines in southern Oregon, he being at that time only sixteen years of age. Six weeks in the mountain air served to bring back health and spirits, and he later engaged in mining on the Rogue river. Not meeting with the success he had anticipated, however, he retraced his steps and arrived in Astoria in June, 1853, his available assets at that time being the much worn clothes he wore and \$3 in currency. Finding employment in a sawmill camp he worked diligently and saved for several months, and in 1855 tried his luck at mining on the Columbia river. Not realizing any better success than on the former occasion he engaged in lumbering until 1859, and in February of that year left Astoria for Panama, and from there went to New York. April 19, 1860, he reached Princeton, Ill., and engaged in farming and other occupations until February 24, 1863, when he married Miss Sarah Eaton, a former school mate, who was born in Salisbury, N. H., July 28, 1840. The marriage was solemnized at eight o'clock in the morning, and at noon the young people started on their long journey for Oregon. Arriving at San Francisco April 26, 1863, a few weeks later found them comfortably settled on a farm thirteen miles above Astoria, with furniture enough to go to housekeeping and with \$4 in cash. A philosopher always, Mr. Warren recalled these little hair-breadth episodes with unusual pleasure, for they indicated the distance spanned through industry and good management. The seven years spent on this farm were among the happiest of his life, for although he worked hard from morning till night a steady gain was perceptible, and the struggle had innumerable compensations. From this farm the family moved to Astoria and Mr. Warren engaged in a meat market and merchandise business for fourteen years. He was one of the most prominent and influential men of the town and materially promoted its commercial well being.

From Astoria Mr. Warren moved to Warrenton, and in 1885 he built the house in which the family now reside. At that time he fully intended to retire from active business, but was so deeply immersed in various interests that he kept steadily on, working as hard and sometimes harder than he ever had

before. Although many interests finally passed into other hands, he still continued farming, sawmilling and banking in Astoria, and was carrying on various lines of business at the time of his death. He was president of the Astoria National Bank and vice-president of the Astoria Savings Bank. He was one of the promoters and organizers and one of the first stockholders of the railroad from Warrenton to Seaside, which was built in 1880. Some years later the road was extended to Astoria, and now runs to Portland. All along the course of his busy life in the west Mr. Warren took a keen if not conspicuous interest in Republican politics, and filled many of the prominent local offices. In 1876 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Solomon Smith in the state senate. No man stood higher in the respect and confidence of the community.

Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Warren, of whom Lucy Alice, the eldest daughter, married H. C. Thompson, of the firm of Davenport & Thompson, wholesale fruit merchants of Portland; Maud is the wife of C. R. Higgins, assistant cashier of the Astoria National Bank; George W. is a partner in the firm of Ross, Higgins & Co., of Astoria, but makes his home in Warrenton; and Frederick L. is in his junior year at Princeton College. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. In closing this memoir no more fitting words could be said than have been expressed in Senator Fulton's article previously alluded to: "His life was one of exceptional industry and activity. It was a successful life, successful far beyond that attained by the average man; that is, he accomplished more in the way of aiding in the upbuilding of society and the community where he lived, as well as in the narrower field of acquiring wealth. He accumulated and left his family a considerable fortune by reason of his industry, frugality and intelligence, but, what is more to us and dearer far to them, he left to them the priceless treasure of an untarnished name and the memory of a useful life. All that Mr. Warren accomplished, and it was much, he accomplished in the face of great obstacles and under many and great disadvantages. There is no better lesson for our young people than the story of his life."

**JOHN L. HYDE.** No name in Toledo carries with it greater influence or is surrounded with more emphatic assurances of good will than that of John L. Hyde, treasurer of Lincoln county continuously since 1803. Mr. Hyde is a pioneer of 1852, and a retentive memory has hoarded a wealth of interesting and instructive information concerning the days which tried the mettle of

men, and either made or unmade them with its hardships and dazzling possibilities. He is one of the strong and self-reliant characters who weathered the storms incident to the introduction of civilization in Oregon, and he probably has as correct an idea of its resources and limitations as any student of conditions now living within its border.

At midnight, December 30, 1823, Mr. Hyde was born on a farm in Coshocton county, Ohio, a son of West Hyde, and the seventh child in a family of three sons and seven daughters. His mother, Rebecca (Hines) Hyde, was born in the vicinity of Mean's Gap, on the south branch of the Potomac, in Hampshire county, Va., and died in the state of Iowa in 1888, at the age of eighty-nine years. West Hyde was born of sturdy ancestors in England, and as a boy came with his parents to the United States, settling on the New York line of the Delaware river, thirty-four miles from Philadelphia. He was a farmer and pump manufacturer, and not long after arriving in America enlisted in the war of 1812. It is not known whether he served his native or adopted country, but at any rate he was shot in the left side, the ball going around the ribs, and therefore not proving fatal. At the time he was a corporal, and was discharged from the service holding that rank. About 1840 he located on a farm in Peoria county, Ill., and five years later took up his residence on land in Washington county, Iowa, where his death occurred in 1862, at the age of sixty-five years. He was a Whig in politics.

At the age of twenty-five John L. Hyde learned the cooper's trade in Iowa, at which he worked until crossing the plains to the west in 1852. He had long contemplated this departure, and started from his home May 4, arriving in Portland November 4 of the same year. He came via the old Platte river route, crossing the Missouri river May 27, and staying at Fort Laramie from July 2 to July 5. Arriving at Fort Hall August 14, he proceeded from there to The Dalles, reaching there October 21. From there he went to Portland via the Columbia river. Many adventures befell the party of home-seekers, and cholera invaded their ranks, carrying off many who started from home with feverish plans for future success. One day alone witnessed the burial of a whole family, and thus the caravan bore many weary and disappointed hearts into the land of greater promise. Mr. Hyde remained in Portland until June, 1853, and then located on a farm on the Big Luckiamute river in Polk county, and through farming and running an old-fashioned threshing-machine at harvest time he was enabled to make sufficient money to buy out a coopering enterprise. Thereafter he worked at carpentering and coopering until 1868, when he





H. J. Wilson.



went to California and bought a ranch, but returned to Oregon the following year. Settling on a farm near Dallas, he stocked it with sheep, and engaged in sheep raising and buying until disposing of both sheep and farm in 1872. His next venture was the purchase of a drug business at Dallas in partnership with B. F. Nichols, and after becoming owner of the business at the end of five years, or in 1877, he continued to run it alone until selling out in 1883. Thus far Mr. Hyde had cause for congratulation, and with the proceeds of his drug business he bought three hundred and thirty-three acres of land upon which he hoped to duplicate his former financial success. Misfortune came to him, however, for between fire and bad times generally, he lost about all that he had invested, and was glad to dispose of his property in 1885. He then purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land five miles southeast of Eddyville, lived thereon until 1893, and has since made his home in Toledo. He was elected county treasurer in 1893, and the increasing majority in his subsequent elections to the same office is the best evidence of the entire satisfaction given by his conscientious and public-spirited administration.

Mr. Hyde was married in Polk county, Ore., June 6, 1861, to Henrietta Nichols, a native of Polk county, and a daughter of John Nichols, who removed from his native state of Tennessee to Missouri at a very early day, and crossed the plains in 1845. Mr. Nichols settled on a farm in Polk county, cleared it from primeval timber, and spent the balance of his life in its cultivation. Mrs. Hyde bore her husband four children, of whom John W. lives on a farm near Philomath; William Franklin is a farmer near Eddyville, Ore.; Ida E. is the wife of H. A. Bowman of the vicinity of Eddyville, Ore.; and Lulu is the wife of E. G. White of Falls City, Ore. For a second wife Mr. Hyde married Mrs. Elma L. Taylor, who was born in Illinois, and whose father, a merchant by occupation, sold the first goods in Springfield, Ill. Charles L., the son of the second union, is now a resident of Toledo, Ore. Mr. Hyde has been a Republican ever since he was old enough to take an interest in politics. For many years he has been a member of Jennings Lodge, No. 9. A. F. & A. M. Throughout his industrious and well directed life Mr. Hyde has made many staunch friends, and the sojourner in this part of the country is sure to hear of the high regard and boundless confidence inspired in the minds and hearts of all who know him.

H. J. WILSON. A business man of unlimited energy and ambition, H. J. Wilson of Canyonville is an extensive landholder, and has, doubtless, handled more real estate within the

past few years than any other one man in Douglas county. He has been particularly fortunate in his investments, acquiring a comfortable competency, and is prominent in financial, political and fraternal circles. A son of H. J. Wilson, Sr., he was born September 29, 1850, in Moniteau county, Mo.

A native of North Carolina, H. J. Wilson, Sr., was born December 4, 1815. When he was quite young his father died, and he went with his mother to Tennessee, where he grew to manhood under the guidance of a wise and loving mother. On attaining his majority he migrated to Missouri, settling on a farm in Moniteau county. Succumbing to the gold fever in 1850, he crossed the plains with ox-teams, and for nearly two years was engaged in mining and prospecting. Returning by way of the Isthmus to Missouri, he remained at home until 1859, when he made another trip to the Pacific coast, spending the following year in California. Going back to Missouri in 1860, he soon afterwards enlisted for service in the Civil war, serving as second lieutenant of Capt. T. J. Hart's company. On receiving his honorable discharge from the army he resumed the care of the farm which he had so well improved, remaining on it until his death, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was quite well educated for those times, and as a young man taught school for several terms. He was an active politician, and an influential citizen. He married Sarah Walker, who was born in Tennessee, and died, at the age of seventy-six years, in Missouri. Of their union twelve children were born, nine of whom are living, namely: John R., S. L., A. G., G. W., and William M., of Missouri; H. J., the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Sallie Cooper, of Kansas; Addie, residing in Missouri; and Mrs. Neva Zwanzig, of Missouri.

Educated in the district schools, H. J. Wilson remained on the parental homestead until twenty-two years old. Coming then to Oregon, he spent six months in this state, and then went to California, where he remained the next six months. Returning to Missouri in 1873, he resumed his former occupation of general farming, and stock-raising and dealing, in which he was there successfully employed until 1881. In November of that year Mr. Wilson came with his family to Oregon, locating in the vicinity of Canyonville, where he followed farming for fourteen years. Settling then near Roseburg he was engaged in the culture of fruit for five years, conducting a ranch, and at the same time dealing in real estate in Roseburg. Moving into the city of Roseburg in 1901, he resided there six months, and then again took up his residence in Canyonville. The ensuing eighteen months Mr. Wilson lived a part of the time in Roseburg, and a part

in Canyonville. In November, 1902, he purchased the Marks & Wollenberg estate, in the vicinity of Canyonville, and is now devoting his attention to the care of his farm, and is carrying on a lucrative business as a real estate agent in Roseburg, Canyonville and Riddles. He owns one thousand acres of land, all in the vicinity of Canyonville, and manages his property most successfully. He has also other financial interests, and is often entrusted with the care and responsibility of settling up large estates.

At this writing Mr. Wilson is reading law in the office of Hon. John H. Shupe of Roseburg, preparatory to being admitted to the bar early in 1905. He will then enter upon the practice of law in the Douglas county courts.

February 22, 1877, Mr. Wilson married Anna A. Bosbyshell, who was born in Pennsylvania, but was reared in Missouri. While emigrating with his family from Pennsylvania to Missouri, by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, her father, Gustavus Bosbyshell, was robbed and thrown overboard from a Mississippi river steamer. Of the six children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, four are living, namely: Mrs. Lelia M. Cockerel, of Grants Pass, Ore.; Bessie H. and Jessie A., attending the agricultural college at Corvallis, and Frank J., living at home. In 1900 Mr. Wilson was a delegate to the National Convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio, and helped nominate Horton Barker and Ignatius Donnelly. In politics he is a Republican. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has held all the chairs of his lodge. He is deeply interested in the religious activity of the town and county, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which he has served as steward and class leader.

**JOHN BUCKLEY.** The subject of this sketch is descended from an old English family, and in the early eighties found his way to the United States, where he has remained ever since. As proprietor of a cigar and confectionery business he has prospered for a number of years in Newport Ore., and has won a place in the hearts of many of his fellow-citizens.

John Buckley was born October 22, 1860, and is a son of John and Sarah (Tubbett) Buckley, both of whom lived and died in England. The father was a farmer in Leicestershire, and met death when our subject was still very young. Of the four children born to these parents, John was the eldest son, and second child in order of birth. His scholastic training Mr. Buckley received in the common schools of Leicestershire, and remained there until about seventeen years of age. At that time he desired to travel and went to

India, finding a suitable location in Peermerd, where he was engaged in work on a tea and coffee plantation for four and a half years. In 1881 Mr. Buckley returned to England, only to leave that country once again for the United States. He chose his first location at Alsea Bay, Ore., whether he went and purchased five hundred acres of land suitable for raising stock. He continued in this business for four years, until his removal to the city of Newport. In the latter place he embarked in the cigar and confectionery business, which he has since continued. As a business man he is conservative and cautious, and his success in all undertakings speaks for the good qualities he possesses in that line. He is also agent at Newport for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, and while his business life is principally centered around this city, he also owns property on Alsea Bay, which he keeps carefully improved.

Mr. Buckley was joined in wedlock with Nellie Case, daughter of Samuel Case, who is a native of Newport. They have but one child, Barbara Elizabeth. In politics Mr. Buckley is a Republican, and served as city treasurer for nine years with efficiency. Fraternally he is a Mason of high degree, being a member of Newport Lodge, No. 85, A. F. & A. M., of Newport; Ferguson Chapter, No. 5, R. A. M., of Corvallis; Temple Commandery at Albany, and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland, Ore.

**MARCELLUS N. COLVIG.** As an enterprising, wide-awake business man, and one who has firmly established himself among the prominent and influential men of Canyonville, we take pleasure in giving to our readers a brief biography of Marcellus N. Colvig, who has charge of the Postal Telegraph office of this city. The son of a pioneer physician of Oregon, he received the greater part of his training and education in Douglas county, and has here spent a large part of his active business life. Since taking up his residence in this city, he has taken an intelligent interest in all matters pertaining to its material prosperity, and has generously supported all projects conducive to its educational, social, moral and political advancement. A son of the late Dr. William L. Colvig, he was born December 25, 1841, in Athens county, Ohio, coming on the paternal side of French ancestry.

A native of Loudoun county, Va., William L. Colvig was born September 10, 1814, and died July 17, 1896, at Rockpoint, Jackson county, Ore. Spending the days of his boyhood and youth in his Virginia home, he there learned the trade of a cabinet maker, which he subsequently followed for a few years in the neighboring state of Ohio. In 1849, accompanied by his family, he followed the tide of emigration westward, going to Mis-

souri, where he lived for two years, in the meantime studying medicine. Emigrating to the extreme western coast in 1851, he was five and one-half months in crossing the plains with the slow-traveling oxen. Arriving in Oregon, he spent the first winter in Portland, in the spring of 1852 locating in Douglas county, about one and one-half miles north of Canyonville. Taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres of land, he improved a ranch, and also engaged in the practice of his profession, living there sixteen years. The ensuing five years he lived about five miles east of Canyonville, and then purchased a farm at Rockpoint, Jackson county, where he lived as a farmer and a physician until his death. A man of strong personality, warm-hearted, trustworthy and honest, he became influential and popular and was held in universal esteem. He took great interest in church work, giving liberally towards the religious advancement of town and county. October 4, 1838, he married Helen M. Woodford, who was born September 16, 1816, in Connecticut, and died June 3, 1887, in Rockpoint, Ore. Of the ten children born of their union, six are living, namely: Volney, of Portland; Marcellus N., the subject of this sketch; William M., of Jacksonville; George S., ex-United States consul at Baranquilla, Colombia, S. A., and now an attorney at Grants Pass, Ore.; Mrs. Alwilda A. Emery, of Ashland; and Mrs. Aphia W. Cawley, residing in California. Those deceased are Andrew A., Mason, John L., and Orin.

Having received a practical common school education, Marcellus N. Colvig remained on the home farm until nineteen years old, when he started in life for himself, becoming one of the first band of employes of the California Stage Telegraph Company. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, under Col. G. B. Curry, and Capt. C. B. Crandall, and was mustered into service at the state fair grounds, in Salem, as a private. He served nearly a year, being in the time promoted to the rank of corporal, doing guard duty, principally in Oregon and Washington. After being mustered out of service at Fort Vancouver, Wash., Mr. Colvig returned to Oregon. During the time of the gold excitement in Idaho he went there as a miner, hoping in a brief time to greatly improve his financial condition and while there took part in the Owyhee and Star City (Nev.) Indian outbreak. He subsequently had charge of the Western Union Telegraph office in Canyonville for a few months, and afterwards followed mining and prospecting a number of years. In 1870 Mr. Colvig was in the service of Queen Victoria, constructing telegraph lines in British Columbia, and remained in the north for about one year. From 1873 to 1876 he had charge of the Western Union Telegraph office at Puyallup, Wash. As-

suming charge of the Postal Telegraph office in Canyonville in 1887, he has since retained the position, giving eminent satisfaction to the company and its numerous patrons.

September 23, 1888, Mr. Colvig married Agnes H. Graves, a native of California, and they have two children, namely: Hubert M. and Inez Romana. Mr. Colvig has accumulated considerable wealth, being the owner of two hundred and thirty-one acres of land in Jackson county, besides which he owns property in the city of Canyonville and in other places. He has served his fellow-citizens in various public capacities. For the past sixteen years he has been notary public, and is now city treasurer. He is a Republican in politics, a Freemason, and an active member of the Christian Church.

**GUSTAVUS EDLUND.** One of the most trustworthy and capable employes of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company is Gustavus Edlund, a competent and skillful engineer, whose run is northward from Ashland, his place of residence. Early turning his attention to mechanical labor, he first learned the use of tools, afterwards becoming interested in machinery of all kinds, in course of time becoming an expert machinist, and actively identified with the railway transportation of the country. During the past three years he has occupied his present position, and has proved himself a most careful and capable manager of his engine, his good luck in avoiding accident and disaster being due to his prudence, obedience to orders, and constant watchfulness. A native of Sweden, he was born June 20, 1870, in Falkoping, near Lake Wetter. His father, Andrew Edlund, a life-long farmer, died in early life. His widow, whose maiden name was Carrie Johnson, resides on the old homestead, in Falkoping. Of the four children she bore her husband, two are living, Gustavus, the youngest child, being the only one that ever came to this country.

Having completed his early education in the public schools of Sweden, Gustavus Edlund assisted in the care of the home farm until seventeen years old. In the spring of 1888, with an inspiration born of courage and a love of adventure, he emigrated to the United States, hoping in this large and fruitful country to greatly advance his business opportunities. Going directly to Minnesota, he worked at the carpenter's trade in Minneapolis for two years. Proceeding westward to Montana in the fall of 1890, he spent but a short time there, working for a few weeks each in Missoula and Helena. Coming to Oregon in December, 1890, Mr. Edlund located at Talent, Jackson county, where he had charge of a stationary engine for a number of months. Entering the employ of Cook & Co., in 1892,

he was engineer in their saw-mill, on the Klammath river, for two years. In August, 1894, he went to Dunsmuir, Cal., where he was employed in the Southern Pacific Shops for almost three years. Continuing in the employ of the same company, Mr. Edlund was fireman on that part of the road extending from Redbluff, Cal., to Ashland, Ore.; from July, 1897, until October 4, 1900, when he was promoted to his present position as engineer, his run being from Ashland towards Roseburg. Locating in Ashland in 1898, Mr. Edlund built his comfortable and attractive residence in 1899, and has since taken an active part in municipal affairs, faithfully performing his duties as a public-spirited and loyal citizen. Elected a member of the city council in December, 1901, he assumed the office in January, 1902, and served as chairman of the fire and water committee until April, 1903, when he resigned the position on account of an intended trip to his old home in Sweden. This trip he subsequently made, taking a vacation of twelve weeks in the summer of 1903, when he visited his aged mother and his other relatives and friends in his native land.

In Talent, Ore., the birthplace of his bride, Mr. Edlund married Emma Abbott, a daughter of John Abbott, a prosperous farmer of Talent, and one of the early settlers of Oregon. Three children have blessed their union, namely: Hulda Alverda, Delpha and Halmer. Politically Mr. Edlund is a staunch supporter of the principles promulgated by the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of Dunsmuir Lodge, No. 207, A. F. & A. M.; of Siskiyou Chapter, No. 21, R. A. M.; a member of Al Kader Temple, N. M. S.; of the Dunsmuir Division, B. of L. E.; and of the Knights of the Maccabees.

**FRANK HEBERLIE.** A young man of exceptional force of character, diligence and persistence, Frank Heberlie has achieved success in his active career, and as proprietor of the Ashland Steam Laundry in carrying on an extensive and remunerative business. Putting forth his best efforts at all times, he early became master of his fortunes, and now stands as a fine representative of the self-made men of our times, his present prosperity being entirely due to his own energy, tact and foresight. He was born October 10, 1870, in Ste. Genevieve county, Mo., which was also the birthplace of his father, Nicholas Heberlie. His paternal grandfather was born and educated in Germany, but emigrated when a young man to this country, and settled in Ste. Genevieve county, Mo., where he was employed as a tiller of the soil until his death, being a thrifty and successful farmer.

Reared to the occupation of his ancestors,

Nicholas Heberlie became a successful agriculturist in his native country, and there spent his entire life, dying while yet in manhood's prime. He married Sarah Bloom, who was born in Ste. Genevieve county, Mo., of pure German stock, her father, William Bloom, having been a native of Germany. She survived her husband, and now resides in Chico, Cal. Of her family of nine children, seven are now living, Frank, the subject of this brief sketch, being the fifth child in order of birth.

Brought up in Missouri, and educated in the public schools, Frank Heberlie remained beneath the parental roof-tree until fifteen years old, when he began business for himself. Acquiring a good knowledge of the carpenter's trade, he followed that occupation in Missouri until 1891, when he came westward in search of more advantageous opportunities for bettering his financial condition. Locating in Chico, Cal., he was engaged in carpentering and building in that city for two years. Embarking in business for himself in 1893, Mr. Heberlie established the Chico Steam Laundry, which he conducted with profit for three years. Selling out in 1896, he located in Ashland, and three years later, in 1899, opened his present establishment, the Ashland Steam Laundry, which he has since managed in a manner highly creditable to himself, and to the eminent satisfaction of his numerous patrons. Beginning work on a modest scale, he has twice been forced to enlarge his quarters, and has now one of the finest and most modernly equipped plants of the kind in this section of the county. His building is now 72x52 feet, and is furnished with a steam engine, a large boiler, and all the necessary machinery and implements for the handling of fine laundry work. He has built up a fine business, his patronage extending southward as far as Sisson, Cal., and as far north as Medford, Ore. In the filling of his orders, Mr. Heberlie employs ten hands, and his delivery wagon is one of the best and most attractive in the city.

In Missouri, in 1896, Mr. Heberlie married Josie Cheesbrough, a native of Ste. Genevieve county, Mo., and they have one child, Bernard Heberlie. Mr. Heberlie is a charter member of the Oregon and Washington Interstate Association of Laundrymen, and is a member, and the master, of Ashland Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F.

**EDWARD LISTER.** The family of which Edward Lister is a representative in former years owned large estates in the north of Ireland. His father, William, who was born there, was the son of an extensive land owner and large linen manufacturer, but on being left an orphan came to America and never





*Mr. D. Sturgis  
and wife*

afterward claimed his heritage in the old country. Settling in the Province of Quebec, Canada, he improved land and became the owner of three valuable farms at Lakefield, where he is still making his home, at the age (1903) of eighty-eight years. In religion he is a believer in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church. For a wife he chose Mary Ann Battie, who was born on the ocean, in American waters, while the family were crossing from the north of Ireland to Canada. Her father, Edward Battie, was a farmer and followed that occupation in Argenteuil county, Quebec.

In a family of nine children, five of whom are living, Edward Lister is the oldest survivor. He was born in Argenteuil county, Quebec, Canada, March 22, 1847, and remained on the home farm until he was fifteen, when he went to Niagara Falls, Ontario, and drilled for a year. Later he served in the British army during the Fenian raid and a few years ago, in recognition of his faithful service at that time, he was awarded a medal. After an experience of two winters in the lumber woods of New Hampshire he decided to remain in the United States and proceeded as far west as Michigan, where he remained during one winter. In 1865 he went to Carson City, Nev., and engaged in contract lumbering, acting as foreman for eleven summers.

On coming to Oregon in 1877 Mr. Lister took up a homestead in Josephine county four miles south of the present site of Grants Pass, which at that time did not boast of a single house. Seven and one-half years were spent on the farm, when he sold the property and bought eighty acres north of Grants Pass. From that place he moved into Grants Pass in 1888 and bought a one-half interest in a livery business. A year later he bought out his partner and took into partnership J. L. Calvert, with whom he continued for fourteen years, but in 1903 purchased Mr. Calvert's interest and has since conducted the business alone. In addition he has been interested in placer and quartz mining. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and in religion is a Methodist. The Republican party and its candidates receive his staunch allegiance. As the representative of the south ward he served for one term in the city council. In 1898 he was his party's choice for county sheriff and in the election received a majority of three hundred and sixty. The duties of the position were so ably and intelligently discharged that in 1900 he was re-elected by a majority of four hundred and sixty. On the expiration of his second term, in July of 1902, he was solicited to accept a third nomination, but declined. His

marriage took place in Alpine county, Cal., and united him with Miss Clara A. Jacobs, a native of Indiana. Two sons were born of their union, namely: Ernest H., who held the position of deputy county sheriff for six years; and Arthur W., a student in the College of Dental Surgery at Portland, where he is a member of the class of 1904.

MELVIN DEWITT STURGESS is a pioneer of pioneers who came to the coast in 1847, and has passed through about all of the experiences common to the settlers in the early days. Blessed with a stout heart, willing hands and a determination to succeed, he has availed himself of whatever opportunities presented themselves and since 1850 has been located on his present farm on Applegate creek, one of the finest properties in that part of Jackson county. Mr. Sturges was born on a farm in Allegany county, N. Y., December 15, 1825, and though seventy-eight years old, gives every evidence of many more years of activity. In 1837 he accompanied his parents to Stark county, Ill., and when eighteen years old removed to Bureau county, the same state, where he earned \$6 a month and board as a farm hand. During the winter season he applied himself to cutting cord wood, receiving fifty cents a cord, or seventy-five cents per hundred. Notwithstanding these meagre wages he managed to save money, and after crossing the plains in the spring of 1847 he had some means with which to start life anew in a new country.

Mr. Sturges secured the position of driver with the ox train in which he reached the coast, and on the way met with many interesting experiences. Dangers multiplied as they gained the heart of the Indian country, but they escaped serious difficulty with Indians, good health also being the portion of the majority of the travelers. Arriving at The Dalles, they left their wagons, and Mr. Sturges helped drive the cattle across to Vancouver, in the meantime subsisting on roasted potatoes without salt. Arriving in Polk county December 2, 1847, he soon afterward took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres two and a half miles southeast of Dallas, where he erected a hewed log house of one room, living therein until the spring of 1849. Rumors of gold in California penetrated this sparsely settled country, and in 1849 he became one of a party of eighteen men to outfit with wagons and a year's provisions for the journey across the mountains. Upon starting out the party camped upon the present site of Jacksonville, and upon reaching California mined on the Yuba and Feather rivers until the following September. Owing to failing health Mr. Sturges then returned to Oregon, coming from

San Francisco to Astoria in a sailing vessel, the trip occupying six weeks. That winter he engaged in running a boat from Astoria to Portland, and in the spring of 1850 returned to his ranch in Polk county, where he lived until 1857. For the following two years he ran a general store at Wilbur, Douglas county, later managed a hotel for a time, and in 1859 took up his present farm, which was a squatter's claim. At the present time he owns one hundred and five acres of land and is engaged principally in general farming and sheep-raising. His farm is well supplied with improvements, and its owner has kept pace with the times, adopting such innovations as appeal to his practical common sense and good judgment.

In March, 1849, Mr. Sturgess married Eliza Burbank, of which union three children were born, of whom Alonzo L. lives in Klamath county; Wallace is in San Francisco; and Emma is deceased. Mrs. Sturgess died in January, 1861, and in October, 1865, Mr. Sturgess married Elmira McKee, who was born in Missouri, and crossed the plains in 1860. Of his second marriage there were three children: Orvilla D., of Grants Pass; De Witt, living at Steamboat Springs, Nev.; and Oscar L., who died at the age of sixteen.

**ALEXANDER BREMNER.** Of Scotch-Irish ancestry, Mr. Bremner inherited industrious qualities and upright principles, and as a skilled mechanic he has attained a reputation for thorough and excellent work. Especially is this the case since taking up his residence in Astoria, Ore., in 1885. He assisted in organizing the Pacific Iron Works in 1900, a firm which does a successful business in that locality, and of which he is secretary. This plant is equipped with the latest and best improved machinery, such as trip-hammers, planing lathes, etc., and is operated by electricity. All kinds of blacksmithing are done by this firm, who make a specialty of logging-camp work. Although so recently incorporated, their trade reaches over a wide expanse of territory and present prospects point to a still greater expansion of the business.

A native of Huron county, Canada, born May 13, 1862, Mr. Bremner is a son of Andrew and Jane (Patterson) Bremner, the former a native of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, and the latter born in the northern part of Ireland. Both parents are still living, well advanced in years, but hale and hearty. The father came to America when nineteen years old, took up his residence on new and unimproved land in Canada, where he improved a farm and has continued to follow agricultural pursuits ever

since, being now over eighty years old. In their religious convictions the parents are firm believers in the Presbyterian faith, and of the seven children born to them, six are now living, Alexander and James being the only ones to settle in the United States. Reared as he was on his father's farm in Canada, young Bremner strove to obtain an education by diligently attending the common schools. When he had reached the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade in Listowell, serving a four years' apprenticeship. He then secured employment at his chosen occupation in Saginaw, Mich., and in the logging camps and cities thereabouts for several years, but finally returned for a time to his Canadian home. Building a blacksmith shop in proximity to the Canadian Pacific workshops, he made a specialty of logging work, and at that time only a trail existed there. About 1885 Mr. Bremner located in Astoria, Ore., and, in partnership with Mr. Freeman, he built a blacksmith and wagon-shop on Twelfth and Duane streets, and for a number of years carried on a profitable business from that stand. Being a man of progressive ideas, he readily adopted new plans which promised any real advance in his business, which increased to such an extent that the old stand was not commodious enough, and was sold. Soon afterward Mr. Bremner became associated with H. C. Harrison and the Pacific Iron Works was the result of their combined efforts.

The marriage of Mr. Bremner took place near his old home in Canada and Miss Laura Barker, formerly of Ontario, was the lady of his choice. Their beautiful residence on the hill in Astoria is located in one of the most attractive spots in the city, and the family worship at the Methodist Episcopal church. In his political attachments Mr. Bremner is a Republican, but does not allow politics to interfere with business. He affiliates with but one secret society, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, a beneficiary organization.

**MARSHALL WINCHESTER SIMPSON.** A fine example of the sturdy, energetic and persevering pioneer settlers of Oregon, Marshall W. Simpson, of Elk City, has been an important factor in developing and advancing the agricultural, industrial and mining interests of Lincoln county. A man of great natural ability, business energy and skill, he has been a promoter of many beneficial enterprises, and by his well directed efforts has acquired a fine property, being a large landholder, an extensive stock-raiser and a share-



holder in different mines in this and other localities. A native of Arkansas, he was born July 13, 1838, a son of Isaac M. Simpson, who was born in Georgia, January 4, 1813, and spent a few years of his earlier life in Tennessee, moving thence to a farm in Lawrence county, Ark., in 1844 going into the mountainous districts. Starting across the plains with ox-teams in April, 1845, he arrived in Polk county, Ore., in November of that year. Taking up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres on the Luckiamute river, he improved a valuable homestead, on which he spent his remaining years, passing away July 11, 1887. He married Martha Jackson, who was born eighty-eight years ago, in 1815, in Tennessee, grew to womanhood in Alabama, and now resides on the home farm, in Polk county, Ore. Of the four children born of their union, three are living, namely: Marshall W., the special subject of this brief sketch; Mrs. Eliza Loughary, of Polk county; and Isaac, also a resident of Polk county.

Educated in the common schools of Polk county, Marshall W. Simpson was reared to agricultural pursuits on the parental homestead, which he helped clear and improve. Of this early home he has three pictures, which are among his most cherished possessions. In the first one, taken in 1846, stands the old log cabin in which the family first lived, and in the doorway his mother is standing. Another picture, taken in 1860, shows the frame house, which replaced the pioneer log structure, and the other picture is a representation of the present substantial and commodious farm house and its environments. Being presented, at the age of twenty-one years, with four hundred acres of land in Polk county, the gift of his father, Mr. Simpson was then engaged in general farming for seven or eight years. Removing to Yaquina in 1866, he purchased a feed stable and hotel, both of which he managed successfully for a quarter of a century, at the same time having charge of the postoffice. On squaring up accounts with the latter department he had ten cents coming to him, and the check which he received for this amount he still holds. Mr. Simpson has since been actively engaged in stock-raising, and owns five hundred acres of land adjoining and including the town site of Elk City. Recently he has been prospecting for coal on his land, with fair prospects for success in the operation, the vein, which is within one hundred feet of Yaquina bay, extending along the railway track, being from five to ten feet in thickness, and evidently rich in mineral properties. He also has mining interests in northern California, owning shares in the Monmouth Ledge gold mine, which a company is now developing, and, with a partner, has mines on

Buxton creek, at Cape Nome, Alaska. As a stock-raiser, he keeps about forty head of cattle, ninety goats, and large numbers of hogs, being one of the large and successful agriculturists of his community.

In Polk county, Ore., in 1859, Mr. Simpson married Joicey A. Bevens, who was born in DeKalb county, Mo., and crossed the plains, in 1854, with her father, H. J. Bevens, a pioneer farmer, who located first in Polk county, and then in Yaquina, where he spent his declining years. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson seven children have been born, namely: Hettie; Marcus B., deceased; O. C., deceased; Oliver, deceased; Arthur, deceased; William E. and Francis. Mr. Simpson was one of the active participants in the Cayuse Indian war, serving one hundred and forty days, in 1856, being stationed in Washington, and taking part in the battles in Grande Ronde valley, and at Walla Walla, where he and his comrades, one hundred in number, fought fourteen hundred Indians. Politically Mr. Simpson is a Democrat, and has served as school director, and as road supervisor. He is a famous fisherman, and a most noted hunter, an expert in the use of rod and gun.

**CAPT. FRANK B. HAMLIN.** Among the prominent citizens of Douglas county mention is due Capt. F. B. Hamlin, of Roseburg, who is now serving as superintendent of the public schools of Douglas county. Patriotic and public spirited, he served with bravery and distinction in the Spanish-American war, being a faithful and efficient officer of the regiment with which he was connected. He was born November 5, 1868, in McPherson, Madison county, Iowa, a son of John Hamlin, and a descendant of one of the early colonial families of New England, the immigrant ancestor of that branch of the Hamlin family to which he belongs having emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1630. His paternal grandfather, Simeon Hamlin, removed to Ohio at an early day, and was afterward a pioneer settler of Iowa.

A native of Ohio, John Hamlin removed with his parents to Iowa, settling in Madison county. During the Civil war he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years and three months, being sergeant of his company. Removing to Labette county, Kans., in 1869, he settled near Oswego, where he resided until 1876. About this time the family removed to San Luis Obispo county, Cal., settling upon a ranch known as "The Huesna," where Mr. Hamlin engaged in stock-raising for four years. Later he removed to the city of San

Luis Obispo, and there engaged in the practice of law until 1889, when he located at Roseburg, Ore., where he continued in legal practice until 1902. Retiring then from his professional labors, he has since lived on his farm, which is located about a mile from Roseburg. Although he is keenly alive to the issues of the day, he has never taken an active part in political matters, but while a resident of Kansas, California and Oregon served as justice of the peace. He married Mahala J. Thompson, who was born in 1846, in Ohio, a daughter of Edmund B. Thompson, an early settler of Iowa. Four children have been born of their union, namely: Frank B., the subject of this review; Mrs. Emma E. Richards, a teacher in the Portland schools; Simeon Edmund, a farmer and stockman, living near Roseburg; and Jay L., of Roseburg.

Removing from Kansas to California with his parents in 1876, Captain Hamlin received his early education in the schools of San Luis Obispo, being graduated from the high school of that city in 1887. The ensuing two years he taught school in that locality. Coming to Douglas county, Ore., in December, 1889, he taught one term in the Oakcreek district, after which he spent a year as a teacher in Looking Glass valley. The following four years he served as principal of the Wilbur schools, and then accepted the principalship of the schools of Roseburg, a position that he resigned when he went to the Philippine Islands. Always interested in military affairs, Professor Hamlin enlisted, June 15, 1893, as a private in Company A, Second Regiment Oregon National Guard, being a charter member of the company. From the ranks in 1895 he was elected captain of his company. Receiving his commission from Governor Lord he faithfully maintained the dignity of his rank until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war in 1898. Subsequently he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company B, Second Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and went with his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he made an excellent record for bravery and fidelity as a soldier. At the battle of Malabon he was appointed battalion adjutant to succeed Lieutenant Brazee, who was wounded in that engagement, and subsequently served on the staff of Major Percy Willis, with the rank of lieutenant. He was later appointed to serve as regimental adjutant, which position he filled until the return of the regiment to Manila. During the regiment's last expedition in the Philippines Captain Hamlin was again battalion adjutant, and served under Major Willis until mustered out of service, August 7, 1899.

When he left Roseburg for the Philippine Islands Captain Hamlin was the Republican nominee for county superintendent of schools, and on election day, while he was at Honolulu, he was one of the two candidates on the Republican ticket to be elected. Not able to qualify, however, he did not serve in the office. On returning to Roseburg he resumed his professional work, teaching in the South Deer creek district. In 1900 he was again the Republican nominee for county superintendent of schools, and being elected, by a majority of four hundred votes for a term of four years, assumed the responsibilities of the office in August, 1900, and has since performed the duties devolving upon him with fidelity and success. Marked improvements in educational methods are apparent, and Douglas county has the distinction of being one of the three counties that have introduced the district library system into their schools. Captain Hamlin has one hundred and thirty-four schools under his supervision, scattered over a territory of five thousand square miles.

In Looking Glass Captain Hamlin was united in marriage with Miss Cressida Williams, who was born in that town, a daughter of Peter Williams, an early settler of that place. The Captain and Mrs. Hamlin are the parents of two children: Virgil L. and John Nellis. Politically Captain Hamlin is a staunch Republican, ever true to the interests of his party and the people. Fraternally he is a member and manager of the Woodmen of the World; a member and regent of the Royal Arcanum; and a member and past master artisan of the United Artisans. He is also a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans, belonging to the Percy Willis Camp, of which he was the first commander.

OLIVER BURSELL. Handicapped at the outset of his career in America by an utter ignorance of the language or customs of the country, and by the absence of the wherewithal to smooth his way until getting a fair start in the business world, Oliver Bursell has forged his way to the front with the ablest of his Swedish countrymen, and is leading a life of comfort and usefulness on his fine farm near Central Point. This enterprising farmer and stock-raiser was born in Thedalles, Sweden, May 13, 1844, and comes of a long-lived ancestry, his forefathers having developed strong constitutions through tilling the soil and leading frugal, self-denying lives. His father lived to be eighty and his mother eighty-four years old, and the parents devoted their energies to farming, rearing their family of children in ways of usefulness and honor.





*Eli K. Anderson*

All his life long Mr. Bursell has been a student, and in earlier years improved every opportunity to broaden his knowledge that he might make a successful teacher. He left the home farm at the age of nineteen and taught until his twenty-fourth year, and March 1, 1868, married Sarah E. Johnson, a country woman born in the vicinity of his father's farm. The young people at once began to make plans for emigration to the United States, and finally embarked with their worldly possessions on a sailing vessel, reaching New York city July 4, 1868. Mr. Bursell at first lived in Rock Island, Ill., and found employment in a saw-mill. He was sadly in need of the position, for he reached Illinois with just \$4 in his pocket, and without knowing the meaning of more than half a dozen English words. After leaving the saw-mill he worked on a farm near Rock Island for three years, and in 1873 removed to Nebraska, of which he had heard much, but where he failed to realize his expectations. In 1874 he engaged at the carpenter's trade, and liked it so well that he devoted nine years of his life to fine cabinet and general building work.

Upon arriving in Oregon in the spring of 1883 Mr. Bursell worked at his trade about four months in Portland, and the same year came to the Rogue River valley, where he purchased two hundred and eighty acres of land, devoting it to general farming and stock-raising. He made practically all of the improvements on his land, made of it a paying investment, and disposed of it in 1898 with gratifying profit. The same year he purchased his present farm of three hundred acres five miles northwest of Medford, and which was formerly known as the Chambers donation claim. The farm already showed evidences of industry and good management, but Mr. Bursell has found it to his advantage to remodel the buildings of his predecessor and to build a modern barn 52x60 feet in dimensions. At the present time he owns five hundred acres of land in this vicinity, four hundred and forty-five of which are under cultivation. Each year has proved better than the one before, and Mr. Bursell is more than satisfied with the lay of his land and with its productiveness. Last year his grain fields averaged forty-six bushels to the acre. His knowledge of carpentering has been of immense use to him in making the improvements on his place, and has necessarily lessened the expense attached to the changing of the character of the buildings. He is a mechanical genius, and many things which seem complicated to others are accomplished with comparative ease by this genial knight of the saw and hammer.

Mr. Bursell is a Republican in politics, and while interested in local and country political un-

dertakings has never worked for the local offices to which he has been elected by his fellow townsmen. The family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Bursell and three children, Ellen, Victor and Arved, who is a student in the University of Oregon, are members of the Church of God, of which Mr. Bursell is a deacon, and toward the support of which he is a generous contributor.

ELI K. ANDERSON. Fast disappearing are the men whose pick-axes awoke the California echoes in 1849, and who subsequently lingered in the wake of the gold miners, and led such lives of peculiar hardship and adventure as will never again be possible in this great country of ours. Jackson county has its representatives whose courage seems almost incredible in the light of subsequent events, and it is safe to say that among them none is more truly typical than Eli K. Anderson, now engaged in farming, stock-raising and mining a mile west of Talent. Mr. Anderson arrived in California in the fall of 1849, at that time being twenty-three years old, an age particularly impressionable, ready to give hearty co-operation to new and promising schemes. He was born in Monroe county, near Bloomington, Ind., December 20, 1826, and when thirteen years old removed with his parents to Putnam county, Ind., where he lived on a farm until twenty years old. He then prepared for the future by learning the carpenter's trade, and was thus fitted to follow a useful occupation when the fever of unrest came to his neighborhood and made the slower occupations of farming and carpentering pale before the splendid promise of gold in the west.

With two companions Mr. Anderson made the start in the spring of 1849, their equipment consisting of a wagon and three yoke of oxen, provisions and the necessary clothing. The outfit represented about all that the fortune seekers had in the world, and all went well until they reached the Sweet river. There one of Mr. Anderson's companions succumbed to cholera. Arriving in California Mr. Anderson went directly to the mines at Redding Springs. About Christmas he and three companions cut timber and paid \$75 for a saw with which to whipsaw lumber. They then built a little skiff, with which they proceeded down the Sacramento river to the mouth of the Cottonwood, and there met Ben Wright and Nathan Olney, with some Oregon Indians. The men in question were notorious Indian fighters and were on the trail of other Indians encamped on the east side of the river. With the assistance of the new arrivals the capture was effected with little difficulty, every Indian with the exception of a squaw being killed by the steady aim of the white men.

At this time the Sacramento was very high and the town was entirely under water, so that Mr. Anderson and his companions had little difficulty in disposing of their skiff, which netted them \$500. They then proceeded to San Francisco, where they purchased a whaling boat, and after loading it with flour, took it to Marysville. This proved a remunerative undertaking, for they received fifty cents a pound for the flour and had no trouble in disposing of the entire lot. For six weeks Mr. Anderson hired out to build houses in Marysville, receiving \$16 a day for his services. He and his friend, Mr. Templeton, next went to Clear creek to put in a dam to prospect the bed of the river, but their project proved a failure, and they soon made their way to Trinity river, where they made \$16 a day in the mines. In July a party of twenty joined them on the Trinity in a prospecting tour on the North Salmon river. Not finding what they were looking for, they started northward and discovered the Scott river digging. The 1st of September they went back to Shasta and spent the winter and in March, 1851, Mr. Anderson raised a company of twenty men and went to Scott river. On their arrival they found the mine overrun with miners, and turned to the North Salmon. About the middle of the month a heavy snow fell on the mountains, covering the trails. Provisions became scarce, and in the extremity of facing starvation they were obliged to eat their mules or anything they could find to sustain life. Although grouse abounded in great numbers, they were shy and hard to get. There was but one trading-post at this place, kept by a man named Bess. The miners believing he had flour stored away, they appointed a committee to search his building, but found nothing. Bess went over the mountain to the South Salmon and there found a Spanish pack-train loaded with flour. He secured the full amount and made a contract with the packers to deliver small quantities, for which he realized \$3 per pound, limiting three pounds to each person.

At Yreka, during the fall of 1851, an organized gang of horse-thieves made the lives of the miners wretched, for they could never tell when they would wake up and find their trusted animals gone. Mr. Anderson became one of a band of twenty to follow and apprehend the men, among whom were three white men and two Indians. When the scouting party reached the head of the Des Chutes river they found the Indians had killed the white men and taken the Indian trail down the Des Chutes to the Columbia river. The vigilance committee were successful in their quest, finding sixty head of horses in an Indian camp, twenty-five miles above The Dalles on the Des Chutes river, and at The Dalles they also found one of the Indians for

whom they had been searching. The other Indian was captured on the Yakima river.

In January, 1852, Mr. Anderson and his brother, James F., came to Jackson county and took up adjoining claims, Eli K. Anderson settling on the farm which has since been his home. The brothers built a cabin which both occupied, and which was so constructed that each half rested on a different claim. The brothers went to the Willamette valley for garden seeds and grain, and that fall sowed some wheat and oats, which they brought on pack-horses from Yamhill county. In the season of 1853 they had twelve acres under wheat, which brought them \$8 a bushel. This wheat was tramped out with cattle, and fanned with a sheet. Mr. Anderson and his brother bought an interest in the flouring-mill at Ashland. This proved a losing venture, for they were at a great expense refitting the mill. They paid \$5 a bushel for wheat to convert into flour, which was sold for fifteen cents a pound. It is worthy of mention that this was the first flouring-mill erected in the Rogue river valley.

In 1856 Mr. Anderson married Miss Elizabeth Myer, and about this time built a more pretentious house on his claim, this being in time succeeded by the present comfortable farm house in which the family live. Improvements were made as the harvests increased and met a more ready sale, and for a number of years they had the largest orchard and finest apples, peaches and pears in southern Oregon; and Mr. Anderson's farm gives evidence of the years of faithful devotion to its cultivation. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and has also engaged quite extensively in both placer and quartz mining, and at present owns the Forty-nine mine, and what is known as the Davenport and Fairview mines. Since 1860 he has been extensively engaged in building water-ditches and now owns the Anderson ditch, which takes water from Ashland creek, three miles above the town of that name. Mr. Anderson was engaged in the merchandise business for a number of years in Ashland, with J. M. McCall, Wilshire and Atkinson, and also in the Ashland Woolen Mills, which were the only mills of the kind in this part of the country. He and his son, George N., owned the mills at the time they were destroyed by fire in 1896.

Mr. Anderson cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor and has ever since been a staunch Republican. He has filled many of the local offices and serves as commissioner from Jackson county. He is a member of the Masonic lodge at Ashland. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, six of whom are living. Though approaching the age when retirement is considered by many men who have labored so zealously to

acquire a fortune, Mr. Anderson still enjoys the best of health and has entire supervision of his farm. No man in his neighborhood bears a more honored name nor has any reached success through the exercise of finer personal traits.

EDWARD GLENN AMENT was born in the state of New York September 18, 1806, and died November 22, 1888. When a babe his parents removed from Olean, N. Y., to Hardin county, Ky., where they resided about ten years, when they moved to Sullivan county, Ind., and there in the woods, E. G. Ament helped to clear up a small farm. In 1823 or thereabouts he journeyed overland with a neighbor in a "prairie schooner" to Peru, Ill. While young he resolved never to taste liquor and he never did. His face was set like a flint against these and other like evils and he succeeded in preventing all his boys from using liquor and tobacco. From Peru he went to Chicago in company with the surveyors of the Illinois and Michigan canal and was there two years, from about 1824 to 1826. For one year he was with a Mr. Clybourn and with a Mr. Kinzie one year. There he studied arithmetic evenings and some of the other common English branches, and at the end of his sojourn there, with \$200 in silver in a mitten in a trunk in a dugout canoe, the product of his own handiwork, he returned to Peru via the Desplaines and Illinois rivers without mishap except that he was occasionally overhauled by an Indian who hoped to find liquor aboard. His parents then lived at Peru. His father, John Ament, was a cabinet maker. His mother was a staunch Methodist. She with the six sons and one daughter left Kentucky and came to Indiana where they were under the guardianship of herself and Charles Clark, her brother, both staunch Methodists, which accounts for at least four of the boys being enthusiastic Methodists. The sons were named as follows: Edward, Hiram, Justus, Calvin, John and Anson, the latter dying in the army. Calvin was a minister and the others followed farming.

After certain experiments at the Galena lead mines and subsequent experiments at farming in Bureau county, E. G. Ament located permanently in 1830 in Kendall county, Ill., about fifty miles south of Chicago. His first marriage united him with Emily Ann Harris, by whom he had two children, and he later married Mary Luce, who bore him eight children. Mary Luce was a Baptist, born in the state of New York in the vicinity of Martinsburg, a sincere, conscientious Christian woman. Soon after marrying his first wife there was an Indian uprising, and the settlement being warned by Shabbona, he with his wife and with other settlers fled to

Plainfield, where there was a stockade, and thence went to Fort Dearborn, Chicago. He received a land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land for his services in the Black Hawk war. The earliest preserved list of voters in Chicago appears to contain thirty-seven names, E. G. Ament being one.

The district school house was located on the Ament farm in Kendall county, and campmeetings were held in their woods. The prairie was twenty miles wide at that point between the Fox and Illinois rivers. Log houses were scattered along the skirts of the timber; deer, wild geese, prairie chickens and other wild game were plentiful in those days. The residence was about a mile from Fox river, on the south side, on the old Chicago and Ottawa stage road. When the California gold fever broke out in 1849, E. G. Ament fitted out an expedition headed by Hiram Ament to invade the gold fields, going by way of the isthmus.

There appears to be two tribes or families of Aments in the United States; one north, the other south; the former being chiefly located in the state of New York, the latter in Tennessee. The one south claims that their ancestors came from Holland near the borders of France. The nativity of the ancestors of the former is not stated, but all are supposed to be of French descent. E. G. Ament died on the 22d of November, 1888, at the age of eighty-two, and is interred at Pavilion, about four miles south of the old homestead in Kendall county.

C. G. AMENT, president of the Golden Drift Mining Company, was born November 5, 1851, at the old homestead in Kendall county, Ill. His occupation has been varied, from reclaiming large tracts of arid lands, to developing the virgin prairies into high priced productive farm lands. He was educated in high schools and institutes of learning, and is a gentleman of retiring manners and is a worthy citizen of high moral character and Christian integrity. His marriage united him with Miss Emma Simms, a highly cultured lady, and they are blessed with three children, two of whom are boys.

Mr. Ament is a firm believer in irrigation, and was instrumental in obtaining signatures to the project which was to convert many thousand acres of otherwise worthless land into rich, productive farms which today are teeming in wealth in fat growing kine. He left his rich pastures and beautiful meadows in Colorado, all under a double water right, to superintend the irrigating proposition of the beautiful and productive valley of Grants Pass, Ore., of which he is the leading factor. The Aments are all hustlers and have a happy faculty of succeeding.

C. W. AMENT, the general manager of the Golden Drift Mining Company, is a brother of C. G. Ament, whose father, E. G. Ament, now deceased, came to Chicago in 1824, when there were but three houses in the town. This was before the Indian war of the white settlers with the Sacs, Foxes and the Black Hawks and in the days when the plow was drawn by the faithful ox-team, in the perilous period when the trusty rifle was always a factor of the plowman's safety; as the swish of an Indian's arrow or the flash of an old flint lock from ambush was not an uncommon occurrence. It was during these early days that Shabbona, the old Indian chief, advised all of the white families of the Fox River valley of the pending massacre by the coming redskin warriors; a fact which made old Shabbona's name revered and was ever after a shibboleth of good cheer and great reverence. Shabbona often camped by the "old spring" at the Ament home, always being the modest recipient of fat mince and apple pies from the hot bake-oven of the ever faithful wife and mother Ament, as well as a heaping milkpan of doughnuts done to a brown.

C. W. Ament was born in Kendall county, Ill., September 17, 1842, and started on the road of life by taking up the common school branches in an old log school house situated on the farm; after which he attended high school at Plainfield and later attended Fowler Institute. He married Miss Lucy J. Preston by whom two children were born, Marion C. and Winifred L. Ament, both of whom are living. Later in life he became a large rancher in New Mexico and finally took up mining, and after years of experience he decided to purchase a placer property with a great future, if such could be found, and finally selected the Dry Diggings. Having conceived the idea of installing large hydraulic pumps for mining purposes after a most careful investigation of all possibilities, he decided to construct a dam across Rogue river, which he regards as the crowning effort of his life.

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M. C. AMENT, superintendent of the Golden Drift Mining Company, was born in Livingston county, Ill., in 1869 and is the eldest child of C. W. and Lucy J. (Preston) Ament. His childhood days were spent near Chicago, Ill., and in Topeka, Kans., and his education was obtained principally in Washburn College and the Topeka Business College. He married Miss Edith Cavell, an English lady, by whom he has two children. A close application for years in the Santa Fe shops and many other mechanical and electrical undertakings gave him his broad

initiation into the occupation of which he is now an acknowledged expert.

In politics Mr. Ament has always been a pronounced Republican, but not a partisan nor an office seeker, preferring to devote himself wholly to his business interests. Since coming to Grants Pass in December, 1901, he has been a member of the board of trade and is identified with other organizations for the upbuilding of the place.

As superintendent of the construction of the Golden Drift dam, Mr. Ament has had abundant opportunity to utilize his inventive and mechanical genius. This gigantic dam, which is seven hundred feet over all, is twenty and one-half feet high and one hundred and twenty feet wide at the bottom, with a converging thirty-degree slope, to fourteen feet wide at the top of the dam. The other dimensions are as follows: Four hundred feet across the river; an eighty-foot abutment; a raceway one hundred and twenty feet in width; and a wing dam three hundred and fifty feet in length (the latter being for the purpose of protecting the power house). The total possible power output is forty-one thousand horse-power, of which six thousand horse-power will be used for hydraulicizing at the mines and the balance for irrigation and for sale to outlying industries. In the near future, large electric generators will be put in and other improvements made for transmission purposes.

The company owns eleven hundred acres of auriferous or gold bearing gravel, forming one of the largest and richest placers in the entire state of Oregon, the banks running from twenty to ninety feet in depth. The plant will be ready for operation by 1904, and will then be operated night and day, power being thereby secured sufficient for the removal of six thousand yards of gravel per day. Under the supervision of M. C. Ament, sawmills were installed for the company and a sufficient amount of lumber (about two million, five hundred thousand feet) sawed for the completion of the plant. The steam shovel used for excavating the raceway was built under his personal supervision and its signal success voices the wisdom of this undertaking. Mr. Ament's ability along mechanical lines has been of great assistance to him in the trying duties assigned him, and his services as a skilled mechanic have been of the greatest value to the company and have enabled its directors (of whom he is one) to place the plant upon a solid financial and practical working basis. This great enterprise will prove a giant stride in the mining world that will prove the true value of force with which to uncover the upper granite bed rock and disclose the vast age-hidden treasure of incalculable value in the silent mountain peaks.







Chas Echnoff

**CHARLES ECKHOFF.** It is proverbial that the sailor rarely returns and permanently carries at the port from which he originally sailed. As he becomes toughened and courageous through constant buffeting with old Neptune, his ideas undergo a change, and some distant harbor seems infinitely more interesting and promising. Discontent also usually drives him to adopt a life before the mast, and it is to this fact that America owes many of her successful and honored citizens. Charles Eckhoff, a large land owner and prominent business man of North Bend and Marshfield, typifies the class of men who have stepped from the slippery deck of a rolling ship and have readily adapted themselves to the activities of a more stable foundation. Born in Holstein, Germany, July 21, 1831, he is the only living representative of a family of three sons and three daughters born to John and Margaret (Dittmar) Eckhoff, the former of whom was a laborer and died in 1838, at the age of forty-five, and the latter at the age of eighty-four.

In 1847 Mr. Eckhoff, then sixteen years of age, shipped in the Louise as a cabin boy, remaining with the ship named after Germany's idolized queen for a year. In 1851 he went to Mecklenburg and shipped on a sailer bound for Odessa, in the Black sea, being duly discharged at Antwerp, Belgium, eighteen months later. He then boarded a vessel bound for Rio Janeiro, South America, returning afterward to the Black sea, from where he sailed to Antwerp, and then to New York. He made a trip on the ship Celestial to Melbourne, Australia, from there to Shanghai, China, thence back to New York, taking ten months for the voyage. On the Danube he sailed to France and from there to China, returning by way of the Horn to New York. In 1856 he came to San Francisco as able seaman, having served previously as mate. As able seaman he received \$10 a month. From San Francisco he shipped as second mate to Coos bay on the Arago, the first vessel built at Coos bay, but before that had made two trips to the same waters on the Cyclops. So well pleased was he with the bay that he decided to make the region thereabouts his permanent home, and in 1858 engaged as raftsman and fisherman there, and at the same time tilled a small piece of land. His first land purchase consisted of fifty-three acres and was formerly the property of C. H. Merchaut, who sold it in 1864. In 1866 he bought seventy-seven acres of the Whitney tract upon which New North Bend has since sprung into activity, and in 1868 bought two hundred and seventy acres of the same tract, all of which was placed under a high state of cultivation. The good work accomplished by Mr. Eckhoff brought ample returns when he decided to dispose of some of his property in 1890, when he received \$16,000 for

three hundred acres from Captain Symans, and \$15,000 for another part of his land. Since then he has engaged in buying and selling land both in the towns and country, among others purchasing two hundred and thirty acres of government school land, which he sold to the Central Land Company in 1901 for \$20,000.

In 1864 Mr. Eckhoff married Charlotte Rhoda, a native of Baltimore, Md., who became the mother of thirteen children, of whom we mention the following: Margarite, Charlotte, Mary Henrietta, Caroline, Ida, Anna, Isabella, Charles, Lillian, Elsie and Fraderica. Mr. Eckhoff has also given a home and education to an adopted son, John. Politically Mr. Eckhoff is a staunch Republican and has served in the council one term, but has always been reluctant as far as office holding is concerned. Mr. Eckhoff has one of the fine homes of North Bend, and besides has erected another residence and one of the finest stores in the town. He is a man of temperate habits, never touches liquor of any kind, and while liberal with his family, and solicitous for their comforts, understands the art of economy, which is the surest road to wealth. Public spirited in every sense of the word, he is a supporter of all public enterprises that advance the interest of his town and its people.

**CHARLES S. HILBORN,** a highly esteemed citizen of Coos county, has practically retired from active labor, and is now living on his farm, three miles east of Marshfield, Ore. He was born in Oxford county, Me., January 16, 1820, and is one of a family of nine children. His father, Thomas Hilborn, was a farmer by occupation. His grandfather, Robert Hilborn, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Charles S. Hilborn received his early education in the district schools, and when eighteen years old left his father's home and became a sailor. For three years he shipped before the mast, rising to the position of first mate, in which capacity he was serving when he withdrew from the calling Sailing round Cape Horn to San Francisco in 1852, he engaged in mining and prospecting for a period of four years. In 1856 he went to Curry county, Ore., and followed lightering and teaming at Port Orford for three years.

February 19, 1860, Mr. Hilborn was married to Emma A. Dyer, who was born October 15, 1836, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1859 came to Oregon with her parents by way of the Isthmus of Panama and settled in Curry county. Mrs. Hilborn had a sister Theresa Dyer, who was the first wife of Joaquin Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Hilborn began horse-keeping in Curry county, where they lived four years, and in 1864 removed to Canyon City, residing there for one year, then

moved to The Dalles, and finally came to Coos county. Here they took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, which has been their home ever since. A Democrat in political opinion, Mr. Hillborn served as county commissioner for one term, but is not an active politician. Fraternally he is a member of Blanco Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M. Respected by all he is rounding out a life that has been well lived and useful to all who have come within its influence.

JOSEPH ALLEN COLLIER. In the pioneer days of Coos county no braver sportsman or surer shot shouldered a gun than Joseph Allen Collier. If there was anyone in the timber-lands less deserving of popularity among the bear and elk and deer population he has not been heard from. Under the unerring aim of this enthusiast many a slow-going and contented bear has been stopped in his wandering career, and the demise of himself and kind have furnished post-mortem stories of hair-raising and thrilling interest. Mr. Collier's unquestioned veracity has always removed him from the shadow of doubt as to the authenticity of his narratives, and he is therefore regarded as one of the best authorities as regards this former splendid hunter's paradise. Even today, when the march of civilization has claimed the haunts of the noblest of the four-footed denizens of the forests, and when this hunter is absorbed in the management of a large and productive farm, he often saunters forth upon his old quest, and rarely returns without some trophy to mark his day's outing. However much he may be interested in one of the best of sports, the reputation of Mr. Collier is by no means based upon his excellent command of a prize-winning weapon. He is one of the practical and energetic farmers and builders of Coos county, and as such has worked his way into popular regard and fortune. He was born in Buchanan county, Iowa, November 8, 1848, his father, Joseph, having been born in Ohio. Joseph Collier came to Iowa at the age of twenty, and worked at carpentering, building and farming. His wife, Hannah Hathaway, a native daughter of Iowa, is living at Coquille at the present time, and in spite of the fact that seventy-eight years have passed over her head, is hale and hearty. Joseph Collier brought his family to Oregon in 1860, crossing the plains with ox and horse-teams, and located in Jackson county, Ore., for the first year. In the latter part of 1861, and during a part of 1862, he engaged in mining in Butte county, Cal., but not realizing his expectations he returned to Jackson county and worked at placer mining at Willow Springs with fair success. In 1865 he came to Coos coun-

ty and bought one hundred and sixty acres of government land adjoining Coquille on the southeast, and continued to make that his home until his death, in 1900. He was a man of leading characteristics, and was prominent and popular in his neighborhood.

Twelve years of age when he came to Oregon, Joseph Allen Collier had already received a fair common school education in the public schools of Iowa, having attended three months each winter for four years. In Oregon he worked on a ranch and in the woods until 1882, and during these well remembered and happy years he gained his reputation as a hunter of prowess and fearlessness. He was the second son and third child of ten in his father's family, and at a very early age was taught to look out for himself. In 1882 he started a general merchandise business in Coquille, and later bought out a hardware store, which was burned out in 1892, leaving him practically nothing with which to start again. At the time he engaged in ranching and carpenter work, the latter having been learned from his father, who was an expert in his line. At the present time he owns fifteen acres of land near town, where he has a comfortable home, a fine garden, and some stock, and he also owns several valuable town lots. Many buildings hereabouts have been constructed by him, and his work bears evidence of both skill and thoroughness. From 1891 until 1895 he mined intermittently on Johnson creek, but he was not successful, and so has come to regard mining as at best problematical.

Mr. Collier has evidenced his public spirit in many ways, one of the most worthy being in connection with the organization of the Occidental Waterworks, the first in the history of Coquille. He has encouraged education, philanthropy, and general development, and is known as one of the most helpful and practical of the locality's up-builders. As a Democrat he has been president of the town council for many years, and has served as school director for many more. Fraternally he is a member of Chadwick Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., of Coquille. Since settling in Coquille Mr. Collier married Amelia R. Robinson, who was born in Hancock county, Ill., in 1849, and who died here in 1897, leaving a son, David, now living with his father.

WILLIAM TURPEN. There are comparatively few men in the west who have spent thirty years in logging camps, yet such has been the experience of William Turpen, who finds genuine enjoyment in his work, and feels thoroughly at home in his close association with the sentinels of the western forests. This well-known and successful manager of logging camps is a

native of Andrew county, Mo., and was born on a farm, November 29, 1837. For twenty-two years his life was uneventful as are the lives of the majority of farmer lads, and he devoted his time far more to hard work than to schooling or recreation. Yet in after years he developed an appreciation of education, and through his own efforts made up in large measure for the want of opportunity in his earlier days.

For several days the youth had listened to reports of gold and rich lands in the far west, and in 1850 the opportunity came to him to find out for himself how much truth lay in the stories which had charmed his lonely hours. Crossing the plains in an ox-train he had the usual experiences, but fortunately escaped illness or injury at the hands of the Indians. He worked during the winter on a ranch in Josephine county, Ore., and then went from Eugene, Ore., for John Bratton to Shasta county, Cal., with a drove of cattle, remaining here until 1862 employed on a cattle ranch. The following year found him at the John Day mines in Nevada, and in 1863 he began to work in the logging camps of Coos county, finally purchasing an interest in one of the large and paying camps. Since then he has known no business life save that of the occupation which is one of the greatest resources of Oregon, and which has made fortunes for hundreds of men who were willing to work and save and hope.

In 1893 Mr. Turpen was elected justice of the peace at Empire, and since 1895 has served as recorder of this city. These offices came to him through the esteem in which he is held by his friends. He married in 1872, Alice Stokes, a native daughter of Forest Grove, Washington county, Ore., of which union there were born six children, three of whom are living. Laura is the wife of C. M. Byler of North Bend; Alice is studying to be a trained nurse at St. Thomas Hospital, San Francisco, and William S. is engaged in the hotel business at North Bend. Edward S., who died in the prime of life, was much respected and honored by all who knew him; he was bookkeeper for Mr. Simpson of North Bend. Mr. Turpen's political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

**HON. STEPHEN M. NEALON.** The travels of Mr. Nealon have taken him through many portions of the United States. Born in the east, trained to business life in the south, a traveler through many states during the period of his service in the Civil war, and a student of conditions in various parts of the Pacific coast region, he has since 1883 made Oregon his home and is an enthusiastic believer in the opportunities offered by this state to young men of industrious

habits and ambitious temperaments. During the year of his arrival in Oregon he purchased a ranch of two hundred acres at Table Rock, Jackson county, and here he has since engaged in raising stock and general farm products. In addition, for five years he held office as postmaster of Table Rock, and in 1895 was a member of the state legislature, to which he had been elected on the Populist ticket.

In Fairfield county, Conn., December 26, 1841, Mr. Nealon was born, and there the first fifteen years of his life were uneventfully passed on a farm. He then went to Atlanta, Ga., and became a clerk in his uncle's store there, remaining until May of 1862, when the progress of the Civil war and his own ardent northern sympathies rendered it advisable for him to return to his old home. During February, 1864, he enlisted as a private in Company H, Eighth Connecticut Infantry, and was mustered into service at New Haven, whence he was ordered to Portsmouth, Va., and assigned to the Eighteenth Army Corps. Among the engagements in which he participated were those at Walthall Junction, Fort Darling or Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor and Bermuda Hundred near the James river. From the 15th of June until September he participated in the siege of Petersburg, after which with his regiment he crossed the James river and attacked Fort Harrison in front of Richmond. With the very first of the troops they marched into Richmond, April 3, 1865, and saw the old Confederate capital given into the hands of Federal soldiers. A month later he was transferred to Lynchburg and engaged in patrol duty until December 1, 1865, when he was mustered out at Hartford, Conn., as first sergeant of his company. During the entire period of his service he was never wounded. Twice, however, he was captured by the enemy, both times being at Drury's Bluff within one-half hour.

Shortly after his discharge from the army Mr. Nealon returned to Atlanta. His uncle, who had been a strong Union man, aroused the dislike of his neighbors by his outspoken sentiments, and was murdered in Atlanta. Under the service of the government Mr. Nealon acted as deputy revenue collector and assistant assessor of Georgia, in Macon, Savannah and Atlanta, continuing in that capacity until 1881, when he removed to St. Louis. A year was spent there in the mercantile business, after which another year was passed in the Santa Clara valley in California, where he thought of settling. However, not finding a suitable opening, he came on to Oregon and bought the ranch where he has since made his home. As might be expected of one who served so valiantly in the Union cause, he takes a deep interest in the Grand Army of the Republic and enjoys meeting with those who,

like himself, suffered the hardships of forced marches and sanguinary contests on southern battle-fields. At one time he was honored with the office of commander of the post at Central Point, of which he is still a leading member. During the twenty and more years of his residence in Jackson county he has won the confidence of his associates and gained an influential position among the citizens of southern Oregon.

LUDVIG AGREN. Some men's lives are quietly passed among the peaceful environments of their homes, while others meet with such thrilling experiences on land and sea that the record of their wanderings seems more like a startling romance than a true biography. Among those who have met with adventures and disasters in their eventful career, and whose travels have extended to all parts of the globe, is Ludvig Agren, a well-known resident of Alder Brook, a suburb of Astoria. A native of Sweden, he was born June 9, 1843, in Landskrona, where his parents, Erick and Cecilia (Pearson) Agren, spent their entire lives. He is the youngest child in a family of five, of whom but one son and one daughter survive, and is the only one that ever came to America.

Reared and educated in his native town, Ludvig Agren was confirmed at the age of fifteen years, and at once began life as a sailor, for a number of seasons being employed on a coasting vessel. In 1862 he began making ocean voyages, going then to London, from there to Fort Elizabeth, thence down the Atlantic coast, round Cape of Good Hope, through the Indian ocean to Algoa bay. On the return trip the vessel was disabled and put in at the Cape of Good Hope for repairs. From that port he sailed for New York City, where he left the ship, and made a trip to West Indies. July 12, 1864, Mr. Agren enlisted in the United States navy, and was first assigned to the receiving ship North Carolina, and afterward to the sloop Susquehanna. Being taken ill while on the latter vessel he was sent to the Marine Hospital, Williamsport, and after his recovery was again assigned to the receiving ship. A short time later he was transferred to the man-of-war vessel, Tallapoosa, which was ordered to look out for blockade-runners between Fortress Monroe and Halifax, Nova Scotia. The vessel becoming disabled, it was taken to the Boston navy yard for repairs, and then sent to Key West, Fla., in search of blockade-runners. Chasing up the rebel cruiser Stonewall into the Havana harbor, the vessel dared not leave its port, and rather than fall into the hands of the

Tallapoosa surrendered to the Spanish government.

Receiving his discharge from the navy in December, 1865, in Galveston, Tex., he was for awhile employed in the construction of a railway near Houston, after which he lived first in Galveston, and then in New Orleans. He was subsequently engaged for a brief time in cutting staves on the Washita river, and then went to St. Louis, from there continuing northward to Chicago, Ill. After sailing on the lakes for two seasons Mr. Agren returned to New York City, and after making several business trips to the West Indies was engaged in the coasting trade until 1868. In the fall of that year he shipped on the vessel H. H. Taylor, which was heavily loaded with railroad iron, and sailed around Cape Horn for San Francisco, being five months on the way. From there Mr. Agren sailed on the Sumatra, via Honolulu, for China. Arriving at Hongkong while the Franco-Prussian war was in progress, he left his vessel, and for eighteen months was engaged in the coasting trade, being on a German coaster. Subsequently shipping on the Montrosa, a Boston ship, he went to Manila, where, refusing to work on account of ill treatment, the entire crew were confined in jail, Mr. Agren remaining for fourteen days, when he was exchanged, and put on another vessel, the Golden Fleece, on which Mr. Agren sailed by way of Good Hope cape to New York City, where he was paid off. Shipping then on the barque Fannie, he made a voyage to Buenos Ayres, and then went on the schooner Harry Bluff to the West Indies on a trading trip. Going then on a barque to Florida, he left the vessel when he struck port, not even stopping to take his clothes, and sailed for Philadelphia, where he was stricken with chills and fever, and taken to a New York hospital for treatment.

After his recovery Mr. Agren made several voyages on the Atlantic, going to Port Royal with lumber, sailing the Spanish Main to Santiago de Cuba with a load of salt, and bringing back sugar to Philadelphia, and then going to Portland, Me. Subsequently sailing on the brig Helen M. Rowley, he started for Mobile, Ala., but on account of fever left the ship at Key West, and returned to New York. Going to Cleveland in 1873 he sailed on the lakes for awhile, and then returned to New York, and from there to New Orleans. Shipping there on board the Hattie N. Gove, he went to Spain, visiting the ports of Barcelona and Cadiz, and taking a cargo of salt to Gloucester, Mass., where he was paid off. The following three years he was engaged in fishing off the Newfoundland banks. In 1876 he





R. F. Murray



took out naturalization papers in Boston, Mass.

Coming to San Francisco, Cal., in the spring of 1877, Mr. Agren made trips to Umpqua and to Coos bay, and was then for fourteen months second mate on the Orient, which ran between San Francisco and Portland, Ore. Taking passage on the Great Republic in the spring of 1879, the vessel was wrecked on the bar of the Columbia river, April 19, 1879, but all of the eleven hundred people on board were saved, coming ashore at Astoria. The following summer Mr. Agren was employed in fishing, and the next winter worked at Cascade Locks. Continuing as a fisherman for a number of years, he became a stockholder in the Scandinavian Packing Company in 1882, and was afterward made one of the directors of the company, and at a still later period served for one year as president of the company, when, in 1898, it sold out to the combine, but Mr. Agren still retains stock in the organization. Later he became interested in salmon packing in Alaska and subsequently purchased stock in the Alaska Packing Association. He continued his fishing operations, in which he was very successful, until 1899, when he sold out his entire outfit, and is now living retired in Alder Brook.

In 1884, in Astoria, Mr. Agren married Maria Sophia Thompson, who was born in Aland, Finland, and came to Oregon in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Agren have two children, namely: Arthur L., and Victor J. Politically Mr. Agren is a Republican, and from January, 1899, until January, 1902, was a councilman, representing the third ward of the city. Fraternally he is a member of Astoria Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Astoria Lodge, A. O. U. W. He belongs to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of which he is one of the trustees.

REUBEN F. MAURY. No name in Jackson county is more familiar to the students of its history than that of Reuben F. Maury, familiarly known as Colonel Maury. This pioneer of 1849 has won his success in the west, and as a merchant, miner, farmer, and all around promoter of peace and prosperity, commands the respect of all, and the good will of every one with whom he has had to do. Mr. Maury's life has been laid along practical and progressive lines, and at no time has the visionary or vague found place in his plans or desires. He was born on a farm in Bath county, Ky., May 23, 1821, and the lessons there learned have followed him through life and inspired him to do his best in whatever capacity he has been called upon to serve. His father, Mathew, was born in Albemarle county,

Va., November 25, 1777, and was of French descent, his ancestors being early settlers in the south. June 17, 1812, he married Susan P. Fry, also born in Virginia, and continued to make his home in Kentucky until his death, September 4, 1860. His wife died December 3, 1857.

Reuben F. Maury received his preliminary education in the public schools of the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., and when eighteen years old entered the postoffice at Louisville as a clerk, remaining in that position for about nine years. In 1846 he enlisted as a private in Company A, First Kentucky Infantry, for service in the Mexican war. He served for one year and rose to the rank of second lieutenant, participating in the battle of Monterey. In the spring of 1849 he started with a party of young men from Louisville with ox-teams, his destination being the gold mines of California. Leaving Independence, Mo., May 1, 1849, he reached the Sacramento valley, September 1, the same year, and at once began to mine and prospect along the American river. Not feeling sufficient confidence in mining to depend upon it solely as a means of livelihood, he took up a claim in the Sacramento valley about three miles below Sacramento City in the fall of the same year, but sold the same in May, 1850, and returned to mining for about a year. He then started a freighting business from Sacramento to the mines, and in 1852 came to the Rogue River valley, Ore., and continued to freight with fair success. His course lay between Scottsburg, Crescent City and the mines, and although he was successful in his undertakings, he sold out his business in 1854, and with Benjamin T. Davis engaged in a general merchandise business in Jacksonville. Disposing of the store in 1859, he assisted in organizing the First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, of which he was appointed lieutenant colonel by President Lincoln, later being advanced to the rank of colonel. He served about four-years in all, the duty of the regiment being to guard the settlers on the frontier. He was mustered out in Vancouver, and after returning to Jacksonville, engaged in mining for about nine years.

January 16, 1856, Mr. Maury married Elizabeth Chambers, who was born in Ohio, the daughter of Aaron Chambers, who crossed the plains in 1852, and took up the donation claim upon which Colonel Maury and his family now make their home. With his wife he moved to this farm in 1875, and at present owns one hundred and thirty-three acres of land, one of the most desirable properties in the county, upon which he has made many fine improvements. Colonel Maury has engaged for years in general farming and stock-raising, also in raising small fruits and vegetables. He is very successful, and is one of the most prominent and influential men in this

valley. Everything about him appeals to the sincere appreciation of his intelligent neighbors, and he represents all that is substantial, reliable and noble in character and attainment. He is a staunch Democrat, but has preferred rather to work for his friends than himself, steadily refusing most of the offices tendered him. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Maury: Lawrence P., of Coquille City; Gillis M., of Crescent City; Mary P., and Henry C., both at home; and Sallie M., the wife of J. Cowgill, of California. Mrs. Maury died in 1878. The Maury farm is one of the most hospitable in Jackson county, and thither come the hosts of friends which this genial and always entertaining host has gathered on his successful life journey.

WILLIAM H. BARKER. The canning of salmon is one of the chief industries of Oregon, where it has had a steady and natural growth for upwards of thirty years. It has developed into an immense business, and is carried on in a seemingly perfect manner, the various packing companies having an unlimited capacity, regulated only by the supply of fish and the demands of the trade. One of the prime movers in the establishment of this great industry was William H. Barker, of Astoria, junior member of the firm of George & Barker. When Mr. Barker came to Astoria, in the fall of 1872, but three small canneries were in existence on the coast. The first was the William Hume cannery, at Eagle Cliff, the first factory erected on the Pacific coast; the second was operated by George W. Hume, and the third one, the John West cannery, at Westport, was given up a number of years ago. In 1873, when Mr. Barker embarked in the business, the proprietors of the canneries owned both boats and nets, and hired men to fish, paying them from \$40 to \$50 per month. Later they paid nine cents per fish, afterwards giving thirteen and two-thirds cents a fish. Where the fishermen owned their own boats they received twenty cents apiece for fish weighing from twenty to sixty and seventy pounds. The price has gradually risen, however, and the men now demand five and six cents a pound for salmon. There were at one time about forty canning factories along the coast, but since the consolidation and organization of the various companies the number has been reduced to sixteen on the Columbia river.

A native of Manchester, England, Mr. Barker was born July 24, 1853. His parents, Ambrose and Sarah (Westerdale) Barker, were both born in Yorkshire, England, the Westerdales being a family of especial prominence. They reared a family of ten children,

eight of whom still live in England, while William H. and his brother Frederick are residents of Astoria. Emigrating to the United States in 1870, William H. Barker located first in New York, but from time to time moved a little farther westward, in 1873 becoming employed in a salmon cannery on the Columbia river. Going to Westport, Ore., in 1873, he was employed in the John West cannery until 1874, when he accepted a position in the factory of R. D. Hume, at Bay View, and later, in the fall of 1876, went to Rogue river with R. D. Hume. From 1878 until 1881, he was superintendent of the Kinney Cannery, in Astoria, and the following four years had charge of the cannery of the A. Booth Packing Company. Embarking in business on his own account in 1885, Mr. Barker formed a partnership with George H. George, and engaged in packing salmon on the Columbia river, under the present firm name of George & Barker. As business increased the cannery was enlarged, and in 1895 was consolidated with three other canneries, and incorporated under the name of the Eureka & Epicure Packing Company, this being the first consolidation on the river. Mr. Barker was made superintendent of the company's plant, which was successful from the start. In February, 1899, the Elmore, Kinney, Hawthorn, Cook, Fishermen's, Seeborg, Aberdeen Packing Company, Columbia Canning Company, and the Eureka & Epicure Company consolidated, forming the Columbia River Packers' Association. The officers of the association were A. B. Hammond, president; S. Elmore, vice-president; and George H. George, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Barker was made superintendent of the canneries, a position for which he was especially fitted, and under his wise supervision a large business was carried on. The company enlarged its operations, building a factory near Cascade, on the Columbia river, and one at Nushagak, Alaska. In Astoria a large cold-storage plant was erected, having a large capacity for curing and freezing salmon. This company has an immense trade, handling fifty per cent of the salmon packed on the rivers of Oregon and Washington. In 1901 Mr. Barker resigned his position as superintendent of the company's plants to look after his own interests in the incorporated firm of George & Barker, of which he is president and manager. This firm has recently built a large cannery at Point Roberts, Wash. Mr. Barker is still one of the directors of the Columbia River Packers' Association.

Mr. Barker married, in Astoria, Orpha Beard, who was born in Wyoming, while her parents were crossing the plains. Her father died soon after his arrival in Oregon, while his

family continued their residence in Astoria. Mr. and Mrs. Barker are the parents of five children, namely: George Westerdale, who was educated in the Leland Stanford University, in California, is employed in the Astoria National Bank; Nellie Westerdale was graduated from the Anna Wright Seminary, in Tacoma, Wash.; William; Frederick; and Mary Louise. A straightforward, uncompromising Republican, Mr. Barker takes an active interest in municipal affairs, and has served one term as councilman, and for a number of years has been a member of the school-board. For several years he was a member of the Republican county committee. Actively interested in the welfare of Astoria, he does all in his power to further the interests of his adopted city and is one of the leading members of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Push Club. Mrs. Barker belongs to the Congregational Church.

**CHARLES E. HASARD.** The record of Mr. Hasard's life reveals unusual activity, and the success which he has attained reflects great credit on his general business ability. In 1896 he laid the foundation of his large general merchandise business at Drain, Ore., by commencing on a small scale, increasing his stock gradually. In 1898 he built a brick building 25x65 feet, his trade having increased to such an extent as to demand more room for a complete stock. This store is well stocked with an assortment of goods best suited to his locality, and in addition Mr. Hasard has a large warehouse, used for storing farm machinery.

Charles E. Hasard was born in Bureau county, Ill., March 2, 1859, his boyhood days being spent upon a farm, and his educational training was received in the public schools of his native county. In 1880 he came west to Oregon, and for two years worked as a railroad carpenter on the Southern Pacific. In October, 1882, his marriage with Mary A. Bean was contracted, and the same year he came to Drain, following carpenter work and conducting a small hotel here until 1883. In 1884 he purchased a ranch three miles west of Drain and began ranching and stock-raising, and with the exception of two years spent in railroad-ing, was thus occupied until 1896. In that year he entered mercantile life at Drain, as before mentioned. He has won a reputation for square dealing, and has proved himself to be a model business man. In his political convictions he is an unswerving Republican, being at the present writing chairman of the Republican precinct committee, and he has filled various positions of trust. July 10, 1902, he was appointed United States land commissioner at Drain, a position he is still

filling in an admirable manner. He is deeply interested in fraternal orders, affiliating with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Drain Camp 259, Woodmen of the World, of which he is still clerk. He is an honored and influential citizen of Drain and financially as well as otherwise, success has crowned his efforts. He has recently built a fine new residence which is among the most attractive residences in his community, and Mr. Hasard and his estimable wife deal out hospitality with a lavish hand to their numerous friends and acquaintances. They have one child, Grace, who is now thirteen years old.

**ROBERT LINCOLN WADE.** An example of marked success in the face of early hindrances and many discouraging obstacles is presented by the career of Robert Lincoln Wade, owner and proprietor of an agricultural implement and hardware enterprise in Tillamook. This honored citizen comes honestly by his chosen calling, for his father, R. M. Wade, is one of the foremost hardware men on the coast, and drilled his sons to the detail and routine of the business he himself had so carefully and painstakingly mastered.

R. M. Wade came to Oregon across the plains with his parents from his native town of Warrensburg, Mo., locating in Clackamas county, but soon afterward made his way to southern Oregon, spending some time in Looking Glass Valley. At Yreka, Cal., he started upon a business career as clerk in a general store, a year later removing to Auburn, Ore., where he operated a store on his own responsibility four years. He afterward spent a short time in Portland, and in 1868 expressed his faith in the business prospects of Salem by starting an agricultural implement, hardware and general merchandise store in that city. So successful was he that he sought a larger field of operation in Portland in 1885, and there engaged in a large retail and wholesale agricultural implement business, which in time extended to several parts of the state. At the present time he has branch stores at Salem, Corvallis, Independence and McMinnville, and through his successful manipulation of the same has become one of the wealthy and prominent hardware and implement merchants of the coast. He is about sixty-nine years of age, and still enjoys the benefits of a vigorous and active manhood. Through his marriage with Ann (Howard) Williams of Missouri, six children were born, three sons and three daughters, four of whom attained maturity.

Robert Lincoln Wade was born in Portland, August 28, 1868. When he was twelve years old he was stricken with diphtheria, which left him paralyzed on one side and unable to either

talk or walk for seven or eight years. Thus the best part of his childhood and early manhood was blighted and rendered useless, and his schooling was necessarily retarded. After partial recovery he was obliged to begin his education anew, and gradually advance as do children of tender years. That he is today an unusually well-informed man, well read and studious, argues well for his perseverance and determination. In 1885 he went to his father's old home in Warrensburg, Mo., attended school for fourteen months, and then returned to Portland and entered the public schools of that city. He continued to within three weeks of graduation, and in 1890 became identified as a large stockholder in the firm of Knapp, Burrell & Co., being manager of the agricultural implement and supply department for eleven years. With this admirable experience behind him, as well as practical drilling at the hands of his capable father, he came to Tillamook to start his present business, and now has a large two-story modern building, 52x105 feet ground dimensions. He carries a \$15,000 stock, and is able to meet a demand for any machine or implement countenanced by the progressive and up-to-date farmer. Mr. Wade is also a stockholder in the firm of R. M. Wade & Co., of Portland.

Since coming to Tillamook, Mr. Wade has married Maud L. (Nolan) Jones, who was born in Tillamook, and by her former husband had two children, Ben and Melvia. Mr. Wade is a Republican in politics, and is a public-spirited, enterprising man, his character and ability showing no signs of the terrible experience through which he passed in his younger days.

**HORACE E. WESTON.** Although ill health prevents active participation in the business life of Tillamook, Horace E. Weston is one of the most interested spectators of the life by which he is surrounded, and a sincere admirer of the people and institutions which comprise this wonderful coast country. This former agriculturist, and courageous defender of the Union during the Civil war was born in Somerset county, Me., August 18, 1843. His father, Edward, and his grandfather, Isaac Weston, were also natives of the great timber state, but his great-grandfather, Eli Weston, was born in the seat of Puritanism in Massachusetts. This remote sire and founder of the family in Maine, lived with his parents on a farm, and when yet a lad accompanied his father, and another boy and his father, to Maine, to look over land with reference to making a permanent settlement. Selecting a favorable location, the fathers returned for their families to Massachusetts, leaving the boys to care for the stock during their absence. Only those who

have been there, or have indulged in recent fiction based upon the wild and uncouth and dense timberlands of the north, with their turbulent streams, their appalling solitudes, are in a position to realize what these boys underwent while watching their father's stock. Longingly they waited for the familiar faces of the home folks to cheer the terrible monotony, but the river being frozen the expected ones failed to arrive, and the herders were left the whole winter with Indians only for their companions. The boys were eleven years of age at this time, and after the great-grandfather had grown to maturity, had married and had children and grandchildren to cheer his old age, he used to tell the story of the dreariest experience of his life in the north, long before the Revolutionary war. Edward Weston went from Maine to Wisconsin in 1855, located in Pierce county, where he farmed until his death in 1888. As became a patriotic son of the Union, he served during the Rebellion, in Company A, Twentieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, participating in many important battles of the great contest. He is survived by his wife, formerly Abby F. Johnson, of Maine, who came to Oregon in 1889, and at the age of eighty-three is in good health and spirits, making her home with her children. She prides herself that her husband, four brothers, three sons and two sons-in-law served as soldiers in the Union army, and only one, a son, John, was left on the field of battle.

The Weston family was represented by yet another soldier in the Civil war, for Edward Weston inspired his sons with admiration for his example, and Horace E., then twenty years of age, enlisted in Company A, Twelfth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving two years, or until his discharge in Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. As a soldier in the Army of the Potomac he fought in Georgia, North and South Carolina, and other southern states, taking part in sixteen battles. After the war he returned to the home farm in Wisconsin, assisted his father up to the death of the latter in 1888, and then assumed entire control of the property, having bought out the other heirs. Never of strong constitution, many years of farming undermined the health of Mr. Weston, and he was advised to seek a change. Since selling his Wisconsin farm and removing to Tillamook, in December, 1895, he has been benefited physically, and has made many friends and associations.

In Pierce county, Wis., Mr. Weston married Aehsa Howe, who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Wisconsin, leaving one child, Edward, who is now attending Tillamook high school. The present Mrs. Weston was formerly Mary Fowler, a native of New York state, and an early settler in Juneau county, Wis. Mr.





*B. D. Jones*

Weston is a Republican in politics, and in former years, while living on the Wisconsin farm, held many local offices, including those of supervisor, assessor, member of the town board, school director and clerk and justice of the peace. He is a member of Corinth Post No. 35, G. A. R.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JONES.** A résumé of the life undertakings of Benjamin Franklin Jones furnishes forcible illustration of the merits of ability, adaptiveness and integrity. This prominent attorney, politician, legislator, and promoter of various business enterprises in Lincoln county, has already established a record which places him among the forceful and developing agencies of his time and place. As is the case with all men of pronounced characteristics and capacity for public effort, the early life of Mr. Jones is interesting to students of advancement, in that it furnishes a key to the environment and opportunities which inspired his success. He was born in Lawrence, Douglas county, Kans., February 24, 1858, a son of Wilson L., and a grandson of Wiley A. Jones, both of whom were born in the state of Kentucky. His grandfather, a Methodist Episcopal preacher and circuit rider of the old school, owned slaves in his native state, but eventually freed them prior to removing with his family to Missouri. About 1855 he located on a farm near Baldwin, in the vicinity of Lawrence, Kans., and died there at an advanced age, after accomplishing a work of good as a minister of the gospel.

Wilson L. Jones, one of the six sons of Wiley A., followed the fortunes of his family from Kentucky to Missouri and Kansas, and located with his father on the farm near Baldwin. Jones Creek is to-day a reminder of his prominence in the community, where he became interested in saw-milling, and was known as one of the most intrepid fighters and maintainers of order in the state. His life was cast among the wild border days of Kansas, and he fought the border ruffian militia, and the well known Quantrell band. After the latter burned Lawrence, he assisted the militia to chase them away from the neighborhood, and in the contest he secured Quantrell's saddle, pistol-holder, and other personal belongings. In time he operated saw-mills in different parts of the state, and became one of the wealthy and successful men of his time and place. His personal prowess was undisputed, for he was a great athlete, splendidly developed and capable of great endurance. His death occurred at Baldwin in December, 1866, while yet he was in the prime of vigorous manhood. His wife, Rebecca (Graham) Jones, was born in Ohio, and died at Corvallis, whither she had gone for medical treatment, her ill health

being the result of exposure during the Indian excitement of 1872. She was the mother of five sons and one daughter, of whom Benjamin Franklin is the oldest.

B. F. Jones received his primary education in the common schools of Oregon, and at the age of sixteen entered the Oregon State Agricultural College, remaining there for two years. He then engaged in lumbering at Garden City, Ore., and in 1875 devoted a year to carrying the mail from Elk City to Corvallis. May 10, 1876, he assisted in driving a large band of cattle from eastern Oregon to Waitsburg, Wash., and upon his return to Oregon in the fall located on a farm near Corvallis. There on January 10, 1881, he married Ella Miller, a native of Clayton, Ill., and daughter of John E. Miller, who was born in the state of Ohio. Mr. Miller was an early settler of Illinois, and an Oregon pioneer of 1875, locating on a ranch near Corvallis, where he farmed for many years. His death in 1889, at the age of eighty-three years, occurred at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Jones.

In 1881 Mr. Jones removed to Astoria, and engaged in boating and freighting on the Columbia river, and in 1883 returned to Toledo to regain his health which had become undermined by too arduous effort, and also because of the illness of his wife. Here he engaged in steamboating on Yaquina bay until the fall of 1892. About this time he became much interested in Democratic politics, coming to the front in all measures towards the improvement of what was then Benton county. He was foremost in promoting the division of Benton county and creating Lincoln county, and after getting a petition signed throughout the county by eight hundred persons, he succeeded in passing it through the legislature on February 13, 1893. This result was attained in face of the fact that he was obliged to borrow and give his note for \$40 to lobby the bill through. He was appointed the first clerk of Lincoln county by Gov. Penoyer, and was twice elected to the office by the people, being the only Democrat to fill a county office. While serving in this office he devoted his leisure to studying law under Judge Kelsay. In 1897 he was admitted to the Oregon bar, and in 1898 began the active practice of law in Toledo. In 1902 Mr. Jones was elected joint representative of Lincoln and Polk counties, and during the session was chairman of the committee on game laws. He was largely instrumental in securing the passage of bill Number 113, which provided for a summer normal school at Newport. This was one of the hardest fights which Mr. Jones has been called upon to make, and that it was carried in spite of the governor's veto, and the determined opposition of a large number of the members of the house, argues well for his per-

suasive powers, as well as the wisdom of his plan. In the election of 1902, in a vote of one thousand in Lincoln county, divided among the candidates of three parties, he received a majority over all of four hundred and thirty-five votes. This attests his popularity throughout Lincoln county more than any other single fact. Mr. Jones has filled many important local offices, and his work was particularly effective while serving as mayor of the city for two terms. It was during this administration that the streets were opened and graded, and many innovations introduced for the betterment of municipal well-being. He has served three terms as justice of the peace, and as a clerk and director of the school board he has been before the public for at least eighteen years. His educational efforts have been of the practical and lasting order, as evidenced by his presentation to the city of the block upon which the present school house is located. Mr. Jones promoted and helped to maintain the first creamery in Lincoln county, and he was the prime promoter, and is now president of the Toledo Water & Electric Light Company. It was largely through his efforts that the Siletz Reservation timber lands were thrown open for settlement.

No name in this county is more popularly connected with fraternal organizations than that of Mr. Jones. He is a keen appreciator of the benefits to be derived from these time-honored institutions, and he is connected with Newport Lodge, No. 85, A. F. & A. M.; the Rebekahs of Toledo; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows No. 108, of which he is past patriarch, and of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows, to which he was elected a delegate in 1888, and has continuously served in that capacity ever since. He is also a member of Albany Lodge No. 359, B. P. O. E.; the Woodmen of the World; Pochontas Camp No. 124, W. O. W., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Four sons and two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones, of whom Everett C., Vinton D., Ben F., Nellie Leona and Gladys are living at home, and Francis L., the second son, a graduate of the Portland Business College, is now filling a position in Portland. Mr. Jones represents the strong, resourceful and liberal spirit of the western slope, and his influence upon all phases of life here developed cannot be correctly estimated. His friends and appreciators are many, and to even the casual observer his expectations have been realized in abundant measure.

\* HON. ROBERT GLENN SMITH, The family represented by this influential attorney of Grants Pass was founded in America by Robert Smith, a native of the north of Ireland

and an early settler of New York. Next in line of descent was Daniel, who was born at Troy, N. Y., and bought an entire township of land in Indiana county, Pa., where he conducted agricultural pursuits until his death. During the latter part of his life the infirmities of age prevented him from engaging in manual labor, but he retained the possession of his mental faculties, though his life was prolonged to the remarkable age of ninety-nine years. For more than forty years he served as a deacon in the Presbyterian Church. During the Revolutionary war he was an officer in the commissary department.

On the homestead in Indiana county, Pa., Daniel Smith, Jr., was born, and, while he was reared in Philadelphia, much of his life was passed in his native county. On selling out his interests there he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., and engaged in the banking business, but suffered financial disaster by reason of the great fire of 1844. For a time after this he followed general contracting, but finally retired from business, and subsequently died at Blairsville, Pa. From his father, the Revolutionary officer, he inherited a loyal devotion to his country, and it may here be said that a patriotic spirit characterizes every representative of the family. When a young man he married Elizabeth Copley, who was born in Indiana county, Pa., and died in Blairsville, that state. Her brother, Josiah, was the father of Miss Mary Copley, now the widow of the Pittsburg millionaire, William Thow, and a noted philanthropist. Josiah Copley, Sr., father of Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, was a native of England and on coming to America settled in Indiana county, Pa., but later became a woolen manufacturer in Kittanning, that state, where he died.

Of the seven children of Daniel Smith, Jr., the youngest was Edwin, born in Philadelphia September 7, 1837. After his father failed in business he secured employment as a mail cutter in Pittsburg. Later he went to Ohio, and from there removed to Newcastle, Pa., in the same occupation. Going south in 1850, he clerked at Madison, Ga., until 1853, when he started for the Pacific coast via Panama. The steamer was wrecked outside of the Golden Gate, but fortunately the shore was not far distant and he managed to swim to land. After such an exciting and dangerous experience he was prepared for the hardships that awaited his further connection with pioneer California. For a time he worked in the mines of Eldorado county. During 1855-56 he was engaged in the war with the Pinte Indians in California and Utah, and while scouting was wounded in the left leg. In 1856 he went to Placerville, where he became interested in the ice business. At first he found this profitable, as ice sold at ten cents a pound, but unfortunately during the fire in the town his entire stock, consist-



ing of one hundred and fifty tons, melted, entailing a heavy loss. Thereupon he returned to the mines in Eldorado county.

Coming to Oregon in 1858, Edwin Smith secured work at the carpenter's trade in Portland. Three years later he went to Jacksonville as a contractor and builder and continued in the business there for twenty years, after which he removed to a place near Grants Pass. While following the contracting business he erected the first store in Grants Pass, where he has made his home since 1883. In addition to the building of stores and private residences he has had contracts for erecting quartz mills in Oregon, Idaho and Washington. His marriage, which took place in Josephine county, this state, united him with Miss Minerva V. Fidler, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of Dr. George and Jane (Straine) Fidler. Her father, who was born in Pennsylvania, became a physician in Iowa, but during the gold excitement in 1849 he was one of the Argonauts who sought fortune in the mines of the western coast. His first trip to Oregon occurred in 1849, and three years later he brought the family to Springfield, Lane county, later going from there to Jackson county, Ore., where he practiced medicine. He died in California when ninety-two years of age.

In the family of Edwin and Minerva Smith there were eight children, namely: Robert Glenn, the subject of this article; Anna C., a clerk in the Portland postoffice; Samuel C., who is foreman of the *Eureka* (Cal.) *Times*; Mrs. Mary Martin, of San Francisco; Lincoln, who holds a clerkship in the postoffice at Portland; Mrs. Myra Phelps, of Eureka, Cal.; William, also of Eureka; and Mabel, a student in the University of Oregon. Fraternaly Edwin Smith is connected with the Odd Fellows, in religious faith is a Presbyterian, and politically upholds the platform of the Republican party.

While the family made their home in Jacksonville, Ore., Robert Glenn Smith was born there November 27, 1864. After graduating from the Jacksonville high school he went to Portland as a clerk in the office of Hon. James C. Tolman, surveyor-general of Oregon. Ill health caused him to resign at the expiration of eighteen months. He then went to Klamath county and taught school at Klamath Falls. In 1884 he came to Grants Pass, where he was clerk in a drug store for three years. Meanwhile he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. For two years before this he had served as deputy district attorney under William M. Colvig. Immediately after being admitted to the bar he began a general practice, which he has since conducted. Under his oversight have come some of the most important cases in southern Oregon, including a number bearing

upon questions of mining and irrigation law, in which he is recognized as an authority. His marriage took place in Grants Pass and united him with Miss Emily M. Greenstreet, who was born in Iowa. In a very early day her father, George Greenstreet, crossed the plains to California. After a time he started back, but was never heard of afterward, and it has always been believed that he was murdered by Indians.

At one time Mr. Smith took an active part in the work of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Macabees and Woodmen of the World, but he has not retained his affiliations with them, preferring to devote his time to professional matters. In 1894 he was elected a member of the state legislature on the Republican ticket and served in the session of 1895, where he acted as chairman of the committee on railroad and transportation. Since then, on account of his strong anti-tariff views, he has transferred his allegiance to the Democratic party. Being a fluent speaker, with a ready command of language, a large fund of anecdote and unusual personal magnetism, he is popular as an orator, and during presidential and state campaigns his services are brought into requisition by his party for campaign work throughout southern Oregon.

ALFRED WEEKS. Among the successful fruit-growers and business men of Mcford may be mentioned Alfred Weeks, whose public-spirited efforts have contributed not a little to the upbuilding of Jackson county. When he came here in 1887 Mr. Weeks had the advantage of several years of experience as a furniture-dealer and manufacturer in Woodstock, Canada, where he was born September 15, 1856. His father was an ambitious and successful man who had gained a competence as a merchant, furniture-manufacturer and farmer, and the son naturally followed in his footsteps, especially as he had been placed to work in the manufactory at an early age. The enterprise of this Canadian father seems to have been handed down to his sons, for one of them came to Oregon at an early day and started the first fruit-ranch of any size in the Rogue River valley. He was successful in his new home, and, being convinced that the country offered unlimited inducements to the industrious and painstaking, wrote home glowing accounts of the soil, people and climate. In 1887 the northern home was further depleted by the starting for the west of Alfred Weeks, who, with his brother-in-law, Eugene Orr, made the long trip successfully, and entered into partnership with their already well established relative. The three men had every reason to rejoice over their prospects, for they had one hundred and

forty acres of orchard, including peaches, prunes, apples and pears, and they found a ready market for their fruit, which was the best possible to be found in this state. In 1897 a new orchard of one hundred acres was set out, but by this time Alfred Weeks had succeeded to the principal management of the orchards, for in 1890 his brother and brother-in-law had opened a furniture-factory in Phoenix, and devoted much of their attention to the mercantile venture. In 1901 Mr. Lewis purchased the interest of the brother and brother-in-law, since which time Alfred Weeks has been sole manager of the orchards. Mr. Orr died in August, 1901, but the furniture business, conducted under the firm name of Weeks Brothers, is still catering to a flourishing trade.

Alfred Weeks is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of Pythias. He has done much to elevate the standard of fruit-growing in this county, and has given the subject that absorbing study into which all true agricultural enthusiasts are irresistibly led. He is a man of honor, intelligence and broad mindedness, and commands the respect of all who are fortunate enough to know him.

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CLELAND WEAVER is among the most extensive fruit growers in the South Umpqua valley, as well as one of the largest land owners in Douglas county, Ore. In that region, the name of Weaver is synonymous with prosperity and Cleland Weaver is no exception to the rule. He was born on the farm which is now his home, September 2, 1866, and he is one of twelve children born to Hans and Harriet (Bigham) Weaver. Hans Weaver was at one time the largest land owner in Douglas county. He owned three thousand eight hundred acres in one tract and was engaged in stock-raising on a large scale. He was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and when he was three years old his parents sought a home in America, settling in Guernsey county, Ohio. There young Hans Weaver grew to manhood, was educated and learned the carpenter's trade. There, also, his marriage took place, in 1822, his wife being a native of Ohio. The young couple afterward removed to Washington county, Ill., where they lived until the spring of 1853, when they crossed overland to Oregon and settled in Douglas county. He was prominently identified with every movement of importance and consequence in his section, during his long and useful life. Both he and his wife reached an advanced age, and a more complete biography of them is published in another part of this history.

Cleland Weaver was educated in the district schools of Douglas county, and remained at

home, assisting his father until his marriage on March 7, 1897, with Rosella Beasley, who is also a native of Douglas county. Soon after marriage, the young people went to housekeeping on a part of the homestead farm which was set apart for their use. They built a house and have made all the improvements on the place. The farm upon which they reside contains four hundred and eighty-nine acres, and is two and a half miles southwest of Myrtle Creek. It is a part of the original James Weaver donation claim and is owned by J. R. Weaver of Montana. Cleland Weaver is the manager of the ranch and conducts affairs in a business-like and satisfactory way. He has twenty acres of prunes and five acres of apples; carries on general farming and stock-raising, raising principally the red Durham shorthorn, but most of the ranch is under cultivation. In addition to the ranch which he manages, Mr. Weaver owns two hundred and forty-three acres, mostly in bottom lands, along the Umpqua river, and has forty-five acres in corn, has nine hundred pear trees, besides an extensive orchard of other varieties. He and his wife have two children, Leah and Alvin William. In his political beliefs he upholds the principles of the Republican party, but is not active in politics.

Mr. Weaver is enterprising and progressive, is a shareholder in the Myrtle Creek Fruit Growers' Association, and is respected throughout the community of which he is so valuable a member.

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DANIEL WALKER. Yet another of the pioneers of Jackson county who have spent the best years of their lives in developing its resources is Daniel Walker, formerly owner of four hundred acres of land six miles from Ashland, and who is one of the substantial and highly honored agriculturists and stock-raisers of his neighborhood. Mr. Walker has always lived in the country, as did his forefathers, and he acknowledges special liking for an existence far from the rush and turmoil of cities. Everything about his farm suggests thrift and progressiveness, and it is apparent to his many friends that farming to him represents a pleasure as well as a means of livelihood. This earnest and large-hearted agriculturist was born on a farm near Indianapolis, Ind., February 12, 1834, and his education was acquired during the winter months in the common schools of Indiana and Iowa, to which latter state his parents removed when he was fourteen years old. After his marriage with Frances McGahey, of Iowa, he farmed independently in that state, and in 1864 sold his farm and bought the necessary outfit for transporting his family across the plains. The old-time ox-teams were substituted by the more rugged and tire-

less mule teams, and the party arrived in Polk county, Ore., after a comparatively speedy journey. In 1867 they removed to Jackson county and bought two hundred and sixty-one acres of land, Mr. Walker also entering another one hundred and sixty acres, the same summer purchasing the ranch upon which he has since made his home. He is an expert in judging of fine stock, and for many years has devoted himself to buying, selling and raising the higher grades in demand by practical and progressive stock men. His house and barns are modern, commodious and convenient, and it is noticed that each year is marked by some addition in the way of implements or general improvements. Mr. Walker studies the advance in general farming in older and more settled communities, and profits thereby as his means and inclination dictate.

The children born of Mr. Walker's first marriage are as follows: W. A., a resident of Klamath county, on a fifteen hundred acre ranch in which Mr. Walker is half owner; Mary, the wife of J. A. Parker, of Klamath county; James G., living near Ashland; and D. G., living on his father's home place. In 1886 Mr. Walker married his present wife, who came of one of the pioneer families of the state, and was formerly Sarah Grubb, a native of Iowa. Samuel Grubb, who attained to prominence in the early affairs of this county, was born in 1815, and crossed the plains with his family in 1852. The first winter he spent in Jacksonville, and in the spring of 1853 took up a donation claim a mile from Ashland, where he encountered many obstacles in clearing his land and establishing a home. He was a carpenter and builder by occupation, and after coming to the west put up many houses and barns for the settlers. He assisted in laying out all of the roads of this part of the state, and helped to organize the first school-house in this vicinity. This was a small frame structure, and the pupils were in danger of being attacked by the Indians at any time. In fact the Indians were so troublesome that the settlers were obliged to erect a fort in which to protect themselves and their children. It is recalled that four of the settlers were killed about this time, and the stock was either killed or appropriated to the use of the red men. When times became quieter Mr. Grubb prospered and at the time of his death in 1883, left a competence to his heirs.

Mr. Walker is a Democrat in political affiliation, but has never been willing to accept office. Industrious he has carved his fortune out of the crude resources of Jackson county, his influence increasing every year, and his name being associated with all that is progressive and of good report. Losing his father at the age of three years, his youth knew little save hard work and constant striving, and he therefore stands

for the noble body of men which this country delights to honor, and who have depended solely upon their own efforts for advancement.

DAVID EGBERT PEASE. For twenty-two years David Egbert Pease was one of the foremost business men of Skipanon, and during that time gained an enviable reputation as a liveryman and hotel-keeper. His retirement from business was felt in many departments of town activity, and his death, in the house now occupied by his widow, June 5, 1896, was felt to be a blow not only to his family, but to the hosts of friends won and retained by his many admirable personal characteristics. Born in Orange county, N. Y., March 29, 1820, Mr. Pease was a son of Ebenzer Pease, also a native of New York state, and of English descent. His wife, who bore him seven children, was of Irish descent, and she accompanied him to Illinois while David was still a child.

Reared on the Illinois farm, Mr. Pease received a fair education, and as he was fond of books he continually added to his knowledge as years passed and opportunities came to him. In March, 1845, in Jersey county, Ill., he was united in marriage with Hannah P. Pegg, who was born in England, September 25, 1825, a daughter of William and Mary (Turner) Pegg, also born in England. When four years of age Mrs. Pease came to America with her parents, locating in Jersey City, N. J., where the father engaged in a starch manufactory for four years. He then moved to Jersey county, Ill., of which locality he was one of the very early settlers, and which the family found lonely and desolate and wild. The farm, however, developed into a paying proposition, and here Mr. Pease met and married his wife, to whom he was to owe so much of his success in life. The young people went to housekeeping on a farm in Jersey county, and in the spring of 1849 followed a plan which had matured during the winter, and which promised a more generous livelihood on the far western coast. The train met with many experiences of a trying nature, but finally landed in Clackamas county, September 2, 1849.

The same fall, the Pease family came to the Columbia river, and remained there while Mr. Pease constructed a saw-mill on the Lewis and Clark river. Soon after he bought a residence in Skipanon and opened his hotel and livery business, so successfully conducted for two-score-and-two years. He was a prominent politician in the height of his prosperity, and filled the difficult office of sheriff of Clatsop county in the border days of 1850. He was postmaster of Skipanon for a number of years, and was also justice of the peace and school director for many

years. He was a staunch Republican since the Civil war, but was broad and liberal when it came to office-holders. For years he was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, which both himself and wife joined in Illinois. Mr. Pease was gracious and dignified in manner, kind and thoughtful in his family, and a prominent and important factor in the early upbuilding of Clatsop county.

THOMAS R. BROWN. With other earnest and conscientious business men, Thomas R. Brown's name is enrolled among the upbuilders of the west, many sections of which benefited by his superior ability and admirable citizenship. Although he came to Ashland as recently as 1896, and died here a year later, on February 2, 1897, he was well established on a farm of two hundred and forty acres just outside the town limits, and was regarded as a factor of growth and influence in this locality. Mr. Brown was a native of Perryville, Ind., and was born March 25, 1845. When nine years old he removed to Danville, Ill., and while still there the Civil war broke out and inspired with patriotic fervor the youth of the prosperous town. Enlisting as a drummer boy at Lincoln's second call for volunteers, he later on served as a private in Company K, Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, participating in such important battles as Pea Ridge, Vicksburg and others of minor account, and in fact serving throughout the entire campaign. That he was brave and capable as a soldier was proved by his advancement to the rank of second lieutenant, and thus the humble drummer boy had his war dreams realized in part at least.

After the war Mr. Brown returned to Illinois and clerked in a general store in the county, and afterward engaged in a hardware business in Danville until 1870. After removing to California in the fall of that year he clerked in a mercantile establishment for a couple of years, and in 1872 accepted a similar position in Marion, Ore., and in 1877 removed to Salem. In October, 1872, he married Della J. Pickard, who was born in Marion county, a daughter of Oliver and Ruhama (Shrum) Brown, the latter a daughter of Nicholas Shrum, who crossed the plains in 1846. In 1878 Mr. Brown purchased an interest in a hardware and implement business in Salem, Marion county, and in 1881 removed to Tacoma, Wash., where he became identified with freight and passenger boats running on the sound, which business he maintained with success until 1890. While in Washington he was appointed United States marshal, and served four years, and soon after was appointed receiver for the Lake Shore and Eastern

Railroad, now known as the International Railroad. He was prominent and influential in a section of country which had need of energy and practical judgment, and at the time of his removal to Ashland in 1896 left behind him many regrets and a host of devoted friends.

Unquestionably Mr. Brown anticipated many years of peace and happiness and success in the rural life permitted by his large land purchase in the outlying districts of the town; and it was intensely regretted that his aspirations should be so far from realized. He had lived honorably and well, however, and had reflected credit and distinction upon the various occupations to which he had been called. Mr. Brown was a Republican in political affiliations, and was connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. He was the father of four children, of whom Oliver W. died at the age of ten years; Ruhama is the wife of Joseph Wertz, of Portland; Clara M. is the wife of John McIntosh, an architect, of Ashland; and Thomas R. is living on the home farm. Mrs. Brown has proved an excellent manager since her husband's death, and her home is one of the comfortable and hospitable and delightful ones of the neighborhood.

CHARLES G. PALMBERG. As a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club of Astoria, Ore., Mr. Palmberg is one of the leading contractors and builders of that city, where he located in 1891. Born in Linköping, Sweden, June 14, 1867, and the eldest of a family of eight children born to Andrew John and Malin Peterson, Mr. Palmberg is one of the four now living, all being residents of America, two of the brothers being residents of Astoria. The beloved parents are also living, having emigrated to America with their family in 1878, settling at that time in a town near Duluth, Minn., and their home has been there ever since; they are now well along in years, the father having passed his sixtieth milestone.

The educational training of Mr. Palmberg was obtained by faithful attendance in the common schools of his native place, and at fourteen he became apprenticed to learn the cabinet-maker's trade in the same city. He served a four-years' apprenticeship and completely mastered that useful trade, and about 1884 he left his home to try his fortune in America. At Duluth, Minn., he followed carpenter work until 1891, when he was induced to locate in Astoria. After following his chosen occupation as a journeyman there for about two years, in the employ of J. W. Supernant, in 1893 he embarked in business on his own behalf as contractor and builder of residences, etc. Several years afterward he began doing general contracting and building, and many of the prom-

inent buildings in that city and in other coast towns in that section were built by him. He erected the Hotel Flavel, the A. & C. warehouse and trestle, the Spexorth building, the Gilbert residence, and others equally important, employing during the busy season from forty to fifty assistants. Mr. Palmberg has been quite successful, and has been accumulating a good deal of valuable real estate in Clatsop county. He has built several fine residences not only in Astoria but in Warrenton, which he still owns, and has done considerable to build up both cities. His commodious shop and fine office are both located on Twelfth street, and he occupies a high position socially, and is claimed in the ranks of the Republicans. He owns extensive mining interests in Washington.

**EBENEZER C. HOLDEN.** A residence of thirty years in Astoria has rendered Ebenezer C. Holden familiar to the majority of the people. A man of sterling character and honest worth, he is held in the highest respect and esteem. Coming here when the population of the place scarce numbered a thousand souls, he became actively identified with local affairs, and proved himself an important factor in aiding the growth and progress of the city. For twenty-two years he served with efficiency and fidelity as secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, resigning the position in December, 1902, on account of his advanced age. He was born September 17, 1824, in Slinfold, Sussex county, England, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, David Holden, Jr., and of his grandfather, David Holden, Sr. Both were active business men, engaged in the ironmonger's trade. His parents, David and Sarah Holden, were the parents of seventeen children, twelve of whom grew to years of maturity, and six came to America, three sons and two daughters settling in New York state, and one son, E. C., coming to Oregon.

The ninth child in order of birth, E. C. Holden was sent at the age of eight years to Christ's Hospital, better known as the Blue-coat School, in London, where he studied over six years. Being then apprenticed to Simpkin, Marshall & Co., booksellers and publishers, London, he remained with that firm until 1844, after which he taught school nearly three years in Staffordshire, England. Coming to America in 1847, he first secured employment as a clerk in Cincinnati, Ohio, and was afterward in Buffalo, N. Y., for awhile. There joining a company bound for the Pacific coast, he went with his companions to western Missouri, where an ox and mule-train was fitted out for the long journey across the plains. Starting

in May, 1849, the company, which was strong and well armed, came through with the loss of but one man, a guide being killed by the Indians. At Walla Walla the teams gave out, and the party walked the last three hundred miles of the distance, arriving at Oregon City in September. Remaining in that place until March, 1850, Mr. Holden then went to California by water, and for two years engaged in mining, first on the Yuba river, and then in Downeyville. Going as a shipping clerk to Hong Kong, China, in 1852, he remained abroad until 1853, when he returned to California and resumed mining, until 1859. Locating in San Francisco, he conducted a hotel in that city for three years, when, on account of ill health, he went to Victoria Island, in 1862, and was there engaged in the hotel business until 1868. Disposing of his hotel in that year, Mr. Holden came to Oregon, and was engaged in the logging and lumber business for four years, his headquarters being in Portland. Removing to Oregon City in 1872, he ran a hotel for a year. In 1873 he came to Astoria, opening a restaurant and confectionery store, which he managed for three years. Subsequently establishing himself in the auction and commission business, he became successful in that line, and also made money by dealing in furs and realty, being for a long time almost the only real estate agent in this locality. From these industries he retired in 1888, having accumulated a competency. In 1883 he built the Holden House, of which he has since been proprietor and manager.

In Sierra City, Cal., Mr. Holden married Emma Rudd, who was born in Devonshire, England, and came to California in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Holden became the parents of six children, namely: Charles David, who died in 1862, in Victoria; Mrs. Mary Esther Strong, of Carlton, Ore.; Edmund C., who died in Victoria; Emma M., wife of A. W. MacKenzie, of Portland; Pearl B., wife of C. H. Callender, of Knappton, Wash.; and Frances G., wife of C. M. Brink, of Oakland, Cal. For twenty-four years Mr. Holden has served as an elder in the Astoria Presbyterian Church, and in 1887 was a delegate to the general Presbyterian assembly, held in Omaha, Neb. When the session was through, Mr. Holden went to England, visiting his old home for the first time in forty years, being absent five months. He has always been prominent in church work, and for many years was superintendent of the Sunday-school. Politically he has been a strong Republican since the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Fraternally Mr. Holden was made a Mason in Vancouver Lodge, A. F. & A. M. of Victoria, in 1864; during the same

year he became a member of Victoria Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., of which he is still a member, and is past noble grand; he now belongs to Temple Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., of Astoria, of which he has been secretary during the last twenty-three years; and is a member, and secretary, of St. John's Chapter No. 14, K. A. M. He belongs to the Astoria Pioneer Association, and to the State Pioneer Association.

**ASA CONNOR HOUGH.** The record of the Hough family is traced back to Edward Hough, of Westchester, England, whose son, William, crossed the ocean on the ship that followed the historic Mayflower. He founded the family on the west coast of the Atlantic at Gloucester, Mass. Next in line of descent was John, known as Captain Hough, a native of New London, Conn., born October 17, 1655. By his marriage he became connected with an old and honored family. His wife, Hannah Dennison, was a granddaughter of David and Grace (Brewster) Wetherell, the latter a great-granddaughter of William Brewster, who came over in the Mayflower and served as the head of the Plymouth colony. Capt. John Hough's son, David, a native of New London, Conn., was the father of Daniel Hough, who was born at Norwich, Conn. Each ancestor of the four generations last named was an attorney at law and a man of influence. During the Revolutionary war several of the name fought for the liberty of the colonies.

Asa Edgerton Hough, son of Daniel, was born near Richmond, Va., and followed the example set by his ancestors in taking up the law as his chosen profession, but, during much of his life he was interested in commercial pursuits. In 1828 he ran the steamer Rover to Fort Snelling. During 1833 he settled as a pioneer in Potosi, Wis. At the time of the Black Hawk war he was a captain of a company that went out against the Indians. His son, Judge George C. Hough, was born at Fairfax Courthouse, Va., September 27, 1822, and was educated in the University of Missouri at St. Louis. It was natural that he should adopt a profession in which others of the name had gained distinction and honor. From an early age the bent of his mind was toward the law. He was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin and there engaged in practice. During 1851 he went to California via Panama and at first engaged in mining and prospecting, but later practiced law at Downeyville with James A. Johnson, subsequently lieutenant-governor of California. From there he went to Portland, where he aided in electing Edward L. Baker, of California, as United States senator from Oregon. At the time of the gold excitement in

Idaho he went to Boise City and upon the formation of the territorial government was appointed attorney-general of the territory of Idaho. Returning to Wisconsin in 1869, he resumed practice there and also acted as general attorney for the North Wisconsin and West Wisconsin Railroads for many years. For a time the company's offices were at Hudson, on the St. Croix river, after which they were moved to St. Paul. Since 1872 he has made his home at New Richmond, where he now lives in retirement. For a time, during his younger years, he was judge of the circuit court of Wisconsin. In the many positions of trust and honor to which he was called he served tactfully and acceptably. Inheriting from his ancestors keen logical faculties, these he developed by contact with the world and experience of life in its many phases, and thus came to possess a knowledge of the law as broad as it was thorough.

The wife of Judge George C. Hough was Harriet Amanda Sweeney, who was born in Canton, Ohio, and died in Wisconsin in 1874. Her father, Connor Sweeney, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and on coming to America followed the latter's trade in Canton, Ohio, in Tonawanda, N. Y., and Madison, Wis. He was making his home in Merrimac, Wis., at the time of his death, and at Madison his daughter was married to Judge Hough in 1867. Of their two children the daughter, Mary Susan, is a resident of Madison. The son, Asa Connor Hough, was born in Boise City, Idaho, April 10, 1869, and grew to manhood in New Richmond, Wis. His study of law was prosecuted in St. Paul, Minn., where he had as preceptor E. E. McDonald. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar in that city, but in November of the same year was seriously injured in a wreck near Duluth, and hoping that he might be benefited by a change of climate he came west. After a short sojourn in San Francisco and in Arizona and Mexico, where he was with the Atlantic and Pacific and other companies, he spent a year in Stockton, Cal., as manager of the California Paper Company.

In 1893 Mr. Hough came to Oregon. After a year in Portland, in October of 1895 he opened an office in Woodburn, Marion county, where later he married Ida Mills, who was born near Lansing, Mich., the daughter of J. F. Mills, of Detroit. Of their union one child was born, Hortense Mills. In 1896 Mr. Hough began practice at Salem, but the climate proved unhealthful for his wife, and the following year he settled in Grants Pass, where he has since practiced law. For nearly a year he was a partner of Hon. R. G. Smith, and during that time they handled the Greenback mining case, as well as other cases of note. Since dissolving that partnership he has been alone. In addition to private business, he





*N. S. G. Nash*



acts as attorney for the Oregon & Pacific Railroad Construction Company, the California & Oregon Coast Railroad Company, the Waldo Smelting & Mining Company, the Golden Drift Mining Company, Grants Pass Banking & Trust Company, the Siskiyou Electric Power Company and the Bogley Improvement Company. His reputation as a lawyer is largely due to his wide and thorough professional knowledge, but it may also be attributed in a large degree to his genial disposition and personal attributes. Fraternally he is an active Mason, a member of Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M.; Reames Chapter No. 28, R. A. M., and Melita Commandery No. 8, K. T., of which latter he is a charter member. While politics does not enter his life as a vital factor, he has decided opinions on the great issues of the day and supports Republican principles. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian, a contributor to the denomination, and also a warm friend of all worthy movements without regard to the particular society or sect by which they are fostered.

**CAPT. JOHN T. C. NASH.** Yet another of the forerunners of civilization to step from a life before the mast, and in the wild and unsettled west find a continuation of the life of adventure and danger to which storm and tempest had accustomed him, is Capt. John T. C. Nash, a pioneer miner of 1850, an Oregonian since 1886, and a retired citizen of Medford since the early '90s. Hotel Nash, erected in 1895, with every thought for the comfort and convenience of guests, is a monument to the enterprise and sound business forethought of this honored man, while the esteem and popularity which he enjoys among his friends and the community at large is the best evidence of his fine personal traits and public spiritedness. Although conducted personally by Captain Nash, the management of the hotel has always reflected credit upon the builder, and is always patronized by a large transient and permanent trade, its sixty guest chambers affording ample accommodation for emergencies. Other property has come into his possession in the town and county, aside from his own beautiful home on the outskirts, which is surrounded by a fine hedge twelve feet high.

Captain Nash was born in Knox County, Me., March 31, 1833, and when ten years old put to sea as a cabin boy on the ship of his father, Capt. Thomas Nash. The latter was also a native of Maine, as was also his wife, Rebecca (Elwell) Nash, the mother of four sons and three daughters, of whom John T. C. was the second. Capt. Thomas Nash began at the bottom round of the ladder in a sailing vessel, advancing to the position of able seaman, finally assuming command of the ship, upon which his death occurred when

his son John T. C. was eighteen years old. True to teaching and example, the latter also advanced in nautical lore, took kindly to the freedom loving existence, and courted rather than shunned danger and adventure. In 1848 he became mate of the William Jarvis, and in 1849 was quartermaster on the steamer Philadelphia. Some time prior to coming to the Pacific coast Captain Nash was employed on the Mississippi river, sailing the steamer Lyon until it was blown up. Later he sailed the steamer New Guatemala between New Orleans and Havana, Cuba. For a time thereafter he mined in California, but soon returned to his former business and had charge of the steamer Patagonia, plying between Valparaiso and London, England. This was followed by a return to California, where he was employed in the mines until placed in command of the clipper ship Silver Sea Wing, running from Valparaiso to Manila. He made two voyages. The captain has had many narrow escapes from a watery grave. At one time he was off Cape Horn in a terrible storm, during which the ship was dismantled and the rudder lost. Later the ship came into port with nothing but her lower sails and a jury rudder, which had been improvised from a barrel of water. Another narrow escape occurred off Cape Hatteras, when everything above deck was swept into the sea, and but for the timely arrival of another ship everyone would have been drowned. In 1850 Captain Nash first touched western shores as quartermaster of the sailing bark Illinois, having rounded the Horn and reached San Francisco just as the mining excitement was at its highest point. Quitting his ship he engaged in placer mining on the Yuba river, and in 1852 took advantage of the exodus to Minnesota, Cal., where fortunes were supposed to await all who journeyed thither. A year later he went with renewed confidence in golden reports to Gold Lake, but for a year looked in vain for the wealth he had so fondly hoped for. These disappointments caused renewed faith in the occupation of sailing, and the year 1855 found him again in Maine, where he purchased a sailing craft called the Shenandoah, of which he became commander, and contracted to carry rock for the government to Staten Island. In 1857 he sold his vessel and came to the west by way of the Isthmus, engaging in mining at Monte Cristo, the following year going to La Porte, Cal., and later to Bald Mountain, at that time yielding large amounts of gold, but which has since then been phenomenally unremunerative. He was the fortunate discoverer of the Yankeec mine in 1859, upon which he erected a mill, but finally sold it, becoming identified in a similar capacity with the Black Bear mine in Siskiyou county, which he also sold, but which is still being operated.

During 1859 Captain Nash returned to the east via the Isthmus of Panama and in 1860 was again in California, mining there and in the Boise Basin, Idaho, in the Caribou district, and in other parts of the northwest. During the early days of the mining excitement in Idaho, Captain Nash, with a party of five other men, went on a prospecting tour, and while in the Green river country a band of one hundred wild Indians attacked them. When the Indians were within two hundred yards the men opened fire upon them, causing a lively retreat on the part of the Indians. About thirty Indians and horses were killed, and this so incensed the Indians that they renewed their attack upon the white men, who were saved with one exception, owing to the fleetness of their American horses. Picking up their dead comrade they carried him on a pack horse until they were out of danger, and then buried him. In his mining experiences Captain Nash was successful beyond his expectations, and in 1865 returned to California and mined in Trinity county until 1886. Near Riddles, Douglas county, he engaged in farming on four hundred acres of land for one year, during which time he continued to mine and prospect on Cow creek, where he opened and developed the Victory mine, which has proved quite remunerative. Retiring from the farm he located in Medford, as heretofore stated, and has since made this place his home.

October 14, 1807, Captain Nash was united in marriage with Miss Ella Brown, a native of Columbia City, Ind., and a daughter of Daniel Brown, who lived and died in Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Nash have one son, Elwell Crawford, born May 27, 1809. Fraternally the captain is widely known and is associated with Blue Lodge No. 103, A. F. & A. M., and the Royal Arch Chapter of Jacksonville. In national politics he is a Republican, and in religion is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Hale and hearty and good natured, Captain Nash is a typical pioneer, broad minded, liberal and humane, and with a fine capacity for making and keeping friends. In his travels Captain Nash has been around the world once by water, has visited all the large cities in the world, and been in all the seaports from Alaska to Cape Horn on the Pacific, and from Cape Horn to Prince Edward Island on the Atlantic. The last ship which he sailed was the clipper ship *Pride of the Ocean*, in the service of the East India trade.

HON. ALVA C. MARSTERS. Prominent among the more active, enterprising and influential citizens of Douglas county is Hon. A. C. Marsters of Roseburg, who is now representing his county in the state senate. A man of un-

doubted integrity and ability, he is carrying on an extensive business as the leading pharmacist of his community, and is also intimately associated with the building interests of Roseburg, and with the landed and stock-raising industries of other parts of Douglas county, being the owner of two valuable and well improved farms. A son of Dr. Stephen S. Marsters, he was born October 29, 1859, at Lesueur, Minn. He is of old New England ancestry, and comes of patriotic stock, his paternal great-grandfather, Stephen Marsters, a native of Massachusetts, having been prominent in the earlier scenes of the Revolutionary war. On December 16, 1773, as a member of the Boston Tea Party, he assisted in emptying numerous chests of tea into the harbor, and on April 19, 1775, was at the battle of Lexington. He participated in many other engagements of the Revolution, and at the close of the war removed to Virginia, where his son, Stephen Marsters, the grandfather of A. C. Marsters, was born. Stephen Marsters was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for many years was engaged in missionary work, first in Indiana, as a pioneer minister, and later in Illinois.

Graduating from Cincinnati medical college with the degree of M. D., Dr. S. S. Marsters, who was born and reared in Indiana, settled as a practitioner in Minnesota soon after his graduation. Enlisting in a Minnesota regiment, he served as surgeon in the Indian war, and assisted in settling the difficulties with the Indians. Removing with his family to Siskiyou county, Cal., in 1868, he engaged in the practice of medicine, first at Fort Jones, and later at Yreka. Coming to Roseburg, Ore., in 1881, he was here successfully engaged as physician and surgeon until his death, in 1893, at the age of sixty-six years, six years of the time serving as county coroner. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the United Brethren church. He married Rebecca J. McKee, the daughter of Holmes McKee, a Pennsylvania farmer, and a soldier of the war of 1812. She now resides in Roseburg, making her home with her youngest son, A. C. Marsters. Of the six children of Dr. and Mrs. Marsters, three are living, namely: Dr. S. H., a physician in Colorado; R. J., of Roseburg; and A. C., the special subject of this sketch.

At the age of nine years, A. C. Marsters removed with his parents from Minnesota to California, and the following eight years continued his studies in the schools of Siskiyou county. He afterwards studied pharmacy, being in a drug store in Yreka for four years. In 1881, in connection with his father, he established a drug store in Roseburg, taking entire charge of the business, to which he succeeded on the death of Dr. Marsters. Keeping a large stock of drugs

of a superior grade, Mr. Marsters has built up a large and lucrative trade, and by his systematic and honest business methods has accumulated considerable wealth. In 1886 he and his father erected his present store building, which is of brick, 20x100 feet. Mr. Marsters has since erected, in the same block, a double two-story brick store, 40x100 feet, and in an adjacent block he has erected a brick building 40x80 feet. He has also invested in outside property, owning two farms in Douglas county. He was one of the organizers of, and is now serving as vice-president and director in the Douglas County Bank, and built the Douglas County Bank building, the finest block in the city, in 1902.

Mr. Marsters married in Roseburg, Miss Ida Mitchell, who was born in Illinois, and they have one child, Lyle E. Marsters. Politically Mr. Marsters is one of the leading Republicans of this vicinity, and was a member of the county central committee, and is now serving as member of the state central committee. For two terms he served as mayor of Roseburg, and, in 1900, was elected state senator from Douglas county, receiving a good majority of the votes cast, and served in the twenty-first and the twenty-second biennial sessions of the Oregon state legislature. He served as a member of various important committees, at both sessions being chairman of the committee on enrolled bills, and in the twenty-first session was chairman of the committee for the protection of game. He was the author of several bills of local interest and importance, among them being the bill which provided for the execution of the death sentence to take place in the state penitentiary.

In 1901 he assisted in the election of Senator Mitchell to the United States senate, and was one of the faithful thirty-three who stood by Senator Fulton in 1903. He is a member of the State Pharmacists' Association, of the Roseburg Board of Trade, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mrs. Marsters is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

**ERNEST WILLIAM HERMANN.** The immediate cause of the establishment of the Hermann family in America was the fatal termination of the Revolution of 1830 in Germany. Among the patriots who were forced to succumb to the United Powers was a young physician, Henry Hermann, who was born in Hesse-Cassel and received a fine professional education in one of the universities for which Germany is famed. Thinking it advisable to seek another home, November 23, 1831, he set sail from his native land, bound for the new world. His first location was Baltimore, Md., where in time he built up a practice that proved the

possession on his part of a noteworthy degree of skill and knowledge. When he came to the western coast in 1859 he proceeded direct to Coos county and on the 28th of May landed at the mouth of Coquille river. During the remaining years of his life he was an integral factor in the development of this part of the state. Doubtless few physicians of the country were more widely known than he. The excellent professional training received in his native country, supplemented by years of successful practice, gave weight to his decisions and opinions in consultation.

The marriage of Dr. Henry Hermann united him with Elizabeth Hopkins, who was born at Monmouthshire, Wales, and died at the Oregon homestead, April 2, 1890, at the age of seventy-nine years, one month and one day. Her father, David Hopkins, was an iron worker and a native of South Wales. Such was his fame as a successful worker of iron that his reputation reached distant points. At that time it was not possible, in the opinion of all skilled workmen, to make iron from American ore. Many attempts had been made, but all proved unsuccessful. However, Mr. Hopkins believed the achievement could be reached, and it was with that object in view he came to the United States in 1837, settling near Cumberland, Md. The result proved that his judgment was not at fault. To him belongs the distinction of having been the first successful iron worker in America.

In the family of Dr. Henry Hermann there were nine sons and three daughters, but three of the number died in infancy, and two, Henry H. and W. P., in later life. The others are Binger, who is a member of the United States congress; T. M., C. M., Nellie O., F. P., Maria E. and E. W. The youngest member of the family, Ernest William, was born near Myrtle Point, Ore., May 18, 1864, and in boyhood attended the public schools. While still a mere lad, at fourteen years of age, he became interested in farming on the south fork of the Coquille river, near Hermannsville, a postoffice named in honor of his father. For eighteen years he remained on the home place and cared for his mother. In 1893 he moved one mile away, where he rented a stock ranch. During 1895 he moved one mile south of Myrtle Point, where he carried on a rented ranch. From there in 1898 he came to Myrtle Point as a clerk in the general merchandise store of S. B. Hermann, continuing in that capacity until May 1, 1900, when he purchased from E. A. Adams the notion store which he still conducts, carrying a varied and valuable stock and having as customers not only the people of Myrtle Point, but also those living at such locations as make the town convenient of access for trading purposes.

Near Myrtle Point, June 8, 1887, Mr. Hermann married Emma S. Wagner, who was born in North Carolina, July 22, 1869, and by whom he has had six children, namely: Zelia V., Nellie E., Eva E. (deceased), Ellis E., Andra and Neva. The Wagner family is of southern extraction. Daniel Wagner, father of Mrs. Hermann, was born in Polk county, Tenn., and lived for a time in North Carolina, but in 1872 came to Oregon and settled on the south fork of the Coquille river, near Rural postoffice. The one hundred and sixty acres he purchased there were transformed into a well-improved tract and upon the homestead thus created he remained until his death, in 1885, at fifty-three years of age. As a boy he had been reared in the midst of Democratic influences and the sentiments thus inculcated became the bulwark of his political faith through all of his mature years.

Educational matters receive the staunch support of Mr. Hermann, who is an ardent friend of the public-school system, and has rendered effective service to the same through his work as member and clerk of the board of school directors. In this position he is serving a second term, and for a similar period he has been a member of the city council. No one is a more staunch ally of the Republican party than he, yet his sentiments are those of the citizen, not the partisan or self-seeker. Affairs promising to promote the welfare of his home town of Myrtle Point receive his staunch support. In fraternal relations he is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is counted one of the progressive business men and intelligent citizens of Myrtle Point.

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CLEMENT BRADBURY. A native of Oregon, and the son of one of its earliest and most respected pioneers, Clement Bradbury, of Seaside, is especially worthy of representation in this biographical work. Reared among the pioneer scenes of the early period of the settlement of the state, he began as soon as old enough to assist his father in clearing and improving a comfortable homestead from a tract of wild land, and after arriving at man's estate continued his agricultural labors. An earnest worker, devoting his attention to the details of his chosen occupation, he has attained signal success as a farmer and dairyman, and won the approval of his neighbors and friends. A son of Clement A. Bradbury, he was born January 5, 1855, in Columbia county, about twelve miles below Ranier, on the parental homestead.

The descendant of a family prominent in New England in colonial days, Clement A. Bradbury was born March 18, 1810, in Penobscot county, Me., and died December 20, 1902,

in Seaside, Clatsop county, Ore. As a boy and a young man, he worked in the lumber regions of his native state, both in the logging camps and in the saw-mills, becoming familiar with all branches of the work. In 1845 he secured passage on a whaling vessel, in which he sailed around the Horn, and up the Pacific coast. Being wrecked on Behring's Island, he was subsequently taken to the Sandwich Islands, from there coming to Oregon. Securing work at Hunt's mill, near Cathlamet, Clatsop county, he was soon given entire charge of the milling operations, being the only experienced logger and lumberman in that locality. Soon afterward he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Columbia county, twelve miles from Ranier, and began to clear and improve it. In 1848, with a few friends, he built a small water craft and started for California. Reaching the Feather river region after a voyage of twenty-five days, he was engaged in gold mining about a year, being rather successful in his efforts at finding the precious metal, but being a victim of the ague he was forced to leave the mines. Returning to his ranch, he continued his former occupations, being thereafter profitably employed in farming, stock-raising and lumbering until his retirement from active business, in 1885. Coming then to Seaside, he spent his remaining years in ease and comfort, at the home of his son, Clement, his youngest child. March 28, 1850, on Clatsop plains, he married Anna Hobson, who was born in Derbyshire, England, February 10, 1831, and died on the home farm, in Columbia county, Ore., in 1856. Coming to Oregon with her parents in 1843, she arrived on Clatsop plains in season to take her first dinner in her new home on Christmas day. She had the distinction of being the first white woman to cross the Cascade mountains on horseback. Her father, William Hobson, was one of the original settlers of Clatsop plains, where he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which he converted from its pristine wildness into a finely improved farm, on which he and his good wife spent their remaining years. Of the union of Clement A. and Anna (Hobson) Bradbury, four children were born, two sons and two daughters, and one daughter and one son survive, namely: Bethenia A., wife of John Quigley, of Marshland, Columbia county, Ore.; and Clement, the subject of this biographical notice.

Attending school a few weeks each year, Clement Bradbury completed his early studies when a lad of twelve years, and at once began life as a wage-earner, working in the first cannery erected on the Columbia river. Subsequently resuming the occupation to which he was reared, he was engaged in farming and logging





*F. M. Carter*

until 1885 on the old home farm, in Columbia county. Migrating in that year to Clatsop county, Mr. Bradbury purchased his present ranch of three hundred and twenty acres, adjoining the town of Seaside. Embarking in the dairy business, he now keeps about twenty cows of a good grade, and has here built up an extensive and lucrative business in this line of industry. He also pays considerable attention to general farming, and with characteristic enterprise built the first steam saw-mill established at Seaside, and for a year operated it himself.

September 18, 1878, in Columbia county, Mr. Bradbury married Flora I. Newcomb, who was born August 26, 1852, in Steuben county, N. Y., and died November 23, 1901, on the home farm, near Seaside, leaving seven children, namely: Richard E., Sarah Ette, Clarissa A., Clement J., Ellen L., Hazel and Irene, all of whom are living at home. In addition to his real estate holdings Mr. Bradbury has valuable property in Josephine county, where he is interested in the development of the quartz mines. He has served as school director a number of years, and takes great interest in the moral and religious advancement of the community. Although independent in his beliefs, and not a church member, he contributes towards the support of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is identified with its practical work.

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FRANKLIN MARION CARTER, M. D.  
A history of Lincoln county would be incomplete indeed, if no mention were made in it of one of Yaquina's most prominent and influential citizens, Dr. F. M. Carter. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine there since 1895, and at the time of his location in that city, he was a man of broad experience in his profession, having spent about thirteen years at his chosen calling on the Siletz Indian Reservation. Dr. Carter is also the proprietor of a fine drug store in Yaquina, which is up-to-date in all respects. He was born in Mercer county, Mo., July 1, 1846, and he is a son of William and Rebecca (Sylvester) Carter, and grandson of Thomas Carter.

Thomas Carter was a personal friend of the illustrious Washington, under whom he served in our war for freedom. Although a native of North Carolina, during his latter years he went to South Carolina and later to Tennessee and farmed the after part of his life. He served during the entire Revolutionary war and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. William Carter, the father of Franklin M., was born at Wilmington, S. C., and accompanied his parents to Tennessee, locating near the city of Memphis, where he was educated. In 1843 he went to

Mercer county, Mo., and took up a homestead claim near Trenton, and was among the pioneer settlers of that section. In 1852 he went overland to Oregon, making the trip in six months' time, behind ox-teams. Soon after his arrival in that state, he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Coburg, Lane county, and engaged in farming for many years. In 1870 he sold his farm and located in Benton county near Albany, and it was there that his death took place in 1871 at the age of sixty-seven years.

The mother of Franklin M. was an earnest Christian woman and was remarkable for her fortitude and bravery. She was born at Jonesboro, Tenn., and survived her husband many years. Her demise took place in 1883, at the extreme age of ninety-two years. She was first cousin to John B. Hood, a patriotic man and a well known educator. Her uncle, Capt. James Slaughter, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He officiated in the commissary department as guard, and helped handle and carry the silver used in paying off the soldiers. While crossing the plains in 1852 at Fort Laramie, about one-half of the emigrants insisted upon turning back, owing to hardships and the terrible ravages of cholera. Dr. Carter's mother was determined to continue the journey at all hazards, after having made the start, and it was due to her influence alone that the dissatisfied ones were persuaded to continue the journey. When at last they reached the goal of their ambition, she was showered with compliments, so completely satisfied were they with the new country, and they realized that she alone was responsible for their presence there. She was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. Carter is one of a family of five sons and four daughters, as follows: John, Henry and Alfred, the eldest three, are deceased; Henry and Alfred served in the Rogue River Indian war under General Kearney; Isaac, who served in the commissary department in the Rogue River war and now resides at Myrtle Point; Rebecca, wife of Peter Meads, of Walla Walla, Wash.; F. M., the subject of this review; Sanford, who follows mining at Jacksonville, Ore.; Mrs. Mary Sellwood, of Portland, Ore.; and Nancy, deceased, who was the wife of Martin Williams, of Monroe, Ore. Franklin M. Carter crossed the plains in 1852, and after completing the common school course, he became a student at Wilbur Academy, in Douglas county, in 1862, and was graduated with the degree B. A. in 1865, after a three years' attendance. He then followed teaching in Lane and Douglas counties until 1868, at that time entering the medical department of the Willamette University. He was graduated from that institution with the class of

1872, with the degree of M. D. The following year, he took a post-graduate course in surgery in the Toland Medical Institute in San Francisco and was appointed physician of the Siletz Indian Reservation in 1874, the year his marriage took place. Dr. Carter served as physician and surgeon of this reservation for ten consecutive years, and during the years 1880 and 1881 he was also superintendent of the Indian school there. In 1891 he went to Elk City, and for three years was a general practitioner at that place, removing in 1895 to Yaquina, where, in connection with his profession, he opened a drug store. During the years of his residence there, he has built up a lucrative practice and is recognized as a man of unusual skill and ability. He was elected coroner on the Republican ticket and served three terms. He was nominated on the same ticket in 1882 for state representative and was defeated by a very small majority. He has frequently served as school director.

Dr. Carter was united in marriage at Cape Foulweather in 1874, with Olive E. Barker, who was born in Polk county, Ore., January 12, 1856, and her father, J. O. Barker, was a pioneer of that county, having settled there as early as 1852, upon a donation claim. He died at Philomath. Two children have blessed their union. The eldest of these, Irma DeEtte, is postmistress of Yaquina, Ore.; and Lora Beatrice, the younger, is a student in Philomath College, at Philomath, Ore.

Dr. Carter enlisted in 1865 in Company D, First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, under Maj. William E. Reinhardt, and served one year as first corporal of his company, stationed for a time at Eugene, and was afterward sent into eastern Oregon, where they did some Indian fighting. He was mustered out at Vancouver, Wash., in 1866. He is a member of Abraham Lincoln Post, G. A. R., at Yaquina.

In fraternal circles the doctor is prominently connected with the Woodmen of the World, in which he is a past officer, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Encampment, and the Rebekah lodge. He has passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the state. He was reared in the Methodist Episcopal faith and he is an active member of the church of that denomination, having also served as trustee.

Dr. Carter is one of the most active politicians in his section of the state. In 1880 he was president of the Garfield Club at Philomath, Ore.; in 1896 he was president of the Elk City McKinley club, and has frequently been a member of both county and state central committees. He has been very successful, and in addition to his city property he owns other valuable real estate in Lincoln county. His fine stock ranch

one mile from Elk City, on the Big Elk river, contains four hundred acres. He keeps abreast of the times in his profession as well as otherwise, and in 1899, he was a prominent member of the board of health of Yaquina. Dr. Carter is a fine specimen of physical development, is six feet, four inches high, and weighs over two hundred pounds.

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HON. JAMES E. CAMPBELL. There are some men who seem to have been born to carry on a special occupation, who, beginning that work at an early age, continue it through life with rare success, and scarcely engage in any other. Hon. James E. Campbell is quite an illustrious example of such a man, having a natural longing for the sea and for a sailor's life, and making quite a record for himself in that line. Besides his many voyages as mate, master, etc., for many years he was a pilot on the Columbia river, guiding the passengers placed under his care safely over the bar, and as a proof of his fidelity and popularity, upon the organization of that body in March, 1903, he was chosen chairman of the board of pilot commissioners of Oregon, a position which he still holds. His destiny as a sailor was probably influenced by the fact that he was born near a large body of water—at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., on the shore of Lake Michigan, March 29, 1839. Trappers by occupation, his parents removed to Canada six years after his birth, and there followed their trade, James E. living with them until he was fourteen. It was thus early in life that he became a sailor, first sailing one summer on the Great Lakes and finally going as far as Quebec on an ocean vessel. But his first real voyage was made in 1861, when he was engaged in the Transatlantic trade between Savannah, Ga., and Liverpool, England, first sailing as mate of the ocean vessel, but finally being placed in charge, and he continued to work thus for quite a number of years. Hitherto, all his sailing had been done on eastern waters, but in 1876 he made a memorable voyage to the Pacific coast, making the trip from Liverpool to San Diego, via Cape Horn, in one hundred and twenty-one days, acting as mate of the sailing vessel Storm King. He did not remain long at San Diego, but continued up the coast to Astoria and was much impressed by the advantages of the western states. Although he made the return trip to England it was his last eastern voyage, as he came back to the Pacific slope as far as San Francisco and there resigned his commission in 1878 and took up his permanent residence in Astoria. For three years he occupied himself at his profession,



and in 1881 obtained a license as a Columbia river bar pilot, following this faithfully for eight years, discontinuing it in 1889.

During the administration of President Cleveland, in 1893, James E. Campbell received his appointment as inspector of customs, and with his usual ability served in this capacity until 1898. He was also one of the incorporators of the Bremner Logging Company, and at this writing he is acting as its secretary, the company being engaged in logging on Young's river, and Mr. Campbell has charge of the office. A man who is somewhat advanced in years, he has a record upon which he can look back and count successful, and which speaks for itself in regard to his ability. A Democrat in political opinions, he has always been greatly interested in the welfare of his party, and in 1892 was elected to the lower house of representatives by a large majority, and this in a county that has a Republican majority of from six to seven hundred. He holds a membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks organization, and also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias society.

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**JOHN L. CASEBEER.** One of Douglas county's native-born sons, and a man of industry and energy, John L. Casebeer is numbered among the sturdy and successful Douglas county farmers who thoroughly understand the vocation which they follow, and are consequently enabled to carry it on with profit to themselves, and to the credit of the community in which they reside. Located about ten miles southeast of Roseburg, Mr. Casebeer has a large and well-improved farm, with a good residence, and all the out-buildings requisite for the care and shelter of his stock. Taking pride in his honest calling, he has a worthy ambition to make his farm and stock models in their way, and his desires are fast being realized. A son of Samuel Casebeer, he was born February 22, 1862, in the French settlement of Douglas county, about ten miles northwest of Roseburg.

Born in 1825, in Ohio, Samuel Casebeer grew to manhood on a farm, in early life learning the trade of a blacksmith. Subsequently removing with his parents to Iowa, he followed his trade in that state for a number of years. Marrying in 1847, he started across the plains with his family in 1852, traveling according to the customary mode of those days with ox-teams. After an uneventful journey of six months, he arrived in Portland, Ore., where he spent the winter. Coming to Douglas county in the spring of 1853, he took up a donation claim seven miles east of Roseburg, on the south fork of Deer creek. Following farming in conjunction with his black-

smithing, he improved a good ranch, on which he lived some time. He afterwards removed to Wilbur, then to the French settlement, where he bought land, and improved a farm, on which he lived until his death in 1870, at the early age of forty-five years. He was very active in religious work, and a valued member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1847, in Ohio, he married Jemima Brown, a native of Kentucky, and she survives him, and is now living on the home farm, at Deer creek, being an active and intelligent woman of seventy-five years.

Receiving his early education in the district schools and at Wilbur Academy, John L. Casebeer was subsequently engaged in teaching for five years. Eventually selecting farming as a permanent occupation, he located first about seven miles east of Roseburg, on Deer creek, and afterwards resided in different places in Douglas county. In 1900 he purchased his present farm, formerly known as the Jack Whitsett ranch, on which many improvements were already made. He has since carried on general farming and stock-raising with great success, making a specialty of raising Poland-China hogs. In addition to this farm of six hundred and sixty acres Mr. Casebeer also owns one hundred and forty acres of the parental homestead.

In 1885 Mr. Casebeer married Lorella Bailey, who was born and educated in Douglas county. Mr. and Mrs. Casebeer have recently assumed possession of their commodious farm house, just completed, and take great pleasure in entertaining their many friends and neighbors with the generous hospitality for which they have long been noted. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Casebeer takes a genuine interest in local affairs, and has served as school director, and in offices of minor importance. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

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**WALTER I. SWEETLAND.** For some years Mr. Sweetland has been associated with the business interests of Grants Pass, where he has made his home since 1897. He was born at Mount Pulaski, Logan county, Ill., February 14, 1860, and is a son of William and Emma (Dawson) Sweetland, natives respectively of East Wallingford, Vt., and Indiana. His maternal grandfather, Crede Dawson, was an early settler both of Indiana and Illinois, and later identified himself with the pioneers of Eldorado county, Kans., where he died. The paternal grandfather, Ira Sweetland, was a native of Vermont and by occupation a farmer. During the year of the discovery of gold in the Pike's Peak region William Sweetland was one of the gold-seekers who left home and friends in the hope of gaining a fortune. As early as 1858 he went to California

Gulch, where he was one of the first miners and prospectors. Not finding the fortune he sought, he took up ranching in Fountain, El Paso county, Col., but is now a horticulturist in Santa Clara county, Cal.

In a family of five now living Walter I. Sweetland is next to the oldest. He was born while his mother was visiting her father and mother in Illinois. As a child he attended school in Colorado and later was a student in the high school at Mount Pulaski, Ill. When only fifteen he became a cowboy and rode the range, frequently going into the Cripple Creek region. Later he was employed as a butcher in different places. His first experience of life in Oregon was in 1888, when he settled at Portland and for six months was employed as a teamster. Later he spent a year in Washington, and during part of that time followed the butcher's trade. Returning to Oregon in 1890 he took contracts for logging in Columbia county, where he remained three years. His next employment was as a butcher in St. Helens. The year 1897 found him in Grants Pass, where he bought out the meat market of L. G. Brownell and continued the business. At this writing he has his market in the new Masonic Temple, where he has a shop 25x100 feet in dimensions, equipped with all necessary facilities, including a first-class refrigerator. A large business is conducted, both wholesale and retail. To assist in the prosecution of his work, he built a slaughter house south of the river, where he owns a tract of seven acres.

While living in St. Helens Mr. Sweetland married Miss Tina Gray, who was born in Maine, and whose mother is now the wife of H. A. Corlis. Four children comprise their family, namely: Arline, Norma, Willis and Ardath. Fraternally Mr. Sweetland is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His political views bring him into harmony with the Republican party, whose ticket he uniformly votes at local and general elections. During his residence in St. Helens he served as a member of the council. The demands of his business are so heavy that he now has little leisure for participation in public affairs; yet he may always be relied upon to discharge every duty which falls upon him as an honorable man and a public-spirited citizen.

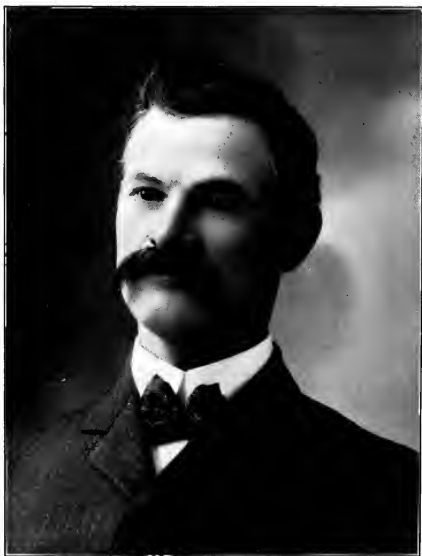
**HEYMAN WOLLENBERG.** Numbered among the most active and substantial business men of Roseburg is Heyman Wollenberg, a citizen of influence and affluence, who is now serving as alderman from the second ward. Since coming to Douglas county he has accumulated a large property, meeting with his first successful business venture in the mercantile trade, and afterward as a buyer and improver of lands. In-

vesting his money in farms as good opportunity occurred, he has acquired thousands of acres of land in this county, being the owner of valuable fruit and stock ranches, and of much desirable city property. A native of Prussia, he was born January 6, 1838, near Thoran, which was also the birthplace of his father, Jacob Wollenberg. The father, a life-long resident of Prussia, was an extensive owner of farm and timber lands, and was a prosperous manufacturer. He and his wife, Hannah, were the parents of twelve children, one of whom, a daughter, lives in New York, while three sons, Isadore, Alfred and Heyman, are residents of Roseburg, Ore.

Brought up in Gollub, near Thoran, Heyman Wollenberg received a good public school education, remaining home until almost twenty years of age. Leaving home on December 20, 1859, he sailed from Hamburg for New York, where he took passage, via the Isthmus, for San Francisco. After stopping a short time in that city, Mr. Wollenberg arrived in Scottsburg, Ore., on March 8, 1860, a stranger in a strange land. Coming on horseback to Roseburg, he found an old friend of his father, Sol Abrahams, with whom he remained until the following July. Embarking then in business as a peddler, he traveled with a wagon throughout Douglas, Josephine and Jackson counties. The ensuing fall Mr. Wollenberg started a store of general merchandise at Canyonville, Douglas county, leasing a building, which he subsequently purchased and enlarged. Becoming a member of the firm of Marks, Sideman & Co., he subsequently carried on an extensive mercantile trade in that locality until 1878, when he sold out his interest. The following five or six years, in company with Mr. Marks, he was one of the largest wool and grain dealers of the county. Locating in Roseburg in 1883, Mr. Wollenberg has invested heavily in land, and made many improvements on the farms which he now owns. He has fine orchards on different ranches, having one hundred acres set out to prunes, while many acres are devoted to the culture of peaches, pears, apples and other fruits. His farming land aggregates about eight thousand acres, one ranch of three thousand acres lying near Roseburg. He has much valuable city property in addition to his other possessions, and is the owner of the Wollenberg block, which is two stories in height, 82½x110 feet. In 1876 Mr. Wollenberg made a trip to Europe, revisiting the scenes of his childhood, but returned to his Oregon home the following year.

Mr. Wollenberg married, in San Francisco, Cal., Julia Shirpsper, who was born in San Francisco, a daughter of Isadore Shirpsper, a pioneer merchant and fur dealer of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Wollenberg are the parents of seven children, namely: Natalie and Lillian, attending the





WILLIAM H. GORE

University of California, at Berkeley; Frederick, Hannah and Mabel, attending the San Francisco High School; and Pauline and Adelaide, also in San Francisco. Politically Mr. Wollenberg is a straightforward Republican, and a member of the board of aldermen, representing the second ward of the city. In this capacity he is rendering good service as chairman of the committee of ways and means, and of the committee on city improvements, and as a member of the committee on health and police. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

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**WILLIAM H. GORE.** Since 1894 what is known as the Ish ranch, two and a half miles west of Medford, has been under the capable management of William H. Gore. This statement alone suffices to place the property in the category of perfectly conducted farms, for no broader minded or more progressive tiller of the soil and student of scientific ranching has contributed to the development of Jackson county. The owners of this farm are recognized as the most extensive owners of land and stock, and growers of alfalfa in this district, and at present two hundred and forty acres are devoted to the cattle grass which has practically built up the stock industry of the west and north. Through the efforts of Mr. Gore the output of the farm has materially increased, the shipment of hogs in 1902 far exceeding that of any other dealer in the county. This is but one of the commodities which swell the yearly revenue of this productive ranch, high grade cattle, sheep, grain, and general produce taking on like proportions, excelling also in quality as well as quantity. Needless to say, the house occupied by Mr. Gore and his family is in keeping with the modern surroundings of the farm, is large and well arranged, and furnished in accordance with the refined tastes and cultivated tendencies of the occupants.

As a native son of this great state Mr. Gore's career has been watched with growing interest by the generation of pioneers, of which class his father, Emerson E. Gore, was a typical representative. The son was born on the family estate three miles south of Medford, April 23, 1860, and was educated in the district schools, and graduated from the state University of Oregon, at Eugene. A pronounced appreciation of higher education was one of the pleasing tendencies noted in Mr. Gore's boyhood days, and in order to gratify his ambition in this direction it became necessary for him to help himself. It thus happened that he began to teach school at the age of nineteen, and, through the exercise of

economy and prudence, he was able to defray his expenses at the university. In 1888 he went to Portland and found employment with Page & Son, fruit and commission merchants, and at the expiration of three years, or in 1891, he branched out into a similar business on his own responsibility. Three years later, in 1894, he returned to Medford and took charge of the ranch which has since been his care, and which is twelve hundred acres in extent. In the meantime he has made his influence felt in general affairs, has taken a firm stand for clean Republican politics, for government in the interests of the people, and for the best possible educational advantages. He is specially fitted for political preferment, having a broad grasp of existing conditions, and possessing marked executive ability. For many years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and has labored zealously for the enlargement of the church charities. November 5, 1890, Mr. Gore married Sophenia J. Ish, who was born on the farm where she still makes her home, and is a daughter of Jacob and J. Eleanor (Jones) Ish, who came to Oregon in 1860 and were the owners of the Ish place. Jacob Ish, father of Mrs. Gore, was born in Virginia and was reared in the heart of the southern Democracy. He was the owner of some slaves before the war and lost considerable property through the ravages of that memorable conflict. In 1860 he came to Oregon with his four brothers, William K., Horace L., Mathew R., and Richard L., all of whom are now deceased except Richard L., who resides in Jackson county. Mr. Ish resided for twenty-one years in Jackson county, where he became one of the largest land owners in southern Oregon. He was the founder of the Ish ranch, which is known far and wide, and for many years he furnished from his broad acres supplies for the government troops stationed at Fort Klannath, and for the stage stations between Grants Pass and Yreka, Cal. He married for his first wife Miss J. Eleanor Jones, who died July 29, 1877, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. W. H. Gore. He married, October 7, 1879, for his second wife, Miss Sarah Elizabeth Jones, a sister of his first wife, who survives him and makes her home on the ranch with her stepdaughter. Mr. Ish died March 4, 1881, at the age of fifty-nine years. Jacob I. and Mary E., the two children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gore, are living at home with their parents.

Entirely inadequate is a résumé of the life of Mr. Gore without due mention of his father, Emerson E., from whom he inherits many of his forceful and admirable characteristics. He was born in Halifax, Windham county, Vt., June 20, 1824, and is a son of Ebenezer and Polly (Haven) Gore, the parents also of five other children. Of these, Sabrey is the deceased wife

of Eben Stancliff, of Phoenix, Ore.; Emory E. is the twin brother of Emerson; Elizabeth is deceased; Orrin is a resident of Oregon; and Lucy A. When Emerson E. was four years of age, in 1828, his parents moved to the western reserve in Ohio, and took up government land upon which they lived until 1840. They then located near Keokuk, Lee county, Iowa, where the father died in 1848, at the age of fifty-six years. Emerson E. made himself useful around the farm, becoming his father's right hand man, and after his death assuming the management of the property. September 20, 1849, he married Mary E. Gilmore, thereafter continuing to live in Iowa until the spring of 1852. April 27, he started with his family and brother, Emory E., for the coast, equipped with four yoke of oxen and one yoke of cows, being on the road for five months and seven days. In the fall of 1852 he located a claim of three hundred and twenty acres just across the road from where he now lives, three miles south of Medford, and between Medford and Phoenix, where he lived until removing to his present home in 1854. For many years he joined forces with his brother Emory, and with him constructed a sawmill on Bear creek which was successfully operated until 1860. Mr. Gore then bought out his brother, the latter returning to his home in the east, finally settling in Lawrence, Kans.

Mr. Gore has made himself an essential part of the agricultural community of Jackson county, has participated in its all around development, and has reared capable and resourceful sons to perpetuate his honored name. His oldest son was born at Jacksonville, Ore., December 3, 1852, was christened Walter S., and was the first white male child born in that vicinity. Mr. Gore possesses marked executive ability, and from time to time has been called upon to settle estates. He is well known in fraternal circles, not only as a member, but as an organizer, for he had to do with establishing the first Masonic Lodge at Phoenix. After the delivery of that charter he joined Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M. He also is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and like his son has been a great worker in the same. Too much cannot be said of his temperate, evenly balanced and altogether successful life, and of the admirable characteristics which have brought him honor and many friends.

GEORGE W. DIMMICK. Among the substantial and prominent business men of Roseburg is George W. Dimmick, the present county treasurer of Douglas county. A native-born citizen, he is held in high repute as a man of honesty and integrity, and by his excellent character and straightforward course in life he has

fully established himself in the esteem and confidence of his business and political associates, and has won in an eminent degree the respect and good will of the community in which he resides. A son of the late Ziba Dimmick, he was born July 11, 1854, in Kellogg, near Elkton, Douglas county. His Grandfather Dimmick was one of the leading farmers of Peoria county, Ill., and on his old homestead the present town of Dimmick was built.

Born and reared in Peoria county, Ill., Ziba Dimmick served in the Black Hawk war, in 1832, enlisting first in the company commanded by Captain Willis, but subsequently being transferred to the company of Captain Dundavis, although no record of the transfer was made. In 1849 he was one of the gold seekers that went to California in search of wealth, crossing the plains with ox-teams. After mining there for awhile he returned to his old home in Illinois. In 1853 he again came across the plains with ox-teams, bringing his family with him, and settling in Douglas county. In February, 1854, he bought out one of the original settlers, Dr. Drew, and located a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres at Kellogg, where he bought a ferry across the Umpqua river, and this is still in existence, and is known as the Dimmick ferry. October 8, 1855, he enlisted in Company I, Second Oregon Regiment, and served as first lieutenant of his company in various engagements of the Rogue River Indian war, his eldest son, H. R. Dimmick, now residing in Elkton, serving as a private in the same company. On being mustered out of service, in February, 1856, he returned to his farm, in Kellogg, and was there engaged in stock-raising and general farming until his death, in October, 1878, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and was a Republican in politics, taking an active part in local affairs, and serving for a time as county commissioner. He was twice married. His first wife, who died at an early age, bore him four children, namely: Mrs. Harriet Cooper, of Kellogg; H. R., of Elkton, Ore.; Daniel H., of Prairie City, Grant county, Ore.; and T. M., of Marshfield, Ore., who is now serving as state senator. For his second wife he married Jane Hewitt, who was born in Ireland, about twenty miles from the city of Cork. Being left an orphan when quite young, she came with an uncle to Illinois and located at La Salle, where she lived until her marriage. She survived her husband many years, dying April 13, 1901. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Of this union ten children were born, namely: George W.; T. V., of Kellogg; Susan M., wife of E. H. Pinkston, of Oakland, Ore.; Z. L., of Oakland, Ore., a retired merchant, who is now United States

land commissioner; R. E., a merchant in Ukiah, Cal.; Rachel E., wife of J. I. Chapman, of Wilbur, Ore.; Lot S., of Kellogg, Ore.; Mrs. Mary McKay, of Winchester, Ore.; Mrs. Lucy Lartreaux, of Garden Valley, Ore.; and Frankie, of Wilbur, Ore.

Brought up on the home farm, George W. Dimmick obtained the rudiments of his education in the district schools of Douglas county. In 1873 he entered Wilbur Academy, then the best institution of learning in southern Oregon, and there pursued his studies for two years. Returning to Kellogg, he embarked in the stock business, in which he continued about five years. In 1880 he opened the first store established in Elkton, erecting the building, and putting in a good stock of general merchandise. At the end of eighteen months he sold out to Baker & Emery, who were subsequently succeeded by Henry Beckley. Mr. Dimmick again engaged in the stock business at Kellogg, devoting himself to that branch of industry for about eight years. Then purchasing from Mr. Beckley his old store in Elkton, he operated it successfully for three years, and then sold out to Beckley & Criteser. Returning to his farm, which adjoined the parental homestead, in Kellogg, he continued his former business of stock-raising and farming. His ranch, which contains six hundred and ten acres of land, lies six miles south of Elkton, on the river. The land is well improved, a part of it being converted into a fine orchard, which he has stocked with a choice lot of apple and prune trees.

In 1868 Mr. Dimmick was appointed, by the county court, to the vacant office of county treasurer. In April, 1868, at the expiration of the term for which he had been appointed, he was nominated for the same position by acclamation on the Republican ticket, and was elected over the Fusion candidate by a majority of one hundred and nine, being one of two candidates elected on the Republican ticket. In 1900 he was renominated, again by acclamation, and was elected by a majority of four hundred and forty-two votes. Being again renominated by acclamation for county treasurer in 1902, he was re-elected by the creditable majority of eight hundred and thirty-five votes, a record in public life which speaks for itself, as the people are the best judges of those who serve their interests. On assuming his present official position, in 1868, he removed to Roseburg, where he has since resided. In 1888 Mr. Dimmick was married in Douglas county, to Mrs. Sarah (Woodruff) Otey, a native daughter of Douglas county. They have three children living, Wilma, Lilah Leonard and Georgia V. Politically Mr. Dimmick is one of the leading Republicans of Douglas county, and while living in Elkton served as school di-

rector, and for two years was justice of the peace. Fraternally he belongs to Elkton Lodge, No. 63, A. F. & A. M.; to Oakland Lodge, A. O. U. W.; to the Roseburg Lodge, W. O. W.; and to the Joseph Lane Cabin, Native Sons. In religion he subscribes to the creed of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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WILLIAM B. DRAKE. For more than a quarter of a century a resident of Myrtle Creek, William B. Drake has been, perhaps, more closely identified with its industrial advancement and prosperity than any other one man, and to him was accorded the honor of being the first mayor of the village. A native of Tioga county, Pa., he was born February 22, 1832. His father, John Drake, was a native of Pennsylvania and followed the trades of a blacksmith and wagon-maker during his life, at the same time carrying on general farming. In 1838 he removed with his family to Michigan, from there going to Bowling Green, Ohio, where he continued at his trades for a few years. He subsequently became a resident of Whiteside county, Ill., where he lived as a farmer and blacksmith. He married Mary E. Boyd, also a native of Pennsylvania. Both he and his wife far outlived the allotted span of life, he attaining to the age of eighty-seven years, while she lived ninety-three years.

Receiving his early education in the district schools of Michigan, William B. Drake subsequently learned the trade of a blacksmith and wagon-maker with his father, in Bowling Green, Ohio. Beginning life for himself in 1855, he worked in different places in Ohio and Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted, as a mechanic, in Company I, Seventy-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was soon after transferred to Company C, Fifteenth Veteran Reserves. He took an active part in many of the more important engagements of the Civil war, among others being in the battles of Perryville and Danville, Ky., in those at Nashville, Tenn., Liberty Gap, Murfreesboro, Tallahoma and Lookout Mountain, and others of minor magnitude. At the battle of Murfreesboro, Mr. Drake was so seriously wounded that he was confined in the hospital five months. After an honorable service of three years and six months, he was mustered out at Springfield, Ill. Returning to the home of his parents in Whiteside county, he remained until his marriage, the following year.

In 1868 Mr. Drake removed with his family to California, and the ensuing eighteen months worked at his trade at Cowen's station, afterwards living in different towns in California and Oregon. Locating at Myrtle Creek in 1875, he engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making, and also carried on farming to some extent, and

for many years was a hotel keeper. In his various operations, Mr. Drake met with unprecedented success, becoming the owner of valuable town and village property, and erecting one of the finest residences in the place.

In 1866 Mr. Drake married Frances Ritchie, a native of Illinois, and their commodious home is a center of social activity, being ever open to their large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Drake is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and is now serving as marshal of the village. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is an active worker in the Presbyterian Church, of which he is ruling elder.

THOMAS N. HUMPHREYS. The industrial interests of Douglas county are largely carried on by men of energy, practical ability and sound judgment. Prominent among these men is T. N. Humphreys, the present manager of the Myrtle Creek Flour Mills. Progressive, alert, and the possessor of excellent business tact, he has been especially successful in his chosen vocation. He is now carrying on a substantial business, his plant being one of the best in the county, and equipped with the latest approved and modern machinery. A native of Armstrong county, Pa., he was born November 20, 1859. His father, a miller by trade, served four years in the Civil war, spending one year of the time in Andersonville prison. He died at the age of sixty years. His widow, who survives him, is now living in Brookville, Pa.

One of a family of six children, T. N. Humphreys is the only resident of the Pacific states. After acquiring an excellent common school education, he learned the trade of a miller under his father's tutorship, remaining at home until attaining his majority. Marrying in 1880, he continued his residence in his native state the next five years. Coming then to Oregon in 1885, he located in Lewisville, Polk county, as a miller. Mr. Humphreys subsequently followed his trade in Salem, Ore., for four years, in Foster, Linn county, another four years, afterwards in Douglas county, being first employed at Myrtle Creek, and then in Canyonville. In 1898 he became head miller of the Myrtle Creek Flour Mills, which he conducted with eminent success until 1901, when he became business manager. These mills, which have a capacity of fifty barrels per day, are run exclusively by water power.

In 1880 Mr. Humphreys married Margaret Vost, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1868, leaving five children, namely: John A., of Linn county; Lester, of Myrtle Creek; Jesse, of Portland; Sadie, living at home; and Willie, also at home. Mr. Humphreys married for his

second wife Nora Bollenbaugh, who was born in Iowa, and they have one child, a son named Malcolm. Although taking no special interest in politics, Mr. Humphreys invariably supports the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a Freemason, and religiously he is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he is serving as deacon.

JAMES LOUIS HANKS. Three and one-half miles north of Klamath Falls lies the homestead of Mr. Hanks, who, in 1877, proved up on and then bought three hundred and thirty acres, but this has since been increased until now his landed possessions aggregate twenty-nine hundred and seventy acres. All of the improvements on the place have been made under his personal direction. His constant effort has been to bring the place to a degree of cultivation unsurpassed by any ranches in the county. In common with the majority of Klamath county's residents, stock-raising has been his specialty. On his place he now has thirty head of horses and one hundred and fifty head of cattle, principally the Shorthorn Durhams. To furnish feed for the stock he has four hundred and twenty acres in hay and produce, while much of the balance of the land is in range.

On a farm four miles from Decatur, in Macon county, Ill., James Louis Hanks was born February 14, 1829, a son of John and Susan (Wilson) Hanks, natives respectively of Virginia and Grayson county, Ky. John Hanks was a nephew of Abraham Lincoln's mother. The grandfather, William Hanks, was an Irishman and in his native land married a lady who was of Scotch descent, after which he came to America and settled on a farm in Virginia. From there he moved across the mountains to Grayson county, Ky., in company with the Boones, Lincolns and Applegates. At the time of removal John Hanks was a mere lad and he grew to manhood in Grayson county, where he was married about 1826. Accompanied by his wife, in 1828 he moved to Illinois and settled in Macon county, where he was one of the very earliest settlers. Taking up a tract of government land, he developed a fine farm out of the wild land and continued to make his home there until his death, which occurred in 1898, at the age of about eighty-seven years. His wife, who was of English descent and member of a pioneer family of Kentucky, died in Macon county, Ill., in 1863, when about fifty-seven years of age. One of their sons, William, was a soldier in the Mexican war; two others, Grascon and Levi, were privates in the Civil war; while



an uncle, Benjamin Hanks, was a colonel in the Revolution and fought under General Washington.

The children of John Hanks were as follows: William, deceased; Melinda, Mrs. A. T. Metlin, deceased; Felix, deceased; Emily, Mrs. E. I. Loomis, of Bloomington, Ill.; Mary Ellen, wife of G. T. Mannon, of Humboldt county, Cal.; Grason, who lives near Marysville, Mo.; Levi, a resident of Springfield, Ill.; and James Louis, who was next to the eldest of the family group. To anyone familiar with conditions as they existed in Illinois during the early half of the nineteenth century, it need scarcely be mentioned that James Louis Hanks had few educational advantages. Starting west when gold was discovered in California, he crossed the Missouri river May 5, 1850, at St. Joseph, and landed in California on the 20th of September. The journey was made with seven wagons and mule teams. After landing at Placerville he went to Rich Bar and began mining. His father, who had accompanied him, returned home in the spring of 1853 via the Isthmus, but he had preceded him thither a year before. Coming across the plains again in the spring of 1853, he settled at Downeyville and resumed mining. From California he came overland to Oregon in 1859 and settled in Douglas county, where he pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres seven miles from Roseburg. From that time until 1872 he remained in Douglas county, interested in farm pursuits. On leaving there he took up land six miles north of Klamath Falls, and from there moved to his present place in 1877.

The marriage of Mr. Hanks, September 25, 1871, united him with Mary Jane Purdue, who was born in Missouri, on a farm ten miles from St. Joseph, February 13, 1843. Her father, John Purdue, crossed the plains to California in 1852 and settled in Yreka, but in the same year crossed the state line into Oregon, locating in Douglas county, where he remained until his death, occupying his homestead claim on Days creek. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Hanks are the following children: John, residing on the homestead; Marion, on an adjoining farm; Mary Ellen, wife of S. C. Eastmead, of Mono county, Cal.; Linnie, deceased; Edward and Emma, also deceased; Affie, wife of W. D. Hill, of Fort Klamath, Klamath county; Jessie, at home; Louis, a resident of Mono county, Cal.; and William, who is with his parents.

Thoroughly Democratic in his views, Mr. Hanks is nevertheless not a partisan, but in local matters believes in supporting the best man, irrespective of party. While Klamath was still a part of Lake county, in 1874 he was

elected county treasurer and held the office for two years. From 1876 until 1882 he officiated as county sheriff, retiring from the office shortly before the separation of this county from Lake. From 1886 to 1888 he held the office of county commissioner. In these various offices he served with marked fidelity, ready tact and quick intelligence, and his service gave satisfaction to all concerned. In his fraternal relations he is connected with Klamath Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., and has passed through the chairs of the lodge. As a citizen, no less than as a stock-raiser, his standing is high, and he is accounted one of the county's most capable men.

REV. PAUL DATIN. As an earnest and conscientious laborer in the interest of the church, and held in high esteem by his parishioners, Father Datin has been very successful, and his zealous efforts for the good of the community at Grants Pass, Josephine county, Ore., have been crowned with the best of results. Broad in his views and outspoken in his attitude on the questions that concern the lives and welfare of the people, he is a man whose influence is felt on all sides and whose labors are well planned. Father Datin was born June 28, 1848, in Versailles, France, which was also the birthplace of his father, Jean Datin, who was a lieutenant-colonel in the French army, under Louis Philippe. His mother, Louise Grignon de Montfort, was a native of Vendée, France. She and her husband had eight sons and two daughters, of whom the only survivors are Father Datin and the Rev. August Datin, a missionary in the far distant land of China. It is worthy of mention that five of these brothers became priests.

Father Datin was the recipient of an excellent education. Completing a classical course in a French university, Contances Lyceum, he studied philosophy with the Oratorian fathers at St. Lois College, in the province of Marche. After his graduation as Bachelor of Letters and Sciences, he studied medicine at Paris for six years. Receiving his diploma, he was appointed surgeon in the French army and served as such during the Franco-Prussian war. He subsequently studied both philosophy and theology with the Jesuit fathers at the Roman college and was ordained a priest in the Jersey Islands, September 8, 1884. Father Datin began his ministry as professor of letters and sciences in the Jesuit college at Paris, continued it at Poitiers and Canterbury, England, and in 1891 emigrated to America as a missionary. Laboring in different dioceses in the vicinities of Montreal, Manchester, Marquette and Davenport, he was transferred to Oregon in October, 1902, and at that

time was made rector of St. Ann's Church at Grants Pass, where he has labored so successfully ever since. This church was organized in 1869, and during that year the church edifice was erected, but that was the extent of the improvements when Father Datin took charge. During his rectorship he has made many and varied improvements. He has induced new members to come into the fold of the church, has established several church societies, and in 1903 built a fine new parsonage. The church grounds although extensive, were wild and unimproved, mostly covered with pine forest, brush, etc., and it is needless to say that it has not been left in such a neglected state by Father Datin, who has transformed this wilderness into beautiful grounds, containing a fine garden and interspersed with fruit trees, ornamental shrubbery and flower-beds. His work in this line has been very gratifying to himself, as well as to others, and although he cleared away most of the brush with his own hands, he did it partly for recreation and physical culture. In addition to his charge at Grants Pass, the old established congregation at Roseburg is under his rectorship.

#### FRANKLIN LAFAYETTE CRANFILL.

The most experienced and successful merchant of Medford is also one of the earliest pioneers of the state of Oregon. His family has proved a spur to energy and development ever since it was established here in 1847. It has known no such word as fail, and its undertakings have had the solid superstructure of practicability and unquestioned financial integrity. Various-ly identified with the industries of the state, one of its most popular and worthy members is the before-mentioned merchant of Medford, Franklin Lafayette Cranfill. Born in Greene county, Ill., June 2, 1844, he is the second child of four sons and five daughters born to Isom and Matilda (Doyle) Cranfill, natives respectively of North Carolina and near Mounds, Ky.

Isom Cranfill left the paternal farm in North Carolina as a young man, and worked for his living in Tennessee. Not long afterward he removed to Illinois, where he married, and where he conducted a general store and Indian trading business in Greene county. With a courage rarely found in the men of today, he spent the winter of 1846-7 in preparing to cross the plains to Oregon, an undertaking beset by hideous possibilities, and holding but one chance in a hundred of being accomplished. He was one of the first to come by the Platte river and Barlow route, and if he met with any of the mishaps with which the present generation associates the Indian-infested regions of that time, no record has been kept of it. He was probably well

armed, and perhaps a kindly fate guided his oxen in their long and wearisome journey. At any rate, six months of travel brought him to Oregon City, then a hamlet, and he settled on a donation claim three miles from the settlement, on the Clackamas river. Here he engaged in a saw-milling business with Ben Simpson, and in 1856 removed to near Peoria, Linn county, where he engaged in farming and also worked at the carpenter's trade. He was an eminently religious man, and an ordained minister of the Baptist Church. From Linn county he removed with his family to Douglas county, and then to Eugene, where he died in 1877, at the age of seventy years. His wife survived him until February, 1903, at the age of eighty-four years.

Three years old when he came to Oregon, the present merchant of Medford recalls little of the memorable trip, or of the crude conditions attending the settlement of the family on the timbered farm. He learned the carpenter's trade from his father, and in time worked at it in Linn and Douglas counties until 1884. He then came to Medford as manager of the general merchandise store of Henry Smith, retaining the position until after the death of the latter in 1892, when he started in business for himself. Not having sufficient capital to more than lay in a small stock, he took in a partner, and together they built up a large and paying business, which, however, has been owned by Mr. Cranfill himself for the past five years.

Mr. Cranfill is independent in politics, and has never taken particular interest in either local or county party undertakings. He is fraternally prominent, and is a member of the Blue Lodge No. 33, A. F. & A. M., of Jefferson, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married, in Douglas county, Ophelia Crow, a native of Coles valley, Douglas county, and of which union there have been born two children, Charles Edward, a farmer of Douglas county; and Edith, living at home. Mrs. Cranfill's father, Michael, came to Oregon in 1852, from Missouri, and died on his farm in Douglas county.

REV. LEOPOLD DIELEMAN. Inseparably associated with the pioneer history of the Roman Catholic Church in the northwest is the name of Father Dieleman, who has the distinction of being, in point of years of active service, the oldest priest in Oregon and, with only two exceptions, the oldest on the Pacific coast. Could a narrative of his life be written in its fullest details, it would tell of many lonely trips, on foot or horseback, over the mountains and through the wilds of Nevada, Idaho, northern California and eastern Oregon, for the purpose of ministering to the spir-

itual needs of men in remote posts and lonely mining camps. In places where there were homes and children, it was his special labor to instruct the young and establish the rudiments of good morals. In the performance of his duty as a priest there was no privation he was not willing to endure, no obstacle he would not endeavor to surmount. Rivers, as yet unspanned by bridges, he crossed by fording and swimming. His frugal meals were cooked with the aid of a camp fire, and when night came he laid down to rest with the starry heavens for his canopy, and the earth for his bed. The civilization of the present day, with its attendant religious opportunities, is due to the efforts of such self-sacrificing pioneers as Father Dieleman, and no one is more grateful than he for the gratifying condition of the church of today.

Descended from a family whose history is traced back more than three hundred years, Father Dieleman was born near Ghent, Flanders, Belgium, January 30, 1833, being the youngest of eleven children, among whom he is the only priest and the only resident of the United States. His oldest sister, Barbara, who is now ninety years of age, has long been associated with a convent in Rosendale, Holland. During the Napoleonic campaigns his father, D. F. Dieleman, was forced into that famous general's army, remaining in service about nine years. During the long and perilous march to Moscow he was disabled in such a manner as to render further service impossible, so he was honorably discharged and pensioned. After his return to Belgium he engaged in the mercantile business until the infirmities of age forced him to relinquish active pursuits. His death occurred at the age of ninety-eight years. In early manhood he had married Josephine Meneve, who like himself was a native of Belgium and a member of a very old family of that country.

When a boy Leopold Dieleman prepared for military school at Neville, Belgium, but was prevented from entering such an institution, owing to the opposition of his mother. Instead, he went to Roulers, France, where he met Father Blondwell, a priest from America. From this priest he learned much concerning the Catholic Church and its work in America. Acting upon his advice, the young man determined to prepare for the priesthood. At Roulers he completed the classics in a six years course, after which he entered the American College in Louvain, being one of the first students in that newly established institution. There he pursued a course in philosophy and theology for four years, graduating in 1861. In June of that year he was ordained in the

American College for the Oregon diocese, after which he continued his studies in preparation for his life work. September 13, 1862, he sailed from Antwerp on a small steamer, and at Southampton, England, embarked on the ocean steamer "LaPlatte," via St. Thomas to Colon, Panama, thence across the Isthmus, and from there via the steamer "Golden Age" to San Francisco. From there he took the "Orafiana" to Portland, where he landed on the last day of October. His first field of labor was in Salem, where he was pastor until 1864, saying the first mass in that city when it had only nine hundred inhabitants, and building the first church in the town. This structure still stands and is utilized as a library for the more modern edifice in which the congregation now worships. Another enterprise which owed its inception to him was the convent of the Sisters of the Holy Name.

In 1864 Father Dieleman was sent to eastern Oregon for missionary work, and during the same year built a church at Canyon City, Grant county, that is still standing. During the ensuing years he traveled much through that region, carrying with him on his travels a camp blanket, somehardtack and jerked meat. In all that region there was no other priest. The consciousness that there might be dying souls in need of the last sacrament was an incentive to hasten him on his lonely and oft-times dangerous rides, which extended to Fort Harney, seventy-five miles away; Goose Lake, on the boundary line of Oregon and California, one hundred and seventy-five miles further; Camp Bidwell, Cal., fifty miles beyond Goose Lake, and Reno, Nev., two hundred miles still further away. In 1871 he built the church at Baker City, Baker county, and secured for the congregation at that point a valuable property. The illness of his father called him back to Belgium in 1872, and he arrived at home in time to say the last mass over the body of his aged parent. Later he spent six weeks in Rome, where he had the honor of a private audience with Pope Pius IX. At that time the late Pope Leo, who was then a cardinal at the Vatican, led Father Dieleman into the presence of the venerable pontiff.

From the time of his return to Oregon, in 1874, Father Dieleman was pastor of the church at Salem until 1879, when he was made rector of the parish at Astoria. The church here had been built in 1874, but there had been constant friction and it was hoped his tact could bring the factions into harmonious relations. This hope was not destined to disappointment, for he soon created harmony. Under his supervision the church was finished and paid for, the rectory improved, St. Mary's

hospital planned and built, and a convent school built that now has an attendance of over one hundred pupils, in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Name. He purchased the Old Seaside Hotel, or the Oregonian Hotel, and enlarged the building, making a complete hospital, two hundred feet long, with a capacity of one hundred patients, the same being in charge of the Sisters of Providence. Until 1900 he had complete charge of the entire work, but, finding it too much for one man, he secured an assistant, to whom he gave the oversight of the church and congregation, while he devotes his time to the hospital and chapel, and to visiting the old members, and the poor and sick in Astoria. In addition he acts as chaplain of Forts Stevens and Columbia. Aside from being a member of the Irving Club of Astoria he gives his attention wholly to religious work, in which he has met with a success merited by his long and arduous labors.

CHARLES SHERMAN WRIGHT. The beautiful city of Astoria, county-seat of Clatsop county, Ore., situated as it is, on the south bank of the Columbia river and near its mouth, has an excellent system of waterworks, banks, churches, newspapers, good schools and hospitals. Not least among the important edifices of the city may be reckoned its hotels, which make or mar the record of every city to some extent. The Occident Hotel, of which the gentleman above mentioned is proprietor, is among the best in the city, and is a favorite resort for the traveling public. It is first-class and up-to-date in every particular, and it has ever been the aim of its host to make it attractive and comfortable for all its guests.

Mr. Wright was born April 25, 1828, in the city of Boston, Mass., and is a descendant of sturdy ancestors whose patriotism and bravery were important features during our country's war for freedom. He is a son of Abel and Verezina (Tower) Wright, grandson of Abel Wright and great-grandson of another Abel Wright. The latter was of Revolutionary fame and died as a result of a wound received at the battle of Bunker Hill. The grandfather was a bugler in the war of 1812, and his wife assisted in molding bullets and also carried bread to the soldiers during the same war. They lived on a farm and engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The father of Charles S. was born near Boston, and during early manhood learned the cooper trade and later engaged in the manufacture of barrels. He afterward went to Boston and was a beef-packer in that city for years. He owned a fine farm, known as Tower Hill farm, thirty miles

from Boston, and it was there his death took place. This farm was the birthplace of his wife, who was a daughter of John Tower, a prominent farmer of that vicinity. Both of Mr. Wright's parents passed their closing years on this farm, the father being sixty-three years old at the time of his demise. They reared a family of nine children, six daughters and three sons; all grew to maturity, and two daughters and one son are still living.

Charles S. Wright was the recipient of a good education. He attended the public schools of Boston and later went to Cambridge. After leaving school, he was employed for several years in his brother-in-law's saw-mill, and in 1852 he came west, where he has since made his home. The trip was made on the steamer "United States" from New York to the Isthmus of Panama, and after crossing the isthmus was completed in the same way along the western coast to San Francisco. For fifteen years he followed mining and prospecting with fair success in the California mines, principally in Tuolumne, Mariposa and San Joaquin counties. In 1862 he went to Portland, Ore., for a short time, and afterward spent some time in the vicinity of Florence, Cal. His return to Oregon followed, and about that time he enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company E, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry. He served one year at Fort Caldwell and made an exceptionally good record, being mustered out of service at Vancouver, Wash.. Mr. Wright subsequently came to Astoria, Ore., and engaged in the hotel business, which he has followed continuously for a quarter of a century. He was a member of the firm of Megler & Wright, and assisted in operating the Occident Hotel until 1901, when Mr. Megler died. The hotel was then operated for two years by E. Cummings, at the expiration of which time Mr. Wright became sole proprietor, being one of the oldest hotel men in Oregon.

In 1879 Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Margaret J. Russell, a native of Ontario, Can., who descended from a noted English family. Her paternal grandfather, John Russell, was a brother to Sir Lord Russell of England. This union resulted in the birth of five children, as follows: Charles Russell, hotel clerk; George Prescott, also a clerk in Astoria; Alice Margaret; John William Abel, and Alexander Sherman. Mr. Wright has through life been a valuable citizen. He has filled various offices faithfully and well. Carelessness has no place in his make-up, and whatever he does he performs to the best of his ability. He served as councilman for two years and was president of the board part of the time; and was county assessor two terms. In addition he was a member of the first board of





*D W Stearns*

water commissioners and was its first chairman, an office he has since held. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which he joined in California thirty-seven years ago. He was the first noble grand of Beaver lodge of Astoria, which now has a charter. He also has the distinction of having been the first deputy grand master of that district. He was formerly a member of the encampment, and at the present writing is commander of Cushing Post, No. 14, G. A. R., having served many times in this capacity, and for six years was chaplain of the post. He has also served as aid-de-camp on the national command's staff. He is also a member of Captain Willuski Camp, No. 12, Indian War Veterans of the north Pacific coast. In politics he inclines toward Republican principles and is a staunch supporter of that party. The family attend the Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Wright is an influential member, and the family tendency to uprightness is manifested in a marked degree. Few people gain such an honored place in the society in which they move, and none are more highly esteemed than the Wright family. Mr. Wright is prominently connected with the Chamber of Commerce of Astoria.

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**DANIEL WARREN STEARNS.** Among the pioneer settlers of southwestern Oregon who have done their part in furthering the development of that section the subject of this writing deserves special mention. He was born in New Hampshire, December 31, 1821, at Chesterfield, Cheshire county, where he lived until he was fourteen years old, and then moved to Swanzey, in the same county. His common school education was supplemented by an advanced course in the academy and he remained on the farm until he was twenty-two years old. Shortly afterward he went to Boston for a short time, and then clerked one year in a store at Thorndike, Mass. The next three years he was occupied in mercantile business at Ware, Mass., after which he again went to Boston, remaining one year. While there he made up his mind to go to California, and he and twenty-four others chartered a one hundred and twenty-eight ton schooner and fitted it out to take them to the Isthmus. There were forty persons on board and they expected to have no difficulty in getting transportation to San Francisco after crossing the Isthmus. But after waiting thirty days at the Isthmus, a portion of the company took passage on a twenty-nine ton barque, which was crowded beyond the point of comfort or safety, and which was fifty days going to San Blas, Mexico, where the vessel was condemned. This threw the party on their own resources. After

waiting there several days a steamer from Panama at last hove in sight. On board the boat was a man from Boston, who proposed to loan the party funds to pay their fare to San Francisco, the steerage fare being \$20. The proposition was accepted, and later the money was returned, with accrued interest, at the rate of twenty per cent a month.

Upon landing, July 4, 1849, our subject and companions were entirely without funds, and were glad to work at anything they could get to do. Their experiences were never forgotten. They wandered from San Francisco to Sacramento and then to Sutter's Fort, where they secured employment in the hay fields. After making over \$300 at that, Mr. Stearns and a companion purchased a four horse team and began teaming from Sacramento to the mines, receiving twenty-five cents per pound for transporting provisions and supplies to Rose's Bar on the Yuba river. The following summer Mr. Stearns opened a miner's supply store at Trinity, and still continued the pack train during the summer. The next winter he kept a store at Sonora and in the spring went to Trinidad, and later to Salmon river, where he sold goods and ran a pack train until the fall of 1851. He next opened a general store at Yreka, which was conducted until May, 1852, when he sold out to advantage and returned to New Hampshire, owing to the illness of his wife.

In September, 1853, Mr. Stearns returned to the west, having great faith in the development of the country. Opening a store in San Francisco, he carried on business there until the next spring, when he sold out and came to Scottsburg, Ore. As a partner in the firm of Brown, Dunn & Co., he conducted a general store at Scottsburg until August, 1854, when, selling out, he started a store at Jacksonville, and did a successful business there for two years. During the winter of 1855-6 his store was destroyed by fire, his loss amounting to considerable, and he returned to Scottsburg, contracting to run a pack train for the government troops and serving as assistant commissary during the Rogue River war.

In 1857 Mr. Stearns bought from Dr. Wells a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres on the Umpqua river and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1859. Leaving the ranch, he bought a hotel in Roseburg, where the McClellan House now stands, and also erected a livery and stage barn. In 1861 he went to Florence, Idaho, and for four years he conducted a store there and also ran a pack train between Lewiston and Warren, in company with A. F. Brown. In the winter of 1862 he was seventeen days going from Lewiston to Elk City on snow shoes, a distance of one hundred and twenty-five

miles. In the fall of 1865 Mr. Stearns returned to his ranch near Elkton, Douglas county, where he continued to reside until 1882, when he moved to Oakland. Purchasing a fourteen hundred acre ranch in that locality, he engaged in stock-raising and farming and in addition he has thirty acres in prunes, and twenty acres in hops.

In 1847 Mr. Stearns was united in marriage with Almira Fay and they have reared five sons who are to-day among the most prominent citizens in their respective localities. They are George J., a merchant in Oakland; Loyal B., ex-judge of the circuit court of Portland; A. F., ex-county judge of Douglas county, now a hardware merchant in Oakland; J. W., of Portland; and Ralph L., of Oakland. Mr. Stearns has always taken an active part in the political issues of the day and was chosen to represent his district in the state legislature the year the state house was being erected. In 1882 further honors were thrust upon him and he was elected state senator. He had previously been elected county treasurer of Old Umpqua county in 1858. Mr. Stearns has been a very useful member of his community and has invariably used his influence for the good of the people. In fraternal circles he affiliates with the Masons, holding membership with the Royal Arch Chapter of Roseburg.

**BENJAMIN YOUNG.** A man of prominence in the industrial, financial and social circles of Astoria, Benjamin Young has enjoyed a varied experience, possesses wide knowledge and is quick to recognize and aid every good enterprise. For a number of years he was actively associated with the salmon-fishing and packing industries, being exceedingly fortunate in his operations. As a man and a citizen he is held in high repute, and by his excellent character and straightforward business methods has won the esteem and good will of the community in which he resides. A native of Sweden, he was born in 1843, in Malmo, and was there educated. His father, who was a commissioned officer in the Swedish army, reared three children, namely: Benjamin, with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned; Andrew, residing at Youngs River, is county commissioner for Clatsop county; and Nils, of Malmo, Sweden.

Going to sea in his early life, Benjamin Young was employed in the merchant marine service, and visited all the important ports of the globe. Landing in San Francisco, Cal., in 1868, he was very much pleased with the city and decided to remain ashore. Finding work in a sugar factory, he was connected with it for about three years. Going back to Malmo in 1871, by way of Cape Horn, he married the young lady to whom he was betrothed, and immediately sailed for New

York city, from there returning by rail to San Francisco, where he resumed his position in the sugar factory. In 1874 Mr. Young located in Astoria, Ore., purchased an extensive outfit, and for a few years thereafter was successfully employed in the fishing business. Then, with others, he originated and organized the Fishermen's Packing Company, and later the Scandinavian Packing Company, with which he was actively connected until 1886. The following ten years he carried on a large and prosperous canning business on the Fraser river, having as partners his brother, Andrew Young, and Gustavus Holmes. Benjamin Young had seen the possibilities that existed in Canadian fields in the line of salmon fishing, but was forced to pay such large duties that it robbed the business of profit, and he therefore sought a location in Canada. The company organized was known as the British-American Packing Company, the first pack consisting of twenty thousand cases, which were easily disposed of in the large cities of the Dominion. The demand far exceeding the supply, Mr. Young later built another cannery, located on the Skeena river, and continued profitably in the business. Always interested in the success of the work, with which he had so long been identified, Mr. Young was one of the first to appreciate the possibilities that existed in Alaska, with others organizing what is known as the Alaska Packing Company, its location being about four hundred miles south of the Yukon river. A vessel was chartered at San Francisco and all necessary supplies and machinery were taken to the north. The object of the expedition was attained, and each succeeding year has found the company en route for Alaska, leaving usually March 15 and returning the latter part of September. In 1896 Mr. Young sold out his interests in the salmon canneries in British Columbia to an English syndicate, and the proceeds of his years of industry were invested in Oregon. He has also been interested in various other enterprises — railroads and steamboats — and was the chief promoter in organizing the Astoria Savings Bank.

In Malmo, Sweden, in 1871, Mr. Young married Christine Severson, whose father, Swan Poulson, now upwards of ninety years old, is still living on his farm near Malmo. Mrs. Young was one of a family of twelve children, eleven of whom were girls. Her only brother, Paul Severson, an inventor of some note, resides in British Columbia, being manager of the British American Packing Company. Mrs. Young passed away March 14, 1902. Seven children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Young, namely: Clara W., widow of Dr. Reams, late of Klamath Falls, Ore.; Johan E., who died in Astoria in 1900, was an attorney of prominence



in this city and served as a representative to the state legislature one term; Caroline, was graduated from the State Normal School at Monmouth, Ore.; Sigfred A., who was graduated from the University of Oregon, is now attending the School of Mines in Butte, Mont.; Arthur B., also a student at the Butte, Mont., School of Mines; Stanley, and Wilma. Mr. Young has always been greatly interested in educational matters, and has given his children superior advantages for learning. Johan E., the eldest son, was graduated from the Washington and Lee University, and Mrs. Reams, who now presides over her father's home, studied at the Conservatory of Music in Leipsic, Germany, and in Lund, Sweden. Politically Mr. Young is an influential member of the Democratic party. He has served as councilman, and was a member of the city school board when the Adair school-house was built.

**AUGUSTUS C. WIRT.** Before the tide of emigration had assumed noticeable proportions, and when the courage of men was tested by the absolute uncertainty of life for even a moment's time, a train moved across the plains to the slow tread of ox-hoofs, camping each night under the stars or clouds, and starting afresh each morning with the hope splendidly renewed in the hearts of a hundred or more home-seekers. This was in the spring of 1844, and among those thus bravely determined to better their condition was Augustus C. Wirt, now one of the honored and venerable residents of Clatsop county.

Mr. Wirt has attained the remarkable age of ninety years, having been born in Lancaster county, Pa., October 22, 1814. His paternal grandparents came from Germany at a very early day, and his father, Philip, a hatter by trade, died in York county, Pa., in 1826, at the age of forty-five years. The only one living in a family of four sons and three daughters, Augustus C. started out to make his own living while still young, the death of his father throwing more or less responsibility on all of the children. At the age of nineteen he served an apprenticeship to a tailor, and he thereafter went to Ohio and worked at his trade for about seven years. In 1839 he went to Iowa, located at Muscatine, and worked at his trade until the spring of 1843. In the meantime, in 1840, he married Jerusha Brannon, who accompanied him to Missouri in 1843, with the expectation of continuing the journey to the coast that same year. However, the arrival in Missouri was so late that the travelers determined to spend the winter there, and in the spring of 1844 started in earnest on the long and tiresome journey. Arriving in Portland, November 10, 1844, Mr. Wirt

spent the first winter there and at Oregon City, in the spring of 1845 making his way to the Clatsop plains by water to Fort Stevens, and thus by the beach to his donation claim. He purchased of Stewart Brock the right to a section of land three miles south of Warrenton, remaining there until proving his right in 1856. His wife died in 1850, leaving four children, of whom Andrew is at Oysterville; Mrs. Mary A. Stevens lives in Los Angeles; Noyes S. lives in San Francisco, Cal., and Philip is at Seaside, Ore. The second marriage of Mr. Wirt occurred August 15, 1850, with Susie M. Kimball, who was born in Franklin county, Vt., September 21, 1831, and whose parents moved to Indiana when she was three years old. They took up a pre-emption claim in La Porte county, lived there until the spring of 1847, and then crossed the plains to Oregon. The Kimball family were ushered into their new domain under most distressing and discouraging circumstances, for while stopping at Whitman's Station, on the Columbia river, near Walla Walla, the father was killed in the great massacre, and the balance of the family were held as prisoners by the Indians for a month. Their rescue was effected by the Hudson Bay Company, and they afterward came down the river to Oregon City, where they spent the balance of the winter. After locating on the Clatsop plains in the spring of 1848, the mother married John Jewett, and Mrs. Wirt was reared on this farm, remaining at home until her marriage. Five children were born of this second marriage: John, of Astoria; Mrs. Harriet Rieman, of Portland, Ore.; Ione, deceased; Omer B., of Skipanon, and Mrs. Olive McGuire, of Seaside, Ore.

The house in which Mr. Wirt lives at present was built as long ago as 1851, although many improvements have been added in the meantime. Formerly his family were housed in a primitive log structure, and while this condition prevailed he left his farm in other hands and went to California in the fall of 1848. Six months in the camps of the southern state more than rewarded him for the necessary absence from home, for he returned to his family with \$3,000, a large sum of money for those days. In 1859 Mr. Wirt and family went to Shoalwater Bay, Wash., where he engaged in the oyster business for seven years, thereafter returning to Skipanon, where he has lived uninterruptedly. Before the railroad was built he kept a hotel and store, and freighted up and down the coast, and the advent of the great steam horse shut off a considerable means of livelihood. From time to time he has interested himself in Democratic politics, but has always been averse to office-holding, steadily refusing all proffered recognition. He cast his first presidential vote for Mar-

tin Van Buren. Mr. Wirt has bravely taken his place among the builders of western civilization, and his name will go down in history with the other heroes who faced incredible dangers in the year 1844. His name has become a synonym for manliness, integrity and industry, and his record as a fortune-seeker is clean and above reproach.

**ISOM CLEMENT ROBNETT.** The native sons of Oregon constitute a large gathering, and those who are men, and are promoting the well-being of the state to which they owe filial allegiance, represent a great army of pioneers without whom civilization would never have advanced to the western coast. A singular and seemingly recognizable pride lurks in the make-up of these men whose eyes opened upon the struggles of those nearest to them, and who have taken up with increasing fervor the work laid down by hands rendered useless through long striving with adverse conditions. This energetic second generation has a large-hearted and successful representative in Isom Clement Robnett, engaged in the mercantile business at Central Point, and who was born at Shedds, Linn county, this state, October 22, 1869.

John A. Robnett, the father of Isom C., was born in Buchanan county, Mo., June 1, 1837, and came of southern ancestry, his father, John, having been born in Tennessee. The family was established in Buchanan county at a very early day, and both father and son crossed the plains to Oregon in 1849, meeting with few accidents on the way, and locating near Shedds, Linn county. After the death of the grandfather, John A. succeeded to the management of the home place, reared his two children, of whom Isom C. is the youngest, and improved a farm the original timber of which he had helped to clear. He took a commendable interest in Democratic politics, and his election to the state legislature in 1882 registered the largest vote on the ticket up to that time. His wife, Octavia (Cranfill) Robnett, was born in the state of Illinois, and died at Shedds in April, 1870, at the age of twenty-three. Mrs. Robnett, thus early cut off from life and happiness, was a daughter of Isom Cranfill, mention of whom may be found elsewhere in this work.

Following upon his common school education, Isom Clement Robnett attended the State University of Oregon for three years, in the meantime continuing to live on the home farm until 1895. Notwithstanding the fact that his mother died when he was a baby, he received an excellent home training, becoming skilled in farming, at which he looked through the eyes of the practical and intelligent student. Removing in 1895 to Central Point, he inaugurated his business

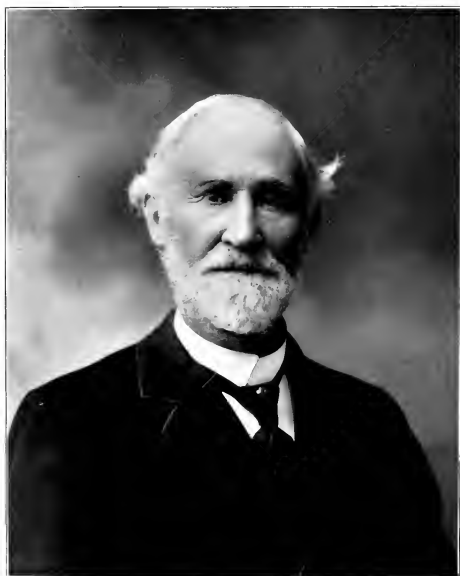
career in that year as a clerk in the general merchandise store of Cranfill & Hutchison and so well succeeded in this line that in January, 1898, he was able to purchase Mr. Hutchison's interest in the business, and the firm became Cranfill & Robnett, which has since been maintained with large profit to the promoters. A stock of \$20,000 includes the articles in demand in growing and progressive communities, and the store has two floors, with display space measuring 64x55 feet on each floor. Mr. Robnett owns the store in which the business is conducted, as well as the home in which he lives at Central Point.

In 1807 Mr. Robnett was united in marriage with Edna L. Gibson, who was born near Urbana, Ohio, a daughter of John Gibson, who was born July 3, 1849, a native of Champaign county, Ohio. The Gibson family is numbered among the very successful ones of Jackson county, for Mr. Gibson came here in 1886 with the determination to make the best of his opportunities, and has realized many of his expectations. At first he lived on a farm near Phoenix, Jackson county, but in 1887 bought a farm near Central Point, where he has since engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Robnett and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are active in promoting its growth. Mr. Robnett is independent in politics, and is fraternally identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in which he has taken the degree of honor; and the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he is past consul. He is a prudent and careful business man, advancing slowly along legitimate lines, conscious of the strength and ultimate satisfaction to be derived from fair and honorable dealing, and the possession of a good name.

**JAMES H. DUTTON.** In the field of public utility known as building and contracting James H. Dutton occupies a prominent place in Ashland and Jackson county, his training for his chosen work having been thorough and practical. Years of success are being crowned at present by a contract for the erection of the normal school at Ashland, now in process of construction.

Mr. Dutton is a native son of the west, and was born in San Francisco, July 1, 1864. His life occupation took shape under the direction of his father, Joseph Dutton, a builder and contractor, who exercised his ability in San Francisco from 1860 until his death in 1895. Joseph Dutton and his father, Thomas, came from Ireland and located in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where Joseph married Catherine Cully, a native of New Hampshire. He engaged in building and contracting in New York state for several





*S. Hamilton*

years prior to coming to the west by way of Panama, and reared a family of four daughters and one son, of whom one daughter is deceased. The mother of these children still makes her home in San Francisco. James H., the oldest in the family, began to work with his father when he was about fifteen years old, but was not content to be a mere builder, and so arranged to study the art of architecture. This was by no means an easy task, for his days were filled with work, and he had not sufficient means to suspend operations while studying the higher branch of his calling. Accordingly, his evenings were spent in study. In 1886 he went to Los Angeles, Cal., and followed his trade for eighteen months, afterward spending the same length of time in Portland. For a year he built and contracted in Spokane, Wash., and then removed to Genesee, Idaho, remaining there until coming to Ashland in 1900. He was one of the foremost builders and contractors of the Idaho town, and probably is responsible for more than three fourths of the structures in it. In Ashland, besides the normal school, he has built the Grant, Burdick, Perrozzi, Sales, Inglerock and Pengra residences, besides many of the schools, churches, and other public buildings. Mr. Dutton is a member of the Board of Trade, and in politics is a Democrat. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias.

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SALATHIEL HAMILTON, M. D. The distinction of being the pioneer physician, not only of Roseburg, but of Douglas county, Ore., belongs to the venerable Dr. Hamilton, who settled in Roseburg in 1855, and for nearly forty years thereafter was actively engaged in the practice of medicine. A man of more than ordinary professional knowledge and skill, he has met with excellent success as a physician and surgeon, and during his long and active life has been prominently identified with the development and progress of both city and county. San Francisco being the nearest place in which medicines could be procured when he first came here, Dr. Hamilton soon afterwards established the first drug store in Douglas county, and this was subsequently merged into the Hamilton Drug Company, a wholesale and retail firm, of which he has been the president for many years. Of sturdy Scotch ancestry, Dr. Hamilton was born November 5, 1825, in Morgantown, W. Va., a son of John Hamilton. His grandfather, Thomas Hamilton, a life-long resident of Virginia, served in the war of 1812.

John Hamilton was reared to agricultural pursuits in West Virginia, living there until 1828, when he migrated with his family to Ohio. The journey was made overland with carriages. Set-

ting in Perry county, he took up a tract of unbroken land, and by dint of persevering labor cleared and improved a good homestead, on which he remained until his death, at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. He married Julia Scott, who was born in West Virginia, and died on the home farm, in Perry county, Ohio, at the age of seventy-six years. Her father, Col. James Scott, a native of Virginia, was a soldier in the war of 1812, while Grandfather Scott served in the Revolutionary war. John Hamilton and his wife were both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Nine children were born of their union, seven of whom are now living, Dr. Hamilton being the oldest child.

Brought up on the Ohio farm, Salathiel Hamilton attended first the pioneer district school, and afterwards continued his studies at the Zanesville high school. He subsequently taught school in Perry county for three years, and while thus employed turned his attention to the study of medicine. Going to Newcastle, Ind., he began reading medicine in 1849 with Dr. Hess, with whom he was associated in practice until 1852. Having previously had a slight touch of the gold fever, and being favorably impressed with Oregon by the accounts and descriptions of the territory as given in *The Oregon Spectator*, published at Oregon City, Dr. Hamilton, accompanied by a party of friends, started for the Pacific coast in 1852. Going by boat to St. Joseph, Mo., he left there May 12, going up the Platte valley, and crossing the plains with an ox-team train. Coming through Rogue river pass, and by way of Jacksonville, he arrived in Douglas county in November, 1852, and soon afterward took up a donation claim on the South Fork of the Umpqua river, about five miles northwest of Roseburg, where he improved a farm. He continued the practice of his profession, being the first physician to settle in Douglas county, and in the spring of 1855 he located permanently in Roseburg.

During 1855 and 1856 Dr. Hamilton served in the Rogue River Indian war as surgeon of Capt. Bailey's company, in the First Oregon Regiment. Resuming his professional duties at the close of the conflict, the doctor built up a large and lucrative practice in this vicinity, for nearly four decades being the leading physician, until his retirement from professional duties, in 1893. When he came to Oregon he brought a few drugs with him, and when his supply was exhausted he had to send to San Francisco for more, having them sent by way of Gardiner, at the mouth of the Umpqua river, to his office. In 1857, with characteristic enterprise, he established a drug store in Roseburg, and as his trade enlarged he gradually increased his stock, and subsequently formed the Hamilton Drug

Company, of which he has since been president. The doctor owns several farms in Douglas county, besides a prune ranch on Myrtle creek.

March 13, 1856, Dr. Hamilton married, in Douglas county, Sarah J. Watson, who was born in Iowa, and came across the plains to Oregon in 1853. Eight children have been born of their union, namely: Walter S., M. D., of Roseburg, Ore.; J. W., of Roseburg, an attorney, and district judge; J. F., an attorney, living in Astoria, Ore.; Inez, wife of Frank G. Micelli, an attorney of Roseburg; Charles L., who is engaged in the practice of law in Roseburg; Julia, wife of W. C. Washburne, of Junction City, Ore.; Luther Hess, M. D., a prominent physician of Roseburg, and a partner of Dr. A. C. Smith; and Stella, who lives at home. Dr. Hamilton is a Presbyterian in religion, and a Democrat in politics. He takes an active interest in local and national affairs, and for four terms rendered efficient service as county treasurer. He is a member of the Indian War Veteran Association, and for many years was identified with the State Medical Society. In 1870 Dr. Hamilton was president of the Coos Bay Wagon Road Company, which built the wagon road from Roseburg to Coos Bay, a distance of sixty-five miles, which is still in operation as a public thoroughfare. Commencing with 1877 he served two terms of twelve years each as regent of the University of Oregon.

WILLIAM CONSTANT LEEVER. Given a good constitution, a clear brain, and a wholesome comprehension of the duties and responsibilities of life, the average man succeeds because of the very rationalness of his attitude, and because he is prepared to cope with the world and its vicissitudes. Such a man is William Constant Leever, successfully engaged in the hardware business at Central Point. In addition, Mr. Leever has the incentive to noble living which arises from admirable family connections, for relatives on both sides of his family have displayed exceptional bravery and forethought in coping with the pioneer conditions of our country. German conservatism and stability have taken an important part in the rising fortunes of the family, and the paternal great-grandfather, to whom America offered a solace for the limitations of his fatherland, embodied the best of the traits which make the Teutonic citizen a desirable acquisition to any community. This sire settled in the state of Pennsylvania at an early day, purchased farm lands which he cultivated and handed down to his children, and where he died at an advanced age. His son Samuel, the next in line of descent, established

the family in the state of Ohio, where William T. Leever, the father of William Constant, was born February 27, 1820.

William T. Leever was educated in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio, and at an early age engaged in school teaching in his native state. In 1853, accompanied by his brother, Cornwall, he came to Oregon with horse-teams, being on the road barely three months. This was a decided improvement in time over the old time ox-teams, and the company being small, there were less hindrances to speedy and successful traveling. Mr. Leever lived first on a farm near Scio, Linn county, teaching school in a pioneer log cabin until 1854, and then removed to Roseburg, where he taught for about a year. In 1855 he came to Jackson county and followed teaching near Central Point, and in 1856 purchased a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres near the town, which continued to be his home until his death, March 2, 1903. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in Company A, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, as first sergeant, and served under Capt. William V. Rhinehart until his discharge November 23, 1864. His war experiences were centered principally on the frontier, and had to do with fighting the Indians, and in conducting emigrants to points of safety upon their arrival from the east. During the service he was at Fort Boise, Fort Harney, Vancouver, and other stations in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and during this time he had ample opportunity to study the Indian question from all sides. In innumerable ways his education aided in accomplishing his success in the west, and even when far on in life he was a staunch supporter and worker for higher mental training. He took great interest in Republican politics, but was never willing for his name to appear as a candidate for office. As a deacon and worker in the Baptist Church he affiliated with the pioneers who believed in morality and humanity, and many are the instances when he went out of his way to perform an act of kindness to those less fortunate than himself.

Mr. Leever married into a family renowned for its good name, and conspicuous among the early pioneer influences of Oregon. Elizabeth M. Constant was born near Springfield, Sangamon county, Ill., and died at Central Point in 1901. This estimable woman, and mother of four sons and six daughters, inherited her strong and reliant characteristics from her father, Isaac, who was born in Virginia, and moved with his parents to Kentucky while yet a boy. When grown to manhood he moved to Sangamon county, Ill., whence he enlisted in the Black Hawk war, serving with credit and distinction. Imbued with commendable zeal, he crossed the plains in the memorable emigrant year of 1849,

and after his long and wearisome journey he helped to hew timber for the first grist-mill in Oregon City. He was well pleased with the crude but to him promising country, and in 1850 returned to Illinois for his family, fully determined to cast his lot with the men upon whose strong shoulders rested the responsibilities of developing the northwest. Returning to Oregon in 1852, he located a claim half a mile east of Central Point, adding to his land from time to time until he finally owned eight hundred acres. Here he extensively carried on general farming and stock-raising, at the same time interesting himself in politics, and the various phases of development around him. During the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union, stanchly defending his personal friend, Abraham Lincoln, whom he had known in Illinois, and for whom he entertained the most profound admiration. About 1884, he came to know Major Lipton, of Indian war fame, and when that enthusiastic fighter sought to enlist his aid in fighting peaceful Indians, he stoutly maintained an attitude of friendliness towards the despoiled red men, all of whom had responded to his overtures of peace, and treated him with all fairness and consideration. He even went so far as express the hope that if the fighting major persisted in his determination to annoy the Indians, he would meet with his just deserts. The prophecy was fulfilled as history narrates, and the Indians lost an implacable foe in the death of the obstinate warrior. So well did Mr. Constant understand the loyalty and friendship of the Indians, that he invariably succeeded in his dealings with them, converting their deep-seated hatred of the whites in general into perfect friendship for himself. At the outbreak of the Rogue River war Chief Joseph, mindful of many kindnesses on the part of his friend, specially dispatched a messenger in the person of his favorite daughter, Mary, assuring the Constant family of their absolute safety should they desire to continue on the home farm. Mr. Constant possessed a large heart and comprehensive insight into the Indian question, and in his judgment dealt fairly with themselves and their grievances. Many times he considered the whites the aggressors, and his attitude of tolerance inspired many of the settlers to follow his humane example. Mr. Constant added to his many accomplishments that of mountaineer and scout, and in this capacity he took the first white party to Crater lake, in Klamath county, now a national park. Members of this party included Judge P. P. Prim, Judge Jacobs, and others. The undertaking was considered a hazardous one for the times. He became a prominent man in the county, known far and wide for his generosity, and liberality of belief, and few among the pioneers represented a finer array of personal

attributes. Friends, honor, financial success, and popularity rewarded his forceful grasp of western opportunities, and in his death, in January, 1890, the state lost a true-hearted and noble gentleman of four score and four years, one who had conceived broadly and acted wisely, and who in passing left the world better for his having lived.

William Constant Leever is a native son of Oregon, having been born on his father's claim near Central Point, April 4, 1858. He was educated in the public schools, and during 1876-7 attended the Ashland Academy. In 1880 he went to the Puget Sound country, and at Renton engaged in the drug business with a partner, stepping out in 1883 with fair profit. Returning to Oregon, he was employed in the construction department of the Oregon & California Railroad, between Roseburg and Ashland, and at the completion of the road in 1885 he turned his attention to a lumbering and warehouse business at Central Point. Five years later, in 1890, he engaged as clerk in the hardware enterprise of which he became sole owner and proprietor in 1893, and for the enlargement and improvement of which he has unceasingly labored. In addition to his town home he owns a tenth interest in the paternal claim, twelve acres of which he has devoted to apples and general fruits. He is also interested in mining, and is president of the Pearl Mining Company, operating on Elk creek, and incorporated for \$100,000.

Since coming to Central Point Mr. Leever has married Isabella Armstrong, who was born in Jackson county May 15, 1863, and who is the mother of three children, of whom Wayne H. and Ward M. are at home, and Amy is deceased. Mr. Leever is a genial, whole-souled man, interested in the world of undertakings, of which he is an important part, and progressive in the extreme, favoring innovations which have the stamp of practicability and utility about them, and forwarding in example and speech education, morality and happiness. He is fraternally connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the auxiliary of the Royal Neighbors, and various other social and business organizations. As a Republican he has held membership in the city council many terms, and has materially influenced the deliberations of that body. He is typical of the moving, energizing spirit of the west, and as such is deserving of all the good fortune that comes to him.

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RICHARD MARSHALL LEATHERS. The largest shop for the building of small boats in the west is located at Astoria, Ore., and is owned and operated by Richard Marshall Leathers. Mr. Leathers needs no introduction to mariners upon the Pacific coast, nor does a bare statement of

facts in any way add to his prestige. This veteran craftsman is known all along the ocean front from the northernmost habitable wilds of Alaska to the sunny mesas of Mexico, for no western builder has turned out so many pleasure launches, fishing-boats, or so many row and duck-boats. In his manufactory he confines himself strictly to craft measuring from eleven to ninety feet, and he thus never encroaches upon the domain of boats used for heavier seas and purposes. Possessing that profound appreciation of the fascinating possibilities of his occupation, Mr. Leathers evolves from his fertile brain some of the most artistic and delightful models which now plow the waters of the Pacific and Arctic oceans. He constructed his new shop in the fall of 1902, and has fitted it with electric power and the most modern innovations known to boat-building. Besides a shop covering 44x100 feet, he has a large shed for storage, and the yard extends for one hundred feet from the railroad to the channel, and from side to side is three hundred and fifty feet. Such well known steam, electric and gasoline launches as the Electro, Patrol, Alexander J. R., Lottie, Nola, Cora, Fox, Altoona, Cornelia Cook, Vanguard, Reliable, Aurora, Anna Baron, Elf, Sylph, Uncle Jim, Ben Hur, Robert Baron, Taku Jack, Chilkoot, and scores of others, have been launched from this shop, besides scores of fishing smacks, many of which draw the icy waters of the Arctic seas.

A native son of the golden west, Mr. Leathers was born in Redwood City, Cal., September 8, 1857, and is the oldest of the seven children born to Peter and Ellen (Sullivan) Leathers, natives of Vermont and Ireland, respectively. Peter Leathers was reared in Lynn, Mass., and there learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed until 1851. In the spring of that year he came to California by way of Panama, and in Redwood City engaged in the warehouse business, supplying hay and wheat to the San Francisco market until a short time before his death, in 1893. His wife also died in California, as did also two of his children.

From a boy Richard Leathers assisted his father in the warehouse, and when fifteen years of age gave up school entirely and devoted all of his time to the business. At the age of eighteen he apprenticed to John Reid, boat-builder of San Francisco, for three years and a half, and during this time proved one of the most adept and conscientious pupils ever trained by this veteran builder. His time up, he was sent by Mr. Reid to Alaska, in charge of the construction of three knock-down boats at St. Michaels, to be used by the Alaska Commercial Company on the Yukon river, for trading purposes. At the end of three and a half months he returned to Mr. Reid's shop in San Francisco, and was afterward sent by his

superior to San Benito, Mexico, to repair boats used by the coffee plantation owners. At the end of four months he was taken with fever and was obliged to return to San Francisco, after which he continued in the employ of Mr. Reid and other boat-builders until 1881. Mr. Leathers then came to Astoria and began building fishing-boats by the piece, and in the summer of 1882 went to British Columbia and at New Westminster assisted Mr. Howe to build the first ten fishing-boats used on the Fraser river. His next venture was in Astoria, where he opened a boatshop at the foot of Eighth street with his brother, Joseph, and began to turn out fishing and other small boats under the firm name of Leathers Brothers. Later on the brothers dissolved partnership and Mr. Leathers continued alone until starting the yard on the Hume dock, which he operated for three years. Next he built his present shop, and thinks that he has about the finest location possible. Mr. Leathers is a Republican in politics, and is fraternally identified with Temple Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

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CHARLES J. SWINGLE. Descended as he has from sturdy pioneers who assisted in transforming the wilderness into a habitable place, Mr. Swingle from his earliest recollection has been identified with the agricultural interests of Oregon, particularly with Langells valley, in Klamath county. Other men not so well fitted as he have left the ancestral home, gone to large cities and built up fortunes in various business ventures. But not so with Mr. Swingle, who has chosen to remain on the land which came to him as a legacy from his father, and the splendid manner in which he conducts his fine six hundred acre ranch bespeaks not only the continued prosperity of its owner, but shows that his preference for farm life is a wise choice. By his careful and methodical habits he has proved his ability not only to retain possession of his inheritance, but to increase the output of the ranch by adopting progressive and up-to-date methods far beyond the most vivid imagination of the early settlers.

On the paternal side Mr. Swingle is of German descent, his great-grandfather coming to America from Germany. The father, Joseph Swingle, was born August 1, 1819, in Scranton, Pa., and while a resident of the east was a brick-maker by trade. He was united in marriage with Miss Ida A. Tucker, born in Ontario, Canada, February 17, 1821, but the ceremony which united them took place in Illinois. Shortly after marriage the young people went to Wisconsin, where Mr. Swingle had lived for some time previous to his marriage, and in the spring of 1852 he left his







W. V. Vaughan  
Mrs Geo. Vaughan

family among friends in that state and embarked upon the uncertainties of the then little-known west. The hardships of the long journey were cheerfully borne and upon his arrival in California he saw brighter chances for individual success, and located at once upon the land where Oakland now stands. Selling his land for \$6 per acre, the following year he returned to Wisconsin, via the Isthmus, for his family.

Upon his return to the west he went at once to Jackson county, Ore., took up a claim on Antelope creek, and with ambitions fully astir he resolved to make the best of his opportunities and began improving and cultivating his land in connection with stock-raising. He found the latter to be a more profitable business than anything else offered in that section, and in 1870 he moved into Klamath county with his cattle, as forage was more abundant there. Two years later the family removed into Ashland, in order that the children might enjoy better educational privileges, and in 1878 they returned to the farm. The beloved mother had departed this life April 20, 1870, and was survived a quarter of a century by her husband, who continued to prosper and was recognized as one of the best stockmen and substantial citizens in his locality. In politics he was a Democrat and upon his death in 1895, his large ranch was divided equally among his children. His loyalty to his country was unquestioned, and twice he took up arms against the hostile Indian, as a volunteer in the Rogue River war, serving under Colonel Ross, and as captain of a company in the Modoc war in 1873.

Born in Jackson county, Ore., May 22, 1866, Charles J. Swingle was but five years old when the family moved into Klamath county, and before he attained the age of thirteen he had received a good educational foundation in the schools of Ashland. Having a natural desire for knowledge, he built upon this by his own efforts, and in time acquired a good practical education. Joining his father on the ranch in 1878, at that early age he became interested in the stock business, to which his life has since been devoted. He now has six hundred acres all in one ranch in Langells valley, ten miles southeast of Bonanza. Over two hundred head of high-grade cattle range on his pastures, mostly Durham and Hereford breeds, and he also raises mules and horses to some extent.

Republican in politics, he has served six years as justice of the peace and a number of times as school director. He has never joined but one society and that solely for the protection of his family should misfortune befall him. He holds a membership in Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., of Klamath Falls, a beneficiary organization. He unites with his family in worshipping at the Congregational Church of Lorella, and both he and his wife are among its most influential members,

Mr. Swingle officiating as deacon. September 18, 1890, marks the date of his happy union with Orpah Fryer, a native of Yamhill county, Ore., the ceremony taking place in North Yamhill. They have one bright child whom they call Oka Maysia. Mrs. Swingle's father, who is also an Indian war veteran, is a wealthy farmer in the Willamette valley.

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WARREN N. VAUGHN. Without doubt the only man in Tillamook county who is now living on his original donation claim is Warren N. Vaughn, one of the very earliest settlers of the county, and probably the widest known. Coming here more than a half a century ago, he has improved a good homestead property lying about four and one-half miles northwest of the city of Tillamook, and is now living somewhat retired from active pursuits, bearing with ease and dignity his burden of four score years. A man of thrift and ability, he has been an active factor in developing this part of the country, and in advancing its material welfare and prosperity, generously supporting all beneficial enterprises by encouragement, time and money. He was born June 9, 1823, in Steuben county, N. Y., a son of Constant Vaughn.

The descendant of one of the early Holland families to emigrate to the United States, Constant Vaughn was born, about 1790, in Wickford county, R. I., and died in St. Joseph county, Mich., in 1860. Soon after attaining his majority, he removed to New York state, where he was engaged as a tiller of the soil for many years. In 1836 he started westward with his family, journeying to the wilds of Michigan. Locating in St. Joseph county, which was then but sparsely populated, the Indians far outnumbering the whites, he cleared and improved a good homestead, on which he and his estimable wife passed their remaining years. Before leaving Rhode Island he married Mercy Bentley, a native of Newport, R. I., of Scotch ancestry, and she removed with him first into Steuben county, N. Y., as a pioneer, and then to St. Joseph county, Mich., where her death occurred January 1, 1840. They became the parents of eight children, two sons and six daughters, Warren N. being the seventh child in order of birth.

Warren N. Vaughn received his early education in the district school, his first temple of learning being a rude log house, in which he was well drilled in the three R's. Removing with his parents to Michigan when about fourteen years of age, he assisted in the pioneer labor of clearing and improving a farm from the wilderness, remaining beneath the parental roof until eighteen years old. Subsequently serving a year's ap-

prenticeship at the cooper's trade, he worked as a journeyman cooper until 1846, when he returned to his early home in New York state, where he remained a year. The ensuing two years he spent in Michigan, being employed at his trade in Marshall for about eighteen months, afterwards living in St. Joseph county for a short time. Then, joining the joint-stock company commanded by Frank Brown, he started for the gold regions of California, March 4, 1849. This band of twenty-one men, with their five yoke of oxen, were six months in crossing the plains, arriving in Oregon City, Ore., October 4, 1849. At Fosters, Ore., the entire outfit, teams and all, were sold for \$500, which was paid in francs. The company then took passage on the Huntress of New York, and after a sea voyage of twenty-seven days landed at San Francisco, Cal.

Going direct to Placerville, Mr. Vaughn was engaged in mining on the American river for a month, but not being successful in finding the golden ore, he embarked in trade in Sacramento, remaining there until July, 1850. Thinking that more money could be made in Oregon than in California, he then proceeded by boat to Portland, thence to Dayton, Yamhill county, where he located on government land and resided for nearly two years. Searching for a favorable place to permanently locate, he left Dayton in 1852, and came by way of Astoria to Tillamook county, walking the entire distance from Astoria and reaching Tillamook December 10, 1852. About four and one-half miles from the village he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, and has since made this his home, having now a well-improved and well-managed farm of three hundred acres. Clearing a space, Mr. Vaughn built a cabin, returned to Yamhill county for supplies for his house and larder, and then began the pioneer labor of improving a farm. That he was eminently successful in his work his estate, with its comfortable residence, good barn and outbuildings, gives visible evidence, the whole having an air of neatness and prosperity that never fails to attract the attention of the passing traveler. He carried on an extensive business in farming, stock-raising and dairying for many years, and was also engaged to some extent in cooage and was exceedingly prosperous in all of his undertakings. He made the first fish barrels, butter firkins, pork barrels, etc., used in Tillamook county.

October 13, 1858, Mr. Vaughn married Harriet Trask, who was born on the Clatsop plains, Clatsop county, December 22, 1813, being the first child born of white parents in that locality. Her father, Elbridge Trask, was born in Maine, and came to the coast with the American Fur Company about 1840. He subsequently settled in Tillamook county, spending his last years here.

He was a man of prominence, and the Trask river was named in his honor. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn fifteen children, five sons and ten daughters, were born, twelve of whom are living, namely: Ida Mercy, wife of Edward Walker, of Tillamook; Amos N.; Lydia, wife of William Hoskins, of Foley, Ore.; Alice, wife of James Woodward, of Tillamook; Nora, at home; Anna, wife of Edward Jacoby, of Bay City, Ore.; Clara, wife of Edward Cary, of Yamhill county, Ore.; Warren B., of Tillamook; Guy, of Tillamook; George, Lena, and Myrtle, the three latter at home. A brief sketch of one of his sons, Amos N. Vaughn, appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Vaughn has been very prominent in county affairs, having in an official capacity helped build the court house, and all the county roads and bridges. In 1854, 1855 and 1856 he was treasurer of Tillamook county; for two years was county commissioner; for three years county sheriff; was county assessor eight years; and was again county commissioner, the last time serving four consecutive years. These offices he accepted, not because he aspired to public honors, but that he might be of service to his fellow-townsmen; and in each of these positions he proved himself a man of ability, tact and discrimination. Mr. Vaughn cast his first presidential ballot in favor of the Whig candidate, Gen. Zachary Taylor, and since the formation of the Republican party has been one of its most zealous supporters. Socially he is a Patron of Husbandry, belonging to the Fairview Grange.

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**WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BORDER.** Occupying a fine location on the highest rise of ground within the town site of Myrtle Point stands a three-story modern residence, which Mr. Border erected in 1887 and in which he has since made his home. In addition to this property he purchased in 1885 one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the city limits on the east. Out of this he platted the Border & Bender Addition to Myrtle Point, first laying off six blocks with eight lots a block, then later platting about six acres.

In Bedford county, Pa., William A. Border was born June 3, 1825, a son of David and Catherine (Kegg) Border, natives respectively of Carroll county, Md., and Bedford county, Pa. His father was born in 1790 and on growing to manhood cultivated a plantation with the aid of his slaves. However, slavery was in opposition to his views of human freedom, and he could not consistently retain the negroes as his property. Therefore he gave them their papers of freedom, but this course made him unpopular in his community and he then decided to settle further north. On settling in Bedford county, Pa., he took up farm pursuits. In recognition of his loyal serv-

ice in the war of 1812, he was given soldier's warrants entitling him to land, and in this way acquired the ownership of about seven hundred acres. The care of this large farm consumed his entire time, and he continued to make it his home until he died, at the age of ninety-four years and eleven months. In politics he was a Whig and in religion a devoted member of the Lutheran Church. His wife also died on their home place in Bedford county.

In a family of four sons and two daughters William A. Border was fourth in order of birth. When he was a boy a teacher was engaged by his father to come to the house and instruct the children, and neighbors' children were allowed the privilege of attending this little private school. Later he took a course in the Bedford high school and was graduated in a business course in 1847, when twenty-two years of age. At the same time he engaged as a contractor on a railroad. In 1848 he entered the coal and iron mines at Lonaconing, Md., where he had charge of outside work for twenty-seven years. While there he met and married Maria A. Hopkins, who was born in Wales. The two children born of their union are Eva A., wife of W. L. Traver, a cattle dealer at Myrtle Point; and Alonzo David, who is a clerk at Marshfield, Ore. The father of Mrs. Border, David Hopkins, who had the distinction of being the first successful iron worker in the United States, was born in England and followed the iron business in Wales, but a desire to secure the successful working of American ore led him to seek a new home across the ocean. During the subsequent years of his life he held a position of responsibility with a company at Lonaconing. His title to distinction in the history of iron manufacture rests upon the fact that he was the first man to produce iron by the aid of coke.

The Republican party has always received the staunch allegiance of Mr. Border, who is a firm believer in the wisdom of its principles as applied to the government of the nation. In religion he is identified with the Episcopal Church. Local matters have engaged his attention to a large degree, and although not desirous of office he has frequently consented to accept positions of local trust and importance. Among such offices is that of city councilman, which he held for four terms; another position was that of school director, which he filled for two terms.

Mr. Border dates his residence in Oregon from 1875 and his arrival at Myrtle Point occurred during the same year. For two years he devoted much of his time to travel, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of the state and at the same time being impressed with the magnitude of its resources. Beginning in 1877, he was for ten years engaged in the hotel business, but with that

exception he has given his time largely to the care and development of his large farm adjoining town. While laboring for his personal success, he has always been ready to lend a helping hand to others, and more than one owes his start in life to encouragement received from William A. Border.

**JAMES KELSEY VAN SANT.** In the business annals of Jackson county no name stands higher in regard to financial ability and integrity than that of James K. Van Sant, who is now living retired from active pursuits in Ashland, enjoying a well-earned leisure. Of an enterprising temperament, keen-witted and capable, endowed with sterling common sense and practical judgment, he has achieved a remarkable degree of success in the mercantile world, and through his own efforts has made rapid advances along the pathway of prosperity. A native of Indiana, he was born near South Bend, January 18, 1839, of Holland ancestry, being the descendant of an early and honored family of Philadelphia, Pa., the birthplace of his father, Alonzo Van Sant.

Learning the trade of a carpenter and builder, Alonzo Van Sant removed to Indiana, settling near South Bend, where he followed his trade for a year. Going thence to Iowa, he improved a farm in Cedar county, and was afterwards engaged in agricultural pursuits in Jones county, clearing and improving a homestead near Monticello. In 1874 he removed with his family to Solano county, Cal., locating in Dixon, where he lived retired until his death. He married Effie Woodington, who was born in Philadelphia, Pa., of English ancestry, and died in Dixon, Cal. Of the six children, two daughters and four sons, born of their union, one daughter and three sons are living, James K., the special subject of this sketch, being the third child.

After completing his studies in the public schools of Iowa, James K. Van Sant attended a United Brethren College in Iowa for a year. At the age of twenty-one years he began his active career as clerk in a store in Monticello, afterwards running a peddling wagon in Iowa. In 1872, on account of ill health, he came to the Pacific coast. Locating in Dixon, Cal., with \$125 in his pockets, he bought a lot, and built a home, running in debt for the same. Being offered a salary of \$80 per month to run a grocery and vegetable wagon, he accepted it, and the following spring his wages were raised to \$85 per month. Resigning his position in 1874, Mr. Van Sant, with the \$500 he had accumulated, started in the grocery and vegetable trade on his own account. Having previously formed the acquaintance of the majority of the people within a radius of twelve miles from Dixon, he found no trouble in soon building up a very large and successful

business, which he conducted about nine years. Selling out in 1883, he carried on a flourishing mercantile business in Redbluff, Cal., for about five years dealing in general merchandise. In 1888 Mr. Van Sant disposed of his interests in that locality and settled in Ashland, Ore. Buying a building, he soon opened a grocery store, which he conducted successfully many years, building up an extensive and very satisfactory trade. Selling out his store and stock in 1900, he has since lived retired from business activities.

Since coming to this city Mr. Van Sant has been identified with its highest interests, and has done much towards promoting its prosperity. He has erected several substantial dwelling houses, and is the owner of a large store building and a fine warehouse at the corner of Main and Hellman streets, some of the most attractive and valuable business and residential property of Ashland being in his possession. He was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Ashland, of which he is vice-president, and a director, and is a member of the Ashland Board of Trade.

Mr. Van Sant has been three times married. His first wife lived but a year after their marriage. For his second wife he married Miss Lizzie Sheets, of Iowa, by whom he had four children, namely: John, of Sacramento City, Cal.; Charles, of Healdsburg, Cal.; Jessie May, wife of John Coleman, of Dixon, Cal.; Harry, a midshipman in the United States navy. Mr. Van Sant's present wife was Mrs. Elizabeth J. Holburg, a native of Jackson county, and daughter of Hon. Patrick and Mary M. (Hill) Dunn, a sketch of whose lives may be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. Van Sant occupies a place of importance in the leading fraternal organizations of this locality, being a member of Ashland Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M.; of Ashland Chapter R. A. M.; of Malta Commandery No. 4, K. T.; of the Al Kader, N. M. S.; and both he and Mrs. Van Sant are members of the Ashland Chapter, O. E. S. At the age of twenty-one years, in Iowa, Mr. Van Sant was made an Odd Fellow, and is now a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Dixon, Cal., of which he is past noble grand, and a member, and past chief patriarch, of Ashland Encampment. He is likewise a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously he belongs to the Baptist Church, of which he is one of the trustees. Mrs. Van Sant is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

**JAMES WILLIAM ROOKE.** Among the veteran agriculturists of Coos county is James W. Rooke, Sr., now living retired from active pursuits at his home in Marshfield. From his earliest youth he was inured to hardships and

dangers, the record of his life being filled with thrilling incidents, telling of perils on land and sea, and of narrow escapes from death and disaster. A native of Ireland, he was born March 11, 1835, in Dublin. His father, Robert Rooke, was a life-long resident of Dublin. A talented artist, he was a painter of considerable note, having, prior to his death, which occurred when he was quite young, acquired great reputation for his skill with pencil and brush. He married Eliza Adams, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, and died in Manchester, England, at the home of her brother, leaving four children, namely: Henry, Thomas, James W., the subject of this sketch, and Robert.

Left fatherless when a small lad, James W. Rooke, Sr., was sent, at the age of eight years, to the Blue-coat school, or Christ's Hospital, in Dublin, a noted educational institution. After studying there for two years he ran away, at the age of ten years shipping as a cabin boy on the steamer Vestal, of Dublin, afterwards sailing in the same capacity on the brig Warrior, from Newport, Wales. Subsequently, while cabin boy on a sailing boat, he lighted a lantern, while the vessel was anchored at Gibraltar, and hung it on the mast, that having always been one of his especial duties. For so doing, the captain struck him on the head with his fist, knocking him down, and so injuring him that he has since been hard of hearing. The captain then ordered him to put out the light, which was against all orders. Arriving in New York harbor in 1851, Mr. Rooke left the vessel determining to make his home in America from that time. Soon afterward he started around Cape Horn on the vessel Vesuvius, of Baltimore, Md., but not liking his surroundings he made his escape, but was recaptured and punished. Running away a second time, he was again caught, and made to stay on board. During the trip to Oregon, the crew, all of whom, with the exception of the captain, the first and second mates, and Mr. Rooke, were negroes, were in a state of mutiny for three weeks before reaching Valparaiso. On reaching that city the captain of the vessel placed the negroes on board a United States man-of-war and shipped another crew. On reaching the harbor at Astoria, Ore., the new crew mutinied, and Mr. Rooke in the melee received a terrible slashing. On his arrival in Portland, Ore., he left the vessel, and turned his hand at any honorable employment he could find, thinking that any kind of work on land was preferable to life on the waves.

Coming to Empire City, Coos county, in 1854, Mr. Rooke had the distinction of running the first ton of coal out of the Empire mines. In 1855 he enlisted in the company commanded by Capt. William H. Harris, and fought in the

Rogue River Indian war for a period of five months. Locating at North Bend, Ore., in 1856, he worked in a saw-mill a part of the time and was an engineer on one of the tugs belonging to the Simpson Lumber Company, the Fearless, which was subsequently wrecked. Buying a large tract of land on the north fork of the Coos river, about twelve miles from Marshfield, in 1866, Mr. Rooke improved one of the most valuable estates in this section of the county, and was there most successfully engaged in general farming for twenty-nine consecutive years. In 1864 he rented his ranch and settled in Marshfield, where he has since resided. In 1900 he sold his ranch to his son-in-law, Ivy Condron, and is now living retired from all business cares, enjoying a well-earned leisure. At one time he owned an interest in the steamer Blanco, but after he got injured while running it he sold out his stock in the vessel to L. J. Simpson.

September 17, 1863, in Douglas county, Ore., Mr. Rooke married Helen Gurney, who was born December 12, 1846, in Lee county, Iowa, a daughter of Robert Gurney. Mr. Gurney, a native of Massachusetts, removed to Ohio when a boy, subsequently lived and married in Iowa, and, in 1852, journeyed across the plains to Oregon. Returning east for his family in 1857 he came back in 1858 by way of the Isthmus, and located first on the Coos river, and then in Douglas county, where, in August, 1858, he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Roseburg. Clearing a farm, he resided on it until his death, at the age of sixty years. He, too, served in the Rogue River Indian war, being sergeant in the company of Captain Harris. Mr. and Mrs. Rooke became the parents of five children, namely: Thomas R., an employe in the Marshfield shipyard; Elizabeth Ellen, wife of I. M. Condron, a farmer; James W., Jr., of Empire, captain of the ship Blanco; Florence E., deceased; and Rose, living on a farm on Coos river. Politically Mr. Rooke is a steadfast Republican. Fraternally he is a member of Blanco Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M., of Marshfield; Arago Chapter No. 22, R. A. M., and of the Eastern Star Chapter. Mrs. Rooke, who passed away October 3, 1903, was a woman of superior character and a valuable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she was a prominent worker.

RURICK LESTER BURDICK ranks among the most prominent lumber manufacturers in southern Oregon, and for several years he has been secretary and treasurer of the Ashland Manufacturing Company. Although he recently sold his interest in that company, he was retained as secretary and treasurer, as his indi-

vidual efforts have been instrumental in building up the present large business of the company.

Rurick Lester Burdick is a descendant of a distinguished New England family on the paternal side, and is of English and Dutch extraction on the maternal side. The progenitors of the Burdick family in America came over in the Mayflower. The family name was originally Burdick and remained so until changed to Burdick by the father of our subject. Mr. Burdick is a son of F. F. and Ann (Pratt) Burdick, and grandson of Jared Burdick. The latter was a native of Vermont and afterward removed to Steuben county, Ind., where as a farmer he spent the last years of his life.

F. F. Burdick was born in Rutland, Vt., and accompanied his parents to Indiana. He followed in the footsteps of his father and became a tiller of the soil near Angola, following farming here until 1878, when he went to Nebraska. Settling in Herman, Washington county, he engaged in stock-raising on a four hundred and eighty acre farm, and in 1895 removed to Geese, Idaho, and is now living a retired life at the age of seventy years.

His wife, Ann Pratt, who is also living, was a native of Licking county, Ohio, her father, Major Pratt, being a pioneer of that state. Late in life he removed to Indiana, where he died. He was made a major in the war of 1812. To Mr. and Mrs. Burdick were born four children, as follows: Elvie, now Mrs. Nordby, a resident of Idaho; Eugene, a banker and stockman of Herman; R. L., the subject of this review, and Maude, who also resides in Idaho.

R. L. Burdick was born in Angola, Ind., September 10, 1864, remaining in his native state until he attained the age of fourteen years, when he accompanied his parents to Nebraska. His educational training was received in the common schools of Burlington and in Elliott's Business College, from which he was graduated. In 1883 Mr. Burdick engaged in the stock business in Nebraska, grazing the stock on the Omaha and Winnebago reservation; in connection with this he farmed near Herman, continuing this line of business until 1892. He then embarked in the mercantile business in Herman and a couple of years later removed to Idaho, where he again engaged in farming and stock-raising. While there he held a contract to supply the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on Clear Water Branch, and killed twenty-seven hundred head of cattle in eighteen months.

In November, 1901, Mr. Burdick located in Ashland and became interested with Mr. Chambers in the Ashland Manufacturing Company with which concern he has since been identified. This company began operations at first on a small

scale, with Mr. Chambers as president and Mr. Burdic as secretary and treasurer. In a short time both mills were enlarged, new machinery placed in them, and a planing mill and box factory were added. In this way the capacity of the plant was increased from twenty-five to seventy-five thousand, steam power was put in and fourteen hundred acres of additional timber land was purchased. In 1903 a large interest was purchased by E. T. Staples, the present manager of the company.

Mr. Burdic was united in marriage with Mae Samson, a daughter of Nelson Samson, of Champaign county, Ill. Mr. Samson was a Canadian by birth and when a child was taken to Indiana by his parents. His father, Nelson Samson, who was of English descent, later removed to Champaign county, Ill., where he continued his farming interests. Mrs. Burdic's father owns a fine farm of six hundred acres in Champaign county, but is now living retired in Urbana, Ill. A Republican in politics he takes an active interest in the welfare of his party. He married Amanda Pumphrey of Illinois, who died some years ago leaving six children, namely: Mrs. Harriet Brace, who died in Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Emma Houser, of Illinois; Rollin, who died in Boise City, Idaho; America, now Mrs. Dr. Conant, of Genesee, Idaho; Frank, a merchant or Oroville, Wash.; and Mae, Mrs. Burdic. The latter graduated from the high schools of Champaign, and was engaged in educational work until her marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Burdic have two children, Hope and R. L. Mr. Burdic is quite prominent in fraternal circles. He was made a Master Mason in Herman, Neb., and for a time was a member of Blue Lodge No. 222 of that city. He was subsequently demitted to the Genesee Lodge in Idaho and now affiliates with the lodge at Ashland, and with Siskiyow chapter and Al Kadec Temple, N. M. S. He is also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor. In politics he is loyal in his allegiance to the Republican party. His fine modern residence, recently built, is one of the finest in the city.

**HON. JOSEPH T. BRIDGES.** A worthy representative of the intelligent and progressive men of Roseburg is Hon. Joseph T. Bridges, who is actively identified with the financial, industrial, fraternal and political interests of the city and county in which he resides. A man of ability and unblemished character, he occupies a position of eminence in the community, and is ever among the foremost in establishing and sustaining beneficial measures for advancing the city's

prosperity. A son of Daniel Bridges, he was born February 4, 1868, in Santa Rosa, Cal., being the fifth in a family of eight children.

A native of Tennessee, Daniel Bridges remained in his native state until 1852, when he followed the tide of emigration westward, coming to California during the gold excitement. After mining a few years, he located in Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, where he worked as a builder and contractor, and assisted in building the academy. Removing with his family to Oregon in 1871, he bought land near Yoncalla, Douglas county, and was there engaged in stock-raising and general farming for several years. Returning to Tennessee, he now resides in that state. He married Eusebia M. Owens, a native of old Virginia, and they became the parents of three sons and five daughters, namely: Mrs. J. T. Miller, of Yoncalla; Mrs. Laura Applegate, also of Yoncalla; Mrs. J. A. Davis, of Yoncalla; Mrs. Norman Smith, of Lebanon, Ore.; Mrs. Walton Looney, of Jefferson, Ore.; Daniel, who died at the age of eighteen years; W. O., a merchant in Yoncalla, and J. T., the special subject of this sketch.

At the age of three years, Joseph T. Bridges came with his parents to Douglas county, where he was reared and educated. Until seventeen years old he remained at home, assisting in the improvement of the parental homestead, and was afterwards engaged in farming for a brief time. He subsequently purchased a half interest in a store at Drain, his partner being W. A. Perkins, and was there engaged in mercantile business from 1889 until 1898. In addition to managing his store, he was also for a part of the time engaged in the lumber business, as a member of the Hudson Mill Lumber Company. Being appointed, by President McKinley, June 2, 1898, register of the United States land office at Roseburg, Mr. Bridges sold out his mercantile and lumbering interests, and July 1, 1898, assumed his duties as register, a position that he has since retained, making Roseburg his home.

In his political affiliations a steadfast Republican, Mr. Bridges has served in many official positions with credit and dignity. Elected to the Oregon state legislature in 1894 by a good majority, he served in the session of 1895 as chairman of the committee on corporations, and during that session supported Dolph, the senatorial candidate, until the closing ballot, when, just before twelve o'clock, perceiving there was not the slightest chance for the election of Mr. Dolph, he changed his vote, being the forty-fifth to do so, thus winning the election of Mr. McBride. He was also instrumental in having the appropriation bill of \$5,000 for a state normal school at Drain pass the house, but the bill was defeated in the senate. Re-elected as representative in



1896, he received a creditable majority of the votes cast, but, as will be remembered, the following session of the legislature was not organized on account of the refusal of seven Republicans, and all of the Democrats and Populists, to come into the house. In 1900, on the organization of the first board of regents for the Central Oregon state normal school at Drain, Mr. Bridges was appointed, by Gov. T. T. Geer, regent for a term of six years, and had the honor of being elected the first president of the board, an office to which he was subsequently re-elected for a second term. Mr. Bridges was also one of the organizers of the Douglas County Bank, of which he is director.

In August, 1887, at Drain, Mr. Bridges married Belle Holyfield, who was born in Union City, Ind., and was educated at the Central Oregon state normal school at Drain. Her father, Charles Holyfield, was born in West Virginia, but removed in early life to Indiana. Coming to Oregon in 1879, he located at Drain, where he was engaged in business as a merchant and lumber manufacturer until his death, in 1896. He married Mary E. Harlan, who was born in Ohio, and is now a resident of Drain. Mr. and Mrs. Bridges have two children, namely: Audrey B. and Rolston. Mr. Bridges is prominent in fraternal circles, being a member, and senior warden, of Laurel Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., which he joined in 1894; a member of Eugene Chapter, R. A. M.; of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 2, K. T., of Eugene; of Oregon Consistory, No. 1; and Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland; of Mountain Lodge, No. 103, I. O. O. F., of Drain, of which he is past noble grand; and of Pacific Encampment, No. 34, of which he is past chief patriarch. He likewise belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen; to the Woodmen of the World; to the Eastern Star; and to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. and Mrs. Bridges are both members of the Christian Church.

**JAMES M. FLETCHER.** Among the well-known and successful business men of Roseburg James M. Fletcher occupies a place of note. Enterprising and energetic, he has assisted in the upbuilding of the city, and has been actively identified with its mercantile industries. Prudent in the management of his affairs and strictly honorable in his dealings, he has won the confidence and respect of his fellow-associates, and by careful attention to the promotion of those enterprises conducive to the welfare and progress of society he has shown himself a public-spirited and useful member of the community. A son of Benjamin Fletcher, he was born in Haverstraw, Rockland county, N. Y., October

16, 1856. He comes of substantial Puritan ancestry, of Revolutionary stock, his paternal grandfather, Benjamin Fletcher, having been a soldier in the Continental army.

The son of a prosperous farmer, Benjamin Fletcher, Jr., was born and reared in New York state. As a young man he was interested in the Goss Manufacturing Company, but was afterwards engaged in farming and stock-raising in Maine. From Maine he removed to Boston, Mass., where he was engaged in the dray business for a few years. Giving up that work he accepted a position as superintendent of the Baldwin Manufacturing Company, at Chelmsford, Mass., which was his home for some time. He subsequently returned to New York, and there spent his last years, dying in 1886. He married Sarah Wright, who was born in Massachusetts, the descendant of an old New England family. She survived him, and died, in 1898, while on a visit to Roseburg. Of her seven children all are living, three of them being residents of the Pacific states. The eldest child, Frank A., enlisted in a New York regiment and served in the Civil war.

Brought up in Massachusetts, James M. Fletcher acquired the larger part of his early education in the public schools of Chelmsford, where he afterwards served as apprentice at the carpenter's trade with an uncle, Stephen Fletcher. Desirous of enlarging his sphere of action, he came to Roseburg, Ore., in 1880, and assumed charge of the one hundred and ten-acre fruit farm belonging to his brother, Charles E. Fletcher, who had previously located here. He managed it successfully for three years, when the ranch was sold. The following ten years Mr. Fletcher was engaged in the dray business in Roseburg, and in the meantime built his present residence. In 1897 he erected a large building on the corner of Lane and Sheridan streets, and soon after its completion he put in a stock of groceries. He subsequently added a full line of cigars and ran a cigar store on Jackson street, being at the head of the firm of Fletcher & Ream. At the end of seven months he sold out his cigar business, retiring from that branch of trade. In March, 1903, Mr. Fletcher began remodeling his block for a double store, his building, which is 40x90 feet, with room for two stores, being now one of the finest and most conveniently arranged modern structures of the city.

Mr. Fletcher married, in Roseburg, in 1884, Miss Dora Grisdale, a native of Montana, and into the household thus established six children were born, four of whom are living, namely: James M., Thomas, Percy F., and Harry W. The oldest child, Earl Fletcher, died at the age of eighteen years, being suddenly killed by a live

wire while studying to be an electrician. In performing some piece of work he tripped and fell onto the transformer, receiving at full count, probably, twenty thousand volts. Politically Mr. Fletcher is a Republican, warmly supporting the principles of that party by voice and vote. He served as councilman from ward four one term, and was deputy sheriff eight years, under Deputy Purdon four years and under Deputy Taylor an equal length of time. During these years he had some tough characters to arrest and run out. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is quite prominent in the organization, being a member and past noble grand of Philitarian Lodge No. 8, a past representative to the state Grand Lodge, a member of Union Encampment No. 9, of which he is past chief patriarch, and a member of the Rebekahs.

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SAMUEL C. MILLER is a native born son of Oregon, an extensive land owner of Douglas county, and a prominent farmer and stock-raiser of the town of Dillard. He is meeting with signal success in his independent calling, and his fine, well-ordered farm, with its improvements and environments, gives evidence of the skillful management, industry and well-directed labors of the owner. A son of Rev. W. G. Miller, he was born July 24, 1859, in Lane county, near Eugene. The father was born in 1835, on the parental farm, in Missouri. In the days of his boyhood and youth he assisted in the agricultural labors incident to life on a farm, remaining at home until twenty years old. Joining a company bound for Oregon in 1854, he crossed the plains with ox-teams, being six months on the way. The Indians were troublesome at times, and succeeded in stealing a part of the stock. While on the road, he married Sarah Woolridge, who was born in Missouri, of Tennessee ancestry. Arriving in Oregon, he settled with his young bride in Oregon City, where he devoted himself to the ministry for a year. He subsequently preached in Jackson county, going from there to Lane county, and finally settling in Douglas county, near Roseburg, where he has since lived. He had charge of the Baptist church in Roseburg for several years, being one of the longest-settled pastors in Douglas county. At Winston, Douglas county, he carries on farming and fruit-raising, having a finely-appointed farm. Of his union with Miss Woolridge, five children were born, three of whom are now living, namely: Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, wife of Henry Smith, of Douglas county; Mrs. Mary Cheshire, wife of Monroe Cheshire, of Grants Pass, Ore.; and Samuel C., the subject of this sketch.

Receiving such educational advantages as were offered by the district school, Samuel C. Miller remained at home until after attaining his majority. Turning his attention then to agricultural pursuits, he engaged in stock-raising, meeting with success. He subsequently served as deputy sheriff four years, and as sheriff two terms, residing in the meantime in Roseburg. In 1894 Mr. Miller removed to the farm known as the John Dillard place, where he is now extensively engaged in farming operations, owning a thousand acres of land. He carries on various branches of agriculture, making a specialty of stock-raising, keeping Poland-China hogs and Short-horn cattle.

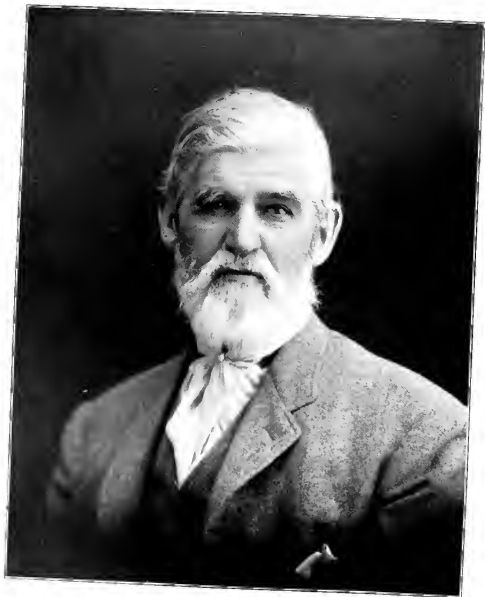
In 1890 Mr. Miller married Jennie Dillard, who was born on the farm where they now live. She is the daughter of James M. and Mary E. (Cox) Dillard, pioneers of 1852. Three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, namely: Loren Lee, Floyd Baxter and Ethel. Politically Mr. Miller is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, and fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Religiously he is a member of the Baptist Church, of which he is clerk. A man of remarkable push and energy, Mr. Miller has made for himself wonderful success as a farmer, and enjoys in a high degree the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and friends.

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SOLOMON M. WAITE. A prominent and honored representative of the agricultural industries of Douglas county, Solomon M. Waite, residing about ten miles south of Roseburg, owns and occupies one of the finest-appointed and best-managed farms of his locality. During the quarter of a century that he has lived here, wondrous changes have taken place, and in its rapid development he has taken an important part, and by his sagacity and foresight, while contributing to the welfare of his adopted state, has been enabled to accumulate a very comfortable competency. A native of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, he was born September 26, 1822, of excellent New England ancestry. His father, who was born and reared in Massachusetts, was a physician, and served as a surgeon in the war of 1812. He lived to the age of seventy-seven years.

Being left motherless when a small boy, Solomon M. Waite grew to manhood under the care and influence of his father, remaining at home until his marriage. Beginning housekeeping on a farm in Lorain county, Ohio, he remained there fifteen years successfully employed in tilling the soil. Removing to Van Buren county, Mich., in 1865, he carried on farming until 1878, when he came with his family to Oregon.





*Mr. Willis*

Settling in Douglas county, Mr. Waite bought a portion of the James Burnett donation claim and enough adjoining to make three hundred acres. Here he is carrying on the various branches of agriculture with skill and success. Making continual additions to the improvements previously inaugurated, he has a farm that compares favorably in regard to its appointments and environments with any in the vicinity, and is a credit to his industry and wisdom. Characterized by the same mental vigor, business aptitude and probity that distinguished his Massachusetts ancestors, Mr. Waite holds a high position throughout the community in which he lives, and is among the foremost to forward all enterprises conducive to the general welfare and advancement of the town.

In 1850 Mr. Waite married Philena Bell, who was born in New York state, but was reared and educated in Ohio. Into the household thus established eight children have been born, namely: Cassius M., residing at home; Jasper B., of Roseburg; Franklin B., living not far from the parental homestead; Theron C., living at Myrtle Creek; Douglas, living on Deer creek; Mrs. Cleopatra Bush, of Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Samantha Coleman, of Forest Grove, Ore.; and Mrs. Chloe Cooper, of Douglas county. Mr. Waite is a steadfast Democrat in his political views, and has given acceptable service in various minor offices of the township.

**JUDGE WILLIAM R. WILLIS.** A pioneer of Douglas county, the son of a pioneer, a prominent attorney of southern Oregon, and for more than half a century one of its leading and influential citizens, Judge William R. Willis, of Roseburg, well merits the respect and esteem so universally accorded him. He has had a long and busy career, setting forth in life with a purpose, and accomplishing it. To the performance of his legal and public duties, which have been many and arduous, he has devoted his time and attention in generous measure, carefully looking after the best interests of his clients, and being ever mindful of the welfare of the city, county and state. A son of Stephen D. Willis, he was born, June 22, 1825, in Brown county, Ohio. His grandfather, Stephen Willis, a native of Scotland, emigrated to the United States as a young man, locating in South Carolina, and subsequently serving as a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Born in South Carolina, Stephen D. Willis settled first as a farmer in Brown county, Ohio. Going to Illinois in 1827, he lived at first in Bond county, and then engaged in farming in Putnam county, and, in 1832, served in the Black Hawk war. Coming across the dreary plains

to Oregon in 1852, he lived a year in Benton county. In 1853 he settled in Douglas county, buying land about twelve miles from Roseburg, where he was actively engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death, in 1878, at the age of seventy-eight years. He married Nancy Ann Ross, who was born in Ohio, of Scotch ancestry, and died in Oregon. Both were people of strong religious principles, and members of the Presbyterian Church. Of the ten children born of their union, eight grew to years of maturity, and all came to Oregon, namely: Mrs. Martha Ann Rice, of Douglas county; William R., the special subject of this sketch; Mary, who married Alexander Gilliland, and died in this county; Sarah, who was accidentally drowned at Looking Glass, in 1857; Parrish L., an attorney in Portland, who served in the Rogue River Indian war; Albert G., who also served in the Indian war and died in 1857, while on a trip to California; Mrs. Helen Phipps, who died in Douglas county; and Owen L., who resides on the old homestead, in this county.

Brought up on an Illinois farm, William R. Willis obtained his rudimentary knowledge in the old log schoolhouse, afterwards attending a subscription school. Returning to Ohio in 1844, he taught school in that state three years, afterwards teaching for awhile in Illinois. He subsequently became a pilot, running steamers on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers from LaSalle, Ill., to St. Louis, Mo. In 1853 Mr. Willis started for Oregon, going on a steamer from New York to the Isthmus, which he crossed by rail and mule train. After waiting at Panama City ten days, he came on the steamer California to San Francisco, thence on the Columbia to Portland, Ore., and from there to Douglas county, to join his father. His mother came with him by water, while the remainder of the household came across the plains, the father meeting them on the way. Settling on a ranch twelve miles south of Roseburg, William R. Willis engaged in the stock business on his ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, and continued thus engaged for a few years. Locating then in Roseburg, he was first employed as a clerk, and was subsequently appointed justice of the peace, being, without doubt, the first to hold that office in Douglas county. In 1864, while serving in that capacity, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of law, meeting with signal success from the start. From 1860 until 1864 he was county judge, and for many years thereafter served as justice of the peace. Winning for himself a leading position among the foremost lawyers of this part of the state, Judge Willis has had an extensive practice before the supreme court, and has probably tried more cases before that august body than any other one man in the

entire state. In the years that intervened since he came to Oregon, he has acquired valuable property, and has been interested to a large extent in the stock business. He now owns six farms in Douglas county, and has built a handsome residence, which, with its fine yard and pleasant environments, is one of the most attractive estates in the city.

Judge Willis married Caroline Haines, who was born in Whiteside county, Ill., and came to Douglas county with her parents when a girl of fourteen years. Into their household thus established, four children have been born, namely: Lulu, living at home; Mrs. Etta Evans, of Coles Valley; Stephen, an employe of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, who was accidentally killed in a railroad accident; and Mrs. Belle Sherman, of Portland, Ore. Judge Willis is a staunch advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and besides serving as a councilman a number of terms he was mayor of Roseburg for three terms. He belongs to the State Bar Association, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past noble grand and has served six times as an officer of the State Grand Lodge. Mrs. Willis is a member of the Episcopal Church.

**THOMAS McCORMICK.** The interests which Mr. McCormick holds in Klamath county are of an important nature and represent a considerable moneyed value. On his arrival in this county in 1887 he settled near Keno and three years later bought a sawmill on the Klamath river one mile southwest of Keno. In addition to the ownership of this plant, which has a capacity of ten thousand feet per day, he has almost five hundred acres of land in the same vicinity. He devotes himself to the management of his business, which includes not only general saw-mill work, but also that of a planing and shingle mill. To facilitate his work he has a steamboat which plies between Keno and Klamath Falls and the lower lake country. Besides the supervision of his mill he oversees his farm, on which general crops are raised and a stock industry is also carried on, there being forty head of cattle on the place at this writing.

On a farm near Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., Thomas McCormick was born April 28, 1843, being a son of Thomas, Sr., and Jane (Brice) McCormick, natives of Pennsylvania. His father, who was of Scotch extraction, was born in Westmoreland county, January 17, 1795, and in youth learned the trade of a wagon-maker. February 15, 1816, he married Miss Brice, who was born September 14, 1790. Afterward they settled in Jefferson county, where he carried on a farm. Descended from a long line of devout Scotch

Presbyterian forefathers, it was natural that he should embrace the faith of that denomination and remain one of its faithful members as long as he lived. While still in the prime of life he died in September of 1844. He was survived for many years by his widow, who passed away in 1889 while living in Kansas. They were the parents of eight children, Sarah Ann, Jane, David, James Brice, John Baird, Welwood, William and Thomas, Jr., all of whom are deceased excepting Jane and Thomas. Jane became the wife of George Wilson of New York state, their married life continuing forty-six years. Since his death Mrs. Wilson has made her home with her brother in Klamath county, and is now eighty-five years old.

When eighteen years of age Thomas McCormick, Jr., left his mother's home in Pennsylvania and started west, first going to Minneapolis, where he was employed at farm work in Olmsted and Mower counties. On leaving Minnesota in 1871 he went to Kansas and settled in Lincoln county, where he took up agricultural pursuits. After five years he moved to Ellis county, where, as in former locations, he was interested in farming. Kansas, however, as a permanent place of residence, did not entirely please his fancy and we find him seeking a home still further west. In 1882 he came to Oregon and took up farm pursuits in Clackamas county. During the three years of his residence there he acquired some interests in the saw-mill industry, and was similarly engaged after moving to Union in 1885. From the latter place in 1887 he came to Klamath county, where he has since made his home. While living in Minnesota he was married, December 10, 1868, to Georgiana Andrews, who was born at North Anson, Somerset county, Me., August 26, 1850, and was the eldest of eleven children, all but one of whom are still living. Her parents, W. G. and Sarinna (Benjamin) Andrews, were natives of Maine, where her father in early life engaged in lumbering and afterward turned his attention to farm pursuits. When she was two years of age the family moved to Wisconsin. Seven years later they went to Minnesota and settled in Mower county, where she grew to womanhood and remained until after her marriage. Born of her union with Mr. McCormick are the following named children: Florence Bertha, wife of Pinley Paggett, of Keno, Ore.; Addie Florinda, who married Charles Miller, who died in Portland, Ore., June 29, 1903; Jennie Georgiana, Mrs. Isaac Imman, of Pokegama, Klamath county; Brice Webster, who in 1890 married Miss Alice Grubb, of Keno, where they reside; Jessie Gwendolen, wife of L. O. Mills, of Keno; Laura Etta, who married Conrad Madison, of Keno; Grace Dard, wife of Ulys Reeder, a resident of Silver Lake, Lake

county, Ore.; Glenn Wilson, who married Miss Gertie Van Meter, of Poc valley, on January 6, 1904; Trenna May, Thomas, Jr., Lisle Dale and Madge Hazel, who remain with their parents on the home farm near Keno. The children were given common-school advantages, for Mr. McCormick is a firm believer in the public schools and in his work as school director has sought to promote the educational interests of his home locality.

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JOSEPH L. HAMMERSLY. A position of rising influence among the professional men of Jackson county is held by Mr. Hammersly, who since 1898 has been engaged in the practice of law at Gold Hill and also since 1902 has officiated in the capacity of postmaster. His life has been passed in Oregon and he was born near Eugene, Lane county, August 4, 1871, his parents being George R. and Martha (Borough) Hammersly, natives respectively of Tennessee and Iowa, the latter a daughter of a prominent politician and statesman of Iowa. A descendant of an old Tennessee family of tradesmen and manufacturers, George R. Hammersly was born August 20, 1838, and in boyhood accompanied the family to Iowa, where he was married about 1858. From Iowa he moved to Missouri and embarked in the flour mill business. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in a Missouri regiment and remained in service about one year, meanwhile being taken prisoner and exchanged. On being mustered out he returned to his Missouri home. However, the war had so injured all lines of business in the state that he felt it useless to remain there longer. Having heard much of the far west and the opportunities it offered men of industrious habits he decided to seek a home there. In 1862 he crossed the plains with ox-teams. At that time the Indians were killing many emigrants and destroying much property, but he fortunately escaped unmolested and unharmed. At the expiration of six months he arrived in the Powder river district near Baker City, Ore., whence he proceeded to Clackamas county and from there to Lane county, settling on a ranch near Eugene. A later location was in Lake county, where he conducted stock-raising upon an extensive scale.

On coming to Jackson county in 1890 George R. Hammersly settled in Jacksonville, having decided to retire from the stock business. Two years later, while prospecting, he discovered what is now known as the Hammersly mine, twenty-five miles northwest of Gold Hill, in the Jump-Off Joe mining district, and since 1894 he has made Gold Hill his home, giving his attention to his mining interests. Always inter-

ested in politics, he is however not a partisan nor an office-seeker, preferring to enjoy the comforts of home when free from the burden of business cares. The Democratic party received his vote, whether in national or local elections, and he has never from boyhood swerved in his allegiance to the party. Fraternally he is a member of the blue lodge of Masons. In his family there are the following-named children: Riley J. and J. B., both of whom occupy land on Evans creek, Jackson county; T. E., a member of the police force of Portland; Joseph L., of Gold Hill; Luther A., who resides with his parents; and Maragret, wife of Dr. W. P. Chisholm, of Gold Hill.

The high schools of Lake county furnished Joseph L. Hammersly with fair advantages, and on leaving school he took up the study of law, being for several years in the office of Judge P. P. Prim, of Jacksonville, under whose kindly preceptorship he acquired a thorough grounding into the principles of jurisprudence. On being admitted to the bar in 1898 he at once began to practice at Gold Hill, where for five years he has officiated as city attorney and is also a leading and popular member of the Republican party at this point. December 27, 1894, he married Matilda Carter, a native of Tennessee. They are the parents of three children, Thelma, J. Noland and Helen Hazel. In fraternal relations Mr. Hammersly is identified with Warren Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., at Jacksonville; Oregon Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., also of Jacksonville; the Order of the Eastern Star; Gold Hill Lodge, No. 129, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs; Crater Lake Encampment, No. 47, at Gold Hill; the Order of Rebekahs; and Gold Hill Lodge, No. 80, A. O. U. W., in the work of which organizations he takes a warm interest and has proved an active factor in contributing to the success of each.

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JAMES L. BOGGS. A thorough-going, skillful agriculturist, James L. Boggs is successfully carrying on general farming and stock-raising, his well-kept and well-managed ranch being about four miles south of Roseburg. A man of excellent business capacity and mental force, his early training and his habits of thought and observation have tended to provide him with a good fund of general information, which has proved valuable to him in every respect, placing him among the useful and esteemed citizens of the place. No man takes more interest in the growth and prosperity of his native town and county than he, and none are more willing to assist in their advancement. Mr. Boggs was born May 13, 1864, on the homestead where he now resides, and on which his father,

the late James Boggs, settled forty-five years ago.

A native of Pennsylvania, James Boggs was born June 16, 1808. Trained to farming pursuits, he went to Ohio as a young man, hoping to find a more profitable field of work. Not fully satisfied with his prospects, he pushed still further westward, locating as a pioneer in Iowa. Purchasing land, he continued in the occupation to which he was bred, remaining there a number of years. In 1852, accompanied by his wife and children, he journeyed across the plains with ox-teams. During the six months of the trip, the company with which he was traveling had no serious trouble with the dreaded red men, but he and his wife sustained a grievous loss in the death of one of their children. Arriving in Oregon, Mr. Boggs took up a donation claim in Polk county, where he resided six years. Coming to Douglas county in 1858, he settled permanently about four miles south of Roseburg, buying the six hundred and forty-acre ranch known as the Langworthy donation claim. Immediately beginning the improvement of the land, which was then in its original condition, he labored untiringly, and in the course of a few years had a well-cultivated and productive farm. Energetic and enterprising, with keen foresight he accumulated money, which he wisely invested in real estate, and at his death, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, he was the owner of twelve hundred acres of land. As a general farmer and stock-raiser, he was exceedingly prosperous, carrying on a large business for more than a quarter of a century. Although interested in local affairs, he was never a politician. He married Almeda Barney, who was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa. She is a woman of superior business ability, and since the death of her husband has carried on the estate with signal success, her son James, the subject of this sketch, being manager of affairs. Of the eight children she bore her husband, four are living, namely: Mrs. Eliza J. Webb, of Walla Walla, Wash.; Mrs. Anna E. Stevens, of St. John, Wash.; William F., of Roseburg; and James L., residing on the homestead.

Receiving a practical education in the district and public schools, James L. Boggs remained with his parents, acquiring a good knowledge of the various branches of agriculture from his father. As an assistant of his mother in the management of the parental estate, he is carrying on general farming and stock-raising with most satisfactory results. Since the death of his father, he has continued the improvements already begun, the home farm bearing strong evidence of the thrift and enterprise which first established it, and with which it has since been carried on. He has substantial barns and out-

buildings, and a good dairy, stocked with Durham cattle, which he considers superior to all others for general use. Taking an active interest in public affairs, Mr. Boggs has served in various minor town offices, rendering good service. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Philitarian Lodge, No. 8, and Union No. 9, Encampment, and is a member of the United Artisans.

RILEY ANDRUS. Among the prosperous agriculturists of Douglas county is Riley Andrus, who owns a finely-improved and well-managed ranch in the town of Looking Glass. Energetic, industrious and enterprising, he has ever been a useful citizen of the community in which he resides, and has taken a keen interest in advancing its growth and prosperity. A farmer by birth and breeding, he has nearly always been a tiller of the soil, and in the following of his independent occupation still finds his greatest pleasure. A native of Allegany county, N. Y., he was born March 5, 1830. At the age of six years he was taken by his parents to Michigan, where, as soon as old enough to wield axe, hoe or rake, he assisted in improving a homestead. Leaving the parental roof in 1853, he journeyed to the westward in search of fortune, being a firm believer in the stories of fabulous wealth to be obtained in the far-distant gold fields. After a six-months trip across the plains, he arrived on the Pacific coast. Settling in Santa Clara county, Cal., he followed mining and prospecting three years, but did not find the golden ore in sufficient quantities to warrant him in remaining there permanently. Coming to Oregon in 1856, he lived near Oregon City for about ten years, and then removed to Washington, taking up land near Palouse, where he remained fourteen years. Returning to Oregon, Mr. Andrus located in Douglas county, about six miles south of Roseburg, where he bought a donation claim, the ranch, on which many improvements had already been made, being known as the A. S. McCoy place. Here he has since lived, carrying on general farming after the most approved modern methods. He has one hundred and fifty-five acres of land, part of it being range land, and for a number of years he was extensively engaged in the stock business. In 1868, having been away from home fifteen years, Mr. Andrus returned to Michigan to visit his friends and relatives. Going across the plains on horseback with a party of men, the Indians stole some of the horses belonging to the party, and Mr. Andrus, always venturesome and daring, stole them back again, this being an experience that is so indelibly impressed on his mind that he will never forget it.







*A. M. Thirkland*

While living in Oregon City, Mr. Andrus married Orphelia Mattoon, a native of that place, and into their home seven children have been born, namely: Alva, Orville, Louis, Flora, Nelson, Nancy and Myrtle. In politics Mr. Andrus was for many years a Republican, and sustained the principles of that party by voice and vote, but of late years has been independent, voting for the men and measures best for the country's interest.

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FRANK M. STRICKLAND. Profitably and pleasantly engaged in the occupation upon which the nation's wealth and prosperity largely depend, Frank M. Strickland is a prominent and influential member of the farming population of Looking Glass valley. He has a large farm, on which he has made improvements of practical excellence and value, his estate comparing favorably in its appointments with any in the neighborhood. A man of unquestioned integrity and ability, he exerts a healthful influence in the community, and is everywhere respected. A native of Greene county, Ill., he was born near Whitehall, May 19, 1833. His parents, who were farmers, both died within a few months of each other, before reaching the prime of life.

Left an orphan at the age of twelve years, Frank M. Strickland at once began to be self-supporting. In 1849 he went to Iowa, where he secured employment as a farm laborer, working by the month for two years. Crossing the plains with ox-teams in 1851, he had a tedious trip of six months, the only diversion being an occasional meeting with the Indians, who stole a few cattle, and a little skirmish with the red men at Shell Creek. Locating first in Jackson county, Ore., Mr. Strickland followed mining and prospecting for a time. In 1855 he enlisted under Capt. T. J. Gardner, of Company G, Ninth Oregon Regiment, and served for thirty days in the Rogue River Indian war, taking part in the engagements at Big Bar, Vannoy, against Chief Taylor, Applegate Cabins, and at Evans creek. He was subsequently employed in logging in Coos county, but after his marriage, in 1870, settled in Looking Glass valley, purchasing a part of the J. D. B. Lee donation claim, in the southern portion, and has since resided here. With characteristic enterprise and perseverance he at once began the improvement of his farm, and in course of time erected a substantial dwelling house and all the necessary barns and out buildings for successfully caring for his stock and machinery. His estate, comprising nine hundred acres of good land, is admirably adapted for general farming and stock-raising, which he carries on with good success.

In 1870 Mr. Strickland married Mrs. Mary

Miller, who came across the plains in 1852, and is the daughter of William and Mildred Stricklin. They are the parents of two children, namely: Mrs. Naomi Ann, wife of Marcus Montgomery, of Junction City, Ore.; and Alfred O., living at home. Mr. Strickland takes no especial interest in politics, although he invariably supports the Democratic ticket. For one term he gave excellent service as road supervisor, but has never cared for public office, preferring to devote his time and attention to his private affairs.

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GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT is the genial and accommodating station agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad at Yoncalla, Ore., where for some years he has also successfully followed merchandising, and at different intervals has been engaged at various other occupations. Mr. Cartwright is a native of Fayetteville, Ark., and was born April 4, 1843. When he was quite a small lad, his parents removed to Texas, and a little later, about 1850, they went overland to California, locating in Santa Clara county. The father took up a claim in that county, and for a few years engaged in ranching. He subsequently removed to the town of Watsonville, and it was there that his son grew to manhood.

George Cartwright was educated in the public schools and remained at home until he was twenty-two years old. He then began for himself by renting land and raising stock. This occupied his attention for several years, and, in 1865, he went to Lane county, Ore., and purchased a ranch near Lorane, following the same line of work there until 1877. For three years following he was keeper of the Cape Disappointment Lighthouse, at the south mouth of the Columbia river, but in 1881 he resigned and commenced his career on the railroad. He entered the employ of the Southern Pacific and first worked in the capacity of section foreman, continuing two years. The next two years were spent as proprietor of a hotel at Boswell Springs, after which he located permanently at Yoncalla. The first three years of his residence in that place, he was employed again as section foreman, and in the meantime purchased an interest in a general merchandise store at Yoncalla, and was successfully engaged in mercantile business until 1901, when he sold his interest. In 1886 Mr. Cartwright was appointed station agent and filled that position uninterruptedly until 1901, when he resigned. After a year's rest he was re-appointed and is creditably filling that position at the present time. He is also agent for the Wells-Fargo Company, and under Harrison's administration he was appointed postmaster, his

term extending two years under Cleveland's administration.

In 1865 Mr. Cartwright was joined in marriage with Mary J. Cartwright, who has been a worthy helpmeet, often assisting her husband in and about the store. They unite in worshipping at the Presbyterian Church, of which both are members. Socially Mr. Cartwright affiliates with the Masonic fraternity, which he joined in 1878. He is a public-spirited citizen and takes a fitting interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of Yoncalla. In politics he is a Republican, and although not an active politician, he is deeply interested in educational affairs and has served as school director. His fidelity to the company whose interests are identified with his own, is unquestioned, as he is known to be one of the most faithful employes of that system.

WASHINGTON POKE HERMANN, Dur- his many years of residence in Coos county, Washington Poke Hermann was known as a successful agriculturist, shrewd business man, and a progressive and enlightened upbuilder. His family is otherwise represented in this part of the state, and in the review of their life histories may be found more minute information of the ancestral connections. Of staid and conservative southern and eastern families, his people were for many years identified with his native town of Lonaconing, Allegheny county, Md., where he developed studious traits at an early age, and later applied the knowledge gained in the public schools of Maryland in educational work. For years he was known as one of the successful teachers of the state, many different parts thereof profiting by his superior instruction. He continued to teach after coming to Oregon in 1859, spending his summers in the harvest fields of his father's farm.

After the marriage in 1875 of Mr. Hermann and Nancy C. Brown, a native of Roseburg, Ore., born April 4, 1854, the young people went to housekeeping on a farm skirting Catching creek, and together labored that their children might be educated, and enjoy the advantages of a comfortable and refined home. In 1878 the family moved to the farm now occupied by the widow of Mr. Hermann, which is advantageously located six miles south of Myrtle Point, on the south fork of the Coquille river. This land was homesteaded by Mr. Hermann, and the first years spent here were necessarily desolate and full of hardship for the settlers, and general advantages were few, and the clearing of land occupied many months. From the first he took an active interest in local politics, although he could never be induced to accept official recognition. At the time of his death, June 21, 1899, he was

forest supervisor of the Grand Canyon forest reserves of Arizona, having from earliest years devoted much study to forestry and horticulture. He was fond of trees and flowers and the bright things of life, and in many respects he seemed still young, although fifty-nine years had passed in review in his life. He took great pride in his farm, in his devoted and capable sons, and in the family which worked side by side with him in the struggle for existence. His passing was regretted by a host of friends and well-wishers who had come to rightly estimate his fine personal characteristics, kindly nature, and unquestioned success. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge.

The Hermann farm is occupied and managed by Mrs. Hermann and her three children, Flora Edna, Vivian Pierce and Arthur Bozarth, the latter of whom is the general manager, and one of the popular and enterprising young farmers of the county. Cora Annetta, the oldest daughter, is the wife of E. F. Schroeder, of their vicinity. The farm consists at present of one hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty of which are cleared and improved, and devoted to general farming, dairying and stock-raising. A ten-acre orchard, well cared for and set out in various kinds of fruit, supplies a high grade of apples and prunes, and a garden, in which the majority of vegetables are represented, supplies delicacies for an always well spread table. Mr. Hermann, the genial manager and proprietor, is a Republican in politics, and is associated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. After the death of W. P. Hermann, which occurred in Arizona while he was attending to his duties as forest supervisor, he was succeeded by his son, Arthur B., three months later, who held the position two and one-half years.

F. M. TROUT. Industry, common sense and integrity are attributes to which F. M. Trout ascribes his success in life, and which he unhesitatingly recommends to young men starting out on their own resources. He has found his greatest pleasure and largest profit in tilling the soil, and at the present time is one of the foremost dairymen of the vicinity of Tillamook, where he owns a farm of one hundred and nine acres three-quarters of a mile from town. The buildings and improvements of the Trout farm bespeak the orderly and thrifty spirit of the owner, who raises a mixed breed of cows, and is milking thirty-two for the maintenance of his model dairy. Besides his farm, Mr. Trout is interested in another favorite industry of this part of the country, and owns a half interest in a saw-mill doing a large business on the Trask river.

Everything with which he has had to do in the west has borne the stamp of an enterprising and progressive mind, tempered with New England conservatism and practical judgment.

Born in Delaware county, Ind., September 26, 1853, Mr. Trout is the sixth child of the two sons and seven daughters of Washington and Camilla (Christie) Trout, both of whom were born in Virginia, and who died in 1880 and 1895 respectively, at the ages of sixty-two and seventy-one. Washington Trout moved at an early day to Ohio, where he met and married his wife, and with her went to Delaware county, Ind., where they were among the earliest settlers. The neighbors were far apart, and facilities for housekeeping of a very crude order, yet their cheerful spirits and capable hands brought order out of chaos, and made a comfortable and well ordered home. The children received a liberal education in the public schools, and F. M., ambitious and hopeful, left the farm in 1875, with the vigor and confidence of a boy of eighteen who had been taught that all things come to him who hustles while he waits. From San Francisco Mr. Trout came by water to Oregon, reaching Portland in the fall of 1875, soon afterward locating in Tillamook county, farming on rented land.

In 1877 Mr. Trout was united in marriage with Ella Miller, who was born in Oregon in 1855, and whose father, George W. Miller, came across the plains in the days of the early gold excitement. Mr. and Mrs. Trout lived on rented land until 1888, and then came to their present farm, valued because of the years of hard work and sacrifice which preceded its purchase. Six children have been born into an atmosphere of thrift and high-mindedness, four daughters and two sons: Ray, Bertie, Pearl, Lillie, Lena and Howard. Mr. Trout is a Republican in politics, but invariably votes for the man best qualified to serve the public welfare. He is a quiet, unostentatious man, unusually devoted to his immediate family, and wisely planning for the future of his interesting children.

**JOHN SWINDEN.** In John Swinden Oregon found one of those large hearted and earnest pioneers who was not only willing, but glad to ally his fortunes with its wonderful promise, and suffer want and deprivation ere he had accomplished his goal of success. Under his guidance many acres of virgin soil were up-turned to the sky and made to give of their richness for the latter day uses of man, furnishing a home for himself and family, and sustenance for those near him as well as for the way-

farer who chances his way and was less fortunate than himself. The farm now occupied by the widow and children, who survived his death, December 1, 1868, at the age of seventy-five, is one hundred and sixty-two acres in extent, and is located in the vicinity of Applegate, Josephine county. Its many improvements bespeak his generous nature and progressive spirit, and here he conducted general farming and stock-raising, also made a specialty of fruit, and shipped the first carload of apples out of Josephine county.

All through life Mr. Swinden betrayed his sterling English ancestry in his devotion to duty and his strict regard for truth and reliability. He was born in Yorkshire, England, March 20, 1823, and in 1840 accompanied his parents to America, locating in Green county, Ill. He was the oldest of six children, all of whom worked hard on the Illinois farm, yet his devotion to his adopted country stood the test of the war of 1847, when he enlisted in Company C, First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under command of Captain Fry, and participated in the battle of Buena Vista, as well as others of that memorable period. After being mustered out of the service he returned to Green county and continued to farm, and May 1, 1849, married Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, a native of Scarborough, Yorkshire, England, and born May 10, 1829. Mrs. Swinden's father, Robert Woodall, was born in Yorkshire, May 13, 1805, and died in Winchester, Ill., whither he removed at an early day, about 1833, and where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. His wife, Anne (Coltus) Woodall, was born in England May 10, 1805, and died in Winchester, Ill., in 1890.

Soon after his marriage Mr. Swinden located in Scott county, Ill., and remained there until crossing the plains, September 27, 1851, being the date of his arrival in Oregon City. They met with considerable opposition from the Indians and Mrs. Swinden lay sick for nine weeks, her eldest daughter, Mary A., having been born on the plains. The first winter the family spent at Butteville, Marion county, and in January, 1852, moved to Clackamas, where Mr. Swinden managed the mill of Cranfield & Matlock for a time. Subsequently starting for southern Oregon, he arrived in Jackson county the last of September, spending the winter in the mines in Jacksonville, where he endured many hardships through the limited supply of provisions. In July, 1853, he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land on Canes creek, nine and a half miles north of Jacksonville, in Jackson county, where he farmed and engaged in mining until locating on the farm now owned by his widow in 1887.

Mr. Swinden participated in the Indian wars of 1853, and 1855-56. For a time he was in

command of the fort at Dardanell, as a member of Captain Lambrick's company, and in the estimation of the men who fought with him in those troublesome times he was a remarkably brave and fearless man. His success in later life enabled him to give his children practical advantages, for he believed in education and advancement, and took great pride in his interesting daughters and strong, rugged sons. His oldest daughter, Sarah A., is deceased; the second daughter, Mary A., is the wife of J. W. Johnson, of Grants Pass; Georgia A. is the wife of James M. Mansfield, of Grants Pass; William A. lives on the home farm; Robert F. lives in Jackson county; John E. is a farmer in Josephine county; Olive E. is the wife of J. R. Stanley, of Washington; George W. is living at home; Charles L. is a farmer of Josephine county; Kate is a resident of Redding, Cal.; Rhoda J. is the wife of F. W. Bedell, of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Agnes J. lives in California. Mr. Swinden was liked and respected for his noble traits of character, for his success in the face of difficulty, and for his example of a strong and honest English-American farmer.

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ELISHA N. SMITH. The essentially American characteristics of push and energy, augmented by practical and personal confidence, are possessed in marked degree by Elisha Smith, one of the representative business men of Myrtle Point. Mr. Smith comes of a family renowned for its courage and daring in both business and warfare, traits emphasized in the life of his father, Richard J. Smith, a native of Ohio, and an early settler in Boone county, Iowa, where Elisha N. was born, at Madrid, May 7, 1876. The elder Smith was a speculator and capitalist, and served with the Texas Rangers between 1858 and 1865. During these years he was several times with the famous Kit Carson, and he had to show for his bravery eight scars, representing as many severe wounds. One of these, a gun-shot wound, received in battle near Santa Fe, N. M., occasioned his death in 1880, while still in the prime of life.

Elisha N. was four years old when his father died, and he is the sole survivor of three children in the family. After completing his education in the public schools of Madrid he applied himself to a mastery of civil engineering, which occupation he has never utilized to any extent. After coming to Oakland, Douglas county, Ore., with his mother, in 1896, he found employment in a general merchandise store for a couple of years, and then engaged in the hide and fur business throughout southwestern Oregon for a time, making his head-

quarters at Myrtle Point, later locating there, buying and selling timber lands. After his marriage, December 31, 1902, with Maud Deyoe, a native of Nebraska, he went to house-keeping in his present pleasant little home, and has since engaged in the timber and real estate business. At present he is interested in the planing-mill business and lumber-yard conducted under the firm name of Smith & Rogers. Until recently he was interested in a lumbering and saw-mill business at Bandon, under the firm name of Smith & Page. Mr. Smith's mother died at Bandon in 1903, thus surviving her arrival in the west seven years.

Mr. Smith's rapid and at the same time substantial rise in life cannot be too heartily commended. An important factor has been his ability to see and grasp the opportunities by which he has been surrounded. A young man, at the age of twenty-seven he has a firmly established reputation for business honor. He is interested in the stock business and also in timber-lands, houses and lots in the town of Myrtle Point, and a promising real estate and lumbering business, must needs command the attention and respect, and appeal to the pride and loyalty of his equally ambitious contemporaries. Mr. Smith has contributed further to the upbuilding of his adopted town by plating Smith's addition, which will undoubtedly become one of the principal residence sections of the town. He is a member of Myrtle Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M.; Arago Chapter No. 22, R. A. M.; Umpqua Lodge No. 37, I. O. O. F., of Oakland; Douglas Camp No. 258, W. O. W.; the Eastern Star, and the Rebekahs. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics.

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THOMAS RILEY. For more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Riley has proved himself to be a useful citizen of Jackson county, Ore., chiefly engaged in the agricultural development of this section, although a part of his attention has been given to the stock industry. The first thirteen years of his residence there found him a resident of Jacksonville, but a subsequent removal in 1890 to his present home along Antelope creek, brought him increased prosperity and success. At that time he purchased his fine four hundred acre farm eleven miles east of Medford, many improvements having been added to this place, which is one of the best improved ranches in that locality.

A worthy descendant of a prominent Ohio family, Mr. Riley claims the same state as the place of his nativity, having been born in Belmont county in the vicinity of Barnesville, April 8, 1850. His attendance at the public





*A D Helman*



schools of his native place was terminated by a desire for adventure and a taste for a military career, for, at the early age of fourteen years, young Riley ran away from home and enlisted in the Union army, without the consent of his parents, who had no knowledge of his whereabouts. He took up our country's cause April 14, 1864, as a private in Company E. Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service at Marietta, Ohio. Participating in the siege of Richmond, Va., where his company was stationed for sixteen months, he was wounded in an active engagement on the second day of April, 1865. Comrades carried him from the field and he was taken to the field hospital for treatment, but was afterwards transferred with others to Hampton hospital at Fortress Monroe, where his wounds received attention and he was discharged from Hampton June 16, 1865. His military career covered a period of three years. Returning home to Ohio, he remained there only a short time, subsequently going west as far as Illinois, where he took up his residence for several years, afterward removing to the territories of Dakota and Montana. Anxious to avail himself of the increased advantages of the far west, in 1877 he sought a home on the Pacific slope, locating in Jacksonville, Ore., for a number of years as previously mentioned. December 30, 1882, Mr. Riley was united in marriage with Miss Sarah G. Hurst, a daughter of Martin Hurst, an esteemed citizen of Jackson county, Ore. Three children now brighten their home—Thomas M., Myrtle M. and Josie P. The family enjoy the highest esteem of their neighbors and acquaintances and are among the most useful citizens of their community. In fraternal circles, Mr. Riley is a prominent member of the Red Men of the World, and owing to his military career he is a worthy member of the Grand Army of the Republic organization of Medford. His adherence to the Republican party is unquestionable and his election by that party to the office of county commissioner in June, 1900, was an auspicious circumstance, and the manner in which he discharges the duties of that office is highly commendable.

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ABEL D. HELMAN. Conspicuous among the early settlers of Jackson county is Abel D. Helman, who came here a full half century ago, and has since been an important factor in developing its resources and advancing its interests. Prominent in the upbuilding of Ashland, which he had the honor of naming for the Ohio county

in which he was born, he is one of its most respected residents. Soon after locating here, he succeeded in having a post office located in Ashland, in 1855, and was appointed its first postmaster, giving a bond as security. At first mails arrived once a month only, later coming once a week. When a daily mail was established, he gave a new bond, and when the office was made a money order office his bond had to be largely increased. As postmaster he served twenty-seven consecutive years without re-appointment, no one offering opposition until the salary reached the sum of \$600 per annum, when others sought to secure the plum, and, in 1882, a successor was appointed, Mr. Helman making no effort whatever to retain the position. Coming from substantial German stock, he was born, April 10, 1824, in Wayne, now Ashland, county, Ohio, where his father, John Helman, was engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Born in Germany, John Helman immigrated to this country with his parents, locating first in Pennsylvania. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and afterwards removed to Ohio, where he was for many years successfully engaged in general farming. His wife, whose maiden name was Sophia Daugherty, was born in Pennsylvania, and died on the home farm, in Ohio. Four sons and three daughters were born of their union, and of these three children are now living. One son, Harmon, came to the Pacific coast with the gold seekers in 1849, and died in California. Another son, John, came to Oregon in 1853, but is now a resident of Montana.

The fourth child in succession of birth in the parental household, Abel D. Helman grew to man's estate on the home farm in Ohio. Obtaining his early education in a subscription school, he was a pupil in the pioneer log school-house, with its puncheon floor and rude slab benches, learning to write with a quill pen. Subsequently learning the carpenter's trade in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, he followed that in connection with the trade of a cabinetmaker until he was twenty-six years old. In January, 1850, anxious to join the gold hunters, he sailed from New York in the steamer Ohio to Aspinwall, and then proceeded on foot to Panama, where he waited a month for a vessel to take him to California. Arriving in San Francisco in April, 1850, he went to Weaver creek, where he was engaged in mining for a time, and subsequently worked at his trade in Sacramento for about a year. In 1851 Mr. Helman made a trip over the mountains to the Willamette valley, Ore., driving a mule team from Yreka, Cal., to Salem, Ore., on the way crossing a part of the tract of land that he afterwards took up as a donation claim. Returning to California, Mr. Helman resided in Yreka until January, 1852, when, with

two friends from Ashland county, Ohio, he came to what is now Jackson county, Ore., and took up three hundred and twenty acres of land on what was then called Rock creek. Erecting a log cabin on the thoroughfare now known as Helman Street, he kept house alone until the arrival of his wife and children, for whom he returned to Ohio in 1853. In 1852, with his two companions, he built a saw-mill on Mill creek, and two years later erected a grist-mill near by. In 1855 Mr. Helman laid out twelve lots around the plaza, naming the settlement Ashland from his native county. During the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856 he took part, being assigned to home duty at the fort which had been built on Wagner creek. For a number of years thereafter he operated the mills, then sold out and resumed work at his trade. As a carpenter and contractor he erected several fine residences and barns, and as a cabinetmaker did a good deal of work. Mr. Helman has within a few years laid out three or four additions to Ashland, his entire home farm being now included within the city limits. Of this he still owns about sixty acres, which he devotes principally to the culture of peaches. He is almost the oldest settler of this locality, he and Mr. Hargadine having taking up the two first donation claims in Ashland.

In Wooster, Ohio, Mr. Helman married for his first wife Martha J. Kanagy, who was born in Pennsylvania, came to Oregon by the Nicaragua route in 1853, and died soon afterwards on the home farm. Eight children were born of their union, namely: Mrs. Ahueda L. Shepherd, of California; John K., living in Ashland; Mrs. Mary E. Niles, of California; Martha Jane, wife of J. A. Carter, of Ashland; Abraham Lincoln, of Ashland; Benjamin Butler, also of Ashland; Ulysses Grant, of Ashland, and Otis O., of Ashland. For his second wife Mr. Helman married Mrs. S. A. Rockefeller, who was born in Ohio, and came to Oregon in 1873. Politically Mr. Helman is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has served as councilman one term. Fraternally he is a member of Ashland Lodge, No. 45, I. O. O. F., of which he is past noble grand, and was grand master of the Grand Lodge in 1892; is a member, and past chief patriarch, of Pilot Rock Encampment. In 1891 he was grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment; in 1892 was grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, at Portland, Ore., and in 1893 went to Milwaukee, Wis., as grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is also identified with the Rebekahs, and is a member of both the county and the state Pioneer associations. Possessing deep religious convictions, he is a firm believer in the Bible, and although not a church member is inclined towards the Methodist Episcopal faith.

GEORGE PROTZMAN. The Protzman family in this country originated in Maryland, and in early days had the distinction of being one of the most distinguished families of that state. George Protzman is a worthy scion of the family and is an old and highly esteemed citizen of Roseburg, Ore., where he is successfully carrying on a large and lucrative business as bill poster. Mr. Protzman himself is an Ohioan by birth, and was born December 7, 1837. He is the fifth child in a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters, born to John and Rebecca (Shafer) Protzman, the latter a native of Schuylkill, Pa., but who died in Ohio. The father was a native of Maryland, but the closing years of his life were spent in agricultural pursuits in Ohio. George Protzman grew to manhood in his native state and early in life learned the shoemaker's trade. When he was twenty years old, he left home to seek his own fortune and followed his chosen occupation successfully in Wayne and Kosciusko counties, Ind. In 1864 he went to California, making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Arriving in that state, he located on a farm in San Joaquin valley, and followed ranching for a couple of years. In 1866 Mr. Protzman came to Oregon, at once locating in Salem and engaging at his trade. He also conducted a shoe store and met with fair success for three years. In 1869 he found a more desirable location at Roseburg, where competition was not so great and for a while again worked at his trade. He subsequently abandoned the boot and shoe business entirely, and engaged in agency work. For many years he traveled all over Douglas and adjoining counties, as salesman for various companies, and in connection with this he began bill-posting. The latter proved so lucrative a business that in 1889 he relinquished all other work and began to devote his entire time to this occupation. By strict attention to his work he soon established a business which yielded him a handsome income, and he has continued to follow that line of work up to the present time. He is a member of the Pacific Coast Bill Posters' Association, a large advertising medium which does an enormous business in that section.

Mr. Protzman is quite well-to-do and owns a fine residence on Rose street. He was united in marriage with Isabella Bales, a native of Kosciusko county, Ind. They have reared seven children, who are prominent members of their respective communities. They are Laura, now Mrs. Phil. Ray, of New York city; Floretta, now Mrs. J. A. Ricks, of Junction City, Ore.; Nellie, now Mrs. J. D. Parker, of San Francisco; Linnie, Mrs. George Perrey,

of Roseburg; Adrianna, now Mrs. Walter Mellick, of Portland; George and William F., both of Roseburg.

Mr. Protzman was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but is now demitted, and is a Republican of the true blue type. He can not fail to have the esteem and confidence of the entire community, as he has contributed so largely toward the material development of Roseburg, in a moral, social and charitable way.

**FRANK REED.** To this gentleman belongs the distinction of having discovered the copper mine in Curry county, Ore., and at the present time he is a popular stockman of Douglas county, also doing some business as a speculator in mining. Mr. Reed was born in Oakland, Ore., May 3, 1858, is a son of Joseph Reed and grandson of Reason Reed. The latter came from Indiana and with his wife and six children crossed the plains by ox-team in 1850. The trip lasted for six months, and they first located in the Waldo Hills. In 1851 the grandparents took up donation claims of six hundred and forty acres on the present site of Oakland. There the grandfather engaged in farming and stock-raising and lived there until his death.

Joseph Reed, the father, was born in Indiana, and was fifteen years old when the family came to Oregon. He took an active part in the Rogue River Indian war, and afterward became the possessor of one hundred and sixty acres of his father's farm. This same tract was afterward laid out by A. F. Brown into the city of Oakland. Joseph Reed in 1858 went into the cattle business on a range near Walla Walla, but the severe winter of 1861-2 reduced his stock and caused him severe loss. Undaunted, he still continued in the stock business for many years, but during the latter years of his life he sold his farm and retired to Oakland, where he died. He was joined in wedlock with Rachael Pearson, formerly of Iowa. She was a daughter of G. W. Pearson, who moved from Pennsylvania to Iowa, where he followed his trade as a stonemason. In 1852 he brought his family across the plains with mule teams, and located for a brief time in Oregon City. In 1853 he removed to a permanent location along the Umpqua river, re-engaged at his trade and also followed mining to some extent, and he died in Oakland. Mrs. Reed is still living and resides near Wilbur.

Frank is the eldest of a family of four children, three of whom are still living, and he is the only son. His boyhood days were spent

in Oakland and in Wilbur, and he was educated in the public schools and in the Wilbur Academy. When he was sixteen years old, he began to make his way in the world, equipped with a good practical education, but entirely without capital. In 1876 he went to eastern Oregon, and entered the employ of a large cattle raiser in Lake county. He continued to work for him and others for some time and as soon as he had saved a little money, he bought some cows, and after branding them F. R., he let them range with other cattle, until he had established his ranch in Silver Lake valley, where he raised both cattle and horses. In 1892 Mr. Reed sold his stock and interests in eastern Oregon, and returned to Douglas county. He carried on general farming and stock-raising near Flourney valley for three years, after which he located in Roseburg, as a stock dealer, which has occupied his attention to some extent ever since, and has been very successful. He also drifted into mining, having discovered a copper mine in Curry county. He is also interested in the lead mines of that county, where he has sixteen claims of lead. These mines are operated by the Coast Range Copper Company of which Mr. Reed is manager, and they yield a fair profit.

Mr. Reed was united in marriage with M. A. Archambeau, a daughter of highly respected pioneers of Douglas county. They have two children, Ellena and Willetha. In his political views Mr. Reed has ever been a firm advocate of the Democratic party. He has been a hard worker in legitimate channels, and his success is richly deserved.

**SQUIRE LITTLE RYCRAFT.** The oldest settler now living in the Alsea valley was also the first to demonstrate his faith in its future by making it his permanent home, and to live here continuously since 1853. That year, memorable because of the covert activity of the Indians and the constant menace to life and property of the courageous pioneers, two of the brothers Rycraft settled on adjoining farms of one hundred and sixty acres each within a mile of Alsea post-office, and began that life of toil and self-sacrifice without which little was accomplished in those days. Squire Little Rycraft, who some years ago bought out his brother, George, and now owns the two farms in one body, is the only living member of the family of Joseph and Mary (Hoffman) Rycraft, the parents of nine children. Joseph Rycraft and his wife removed at an early day from their native state of Virginia and located in Butler county, Ohio, whence they emigrated to Tippecanoe county, Ind., when

Squire, their youngest born, was two years of age, he having been born in Butler county, September 30, 1828. The mother died in 1832, two years after reaching Indiana, and the father succumbed to a long illness in 1835, at the age of sixty. His life was by no means uneventful, although the greater part was spent on a farm, for he served in the war of 1812 as a spy, and in the early days of Ohio and Indiana had a great many lively experiences with the Indians. Although Squire L. Rycraft was quite young at the time of his father's death the former remembers a distillery conducted by his father in Indiana, which doubtless furnished a considerable portion of the family resources. The farmer and distiller was a Democrat, although it is not known that he took any particular interest in office-holding. Harriet, the oldest of his nine children, is the deceased wife of James Readdy, of Dayton, Ind.; Elizabeth is the deceased wife of Edward Burkhalter, of Clinton county, Ind.; George H. died in Alsea in 1891; John H. is deceased; Margaret Ann is the deceased wife of Peter Goldsburg, of Dayton, Ind.; Joseph H. is deceased; Catherine was the wife of L. D. Chisholm; and Mary Anne died as the wife of Eli Burkhalter.

Left an orphan at the age of seven, Squire Rycraft lived with the other members of his family until able to do for himself. Although he did not sever his home connections, he began to work on surrounding farms at the age of seventeen, and in 1850 joined a party bound for the gold fields of California. Having horse instead of ox-teams, remarkable progress was made considering the time and general conditions, little more than three months being spent on the way to the coast. Arriving at Placerville in the fall of 1850, he engaged in mining for a year, and with his gratifying and encouraging little hoard came to the Willamette valley, Ore., in 1851, joining his brother, George H., who had just arrived from Indiana. The fascination of mining caused his return to California in the summer of 1852, but by fall he was again in Oregon, where, the following spring, he settled on his present farm, his brother George locating near him, as heretofore stated. Another brother, Joseph, came to Oregon in 1856, and located on a farm about ten miles from Squire L. Rycraft's home. At present the latter has one hundred and sixty acres under cultivation, and has greatly improved upon the efforts of his brothers, who were model farmers and progressive as any during their time. His home is noted for its unstinted hospitality, for the neatness and air of prosperity which distinguish every department of his farm, and for the loyalty and good faith and nobility of the fortunate owner.

Mr. Rycraft would not be the son of his father were he not a staunch Democrat, yet he has never been a candidate for official recognition. As a school director and clerk he has promoted the cause of education in his neighborhood, and his children's steady attendance at school has best evidenced his appreciation of practical mental training. Mr. Rycraft married in 1858, near Monroe, Benton county, Sarah Jane Hawley, who was born in Iowa June 14, 1843, a daughter of Chapman and Mrs. (Cazia) Hawley, who crossed the plains in 1848 and located near Monroe, Benton county. The following children were born into the Rycraft household: Alma May, the wife of John Wren, of Alberta, Canada; Emma Frances, the widow of Albert Roland, of Portland, Ore.; George Hoffman, of Moscow, Idaho; Joseph C., of the Alsea valley; John A., of Philomath, Ore.; Leona Belle, the wife of Edward Roland, of Medford, Ore.; Mark P., living at home; Edmie, deceased; Mildred, the wife of James Longbottom, of Seattle, Wash.; and Charles A., at home.

LOUIS AUGUSTUS ROBERTS. The profession of the law has at all times and in all places attracted to its practice a large proportion of the keen and capable young men to whom its choice has been possible. Among those who, solely through their own unaided efforts and in spite of many obstacles, have gained a thorough schooling in the law, mention belongs to Louis A. Roberts, of Myrtle Point. He was born in Trenton, Mo., February 14, 1866, and was the eldest of a large family, whose father, John H., is now one of the honored citizens of Myrtle Point. The family history appears in his sketch elsewhere in this volume.

When Mr. Roberts accompanied his parents to Oregon he was a mere child. His education has, therefore, been secured almost wholly in this state. Not satisfied with the advantages offered by the common schools, he studied evenings and during leisure hours in the day, thus acquiring a fund of information of inestimable value to him in his professional career. In addition, he had the advantage of a course of study in Hill's Business College, of which he is a graduate. As a means of livelihood he took up teaching in 1884 and for four years had charge of schools in Coos county. The year 1888 found him in the general mercantile business at Myrtle Point, as a partner of his father, under the firm title of J. H. Roberts & Son. In 1892 he turned his attention to the real-estate and insurance business, besides holding office as a notary public. It was about this time that he took up the study of law with a view to entering upon its practice. On his admission to the bar,

in 1895, he began active practice, which he has since continued. Besides his private clientele he acts as attorney for the state land board for Coos county.

By his marriage, August 14, 1892, to Mabel A. Benson, a native of Iowa, Mr. Roberts has one daughter, Evelyn Rowena. In his political faith he is a pronounced Republican, active in the local affairs of the party. At present he is a member of the congressional committee of this district, while formerly he held office as president of the county central committee. For six years he was a member of the city council and for a similar period held office as city recorder, both of which positions he filled faithfully and well. Like many of the men in this state, he has stock interests, these being at this writing represented by one hundred and twenty head of feeders pastured on fifteen hundred acres of grazing land. His fraternal relations are numerous and important, and include membership in the Knights of Pythias, in which he has been an office-holder, and the Rathbone Sisters; the Ancient Order of United Workmen; Woodmen of the World; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is connected both with lodge and encampment; and the Masonic fraternity, in which he is a member of Myrtle Lodge, No. 78, A. F. & A. M., Arago Chapter, No. 22, R. A. M., and the Order of the Eastern Star at Marshfield.

**DAVID RUBLE.** A descendant of good old Pennsylvanians, David Ruble is carrying on a profitable business as a stock-raiser and farmer in the vicinity of Waldport, Lincoln county, Ore., and to him belongs the distinction of having laid out that town. Mr. Ruble was born in Virginia, on the Pennsylvania line, in Monongahela county, December 11, 1830. He is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Irons) Ruble, the latter a native of Philadelphia.

Thomas Ruble was a native of Washington county, of the Keystone state, and was a millwright by trade, following that occupation exclusively during his active years. He was the inventor of a turbine wheel now used in all mills, and secured a patent for his invention in 1837. His invention has since been improved upon. Mr. Ruble was a resident of Adams county, Ind., at the time he secured his patent, going to Washington in person to attend to it. Upon his return to Indiana he brought with him and introduced the first tomato seed in his locality. Mr. Ruble's death took place September 18, 1857, in Salem, Ore., and he was sixty-three years old at the time of his demise. His wife survived him until July 20, 1870, when she succumbed to disease, dying at the age of seventy-five years. She died on the old home place

at Eola, Polk county, Ore. Eight children were born to this esteemed couple, as follows: Eliza Ann, who married Jenkins Cox, both of whom are now deceased; William, of Salem, Ore.; Edna, wife of Alexander J. Rose, of Roseburg, Ore.; Sarah Jane, of Alsea valley; Jeremiah Clark, also deceased; Susanna, wife of Thomas Pasley, of Whitman county, Wash.; and David, the subject of this biography. One child died in infancy.

David Ruble obtained his early education in the common schools, and upon leaving school took up the occupation of his father and learned the trade of a mill-wright and miller. When he was four years old his parents moved to Adams county, Ind., where his father took up land, and upon this farm the family lived until 1841. At that time they moved to Wabash county, Ind., and in 1848 went to Barry county, Mo., where they settled permanently. April 23, 1853, David Ruble and his bride began the long journey across the plains to Oregon, accompanied by a brother, William Ruble. They traveled behind four yoke of oxen and were six months on the way. Captain Smith was in charge of the emigrant train, which consisted of twenty-five wagons. In the fall of 1853 they arrived at Eola Hills, west of Salem, in Polk county, Ore. Mr. Ruble at once took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres, four miles west of Salem, moved on to the place and lived there until 1871, when he sold out and moved to Alsea valley, in Benton county. He purchased a farm three miles north of Alsea postoffice and erected a grist-mill and saw-mill in that vicinity, in addition to which he farmed. He remained there until 1879 and at that time he went down to Alsea bay and took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, where the town of Waldport now stands, and laid it out in town lots, being the founder and promoter of that town. Mr. Ruble has followed farming in that section ever since, and is well-to-do.

April 22, 1853, David Ruble was united in marriage with Orlena Russell, who has proved to be a most desirable companion. Mrs. Ruble was born in Fayette county, Ind., May 28, 1834, and she is a daughter of David and Martha (Moore) Russell. Her parents moved to Barry county, Mo., when she was sixteen years old, but in after-years both parents returned to Indiana and died there. The father passed to his final rest, June 21, 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Ruble have reared nine children, as follows: Marion, a machinist of Portland; Victoria, wife of Edwin Baldwin, of Corvallis; Arizona, wife of J. A. Glines, of Waldport; Orange Judd, of Alsea valley; Marshall Wilder, of the same vicinity; Eldorado, wife of D. R. Spencer, residing near Arcina, wife of Richard Evans, also of Wald-

port; Vina, who still graces the home with her presence; and Martha, wife of W. S. Hosford, residing near the old home. Mr. Ruble is a staunch Republican in his political convictions, and has served as road supervisor, school director and as justice of the peace. He is very popular among his neighbors.

**DRURY MORGAN.** The eight years spent by Drury Morgan in Coos county have been among the most satisfactory in his life. Certainly his general farming and dairying enterprise has netted him more than expected returns, and he has been called upon to assume positions of trust which reflect unquestioned confidence on the part of his fellow-townsmen. He has the elements of success and popularity to an unusual degree, and is one of those practical and level-headed thinkers and workers whose opinion and judgment are apt to carry weight in matters of public interest. Not one but several occupations have tended to give him a broad grasp of business, and he is one of the best judges of fine stock in the vicinity of Coquille, five miles south of which town he lives, on the J. J. Lamb farm, consisting of one hundred and eighty-seven acres, which is fertile and adaptive, being equally fitted for farming, dairying or fruit raising. Since he located on this farm in 1808 he has added to the many fine improvements, and his excellent methods are apparent to even the casual observer. Mr. Morgan has one hundred acres of this farm under cultivation, is extensively engaged in the breeding of high grade Durham cattle and registered Poland China hogs, and at present milks from thirty to thirty-five cows.

Born in Jefferson county, Ind., September 22, 1850, Mr. Morgan belonged to a family which settled in the Hoosier state when the farms were few, and while yet the Indians passed that way and regretfully noted the advent of the more thrifty pale-faces. The grandfathers on both sides of the family fought in the war of 1812, and were natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively. The father of Mr. Morgan married and spent the greater part of his life in Indiana, and finally died on the old homestead which his industry and faithfulness had changed from a wilderness to a fertile and cheerful home. He was sixty-four years old at the time, and is survived by his wife, who now makes her home in the state of California. The five children born and reared on the Indiana homestead are all living.

At the age of twenty years Drury Morgan left his home and went to Nebraska, where he engaged in general farming and stock-raising with such success that he gained a considerable head-

way, from a financial standpoint. Thus encouraged, on August 15, 1882, he married Laura Yates, a native of the same county as himself, and with whom he had played and attended school as a child. Returning to Indiana for their honeymoon, the young people then removed to California and settled in Solano county, where Mr. Morgan continued his former occupation of farming and dairying for three years. His next home in the west was in Napa county, also in California, and at Yountville he conducted a meat market and general butchering business for eight years. Here also he was successful, and after disposing of his enterprise he located in Humboldt county and lived in the Redwood district until 1895. In Humboldt county he combined the butcher business with lumbering, and found that both occupations netted him more than expected returns. After coming to Coos county in 1895 Mr. Morgan rented a dairy ranch near Coquille, and after a year engaged in a butchering business in the town. Two years later he came to the present farm, which he regards as more promising and pleasant than any he has occupied in the west. Mr. Morgan has taken an active, though not conspicuous, part in local politics since coming to the coast, and in California served as constable in Napa county. He is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World, and finds a religious home in the Christian church, of which he is elder, and towards the support of which he is a liberal contributor. Three interesting children, Roy, Ora and Georgia, comprise the younger members of the Morgan household.

**HENRY NICE.** Salmon fishing is quite an industry on the Pacific coast and the canneries of western Oregon furnish employment for a large number of men. The subject of this biography is the proprietor of a fine salmon cannery on Alsea river, in Lincoln county, where he has carried on a successful business since 1888. This cannery is devoted exclusively to salmon and has a capacity of from eight to nine thousand cases per season.

Henry Nice was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada, and his parents were also Canadians. The son's birth occurred February 10, 1837, his parents being Cornelius and Ann (Betts) Nice, and he is a grandson of Henry Nice. The latter was a fisherman of some note at St. Johns, N. B., his native place, and departed this life in 1866, when eighty-one years of age. On the maternal side the grandfather, Ephraim Betts, was a captain in the English army during the war of 1812, and the great-grandfather, Ezra Betts, was a physician in the same army, during the Revolutionary war. He

was also a Mason of high degree, and in this respect he was emulated by his son.

Cornelius Nice was one of eleven children. He, too, was a fisherman by occupation. He was liberal in his political views, and in his religion was a believer in the Episcopal faith. He died in 1872 at St. Johns, aged sixty-three years. His wife survived him for many years, her death taking place in 1899, at Boston, at the age of seventy-nine years. This worthy couple reared a large family which consisted of eight children. They are Mary Anne, now deceased; Eliza, wife of James Prince, and she died at St. Johns in 1902; Amanda, also deceased; Henry; Susan, of Boston, Mass.; David, of the same state; Harriet, wife of Edward Falls, of Wilmington, Nova Scotia; and Juliette, wife of Joseph Cox, of Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Henry Nice was educated in the common schools of New Brunswick and followed fishing with his father for a few years, prior to engaging in ship-building. He learned the latter trade most thoroughly and became an expert at the business, which occupied his attention for many years. March 3, 1869, he left his home at St. Johns en route for San Francisco, going by way of New York city, where he took passage on a steamer and went by the Panama route. He arrived at his destination April 3, and spent nearly a year as a ship-carpenter at the Golden Gate. In February, 1870, he went to Portland on the "Ajax," and for some time followed his trade in that city. He afterward took up fishing on the Columbia river and was among the first to engage in that as a business. He followed fishing there for six years, and later was in the same business on the Rogue river, in Curry county, then on the Fraser river. He finally returned to Portland. The two years following he spent in British Columbia, and after his return to Portland he was sent to Yaquina bay as superintendent of the government works there, serving in that capacity for six years, or until 1888. Mr. Nice then built his cannery on Alsea river and has operated it ever since. He also owns twelve hundred acres of grazing land along that river and is engaged in stock-raising. He has a fine residence overlooking Alsea bay, commanding a beautiful view of the surrounding vicinity.

In 1890 Mr. Nice wedded Jessie Livingston Alexander, a native of London, where her birth took place in 1863. Mrs. Nice accompanied her parents to America when she was but eight years old. Two children were born of this union, Jessie Louise, aged nine years, and Henrietta, aged twelve months. Mrs. Nice and her husband are Episcopalians in their religious faith. In his political views Mr. Nice is a Republican. Like his ancestors, he is a Mason of

high degree. He affiliates with the Blue Lodge of Newport; the Chapter of Corvallis; the Shrine and Scottish Rite of Portland and the York Rite of Albany. He ranks among the most prominent and influential citizens of his section and his prosperity is richly deserved.

JOHN A. OLSSON. An expert seaman of broad experience and a pioneer settler in the vicinity of Newport, Ore., John A. Olsson is at the present writing acceptably filling the office of city councilman, and is one of the most extensive land-owners in his section, having been engaged in the oyster business for a number of years.

John A. Olsson was born in the city of Gothenburg, Sweden, March 20, 1838, and his parents were both natives of the same city. He is a son of Lars and Mary (Lanquist) Olsson. The father was born April 7, 1812, and was foreman in a rope factory in Sweden for many years. He died in 1871. The mother was a trifle older than her husband, having been born September 2, 1810. They reared four sons and one daughter, the subject of this biography being the eldest child.

Mr. Olsson was educated in the common schools of Sweden and went to sea when sixteen years old, and was a mariner for a period covering ten years. He sailed first on the brig "Active," which sailed to London, England, to Spam, to Montevideo, South America, to Africa, returning to Liverpool, England, then to Brazil, and finally returning again to England, then to his home in Gothenburg, where he engaged for a time as ordinary seaman. During his many years on the water Mr. Olsson has visited all the important countries in the world, some of them many times. While sailing on the "Sovereign of the Seas," he was in a wreck off the strait of Malacca, en route to Hong Kong. The ship was lost and the crew went ashore in a small boat at Malacca, and soon afterward took passage on a schooner to Singapore, where they stayed three months. Mr. Olsson finally obtained work on a Swedish barque and returned to England. He afterward went to Rio Janiero, South America, and to New York. Returning to England he shipped in the "Golden Age" to Africa and spent about a year trading with the natives along Bone river. Again returning to Liverpool he next shipped in the "Mary Lord," around Cape Horn to Acapulco, on the western coast of Central America, and while there participated in a diving expedition on the "Osberry," off the coast. In that boat he made his way to San Francisco and soon afterward entered the employ of the United States government on the "Morning Light," upon which he was a

sailor for seven or eight months. His next employment was on a schooner, "Wm. Michael," which plied between Sacramento and San Francisco, and he was subsequently employed on a ship on the Colorado river in Mexico, fighting for our government. In 1864 he discontinued boating for a time and went to Oregon, engaging in the oyster business at Yaquina bay. In 1886 he devoted two acres to the oyster industry near Oysterville, which he still owns and where for twelve years he was successfully engaged in the cultivation of oysters. January 8, 1866, Mr. Olsson pre-empted a claim of one hundred and twelve acres on Yaquina bay and the same is now known as Olsson's addition to Newport, or Olssonville. Upon this he built a fine residence, two stories, with nine rooms, overlooking the bay, and laid out his land into blocks and lots, thus forming an addition to Newport and acquiring money rapidly. He is now one of the largest land-owners in that section. He owns three tracts in the vicinity of Pioneer, containing respectively, one hundred and sixty, seventy-two and ninety-one acres; two hundred acres at Nashville; one hundred and sixty acres, four and a half miles north of Newport; seven and a half acres at Yaquina; four lots at Oyster City; one lot at South Beach; one lot at Seal Rock; fifty acres at Hood Canal, Wash.; and fourteen lots in Portland, on the mountains. When Mr. Olsson located at Newport there was not a residence within fifty miles of the place. In 1866-67 he carried the United States mail and passengers to Elk City and return. The next year he was one of the crew who accompanied Colonel Chase and assisted him in the survey of the Yaquina bay and harbor, and also surveyed Cape Foulweather and Seal Rock. The same year, in December, he put the rigging on the "Louisa Simpson" and went with her on her maiden trip to San Francisco, with a cargo of lumber and hides. The next year he ran as seaman on the "Salinas" steamship to and from that city. A little later Mr. Olsson went to Portland, and while there was employed on various vessels, among them the "Fanny Patten," "Success," "Senator," "Elert," "Dayton," "Reliance" and "Shoo Fly," all river vessels on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, and he was first mate of the "Senator." In 1876 he returned to Yaquina bay and re-engaged in the oyster business. He also conducted the first camping-place in that point, but discontinued it. He was captain on the "Marie Hall," between Elk City and Newport, and served in the same capacity on the schooner "James McCoon," between Petaluma and San Francisco.

In 1871 Mr. Olsson returned to Sweden for his bride, who was Anna Carlson, of Malmo. Their union was blessed with one son, Lorens

O., who was born in Oregon City, and is now serving as city recorder of Newport, his home town. He is thirty years old. The family unite in worshipping at the Lutheran church and the political preference of Mr. Olsson is given to the Republican party.

HON. WILLIAM F. SONGER. Prominent among the substantial and honored residents of Jackson county is Hon. William F. Songer, of Ashland, a man of genuine worth and integrity. One of the early settlers of this part of the state, he has taken an active interest in the development of its industries, and has rendered practical assistance in the advancement of its agricultural and business resources. Coming here when Indians were numerous, and wild beats of all kinds roamed at will through the country, he was one of a small party of men that had a serious encounter with a grizzly bear on the mountain that received the name of "Grizzly" from that very incident. A native of Indiana, he was born near Livonia, July 4, 1826, a son of Frederick and Jane (Helm) Songer, both of whom were born in Rockingham county, Va., of thrifty German stock. Further parental and ancestral history may be found on another page of this volume, in connection with the sketch of Dr. S. T. Songer.

When three years old, William F. Songer accompanied his parents to Clay county, Ill., where he was brought up on a farm, receiving his early education in a subscription school held in a rude log cabin. He was subsequently employed in milling, working in both a saw-mill and a grist-mill for a number of years. Enlisting, in 1847, in Company C, Ninth Illinois Militia, commanded by Col. E. W. B. Newby, he served for eighteen months in the Mexican war, being much of the time on the New Mexico frontier making treaties with the Indians. Returning to Illinois, he was mustered out in 1848, and soon after entered one hundred and sixty acres of land, for which he paid with Mexican war land warrants. Improving a farm, he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1852, being fairly successful. Crossing the plains in that year with ox-teams, he came via Fort Hall and the Snake and Columbia rivers to Oregon, arriving in Astoria after a trip of five months. After superintending the management of a saw-mill in that locality for two years, Mr. Songer located in Jackson county, taking up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres three miles south of Ashland, where he resided five years. In the meantime, in 1855, he served in the Rogue River Indian war, enlisting, under Captain







*C. V. Fisher*

Smith, in the state militia. In 1865 Mr. Songer visited his old Illinois home, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and remaining more than a year. Returning by the same route to Oregon, in 1867, he took up his residence in Ashland, on Main street building a livery barn, which he conducted for three years.

Disposing of his livery business in 1870, Mr. Songer bought one hundred and eighty-six acres of land about seven miles south of Ashland, and was there engaged in farming and fruit-raising for several years. He was subsequently engaged in business in the valley, buying a sheep ranch of eight hundred acres four miles north of Ashland, also having a ranch in the mountains for summer pasture. Purchasing fifteen hundred head of sheep, he carried on an extensive and profitable business until 1890, when he retired from active pursuits, having since made his home in the city of Ashland. He still owns his large ranch, his valuable farm and a fine residence in Ashland, where he also owns other city property.

In Ashland in 1870 Mr. Songer married Mrs. Cecelia (Wells) Slade, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Giles Wells, who crossed the plains with ox-teams in 1853, becoming a pioneer settler of Jackson county. Mr. and Mrs. Songer have one child, Mary Ellen Songer. In 1864 Mr. Songer was elected to the state legislature, and served most efficiently for one term. He has also been city councilman for one term. He is a member of the Mexican War Veterans Association, and of the State Pioneer Association, in both organizations taking an active interest. Since 1867 he has twice visited the scenes of his childhood days, making both trips by rail, the journeys being short and comfortable compared with the primitive mode of traveling with ox-teams, sailing around Cape Horn, or crossing the Isthmus of Panama.

CHARLES V. FISHER, M. D. Conspicuous among the progressive and skilful physicians of Rosburg is C. V. Fisher, M. D., who stands deservedly high in his profession, and has the reputation of being a thoroughly honorable and trustworthy man. A son of the late W. S. Fisher, he was born June 6, 1870, in Butler county, Pa., near the town of Newcastle. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Fisher, who was engaged in farming in Pennsylvania during his days of activity, is now living at a venerable age, being more than ninety years old. A native of Pennsylvania, W. S. Fisher learned the trade of carpenter and builder, which he followed in Butler county, Pa., for some years. Removing

to Nebraska in 1885, he resided in Shelton until his death, at the age of forty-two years. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Kelly, spent most of her life in Pennsylvania, dying there in 1880. Of the four children born of their union, three are living, Dr. C. V. Fisher, the subject of this sketch, being the eldest child.

Brought up in the state of his nativity until fifteen years old, Dr. Fisher obtained his rudimentary education in the district school, and after moving to Nebraska took a course of study at the Shelton high school. He subsequently followed different occupations until 1890, when he came to Oregon, locating at Woodburn, where he was employed as a clerk in a hardware store for two years. Deciding to fit himself for a professional career, Dr. Fisher entered Willamette University in 1892, and after spending three years in the literary department entered the medical department, from which he was graduated in 1898 with the degree of M. D. During this time he also took a special course of study on matters pertaining to the eye with Dr. A. B. Gillis, a noted oculist of Salem, Ore. Immediately after obtaining his degree, Dr. Fisher entered the Chicago Post-Graduate College, where he took a complete post-graduate course. Then, after spending some time at St. Vincent's Hospital, Portland, as house surgeon, he located as a physician at Dallas, Ore., remaining there two years. Coming from there to Roseburg in 1901, the doctor has already gained an assured position among the successful physicians of the city, and has built up a substantial general practice. In Salem, Ore., Dr. Fisher married Flora A. Chesney, who was born in Knoxville, Tenn., and they have one child, Constance Fisher. Politically the doctor is a staunch Republican, and fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and to the Knights of the Maccabees. He also holds membership with the Southern Oregon Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

JAMES WELLS. A pioneer himself, and the son of one of Jackson county's most prominent pioneers, James Wells occupies a place of distinction in the annals of Ashland. For a long time he was actively identified with the stock-growing industries of this part of the county, but for the past few years has been more closely associated with its horticultural interests. Coming to Ashland in 1897, he has acquired valuable city property, and during his residence here has enjoyed in a marked degree the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens, a tribute which is never withheld from those who worthily deserve it. A son of the late Col. Giles Wells, he

was born August 14, 1847, in Van Buren county, Iowa.

A South Carolinian by birth and breeding, Giles Wells migrated from his native state to Kentucky, thence to Illinois, and then to Van Buren county, Iowa, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a time. Crossing the plains in 1849, he searched for gold in the mines of California for a few months. His efforts proving futile, however, he returned to Iowa, by the Isthmus of Panama, in 1850, and resumed farming. In March, 1853, with three wagons and several yoke of oxen, he came across the plains with his family, taking the southern route, via Salt Lake, to Oregon. Arriving in Jackson county the first of September, 1853, he took up a donation claim three miles above Ashland, on Neil creek, and began the improvement of a farm. Public-spirited and full of push and energy, he became one of the leading factors in the upbuilding of the Rogue River valley, and was largely instrumental in clearing the valley of Indians. During the Rogue River wars of 1855 and 1856 the Indians made frequent raids into the head of the valley, plundering the early settlers and destroying their crops. As the regular soldiers did not exert themselves very much on such occasions, Giles Wells raised a large company of independent volunteers, and followed the savages on one occasion, giving them battle, and almost annihilating the entire band of Indians, with but little loss among his own men. This effectual defeat probably had as much, if not more, to do with closing up the Rogue River Indian troubles than anything else. He was ever active in local and national affairs, and during one term served in the Oregon legislature, representing Jackson county. He attained a venerable age, dying in December, 1894, at the age of ninety-six years. He married Martha Fruit, who was born in Kentucky, in 1806, and died in Jackson county, September 16, 1894. Eight children were born of their union, namely: Erastus, who died in Ashland; Mrs. Elizabeth Dean, of Grants Pass, Ore.; Cecilia, wife of William F. Songer, of Ashland; Joseph, residing in Illinois; Giles, who died in Ashland; Martha, wife of M. S. McComell, of Yreka, Cal.; John, a stockman, in Bly, Ore.; and James, the particular subject of this brief biographical sketch.

Coming across the plains with his parents when a boy of six years, James Wells was too young at the time to realize the perils of such a trip, remembering, perhaps, only an occasional incident of the long journey. On the home farm he became thoroughly familiar with the various branches of agriculture while yet young, and in the pioneer district school he acquired a limited education in the common branches of study. Going to Albany, Ore., in 1863, he served an

apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for about six years. Returning to Jackson county, he then located on a ranch six miles north of Ashland, where he carried on a large and successful business as a sheep raiser and dealer for many years. Disposing of his ranch and stock in 1897, Mr. Wells purchased property in Ashland, where he owns two residences, and has since been numbered among its most prosperous citizens. Near Normal he also owns land, having a tract of twenty acres, one-half of which is set out as an orchard, containing peaches and apples, and at the end of B street, in Ashland, he has two and one-half acres of land, which is now devoted to gardening, but on which he is erecting a new residence.

September 29, 1871, in McMinnville, Mr. Wells married Emily McKern, who was born near Decatur, Iowa. Her father, Henry McKern, a native of North Carolina, came across the plains with his family in 1862, locating first in Walla Walla, Wash., where he lived three years. Removing to Oregon in the fall of 1865, he located in Yamhill county, where he engaged in farming until his death, August 27, 1888, at the age of seventy-six years. His wife, whose maiden name was Kitty Collins, was born in Kentucky, and died in Oregon, at the age of forty-nine years. Of the eleven children born of their union, eight are living, Mrs. Wells being the fourth child.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells are the parents of seven children. Mrs. Stella Payne, a music teacher, resides in Jackson county; Percy, who was graduated from the Southern Oregon state normal school, is a teacher by occupation; Kittie, also a normal graduate, is teaching at Fort Klamath; Edna H., also a teacher, graduated from the normal school; Frederick was accidentally killed at the age of thirteen years, a horse falling upon him; Mattie and Emily complete the family. Politically Mr. Wells is a strong Republican. Mrs. Wells is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES U. SNIDER. At an early period in the growth of Lakeview, Charles U. Snider started a much-needed general merchandise store, which was the first of its kind to cater to the settlers in the town or those living on the surrounding farms. This was in April, 1876, and ever since the crude little establishment with its queer and limited assortment of goods awoke activity in the neighborhood, its owner has been one of the leading promoters of the community, encouraging education and business enterprise, and attaining to a prominent place in business, politics, and fraternities.

Mr. Snider was born March 20, 1846, in Shaw-

netown, Gallatin county, Ill. His father, Joseph Ulm Snider, was born in Germany, and when eighteen years old came to America with his parents in a sailing vessel, settling first in Mansfield, Ohio, where he married Margaret Dorsey, a native of Hagerstown, Md., and moved to Shawneetown, Ill., in 1842, where he resided until his death at the age of seventy-six years. His son Charles was educated in the public schools. In 1862 he struck out for himself and became a clerk on the Ohio river for the Evansville & Cairo Packet Company, remaining with the company until February, 1869. From the Packet Company's employ Mr. Snider came to Oregon, reaching Camp Warner, a military post commanded by Captain Hall, March 12, 1869. Although his primary incentive was to grow up with the west, his immediate concern was to reach his uncle, A. Snider, a post trader at Camp Warner, located in what was then Jackson county. As a start in life his uncle employed him as a clerk in his general merchandise store, and so apt did he prove that he became necessary to a business which, from its very nature, gave great promise. In time the uncle extended young Snider's responsibilities to a partial interest in the trading post at Camp Harney, then in Grant county, Ore., and thither the nephew went in May, 1870, to assume the management of the new business. This store being sold out in 1871, and another one started at Fort Vancouver, Charles U. assumed the management of the latter in July, 1871, and in 1872 became manager of his uncle's store at Willow Ranch, Cal., six miles south of the Oregon state line. He was frugal and industrious, and in 1874 became part owner in the business, and in April, 1876, the firm of A. & C. U. Snider established a branch store in Lakeview. In 1883 the firm dissolved partnership and discontinued the store at Goose Lake, Mr. Snider at that time engaging in a mercantile business for himself at Lakeview. In 1885 he disposed of a half interest in his business to G. P. Lovegrove, and until 1890 the firm of Snider & Lovegrove conducted one of the most prosperous mercantile establishments in this county. Mr. Lovegrove then became sole owner of the business, Mr. Snider turning his attention to his position as receiver of the United States Land Office at Lakeview, to which he was appointed by President Harrison. His term of service expiring in 1894, he again returned to merchandising, and is thus employed at the present time. October 12, 1903, he was again appointed receiver of the United States Land Office of the Lakeview district, and at present combines his private and official duties most advantageously.

Mr. Snider is a Republican in politics, and has taken an active interest in local politics for many

years. Fraternally he is one of the best known and most popular men in Lakeview, being a member of the Blue Lodge No. 71, A. F. & A. M., of Lakeview, and having passed through all the chairs of the Lakeview Lodge No. 54, I. O. O. F. He has been particularly active in Lodge No. 111, A. O. U. W., and on several occasions has been a delegate to the grand lodge. May 2, 1876, Mr. Snider married, in Shawneetown, Ill., Mary E. McCallen, who was born in Illinois, and who is a sister of A. McCallen, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Snider, of whom the two oldest died in childhood. The others, Warner B., Mae E., and Clarence U., are living at home. Mr. Snider is particularly thoughtful and agreeable in his business and social associations, using great tact as well as forethought in both his government and personal responsibilities. He is broad-minded and generous, public-spirited and progressive, and may be depended on to further with counsel, time, or money, any wise project for public improvement.

**RUSSELL COOK DEMENT.** During the half century of Mr. Dement's residence in Oregon he has witnessed the growth and development of this commonwealth, the enlargement of its commercial interests, the improvement of its agricultural domain and the building up of cities that rival the long-established towns of the east. In common with the prosperity of the state has been his individual success, largely secured through his connection with the cattle business. At this writing he has more than five hundred head of cattle, six hundred head of sheep and about twenty-five head of horses on his range, which includes twenty-three hundred acres in Coos county and twenty-six hundred acres in Curry county. In addition he owns (but leases to other parties) a dairy ranch of one hundred and eighty-seven acres at Norway, stocked with forty head of cows. During 1890-1900 he built the attractive modern residence at Myrtle Point, where he now makes his home. At the opening of the town he bought seventy-eight acres adjacent thereto and later purchased twenty acres within the city limits, all of which he still owns.

A resident of Oregon since 1852, Mr. Dement was born in Monroe county, Ohio, October 11, 1817, being a son of Samuel and Caroline (Spencer) Dement, natives of Ohio, the former born October 5, 1822. The paternal grandfather, William Dement, was one of the first settlers of Monroe county, Ohio, where he improved a farm from the wilderness and made his home until he died, at eighty-two years of age. During 1851 Samuel Dement started for the coast, stopping en route with a brother-in-law near St. Joseph,

Mo. The journey was taken up with ox-teams in 1852 and continued for six months through many hardships and much suffering from cholera and kindred dangers. After a short sojourn in Corvallis, Ore., he pushed his way on to Jacksonville, Jackson county, where he worked at blacksmithing. He also belonged to the home guards during the Indian war, known as Rogue River war of 1853. In the fall of 1853 he moved to Empire City, being among the first to settle there, and in March, 1855, moved on a donation claim on the south fork of the Coquille river, comprising three hundred and twenty acres. When Mr. Dement moved on this donation claim in 1855 there were no white families living nearer than sixty miles. Indians were numerous and there was one village (ranch) within one-quarter mile. During the ensuing years he was busily engaged in converting the wild land into a home and stock farm. He was one of the first to bring cattle into this section and the first to improve the common cattle by importing full blooded Shorthorns, of which he was a great admirer.

On account of ill health Mr. Dement was forced to abandon active labors. A visit was made to California in 1886 with the hope of regaining health, but a month later he died. He was sixty-three at the time of his death. Ever since the organization of the Republican party he was a believer in its principles and a supporter of its platform. His first wife, who died many years ago, was a daughter of a Maryland gentleman who settled in Ohio and carried on farm pursuits there until his death.

Besides his two sisters (both now dead), Russell C. Dement has three half-brothers and one half-sister. When he came to Oregon educational opportunities were less common than at present. The system of training in the log schoolhouse where he was a pupil was crude and undeveloped. However, after he was grown he had the advantage of a term in an academy at Portland, this state. Upon attaining his majority he began farming and stock-raising on a pre-emption claim of land near his father's place in Coos county, and this land is still in his possession, being used for a stock ranch. During 1873-74 he engaged in the meat business at Empire and Marshfield. On resuming ranch pursuits he settled on the south fork of the Coquille river, where he remained until 1882. His next purchase was also situated on the Coquille river, his object in making the change of location being for the purpose of living near a school. During 1880 he bought and moved to a ranch near Norway, this state, and from there went to Bandon in 1896, but two years later returned to the farm on the south fork of the river, his final removal being in 1899 to Myrtle Point.

At Fairview, Coos county, Mr. Dement mar-

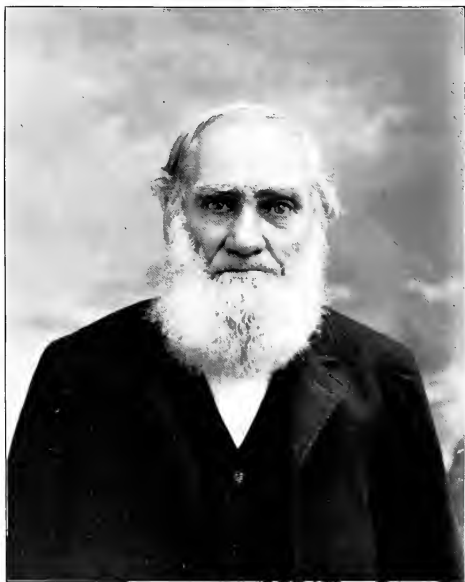
ried Lucy A. Norris, who was born in the Willamette valley, a daughter of Thomas and Mary (Boone) Norris. Her father, who was born near Baltimore, Md., removed to Missouri in early manhood and there married a descendant of Daniel Boone. Crossing the plains in 1844 he settled in Oregon City, Ore., where he followed the blacksmith's trade. In the building of the first mills in Oregon he was actively interested. Among his intimate friends was Dr. McLoughlin, the illustrious pioneer. Others of the men who made Oregon were numbered among his companions and friends. At his death, which occurred near Fairview on his home farm, he was mourned as a worthy man and progressive citizen. His widow is still living in Myrtle Point, and is now seventy-seven years of age. Of the children comprising the family of Mr. and Mrs. Dement, one died in infancy, and the following are now living: Nellie E., Eunice, Raymond B., Winifred, Ellis, Lester, Clare and Harry.

On the ticket of the Republican party, whose principles he supports, Mr. Dement has been elected to a number of local offices. At different times he served as school director, and he is now filling his second term as county commissioner. Whether in an official capacity or as a private citizen, all of his duties have been met with a quiet fidelity and tactful intelligence that are among his characteristics. It has been said of him that he possesses in an exceptional degree those qualities of mind and heart which win and retain friends.

J. M. CASEBEER. Prominently identified with the industrial growth and prosperity of Jackson county is J. M. Casebeer, a well-known and highly respected business man of Ashland. For many years he has been closely associated with the development and promotion of the agricultural interests of this section of the state, and through his untiring and judicious labors has achieved success in the prosecution of his chosen vocation. He owns large tracts of timber and farming lands, and has a fine residence property in the city, his home being on North Main street, where he has three acres of land. A son of Josiah Casebeer, he was born February 2, 1856, in Winthrop, Buchanan county, Iowa. He comes of thrifty German stock, his paternal grandfather, Jacob Casebeer, having emigrated from Germany, his native land, to Pennsylvania, thence to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming until his death. He was a man of upright character, and a faithful member of the Lutheran Church.

Born in Pennsylvania, Josiah Casebeer was but a small child when his parents removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he grew to man's





CYRUS HEDDEN.



estate. When ready to begin life on his own account, he settled on a farm in Winthrop, Iowa, where he resided until 1877. Coming then to Oregon, he continued in agricultural pursuits for a number of years, a part of the time being associated with his son, J. M. Casebeer, with whom this sketch is chiefly concerned. He spent his last days in Ashland, dying in January, 1888, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Mosier, was born in New York state, and now resides with her son, Mr. Casebeer, in Ashland. Bowed with the infirmities of age, being seventy-eight years old, she has lost the use of many of her faculties, and is now blind and helpless. She bore her husband five children. William, a merchant in Rocky Ford, Colo., was a veteran of the Civil war, serving four years in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Mrs. Mary Morgan is a resident of Vernon, Kans.; George, a merchant in Lewisburg, Kans., served in the Civil war, as member of an Iowa regiment; Edwin, a stockman of Klamath county, Ore., and J. M., the subject of this sketch.

After completing his elementary education in the public schools of Iowa, J. M. Casebeer attended Oberlin College, in Oberlin, Ohio, for two years. Returning then to Iowa, he assisted his father in the care of the home farm for awhile, and then moved with his parents to Redcloud, Neb., where he helped to clear and improve a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres. Coming with the family to Oregon in 1877, he located in Jackson county, and in partnership with his father and brother Edwin, bought two hundred acres of land, lying about four miles north of Ashland. Improving the property, he set out a large orchard, and the three industrious men engaged in general farming, meeting with such success that they soon afterwards bought forty acres of adjoining land. Selling out that ranch, Mr. Casebeer went to Klamath county in 1881, and for four years thereafter was employed in stock-raising and dealing, his ranch being near Bly. Returning to Jackson county in 1885, he purchased a farm of four hundred acres, about four miles north of Ashland, and engaged in grain raising on an extensive scale, having one-half of the ranch under plow, in addition raising hay and stock. Mr. Casebeer subsequently bought another ranch, fifteen miles east of Ashland, and this three hundred and sixty acres of land, which has been named Green Springs ranch on account of its natural springs of water, he devotes almost entirely to stock-raising, his brand being crown J.

Removing to Ashland in 1894, Mr. Casebeer bought his present property, and has since improved one of the most attractive and valuable estates on North Main street. Here he has three

acres of land, which he cleared from the brush, and on which he has now profusely bearing fruit trees of many varieties, and many fine shrubs. In 1898 Mr. Casebeer, with a party of friends, went to Alaska. Leaving Ashland on horseback, they proceeded to Teslin Lake, the headwaters of the Hootalinqua river, a tributary of the Lewis, arriving there October 18, having during their journey of six months stopped at different places to prospect. Continuing their journey to Atlin, they leased land, paying their rent, but found that according to the Canadian laws they could not open mines, although they could work as miners for other people. In the spring of 1900 the party returned by way of Whitehorse pass to Skagway, thence to Oregon by boat.

In August, 1887, in Medford, Jackson county, Mr. Casebeer married Minnie Dohack, who was born in Bloomington, Ill., a daughter of John Dohack. A native of Utica, N. Y., Mr. Dohack removed in early life to Illinois, buying land adjoining the city of Bloomington, where he was for many years a prosperous farmer. During the Civil war he took an active part, serving in an Illinois regiment. Coming to Oregon in 1884, he bought a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres at Eagle Point, where he now resides. Of his union with Mary Robison, daughter of Joseph Robison, a life-long resident of Illinois, seven children were born, namely: Elsa, living in California; Eli, of Jackson county; Minnie, now Mrs. Casebeer; Zara, of Jackson county; Irwin, of Jackson county; Mrs. Ida Mathes, of this county; and Mrs. Dora Nepon, of Illinois. Mrs. Casebeer was educated in her native city, completing her studies at the state normal school, in Normal, Ill. Of her union with Mr. Casebeer two children have been born, Chauncey and Lloyd. Mr. Casebeer is a member of the Oregon Stock Growers' Association, and is very much interested in the raising of thoroughbred stock, on his ranch making a specialty of Durham cattle. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of Ashland Lodge, I. O. O. F. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Casebeer is a member of the Baptist Church.

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CYRUS HEDDEN is one of Scottsburg's most highly honored citizens, and enjoys the full and unlimited confidence of his fellow citizens. Belonging to that class of American citizens known as self-made, from a humble station he has risen to a position of prominence in the commercial world, purely by his own exertions. For many years one of Scottsburg's most successful merchants, he owns a large amount of valuable real estate, and prior to engaging in mercantile life he followed the blacksmith's trade, being an expert mechanic with much natural

ability. Mr. Hedden is a pioneer in this section, having come to the Pacific slope about 1850. He was born near Newark, N. J., March 4, 1820, his youth being spent about one mile from the above named city. When sixteen years of age he became apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, and for four years he worked for his board and clothes and completely mastered all the intricacies of that profession. In 1848 he went to Terre Haute, Ind., and followed his trade as a journeyman until 1850, when he conceived an idea to go to California. In company with several companions he crossed the plains with a six horse team as far as Salt Lake City, where the horses were exchanged for oxen and they proceeded on their journey, arriving at Sacramento, August 6, 1850. The fall and winter were spent in prospecting and mining on the American river, and in April, 1851, he started for Oregon on the steamer Sea Gull, bound for Portland. In June, 1851, he and eight others left Portland for the purpose of founding a town at Port Orford. They landed on Battle Rock, which was so named on account of the battle which occurred there, and boasted a cannon. Again taking up his travels, Mr. Hedden landed at Scottsburg September 20. During these wanderings his luck varied, and he arrived at Scottsburg barefooted and divested of everything save a pair of buckskin trousers, having been compelled to give even his shirt to Indians while crossing the Coos river. Undaunted, and still hopeful for the future, he began anew, working at whatever he could get to do until the following spring, when he secured a blacksmith shop and went to work in earnest at his old trade, being by this time thoroughly convinced of the truth of the old saying, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." He went to San Francisco for tools, and carried on a successful business there for years. From that time until 1870 he continued to follow his chosen vocation almost exclusively, except for a brief period when he tried ranching with indifferent success, and later he bought a shop and commenced business for himself. In 1870, having amassed considerable money, he engaged in mercantile business in Scottsburg, and has conducted a successful business in that line ever since. He now owns about three thousand acres of land purchased at different times, nearly all of it located in the Umpqua valley.

March 22, 1855, Mr. Hedden was united in marriage with Margaret Sawyer, who was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1833, and died December 20, 1890. Her parents removed from Philadelphia to New Orleans, returning thence to Steubenville, Ohio, where they lived until 1854, and then went west to Oregon, settling on the Umpqua river. Mr. Hedden's four children are

all deceased except the eldest son, John N., who was born May 1, 1856, and has been associated with his father in business since he was twenty years of age. He married Fannie Henderer, a daughter of Charles G. Henderer, and they have had five children, Cyrus, Emma, Hulda, deceased, Charles G., and June. Those deceased are, Mary H., who was born November 23, 1858, married John Fryer and died February 23, 1894; Josephine, who was born in 1862 and died January 19, 1863; and Elizabeth, who was born February 13, 1865, and died August 27, 1867. In his political convictions Mr. Hedden has voted the Republican ticket ever since the formation of that party and has served as county commissioner of his county.

MARTIN BREEN was born in County Wexford, Ireland, November 12, 1839, his early life being spent on a farm. In April, 1857, he exchanged it for a life on the ocean, and as a sailor he engaged in the coasting trade between Ireland and Liverpool. At the latter city he embarked as a sailor for American waters, and for eleven months was connected with the ship Agnes, of Boston, Mass., plying between Boston, Liverpool and Savannah, Ga. In January, 1859, he embarked on the ship Sea Lion, of Bath, Me., then lying in Boston harbor, bound for Rio Janeiro, Brazil. After a two months' stormy passage he arrived at Rio Janeiro in the midst of the yellow fever scourge and began unloading cargo under the hot tropical sun. His shipmates began to take the fever, one after another, and were sent to the hospital, there to die, until out of a crew of ten men before the mast but two remained, including himself. Finally he, too, became stricken with the fever and had to go to the hospital, and there for nine weeks hovered between life and death. At one time during the night the attendant, supposing him to be dead, had him removed from his cot to the morgue, and it was the intention to bury him in the morning. Fate willed otherwise, however, for consciousness returned the next morning, just in time to save him from being buried alive. After many weary days and nights in convalescence he was finally able to leave the hospital, only to find that the ship had engaged a new crew and sailed away to the States, leaving him a stranger in a strange land in every sense, for he did not know the language, and he had to rough it in a sailor's boarding house until such time as he could find another ship.

In July, 1859, he took passage on a ship that was bound for San Francisco, around the Horn. After five months of storm and tempest, during which time they ran short of provisions and,

as a consequence, nearly one-half of the crew was laid up with ship scurvy, he arrived in San Francisco just in time to spend his Christmas on shore in 1859. For about a year and a half he engaged in the coasting trade along the Pacific and up north as far as Puget Sound. In July 1861, he quit the sea and accepted a position in a saw-mill at Port Ludlow, on Puget Sound, where he worked until April, 1862, when he went to the Caribou gold mines, in British Columbia, but a summer of mining failed to materially add to his finances; and in the fall he returned to the sound again and worked in a saw-mill all winter. In the spring of 1863 he crossed the sound again to the British side and prospected all summer on Souk and Leach rivers in Vancouver Island, but without success. Crossing the sound again in the fall to the American side, he worked until the spring of 1865, when he started again for the gold mines; this time to Boise county, Idaho, where he arrived in May, and worked at placer mining on Grimes creek all summer, returning in the fall again to his old stamping ground on the sound.

In March, 1866, Mr. Breen's attention was directed to a gold excitement in the Republic of Ecuador, South America. He made arrangements with the captain of a lumber vessel, bound for Callao, Peru, intending to travel from there to Ecuador. On arriving at Callao in May, he found all were in a high state of excitement, the people building fortifications and throwing up breastworks along the city front, in order to repel the Spanish fleet, which were expected to arrive soon to bombard the city. At last the Spaniards arrived and blockaded the port for two weeks, after which they commenced to bombard the city. They fought for five hours and forty minutes in shelling the city and shore batteries when, some of their ships getting disabled and running short of ammunition, they withdrew to the island of San Lorenzo, about nine miles from Callao, across the bay, where they remained for about a week, when they departed altogether, without renewing hostilities. Mr. Breen participated in the engagement and was wounded in the knee and taken to the hospital in Lima, where he remained for two weeks. While in the hospital he became acquainted with a man who had been in Ecuador, and who persuaded Mr. Breen not to go there, as was his intention on leaving the sound, but, instead, he engaged in the coasting trade along the coast of South America for about ten months and then returned to San Francisco. From there he went to the Mount Diablo coal mines in Contra Costa county, Cal., where he worked for twenty months, when he again returned to San Francisco. While there he engaged with A. M. Simpson & Company to go to Gardiner, Douglas

county, Ore., to take charge of their lath mill there, in September, 1868. Two months later, in November, 1868, he had the pleasure of casting his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant, he being a Republican in politics and has remained such ever since.

After working nine months in Gardiner, Mr. Breen came to Coos Bay July 3, 1869, and after looking around the country for a few weeks, he bought a farm on Kentucky slough, about ten miles from Marshfield, part of which he cleared and improved by fencing and planting an apple orchard and lived there for four years. In September, 1873, still retaining possession of his farm, he went to work at North Bend, Coos Bay, in the Simpson Lumber Company's saw-mill. After eleven years of saw-milling he returned to his farm and raised cattle, hogs, potatoes and apples. He was successful and saved money, and in April, 1901, sold his ranch at a satisfactory figure and retired from active life in Marshfield.

Mr. Breen has found companionship and diversion in various fraternal organizations in the state and has been a member of Blanco Lodge of Masons of Marshfield since 1877. He is also a member of Arago Chapter No. 22, R. A. M., and Doric Chapter No. 53, O. E. S., and has been a member of Arago Lodge I. O. O. F., at Empire City, since 1875.

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ANDREW McCALLEN. The substantial and well-to-do citizens of Jackson county have no finer representative than Andrew McCallen, cashier of the First National Bank of Ashland. Energetic, capable and progressive, possessing abundant financial and executive ability, he has led a busy life, and has acquired an assured position among the keen, wide-awake business men of the thriving city in which he resides. A son of the late Andrew McCallen, he was born in Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Ill., September 15, 1848. His paternal grandfather, Hayes McCallen, was born and bred in Scotland. Emigrating to the United States when a comparatively young man, he took up land in Harrison county, Ind., and was there engaged in tilling the soil until his death.

Born in Indiana, near Palmyra, Andrew McCallen, Sr., studied law, and after his admission to the bar settled in Illinois, locating first in Elizabethtown, Hardin county. Removing from there to Gallatin county, he continued the practice of his profession in Shawneetown, having a wide circuit, frequently being associated in important cases with Abraham Lincoln. He also served as registrar in the United States land office at Shawneetown at the time when land

was selling for twelve and one-half cents an acre. He died in that city, in 1861, while yet in the prime of manhood, being fifty years of age. In his early life he was identified with the Whigs, but was a firm adherent of the Republican party from the time of its formation until his death. He was much interested in Masonry, and served as master of his lodge. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Castle, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and died in Shawneetown, Ill., in 1878. Of the five children born of their union, three are living. One son, Hayes McCallen, came to Modoc county, Cal., in 1877, and subsequently died in San Francisco. One daughter, Mrs. Mary Snider, settled in Modoc county, Cal., in 1876, and in Lakeview, Ore., in 1882.

Obtaining his early education in the public schools of Shawneetown, Ill., Andrew McCallen began learning the drug business when sixteen years old. He subsequently entered Bryant and Stratton's Business College in Chicago, Ill., and after his graduation was employed as bookkeeper for a Chicago manufacturing firm for two years. Returning then to Shawneetown, Mr. McCallen opened a drug store, which he carried on until the spring of 1875. Disposing of his stock at that time, he came to California, locating in Modoc county, where he was employed as clerk and bookkeeper for eighteen months. In the fall of 1876, when the town of Lakeview, in Lake county, Ore., was in its infancy, he went there as manager of a general merchandise house, a position that he retained eleven years. In the meantime he made wise investments, becoming a large land owner, and a man of prominence. In 1887, in company with C. A. Cogswell and others, he organized the Lakeview Bank, of which P. G. Chrisman was made president, W. B. Whittemore vice-president, and Mr. McCallen cashier. The cashiership he retained until 1898, when the bank was sold. In 1900, after the affairs of the bank were all settled, Mr. McCallen removed to Ashland, where he has since resided. In 1901 he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Ashland, which was incorporated March 20 and was opened for business May 15, 1901, with Mr. McCallen as cashier. This position he has since successfully filled, being especially fitted for it by his previous training and experience. As a business man he has been fortunate, and has acquired considerable valuable real estate, being the owner of several farms in Lake county, Ore.

While living in Modoc county, Cal., Mr. McCallen, in 1879, was married to Miss Josephine Applegate, daughter of the late James Applegate, for many years a prominent citizen of Douglas county, Ore., which he represented for one term in the state legislature. Her grandfather,

Charles Applegate, was one of the three original settlers of Douglas county. Coming with his parents to Oregon in early life, James Applegate was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits in Douglas county, near Yoncalla, and took part in the Rogue River Indian war. Subsequently removing with his family to Modoc county, Cal., he was engaged in farming and stock-raising in the Goose Lake valley. Selling his ranch, he afterwards located in Monrovia, Los Angeles county, where he resided until his death, at the age of sixty years. Mr. Applegate married Caroline Johnson, who is now living in Monrovia, Cal. Of the seven children she bore her husband, four are living, namely: Mrs. McCallen; Mary, wife of J. H. Clayton, of Portland, Ore.; Lulu, wife of George Dodge, of Ashland; and Mabel, wife of H. C. Oakley, of Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. McCallen are the parents of five children, namely: Gertrude, a graduate of St. Mary's Academy, Jacksonville, Ore.; Nannie, attending the Southern Oregon State Normal school; Andrew, Edward and Edna, all students at the Ashland high school.

Politically Mr. McCallen is an active member of the Democratic party, and has filled various offices of trust and responsibility. In the fall of 1878, when the county seat was moved from Linkville to Lakeview, Mr. McCallen was appointed county treasurer, and served for eighteen consecutive years, or nine terms of two years each, being re-elected each succeeding term. For one year he served as councilman of Lakeview, and for one term filled the mayor's chair. Fraternally he is a member of Lakeview Lodge No. 63, I. O. O. F.; was a charter member of Lakeview Encampment; and now holds membership in Pilot Rock Encampment of Ashland. He is a member, and the treasurer, of the Ashland Board of Trade. Mrs. McCallen belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM HENRY SPEED HYDE. Standing pre-eminent among the leading citizens of Coos county is William H. S. Hyde, who has enjoyed a varied experience in life, is the possessor of wide knowledge, and has for more than a score of years been actively associated with the administration of the municipal affairs of Marshfield as city recorder. A pioneer settler of this part of the state, he has had much to do with the disposition of the public lands, has been influential in the settlement of different cases involving serious litigation, and as a public official, in city, town and county, has performed the duties devolving upon him with characteristic ability and fidelity. A son of





*Jas. L. Ferrey*

Robert Harper Hyde, he was born August 17, 1823, in Caroline, Tompkins county, N. Y.

A native of North Carolina, Robert H. Hyde removed to New York when a young man, and after his marriage settled at Caroline, where he was prosperously engaged in farming until his death, in 1853, at the age of seventy years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary J. Speed, was born in Virginia, and died at Caroline, N. Y. Of the three children born of their marriage, one, the only daughter, died in infancy, William H. S., the subject of this review, being the youngest and the only one living. Robert H. S., his brother, who died in 1891, at the age of seventy-three years, was a soldier in the Civil war, and rose from captain of a company to rank of major.

Receiving his academic education in Owego and Aurora, N. Y., William H. S. Hyde studied telegraphy, and in 1848 accepted his first position as an operator, going to Michigan City, Ind., where he remained four months. Continuing with the same telegraph company. He was then transferred to Chicago, Ill., where he was put in charge of an office as receiver. Taking a vacation in August, 1850, he made a trip east, visiting friends in New York state, and then resumed work with the same company, being, however, stationed at Columbus, Ohio, first as a telegraph operator, and then as manager of the office, continuing there six years. Migrating to Oregon in 1856, Mr. Hyde located at Jacksonville, where he was engaged in mining pursuits for four years, being moderately successful in his ventures. In 1860 he took the United States census for Jackson county. After concluding that work, in December, 1860, he took the position of deputy sheriff under L. J. C. Duncan, serving in that capacity for a year. Mr. Duncan then resigning, Mr. Hyde filled out his unexpired term, and then, in 1862, was elected sheriff for the coming term of two years. From 1864 until 1866, he was engaged in speculating. In 1866 Mr. Hyde was elected county clerk, and being re-elected in 1868, served continuously for four years. In 1870, in company with others, he placed a dam across the Rogue river, and embarked in prospecting and mining, but the scheme proved a failure.

Going to Linkville, Ore., in 1872, Mr. Hyde assisted George Nourse, the registrar, in opening the United States land office, and remained there some time. In 1873 he was sent to Camp Warner as receiver of certain property in litigation between Messrs. William Isch and Jones. Coming to Coos county in 1874, Mr. Hyde was variously employed at Empire and Marshfield for five years, buying, selling and speculating. In 1879 he was appointed by court to represent Mrs. Ann Flanagan in her litigation suit with

the Newport Coal Mining Company, and was thus employed three years. In July, 1882, he was appointed by the board of trustees of the city of Marshfield as city recorder to fill out the unexpired term of A. G. Brown, who resigned. The following December Mr. Hyde was elected city recorder, and has since served in this position, giving him a record of twenty-one consecutive years in this position. For the past fifteen years he has also served as justice of the peace for District No. 2. Fraternally Mr. Hyde was made a Mason in 1852, in Columbus, Ohio, and now belongs to Magnolia Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., and Ohio Chapter No. 12, R. A. M., in both of which he holds certificates of life membership without payment of dues. Politically, following in the footsteps of his father, he was a Whig during the life of that party, but has since been a Democrat. Mr. Hyde has never married. During his long and busy life amid varied scenes and surroundings he has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of his fellow-men, and can now look back with complacency upon a life well spent.

**JAMES LINCOLN FERREY.** Conspicuous for his enterprise, sound judgment and good management is James Lincoln Ferrey, a highly esteemed citizen of Marshfield. Coming here poor in pocket, but rich in physical vigor, mental capacity and courage, he labored with unremitting industry to secure a comfortable competence, and succeeded far beyond his expectations. A Pennsylvanian by birth, he was born in Shamokin February 9, 1841, of English ancestry. His father, Thomas Ferrey, was born in Durham, England, in 1790. Immigrating to the United States with his wife and four children, he located in Pennsylvania, where he continued his occupation as a coal miner, having assisted in the management of a coal mine in England. He died in Hazelton, Pa., in 1867, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Smith, was born in Durham, England, and died in Hazelton, Pa., in 1809, aged seventy-nine years. Of their thirteen children, four daughters and nine sons, six were born in England, and the remainder in this country, James L. being the youngest son, and twelfth child.

At the age of eleven years James L. Ferrey left school, preferring work rather than study, and went into the coal mines, where he picked up slate and put coal into the breakers. At the age of seventeen years he began an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, for his nine months' work in the smithy receiving a peck of apples. Being a natural mechanic, handy in the use of tools of all kinds, he afterward learned

the carpenter's trade while working with a brother. In 1862, responding to his country's call, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served for nearly ten months. While stationed at a fort near the national capital he was sent out on a foraging expedition with a squad of men, and for stealing sweet potatoes was confined in the guard house. He refused promotion, preferring to remain in the ranks. He took part in the second engagement at Fredericksburg, and was in the battle of Chancellorsville. After being honorably discharged at Washington, in the fall of 1862, Mr. Ferrey went with the Western Division of the United States army as a carpenter, and was in Tennessee four months, first in Chattanooga, and then in Knoxville. After spending a few weeks at his home he was transferred to the James River army in 1863, and was employed in the construction department during the siege of Richmond, remaining about three months, when he returned home, taking with him a brother who was ill. The following three years he worked at his trade in Newark, N. J., and then in New York City two years. Starting for the Pacific coast in 1869, he visited a brother in Illinois while en route, in 1870 joining his brother Joseph, who had come to Oregon in 1852, and had furnished Mr. Ferrey with the money to pay his traveling expenses.

At once locating in Marshfield, Mr. Ferrey engaged in prospecting with his brother, but was not very successful in gold mining. Resuming his trade, therefore, he helped to erect many of the buildings in this section of Coos county. In 1873, in partnership with S. S. Bailey, Mr. Ferrey rented a small building, and opened the Blanco Hotel. Succeeding well in this venture, he bought the building in 1877, and in 1882 purchased his partner's interest, from that time until 1903 running the house alone, with the exception of about five years, when he had as a partner Mrs. Sarah Holland. The building he still owns, but rents it. He has from time to time invested in land, having now a clear title to a large amount. Taking up one hundred and sixty acres in 1871, he first bought eighty acres adjoining it, later buying an adjoining tract of three hundred acres. He has since purchased one hundred and ten acres on Beaver slough, eight hundred acres on the north fork of the Coquille river, one hundred and fifty-nine acres at Myrtle Point, two hundred and forty acres in the Randolph country, and one hundred and sixty acres up the Coos river. With all these landed possessions to look after, Mr. Ferrey keeps quite busy, although he is supposed to be living somewhat retired from active pursuits.

In Roseburg, Ore., December 24, 1878, Mr.

Ferrey married Henrietta Wilhelmina Trott, who was born in Germany, March 26, 1847, and came to America with her parents, John Andrew August and Catharine Maria (Loesch) Trott, in 1853. Her father dying soon afterward she was adopted and brought up by W. A. Border, of Myrtle Point, Ore. Five children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ferrey, two of whom have passed to the life beyond, Eva Elizabeth having died at the age of fourteen years, and Frederick Alonzo at the age of eight years. Three are living, namely: George W., James L., Jr., and Anna Henrietta. October 18, 1900, George W., the eldest son, was united in marriage with Bertha Deweese, a native of Concordia, Kas., and a daughter of Lewis and Mary Jane (Smith) Deweese. They removed to Oregon in 1896, and are now residing in Libby, Coos county. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Ferrey are the parents of one daughter, Gladys Yale. Politically James L. Ferrey is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and has served one term as councilman. Fraternally he is a member of Blanco Lodge No. 48, A. F. & A. M.; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also belongs to Baker Post G. A. R. Mrs. Ferrey is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Ferrey has always exhibited a public spirit, and has freely contributed to the success of those movements which have been calculated to advance the best interests of the community.

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HON. B. F. MULKEY, the president of the Southern Oregon State Normal School at Ashland is a member of one of Oregon's pioneer families. He is a descendant in collateral line from Philip Mulkey, who settled in Lane county in 1847 and who was one of the first ministers of the Christian Church in the entire state. From that day to this some representative of the family has held a leading rank in the Christian ministry in Oregon. Jonathan Mulkey, who was a brother of this honored pioneer preacher, was a native of Virginia and an early settler in Kentucky, where he died. Among his children was a son, I. N., who was born and reared in Kentucky, and lived for a time in Carbondale, Ill., going from there to a farm in Gentry county, Mo., in 1866, and three years later removing to a farm near Lincoln, Neb. In 1871 he came to Oregon, and settled in Pleasant Hill, Lane county. He now makes his home near McCoy, Polk county. In early life he had combined the blacksmith's trade with the tilling of the soil. These occupations gave him little leisure for reading, yet, in spite of disadvantages, he found time for the study of literature, particularly the Bible. At the age of thirty-five he be-



came a minister in the Christian Church and has since preached regularly for some congregation, being now in charge of work in the vicinity of McCoy. His wife, Sarah Randolph, was born in southern Indiana and is a member of the famous Randolph family of Virginia. They became the parents of nine children, of whom five sons and two daughters now survive. It is worthy of note that three of the sons are educators.

While his parents were living near Carbondale, Ill., Benjamin F. Mulkey was born July 26, 1862. He accompanied his parents in their various removals and was nine years of age when they came west to Oregon. The primary education previously obtained was here supplemented by attendance upon the district schools of Lane county and the old Christian College at Monmouth. In 1887 he was graduated from the Monmouth state normal school. Meantime, at the age of eighteen, he entered upon the profession to which he has since given his life. During the year of graduation, and shortly after leaving the normal, he organized the Bethel Academy in the northern part of Polk county, which grew in five years from forty pupils to an academy and high school of one hundred students, representing nine different counties of the state.

The first public office held by Prof. Mulkey was that of county clerk of Polk county, and his election to that office on the Republican ticket, in a Democratic county, is strong proof of his popularity, especially when it is considered that the nomination came to him unsought. In July of 1892 he began the duties of the office. Two years later he was re-elected by a majority of ten hundred and forty-six. On the expiration of his second term he was nominated by the Republicans for the state senate of Oregon and was elected by a small majority over the Fusion candidate. His first session was that of 1897. During the special session of 1898 he secured the first appropriation made for buildings at the Monmouth state normal school. As chairman of the committee on ways and means, during the session of 1899, he made a good record for economy in legislative expenses. When he was again elected to the senate in 1900 he received a very large majority. During the session of 1901 he made the nominating speech for United States Senator Corbett, served as a member of the assessment and taxation committee and did what he could to assist in perfecting the taxation laws of the state. His speech, in the session of 1903, nominating ex-Governor T. T. Geer for the United States senate was afterward published in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the state. During the same session he was prominent on the assessment and taxation committee

and held the chairmanship of the printing committee and was a member of the committee on public lands. Through his efforts a joint resolution was passed by both houses submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution, abolishing the office of state printer as a constitutional office and making it statutory, a reform long sought and greatly desired. His persistence is shown in the fact that he labored from the beginning to the close of his eight years of legislative career to accomplish this end. The amendment is now in shape to be submitted to the people at the biennial election in 1904. During his senatorial career he won and retained a place as one of the greatest debaters in the senate. His logical reasoning faculties, ready command of language and broad intelligence placed him among the leaders in the Republican ranks of the senators. However, he regards his nominating speeches and participation in debates as of importance only through the results they produced, and if, through them, the welfare of the state has been promoted, beneficial measures have been adopted and needed bills passed, he feels it an honor to have contributed to these ends.

Returning to his alma mater as an instructor in 1897, Prof. Mulkey accepted the chair of rhetoric and methods. Within the next five years he was twice promoted and was holding the chair of mathematics and physics when he was elected president of the Southern Oregon state normal school in June of 1902. This position he now fills. As indicative of his energetic administration of affairs it may be stated that during 1901-02 there were only eighty-four students, but in 1902-03 this number was increased to two hundred and ten. This school was founded by legislative enactment in 1899, when the state appropriated \$7,500 for the expenses of the first two years. The improvements upon the school grounds consisted of a building erected at a cost of \$15,000 and a young men's dormitory. In 1901 the legislative apportionment was increased to \$12,500 for the next two years, and in 1903 \$18,836 was appropriated for the ensuing two years, also \$8,000 was donated with which to erect a training school.

The inception of what is now a state normal dates back to 1893, when a Methodist Episcopal institution of learning was here established. Two years later Prof. W. T. Van Scoy took charge of the school, for whose success he toiled with the greatest self-sacrifice. In 1901 Prof. W. M. Clayton became the head of the school, and a year later Prof. Mulkey was called from the Monmouth state normal school to take charge of this institution, having to assist him in the training department Dr. Andrew D. Warde and in the academic department Prof. W. T. Van Scoy, Prof. G. W. Bishop, Miss Stella M.

Case and Prof. C. A. Redmond. A constant effort has been made to exalt the training department and professional lines of work to a leading place in the work of the institution. The primary object of the school is to train teachers. Everything is made subsidiary to that one end. "First learn, then teach," is the motto of the school, and when the principles of pedagogy have been thoroughly learned by the student, during the senior year his energies are turned largely toward the work of teaching.

The various legislative appropriations previously named have been of inestimable value in placing the school upon a substantial and practical basis. A large sum was given to provide for improvements on buildings and the beautifying of the grounds. The building of the water works was also rendered possible by the same contribution; \$500 was added for the library and a like amount for physical and chemical apparatus. Among the students nineteen different counties of the state are represented. In intelligence and character this student body is surpassed by none. A visitor, noting the earnest faces of the students, would at once feel that the educational work of our schools in future years will be in safe hands.

As second vice-president of the State Teachers' Association President Mulkey is associated with an organization that has been most helpful to educational work throughout Oregon. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons, Woodmen of the World, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Artisans, and in religion he is a member of the Christian Church. His first marriage was solemnized in Lane county in 1885 and united him with Miss Matilda E. Parks, who was born there, her parents, John W. and Margaret A. Parks, having been pioneers of 1844 in this state. Mrs. Matilda Mulkey died in Polk county, leaving three children, Nellie, John and Hazel. The present wife of Mr. Mulkey was Miss Constance H. Hawley, who was educated in St. Helens Hall at Portland, in the Monmouth state normal school, and Willamette University. She is a daughter of Hon. J. H. Hawley, a pioneer of 1845, and now president of the Polk County Bank at Monmouth. Her mother, Eliza, was a daughter of Luke Mulkey, a pioneer of Benton county, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. Mulkey are the parents of one son, Mareese.

AXCEL C. JACOBSON. As proprietor of the *Ashland Semi-weekly Tribune*, a clean and interesting paper of the little southern Oregon city, Axel C. Jacobson occupies a prominent place in public affairs. Though locating here as recently as 1902, and purchasing in March of the following year the paper known as *Town Talk*, which name he changed to the one it now

bears, he has impressed his personality upon the community, which recognizes in him a young man of talent and energy, destined to add to the prestige of newspaper work.

Near Stockholm, Sweden, Mr. Jacobson was born February 22, 1880, the son of J. L. and Hulda (Peterson) Jacobson, both of whom were natives of that country. J. L. Jacobson brought his family to America when his son was but one month old, settling in Monona county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until his retirement, when he made his home in Onawa, where he is now living with his companion, the faithful wife of many years. They were the parents of five sons and two daughters, one son being deceased. The oldest child living is Axel C. Jacobson, whose boyhood was spent upon his father's farm and in an attendance of the public school in the vicinity of his home. As a lad he became interested in newspaper work, at thirteen years of age entering the office of the *Onawa Weekly Democrat*, with which he remained for five years. He had necessarily begun at the foot of the ladder, but had accomplished much as time passed and upon his location in Sioux City, Iowa, he worked as compositor on various papers with entire success. In March, 1902, he purchased the *Independent*, of Ute, Iowa, publishing a weekly until the fall of that same year, when he sold out and came to Lewiston, Idaho, where he conducted a job printing office until November, 1902, the date of his arrival in Ashland. In March, 1903, he assumed charge of his present paper and has since ably conducted the same, his printing office being equipped with power presses and in every possible way fitted for a satisfactory discharge of business.

Since coming to Ashland Mr. Jacobson was married to Miss Artah A. Willey, a native of Onawa, Iowa. In his political relations Mr. Jacobson is independent of party affiliations, reserving the right to cast his vote for the man best qualified to discharge the duties of the position offered, the influence of his paper being given heartily for the support of the best interests of Jackson county.

JONAS OLSON. To no class of people who come to us from foreign shores is America more indebted for substantiality and thrift than to the sons of Sweden. Painstaking, economical, upright and adaptive, loyal to the country in which they seek a home and competence, the youth of this country who expects to make a fortune in a few years with comparatively little effort may well profit by the examples of slow and conservative growth to be found in all of our large centers of activity. Tillamook has a representative who well illustrates the admirable traits of

his countrymen on the other side of the water, and who, from a scantily filled purse and none too brilliant prospects, has become one of the large land-owners and financially strong men of this town. Though at present retired from active life, it is safe to say that Jonas Olson rests secure in the conviction that his life has been well planned, and that many of his aspirations have been realized.

Born in Vermland, Sweden, February 10, 1842, Mr. Olson was reared on his father's farm in the northwestern part of the country, and is the third child of three sons and five daughters born to Olaf Johnson and Cassie Olson, both of whom were born, married, and died in Sweden. Jonas received a fair common school education, upon which foundation he has built by general observation, reading and study. He was twenty-seven years of age when he came to the United States, bringing with him the determination to succeed at all hazards, no matter how great the obstacles. Locating first in Racine county, Wis., he soon after went to Nevada, and a year later, in 1877, to Oakland, Cal. In 1878 he came to Tillamook and worked at whatever came in his way through the winter, and in the spring of 1879 bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres three miles east of Tillamook. Although the property had a few improvements at the time of purchase, one would scarcely recognize it a few years later, so thoroughly had Mr. Olson changed its character and general appearance. He developed it into a fine and valuable property, and made his home thereon until the fall of 1902. He then rented his farm to desirable tenants, and removed to Tillamook to spend the remainder of his life in rest and enjoyment.

Although not a politician in the ordinary acceptance of that word, Mr. Olson takes a keen interest in local elections, and on his part is a fearless advocate of Prohibition. He is the friend of education, good roads, clean government, and religious associations, and has served as school director and supervisor, and been especially active in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is also connected with the Grange, and has done much to maintain the character and usefulness of that admirable organization. Since settling in Tillamook Mr. Olson married Alpha Butt, May 25, 1879, who was born in Iowa, June 1, 1859, and who is the mother of eight children: Norman, living in Portland; Mrs. Jennie Withrow, of Tillamook; Minnie, married William Maxwell of Tillamook county; John, employed in the Bank of Tillamook; George, Carrie and Edith, at home; and an infant deceased. Mr. Olson is highly esteemed by all who have the privilege of knowing him, and his contributions to worthy causes, his enterprising and public spirit, no less than his genial

manner and good fellowship, make him a citizen of whom Tillamook is justly proud. Twenty of her valuable town lots have passed into his possession, and he has otherwise signified his intention of remaining within her hospitable and advantageous borders.

ISAIAH HACKER. The subject of this sketch has an interesting lineage. Jeremiah Hacker, the founder of the family in America, and John Hall, who married each other's sister, came from England in 1633 and settled in Kittery, Me. Jeremiah Hacker of the fourth generation, only son of Isaac Hacker, who married Hannah Pope, of Boston, was born in Salem, Mass., in 1725, and married Anna Southwick, of Danvers. In 1782, with several of his children, he moved to Brunswick, Me., where they settled on adjoining farms. His son Jeremiah married Mercy Hall, a descendant of John Hall. Eleven children were born to them, five of whom lived to the age of about ninety-five years. These children could trace their pedigree through five uncontaminated generations of Quaker stock, but Isaiah, the second child, and father of the Coos county pioneer, in 1817 married, out of the church, Cynthia White, of Weld, Me., and when "visited" refused to express regret for the offense and the wicket was shut against him. For about twenty-five years of his early manhood he was engaged in lumbering in his home town, in the winter conducting the logging operations on the upper waters of the Androscoggin river. The remainder of his life was devoted to farming. He was a strong and active man, but at the age of seventy years died of bronchitis.

Samuel White, the father of Cynthia, was born in Sharon, Mass., in 1764. His wife was Rachel Farrington, of Walpole, Mass. His grandfather's grandfather, Resolve, was born in England about the time that his parents, William White and wife, Susannah, resolved to emigrate, and with them embarked on the Mayflower. His brother Peregrin was born on the Mayflower while rolling in Cape Cod harbor before the colony ended its peregrinations at Plymouth Rock. William White died during the first winter, and the widow, Susannah, married Governor Edward Winslow.

Samuel White and his wife, Rachel, moved to Weld, Me., where by the shore of one of the beautiful ponds that help to make Maine famous as a summer resort, out of the heavy beach and rock-maple forest they hewed a farm of granite boulders, and reared a family of eight children, Cynthia being the fifth, and there they died in the month of May, 1847, aged eighty-three and seventy-nine years, respectively.

Isaiah and Cynthia Hacker had ten children, seven of whom were girls, Isaiah, the pioneer of Coos county, being the eighth child. He was born April 6, 1836. When a child he received an injury that disabled him for active out-door life, and at the age of twelve began an apprenticeship at shoemaking. He received a good and thorough education in the best public and high-schools of the state and at the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, and taught school during four years near his home. In 1862 he came to Oregon by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and first worked in the sawmill at North Bend. He taught the first school on Coos river for several terms, boarding round and packing his blankets. In 1863 he was appointed sheriff of Coos county and served one year, and in 1864 was elected to the legislature on the Union ticket, during the session serving on the committees on commerce and education. He taught school in Empire City during 1864 and 1865, and in the fall of 1865 returned to Maine by way of Nicaragua. In August, 1866, he was united in marriage with Addie G. Stoddard of Appleton, Knox county, Me., a daughter of Rev. Oliver Stoddard, who was a tanner by trade and for many years was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The maternal grandmother of Mrs. Addie G. Hacker, was a Winslow, a descendant of Governor Edward Winslow.

Early in 1867, Mr. Hacker returned to Empire City with a small stock of boots and shoes, following his trade there for two years and then moved to Marshfield, and in company with Thomas Devine, continued the business for several years. In 1872 he was elected county superintendent of schools for two years, and most of the time for five years was principal of the school in Marshfield, and was recorder and justice of the peace for the town for three years prior to 1879, when he was appointed collector of customs of Coos bay and served four years. In 1878, he with his friends, Hon. G. Webster and the talented Andrew J. Lockhart, established The Coast Mail at Marshfield. Both of his friends have passed over the divide, the latter at the beginning of a promising career and the former twenty years too soon. In 1885 Mr. Hacker was appointed sheriff of Coos county and served one year, and in the fall of 1886 for a diversion he drove to Mexico, and spent the first nine months of 1887 in San Diego, Cal. In 1888 he established an abstracting business in Empire City, and when the county seat was removed to Coquille in 1897 he changed his office and residence to its present location. Besides conducting his abstract business he is a director and assistant cashier of the Coquille First National Bank.

Politically Mr. Hacker is one of the leading

Republicans of Coos county and has served as justice of the peace, as road supervisor and on the city council of Empire and Coquille, and has been a school director almost continuously since 1867. Since 1868 he has been identified with the Odd Fellows, belonging to the Encampment and Rebekahs.

Mr. and Mrs. Hacker have one child, the wife of Louis H. Hazard, county clerk of Coos county and cashier of the First National Bank. Personally Mr. Hacker has the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact, and as a result has a host of friends. He is particularly fond of a good horse, and is considerably interested in numismatics. Although not a member of any church, he is a Unitarian in belief, while his wife and daughter are members of the Episcopal Church.

MAURICE F. LEACH. The excellent traits of reliability and industry have been uppermost in the career of Maurice F. Leach, owner and manager of a flourishing and well conducted meat market in Tillamook. Mr. Leach has his own ideas as to success, and wisely concludes that money or influence are by no means essential in acquiring it. He himself has been obliged to forge ahead with practically no assistance, taking his time, and advancing slowly day by day to his present position of independence and honor. He has never known any life save that of the coast country, for he was born in Trinity county, Cal., January 18, 1859, and has since visited many parts of the sea-swept region in his quest for a home and permanent business. His father, Henry Leach, was born in Massachusetts, and at an early day removed to Michigan, where he married for his third wife, Mary Jane Cone, a native daughter of Michigan. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, mined for a year, and then returned to Michigan for his wife. Another overland journey brought him to Trinity county, Cal., where he mined and ranched, and kept a hotel for many years. His hostelry was on the old Trinity road, and was a great stopping place for people coming and going from the mines. At the age of fifty-six years he was killed by a horse running away and throwing him against a tree, in Shasta county, in 1864. His widow married a second time, and there were sixteen children in all, five in the family from which Maurice F. comes. Three of these children died in infancy, Maurice and a daughter being the only survivors.

Maurice Leach was obliged to work hard in his youth, as he was just five years old when his father died. He lived with his stepfather until his fourteenth year, and in 1873 went to Humboldt

county, where he joined one of his half brothers, Sherman Leach. Here he attended school, afterward going to Trinity county, and worked in the mines four years. In 1878 he became interested in the lumber business in Mendocino county, and was thus employed until 1883. In 1887 Mr. Leach came to Tillamook and engaged in the lumber business, and the following year returned to Mendocino county, where he engaged in the saloon and restaurant business in Point Arena. In 1890 Mr. Leach took his family to Pocatello, Idaho, and worked at house-moving for a time, and was very successful, making many changes in the appearance of the town. In 1894 he was again in Tillamook, working busily at the logging business for the Truckee Lumber Company, and in 1897 opened his present market, which is a well arranged and well stocked enterprise, drawing a liberal patronage from the best class of people. Mr. Leach carries his energy into all departments of his business, leaving nothing to be supplied him from outside sources. He rents two hundred acres of land for pasturage for stock, thus raising his own cattle and doing his own slaughtering. In connection with farming he runs a dairy of some size, supplying milk and butter to many of his meat-buying customers. He has a good and paying business, and thoroughly understands how to make it a success. He believes that to command good prices one must provide goods accordingly, and it is this sense of dependence upon his good judgment and reliability which has won him so many permanent and satisfied customers. In 1895 he was married to Miss Emma Kabkee, who was a native of Gold Hill, Nev., and they have two sons, Henry F. and Glen.

The standing of Mr. Leach in the community of Tillamook is partially indicated by his excellent fraternal association. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Daughters of Rebekah, Tillamook Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M., St. John's Chapter, Eastern Star, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mr. Leach is a Republican in politics, and has served as a member of the city council for two terms. He is public-spirited and enterprising, large-hearted as regards substantial contributions to worthy charities, and fair and conscientious in his dealings with his fellow men.

**WILLIAM F. BRIGGS.** Among the best known and most popular hosts of Douglas county are William F. Briggs and his wife, who are proprietors of the Overland Hotel, at Canyonville. A son of the late Samuel Briggs, William F. Briggs was born September 18, 1837, in

Athens county, Ohio. He comes of patriotic New England ancestry, his Grandfather Briggs, a resident of Massachusetts, having served in the war of 1812. Born in Massachusetts in 1812, Samuel Briggs spent his boyhood in his New England home, then removed with his parents to Ohio, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed many years. Going to Iowa in 1841, he resided there with his family ten years. In 1851, joining with the company commanded by Capt. C. J. Hill, he crossed the plains with ox and horse-teams. Taking the southern route, much trouble with the Indians ensued, several skirmishes taking place. Arriving in Douglas county after a journey lasting four and one-half months, he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, two and one-half miles northwest of Canyonville, and made various improvements on the place. Subsequently buying the adjoining ranch, he lived on it until his death, at the age of seventy-eight years. He followed his trade in connection with farming, and erected the first saw-mill in Douglas county. He was prominent in public affairs, serving as county commissioner a few terms, and as justice of the peace several years. He was very active in church work, and very frequently, if occasion called, filled the pulpit. He married Susanna Phillips, who was born in Maine, but removed with her parents to Ohio when young. She, too, lived to the advanced age of seventy-eight years. Of the children born of their union, six grew to years of maturity, and three are living, namely: Mrs. Sophronia Hill, of Lane county, Ore.; William F., the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. Almira Parsley, of Roseburg.

Educated in the district schools of Iowa, William F. Briggs came with his parents to Douglas county in 1851, and assisted in the pioneer labor of improving a farm. Enlisting under Capt. Samuel Gordon, in Company H, Second Oregon Regiment, in 1855, he served three months in the Rogue River Indian war, taking part in many engagements, but receiving only a flesh wound. Returning home, he resumed his agricultural labors for a short time, and then took up civil engineering, which he followed for some time. After his marriage, Mr. Briggs assumed the management of the parental homestead, living there until 1886. Buying his present property in that year, he has resided in Canyonville since, with the exception of a brief time spent in Roseburg, administering faithfully, ably and satisfactorily to the needs of the traveling public, with whom both he and his good wife are general favorites. In 1872 Mr. Briggs was elected county surveyor, and held the office eighteen consecutive years. In 1880 he was appointed deputy United States mineral surveyor, and served most efficiently un-

til very recently. He has also been notary public, and has held various smaller offices.

In 1860 Mr. Briggs married Elizabeth Veach, who came across the plains from Iowa to Oregon in 1854, settling in Lane county, where she was reared and educated. Of the eight children born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs, seven are living, namely: William F., Jr., of Canyonville; Marcus D., also of Canyonville; Mrs. Minnie F. James, of Riddles, Ore.; Mrs. Della Applin, of Cornelius, Ore.; Mrs. Alice Harris, of Roseburg; Mrs. Dora Bartle, of Canyonville; and Nathaniel, of Lake county, Ore. Politically Mr. Briggs is a steadfast Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has passed all the chairs of his lodge, and been three times a representative to the Grand Lodge.

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**JEROME B. NEAL.** Occupying an assured position among the skillful and successful farmers of Douglas county is Jerome B. Neal, whose large and well-improved estate, containing several hundred acres of land, lies nine miles southeast of Roseburg. Ambitions and industrious, he carries on general farming and stock-raising with excellent results, following the most approved methods of the modern and progressive agriculturists. A native of Wasco county, Ore., he was born January 25, 1861, in the town of Hood River, of Virginian ancestry.

Peter Neal, the father of Jerome B., was born and reared in Virginia, where he learned the trade of a gunsmith. Subsequently removing with his parents to Missouri, he assisted in the pioneer labor of clearing a farm, and remained on the old homestead until he married and took upon himself the responsibilities of a family. In 1844, accompanied by his young wife, he started across the plains with an ox-team train, joining his fortunes with the far-western homeseekers. After a tedious journey of ten months he arrived in Marion county, Ore., where he lived until 1858. Removing then to Wasco county, he was a resident of that part of the state for nearly thirty years. In 1887 he came to Douglas county, where he afterwards lived until his death, December 22, 1902, at the advanced age of ninety years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mahala Bilyeu, was born in Virginia, and died in Oregon in 1892, at the age of seventy-two years.

The only survivor of a large family of children, Jerome B. Neal remained beneath the parental roof until his marriage, receiving his early education in the district schools, and obtaining a good knowledge of agriculture on the home farm. Beginning farming on his own account on a ranch near Roseburg, Mr. Neal re-

sided there eight years, meeting with good success in his undertakings. Locating then on his present farm, about nine miles from Roseburg, he has since continued in his independent calling with the same satisfactory results that had previously attended his agricultural labors. He rents about nine hundred acres of land, which was formerly known as the Bogess estate, and is carrying on general farming and stock-raising on an extensive scale. In local and state affairs, Mr. Neal evinces a deep interest, keeping well informed on current events, and contributing generously in aid of enterprises calculated to promote the prosperity of his community. In politics he is a loyal adherent of the Democratic party.

In 1894 Mr. Neal married Elda Kearns, who was born and reared in Douglas county, the daughter of George W. and Mary (Noble) Kearns. She is a woman of estimable qualities, and has proved herself a true helpmeet to her husband at all times, and in all respects. Mrs. Neal is a member of the United Brethren Church.

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**OWEN L. WILLIS.** Standing prominently among the active and influential citizens of Douglas county is Owen L. Willis, a prosperous and progressive agriculturist of Dillard. A man of practical ability and judgment, he has been an important factor in promoting the growth and prosperity of this section of the state, and by his industry in the pursuit of his own business he has accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods. His integrity and excellent service in public capacities have brought him conspicuously before the people as a man of honor and worth, and he is held in high esteem throughout the community. A native of Putnam county, Ill., he was born August 1, 1843, a son of Stephen D. Willis. Further parental and ancestral history will be found on another page of this volume, in connection with the sketch of his brother, William R. Willis.

Obtaining a good common school education, Owen L. Willis remained at home until his marriage, when he assumed the management of the parental homestead, on which he resided for twelve years. Removing then to Roseburg, he embarked in mercantile pursuits, opening a grocery store, and also served as deputy sheriff. In 1889 Mr. Willis, with other projectors, organized the Roseburg Water Works Company, of which he was elected superintendent, a position that he filled for eleven consecutive years, giving excellent satisfaction to all concerned. In 1900 he returned to his father's old donation claim, twelve miles south of Roseburg, and resumed his agricultural labors. He has now a fine farming estate of eleven hundred acres, on which he has





*John F. Hall*



made all the modern improvements. He carries on general farming, including stock-raising, dealing principally with Hereford cattle, and has a fine prun orchard of twenty acres. Mr. Willis is still a stockholder in the Roseburg Water and Electric Light Company, with which he was so long identified.

Mr. Willis married Artissima J. Nichols, a native of Douglas county, where she was reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Willis are the parents of seven children, namely: Mrs. Lena Froggett, of Portland; Effie, living at home; Albert G., of Roseburg; Dale S., of Portland; Clive, at home; Helen, at home; and Glen O., also at home. Mr. Willis is a staunch Republican in politics, and takes great interest in local and state affairs, and though not an aspirant for official honors has served in numerous minor town offices.

**JOHN FRANKLIN HALL.** A lawyer of note and a highly esteemed resident of Marshfield, John F. Hall has for many years been among the leading promoters of the city's prosperity. Thoroughly versed in the intricacies of law, he has conducted and won many important cases submitted to him, and is justly recognized as one of the most able and skillful attorneys of this part of the county. He is one of the oldest of Oregon's native-born sons, his birth having occurred October 16, 1856, near Fort Yamhill, Polk county, where his father, William Hall, Jr., located more than half a century ago. On the paternal side he comes of Irish stock, his grandfather, William Hall, Sr., having been born in Ireland. Leaving the Emerald Isle with his parents when but a child, he lived first in Virginia, then in Kentucky, finally settling permanently in Tennessee, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits until his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving his adopted country most zealously.

A native of Tennessee, William Hall, Jr., was born March 22, 1821, in Greene county, where he grew to man's estate. He received excellent educational advantages, and after his graduation from Tusculum college, in Tennessee, he took part in the Florida Indian war. Remaining in the south for a time, he taught school near Mobile, Ala., and then returned to his Tennessee home. With the adventurous spirit characteristic of his race and time, he visited Texas and Mexico in 1848, and the next year joined the tide of gold seekers, crossing the plains to California in 1849. Locating on the Mariposa river, he remained there nearly a year, being moderately successful in his mining operations. Removing to Portland, Ore., in 1850, he tried his hand at various employments, subsequently becoming

clerk in a store at Dallas. Taking unto himself a helpmeet in 1851, he settled near Fort Yamhill, where he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, on which he lived and labored several years. Being appointed farmer at the Siletz Indian Reservation in 1863, he served for a year, and then resumed work on his own ranch. In addition to farming he also taught school in Polk county two or three winter terms. Settling in Douglas county in 1868, he was engaged in sheep-raising at Camas valley for a year. The ensuing two years he devoted to cattle-raising, having a ranch on the Coquille river, near the Enchanted Prairie. Coming to Coos bay in 1871, he afterwards spent his remaining years in this locality, dying in Marshfield in 1890. He was an active politician, being a Whig in his early life, but afterwards a Democrat. From 1858 until 1860 he was assessor of Polk county; was county surveyor from 1864 until 1866; from 1866 until 1868 represented Polk county in the state legislature; from 1872 until 1874 was county surveyor of Coos county, a position in which he afterwards served two terms, being re-elected in 1876, and again in 1878. He was very prominent in educational affairs, serving the greater part of his life as school director.

In 1851, in Polk county, William Hall, Jr., married Martha J. Cox, who was born in Wabash county, Ill., and is now living in Marshfield. Her father, Isham Cox, was born and reared in Kentucky, but was afterwards a resident of Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. Leaving Jefferson, Mo., in 1845, he crossed the plains to Oregon, and located first at Forest Grove, later at Red Prairie, where he cleared and improved a farm. Removing to Curry county in 1865, he spent two years on Flora's creek, near Dairyville, then went to Douglas county, where he lived two years. Returning to Curry county in 1869, he took up a homestead near what is now Denmark, and was there employed in ranching until his death. He took part in the Rogue River Indian war. Of the union of William and Martha J. (Cox) Hall, eight children were born, and of these one son has passed to the life beyond; four sons and three daughters are living, and a child that they adopted is also living.

The third child of the parental household in order of birth, John F. Hall attended the pioneer schools of Polk county when young, afterwards continuing his studies under his father's instruction. In 1877, while employed in a saw-mill at Marshfield, he studied navigation for a year with John Ellsworth, and in 1878 went as a sailor on the high seas. Returning to the parental roof in 1879, he assisted in the care of the farm, and also studied surveying. In 1882 he was elected county surveyor, at the close of his term, in 1884.

was re-elected to the same position, and served until 1886. In the meantime he began to read law with T. G. Owen, of Marshfield, and after completing his law studies with John Kelsey, of Corvallis, passed the state examination in October, 1887. Opening an office in Marshfield in November, 1887, Mr. Hall has built up a large and lucrative general law practice, he and his brother, James T. Hall, with whom he is associated, being the leading attorneys of the city. A man of unquestioned ability and integrity, Mr. Hall has other interests of importance, and is prominently connected with municipal affairs. He carries on a successful business as a real estate and insurance agent, this department being under the management of his brother, and since the incorporation, in 1898, of the Coos Bay Packing Company, of which he is a stockholder, he has been one of its directors. He was a charter member, and for two years chief, of the local fire department, but is now on the exempt list. For the past fifteen years he has served as school clerk, and since 1900 has been city treasurer.

In Marshfield in 1892 Mr. Hall married Mary Strickling, who was born in Texas in 1859, and came with her mother to Oregon in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have one child, Roxie Martha. Fraternal Mr. Hall is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has passed all the chairs of the lodge, and for the past twelve years has been treasurer, and has been active in the Rebekahs. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in both organizations having filled all the offices. One of the foremost Democrats of Coos county, he was for several years chairman of the County Central Committee, and for six years he was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. Since the organization, in 1888, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Cemetery Association, Mr. Hall has served as a director and the secretary.

**LARS O. BELLAND.** Noteworthy among the citizens of prominence in the literary, social and business circles of Astoria is Lars O. Belland, who was for many years trap foreman for the Alaska Packers' Association, actively identified with the development of the salmon industry of the Pacific coast. A man of intellectual force and vigor, he is a lover of deep reading, from which he derives mayhap his greatest pleasure, and has been influential in the organization of some of the leading literary societies of the state. Talented and cultured, his liberal views of men and things have been broadened and enlarged by travel and study. A son of Ole O. Bjelland, he was born May 11, 1862, in Norway, near

Stavanger. His grandfather, Ole Bjelland, as the surname was originally spelled, was a life-long farmer. The family of Bjelland is among the oldest in Norway, it having been founded, it is supposed, more than four hundred years ago, the name having been once spelled Bjaaland, finally becoming Bjelland, and our subject dropped the "j" altogether.

Ole O. Bjelland was born in Stavanger Amt, seventy years ago, and still resides there. He has been active in public and political affairs, and for many years was a member of the Amtsting, or Norwegian legislature. He is a Liberal in politics, and a member of the Lutheran Church. He married Gertrud Vaage, a native of Stavanger Amt, and a daughter of Hon. Lars Vaage, an extensive farmer, who served in the Storting for a period of twenty years, and whose son, Njedle, sat in the Rigsret that impeached the Selmer ministry. Of the fifteen children born of their union, thirteen grew to years of maturity, and twelve are living. Seven of the children came to the United States, namely: Olaus, who died in San Francisco; Olaf, of North Dakota; A. O., a merchant in Portland, Ore.; Sven, also of Portland; R. O., who is manager of a co-operative department store in Milwaukee, Wis.; Anna, of Minneapolis, Minn.; and Lars O., the subject of this brief sketch.

Brought up in Stavanger Amt, Lars O. Belland attended the common schools until fourteen years old, and then continued his studies for two years longer at the local school. Engaging in seafaring pursuits in 1879, he made voyages on the Atlantic ocean and the Mediterranean sea, sailing with his uncle, Johannes Vaage. Emigrating to America in 1881 he spent his first two years in this country in Livingston county, Ill., working on a farm. Coming to the Pacific coast in 1883, Mr. Belland located in Vancouver, Wash., but engaged in fishing in Waterford, Wash. Removing to Astoria in 1884, he has since made this city his place of residence. Continuing his labors as a fisherman, he was employed for awhile in salmon trapping, selling his fish to the canning companies. He was subsequently employed in the life-saving service at Cape Disappointment for eighteen months as surf man. In the fall of 1889 Mr. Belland went to Norway to visit his family and friends, remaining there four or five months. Returning to Astoria in the spring of 1890, he accepted the position of trap foreman for the Alaska Packing Company, in Alaska, and when, two years later, it became merged into the Alaska Packers' Association, he retained his position, for twelve consecutive years serving as foreman of the trappers. In 1900, accompanied by his

wife, Mr. Belland again made a trip abroad, in the eleven months that he was away visiting Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Resigning his position with the Packers' Association in 1903, he built his present fine residence, on Commercial street, near Forty-sixth street, where he has a most attractive and pleasant home.

October 13, 1897, in Astoria, Mr. Belland married Mrs. Elizabeth Strom, who was born in Smaaland, Sweden, which was also the birthplace of her father, Lars J. Ramberg. Her great-grandfather, John Ramberg, had a most tragic history. He was found during one of the battles between Denmark and Sweden, on the field of conflict, a babe, nursing his dead mother. The soldiers took him home, brought him up, and when he became a soldier gave him the name of Ramberg. Joining a regiment of roughriders, he served as sergeant of his company. After leaving the army he was engaged in farming. Lars J. Ramberg married Christina Mona Carlson, who was born in Smaaland, Sweden, a daughter of Carl J. Carlson, and they became the parents of eight children, three of whom reside in America, namely: Mrs. Angus Larson, a resident of Astoria, came here from Sweden in 1874; Otto, a merchant in Alaska; and Mrs. Belland, formerly Elizabeth Ramberg. Coming to this country in 1883, Elizabeth Ramberg lived in Astoria from the first. A few years after her arrival, she married Carl Strom, who was born and reared in Kalmar, Sweden, and emigrated from there to Astoria. He was one of the organizers of the Alaska Packing Company, in which he was a director until his death, September 8, 1891. His death was heroic, he having lost his life in trying to save a little girl from drowning. He belonged to the Astoria Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Mr. Belland is a member of the Astoria Chamber of Commerce, to which he has belonged many years. Deeply interested in literary pursuits, he was influential in the organization of the first Scandinavian Literary Society established in Astoria, and served first as its secretary and later as its president. He was one of the organizers of the Minerva Society of Astoria, and has the honor of being elected its first president, a position which he filled three terms. In fraternal relations he holds membership in Beaver Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., and is now serving as vice grand. He is a Unitarian in his religious belief, and Mrs. Belland is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Belland is a firm supporter of the men and measures of the Republican party. In the fall of 1903 he was elected councilman from the

Third ward. The *Astoria Daily News*, in commenting upon his nomination said:

After the Citizens' convention had adjourned on Saturday evening, there was the usual discussion around town as to the merits of the candidates nominated, and L. O. Belland, nominee for councilman from the Third ward, was highly commended for his straightforward manner in accepting the nomination. Mr. Belland is regarded by all who know him as a man of superior intelligence, of unquestioned integrity, and with business sense such as is seldom if ever excelled by candidates for positions similar to that for which he is to run. For many years he was a very prominent member of the Minerva Society, a literary organization that did much good among the Scandinavian residents of Astoria, and he was always recognized as a clear reasoner and level-headed.

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GRANT LEVENS. Occupying a prominent position among the leading citizens of Canyonville is Grant Levens, who is actively identified with the city's mercantile interests as junior member of the well known firm of Wilson & Levens, merchants. He is a worthy representative of an early and honored pioneer family of Douglas county, and a man of unquestioned ability and sterling character. A son of the late Dan A. Levens, he was born in Galesville, Douglas county, Ore., November 14, 1866.

Born October 20, 1828, in Buffalo, N. Y., Dan A. Levens removed with his parents to Illinois when a boy, and there grew to man's estate on the home farm, acquiring his education in the pioneer district school. Ambitious and venturesome, he joined a company bound for the Pacific coast in 1853, and after a journey of six months across the plains arrived in Douglas county, Ore. Continuing the trip to California, he followed mining and prospecting a few months, but was not at all satisfied with the results of his labor. Returning to Oregon in 1854, he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, which tract is now the city of Galesville, and was there engaged in farming until 1871. Removing with his family to Canyonville in that year, he was engaged in business as a general merchant for about twelve years. He had also other interests, being engaged in farming, stock-raising and milling, in all of which he was successful. During the Indian uprising of 1855 and 56, he actively assisted in the protection of the homes and property of his neighbors, and although he did not enlist as a soldier, the fort which was erected near his home was a rendezvous for the residents of that locality. He was a man of rare business ability and acumen, owning at the

tine of his death six thousand acres of land in Douglas and Harney counties, besides having extensive mining interests, his estate, personal and real, being valued at \$150,000. He died in 1889 while yet a comparatively young man, being but sixty-one years of age. In 1853 he married Frances I. White, who was born in New York state, living there until sixteen years old, moving then with her parents to Michigan, from there crossing the plains to Oregon in 1853. She died at the age of sixty-three years, leaving the following children: William, of Burns, Ore.; H. C., also of Burns; Mrs. Jessie Sheridan, of Boise, Idaho; Grant, the subject of this brief biographical review; and D. D., deceased.

Educated in the district schools and at the Portland Business College, Grant Levens remained at home until his marriage, assisting his father at the home and in the store. Locating about one and one-half miles east of Canyonville, he carried on general farming for about five years, and then removed to Galesville, for the following ten years having the entire management of the home farm, carrying on farming and stock-raising, and at the same time conducting a small general store. Coming to Canyonville in 1902, Mr. Levens established himself in the mercantile business as junior member of the firm of Wilson & Levens, and has since carried on a prosperous trade, carrying a complete stock of general merchandise. Inheriting the business tact of his late father, he has already acquired an assured position in the business world, in addition to his mercantile interests owning a valuable farm of one hundred and sixty acres, near the old place, which he carries on successfully.

In 1887 Mr. Levens married Alice Simpson, a native of Douglas county, and they are the parents of six children, namely: Dan, Elbert, Helene, Guy, Marguerite and Ethel. Politically Mr. Levens is a staunch Republican. Fraternally he is a member, and past officer, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; a member, and past master, of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Reames Chapter; the Eastern Star; and of Canyonville Lodge, No. 326, B. P. O. E.

**WILLIAM C. BURK.** This honored citizen, who is industriously engaged in the cultivation of his fine farms in Douglas county, Ore., ranks among the most successful farmers in his vicinity and has devoted almost his entire life to that occupation. He is a native of the Keystone state, having been born October 9, 1827, in Adams county. This county, however, was destined to be his home but a short time, for at the tender age of four years his parents moved into West Virginia, and a little later went west to

Illinois in search of a more desirable location. In 1846 the family continued their wanderings, settling in Des Moines, Iowa, but in 1850, William C., then a young man twenty-three years of age, accompanied a train of west-bound emigrants to California. After prospecting and mining for three months he took passage on the brig Caleb Curtis and went to the mouth of the Umpqua river, in Oregon. Proceeding up the river to what is now known as Coles valley, he took up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land. This is the identical farm which is his home today, and the intervening years have been spent chiefly in its cultivation.

In 1865 Mr. Burk enlisted in the Union army as a member of the First Oregon Cavalry, and served one year in frontier service. By his union with Mrs. Henrietta Lehman, widow of Christopher Lehman, he gained not only a congenial companion, but acquired an additional one hundred and sixty acres of land, her fine farm being added to that of his own. In addition, Mr. Burk now owns three hundred and twenty acres of fine tillable land. He carries on general farming and stock-raising, and his farm is well located eleven miles from Oakland, on the Callapooia river.

Mr. Burk is a Republican in politics, but is not by any means an offensive partisan, but a genial, whole-souled citizen, a general favorite among his neighbors. He has by his perseverance and energy acquired a competence, and is spending the sunset of life surrounded by many comforts.

**GUS NEWBURY.** Although admitted to the bar as recently as 1902, Gus Newbury already has a gratifying clientele, recruited from the ranks of those who, for many years, have watched his growing success as an educator. In his case it would seem that teaching is contagious, for three of the two sons and two daughters in his father's family have achieved excellent results along educational lines, all having contributed to the advancement of the schools of Jackson county. Mr. Newbury was born in Tioga county, Pa., March 27, 1869, his father, George W., a native of England, being at the time engaged in milling and mill-building, an occupation to which he devoted the most of his active life. The elder Newbury died in Tioga county at the age of eighty-seven years, and is survived by his wife, formerly Barbara Yaudas, a native of Germany, who now lives in Jacksonville, Ore., with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Peter.

The boyhood of Gus Newbury was characterized by excessive zeal as a student, and by considerable expenditure of midnight oil. At the age of sixteen he entered upon his educational

career in Jacksonville, to which he came in 1881, and taught continuously in the town and county until engaging in the practice of law. For five years he was vice-principal of the schools of Jacksonville, and in 1894 was elected county superintendent of schools on the Republican ticket, in 1896 being re-elected, and serving in all four years. In 1898 he was elected county clerk, succeeding himself in the election of 1900. In the meantime, in 1894, he began the study of law, and since being admitted to practice has devoted his entire time to his professional duties. At present he is a clerk on the school board, and is a member of the Republican county central committee. Mr. Newbury is also an active member of the board of trade.

In Jacksonville, in 1893, Mr. Newbury was united in marriage with Nellie Rose, a native daughter of this county, and whose father, L. A. Rose, is a farmer in the vicinity of Phoenix, this state. Maud, Donald, and Carl, the three children born of this union, are living at home and are being educated in the public schools. Mr. Newbury is connected with Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M., of Jacksonville, Ore.; the Eastern Star; Medford Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Woodmen of the World; and the Artisans, in which he has passed all of the chairs.

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**HARVEY JONES.** Throughout Douglas county, no one is more popular than the genial proprietor of the Roseburg House, at Roseburg, Ore., which ranks among the leading hotels of this section. Mr. Jones located in Roseburg in 1897, and the year following purchased the Depot Hotel, thus laying the foundation of his present business. In 1903 he built the large brick structure known as the Roseburg House, which is 60x80 feet, and is two and three stories high. The hotel is first-class in every particular and has a good patronage. Mr. Jones is a native of Boone county, Ind., and was born January 18, 1830, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Dains) Jones, the former of Welsh and the latter of German descent. His paternal grandfather, John Jones, was born in Wales, and upon immigrating to America, settled on a farm in Pennsylvania. He served in the Revolutionary war.

Jacob Jones, the father, was born in the Keystone state, and while a boy he accidentally destroyed the sight of his right eye while cutting and making cornstalk fiddles with a hawkbill knife. This misfortune prevented him from serving in the war of 1812, and during that year he went to Zanesville, Ohio. He was among the pioneer settlers of that place, and there he cleared a farm and engaged in tilling the soil.

In 1852 he crossed overland to Oregon, settled on the Umpqua river, and carried on farming and stock-raising until his death at the advanced age of eighty-four years. While crossing a small stream he fell from a log, and from the injuries thus received he died in a few hours. He was faithful in his allegiance to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he was a Republican. By his first marriage ten children were born, of whom one is living. Of his second marriage four children were born, three of whom are living. They are Henry, a farmer near Spokane Falls; George, a farmer near Roseburg, and Harvey. His third marriage united him with Jane Guge. She bore her husband four children, three of whom are living. She died after the death of Mr. Jones.

Harvey Jones grew up on a farm and attended the district school until 1852, when the family crossed the plains to Oregon. The train which bore them overland consisted of fifty-two wagons all belonging to his father and relatives except one wagon. Each wagon was drawn by three or four yoke of oxen. They started from Indiana March 2, and crossed the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, taking the Oregon trail up the Platte river. Five of their number died of cholera, and after a six months' journey they arrived at The Dalles September 28, remaining there until December. They then proceeded to Portland, where they spent the winter. In the spring of 1853 they came to Douglas county and located along the Umpqua river, the father taking up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres.

Harvey Jones remained at home on his father's farm, assisting in teaming and stock-raising, until 1864, and then began farming for himself. He bought three hundred and twenty acres of land along the Umpqua river, six miles from Roseburg, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. From time to time he made additional purchases, until he had a farm of large dimensions, raising cattle, sheep and horses in addition to large quantities of cereals. In 1897 he retired from the farm and moving into Roseburg, engaged in the hotel business as previously mentioned.

October 14, 1868, Mr. Jones was married to Mary A. Duty, who was born in Posey county, Ind., a daughter of Daniel and Mary (Ridenour) Duty. Her paternal grandfather, Moses Duty, was a Missourian by birth and a farmer by occupation. Her father followed the same line of work in Indiana, and in 1853 crossed overland to California and engaged in mining. Mrs. Jones's mother is a daughter of David Ridenour, who settled in Oregon in 1853. For many years he was a prominent stockman in Coles Valley, and afterward removed to California, dying at the

extreme age of ninety-eight years. Mrs. Duty makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have a family of seven children, namely: Wayne, an insurance agent in Idaho; Mrs. Anna Dabney, of San Francisco; Mrs. Jettie Harpster, of Roseburg; Mollie; William; Waitie and Stanford, living at home. The family attend services at the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Jones is a member. Politically Mr. Jones is a Republican and in fraternal circles he is allied with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his wife and daughter Mollie are members of the Rebekah Lodge, the latter having passed all the chairs of the Order.

**JUDGE MARSHALL D. THOMPSON.** One of the most able, faithful and well known of the public officials of Douglas county is Judge M. D. Thompson, of Roseburg, the present county judge. A man of versatile talents, persevering energy, sound judgment and great tenacity of purpose, he has been successful in the various enterprises with which he has been identified, and in all places and at all times has proved himself worthy of the trust reposed in him. A son of Ezra P. Thompson, he was born November 2, 1838, in Chautauqua county, N. Y. He comes of Welsh ancestry, his grandfather, Jonathan Thompson, having been born and reared in Wales. On emigrating to this country, he located first in New Hampshire, and then removed to Chautauqua county, N. Y. Becoming one of the pioneer settlers of that county, he took up a tract of land that was still in its primitive wildness, and by dint of sturdy labor cleared and improved a homestead, on which he spent his remaining years.

A native of New Hampshire, Ezra P. Thompson accompanied his parents to New York, and there assisted in the pioneer task of clearing a farm. Not contented to follow the occupation to which he was reared, he learned the trade of a tinsmith in Fredonia, N. Y., where he continued in business until his death, at the age of seventy-three years. He married Orrilla Cowden, who was born in Chautauqua county, and spent her entire life in New York state. Of the three sons and three daughters born of their union, one daughter and two sons are living, Judge M. D. Thompson being the oldest. The other son, Carlton K., resides in Bradford, Pa.

Brought up in Fredonia, N. Y., Judge Thompson was educated in the public schools and academy of that place, and there learned the trade of a gunsmith, at which he worked a few years. Following the tide of emigration westward in 1850, he started for Pike's Peak. Securing an outfit at Nebraska City, he and his comrades left

that place May 10, journeying across the plains with ox-teams. Reaching Salt creek, they met so many returning from the Peak that they became discouraged, and, changing their plans, took the California trail, and went via Salt Lake City to Placerville, Cal., arriving October 10. Mr. Thompson remained in Eldorado county several months, engaging in mining near Georgetown. With his fellow-miners, he had some hard experiences, much of the time being forced to live on limited rations, with such game as could be found. The necessities of life were often hard to be procured, while the luxuries were not to be thought of. He subsequently went to San Francisco, where, on September 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Second California Volunteer Cavalry. On being mustered in, he was sent with his regiment to San Pedro, thence across the desert to Fort Yuma, being subsequently stationed in Arizona, at different points and forts. Returning to California, the regiment remained in the vicinity of Owens valley for about eighteen months, spending most of the time in fighting Indians, who were finally subdued. Twelve hundred were captured and taken to Fort Tejon, where the regiment to which Mr. Thompson belonged guarded the prisoners until relieved by other troops.

On September 27, 1864, at San Francisco, Mr. Thompson was honorably discharged from the service. Locating then in Petaluma, Sonoma county, he here resided for about three years, at the end of which time he embarked in the stock business in Lake and Mendocino counties, dealing principally in sheep. Disposing of his interests in that line in 1879, he removed with his family to Texas, but found the climate so unhealthful that he returned to the coast, taking up his residence in Lake county, Cal. Coming to Douglas county, Ore., in 1880, he bought a ranch near Scottsburg, and was there extensively engaged in the stock business for many years, raising sheep and cattle. In 1896 Mr. Thompson was elected county commissioner for a term of four years, and served so acceptably that he was re-elected to the same office in 1900. After he had served six months of his second term he was appointed county judge, to succeed Judge Joseph Lyons, who had resigned, and took the oath of office January 1, 1901. In 1902 he received the Republican nomination for county judge, for a term of four years, and being elected by a good majority took the oath of office in July, 1902, and soon afterward removed with his family to Roseburg. A man of strong convictions, firm in his decisions, impartial and just in his rulings, he is filling the office to which he has been called with eminent success, and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In Lake county, Cal., Judge Thompson mar-

ried Miss Ella V. Witter, who was born near Akron, Ohio, and into their household four children have been born, namely: Mrs. Fannie M. Grubbe, of Scottsburg, Ore.; Mrs. Flora O'Roque, of Idaho; W. E., living on the home ranch; and Maximillia, at home. Politically the judge is an uncompromising Republican. Fraternally he joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Petaluma, Cal., and is now a member of the lodge at Gardiner, Douglas county; he also belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

I. F. RICE. Conspicuous among the early pioneers of Douglas county is I. F. Rice, a successful real estate dealer in Roseburg. Coming to Oregon with his parents as a boy of seventeen years, he has become an important factor in developing the agricultural and industrial interests of this part of the state, contributing his full share toward advancing its prosperity. When he made his advent here, settlers were few and far between, and the Indians were a constant source of terror to Oregon's brave pioneers. In the years that have since intervened wonderful changes have taken place, and in this grand transformation scene Mr. Rice has taken great pride and pleasure. A son of the late W. S. Rice, he was born September 15, 1835, in Laporte, Ind., where he lived until five years old.

A native of Canada, W. S. Rice removed to Indiana when a young man, and was there engaged as a tiller of the soil for a number of years. Migrating with his family to Jackson county, Mo., in 1840, he continued as an agriculturist in that locality for eight years. Hoping to better his condition in a newer country, he started with his family across the plains in 1848, and after a long and hard trip arrived in California in the fall of that year. The ensuing winter he kept a public house at Sutters Fort, and was afterward engaged in mining, meeting with but scant success. Coming to Oregon in 1850, he took up a claim in Washington county, but not liking the climate moved the following spring to Douglas county. Locating near what is now Rice Hill, he was there engaged in business as a stock-raiser and dealer until his death, at the age of seventy-four years. He married Mary St. Clair, who was born in one of the eastern states, of southern parentage. She survived him, dying on the home farm at the age of eighty-four years. Three sons and one daughter blessed their union, namely: I. F., the special subject of this sketch; Orlando, a resident of Cottage Grove, Ore.; Isadora, a farmer, living near Rice Hill; and Mrs. Josephine Thiele, of Yoncalla, Ore.

Going with his parents to Missouri when a

small lad, I. F. Rice acquired his early education in the pioneer log school-house that stood near his father's farm. In 1848 his parents packed their household effects, and started across the country to California, having two wagons, with two yoke of oxen to each. The father himself drove one team, hiring a driver to take charge of the other. When about seventy miles out the driver was so afflicted with the cold that he turned back, and I. F. Rice and his mother subsequently took turns in driving during the journey. Crossing the river at Council Bluffs, the party kept along the Platte, and one day were considerably alarmed by being attacked by a band of Pawnee Indians, although no serious results followed, the Indians being easily dispersed. Strict watch was kept by the party, a guard being on duty at all times, and not an Indian was allowed to enter the camp during their halts. After a tedious journey of six months, W. S. Rice and his family arrived at Sutters Fort, Cal. He subsequently engaged in mining for a time, and also kept a hotel. With his family he located in Stockton, but afterward removed to Sonoma, where he spent the second winter. I. F. Rice assisted his father in all of his enterprises, and after the family settled on Tualitin plains, in Washington county, Ore., took a trip up the valley in search of a more favorable location. Arriving at Douglas county, he was very much pleased with the prospect, and induced his father to locate a new claim, about six miles north of what is now the town of Oakland, where he embarked in the stock business. Mr. Rice suffered from the depredations of the Indians during the Rogue River war of 1855, they having stolen many head of cattle. In 1856 Mr. Rice and his father sold their land, and went to California, locating at Stony creek, Colusa county. Selling out at the end of two years, both he and his father returned with their families to Douglas county, the former having been married in 1854, and bought back the old farm, near Oakland. Mr. Rice subsequently bought other land, and for a number of years was extensively engaged in the stock business. He became a large landholder, at one time owning a thousand acres, and was one of the prominent men of the place, Rice Hill being named in his honor. He still retains in his possession a ranch of three hundred and twenty acres. In 1891 Mr. Rice removed with his family to Roseburg, where he has since carried on a substantial business as a dealer in real estate.

In 1854, in Douglas county, Ore., Mr. Rice married Martha Bramlett, a native of Tennessee. She came across the plains to Oregon in 1853, starting with her parents, both of whom died of cholera while on the way. Mrs. Rice died, in Roseburg, Ore., in 1899, leaving three children, namely: Napoleon, a furniture dealer in Rose-

burg; Mrs. Louise Graves of Roseburg; and Dexter, an attorney-at-law, residing in Roseburg. Politically Mr. Rice is a straightforward Democrat, and for one term was a member of the Roseburg city council.

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PRICE ROBISON. A peaceful and singularly useful life is that of Price Robison, a dairyman and farmer, and a man in whom his friends have implicit confidence. Since 1896 Mr. Robison has occupied a farm of fifty-five acres three miles northwest of Myrtle Point, on the Coquille river, where he is engaged in dairying on a moderate scale, milking about eighteen cows. Owing to his recent arrival in the neighborhood his land was well cultivated and improved, and he has been able to devote all of his time to the care of his stock, and to maintaining that system and orderliness for which he is so well known. In the meantime he has shown commendable public spirit, has held many of the local political offices, his election being the more creditable because he owes allegiance to no particular party. No name indicates greater popularity or personal honor in the foremost fraternal organizations in the county, and he is a member and past senior warden of Chadwick Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., a member of Coquille Lodge No. 63, I. O. O. F., and the Grange at Myrtle Point, of which he is now master.

Mr. Robison is one of the hundreds of native sons of Missouri to find a profitable field of activity in Oregon. He was born in Coles county, near Jefferson City, April 10, 1858, and came of a family established in Pennsylvania at a very early day, the first settler crossing the sea from Ireland. His father, Samuel L. Robison, was born in Pennsylvania February 11, 1805, and in youth mastered the printer's trade, which he followed but a short time. Preferring the occupation of his ancestors, he returned to the home farm, left vacant by his parents, who died when he was a small boy, and remained there until removing to Ohio. In 1838 he accompanied his brother to Missouri, then a desolate wilderness, where they cleared and improved land, advancing with the country, and taking their part in all phases of its upbuilding. Here Mr. Robison married, September 1, 1844, Lucina Lambson, who was born April 25, 1819, and was reared and educated in her native state of Ohio. Continuing to farm and raise stock until 1871, Mr. Robison came to Josephine county, Ore., and two years later moved to Fish Trap, on the Coquille river in Coos county, where he purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, two and a half acres of which were cleared.

Here he made many fine improvements, placed nearly all of his land under cultivation, and reared his family of eight children, of whom the seventh in order of birth is Price. Mr. Robison lived to be about eighty-seven years of age, and is survived by his wife, who is making her home with her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Averille, at Brownsville, Ore., and is eighty-five years of age. Orvilla A., the oldest of the children, is deceased; John O. is also deceased; George Texas and Franklin B. are living on the old place; Rocky C. is in east Oregon; C. Tennessee is in Fish Trap; Price; and Martha is the wife of W. H. Averille of Linn county.

Mr. Robison was much interested in Democratic politics, and liked nothing better than to discuss local and county politics with intelligent friends. He would never accept office, and always argued that his farm and family deserved all the attention that he could give them. Mr. Robison gave his children practical educations in the public schools, and taught his sons to be industrious and thorough. Price attended school during the winter season, and continued to live on the old place until coming to his present home in 1896. After his marriage, November 29, 1882, with Laura B. Hoover, who was born in Hennepin county, Minn., October 27, 1864, he took his wife to the old farm, where they started house-keeping under favorable and pleasant circumstances. It has always been the policy of the family to maintain harmonious relations between themselves, and education and moral training have been properly appreciated and encouraged. Nine children, all of whom are at home, constitute a genial and happy household. These are: Caleb C.; Beulah; Walter S.; Leola; Roy; Lucina; Bunice and Bernice, twins; and Florence. Mr. Robison raises high-grade cattle on his farm, mostly of the Jersey breed, and Suffolk and Norman horses. He is an excellent judge of stock, is progressive and energetic, and is making a decided success of his dairying business.

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JOHN G. VAN DYKE. For seventeen years John G. Van Dyke engaged in sheep-raising in Jackson county, and his good fortune in this connection has made him an enthusiast regarding the stock possibilities of his adopted state. This successful man and large land owner is solely responsible for his own headway in life, and few of his friends or associates claim sturdier or more practical traits of character. Out of his varied experiences he has evolved many interesting theories, and he attributes a large share of his pro-







JAMES A. PANKEY.

gress to the fact that he has always attended strictly to his own affairs, has been cautious in his judgment, and broad in his tolerance and sympathy.

Born in Mercer county, Pa., July 27, 1836, Mr. Van Dyke is a son of Samuel D. Van Dyke, also born in Pennsylvania, grandson of John Van Dyke born in Westmoreland county, Pa., and founder of his family in Butler county, and great-grandson of John Van Dyke, who was born in New York and located in Westmoreland county, Pa. Samuel D. Van Dyke was by nature a wanderer during the earlier part of his life, and was known among his intimates as the "Wandering Jew." Previous to moving to Iowa in 1845 he had visited almost every part of the United States, his observing brain making note of people and general conditions. He married Keziah Gilmer, a native of Mercer county, Pa., daughter of Robert Gilmer, born either in Pennsylvania or Ireland, and the father of a large family. Mr. Gilmer was a blacksmith by trade, and he entertained a justifiable pride in his ancestral connections. Mr. Van Dyke naturally improved the opportunity to come to the west in 1849, his love of travel and adventure responding readily to the tales of gold which upset the equilibrium of half the people in the country. It is not recalled that he met with unusual success, for in 1852 he came to Oregon and took up a donation claim near Medford, upon which he spent the remainder of his life. Established upon a paying property of his own, he developed substantial and uplifting traits of character, and became prominent in the agricultural and political undertakings of his neighborhood. As a Democrat he served as county commissioner, and in 1862 he was elected to the state legislature. With his family he was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and toward this and other worthy causes, contributed generously of his hard-earned fortune. There was a daughter and son in his family, the former and oldest of whom is deceased.

In his youth John G. Van Dyke had scant opportunity for acquiring an education, and his broad general knowledge is therefore the result of intelligent observation and later application to books and periodicals. He was sixteen years old when he crossed the plains in 1852 with his parents to Jackson county, and he remained on the home farm until locating near Phoenix in 1862. In 1870 he located near Ashland and engaged in stock-raising. He had one hundred and sixty acres of land, and continued to improve it until 1885, when he came to the vicinity of Medford and started upon his seventeen years of sheep-raising. This was abandoned in 1890, owing to Mr. Van Dyke having contracted the grip, although he still owns nearly seventeen hundred acres near the town. He also owns and for some

time operated a general merchandise store in Medford, now being managed by his son. He has ten acres in pears and apples, but although general farming has always accompanied stock-raising, it is in the latter capacity that he has excelled, because he liked it best, and believed it to be the most practical way of making money in the county. He studied stock, became familiar with the individual characteristics of each kind, and always maintained the highest standards in his own selections.

In Pennsylvania Mr. Van Dyke married Sarah Stewart, a native daughter of the state, and she has proved a devoted and capable mother to her nine children, one of whom, John G., the sixth child, met death by drowning in June, 1903. William Stewart, the oldest in the family, is a resident of Ashland; Kate makes her home in San Francisco; S. G. lives on the home ranch; B. F. is in Singapore, China; Carrie is the wife of a Mr. Thompson of Chicago; Edgar A. and Edith A. are twins, and the latter graduated from the Albany College in 1903; and Sarah A. it at home. Mr. Van Dyke is a Republican, but aside from the formality of casting his vote has never identified himself with party matters. He is essentially a home-loving man, and finds his greatest enjoyment in watching and aiding the careers of his children.

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JAMES A. PANKEY has been a resident of Oregon for half a century and all but the first six years of that time he has lived in Jackson county, where he now lives in peaceful retirement, enjoying the fruits of his past years of toil. He is the owner of a fine ranch seven miles north-east of Gold Hill, in the Sam's valley district, of which he originally purchased one hundred and sixty acres, adding to this until now his home place comprises four hundred and twenty acres. Although he still makes his home on this ranch Mr. Pankey leases out the land and derives a competence from the income and from some mountain lands which he also owns.

But little is known concerning the ancestry of James A. Pankey save the fact that his parents resided in Hickman county, Tenn., where he himself was born June 22, 1822. While he was still a small child the family removed to what is now Saline county, and in 1848 located in Morgan county, Ill., and James A. there passed his youthful days and resided until reaching young manhood. However, this was not always to be his home, for, in 1853, believing that the far west held opportunities for his betterment, he began the journey across the plains, with two wagons, nine yoke of oxen, seven cows and two mares, but, on various accounts, when he reached his

destination, only nine head of oxen and three cows were left of his possessions, after a trip of six months.

Upon taking up his abode in the far west, a desirable location was found in Polk county, Ore., and farming pursuits occupied his attentions there, where he bought the right to a donation claim four miles from Dallas, engaging in his chosen vocation until 1859. In the fall of that year he sought a more southern home and settled permanently in Jackson county, making his first land purchase there the same year. We have already told of his landed interests, and his success in farm pursuits, and his present position of affluence testifies to his worth. Well known in his county, he is honored and esteemed not only by the Democrats, with whose principles his political views coincide, but by all who have the honor of his acquaintance. His patriotism to his country was shown by active service in quelling the Modoc Indians in the war of 1872. Mr. Pankey and his worthy wife, who was before marriage Miss Fannie Strickland, became the parents of ten children, three sons and seven daughters. Five of these are now living: Louisa, who married J. N. Smith; Thomas, who resides at Sam's Valley postoffice; Louis, a stock-dealer living on Sprague river; Mary Ann, who married James Fredenburg; and Emily, who lives at home.

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**JOHN WRIGHT.** Among the agriculturists of Jackson county who have to their credit a record as soldiers during the Civil war, may be mentioned John Wright, a sturdy, honorable and successful land-owner in the vicinity of Central Point. Mr. Wright came to Oregon from Kansas in 1874, and for twenty years lived in Phoenix, this county. There he gained a reputation for substantial character and effort, and was numbered among the very successful men of his neighborhood. He then brought his excellent record to his present farm, one and a half miles northwest of Central Point, which is eighty-six acres in extent, and constitutes a portion of the old Watson donation claim. Though not as wild and timbered as many pioneers have had to contend with, Mr. Wright has not depended on the improvements which accompanied the purchase of the farm, but has continually substituted his own advanced ideas, and at present has a modern frame dwelling, and satisfactory barns and implements. He raises general produce and stock, and though not large as compared with the farms of some of his neighbors, it is so disposed of as to yield a comfortable yearly income.

Reared to farming as had been his forefathers Mr. Wright spent fifteen years of his life on the farm in Jefferson county, Ohio, where he was

born October 10, 1841, a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Davey) Wright, natives of Green county, Pa. and Vermont respectively. Samuel Wright was born in 1810 and married soon after his removal from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and besides John there was a daughter born to him, now Mrs. Elizabeth Stancliff, of Phoenix, Ore. His wife dying in Ohio, he married for a second wife, Amy Swager, a native of Ohio, and who bore him five children: Ella, the wife of T. Barr, of Medford; Artaminta, the wife of George Williams, of Dunsnuir; Janie, the wife of William Beardsley, of Phoenix, Ore.; and William and Charley S., also of Phoenix. The family of Mr. Wright moved to Kansas in 1856, and followed farming there until 1874, during that spring removing to Phoenix, Jackson county, Ore. In 1880 Mr. Wright settled in Coquille and retired from active life, his death occurring there at the age of seventy-eight. He is survived by his wife, who makes her home in Phoenix. Mr. Wright was quite a politician and liked to discuss the national Republican issues with his friends. In religion he was a Baptist, and gave liberally of his means toward the church and general charities.

When the Civil war broke out John Wright was working hard on the paternal farm in Kansas, and in 1862, August 22, when twenty-two years of age, he enlisted in Company G, Thirtieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered in at Atchison, Kans. His regiment was assigned to General Blunt's corps for the first year, and detailed to field duty, and although it did not participate in the world-famous battles fought in the south, the regiment had a taste of warfare in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, and numerous minor skirmishes. After being mustered out he was glad to exchange three years of life in camp and field for the peace of his father's farm, and September 26, 1865, celebrated the return of order by marrying Annie Bradford, a native of Boston, Mass. Thereafter the young people settled down to farming in Kansas until 1874, in which year he accompanied his family and that of his father to the west, of which he has since been an enthusiastic and helpful resident. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright: Mrs. Laura Cochran, of Central Point; John S., of California; George F., of Klamath county; Joseph N., of Central Point; Mrs. Effie M. Hefling, of Grants Pass; Thomas William, of Central Point; Charles E. and Jesse B., of Klamath county.

Mr. Wright is public spirited in the extreme, and may be depended on to support with both time and money any practical effort at improving his locality. He is president of the Grand Army Hall Association of Central Point, and is a member of the Central Point Post No. 67, G. A. R.

In political affiliation he is a Socialist, and in religion is a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHRISTOPHER C. GALL. In the front ranks of every business and in every community we find men whose success has been independent of another's assistance, and an example of this kind is found in the person of Mr. Gall, who has met with flattering success in the prosecution of his chosen calling as a tiller of the soil in Jackson county, Ore., whose interests have been identified with his own ever since the spring of 1852, when he accompanied his parents to that section. Mr. Gall is a native of Franklin county, Mo., having been born March 18, 1833, near Washington, where he received his scholastic training in the public school and grew to manhood. During the gold excitement of 1849 two of his brothers, Lafayette and Francis, started west, and the latter died on the plains while en route. The elder brother, however, proceeded on his way, and in time sent back favorable reports to his parents, which induced them, in 1851, to take their remaining family and follow him to this new country, which was then little more than one vast wilderness. The trip overland consumed six months' time, and the fall of that year found them in the beautiful Willamette valley. After passing the winter in that vicinity, they proceeded to look up a location the following spring, and being attracted by the fertile land and natural resources in Jackson county, the father took a donation claim there in the neighborhood of Gold Hill. This claim contained three hundred and twenty acres finely located along a creek, which now bears the family name, but it was entirely unimproved, and thereafter the father was engaged in clearing the land and tilling the soil until cut off by death in 1857. He was a very industrious man, even when compared to the sturdy pioneers of those days, and grew to be quite prosperous.

Christopher C. Gall has his father's able assistant on the home place until death removed that beloved parent, and for several years afterward affairs on the farm were intrusted to his care and management. Taking up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres in 1859, in Sams Valley, eight miles east of the old home place and four miles from Table Rock, he began to improve and clear it, and the following year took up his residence there. All the intervening years, between that time and the present, have found Mr. Gall busily engaged in farming pursuits and in the stock business, and his efforts have been crowned with success. Additional purchases were made and his farm was increased in size to two hundred and eighty acres, two hundred acres be-

ing rich alluvial bottom land, utilized in general farming. The balance is used for grazing purposes and is well stocked with fine cattle, the whole place possessing an air of prosperity and thrift.

October 9, 1861, Mr. Gall was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Pankey, an accomplished lady, and they have reared a large and interesting family, which consists of three sons and seven daughters, all of whom are living. The religious belief of the family inclines toward the Christian Church, which they attend, and of which Mr. Gall is an active member. In his political views he is entirely independent, and during his long term of service as justice of the peace, since 1868, his dealings and decisions have been characteristic of his fairness and impartiality, at the same time always marked by justice. His patriotism to our country was shown by his active service in the Rogue River Indian war, which caused the early settlers of Oregon so much loss of life and property.

JOHN W. INGRAM. The various resources of Jackson county have attracted men of many minds, and the agriculturist, stock-raiser, merchant, and miner have found themselves equally at home, surrounded by the opportunities their nature craved, and at liberty to accomplish as much as their respective abilities and ambitions permitted. Miners and prospectors abound in the regions where precious metal awaits the industry of man, and thus prospectors have come to be an important adjunct to county development. Among this class of men none deserves more credit than John W. Ingram, one of the foremost prospectors of southern Oregon, and the partner of B. W. Huston in the ownership of a placer and quartz property of forty acres, situated in Willow Springs precinct.

Born near California, Cole county, Mo., January 27, 1837, Mr. Ingram came of a family well known in that state, and which has been associated with farming and stock-raising on a large scale. His father, John, a native of Kentucky, removed to Missouri while yet young, and through his marriage with Alvira Smiley, became connected with another family even better known than his own. The father of Mrs. Ingram removed from Virginia to Missouri in 1800, and twelve years later enlisted in the war of 1812, his valor gaining him the rank of major. He was prominent in the early politics of the state, and at one time was a member of the territorial legislature. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ingram, of whom John W. is the youngest and only one living. The mother died in 1840, in Missouri, and Mr. Ingram married Susan Savage for his second wife, she being a

native of Kentucky, and the mother of six children. Mr. Ingram lived to be an old man, his death occurring in 1870.

In 1857, when he was twenty years old, John W. Ingram crossed the plains to California, settling in San Joaquin county, where he followed farming for a time, but later turned his attention to mining and prospecting. He became associated with Jackson county, Ore., in 1870, and has since lived on his mining land three miles northwest of Central Point, where he has achieved marked success. For a couple of years he engaged in sheep-raising in the county, but not finding it as congenial work as mining, returned with zest to his old occupation. He is well known through the southern part of the state, and his judgment is often in demand by less successful and competent prospectors. He has a genuine liking for his work, which, after all, is his life, for he has never married, and has no incentive to work for others. Mr. Ingram is a Democrat in politics, but like most born miners has little inclination for office, or the excitement incident thereto. He is a genial and popular man, western in his habits and tastes, and possessing great force of character and native energy.

**WILLIAM ULRICH.** As a man of excellent business ability, who is shrewd and has been decidedly successful in whatever he has undertaken, Mr. Ulrich, who is extensively engaged in ranching pursuits in the vicinity of Eagle Point, Ore., may be rightfully termed a self-made man in the truest sense of the word, for at an early age he was deprived by death of his father and without educational advantages or capital, he was forced to make his own way in the world. He was born in Burlington, Iowa, January 18, 1858, and two years later was brought to a home in the far west by his parents, Christian and Barbara Ulrich, who took up their abode in Jackson county, Ore., in 1860. They settled in Jacksonville, where William grew to manhood. He attended the common schools of that city, but obtained but a limited education, for in 1860 his father died and thus early in life the son was thrown upon his own resources and compelled to work for his living. Obtaining employment on a near-by ranch as chore-boy, he worked one year for his board and clothes, after which he was paid wages, remaining on the same ranch for three additional years, and the following year he was employed in and about the mining camps. He then became apprenticed to learn the baker's trade in Jacksonville, and he followed that line of work there for five years. About that time the railroad was being built in that vicinity, and Mr. Ulrich followed truck-teaming for about a year in connection with the railroad camps. Sell-

ing his team he went to Medford, and in 1885 he opened a fire insurance office there and did fairly well at this business. He was the organizer and promoter of the Southern Oregon Pork Packing Company, which did a flourishing business in Medford, and for five years was its efficient manager, while at the same time he conducted a retail butcher shop. He subsequently formed a partnership with Mr. Slinger and engaged in the cattle business, and together they carried on a profitable business until the death of the latter, whereupon Mr. Ulrich purchased the interest of his former partner and continued in the business alone. His home ranch in the neighborhood of Eagle Point contains twelve hundred and twenty acres and many improvements have been made upon the farm by Mr. Ulrich since taking possession of it, and it now ranks among the best in this section. He also owns an interest in another ranch up in the mountains, which at the present writing, furnishes grazing for about six hundred head of choice Hereford cattle.

The marriage of Mr. Ulrich took place in June, 1884, with Miss Emma A. Milner. Their family now consists of five children, whose names are William L., Earl, Annie, Gertrude and Loraine. In politics Mr. Ulrich is a Democrat, and his interest in the welfare of Medford was made manifest by his many worthy acts while a member of the city council, giving as he did, his support to any and all measures that had a tendency to better the condition of the city or the community at large. In fraternal orders, he is allied with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, being a charter member of Banner Lodge No. 23, of Jacksonville, Ore.

**B. R. PORTER.** Like the other eastern and central states of our Union, Wisconsin has done her share toward populating the far west, sending her good and industrious citizens to extend the civilization of the east into the states along the Pacific slope. Such a one is Mr. Porter, who came into this life May 19, 1848, at Green Lake, Wis., on the farm where he lived throughout his boyhood while in attendance at the common school. Upon leaving the state of his nativity, in 1870, he did not directly travel very far westward, but removed only to Iowa, working on a farm near Mason City for a number of years. The attractions of the unknown west were so strong for Mr. Porter that it was impossible for him to remain in Iowa, so the year 1874 saw him wending his way across the great plains. Arriving in the fall he spent his first winter at Carson City, Nev., and the next year he went to the logging-camps near Truckee, Cal., where he worked diligently until the fall of 1885. Harney

county, Ore., was his next location, and while in that county Mr. Porter engaged in stock-raising with success, for a period of about sixteen years, 1901 being the date of his removal to Jackson county of the same state. Immediately upon his settlement in Jackson county he made the purchase of the ranch where he now lives, two hundred and forty-five acres, beautifully situated in the vicinity of Sams Valley, and improved upon by Mr. Porter until it is quite a valuable place. With his characteristic care and thoroughness, Mr. Porter carries on general farming and also fruit-raising to some extent, fifty acres of his land containing apple orchards alone.

While still a resident of Iowa, Mr. Porter was united in matrimony to Miss Mary Anderson, March 12, 1873, being the date on which the ceremony was performed. Four children have gladdened the hearts of this couple, and to them have been given the following names: Myrtle, Margaret, Stewart and Harry. Of these, but three are now at home, the eldest having been given in marriage to Richard Jennings. The family unite in worship at the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. Porter is a faithful and earnest member. The public confidence is unhesitatingly given to Mr. Porter, and this trust is never violated by him, in consequence of which there are few who hold a higher position in the esteem of their fellowmen. Still in the prime of life, we trust there are many bright years yet before him. The Republicans claim Mr. Porter as one of their number, and his political efforts are always given to the furtherance of their cause.

HIRAM WEATHERLY was born in Genesee county, N. Y., July 31, 1838. When but six years of age, his parents moved to Winnebago county, Ill., and Hiram was reared on a farm there up to his nineteenth year, when he removed to Lake county, in the same state. In 1862 he enlisted in the Union army as a musician in Company B, Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He played a fife for one year and was then promoted to be fife-major, and served as such until the close of the war, principally in the army of the Cumberland. After the war he returned to Illinois to farm-work and in 1867 went to Iowa and followed the same line of work there for several years. In 1870 he went to seek his fortune in California, and, after ranching for eight years in that state, he had saved enough to buy a place of his own. Journeying north as far as Douglas county, Ore., he found a desirable location and bought a ranch of four hundred and twenty acres near Scottsburg. This was his home for about three years and in 1882 he purchased another ranch and lived upon it until 1897. This is a very desirable tract of

land and comprises three hundred and fifty acres. He then purchased the place where he now lives in Scottsburg.

Mr. Weatherly was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Elmira Lamphere in 1860. Both are useful members of society. In politics Mr. Weatherly is a strict adherent of the Republican party and in 1888 was elected county commissioner of Douglas county, serving as such for four years. He is justly considered one of the foremost farmers in the vicinity of Scottsburg and has an unlimited amount of farm lore, which is the result of his long experience. He is a good, substantial citizen, interested in the welfare and growth of the county, and merits the recognition that is accorded him by the best of citizens. He is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen.

ADAM WEAVER. One of the greatest pleasures of age is the realization of time profitably employed, when one may look back on the years that have passed and feel satisfied with the manner in which they have been employed and proud of the results obtained by their forethought, ability and handiwork. This pleasure should certainly be enjoyed by the gentleman whose name is at the beginning of this biography. His life work has been agriculture; all his efforts have been concentrated to make it as great a success as possible and today he is known as the most prosperous farmer in his vicinity, and a thoroughly representative citizen in all respects.

Adam Weaver was born of German parents, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, January 19, 1839. His father, Adam Weaver, followed agricultural pursuits all his life and his business ability in that line seems to have descended upon his son. The education of Adam was necessarily limited by reason of the incompleteness of the early district school which he attended as much as possible. After finishing school he adapted himself to his lifework and remained on the homestead farm until 1863, when, accompanied by his brother, John, Mr. Weaver started for the western coast. They crossed the country by a horse-team in six months' time, spending the first winter at Ottumwa, Iowa, and continuing on their journey in the spring of 1864. Upon their arrival in Oregon Adam purchased a plot of ground containing four hundred and forty acres, three miles east of Canyonville, Douglas county, where his son-in-law, J. A. Worthington, now resides and commenced to put it in the best possible condition. Many improvements were thus made, for Mr. Weaver was progressive in his ideas; when he had completed all this work he decided to become a benedict and in 1876 returned to Ohio for his bride. He married Elizabeth

Schrader, who was born in Ohio, and together they departed for his home in the west. Their union has been blessed with four children, William Frank, Ralph F. and Alice May, all of whom are at home; and Anna M., wife of J. A. Worthington, residing on the old Weaver farm. In 1880 Mr. Weaver purchased a farm of five hundred and sixty acres, one-half mile east of Canyonville, and is now the owner of 1,000 acres on the Umpqua river, which he cultivates and improves assiduously. He has built a number of fine outbuildings with the latest of modern conveniences and is practically the possessor of the most up-to-date farm in the vicinity. He raises a large amount of fine stock in addition to the general farming and fruit. Politically he is a Democrat of sturdy principles.

ALBERT W. FERGUSON. This sturdy pioneer of Oregon was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of her oldest families. Like many other of the pioneers of the west, his children have no clear history of his remote ancestry; all that is positively known is that the first Ferguson of this line was an officer in one of the armies of Scotland that was defeated by the king. He was compelled to flee for his life to France. From France he came to America and settled in Dinwiddie county, Va. There he was married to a Miss Red of Prince Edward county, Va. From this union there came three daughters, Polly, Nancy and Judy, and six sons, Joel, Benjamin, Edmond, Ryal, James and Thomas. James went to South America as a missionary and there met a terrible death at the hands of those he was trying to save; his wife and three sons returned to Ohio, their native state. What became of the other brothers is not known, except that some of them returned to Scotland and some went westward, and Thomas, together with the sisters, remained in Virginia. Thomas married a Miss Maxey and settled in Buckingham county, Va., and to them were born three daughters, Lucy, Mary and Leanna, and three sons, James, Thomas, and Albert W., the subject of this sketch. James and Thomas enlisted in the army of the confederacy at the breaking out of the Civil war; James was rapidly promoted for bravery until he reached the rank of lieutenant, when he was killed at Fort Donelson; Thomas was wounded, and although he lived many years afterward in Buckingham county, he never recovered from the effects of the wound. All are now deceased, except Lucy, who resides in Buckingham county, Va.

Albert W. Ferguson was born August 29, 1821, and was the youngest son; he left his

home at a very early age to seek his fortune westward. After serving an apprenticeship at the carpenter bench, he went to Lewisburg, Va., where he met and married Margaret Wetzel, a daughter of George Wetzel and a descendant of Lewis Wetzel, the great hunter and scout who took such a prominent part in Indian warfare. At Lewisburg there was born of this union three sons. The first died at an early age—two years. From Lewisburg he moved with his family to Lexington, Mo., and in the latter part of 1849, Mr. Ferguson decided to seek a home in the far west. Leaving his family temporarily, he crossed the plains in the customary way by ox-team, going by way of Fremont Pass. The party whom he was with had but little trouble with the Indians, and arrived safely in California in the early part of 1850. He began mining on the Sacramento river, but shortly after this a fever broke out among the miners, and deaths became very numerous, with no prospects of relief, and Mr. Ferguson and a number of others decided to go to Oregon. They proceeded to San Francisco, where they chartered a small steamer and sailed for Astoria, Ore. Arriving off the mouth of the Columbia river, they encountered a terrific storm, and with every soul on board lashed to the rigging were driven northward. They reached Astoria just one month after leaving San Francisco. Mr. Ferguson spent that winter in Upper Astoria, and in the spring of 1851, after assisting in the construction of a saw-mill about half-way between Astoria and Portland, he moved to Portland, Ore., and applied himself to his trade for a short time. He then went to Rogue river and began mining, but the Rogue River Indians took the warpath and he and his party were compelled to leave. He next made his residence in Salem, Ore., and in the fall of 1851 began the operation of a sash and door factory at that place. Here in 1852 he was joined by his wife, who left Lexington, Mo., with her two little sons and came by the Isthmus of Panama. The cholera was raging at the time and both children died on the Isthmus of this dread disease. They were buried at Aspinwall, and the lonely, grief-stricken mother took up her journey again to bring both joy and sorrow to her waiting husband.

During the next ten years they were blessed with four sons, Hope, Ernest, Fidella and Edward, all being born in Salem. In 1862, his health failing, Mr. Ferguson moved with his family to The Dalles, where soon afterward, in company with Louis Pope, he opened a large three-story planing mill, and was very successful. He soon became a man of much prominence there, and was twice elected sher-



iff of Wasco county. At The Dalles were born two daughters, Lulu and Ada; the former, however, only lived a little over two years; the latter is now Mrs. J. N. Griffin, living in Astoria, Ore. In 1876 Mr. Ferguson moved to Astoria, took up his old occupation as architect and builder, and also ran a sash and door factory under the name of Bain & Ferguson. He continued this business until ill-health forced him to retire. The last seven years of his life he was an invalid, confined to his bed, suffering from rheumatism. His demise took place February 25, 1891, and he was followed by the companion of his life March 25, 1895. In religion Mr. Ferguson was a Baptist, but became a member of the Episcopal church a few years before his death. He was a staunch Democrat and served as school director, justice of the peace and city alderman of the city of Astoria. He was a Mason of high degree and one of the most prominent Masons of his day on the Pacific slope. Mr. Ferguson has a record in Masonry rarely equaled. He was raised to the sublime degree of a Master Mason in 1844 in Greenbrier Lodge, No. 42, of A. F. & A. M. of Lewisburg, Va. Demitted therefrom in 1846, and affiliated with LaFayette Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., Lexington, Mo., where he served two years as senior deacon. He demitted therefrom in 1850, and on arrival in Oregon in 1851 assisted in organizing Salem Lodge U. D. (now No. 4). He opened the first Masonic lodge south of Oregon City and conferred the first degree of Masonry. He made the journey from Salem to Oregon City many times on horseback to attend the Masonic lodge. He demitted therefrom in 1862 and affiliated with Ainsworth Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M. (now extinct); demitted therefrom and affiliated with Wasco Lodge No. 15 at The Dalles. He held all the important positions in both these lodges. He afterwards demitted therefrom and affiliated with Temple Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., Astoria, Ore., and was senior deacon of this lodge for several years. He held several minor offices in the grand lodge of the state of Oregon, and in 1853 was elected junior grand warden; in 1854, senior grand warden; in 1865, deputy grand master, and in 1866, most worshipful grand master of the state of Oregon. In 1848 he was made a Royal Arch Mason of Lexington Chapter No. 10, R. A. M., Lexington, Mo. Demitted therefrom in 1850, and in 1856 assisted in organizing Multnomah Chapter No. 1, R. A. M., at Salem, Ore. He served several terms as its high priest, and he conferred the first Royal Arch degree of Masonry ever conferred in Oregon. One of the team who assisted in con-

ferring that degree was J. C. Ainsworth, Sr., who became one of the most prominent Masons on the coast, and another was Thomas McF. Patton. Mr. Ferguson demitted therefrom in 1864, and assisted in organizing Chapter No. 6 of The Dalles, Ore.; demitted therefrom and assisted in organizing St. John Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., of Astoria, Ore. He was several times elected high priest of both these chapters. Mr. Ferguson was elected the first grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Oregon when it was organized September 18, 1860. He received the degree of Royal and Select Masters in 1849, Lexington Council, Royal and Select Masters of Lexington, Mo. October 11th, 1882, he was elected an honorary member of the Masonic Veteran Association of the Pacific coast for his eminent services rendered in Freemasonry.

JOHN L. ROWE. Among the varied occupations in which a man may engage in our prosperous land, that of a farmer occupies an important place, for without our honest agriculturists what would our nation do? One thus engaged is John L. Rowe, a worthy and progressive resident of Jackson county, Ore., where he was born and reared and where he has lived all his life. Such a man as he understands fully how to succeed in his farming and stock-raising, having followed that occupation ever since he left school. At this writing, he lives near Sams Valley, prosperous and well liked by his many friends and neighbors.

Missouri is claimed as the birthplace of Mr. Rowe's father, Joab Rowe, who in the early '50s made his tedious way across the vast plains from his native state to Oregon; the usual method of traveling by ox-teams was employed. Upon arriving at his destination he was attracted by the beautiful Willamette valley, and following his inclinations made his first settlement there. However, after a short residence there, he removed to a ranch in Jackson county, now owned by Mrs. Case, remaining at that place for a number of years. Upon leaving his first farm in 1861, he located upon another and continued to abide there in prosperity until removed by death in 1865. Missouri was also the native home of Miss Martha Ingraham, who was joined in wedlock with Joab Rowe before he left for the west. This happy union was blessed by four children, whom we mention here: Marcellis, the eldest, is now a resident of Nevada, and the second child is John L., whose name entitles this biography. Of the two others, Rosetta married George Bartlett and now lives at Portland, Ore., while Annie, the fourth child, departed this life when still in her youth. The revered mother of these children

is still living and has reached the age of sixty-five.

While a boy John L. Rowe trudged to the common school for an education and all this time he lived upon the ranch on Snider creek, where his birth took place February 10, 1859. This ranch came into his charge when he had reached his majority, and he has given his attention to it ever since, with much care and industry, owning as he now does, one hundred acres of fine, fertile land. A Democrat in his political views, his time is not given to thoughts of an official career, and as to fraternal circles, he belongs to but one order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. (Oregon would be glad to have more of this kind of men, who by their honesty and straightforwardness cannot fail to elevate the community in which they live. Mr. Rowe's marriage occurred in 1883, his choice being Miss Martha A. Smith, and with her and their four children, Lucy, Ethel, James and Joseph, he lives a life which is in itself full of good influence.

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**ALEXANDRE GILBERT.** A fine representative of the solid and substantial business men of Clatsop county, Alexandre Gilbert is now devoting his entire time and attention to his own private interests. By industry, sagacity and strict attention to the details of business, he has acquired property of great value in different parts of the county and is a citizen of affluence and influence. As one of the summer residents of Seaside he owns and occupies a beautiful cottage, while during the winter seasons he resides in Astoria, his residence, one of the finest in the city, being located at 198 Third street. A son of Frank Gilbert, he was born April 16, 1846, in La Rochelle, Charente-Inférieure, France.

A native of France, Frank Gilbert was born in Luçon, in 1804. During the greater part of his life he was in the government service, employed as road supervisor. He died at his home in La Rochelle, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Cergue, spent her fifty years of life in France, dying at La Rochelle in 1867. Of the six sons and three daughters she bore her husband, three children are living, namely: Charles, residing in La Rochelle, France; Josephine, wife of A. LorFroes, also of La Rochelle, and Alexandre.

The youngest child of the parental household, and the only one in America, Alexandre Gilbert obtained his early education in the public schools of his native city, where he subsequently served an apprenticeship of five years at the carpenter's trade. Entering the regular army of France when twenty-one years

old, he served as a soldier for seven years. During the Franco-Prussian war, in 1870 and 1871, he was made sergeant in the Eighth Artillery, and given command of the twenty-three men composing the fifth piece in the first battery. In this capacity he served under the leading generals of the army, and, although in the thickest of the fights in the battle of Richofin and the battle of Sedan, he was never wounded. As soon as he was discharged from the service, in 1871, Mr. Gilbert emigrated to America, locating in Montreal, Canada, where he worked at his trade during the winter season, also being employed as a cabinet-maker. Coming to the Pacific coast in 1872, he followed carpentering in San Francisco for fourteen months, making some money. Early in 1874 Mr. Gilbert embarked in a new venture, opening the Gilbert House, which he conducted successfully for eight years and one month, when he sold out, although the hotel still retains its original name. On August 1, 1877, Mr. Gilbert became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Locating in Astoria, Ore., in 1881, Mr. Gilbert started a wholesale and retail liquor business, which he conducted until 1898, when he sold out, and has since lived somewhat retired, although the care of his private property keeps him busy. A man of great enterprise and forethought, he bought land in Seaside in 1884, and now has large and valuable interests in that locality, owning Hermosa Park, several business buildings, and a number of cottages, which he rents to summer visitors. His winter home, in Astoria, is located in one of the most desirable parts of the city, and is ever open to his numerous friends and well-wishers.

In 1860, in Paris, France, Mr. Gilbert married Anna Loncol, who was born in France, June 14, 1845, and they have three children, namely: Angel, wife of F. W. Watson, of Olney, Ore.; Martha, wife of Victor Finch, of San Francisco, Cal.; and Alexandre, Jr., of Astoria. In 1900 Mr. Gilbert served as commissioner for the state of Oregon at the Paris Exhibition, having charge of the Oregon exhibits. Politically he affiliates with the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the Druids, of San Francisco, in which he has passed all the chairs; of the Astoria Lodge, Independent Order of Red Men; and of the Astoria Lodge of Eagles, of which he is past treasurer.

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**JAMES CARR.** Just outside the city limits of Medford lives an earnest and successful tiller of the soil whose knowledge of military matters is not exceeded by any of his neighbors. Some-

thing of the years of discipline and order seems to remain in his make-up, for his farm of one hundred and twenty acres conveys an impression of conscientious and painstaking care which one would naturally expect of one accustomed to implicitly obey. Mr. Carr is the only survivor in a family of three sons and one daughter, and he was born in New York city May 13, 1839. Evidently his people were in moderate circumstances, for he was taken out of school at the age of twelve and set to earning his own living in a porcelain manufactory. His work was fairly remunerative after he had learned to do well his allotted tasks, and the years rolled by uneventfully until the breaking out of the Civil war. He was twenty-two years old at the time, and in April, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Sixty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, for three months, his regiment assisting in the erection of Fort Cochran on Bolivar Heights. He saw comparatively little of actual warfare aside from the first battle of Bull Run, but he acquired a taste for military service, as became apparent a short time afterward.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Carr came to the coast by steamer via the Isthmus of Panama, at San Francisco re-embarking for Crescent City, Ore., from where he walked to Josephine county. Here he worked on a farm until 1864, and then enlisted at Jacksonville, in the First Oregon Infantry, serving eighteen months on the frontier. Still devoted to the camps and rigors of the army, he enlisted at Vancouver for five years in the Eighth United States Cavalry, seeing service with General Crook in New Mexico, Oregon, and other western states. At the expiration of his enlistment he located at Jacksonville, Ore., from which town he investigated desirable farms, finally selecting his present home in 1871. Mr. Carr not only proved himself a good soldier, and a faithful one, but he was also an observing traveler, and whether in infantry or cavalry made exhaustive study of the country through which he passed, bringing back many interesting recollections from New Mexico, Arizona, and less frequented places.

In 1866 Mr. Carr was united in marriage with Ann Riley, who presides over his country home, and has materially aided in his success. Mr. Carr is a Democrat in politics, and with his wife is a member of the Catholic Church.

**CAPT. ROYAL A. BENSELL.** As one of the esteemed citizens of Newport, Lincoln county, Ore., Captain Bensell occupies an enviable position. He possesses more than ordinary ability, is truly a self-made man and has filled various positions of trust in his section. For seventeen years he has held a captain's commission, and at

one time he owned a steambot which plied between Newport and Elk City. For a number of years past he has lived mostly a retired life, but in 1903 he accepted a captaincy of the T. M. Richardson, in which he owns an interest, and which he operated until August 10.

Captain Bensell is a native of Cassville, Wis., and June 4, 1838, was the date of his birth. He is a son of Dr. Charles Edward and Juliet (Cottle) Bensell. His paternal grandfather, also called Charles Edward, was a physician and surgeon, and a native of England. In early manhood he crossed the ocean and located in Philadelphia. He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war and was particularly useful at the battle of Germantown. He died at the latter city, having attained the age of seventy-eight or nine years. He was a successful practitioner.

The father of Royal A. Bensell was born at Germantown, Pa., July 4, 1800. He was educated in his native state. When he was sixteen years old he went on board a whaling vessel and made his first trip to the Pacific coast. Returning, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and, after three years' attendance, was graduated with the degree of M. D. He began the practice of his profession in a New Jersey town, but soon afterward went to St. Louis, Mo. He was an able seaman and spoke several languages, and was of a roving disposition. In 1821 he left St. Louis in company with Captain Ashley to assist in taking a wounded man to the trading post at Council Bluffs, proceeding on to Fort Laramie, in the Rocky mountains. He returned to St. Louis in the fall of 1821 and a little later entered the lead mines of Galena, Ill., and for a period of ten years he followed mining in that state and in Iowa. His marriage took place in Cassville, Wis., and taking up a claim in Clayton county, Iowa, he farmed, in connection with which he practiced medicine. In 1854 he crossed the plains to California, with his family, locating in Amador county, and for seven years was engaged in gold mining. In 1867 he went to Oregon, first taking up his abode in Benton county, but afterward removing to Lincoln county. His death took place at Summit, Ore. He was a successful practitioner in that locality and was considerable of a speculator. Immediately following his removal to Oregon he located on the Siletz Indian Reservation, as government physician under Benjamin Simpson, then United States Indian agent. His service in this capacity extended over a period of four years. He was a Quaker by birth. His wife was born in Connecticut and, when a little girl, she accompanied her parents to St. Charles, Mo. Her death took place in 1849, in Clayton county, Iowa, and she left three children, Royal A. and two sisters, Marguerite, wife of W. H. H. Rich, of Toledo,

Ore., and Mary, wife of Joseph Skaggs, a successful farmer at Summit, Ore.

Captain Bensell was the eldest child and received but a limited education, attending school (in a log schoolhouse), but six months in all his life. In 1851 he began his career as printer's devil on the *Clayton County Herald*, remaining on the force for three years. In 1854 he crossed the plains with his father to San Jose, Cal.; and also engaged in placer mining in Amador county. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army as a private in Company D, Fourth California regiment, and served thirty-seven months. His company was sent to Oregon on temporary duty at Fort Yamhill, Fort Hoskins and later to Siletz Block House, but he saw no active fighting.

In 1865 he was appointed farmer on the Siletz Indian Reservation and was so employed for three years. In 1866 he went down as far as Millville and built a saw-mill, in company with two other gentlemen, and the following year commenced to operate it. He carried on a successful business there for three years, shipping lumber to San Francisco. In 1870 he commenced building a schooner in the Yaquina shipyard, which was completed in 1873. He followed ship-carpentering for two additional years and in 1875 he was appointed collector of customs at Yaquina port, continuing four years, and after a lapse of a few years, he was re-appointed under Harrison's administration and served another four years. In 1880 he became interested in the Oregon Pacific Railroad and for twelve years looked after the interests of that company in his section, running a steamboat for several years from Newport to Elk City and intervening points.

Captain Bensell is a typical Christian gentleman. He is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church in Newport and is superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an enrollment of twenty-three pupils. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and has always been particularly active. He has served on both county and state central committees and is recognized as a political leader. In 1868 he was elected representative of Benton county and served one term. In 1876 he was elected state representative and served one term. In 1882 he was the Republican candidate for the state senate for the district composed of Polk and Benton counties, but was defeated by the narrow majority of twenty-three votes. His marriage took place in Millville, and Mrs. Mary Sturdevant was the lady he chose for a companion in life. Mrs. Bensell is a native of Illinois. Her father, Hiram H. Hall, was born in Connecticut and came to Oregon about 1877, locating with Captain and Mrs. Bensell. He died at the advanced age of ninety-one years and six months.

Captain Bensell has always taken a deep in-

terest in educational matters, having served many years as a school director. He has also frequently been a member of the city council and is a citizen whose worth is appreciated at its full value.

JASPER C. PENDLETON. The success which has come to Jasper C. Pendleton, of Table-rock, Jackson county, has been the result entirely of his own efforts. Being forced to rely upon his own exertions, at sixteen years of age he gave the strength of a practical and progressive nature toward the upbuilding of that fortune which is every man's right though not every man's possession, and has accomplished much in a comparatively brief time. Since 1893 he has been engaged in general farming upon the ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, which he purchased in that year, becoming well and favorably known throughout Jackson county, the esteem of the people being manifested by his election in 1898 as county assessor and his re-election in 1900 to the same office.

The birth of Mr. Pendleton occurred in Winterset, Iowa, April 13, 1859, and that location remained his home until 1870, when his parents crossed the plains to Dixon, Cal. A short time afterward they removed to the Pitt river country, or what is known as the Big Valley, being one of the first families to locate there. They took up government land and engaged extensively in stock-raising, but met with serious losses during the hard winter of 1874, immediately thereafter locating in Reno, Nev. Just about this time Mr. Pendleton, then a boy of sixteen years, found it necessary to seek his own livelihood, which he did by engaging in freighting from Reno to Virginia City and other points, continuing for five years, when he entered commercial activity as a traveling salesman. For thirteen years thereafter he was so employed, traveling throughout the Pacific coast states in the interests of a hardware business and ably demonstrating his ability to take a leading part in the commercial world. However, becoming interested in the agricultural possibilities of the northwest, he came to Oregon in 1893 and purchased the ranch whereon he now makes his home, and has since proven the benefit of the practical training and business methods which has enabled him to make a success of his work in whatever line he chose to follow.

Mr. Pendleton was united in marriage in 1885 with Miss Maude M. Hall, of Oakland, Cal., a step-daughter of W. J. Frierson, a pioneer of California, and they have one son, Verne H., who is now fifteen years old. In 1879 Mrs. Pendleton was graduated from the Sacramento Seminary and thereafter engaged in teaching for

a number of years. In his political convictions Mr. Pendleton is a Republican and has always been active in the promotion of the principles which he endorses. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order of Medford.

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**HORACE PELTON.** Many of the most successful agriculturists of Jackson county, Ore., are her native sons, men who were born and reared within her friendly boundaries, and who have made there their permanent homes. These men know the land and are more capable of making a success of cultivating it than those who, although expert farmers, are comparative strangers in the west. We name Horace Pelton as belonging to the former class and as one who deserves credit for the progressive spirit which he manifests in carrying on his farm pursuits.

In the early '50s there came to Oregon a man named E. C. Pelton, a native of Little Rock, Ark., who had traveled across the great plains in search of a good western location. Attracted by the stock and farming possibilities of Jackson county, he settled therein and purchased a farm in Sams Valley, where he resided continuously up to the time of his death with the exception of two years spent in Idaho running a pack train to and from the mines. A thorough American, he displayed his patriotism by active service in the Rogue River Indian war. He left this life, September, 1865, leaving his wife and three sons, all of whom were natives of Oregon. His wife was before marriage, Miss Mary Stewart Rowe, a native of Missouri, who crossed the plains in 1850, but did not come to the Rogue River valley until seven years later. Horace is the eldest son, and his two brothers, James W. and John, are both stockmen, the former at Fort Klamath and the latter at Ashland. The widowed mother survived her husband until December 28, 1901, when she too passed away.

Horace Pelton was born in Jackson county, September 1, 1858. Choosing farming as his life-work, he studied to that end, and after leaving the common school in 1877 he entered the State Agricultural College at Corvallis, Ore., taking a course of about three years. Feeling equipped for a successful career, in 1880 he began to apply his knowledge as a farmer and stockman on the home ranch. Situated five miles north of Gold Hill in Sams Valley, this ranch comprises four hundred acres of excellent land and has been improved wonderfully by Mr. Pelton. Devoting his time especially to general farming, Mr. Pelton also is a co-partner with his brother James in a fine sixteen hundred acre ranch at Fort Klamath and of this place the latter gentleman acts as

manager. In connection with this ranch Mr. Pelton also conducts a dairy.

Making such a success of his vocation, Horace Pelton is justly considered a representative citizen of Jackson county, and, being still a young man, he will undoubtedly make a fine record. He and his brother James are directors in the Medford Bank, and both are Masons, being valued members of the Jacksonville lodge. The Democratic party claims him as their staunch supporter, but he cannot be termed an active politician.

On January 5, 1902, Mr. Pelton was united in marriage with Miss Meta Morine, of Jackson county. Her father, Frank Morine, is a stock-raiser and farmer of Klamath county, Ore.

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**ALEXANDER McNAIR.** A comparative newcomer to Tillamook who is already establishing a reputation for public spirit and business ability is Alexander McNair, who in partnership with Peter McIntosh, owns a hardware and grocery store, started shortly after his arrival here in 1898. Born in far off New Brunswick, January 13, 1848, Mr. McNair comes of a family established in Canada by his father, David, who emigrated from his native land of Scotland when twelve years of age, and with the paternal grandfather, Nathaniel McNair, settled on a farm in New Brunswick in 1816. Both the father and grandfather were farmers during their entire active lives, and the former lived to be seventy-six years of age. His wife, Jeannette (Ferguson) McNair, was born on Aaron Isle, off the coast of Scotland, and she also came to New Brunswick with her parents as a child. There were nine children in the parental family, eight of whom are sons, Alexander being the sixth. He came to the United States in 1868, when twenty years of age, locating in Oconto county, Wis., where he engaged in the lumbering business until 1880. Though fairly successful, he renounced lumbering for a grocery business in Florence, Wis., continuing the same until coming to Oregon in 1889. For nine years Mr. McNair clerked in a general store in Hobsonville, Tillamook county, and in 1898 utilized his experience in his present business at Tillamook.

Through his marriage with Almeda Jane McClaskey, in Oconto county, Wis., Mr. McNair became allied with another pioneer family of New Brunswick, Mrs. McNair having been born at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, and in later life removed to Wisconsin with her family. Blanche and Hazel, the interesting children comprising the McNair household, are attending the public schools. As a Republican Mr. McNair has taken

a keen interest in party affairs both here and in Wisconsin, he having been town treasurer in the latter state, and school director in his present neighborhood. He has always maintained a working interest in school matters, his own limited opportunities having shown him the value of early educational training. He is fraternally connected with Bay City Lodge, No. 102, A. F. & A. M., and with his family he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. McNair has the fortunate faculty of inspiring confidence in all with whom he is thrown in contact, and it is a matter of pride with him that this confidence has never been misplaced.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON GRAYSON.** A lively business which is meeting the requirements of a large and exacting trade in Tillamook is that of Grayson & McNamer, and known as the City Stables. These excellent business men are fitted by long experience for their chosen work, and have modern and progressive ideas which place them among the foremost thus employed in the county. Their enterprise is equipped with the latest in all kinds of equipages, ranging from light-weight single buggies to the lumbering stage coach, and they keep on hand about sixteen head of well-kept and high-grade horses. They cater to a general trade, special attention being given to commercial men whose business takes them long distances into the country. Horses are boarded by the day or month, and it is the experience of those who avail themselves of this latter privilege that their four-footed friends receive the most careful and conscientious care.

George Washington Grayson, the senior member of the firm, was born in Marion county, Tenn., March 14, 1857, and comes of an old southern family who cherished the ideals and traditions of the citizens below the Mason and Dixon line. It is supposed that the immigrating ancestor settled first in New England, and that his children dispersed to different parts of the east and south, the paternal great-grandfather becoming a resident of Tennessee in the time of that state's greatest wealth and prestige. The paternal grandfather was born on a large Tennessee plantation, and in time owned a plantation of his own, where he raised cotton and general produce, and kept the usual complement of slaves. His son, Patrick, born on the southern plantation in Tennessee, has never left his native state, and at present makes his home near Whitwell, being seventy-five years of age. During the Civil war he naturally espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and fought with the southern army. To himself and wife, who was formerly Martha Jane Moore, of Marion county, Tenn., were born

eight children, three of whom are sons, George Washington being the oldest son and fourth child.

After leaving the public schools George Washington Grayson entered Sequatchee College, Bledsoe county, Tenn., and after completing the desired course went to Texas in 1878, locating in Montague county, and engaging in the cattle business. Not meeting with expected success he made his way to Colorado in 1880, and the same year located in Yamhill county, Ore., near North Yamhill, and engaged in farming for seven years. At Newburg, Ore., he conducted a livery business from 1887 until 1891, and then removed to Sheridan and became interested in real estate and loans. About 1896 he purchased the right to the old Trask river toll road, operated the same for four years, and in 1900, in partnership with John H. McNamer, started the livery business in Tillamook in which he has since been engaged.

In Yamhill county, February 14, 1883, Mr. Grayson married Effie M. Myers, a native of Yamhill county, and a daughter of George and Mary E. (Armentrout) Myers. Mr. and Mrs. Grayson are the parents of two children, of whom Nevada is the wife of Clark E. Hadley, and Carl is living at home. Mr. Grayson is a Republican in politics, and has served in the city council for two terms. While a resident of Newburg he was also a member of the city council. He is fraternally prominent, and connected with Tillamook Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M., Johnson Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., and the Woodmen of the World.

**JAMES S. MOORE, M. D.** In tracing the history of the Moore family the genealogical records show that they came to America from Scotland at a very early period in our country's history. Three successive generations, each represented by a Joseph Moore, followed farm pursuits in Maine, where they lived and died. Heard L. Moore, a son of the second Joseph, was born in Trenton, Me., where, through his active life, he followed the dairy and fishing industries. He was a staunch Republican and during the Civil war acted as a recruiting officer for the Federal army. In religion he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Betsheba Higgins, was born in Eden, Me., and died at Portland, Ore. She was a daughter of Josiah Higgins, a native of the west coast of Maine, the son of Revolutionary soldier and by occupation a farmer, having a place in Eden, Me.

Of the eight children of Heard L. and Betsheba Moore all but one attained mature years. In order of birth they were as follows:

Ellen, Mrs. A. F. Jordan, who died in Maine; F. A., chief justice of the supreme court of Oregon; Mary Augusta, Mrs. Eben Walls, of Bar Harbor, Me.; Mrs. Delia A. Leland, of Portland, Ore.; James S., the subject of this article and a practicing physician of Grants Pass; Arthur W., who is a graduate of the medical college at Burlington, Vt., and a physician in Portland, Ore.; and Addie C., Mrs. William Palmer, of Maine. Dr. J. S. Moore was born in Trenton, Me., July 1, 1852. After completing the studies of the public schools he entered the State Normal School at Castine, Me., from which he was graduated in 1874. Meantime he had assisted in defraying his expenses by teaching school during the vacation seasons. For a number of years he engaged in teaching and subsequent thereto he took up the study of medicine under Dr. R. L. Grindle, of Blue Hill, Me. During a part of two years he also had the advantage of study in Portland, Me., after which he matriculated in the medical department of Bowdoin College. A year later he entered Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of M. D. His initial experience as a practitioner was gained at Deer Island, Me., but after six months he went to Steuben, Washington county, and four years later he moved to Bar Harbor, Me.

The first visit of Dr. Moore to the western coast was made about 1882 and left an impression on his mind so favorable that he was induced, in 1891, to bring his family from his far distant eastern home to Portland, Ore., where he embarked upon a general practice. In July of 1893 he came to Grants Pass, where he has since carried on a general practice and also acted as surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad. At one time he held the office of pension examiner. Among the members of the medical fraternity Dr. Moore has established an enviable reputation for broad and accurate knowledge of therapeutics. Not content with the knowledge acquired in college, he has ever been a student of materia medica, and now, in such leisure as his busy life permits, gives himself up with absorbed interest to the records of intricate diseases as they are presented on the pages of medical journals. Hence he is one who keeps abreast with every advancement made in the science of which he is an ardent disciple. His professional relations include membership in the Southern Oregon Medical Association, of which he has officiated both as secretary and president; the Oregon State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the Hancock County (Me.) Medical Association.

At Deer Island, Me., May 13, 1878, Dr. Moore married Miss Mattie Babbidge, a native of that place, and a lady of many pleasing qualities, in religion a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church. They are the parents of three children, namely: Vida C., a graduate of the Portland high school; Harvard C., a member of the high school class of 1904 at Grants Pass; and Lena W., who died at nine years of age. While still a resident of Maine Dr. Moore was made a Mason at Millbridge, and is now a member of Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, A. F. & A. M. He also affiliates with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Roseburg and the Woodmen of the World. Though not a politician he is a pronounced Republican, staunch in his advocacy of party principles.

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SILAS HOLMES HAZARD, deceased, who for many years was engaged in the practice of law in Coos county, was recognized as one of the most successful practitioners of western Oregon. A representative of a family which became distinguished in the affairs of the American nation, and presumably of English extraction, he was born in Baton Rouge, La., June 16, 1838, a son of Silas Holmes Hazard, a minister in the Presbyterian church. His primary education was received in the public schools. In 1855 he entered the University of Iowa, remaining two years.

During his youth and young manhood Mr. Hazard was identified in a mercantile business for about eighteen months, with his brother-in-law, G. D. Palmer, in Iowa City, Iowa, after which he engaged in farming in Iowa until 1860. In that year he began the study of law with the firm of Patterson & Robinson, of Iowa City. After being admitted to the Iowa bar January 23, 1864, he crossed the plains to San Francisco, Cal., but the following year he returned to Iowa. Purchasing a farm near his old home he combined farming and legal practice for a time; but a growing clientele necessitated the abandonment of farming, and he therefore devoted his entire time to his profession until 1873. Returning to the west in that year, Mr. Hazard located at Empire City, then the county seat of Coos county, Ore., and almost from the beginning received the recognition due his profound understanding of the science of the law. In June, 1876, he was elected district attorney as a candidate of the Democratic party, and was re-elected in 1878, giving the greatest satisfaction while filling the duties of that office. He became a man of great prominence and wide influence throughout the county, and undoubtedly handled the majority of important cases which were tried in Coos county during the

years of his residence there. His practice in Empire City in no wise lessened after his removal to Marshfield, July 25, 1900, although he was then near the end of life's journey, his death occurring July 22, 1901. Mr. Hazard possessed the most complete law library in Oregon south of Portland, and by reason of his superior knowledge of reports and opinions on test cases, was frequently sought as a counsel by other attorneys.

Mr. Hazard was thrice married. January 27, 1867, he was united with Margaret Shircliff, who died February 24, 1869, leaving a son, Louis Holmes Hazard, an account of whose life will be found in the following sketch. July 3, 1876, Mr. Hazard married Emma Watson, who died December 24, 1880. January 1, 1883, he was united in marriage with Frances Adele McKnight, a daughter of William and Mary Ellen (Wright) McKnight, who survives him. Honorable and upright in all his dealings, Mr. Hazard's clients found in him a counselor upon whom they could implicitly rely, and whose adjustment of legal complications was based upon the best tenets of a great profession. He was at all times a progressive and public-spirited man, fully alive to the best interests of the people, and always ready to do all in his power to promote their welfare.

A cultured and accomplished woman, Frances Adele Hazard is prominently identified with the social progress of Marshfield. A native of Oregon, she was born March 1, 1860, near Roseburg, Douglas county. She is the recorder of the Marshfield Lodge of the Degree of Honor and a member of the Eastern Star. She attends the Episcopal Church.

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LOUIS HOLMES HAZARD. Distinguished in the annals of law, religion, politics and finance, the family to which Louis Holmes Hazard belongs has filed a lien upon the gratitude and appreciation of this far northwestern country, which is in no wise diminished by the meritorious services of Louis H. Hazard, the present clerk of Coos county and the cashier of the First National Bank of Coquille. Presumably of English extraction, the Hazards originally settled in the New England states, some of the members of the family making their way to the historic Stonington, Conn., where Silas Holmes Hazard, the grandfather of Louis Holmes Hazard, was born, February 11, 1804. He early espoused the Presbyterian ministry, and about 1835 established his family in Baton Rouge, La., where his son and namesake, Silas Holmes Hazard, the father of Louis H., was born, June 16, 1838. Between 1844 and 1848 the grandfather had charge of pulpits in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Missis-

sippi, and in October, 1848, he located in Iowa City, Iowa, preaching there and in the surrounding country until his death in 1853. (For a more detailed account of the Hazard family see sketch of Silas Holmes Hazard, immediately preceding this sketch.)

Left motherless at the age of two years, Louis Holmes Hazard, who was born in Solon, Johnson county, Iowa, November 3, 1867, was educated in the public schools of Winterset, Iowa, and when seventeen years of age he came to Oregon and joined his father. Two years later, when only nineteen years old, he was appointed deputy postmaster of Marshfield, under J. M. Arrington, and remained in that position until June, 1888. He then became associated in a clerical position with the Southern Oregon Company, and four years later became storekeeper for the United States commissary department at Empire City. Two years later he became bookkeeper for Henry Sengstacken, of Marshfield, and in June, 1896, was appointed deputy county clerk, under Edward Rackleff. Upon the resignation of Mr. Rackleff, in 1899, he was appointed clerk of Coos county, was elected in 1900 and re-elected in 1902. Mr. Hazard was also one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Coquille, which was incorporated May 27, 1903, and opened for business August 3. He was elected cashier of this institution, which is capitalized at \$25,000. The president of the bank is A. J. Sherwood, of Coquille.

In political affiliation Mr. Hazard is a Democrat, and fraternally is connected with Chadwick Lodge No. 68, A. F. & A. M., the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs of Coquille. He has passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellows, and in May, 1903, was appointed grand outside sentinel in the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F. August 12, 1896, Mr. Hazard was united in marriage with Mabel E. Hacker, who was born at Marshfield, Ore., January 31, 1875. A sketch of her father, Isaiah Hacker, may be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Hazard have two children, Austin Holmes and Alice Marjorie.

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JAMES R. REAMES. The ranch now occupied by James R. Reames has been in the possession of his family since 1853, and in the meantime has undergone a change from the wild and uncultivated to the modern and productive. Located one and a half miles southwest from Phoenix, it is three hundred and twenty acres in extent, and the successful owner raises a variety of products, as well as much fine stock. He has a pleasant rural home, bearing slight resemblance to the one-room log cabin erected by his father when he first came here, and his barns are far



superior to the rude shacks which protected from the blasts of winter the stock which crossed the plains. Mr. Reames and his industrious and capable sons are thoroughly practical in their methods, and their farm presents one of the typical examples of agriculture to be found in this county.

In Grayson county, Ky., where he was born January 6, 1844, Mr. Reames lived the first four years of his life, and in 1848 was taken by his parents to Macoupin county, Ill., where his father, Woodford Reames, engaged in farming and blacksmithing. In the spring of 1852, when James R. was eight years old, the family started across the plains with two wagons and six yoke of oxen, accomplishing the long journey to Oregon without any particular adventure. After spending the winter at St. Helen they came in the spring of 1853 to Jackson county, where the elder Reames selected the farm now occupied by his son, erected the log cabin heretofore mentioned, and finally cleared a little patch of ground for the sowing of the first seed. Soon afterward he went to Talent and Fort Wagner with his wife, and four children, in both of which places the settlers had stockades to protect them from the Indians. After the Rogue River war life and property were assured greater safety, and the family returned to their own, and industriously set about making a home in the wilderness. The father lived to be seventy-two years of age, and almost up to the time of his death in 1882, kept his cheerful spirits and good health. His wife, many years younger than himself, survived him until 1891, dying at the age of sixty-two years. Mrs. Reames was formerly Malinda White, and she was the mother of six children, of whom Thomas G., the oldest son, is deceased; Martha is the widow of Joseph Rapp; James R.; Evan R. lives at Klamath Falls, Ore.; Medora is the wife of Oliver Harbaugh of Jacksonville, Ore.; and Richard died at an early age.

Until 1869 James R. Reames lived on the home farm and then tried to improve his prospects by engaging in the livery business in Jacksonville for a couple of years. He afterward clerked in a general store in Phocnix for five years, making himself a valuable employe of Reames & Sachs. At the end of this period Mr. Reames, in company with C. S. Seargent, purchased the business which they conducted until 1876, when their store was destroyed by fire. Mr. Reames soon afterward opened a business of his own, which he conducted for five years or until he located on his present farm. In 1875 he was united in marriage with Alice Strong, of which union six children have been born: Lillie, Elsie, Harry W., Ernest, Archie, and Nellie, all of whom are still at home. From his home in Phoenix Mr. Reames returned to the old home

place in Jackson county, where he has since lived uninterruptedly. He finds his mercantile experience of invaluable aid in the management of his farm, but naturally prefers the occupation in which he was trained in his youth, and which nets him a comfortable yearly income. From time to time Mr. Reames has taken an active interest in local politics, and for eighteen successive years has been a member of the school board. He is a supporter of the Democratic party, although he is liberal minded enough to vote for the man best qualified for the office in question. He is esteemed as a man of honest convictions, industry, and progressiveness, and his farm and himself are a credit to his prosperous and well-conditioned community.

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ORLANDO COOLIDGE, JR. In the passing of Orlando Coolidge, the city of Ashland as well as Jackson county lost one of its most highly respected citizens, and his name will long be remembered as the founder of the nursery industry in southern Oregon.

Orlando Coolidge was born in September, 1825, in Augusta, Me., which was also the birthplace of his father, Orlando Coolidge, Sr., who was a cooper by trade. He followed that occupation successfully in his native state and later in Illinois. He was a pioneer settler at Elkton, Winnebago county, Ill., but in after years he went to Bonaparte, Iowa, where he died and was soon followed to the grave by his wife.

Orlando Coolidge, Jr., was educated in the common schools and rose to prominence solely by his own exertions. When a boy he began learning the cooper's trade, under his father's guidance, which he followed in his early manhood. In 1850 or '52 he made his first trip to Oregon, but subsequently returned to his home in Illinois for a time. Again crossing the great plains, he spent several years mining in California, and in 1859 he purchased a farm three miles from Ashland in the Rogue River valley. This farm contained one hundred and sixty acres, and with keen foresight Mr. Coolidge began improving and cultivating his land, setting out extensive orchards and laying the foundation for the nursery business which gave him much prominence in after years. In 1869 he purchased additional land on the present site of Ashland, and many broad acres owned by him are now dotted with residences. At one time he owned a tract of land extending from North Main street back to the top of the hill between Bush and Church streets. Upon this land he at once erected another nursery, which gave him about thirty-five acres of the most extensive variety of

fruit and nut trees grown in this locality, as well as a complete assortment of small fruits, ornamental trees and flowers. For many years he did a flourishing business, and the greater part of the orchards in southern Oregon as well as in northern California were originally stocked from his nurseries. He was unusually successful, being especially fitted for his profession, which he followed all his active days.

Mr. Coolidge also built several fine residences on his land and laid out additions to the city of Ashland. The most important of these are Nob Hill and Coolidge additions, the latter comprising eighteen acres. He was a man of considerable local influence, but could never be prevailed upon to accept public office, although he will long be remembered as one who rendered eminent services for the advancement of the interests of his section of the state. He built a large residence in Ashland, which is surrounded by a well kept lawn, rich with a profusion of flowers, and this is the present home of his widow, whom he married in Illinois in 1857. He died at his home in Ashland on May 26, 1896, mourned by a large circle of friends.

Mrs. Mary Jane Coolidge is a native of St. Albans, Vt., and is the eldest daughter of Nathaniel and Fannie (Allen) Foss. Her maternal grandfather, Ebenezer Allen, was born in the Green Mountain state and rendered valuable services in the war of 1812. He was a pioneer settler of New York state and was a son of Gen. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, whose history is so familiar to all Americans. Nathaniel Foss, the father of Mrs. Coolidge, was born in New Hampshire. When grown to manhood, he followed agricultural pursuits at St. Albans, and later went west and was among the early settlers of Winnebago county, Ill. He settled on the old Bates farm south of Durand and carried on farming and stock-raising, but in after years he went to Blue Earth, Minn., and followed farming there during the latter years of his life. His wife also died there. They reared five children, Mrs. Coolidge being the eldest and the only daughter. Her brothers are as follows: Jay Foss, who took an active part in the Civil war, as a member of the Seventy-fourth Illinois Regiment, is now a resident of California; Julius, a farmer near Talent; Jed, who died in Kansas; and Melvin, a citizen of Minnesota.

Mrs. Coolidge was reared and educated in her native state, mainly at St. Albans Hill, Vt. In 1862 she went to San Francisco by the Panama route, and from there proceeded by stage to southern Oregon. She is the mother of one daughter, Mrs. Minnie Ogg,

of Ashland. Mrs. Coolidge is well known in fraternal circles, affiliating with the Degree of Honor; Ladies of the Maccabees; Rebekahs; and Woman's Relief Corps. She has a large circle of intimate friends and acquaintances who respect her for her many virtues.

FRANK FATE. While the old homestead on Deer creek was responding to the industry of its pioneer settler, David Fate, yielding many kinds of farm produce, and placing on the market some of the finest stock in Douglas county, sturdy sons were learning practical lessons in its various departments of activity, and storing up physical energy for their mature years. Frank Fate, the second of these sons, was born on the Deer creek farm in 1856, and remained there until his third year, then removing with his parents to Days creek, where he remained until his seventeenth year. He then started out to carve his own fortune in east Oregon, and while engaged in the cattle business, principally in buying and selling, was connected with several large operators, among them Dixon & Dullin, Crowlin & Burns, and French & Devine. Returning to the home place in 1876, he remained for a year, and in 1877 took a drove of sheep to Washington territory, where he lived and prospered for a number of years.

In 1882 Mr. Fate returned to his home in Douglas county and bought a farm five miles east of Canyonville, on the South Umpqua, remaining thereon for a couple of years. He then married May Raymond, a native daughter of Oregon, and settled with her on a place on Days creek, where he lived about three years. He became associated with his present farm first as a renter, but at the end of eight years purchased three hundred and seventy acres, a part of the Ben and George Stout and Perry Sitton donation claim. This farm is half a mile east of Perdue, and skirting the Umpqua. This is considered one of the most fertile farms along the river, and under the progressive efforts of the present owner, is developing into a model property. Mr. Fate has just completed a new barn, and contemplates erecting a residence which shall not lack any of the comfort or convenience attached to the modern rural home. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and his methods of management are those of the latter-day scientific tiller of the soil, who combines some leisure and study with work which would otherwise be monotonous and wearing.

At the present time Mr. Fate is serving as a school clerk, and he has previously held

about all of the offices within the gift of his fellow townsmen. He takes an active part in Republican politics, although extreme liberal-mindedness dictates his choice of a candidate. Mr. and Mrs. Fate are the parents of two daughters, Adu and Mildred. Mr. Fate is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

**WILLIAM H. WILSON.** A pioneer settler of western Oregon whose history is closely connected with that of the Applegates, is the subject of this writing, who was a man of prominence in Douglas county, and whose death took place in February, 1902. He was born in Warren county, Tenn., December 18, 1822. When he was a mere boy he went to Missouri with his parents and lived in St. Clair county until 1843, and then accompanied them across the plains to Oregon, traveling in the same immigration train with the Applegates. After his arrival in Oregon he spent seven years in the Willamette valley and then joined a regiment of young men who enlisted and marched against the Cayuse Indians, after the massacre of Dr. Whitman and others. Mr. Wilson passed unhurt through various engagements, but some time prior to the Indian war, he was severely wounded in a skirmish with some Indians at Oregon City.

Mr. Wilson made his first trip to California in 1848 and afterwards made several expeditions to the mines, making his home with Jesse Applegate during that time. In Polk county in October, 1850, he was joined in marriage with Mrs. Hannah (Dickenson) Gillan, a daughter of Spencer Dickenson and widow of John Gillan, who died many years ago. Soon after marriage Mr. Wilson and wife traveled with a team of oxen south to Douglas county and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, two and a half miles east of Yoncalla. Upon this Mr. Wilson built a one-room cabin from logs hewed out of timber and this rude dwelling sheltered the family for many years, but was replaced later by a more commodious and substantial dwelling. He engaged in clearing the land and tilling the soil and took an active part in the upbuilding of that section, carrying on stock-raising and general farming. In politics he was a Republican and served several years as county commissioner and as justice of the peace, and was finally chosen a member of the State Legislature, making an efficient public servant. During the Rogue River Indian war he took an active part in quelling the disturbances and compelling the Indians to surrender. He lived the four score years allotted to man and when he died he was mourned by a large concourse of friends who held him in

high esteem. He was a consistent member of the Christian Church, as is also his widow, a brief sketch of whose life follows.

**MRS. WILLIAM H. WILSON,** nee Dickenson, was born November 5, 1832, in New Jersey. When she was five years old she accompanied her parents to Columbiana county, Ohio, which continued to be her home until 1844, when they moved west to Lee county, Iowa, where the parents took up a government land claim. While residing in that county Hannah Dickenson was joined in marriage with John Gillan, and in 1847 they came overland to Oregon, traveling with four yoke of oxen. They were attacked several times by the Indians, but as many times the latter were repulsed, and they finally reached their desired destination safely. In 1847, in November, they settled on a claim near Eugene in Lane county, and the following year Mr. Gillan died at the mines, after a brief married life.

In the fall of 1850 Mrs. Gillan contracted a second matrimonial alliance, by uniting with William H. Wilson, as before mentioned. Eight children blessed their union, namely, John D., who resides on a part of the donation claim near Yoncalla; Susan J., wife of James Cowan, residing near Drain; Ellen, widow of John Burt; Minnie, who lives with her mother in Drain; Mary, wife of James Brown, of Eastern Oregon; William, a railroad employe at Drain; Joseph B., who is employed on a United States dredge boat on the Columbia river; and Maggie, wife of Harry Cook, also of Douglas county. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Wilson left the farm and moved into Drain, locating there in September, 1902. She is a thorough Christian with a very kindly disposition and has a large circle of friends who wish for her many years of happy and peaceful life.

**WILLIAM J. FREEMAN** is recognized as one of the substantial men of Central Point and his success rests upon the sure foundation of personal ability and integrity, and upon those pleasing traits which inspire confidence and good will. As a harness, saddle and agricultural implement dealer, Mr. Freeman is catering to a long-felt want in this community, having provided himself with a stock calculated to fill all requirements in both departments of his business. He became a resident of Central Point in 1891, coming from Salem, Ore., where two years of practical experience fitted him for the harness and saddlery business. In time he added all manner of farming implements, as well as buggies and wagons, and today the liberal patronage accorded his

establishment must needs inspire encouragement and confidence in the future. As proof of his faith in his adopted state he has invested in town and country property, owning besides his store and town home, an interest in a prune orchard of sixteen acres, and an apple orchard of twenty-six acres. Wide awake and alert to opportunity, his energies extend to every avenue of municipal life, to Republican politics, and to fraternalism as found in the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Although by no means a politician or on the alert for official recognition, he has creditably filled many local offices, and has invariably exerted an influence on the side of good government, temperance, education and morality.

The early life of Mr. Freeman did not differ materially from that of other farm-reared youths of his time. In McHenry county, Ill., where he was born March 22, 1867, his father, Henry, owned and operated a fair-sized farm, he being one of the substantial agriculturists of his neighborhood. Henry Freeman was born in Potsdam, N. Y., June 28, 1837, and when a child removed with his parents to Illinois while that state was yet a wilderness. Here the parents died, leaving him in charge of the farm, and as the oldest son in a family of several children, it devolved upon himself and an older sister to care for those less able to look out for themselves. It thus happened that his youth was given over to hard work and responsibility far too heavy for his years, yet he bore it bravely, as became one bound to succeed in the world, and to whom had been given the splendid inheritance of good health and spirits. The outbreak of the Civil war furnished practically the first genuine change in the life of this heavily burdened but ambitious lad. Enlisting in Company H, Ninety-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, he was raised to the rank of sergeant, and served for three years, participating in the Red River campaign in many important battles and skirmishes. He saw much of the grewsome and terrible side of warfare, and it was with a sense of relief that he returned to the peace of his agricultural life in Illinois. Having won the right to look out for himself and establish a home of his own, Mr. Freeman married, May 3, 1866, Sarah A. Howard, who was born in Vermont, March 2, 1846, and who is the mother of five children, of whom William J. is the eldest. Laverne, the second son, is making his home in California; Mrs. Myrta L. Dygert lives in Illinois; Horace C. lives on the old place in Illinois; and Lysie L. also lives in Illinois. Mr. Freeman is living retired in Greenwood, Ill. He is a Republican in po-

litical affiliation, and has held many minor offices in his vicinity. He gave all of his children a practical education, and William J., as the oldest son, attended the high school at Woodstock, Ill. His first business experience was acquired as a clerk in the United States Express Company's office at Elgin, Ill., after which he was put on the road, and remained with the company for two years. In 1889 he came to Oregon, locating at Salem, and as before stated, came in 1891 to Central Point, since his home, and the field of his praiseworthy business efforts. In Central Point, Mr. Freeman married, May 3, 1894, Minnie Owen, daughter of W. A. Owen, a pioneer of Oregon. Mrs. Freeman is a native of Jacksonville, Ore. They have three children, Henry A., Leonard J. and Lola.

ORIS BURNETT ESTES, M. D. Among professional men of Astoria, Ore., the gentleman above mentioned occupies a position of consequence. Aside from the fact that he has been a successful practitioner of medicine for the past twenty years, he is the proud possessor of a fine library of more than one thousand volumes, and is said to be an artist of no mean ability. Among his best paintings is one entitled "Shoing the Old Bay Mare." Dr. Estes also executed a painting of Astoria, from a little sketch and from additional information gleaned from authentic sources. It is a real work of art and is very valuable, showing as it does, the first postoffice, etc. He has also a large and interesting collection of Indian curios.

Dr. Estes is a native of Savannah, Mo., and descended from an old and well known family of that name. He is a son of Woodson S. Estes, a grandson of Joel Estes and a great-grandson of Peter Estes, a native of Virginia. The latter moved into Kentucky in early manhood and in 1829 went to St. Joseph, Mo., being one of the pioneer settlers of that place, where he carried on farming and trading. Joel Estes, the grandfather, was born in Kentucky, and, like his father, was an agriculturist. He was nineteen years old when the family removed to St. Joseph, Mo., and soon afterward he settled, for a time, on Lincoln creek, of the same state. In 1859 he went to the vicinity of Pike's Peak, Colo., and discovered what is now called Estes Park. After an eighteen-months' residence there, he sought a change of scene and climate in Arkansas, and finally closed his career in the Indian Territory or "garden spot of the world."

Woodson S. Estes, father of Oris B. Estes, was for many years a successful hardware merchant in St. Joseph, Mo. He united his fortunes with Elizabeth Emily Wilson, a daughter

of Rev. J. D. Wilson, a pioneer Baptist minister whose labors called him from Kentucky to Missouri. This union was blessed with a family of children, three of whom are still living, namely: O. B., the subject of this narrative; Mrs. Ella C. Hatten, of Riverton, Iowa; and Jones W., a resident of Columbia City, Wash. The family, although southerners, were northern sympathizers, and upon the outbreak of the Civil war, became the victims of guerrilla warfare and were forced to flee north for safety. The father entered the Union army as a member of the Eighteenth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and was captain of his company. He rose to the rank of major and his career as a soldier was most commendable. He was wounded in the battle of Shiloh, and, as soon as able, he rejoined his family, who were at that time refugees at Greenfield, Ill. He never recovered from his injuries, and an effort was made to save his life by an operation, but he succumbed to the inevitable and his death took place at Riverton, where his widow resided till the fall of 1903. She is now living at Columbia City, Wash., with her son, J. W. She was most loyal to the Federal cause, and it was she who raised the first Union flag at Camden Point, Mo.

Dr. Estes was born April 28, 1854, his early boyhood days being spent in St. Joseph, Mo. In 1862 the family fled to Illinois, and in 1863 located in Iowa, and his early mental training was obtained in the schools of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, as a student in Professor Howe's college. In 1869 he went to Sidney, of the same state, and continued his studies for several years. After completing his studies he returned to St. Joseph, and, having decided upon a medical career, he read medicine with Dr. W. I. Heddens. In 1879 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at the same place, and graduated from that excellent institution in 1882, with a degree of M. D. Now fully equipped, he opened an office in St. Joseph, but subsequently found a better opening at Wood River, Idaho, where he met with flattering success. While there, he was elected coroner of Alturas county, now a part of Blaine county, a position which he filled with credit. In 1885 Dr. Estes located in Astoria, Ore., succeeding at that time to the practice of Dr. Wilson Lockhart, and has since been engaged as a general practitioner, also making a specialty of surgery and diseases of women.

While still a resident of St. Joseph, Mo., Dr. Estes was united in marriage with Alice H. Hutton, a native of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. They have four children, Pearl, Lulu, Frank and Hazel. The three eldest are college students. The doctor is a strict adherent to the principles of the Democratic party, and is a valued member of a number of fraternal orders. He is past officer

of the Knights of Pythias; assistant surgeon of the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Uniformed Rank Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Degree of Honor; Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Foresters. He is also a member of and examining physician for the local orders of Ancient Order of United Workmen, Eagles, Lions and Redmen. His wife is a member and staunch supporter of the Baptist Church, and the family attend divine service of that denomination.

Under Governor Pennoyer, Dr. Estes was appointed state health officer of the port of Astoria, and served four years. It was during this time that the steamer "Oregon" was quarantined on account of the prevalence of smallpox aboard. During Cleveland's first term he was appointed pension examiner for his district—an office requiring the services of but a single surgeon—and he has held this office up to the present time. He is also examining physician for a number of life insurance companies. Dr. Estes has made a good record and is highly esteemed for virtue and probity. He has a large and lucrative practice, and as a citizen he is essentially broad-minded and liberal.

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MRS. J. H. D. GRAY. The lady whose name heads this review is an esteemed resident of Astoria, Ore., and is the widow of the late Judge J. H. D. Gray, pioneer resident, former member of the state senate and ex-judge of Clatsop county, who died at his home, corner of Grand avenue and Seventeenth street, at 3:30 Sunday afternoon, October 26, 1902.

John Henry Dix Gray was the second male white child born west of the Rockies. His birth occurred at Lapwiva, Idaho, March 20, 1839; Idaho, in those days, being part of Oregon. His father, W. H. Gray, had come to Oregon in 1836 with Dr. Whitman as assistant missionary. Further ancestry of the Gray family is given in the sketch of Mrs. Caroline Kamm, in another part of this history. In 1846 the family removed to Clatsop plains, where Judge Gray spent his boyhood. In 1858 he began steambating on the Fraser river, and followed that life continuously for many years. He was captain of a steamer at the time of the Fraser river excitement; he and his father were running a boat on the river which was blown up. Fortunately, he escaped with but slight injuries, having his face powder-burned. He afterward went to The Dalles on the Upper Columbia, and was employed by the old Oregon Steam Navigation Company, as captain of their boats. He was greatly interested in the building of the "General Miles," which was used as a tug on the Columbia

river, and he also took an active part in the development of Gray's Harbor. When the "Queen of the Pacific" was stranded at the mouth of the Columbia river, Judge Gray went there and by a great effort secured its release, for which he received \$5,000. In 1861 he enlisted in the Washington Guards, expecting to be sent to the front during the Civil war, but the company was disbanded the next year, as the government deemed it inadvisable to call upon Pacific coast troops. Judge Gray remained in the employ of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company until 1868, when he took up his residence in Astoria, and for a time conducted a line of steamers on the Columbia river. He was responsible for the loading of the first full grain cargo at Astoria, and was prominent among those who demanded recognition of Astoria as a seaport. He afterward abandoned river life, and engaged in general merchandising. Judge Gray's first political experience came in 1886, when he was the Republican candidate for joint senator from Clatsop, Columbia, and Tillamook counties, then composing one district. He was elected, and during his term he succeeded in securing for Clatsop the representation since afforded for this county—one senator and two representatives. In 1888 President Harrison appointed him postmaster, but he declined the appointment, as he was a candidate for the collectorship. In 1894 he was elected judge of Clatsop county, and was re-elected to the same responsible office in 1898. During his administration of the affairs of the county he devoted special attention to the roads of the county, and his work in that line is perhaps the most noteworthy of his long and useful career. In May, 1902, during the height of the political campaign, when he was a candidate for re-election as county judge, he was taken ill, and although a stay of several weeks at Windriver Springs seemed to help him, a complication of diseases set in—the result of an attack of la grippe—and his death took place as before mentioned. The news of his death came as a sad surprise to the people of the entire community and state, as it was not generally known that he was dangerously ill. The funeral took place under the auspices of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Pioneer Association, of both of which he was a member. The services were held at Grace church, with Rev. W. S. Short officiating, and immediately after the services the funeral cortege left on a steamer for Greenwood, where the body was laid to rest.

Judge Gray was a man of splendid physical proportions. He was five feet, eleven inches tall and weighed about one hundred and ninety pounds. He had always been identified with the interests of his city and had his plans carried. Astoria would be today a much more prosperous

city. He was the soul of honor, striving at all times to do what was right and just, and was indefatigable in his efforts for the good of his city and county. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. October 22, 1862, Judge Gray was united in marriage with Laura W. Bell, a native of Weston, Mo., and a daughter of John C. and Sarah (Ward) Bell. Both parents are Kentuckians by birth and are still living. They settled in Weston, Mo., where Mr. Bell was engaged in mercantile life and was prominent as a stockman. In 1852 he crossed the plains to Oregon, returning two years later for his family, which then consisted of his wife and two small children. He settled in Salem and conducted a dry goods establishment there very successfully for a number of years, removing afterward to Astoria. He was appointed postmaster of Astoria during Cleveland's first term, and subsequently retired from active business life, and is now spending his declining years in Portland. He took an active part against the Indians in the Rogue river invasion, and at one time was candidate for secretary of state against E. N. Cooke, but the Democratic ticket was defeated, and he with it. Five daughters and two sons were born to him and his wife. One daughter is deceased. The others are William T., a merchant of Enterprise, Ore.; Robert Edward, a resident of Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. S. Z. Mitchell, of the same city; Mrs. R. E. Davis, of Portland; Mrs. C. M. Maxwell, of Seattle; and Mrs. Gray. Mrs. Gray's maternal grandfather was Gen. Thompson Ward, a veteran of the war of 1812.

To Judge and Mrs. Gray were born eight children, as follows: Mrs. Augusta Fox, Harry D., William J., Charles E., Mary Alice, Sarah, Louise and Mrs. R. C. Wright. The latter died at her home in Portland, in May, 1903. The family attend divine services at the Episcopal Church, and are among the most influential and prominent members of their community.

DR. FREDERICK W. HAYNES. Prominent among the native-born sons of Roseburg is Dr. F. W. Haynes, the leading dentist of the city of his birth, and a young man of ability and worth. In the Spanish-American war he served as an officer, and is distinguished alike for his own life record and for the illustrious ancestry from which he is descended, being a grandson of Capt. Nathaniel Lane, a pioneer boatman on the Willamette, and the great grandson of Gen. Joseph Lane, the first territorial governor of Oregon. Coming on the paternal side of English ancestors, he was born October 22, 1871, a son of George Haynes. His grandfather, John Haynes, emigrated from England to America with his family, settling first in Bos-

ton, Mass. Subsequently he started west in search for greater opportunities and was killed by the Indians.

Born in London, England, George Haynes came with his father to the United States, and when a lad of fifteen years began his career as a seaman. Rounding Cape Horn in 1849, he went to California prospecting, and the following year came to Oregon, locating first in Scottsburg. Embarking in mercantile pursuits, he was first established in Scottsburg, then in Winchester, subsequently becoming a pioneer merchant of Roseburg, where he carried on an extensive and lucrative business for many years. Acquiring a competency through his industry and good management, he retired from business in 1880, and thenceforward enjoyed a deserved leisure until his death, in 1892. Honest, straightforward and capable, he became influential in public matters, being councilman several terms, and serving as mayor of Roseburg. He was a man of deep religious convictions, and a member of the Episcopal church. His wife, whose maiden name was Carrie Lane, was born in Indiana, and is now a resident of New York city. She is a daughter of the late Capt. Nathaniel Lane, for many years captain of a steamboat on the Willamette river and later a general merchant in Oregon City. His death occurred in East Portland, Ore. His father, Gen. Joseph Lane, was one of the most prominent of the early pioneers of Oregon. Mr. and Mrs. George Haynes reared four children, namely: George, living in Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Charles T. Curry, of New York city; F. W., the special subject of this sketch; and Vera, of New York city.

Brought up in Roseburg, F. W. Haynes obtained his early education in the public schools of this city and in San Jose, Cal. He was subsequently a clerk in a drug store at Portland, Ore., for four years, and was a registered pharmacist. In 1892 he began the study of dentistry with Dr. Frye, and the following year studied at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in Philadelphia. In 1894 he entered the dental department of the Southern Medical College at Atlanta, Ga., the next year returning to Roseburg, where he has since been located. His long-continued studies and his wide experience have given him unusual professional skill and knowledge, placing him in the front-ranks among the dentists of Douglas county, and as he is in the prime of vigorous, active manhood, it is to be trusted that he has many more years of honor and usefulness in his chosen profession. From 1889 until 1891 Dr. Haynes was a member of Company I, First Regiment, Oregon National Guard. On September 5, 1895, he entered Company A, Second Regiment, Oregon National Guard, as a private, and on October 25, 1895,

was commissioned by Governor Lord as second lieutenant of his company, a position in which he served until the Spanish-American war. On May 2, 1898, by Governor Lord, he was commissioned second lieutenant of Company C, Second Oregon United States Volunteer Infantry, and went with his regiment to the Philippine Island, where he was stationed for more than a year. Returning with his comrades to California, he was mustered out of service at San Francisco in August, 1899, and immediately returned to Roseburg, and resumed his professional work. That, however, did not end his military career, as on March 22, 1900, he was commissioned first lieutenant of Company E, Fourth Regiment Oregon National Guard.

At Roseburg, in 1897, Dr. Haynes married Ida Ridgeway, who was born in Polk county, Ore., of pioneer parents, and they have one child, Fredericka. The doctor is a member of the State Dental Association and of the Gen. Joseph Lane Cabin, Native Sons. He is a Republican in his political affiliations, and has served his city as councilman for one term, representing the Second ward. He is interested in two fraternal organizations, belonging to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Laurel Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.

HON. ISAAC BERGMAN. Prominent among the honored, esteemed and progressive citizens of Astoria is Hon. Isaac Bergman, who occupies a place of note and distinction among the leading men of the city. In the broad field of public affairs he has ever been watchful and zealous, and has rendered efficient service to the city in many official capacities. His position in regard to matters of importance is always firm, his approval of what he deems just and right is generously given, and his condemnation of wrong or injustice is always equally emphatic. Mr. Bergman was born January 10, 1832, in Bavaria, Germany, which was likewise the birthplace of his parents, Nathan and Hannah (Heldmann) Bergman, both of whom belonged to old and honored families. His father, who was a successful merchant, died in the fatherland ere he had reached the age of three score years. His wife survived him, dying at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Six sons and one daughter were born of their union; and of these five sons are living. Three sons are on the Pacific coast, namely: Joseph, living in Portland, Ore.; Abraham, a resident of San Francisco, Cal.; and Isaac, the special subject of this sketch.

Brought up in the fatherland, Isaac Bergman attended the public schools until fourteen years of age. He subsequently served an apprenticeship of three years at the butcher's trade in

Schweinfurt, after which he worked as a journeyman in different German and Austrian provinces. Boarding the sailing vessel *Columbia* at Hamburg in 1853, he arrived in New York city after a voyage of forty-two days. He was there employed at his trade about four years, when, in 1857, he journeyed by way of Panama to San Francisco, where he remained a few months. Coming to Oregon in the fall of 1857, Mr. Bergman secured employment as a butcher, working for Captain Aukney four months. Removing then to the Willamette valley, he purchased land, and embarked in business as a stock-raiser and dealer. In connection with this industry, he established himself as a butcher, his meat market being the first one opened between Yamhill and Morrison. In 1867 Mr. Bergman, with characteristic enterprise, went to Alaska in search of business opportunities, going by boat to Sitka, where he remained four years as a butcher, most of the time being engaged in filling government contracts. Returning to Oregon, Mr. Bergman was in business in Portland a year. In 1872 he took up his residence in Astoria. Opening a meat market on the corner of Bond and Main streets, he carried on a successful business until 1900, having a large and lucrative trade. During the time he bought and improved land, and was extensively engaged in stock-raising, having a ranch of three hundred and sixty acres in Wahkiakum county, Wash. As a farmer he devoted his attention to dairying, and bought and fed much stock, carrying on a large business. Since coming to Astoria, Mr. Bergman has evinced a warm interest in the public affairs of his adopted city, and has been actively identified with all projects for promoting the higher interests of the municipality, his wise counsel and liberal generosity helping forward many a scheme for its improvement and advancement. For sixteen years he was a member of the city council, three terms serving as president of the board. For two terms of two years each he gave faithful and able service as treasurer of Clatsop county, serving in the '80s. For two terms, from January, 1898, until January, 1902, he was mayor of Astoria, filling the position with credit to himself, and to the honor of his constituents. That he was cognizant of the responsibilities resting upon him as head of the city government, his first inaugural message proved, and many of its epigrammatic remarks are worthy of quotation, namely: "He who does not gracefully submit to the people's will is a dangerous citizen, and unfit to hold public office;" "Let us, therefore, lay aside all personal and political bias, and work on a broad, non-partisan basis, treating every citizen of whatever party, creed or occupation, with exact justice, and equal fairness and courtesy;" "A low levy is no indication of economy when our in-

debtedness increases;" "All parts of the city machinery must work in harmony, otherwise there is friction, and the taxpayer is the greatest sufferer thereby." In conclusion he said: "Let us be true to ourselves and true to the people, and as certain as the bright dawn follows starless nights, just so certain will we find our conscience easy at the contemplation of duty well performed."

On December 7, 1862, in Portland, Ore., Mr. Bergman married Ida Hyman, who was born in Bamberg, Bavaria, a daughter of Sigmund and Yetta (Wasserman) Hyman, life-long residents of Bamberg. Her father was a man of education and culture, and was for many years a teacher of languages, and a prominent officer in the synagogue. Mrs. Bergman, the only living child in a family of three children, two girls and one boy, came to this country as a girl of seventeen years. Arriving in New York she proceeded by way of Panama to San Francisco, from there coming to Portland, where her sister was then living, in 1860. In 1802 Mr. and Mrs. Bergman returned to the fatherland to see their old home and friends, and during the six months they were abroad traveled on the continent and in England. On their return trip, in 1803, they spent some time at the World's Fair, in Chicago, Ill. Fraternally Mr. Bergman is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; of the Knights of Pythias; and of the Eagles. Politically he is one of the leading Democrats of the city and county, and is an ex-member and ex-chairman of the Democratic county committee, and an ex-member of the state central committee. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club and the Irving Club. Religiously he belongs to Temple Synagogue, in Portland. Mrs. Bergman is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps, and of the Astoria Women's Club.

CASS MAZZENY HERMANN. Descended from a long line of Teutonic ancestry and the son of one of Oregon's courageous pioneers, Cass M. Hermann was born at Grantsville, Garrett county, Md., January 28, 1851, and has made his home in Coos county since he was a boy of eight years. His father, Dr. Henry Hermann, was of Hessian birth and received a thorough medical training in one of Germany's most famous universities. By reason of his connection with the Revolution of 1830 it became necessary for him to exile himself from Germany and accordingly he sought a new home in America, settling in Baltimore, Md., in 1831. During the years that followed he built up an extensive practice in that city and vicinity. During 1850 he sought the newer state of Oregon, where, in the years



that remained to him of life, he gained a reputation for professional skill, a high sense of honor and general courtesy to all. When he died, December 16, 1869, his son, Cass M., was eighteen years of age. The family consisted of nine sons and three daughters, one of whom, Binger Hermann, is the representative of his district in the United States congress. Another is Ernest William, in whose sketch on another page further mention is made of the family history; also of the mother's father, David Hopkins, who was the first successful iron worker in the United States.

Among the children who attained mature years Cass M. was fourth in order of birth. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age, when he embarked in the butchering business at Centerville near Marshfield, as a partner of H. P. Whitney. This was the first meat market established in Coos county. During 1876 he spent a short time in the eastern part of the state, but soon returned to Centerville and resumed butchering. In 1878 he purchased a stock ranch fifteen miles above Myrtle Point on the south fork of the Coquille river and comprising one thousand acres. For twenty-two years he conducted stock-raising pursuits on that place, but finally sold the property and retired from the business on account of ill health. Myrtle Point became his home in 1900, when he bought forty-four acres adjoining the town and here he has since been extensively engaged in raising berries of all kinds and also conducts a ranch and dairy industry.

The marriage of Mr. Hermann was solemnized near Myrtle Point and united him with Mary C. Adams, who was born near Eugene, Ore., July 15, 1856. Her father, George W. Adams, a Kentuckian and for some years a farmer near Vernon, Ind., crossed the plains in 1847 and settled in the Willamette valley near Eugene, Ore. When he arrived in his new home the Whitman massacre had only recently occurred and he was one of the men who investigated the causes leading thereto. During the Indian war of 1857-58 he formed a volunteer company that did service in quelling the savages. His removal to Coos county occurred in 1867, when he settled on the creek seven miles southwest of Myrtle Point, continuing there for a number of years. However, since 1880 he has made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Hermann. The latter's family consisted of three sons and six daughters, of whom Custer M. died at eighteen years of age and Cassie is also deceased. Those now living are Bertha, wife of W. C. Dement, who resides near the home place; Neta May, Harry, Clara T., Lora Lois, Anna Alma and William Cass.

While making his home on his large stock

ranch Mr. Hermann was appointed postmaster at Custer, being the appointee under the Republican administration. He himself is a staunch Republican, loyal to party tenets. At one time he served as road supervisor and for many terms held the office of clerk of the board of school directors. In July of 1903 he was appointed a member of the board of road reviewers for Coos county. The various positions to which he has been called have been filled with fidelity, intelligence and tact, and he has proven himself to be a thorough-going official, yet his tastes incline him more toward private business affairs than to public office. Both he and his wife are identified with the Methodist Episcopal church and contributors to its work., in addition to which he has served the congregation in an official capacity.

COE G. DURLAND. This gentleman is an old resident of Oregon, having been closely identified with the general advancement of Douglas county for many years past as an agriculturist. He is engaged in general farming and the raising of stock on his two hundred and twenty acre ranch, seven miles southwest of Oakland postoffice, on the old military road.

Coe G. Durland was born November 26, 1834, near Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., and when eight years of age was taken to Luzerne county, Pa., where his boyhood days were spent on the farm and his mental faculties developed in the public schools. He remained with the family thus until twenty-five years old, when he took to farming near the home place, married and lived in that section until his coming to Nevada in 1864. In 1865 he left Nevada and became a citizen of Callapooia valley, Douglas county, Ore. There he took up a homestead and prospered until 1870. He then left the claim and went north with a flock of sheep, but unfortunately lost most of them in the one year he was away. Since his return he has bought and sold stock, which brings him handsome profits, in addition to his regular farm work.

Mr. Durland was joined in marriage with Mary Sharps, in October, 1859, and they had two children, Margaret, now in South Dakota; and Sharp, who lives near Oakland. Some time after this marriage, Mrs. Durland died, and after a time, Mr. Durland married again. On October 13, 1873, he was married to Mrs. Margaret (Bellis) McGee, widow of Abraham E. McGee. She was born in Kentucky in 1818 and was a resident of Oregon from 1852 until 1890, when her death took place on August 26. Her father was numbered among the in-

fluent men of his time, and Mrs. Durland herself was well known and liked. She was greatly interested in the cause of education, and in her will directed that eight hundred acres should be given to Mr. Durland for use until his death, when it should become the property of Douglas county, to go toward the school funds. Besides this land and his present home place, Mr. Durland also owns considerable real estate in different parts of Douglas county. All are kept in first-class order and are improved to the greatest extent possible.

In politics, Mr. Durland has ever been Republican of strong convictions. He also took a decided interest in the schools of the county and has served as director for twenty-one years. Fraternally, he has affiliated with the Masonic order since 1864. In religious affairs his second wife was a member of the Christian Church, but Mr. Durland is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

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WILLIAM R. DICKISON. In Muskingum county, Ohio, occurred the birth of William R. Dickison on August 22, 1840. He is a son of Isaac and Rebecca (Heckett) Dickison, the former a native of Pennsylvania and of Scotch descent, the grandfather having immigrated to America from Scotland, and settled in Pennsylvania. When a young man Isaac Dickison removed to Ohio, and there followed the independent life of the farmer. While a resident of that state he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Heckett, and six children were born to them, only two of whom are living, William R. and James, the latter being a resident of Ohio. Mrs. Rebecca Dickison died in 1846, and a number of years later Mr. Dickison married his second wife, a Mrs. Wilson. Politically Mr. Dickison was a Democrat, but was not an office-seeker. Personally he was a quiet, unassuming man.

When but six years of age William R. Dickison was left motherless, and when only eight years old was thrown upon his own resources, to shift for himself as best he might. A neighboring farmer took the lonely child into his home, and for a number of years he worked for his board and clothes. The breaking out of the Civil war, however, changed the monotony of his life. At the first call for troops he responded by enlisting in Company A, Fifteenth Ohio Infantry, to serve for three months. His regiment was assigned to duty in Virginia, and there the most of his three-months term was spent. Upon the expiration of this time he re-enlisted in Company G, United States Infantry, for three years, or until the close

of the war. That he saw active service is shown by the number of battles in which he participated, among them being the following: Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Dogwalk, Stone River, Chickamauga, and Sherman's campaign in Georgia during May, June, July and August, 1864. He received his honorable discharge at Lookout Mountain October 18, 1864, and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. On his return to his native county in 1865 the military committee recommended him to recruit a company, but owing to ill health he declined the honor. After recovering his health Mr. Dickison worked as a laborer for a short time, and then resumed farming operations by renting a farm in Muskingum county, continuing to make it his home for three years. Two years following this he was engaged in managing a farm for others, and it was during this time that he was united in marriage with Martha A. Morrison, a native of Muskingum county. After his marriage Mr. Dickison located on rented property in Hardin county, but after remaining there six years decided to settle on a place of his own, and forthwith returned to his native county and purchased a farm which was formerly the property of his father-in-law, and there resided for eight years. At this period in his career, in 1887, he decided to locate in Oregon, and after disposing of his land, implements and stock, chartered a car in which he loaded his household goods and started for his new home in the west. After living one year on a farm near Ashland he went to Medford and conducted a hotel, but one year afterward sold out and rented a farm on the Jacksonville-Ashland road for one year. He then purchased the farm near Table Rock, which is now under the care and supervision of his son, Charles A., with whom Mr. Dickison makes his home.

To Mr. and Mrs. William R. Dickison two children were born, Charles A. and William E., the latter of whom died when five years old. Mrs. Dickison passed away in 1899. Mr. Dickison is a member of the Lutheran Church, and politically votes for the candidates of the Republican party.

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WILLIAM H. DEVORE, M. D. Among the prominent and progressive physicians and surgeons of Douglas county is William H. Devore, M. D., who has the distinction of being the only medical practitioner in Canyonville. Well educated and skillful, he has built up a thriving practice in this locality, achieving success in his chosen profession. A native of Fayette county, Ill., he was born March 4, 1850. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, died in 1870.

Acquiring a thorough knowledge of the common branches of learning in the public schools of Vandalia, Ill., William H. Devore was subsequently engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1878, when he turned his attention to the study of medicine. Going to Cincinnati, Ohio, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in June, 1882. Crossing the country to California, Dr. Devore began the practice of his chosen profession in Meridian, Sutter county, remaining there about eight years. Coming to Oregon in 1890, he continued his medical career in Oakland for a year and a half, and then located in Canyonville, where he has a large and remunerative practice.

In 1881 Dr. Devore married Martha Hammel, who was born in Illinois, and they are the parents of seven children, namely: Charles O., John B., Myrtle M., Binger H., Bernice M., Bertha P. and William H., Jr. The doctor's mother accompanied him from her Illinois home to Meridian, Cal., and died at Grants Pass, Ore., at the age of seventy-seven years. Dr. Devore is an unswerving Republican in politics, and has served with ability and fidelity in various public offices, at the present time being a member of the city council. For four years Dr. Devore was a member of the United States board of pension examiners, but resigned to devote his time wholly to his growing practice, which extends over a radius of fifty miles east and southeast of Canyonville and keeps him busy most of the time. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He comes of substantial German ancestry on the paternal side, and has inherited to a marked degree those qualities of thrift, industry and integrity that characterized his forefathers.

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**WILLIAM McKNIGHT.** Although passed from the scenes of earth, the memory of William McKnight, one of the best known pioneer inhabitants of western Oregon, will long live in the hearts of those who were privileged to know him. He was born near Richmond, Va., November 19, 1833, the son of a wealthy and prominent planter. At the age of eleven years he ran away from home, and for four years traveled through Tennessee. At the end of that period he returned home, but remained with his parents only one night. The passion for travel and adventure had become strong within him, and he decided to join the Argonauts of 1849. Crossing the plains to the Pacific coast in that year he was at first engaged in mining in California.

Soon afterward he visited British Columbia and was similarly occupied there for a time. Settling in Oregon in 1854 he took up land in Looking Glass valley, Douglas county, and set about the improvement of a ranch. Disposing of this property in 1866 he purchased four hundred acres of fine land on the south fork of the Coos river, about seventeen miles from Marshfield, where he carried on general farming until his death, September 8, 1898. An able, industrious and enterprising man of high character, he was a successful ranchman and dairyman, and met with well-merited financial success in his undertakings. He was a Republican in politics and a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. McKnight was an active participant in the most important undertakings of western Oregon during its pioneer days. Soon after the outbreak of the Indian war of 1855 and 1856, known in history as the Rogue River Indian war, he enlisted as a private in the company recruited by Captain Sheffield and served until peace was declared. The principal engagement in which he participated was the battle of Big Meadows.

May 1, 1859, Mr. McKnight married Mary Ellen Wright, who was born in Warren county, Ind., June 23, 1843, a daughter of Jesse Wright. Born and reared in Ohio, Jesse Wright moved from there to Indiana, where he was an extensive farmer. In 1847, being forced to give up work on account of ill health, he determined to try the effects of a new climate. In 1847, accompanied by his wife and their four children, he started across the plains for Oregon, but died en route, leaving his wife to continue the journey with the children and stock. Mrs. Wright, whose maiden name was Margaret Hare, was born in Ohio, March 15, 1810. With her family she came to Oregon, losing part of her stock on the way. Locating in Lane county, Mrs. Wright took up a donation claim on the present site of Eugene. Subsequently marrying for her second husband John Loose, she removed to Benton county, thence, twelve years later, to Douglas county, settling near Looking Glass. In Benton county Mr. Loose had the first apple-bearing orchard in the state. He died in 1864, at his farm on the Coos river, and Mrs. Loose, who survived him many years, died at the home of her daughter, in Marshfield, in 1893. Of the union of William and Mary Ellen (Wright) McKnight, five children were born, namely: Frances Adele, wife of Silas H. Hazard, deceased, of Marshfield; Amanda Ellen, wife of George W. Loggie, of Whatcom, Wash.; Annie Margaret, wife of Charles Metlin, of Marshfield; Sarah Belle, deceased, who became the wife of E. W. Dean, who is also now deceased; and Charles F., an attorney, of Marshfield.

JOHN B. GRIFFITH is a man who earnestly endeavors as far as may be possible, to carry the principles of his religious belief into his daily life, and no one is brought into contact with him for even a brief space of time without feeling that they are in the presence of a man honest and sincere to the core, and ever trying to do just what is right toward all. In addition to giving the force of example to his beliefs, Mr. Griffith was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in 1878, and has preached both morals and religion in the various communities where he has since been located. Upon his removal to the far west in 1884 he took up the cause of the Baptist denomination in that section, as a pioneer minister of the church, and to him belongs the distinction of having organized all the Baptist churches in Klamath county, and for a number of years past he has officiated as pastor of the church of that denomination in Klamath Falls.

A worthy descendant of a distinguished southern family, Mr. Griffith's lineage is traced directly back to Benjamin Griffith, his great-grandfather, who, although born in South Carolina, was the first of the family to locate in Georgia, and for a number of years lived in Hall county. Upon his removal to Gilmer county, that state, he was accompanied by his son Stephen and family. He was in affluent circumstances, a plantation owner of large possessions, and his remaining days were spent in Gilmer county. His son Stephen, the grandfather of John B., was born in the neighborhood of Greenville, S. C., in 1808, and about 1863 he left Gilmer county, Ga., for a home in Alabama, spending the latter part of his life in Walker county, where he died in 1892. Being a man of consequence in his section, he was elected to the state legislature and was officiating in that capacity during the session just prior to the one which adopted the ordinances of secession. He opposed secession, however, and was a strong Abolitionist.

William K. Griffith, the father of John B., was born in Hall county, Ga., January 13, 1830. But two years of age when his parents and grandparents moved to Gilmer county, it was there that his home was located ever afterward, on the old Georgia plantation. Unlike the remainder of his people, he was a Union man and a Republican. Although loyal to the Union in his heart and not a coward, when the time came to assume his part in the great internecine conflict, he did not have courage to take up arms against dearly beloved relatives and neighbors, and thus became an alien in his family, which held an indisputable place of prominence in the south, and to avoid being drafted into the Union army he joined the Confederates, but never fired a shot in their cause. He enlisted in

1862 and served in the lieutenant quartermaster's department until the close of the war, being mustered out of service in May, 1865.

The marriage of William K. Griffith took place in 1850 in Gilmer county, and he was united with Esther Wikle, a daughter of Henry Wikle, a native of Germany, who afterward came to America and settled in North Carolina for a time, and in 1839 removed to Gilmer county, Ga. Mrs. Griffith is a native of Haywood county, N. C., having been born in November, 1829, and although advanced in years, she is still living on the old plantation in Georgia. Nine children were born to her and her husband, and the latter passed to his eternal rest at the old home, January 16, 1895. Their children are as follows: Stephen H., who resides at Bedford, Klamath county, Ore.; John B.; Levi, who resides in Gilmer county, Ga.; Sarah, wife of W. L. Pettit, of Somervell county, Tex.; William, who resides in Poe valley, Klamath county, Ore.; Mary, wife of J. C. Walker, also a resident of Gilmer county, Ga.; Asa, deceased; Jane, wife of William Cloninger of Gilmer county, Ga.; and James, who is also deceased.

Born as he was at the old Georgia home previously referred to, near Ellijay, July 22, 1853, John B. Griffith attended the common schools of Georgia during his youth, and in 1872 he was sent to Alabama to live with his grandfather, and it was there that he had the advantage of furthering his education by a two years' attendance at high school. During this interval, in 1873, he became licensed to preach the gospel in Alabama, and after his removal to Texas he was ordained a minister of the Baptist Church in 1878. He followed teaching, however, as a profession four years in Alabama, and after removing to Texas in 1875, he took up the double occupation of teaching and preaching in Collin county, continuing for four years, subsequently removing to Montague county, where he discontinued teaching and devoted his undivided attention to his ministerial labors, during his four years' residence in that county.

It was not until 1884 that he went to the northwest and located in Poe valley, Klamath county, Ore., and he has been identified with that section ever since, not alone as a minister and a teacher, having taught the Bonanza school the first year and the Klamath Falls school the second year of his residence there, but he took up the occupation of farming in 1886 in Poe valley, and has been successfully engaged in farm and ranch pursuits ever since. In 1899 he purchased two hundred and thirty-six acres of land, ten miles east of Klamath Falls, and re-engaged in farming and stock-raising, having met with fair success and made many substantial improvements on his place. He was closely allied with

the Populist party during its existence, but he now coincides with the Democratic party. Meantime, in 1888, he was elected county surveyor of Klamath county on the Democratic ticket, filling that office in a most capable manner for one term. The home ties of Mr. Griffith date back to June 14, 1876, when he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Spencer in Collin county, Tex., the lady having been born in the same county August 10, 1858. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Griffith, but the third and fourth, Esther and Carl by name, were removed from the family circle by death some time since. The others still surround the fireside with cheer and comfort and are named William E., Tisdale E., Attie, Clyde and Maria.

**JOHN WALTER PRALL.** The fortune which John Walter Prall has made in life is all the more valued since it is the result of his own unaided efforts. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of seven years, he has clearly demonstrated his ability to make and hold a prominent position in the every day affairs of life, while earning a livelihood and accumulating a competence not neglecting to give of his success that potent influence which materially aids in the moral, mental and financial growth of a community. Mr. Prall is now a resident of Medford, Jackson county, and though but a brief time has elapsed since his permanent settlement in the west he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who have come to know him. Commercially, he is well known, the result of his successful connection with a brick yard, while as a stock dealer no man on the coast exceeds him in the quantity of stock purchased.

John Walter Prall was born in Fayette county, Ohio, November 4, 1850, the son of Jacob Prall, also a native of that state. The elder man was a well-known hunter and trapper of the states in that section of the country and became very friendly and intimate with the Indians, by whom it is supposed he was killed, as he disappeared when his son, John W., was but six months old and was never heard of again. His mother was in maidenhood Mary Ann Ryan, who was born near Kokomo, Howard county, Ind., the daughter of Messick Ryan, who was born and died in that state, having spent his entire life as a farmer. Mrs. Prall was married three times, besides two sons and one daughter by her first husband having two sons and two daughters by the other unions. John Walter Prall was the youngest of his father's family and received his education in the common schools of Indiana and Missouri, having been taken to the former state when he was but six months old, his mother returning then to her parental home. In the fall

of 1856 the mother took her family to Iowa, traveling in a large company to Spirit Lake. When within seventy-five miles of their destination they stopped to spend the winter, which proved a disastrous one for them, as the Sioux Indians went on the war path, killing seventy-two families in the train, including nearly all of the relatives of Mr. Prall. Out of seventeen taken prisoner only two were rescued, these two being spared for eleven months when the government bought them; the others were tortured to death, one by one. The remainder of the party sought a refuge in northern Missouri, where Mr. Prall located near Trenton, Grundy county, securing a brief attendance in one of the primitive schools of the county. The following year found him earning his own livelihood, remaining in Missouri until 1861, when with the family he went to Osceola, Iowa. After the war he again located in Grundy county, where he continued to make his home until his marriage in 1868, in that year removing to Clay county, Neb. He there engaged in farming and with the accumulation of sufficient funds became interested in the cattle business, buying cattle and hogs and shipping to the markets of Chicago and Omaha with profitable results. In 1890 he came to The Dalles, Ore., and in the surrounding country purchased a thousand range horses and shipped to Nebraska and disposed of them with considerable profit, continuing in this occupation two years and becoming the owner of about a dozen farms, which contained an aggregate of sixteen thousand acres. Five of these farms are still in the possession of Mr. Prall. In 1891 he entered into partnership with a lawyer of Arcadia, Neb., John Wall by name, and this partnership continued for four years. In 1895 he came to Medford and later bought the Risley ranch of one hundred and ninety-six acres located two and a half miles north of town, where he cultivated alfalfa and raised Jersey cattle. At a later date he bought the Hagy property, which consists of three acres set to fruit, and after renting the farm Mr. Prall removed to the city, where he has since made his home. As before mentioned, he is engaged in a brick manufactory located in this city and also has a plant at Gold Hill, which has a capacity of ten million per year. Mr. Prall will contract for brick buildings at any location in the state and has furnished brick for many buildings, among them being the postoffice at Salem, Ore. Mr. Prall owns the Fredenberg gold mine at Gold Hill, which is as yet entirely undeveloped though the mine is equipped with two tunnels seventy feet deep. In his stock dealing Mr. Prall buys at all the main stations from Grants Pass to Red Bluff, Cal., and ships to Portland and San Francisco.

The marriage of Mr. Prall occurred in Grundy

county, Mo., in 1868, and united him with Sarah J. Tolle, a native of Indiana, by whom he has had five children, namely: William J., who is thirty-one years old, resides in Idaho; Joseph died at the age of ten years; Theodore is at home; Charles, twenty-four years old, lives near here on his ranch; and Maud is deceased. In his fraternal relations Mr. Prall is associated with the Odd Fellows, being a member of Medford Lodge, No. 83, of Medford, and is a Republican in his political convictions. One of the most absorbing interests of Mr. Prall is that of deer and elk raising, having given over fifteen acres of his ranch near Medford to this purpose. He has stocked the park with twenty deer and ten elk and contemplates raising for the market.

**GEORGE W. PUCKETT.** A brainy, wide-awake, enterprising business man, George W. Puckett, of Canyonville, is permanently identified with many of the leading industries of the place, being a miller, blacksmith, wagon-maker, farmer and stock-raiser. A man of versatile talents, he is succeeding well in each and all of his undertakings, and stands deservedly high in the estimation of the community. A native of Larue county, Ky., he was born August 3, 1850. His parents were born and reared in Virginia and Tennessee, his father being of French ancestry, and his mother of English descent. His maternal grandfather, who fought in the war of 1812, attained the remarkable age of one hundred and three years. After the removal of the parents to Kentucky the father engaged in farming, and subsequently died from wounds received in the Civil war.

Educated in the district schools, G. W. Puckett remained at home until after the death of his father, after which he lived with relatives until seventeen years old. Beginning the battle of life for himself at that age, he worked first as a farm laborer, and was afterwards engaged in a saw-mill as an engineer, an occupation which he followed a number of years. Migrating to Colorado in 1886, he was engaged in stock-raising three or more years, and then came to Oregon. Locating in Canyonville, Mr. Puckett assumed the management of his present grist mill, which is run by water power, and has a capacity of forty barrels of flour per day. He also owns one hundred and forty acres of land, adjoining his mill property, and the town, and is carrying on general farming and stock-raising with profit. He likewise carries on a good business as a blacksmith and wagon-maker, his shop and smithy being busy places.

Mr. Puckett married Mrs. Nannie E. Philips, also a native of old Kentucky, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Pearl, Hilda J. and George W. Politically Mr. Puck-

ett affiliates with the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed through all the chairs of Canyonville Lodge, which he has represented four times in the Grand Lodge of Oregon. He is also a member, and vice chancellor, of Olympia Lodge, No. 71, K. of P.

**MERRITT BELLINGER.** Through the long period of his residence in Oregon, covering more than one-half century, Mr. Bellinger has retained the confidence of his associates among the pioneers now so rapidly passing away and has also won the respect of the younger generation now coming to the foreground in life's activities. Especially in southern Oregon are his friends numerous, for it is here that much of his active career has been passed. After many years devoted to agricultural pursuits, in 1901 he removed to Medford, where he now conducts the largest real estate business of any resident of that town.

A native of Princeton, Canada, born February 2, 1833, Mr. Bellinger is a son of Honicle and Catherine (Holt) Bellinger, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1832 his father removed to Princeton, Canada, and in the fall of 1834 settled in St. Joseph county, Ind., afterwards making his home in Berrien county, Mich. At the time of discovery of gold in California he was one of those brave adventurers who periled the hardships of a trip across the plains. With him the object was not to search for hidden gold, but to till the soil of the new country beyond the mountains. With oxen for the motive power he came west in 1840, but stopped during the winter in Andrew county, Mo. May 7, 1850, he crossed the Missouri river and from there proceeded via the Platte river, Fort Hall and Fort Laramie. On the 22d of September he landed at Foster's place on the Barlow road. Fourteen miles east of Albany, Linn county, on Crabtree Fork, he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres. A year later he sold his right and took up another claim of the same size, on Oak creek, near Lebanon, Linn county. In the spring of 1853 he again sold, this time coming to Jackson county and settling two miles east of Jacksonville, where he took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres. On that farm his death occurred in 1865 when about sixty-five years of age. In politics he voted with the Republican party. During his residence in Michigan he served as clerk of Berrien county. His wife survived him two years and died in eastern Oregon at the age of sixty-seven years. They were the parents of four children, namely: Simicoe, deceased; Francis, who crossed the plains with his family in 1855 and settled in Linn county, where he

died; Merritt, of Medford; and Edward, who lives at Bellevue, Idaho.

When the family crossed the plains Merritt Bellinger accompanied them and assisted his father in the arduous task of securing a home for wife and children. In 1853 he took up a donation land claim of one hundred and sixty acres in Jackson county, one mile from Medford, where he engaged in farming. In 1858 he traded that place for his younger brother's interest in the home place, the balance of which had been willed to him. Selling that property in 1870, he bought three hundred and twenty acres near by, but soon sold, and for two years operated a rented farm. Returning to his former home, he bought one hundred and twenty-five acres adjoining his father's old homestead, and there remained until his removal to Medford. During the early years of his residence in Oregon Indians were numerous and often hostile, attacking the white settlers with such ferocity and cruelty that drastic measures were necessary to suppress them. May 27, 1856, he served for three months as third sergeant of Company D, and took part in the Rogue River Indian war. Three years before that he had also served for three months under Capt. John F. Miller and had assisted in quelling some warlike Indians. In politics he votes with the Republican party, in religion is connected with the Baptist Church and fraternally is a member of Warren Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M., at Jacksonville. Frequently he has been chosen to serve as road supervisor and his service in that responsible position has invariably been satisfactory.

In Linn county, Ore., Mr. Bellinger married Caroline Ritter, who was born February 16, 1844, and crossed the plains in 1853, in company with her father, John H. Ritter, a native of Indiana. He settled in Linn county, where he died at the age of sixty-five years. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Bellinger comprises the following named sons and daughters: Lucinda, wife of Alonzo Slover, a drayman of Medford, Jackson county; John H., who occupies one hundred and sixty acres situated two miles east of Jacksonville; Rachel Catherine, wife of John T. Talent, of San Francisco, Cal.; Emma and Eva (twins), the former married to I. A. Merriman, of Jackson county, and the latter the wife of Dec Roberts, also of this county; and Frank R., of Jackson county.

Bellinger justly occupies a high place among the residents of Jackson county. On the old homestead of the family, one and one-half miles east of Jacksonville, he was born February 4, 1866, and his education was obtained in the public schools of the neighboring town. As a boy he aided his father in the development of the home place, and during that time acquired the thorough, practical knowledge of agriculture that has been of inestimable value to him in later years. At the age of twenty-one he began to work independently and for four years followed ranching. The following four years were spent in the draying and transfer business, after which he rented the old homestead of his father and has since made his home two miles east of Jacksonville.

The pleasant country home of Mr. Bellinger is presided over by his wife, whom he married October 14, 1900. Mrs. Bellinger was born in Walla Walla county, Wash., and bore the maiden name of Jennie Arthurs. Her father, William Arthurs, was born in Nashville, Tenn., and crossed the plains in 1861, settling in Jacksonville, Ore., and there following the blacksmith's trade. A later location was at Brownsville, and while residing there he married Sarah McCallister, who was born in Knoxville, Ill., and came to the Pacific coast in 1858. After marriage, in 1872, they removed to Washington and settled in Walla Walla county, where Mr. Arthurs conducted a ranch of nine hundred and sixty acres, and there he resided until 1897, when he moved to Applegate creek, where he is engaged in raising alfalfa and sheep. For ten consecutive years he took the first premium at the Oregon state fair for making ploughs and ironing buggies and carriages. In the working of iron and steel he is a genius, and had it been possible for him to devote himself to that industry in his earlier years he would undoubtedly have attained a widespread reputation.

Since settling upon his present farm of one hundred and sixty acres Mr. Bellinger has not only carried on farm pursuits, but has made a specialty of raising Percheron and Clydesdale horses. Besides his stock and farm equipment, he is the owner of one hundred and sixty-eight acres on Rogue river, near Prospect. No resident of Jackson county is more interested in its growth than he, and none is a firmer believer in its future prosperity. It is his belief that southern Oregon is now but in the infancy of its development, and that future generations will witness a condition of affairs surpassing the dreams of our most enthusiastic optimists. While he has not yet held public office or sought such honors, he is a pronounced Republican and a staunch supporter of his party. In fraternal relations he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, and

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JOHN H. BELLINGER. The son of one of Oregon's honored pioneers, Merritt Bellinger, and himself a native-born son of this state, with whose farming and stock-raising interests he has been continuously identified since youth, John H.

in religion, though not identified with any denomination, is a supporter of the Christian Church, with which his wife is actively connected.

**BYRON COLE.** One of the many worthy and respected pioneers of Jackson county was Byron Cole, late of Coletin, who came to Oregon when the country was new, and the settlers few in number, and far between. For many years he was actively identified with the agricultural interests of this section of the state as a successful and prosperous stockman. Taking up land that was yet in its original wildness, he labored energetically, and with justifiable pride and satisfaction watched its gradual development from a forest and brush covered tract to a well-improved ranch, yielding abundant harvests, and giving sustenance to his large herds of cattle. A son of Elisha Cole, who reared twelve children, Byron Cole was born in Putnam county, N. Y., in 1825.

In 1851 Byron Cole and his brother, Rufus Cole, left Putnam county, N. Y., and came via the Isthmus of Panama to Oregon. Taking up a donation claim in the mountains, seven miles south of Siskiyou, they established a stage station, and for several years ran the stage route in partnership. Selling out his interests in the place to his brother in 1859, Byron Cole returned east for his bride, whom he brought to Oregon, in 1860, by way of the Isthmus. Locating at Upper Coles, Jackson county, he embarked in agricultural pursuits, at one time owning nine hundred acres of land and a large amount of stock. He subsequently sold five hundred and eighty acres of his land, retaining, however, three hundred and twenty acres, on which was a mineral spring of superior medicinal properties. The spring becoming noted, Mr. Cole erected a hotel near it in 1884, and made it a popular summer resort, the name of the town, which is located on the Southern Pacific Railroad, being named Coletin. This hotel Mr. Cole managed most successfully until his death, January 18, 1894, at the age of sixty-eight years and six months.

May 3, 1860, in Norwalk, Conn., Mr. Cole married Chloe Ann Knox, who was born in Carmel, Putnam county, N. Y., a daughter of Edmund Knox. Her grandfather, Abraham Knox, who was of Scotch descent, was a soldier in the Colonial wars, and afterwards a pioneer farmer of Putnam county, N. Y. A native of Putnam county, N. Y., Edmund Knox followed the trade of a shoemaker throughout his entire active life. He married Hannah Henion, who was born in New York state, a daughter of John Henion, who was born in Pennsylvania, of Ger-

man ancestry. Of the seven children born of their union, six are living, Mrs. Cole being the only one that ever came to the Pacific coast. She managed the hotel for about six years after the death of Mr. Cole, carrying it on until April, 1900, when she rented the property, and took up her residence in Ashland. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Cole ten children were born, namely: Ella, wife of C. F. Sullaway, of Sisson, Cal.; Jules F., of McCloud, Cal.; Mrs. Emma Poor, of Ashland; Willard L., of Keswick, Cal., who is assistant manager of the Iron Mountain Copper Company, and superintendent of the California division of the Iron Mountain Railroad; Hugh F., a ranchman; Mrs. Grace Park, of Upton, Cal.; Byron H., of Dunsmuir, Cal.; Mrs. Jessie Zent, of Fresno, Cal.; Herbert, at home; and Clayton, of Ashland, an employe of the Southern Pacific Railway Company. Mr. Cole was a steadfast Republican in his political affiliations, and was a member of the Masons, and of the Jackson County Pioneer Society.

**JOHN JACKSON.** A clear, cool-headed, wide-awake man, possessing great tact for business, John Jackson, one of the leading grocers of Canyonville, is a typical representative of the self-made men of Douglas county. Industrious and self-reliant, he has worked his way through the world by persistent effort and well-directed toil, accumulating considerable property, and gaining the respect and esteem of his fellow-men. A native of Tennessee, he was born January 5, 1833, the son of a farmer. When young he went with his parents to Illinois, where both his father and mother died while he was yet a boy, being then but thirteen years of age.

Left an orphan thus young, John Jackson, with the sturdy independence characteristic of his ancestors, started out to make his own way in life, his only assets being a willing heart and two strong hands. The following six years he remained in Illinois working on a farm for Mr. Hill, a neighbor, receiving very little schooling in the meantime. In 1853, accompanied by his brother, William Jackson, he came across the plains with ox-teams, and although the Indians were in evidence at times he had no serious trouble with them. Arriving in Oregon at the end of six months, he located in Douglas county. Taking up a donation claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land lying two and one-half miles northeast of Canyonville, he began the improvement of a farm. Although Mr. Jackson did not enlist for services in the Rogue River Indian war that soon ensued, he took an active part in several of its engagements. From 1854 until 1881, in addition to farming, he was engaged in freighting, spending two and one-half years of



the time in Idaho and Washington. He made all the improvements on his ranch, erecting substantial buildings of all kinds, and carried on general farming and stock-raising with eminent success until 1897. Removing then with his family to Canyonville, Mr. Jackson established himself in the grocery business, and during the six years that have since elapsed he has built up a lucrative and extensive trade in staple and fancy groceries.

In 1866 Mr. Jackson married Mary Rose, a native of Illinois, and the daughter of one of the early pioneer settlers of Marion county, Ore., her parents having crossed the plains with their children in 1847. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson became the parents of five children, three of whom are living, namely: C. S., of Roseburg; John, a resident of Nevada; and Mrs. Della Boyle, living near Canyonville. Politically Mr. Jackson is a true blue Republican, ever ready to do his duty at the polls, and in the community. He has filled various local offices, and for one term served as county commissioner. He was one of the early members of the Canyonville Lodge of Odd Fellows, but is no longer affiliated with the order.

**GEORGE M. DYER.** The roll call of the founders of towns in Oregon includes many splendidly endowed lives, but none which call for more ready or just recognition than that of George M. Dyer. Bandon is a monument to his unceasing efforts as a citizen and man, and the best and most forceful years of his life went hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with its upbuilding. There seems to have been no phase of public life which was not benefited by his practical judgment and far-sighted reasoning, and it can be said with absolute truth that he possessed the attributes which have impelled substantial growth ever since the world began. His death, August 1, 1896, marked the mournful passing of an able and a thoroughly reasonable man. He spent his energy upon the things that last and are of use to men, leaving innumerable permanent reminders of his existence in the community of his dreams and highest aspirations.

From data furnished in an able article published in Mr. Dyer's adopted town, it is learned that his early training was that of the farm and public school, where he laid the foundation of industry and practical thought characteristic of the well born and well conditioned farmer boy. December 5, 1834, he was born on his father's farm in Clermont county, Ohio, later living in Indiana and Iowa, from which latter state the family emigrated across the plains to Oregon in 1853. Mr. Dyer was just

twenty years of age when he began to mine in Coos county, between Port Orford and the Rogue river, and about this time the Rogue River war enlisted both his sympathies and practical help as a soldier. With him across the plains had come the memory of a bright young girl, and in the winter of 1858 he laid aside his work and returned to Iowa, where, in August, 1859, he married Fannie E. Grant, who was born in Dearborn county, Ind., March 6, 1840. Daniel B. Grant, the father of Mrs. Dyer, was born in Ohio, and as a young and ambitious man settled in Burlington, Iowa, where he worked at his trade of cooper, and where his death occurred in 1862. His wife, Caroline (Bonker) Grant, was born in Pennsylvania, and bore him eleven children, six sons and five daughters, of whom Mrs. Dyer is the fourth child. Upon returning to the west, Mr. Dyer was accompanied by his wife and his father's family. He settled in Curry county, and engaged in mining for a number of years, during that time serving as county assessor, 1862-3. After coming to Coos county in 1865 he mined extensively, and also for a time owned the McClellan ranch at New Lake. Political honors came to him and he served acceptably as county commissioner in 1878, being re-elected in 1880, in which year also he was chosen county judge for four years. During 1886 he made a systematic canvas of desirable locations in Coos county, and having decided upon a farm upon which Bandon was to spring into being, he formed a partnership with W. H. Averill, and moved to the then wild land. This property was soon cleared of timber, and plans were made to make comfortable any settlers who might be induced to consider the location their permanent home. In this respect Mr. Dyer displayed the utmost sagacity and far-sightedness, for he knew human nature, and calculated from all sides of its needs. He started a mercantile establishment, without which nothing could be accomplished, getting a fair start, but at the end of two years the partnership was severed by mutual and kindly consent, each member of the contract agreeing to promote the best interests of the embryo town. Through the efforts of the promoters settlers began to arrive and small industries to spring up; the original school-house became too small and was succeeded by a larger one, and this in time made way to its more pretentious successor. The present school-house of Bandon is adequate for all requirements, and is architecturally an imposing and creditable structure. General improvements began to show themselves when things were well under way, lands were cleared and cultivated, homes erected, factories

built, modern roads made traveling a pleasure, and a hotel, woolen-mill, cannery and broom-handle manufactory added to the zest of competition. At the same time the maritime opportunities of the harbor were not overlooked, for wharves and vessels were constructed, and slowly moving craft cast anchor where a few years before a passing ship caused wonder and unusual interest. When the time for incorporating Bandon arrived Judge Dyer was forthcoming with all the help needed for the advance, guaranteeing the expense of incorporation, and enlisting the help of those to whom the prosperity of the town was a vital question. At the first election he was chosen one of the trustees, was made chairman of the town council, holding the office continuously until failing health necessitated the surrender of many of his cherished duties. He was the heart and soul and light of the forward movement of the city while he and it lived together, and the blending of the material and mental forces are plainly apparent to him who reads today. Force, dignity and truth were expressed in everything that he said, and in every movement or enterprise which he encouraged. Schools, churches, societies, commercial and industrial concerns, and municipal government, came under the calm and unbiased judgment which recognized their necessity, and their mission as factors of good. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dyer, of whom Florence E. is the wife of John Garfield, of Oakland, Cal.; Alice C. is the wife of D. D. Fagan, of Whatcom, Wash.; Henrietta is now Mrs. A. H. Buckingham; Elbert lives in Bandon; an adopted daughter, Hattie, the wife of C. Y. Lowe, resides in Bandon. Mrs. Dyer is the owner of considerable town property in Bandon, and she is popular and prominent in social circles. Fraternaly she is identified with the Rebekahs and the Degree of Honor.

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**JENS H. HANSEN.** Occupying an assured position among the prosperous and popular citizens of Astoria is Jens H. Hansen, who is now, in 1903, serving his second year as president of the city council. A self-reliant, resolute man, strong in character and energy, he has been in truth the architect of his own fortune. Beginning life on a low rung of the ladder of attainments, he has made good use of his faculties and opportunities, and by untiring industry and close application to his every-day duties he is making rapid strides along the pathway to success. A son of the late Capt. C. L. Hansen, he was born April 19, 1870, in Odense Fyen, Denmark, being the fifth child

in order of birth of a family consisting of four sons and four daughters.

A native of Odense Fyen, Denmark, Capt. C. L. Hansen emigrated to America, leaving his family at home, and in 1874 located in Astoria. A seafaring man, he sought a position connected with nautical pursuits, and for four years was in the employ of Capt. George Flavel, owner of a line of tug-boats, and rose from deck hand to the rank of pilot. In 1878 his family joined him in Astoria, and Captain Hansen continued in his chosen occupation, serving as a Columbia bar pilot under Captain Flavel for many years. He died in Astoria in 1886. He married Henrietta Graden, who was born near Hamburg, Germany. She survived him and is now the wife of A. Rosendale.

A boy of eight years when he came with his mother to Astoria, Jens H. Hansen attended the public schools of this city for about three years after his arrival here. Being obliged then to assist in making a living for the family, he worked as a shoe black for about three years. At the age of fourteen years he entered Crosby's shop as an apprentice, and under the instruction of Mr. Willett learned the trade of a plumber, working for him three years. The following two years he had charge of Mr. Crosby's shop. Securing a position then with Mr. Hawes, he worked at his trade until his employer sold out his business, nine years later. In 1899 Mr. Hansen entered the employ of Samuel Willett, with whom he was associated three and one-half years. Embarking in business for himself in February, 1903, Mr. Hansen has a most modern and up-to-date plumber's shop at No. 505 Bond street, where he is well prepared to do any kind of work connected with plumbing, including steam and gas fitting, roofing, sheet iron work, etc.

Mr. Hansen married, in Astoria, Ida Hendrickson, a native of this city, and they have one child, Ida Henrietta Hansen. No man is more deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of his home city than Mr. Hansen, and none are more willing to contribute of their time and means towards its political, social or business advancement. In December, 1897, he was elected councilman from the first ward on the Citizen's ticket, took the oath of office in January, 1898, and was re-elected for another term of three years in 1900, and has since served as president of the council. In December, 1903, he was again elected for a term of three years. During his first term as councilman he was chairman of the committee on fire and water. Twice he has been nominated by the Citizen's party as county sheriff, and was defeated the first time by one hundred and ninety votes, and the second time by ninety

votes, only. In fraternal circles Mr. Hansen is very active and prominent. He is a member, and past chancellor, of the Knights of Pythias; a member, and second lieutenant, of the Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias; a member of the D. O. K. K.; a member, and past sachem, of the Improved Order of Red Men; and is past president of Astoria Aeria Fraternal Order of Eagles No. 17; also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he is a Democrat.

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ISOM CRANFILL was born in North Carolina, but only a small part of his life was spent there. He made his way to Illinois and, in 1847, left that state with his family in two wagons drawn by ox-teams. They arrived in Oregon six or seven months later and staked a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres. He was an agriculturist there until 1876, when he removed to Eugene and the following year died there. He was a member of the Baptist Church, which he also served as elder for forty years. While still in Illinois, he was joined in marriage with Matilda L. Doyle, and she survived him until February 23, 1903, when she departed this life, aged eighty-five years.

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WILLIAM GALLIER. Although a recent acquisition to Bandon, having started a hardware business in 1903, William Gallier's worthy and industrious life is one open book to the people among whom he hopes to establish a liberal patronage. Mr. Gallier has never been afraid of hard work, and he has never found that there was any short cut to the good things of this world. Earnestly, hopefully, and in all honor he has climbed gradually upon his own individual merits, and it is doubtful if any man with whom he has ever transacted business has found aught of which to complain.

Born in Birmingham, England, February 11, 1827, Mr. Gallier comes of ancestors long identified with England, his grandfather, James, having been born there, and he died in his native land June 6, 1859, at the age of seventy-two years. Edmund Gallier, the father of William, and the father also of four daughters, was born in Worcestershire, England, October 25, 1800, and for the greater part of his active life worked at his trade of wheelwright in Birmingham, where he died in March, 1894, at the age of ninety-four years and six months. His wife, Mary (Sharrad) Gallier, was born in Birmingham April 8, 1808, and died June 9, 1858. The children in the Gallier family re-

ceived a practical common school education in the great manufacturing city of Birmingham, where William, the oldest in the family, was apprenticed at an early age to a spade and shovelmaker. The knowledge thus gained gave him that feeling of independence which accompanies mastery of a useful trade.

In 1850 Mr. Gallier came to the United States in a sailing vessel, having little capital, but a world of perseverance. After working at his trade for three years in Philadelphia he saved sufficient money to enable him to pay a visit to the home people in England, returning to Philadelphia after a visit of three months. He then found employment in the spade and shovel manufactory of T. E. Roland for two years, and afterward worked in various factories in the state, saving his money and laying the foundation for his western success. In 1856 he located at Yorkville, Ill., and worked at the blacksmith's trade, and there met and married Matilda M. Heustis, who was born in New York city August 24, 1831, the daughter of Solomon Heustis, for many years a captain on the Atlantic ocean. Captain Heustis located in Illinois in 1838, and near Yorkville conducted a large farm, upon a portion of which the town was afterward erected. The latter part of his life was devoted to running a hotel or public house on his place, and he became a very prominent and wealthy man of the neighborhood, promoting its political, farming and commercial welfare. He died in 1867, leaving many warm friends to mourn his loss, as well as an entire community which had regarded him as one of its most worthy and substantial citizens.

After giving up his blacksmith shop in Yorkville Mr. Gallier lived on a farm for a couple of years, and January 2, 1871, arrived in the Marble valley, Cal., where he engaged at his trade for a year and nine months. He then moved to Phoenix, Ore., and September 4, 1873, brought his family to Curry county, and lived on a homestead on the Sixes river for five years. In the meantime one of his sons had taken up a farm in the county, and Mr. Gallier also took property which was located twenty miles from Myrtle Point, in the mountains on Sixes river. Making this mountain retreat his home for nine years, he came to Coquille in 1887 and worked at his trade of blacksmith until 1893, and then transferred his business to Bandon, remaining there until disposing of his shop in 1897. In 1900 he started a hardware, granite ware and crockery store in Coquille, and in 1903 brought his stock to Bandon, where he had previously invested in property, and where he now owns four lots. He has a neat and well equipped store, and his

stock is well selected and calculated to meet popular demands. Mr. Gallier cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, but he now votes with the Socialist party. Of his two sons, Stephen, and Edmund M., born October 5, 1861, the former is represented in this work, and Mary, the only daughter in the family, died in infancy. Mr. Gallier is a large-hearted and genial man, inclined to look on the bright side of life, and to extend a helping hand to those whose energies have been less wisely directed than his own.

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**THOMAS F. FISHER.** Conspicuous among the native sons of western Oregon is the subject of this narrative, who was born upon the place which is still his home. He is ably prosecuting the many duties which fall to the lot of the modern tiller of the soil who wishes to make a success of his business. Mr. Fisher is one of thirteen children born to John and Sarah (Omstead) Fisher, who were pioneer settlers in Oregon.

John Fisher was born in Illinois, May 27, 1830, and during the gold fever of 1849 he went to California, traveling behind a team of oxen, and for a year or two, he prospected in the mines of that state, meeting with fair success. In the early '50s he located in Douglas county, Ore., upon the land which is now the home of his son, Thomas F. Mr. Fisher built a rude log hut for temporary shelter until he could improve upon it, and began clearing and farming his land. During the Indian war of 1855-6, known as the Rogue River war, his home and outbuildings were burned to the ground, but, fortunately, the family escaped to the fort two miles away. The Indians, however, killed and took seven fat hogs. Their outrages caused the settlers to arm themselves and form companies for protection against the Indians, and Mr. Fisher enlisted in the First Oregon Cavalry, and assisted in subduing them. After the war, he repaired to his ranch and began over again. Building a more substantial house, he tilled the soil and raised stock, continuing this occupation until cut off from this life by death in 1897. He was prominent and influential throughout Douglas county, and was one of the few who entertained ideas that were both practical and progressive. He assisted in organizing the Grange in his section and was treasurer for several years. Nine of his children are still living and are good and useful members of society.

Thomas F. Fisher was born January 11, 1862, and spent his younger days in school, after the manner of American youths, and after leaving school began his career as a farmer,

assisting his father until his marriage. That happy event occurred in September, 1890, when he was united with Amelia Tompkins. Immediately after marriage Mr. Fisher purchased the homestead farm from his father, and this has always been his home. Five children were born to him and his wife. They are Oliver, Myrtle, Nellie, William A. and Vina.

Mr. Fisher owns two hundred and twenty-two acres of as fine land as can be found in the Olalla valley. He raises stock and is also engaged in general farming. His land is in a state of high cultivation and is well improved. Aside from his own personal affairs, he is deeply interested in county and state affairs, and wields a great amount of influence among his friends. In political views, he is a Republican and has held various offices, among them road supervisor and school director. As to religious inclinations, he has always been liberal and fair-minded, and in social circles, he holds membership with the Ancient Order United Workmen of Roseburg, a beneficiary organization.

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**JAMES JEFFERSON GAITHER.** Few names in Toledo, Ore., are more closely associated with Indian agency work than that of Gaither, father and son, both of whom have rendered invaluable aid toward the maintenance of system and order, and to satisfaction among the red men of this district. At the present time well managed farms have taken the place of other interests for these government officials, and the same conscientious zeal noticeable in former work is being applied to agriculture and stock-raising. James J. Gaither, of whom this review makes special mention, was born in the northwestern part of Carroll county, Ark., July 21, 1861. His father, Beal Gaither, was born in the state of Tennessee, his mother, Adelaide (Clark) Gaither, being a native of the same state. Beal Gaither removed to Arkansas while that state was yet wild and sparsely settled, and there reared his family of three sons and one daughter, of whom James J. is the oldest. The father brought the family to Oregon in the spring of 1887, and soon afterward became clerk at the Siletz Agency, several years later being advanced to the position of agent, filling the latter position five years, or until November 19, 1893. In 1897 he purchased a farm near the town of Toledo, and has since devoted his energies to its improvement, his industry evolving a pleasant home and profitable business therefrom.

Educated in the public schools of Arkansas and Oregon, James J. Gaither was twenty-

seven years of age when he left the farm and engaged in an independent merchandise business at Toledo. In the latter part of 1890 he disposed of his store and moved to Independence, and in 1903 returned to Toledo and assumed the position of clerk with the Siletz Agency. In May, 1898, he was transferred to the Yakima Agency in Washington, remaining there until May 15, 1902, when he terminated an almost ten years' service with the Indian agencies of the west. In Toledo Mr. Gaither resumed his former occupation of merchandising, with E. W. Gaither, but disposed of his stock November last and has since been ranching and dealing in stock. He has a farm of two hundred and eighty acres near the town, which is well improved and equipped, and which promises to yield a comfortable income.

In Corvallis, Ore., Mr. Gaither married into one of the pioneer families of the state, and one intimately connected with the early government of Benton county. Mrs. Gaither was formerly Nellie Mackay, born in Toledo, and daughter of William Mackay, a native of Canada. Mr. Mackay brought his family to the United States at an early day, and located in Oregon when there was need of men of fine moral calibre. Taking up a homestead across the bay from Toledo, he farmed a large property most successfully, and at the same time held numerous important political offices in Benton county, among others that of sheriff of the county for six years. During his incumbency of the latter office he maintained remarkable order in the county, and his services were satisfactory alike to both political parties. In 1900 he went to Cape Nome, Alaska, was fairly successful as a miner, and has been well paid for the discomforts experienced in the frozen north. Mr. and Mrs. Gaither are the parents of three children, Aileen, Beal and Terrence. Mr. Gaither has been active for many years in Democratic politics, and among other local offices has served one term on the city council. He is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World and the Circle.

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S. ADOLPHUS CARLTON. From his early manhood, the name of Mr. Carlton has been identified with the history of Oregon, and the many years of his residence in this state have been devoted to agricultural pursuits and the stock industry in Linn, Grant and Jackson counties. An Ohioan by birth, with Geauga county the place of his nativity and October 26, 1844, the date of birth, he accompanied his parents to Wapello county, Iowa, at the early age of six years, and it was here that his youth and early manhood were spent.

During the early days of the strife between the north and south, his father took up the cause of the Union by enlisting in 1863, in an Iowa regiment, and died during the service. The year following the father's enlistment (1864), S. Adolphus Carlton also responded to our country's call for men, and in February he became a private in Company K, Third Iowa cavalry. For a period of two years he rendered valiant service under the command of General Wilson, in the vicinity of Louisville, Ky., and Eastport, Tenn. He received his honorable discharge from the service after the successful termination of the war. Returning to his home in Iowa he followed farm pursuits for a brief period, and in 1867 conceived the idea of bettering his fortunes by seeking a home in the far west; so, with that intent and purpose he crossed the vast stretch of intervening country behind mule-teams, settling for a time in Linn county, Ore., in the vicinity of Albany. A year or two afterward he found a more favorable location in Jackson county and, after taking up a homestead claim on the shore of Lake creek, the following five years were devoted to the improvement and cultivation of this place. Having proved up on his claim, he disposed of his interests in Jackson county and in 1880 invested in stock, and for three years thereafter was engaged in the stock business in Grant county in eastern Oregon. In this venture he was fairly successful, but not desiring to continue in that business permanently there, he again sold out and returned to Jackson county. Purchasing a ranch of four hundred and forty acres along Antelope creek, fourteen miles northeast of Medford, he re-engaged in the stock business in this location, in connection with which he has carried on general farm pursuits up to the present time.

Mr. Carlton has always taken an active interest in the progress of the state, and his present good standing is due not only to his energetic and industrious habits, but also to his progressive ideas and practical business methods. Apart from his own business interests, he has devoted time and energy to furthering the interests of his section, as his service as county commissioner, from 1891 to 1893, inclusive, will testify. His deep interest in the educational development of his locality is evinced by his long and faithful service as director and clerk of the school board in his home district, which covers a period of twenty years. It is well known that he unites with the Republicans in his political belief and the G. A. R. organization of Medford claims him as one of its most valued members. The marriage of Mr. Carlton was celebrated in 1871, with Miss Ella Nichols, and their union has

been blessed with six children whose names are as follows: Harry J., Myrtle, Louisa, Thomas, Herbert and Lyle; all are at home except the second child, who fell a victim to disease and was removed by death from the family circle.

**BARTLETT OBECHAIN.** During the forty-one years of its existence in Jackson county, the family to which Bartlett Obenchain belongs has been the only unbroken one between Gold Hill and Jacksonville. Its members have uniformly cherished high ideals, and have been exceptionally worthy from the standpoint of character and ability. Painstaking and conservative, and never wasting their energies in useless directions, they have built up a strong wall of popular esteem, and are valued as exemplary and notable acquisitions to a prosperous and promising community.

Bartlett Obenchain, representing the second generation in the west, was born in Botetourt county, Va., September 22, 1827, the son of John and Margaret (Obenchain) Obenchain, natives of Virginia and of German descent. The year after the birth of Bartlett the family removed to Indiana, remaining there until settling in Illinois in 1842. Two years later they made their way to Iowa, and in 1861 crossed the plains with horse and mule-teams, being on the road about six months. Six months in the mines of California sufficed as an experiment of more or less doubtful character, and the family then came to Oregon, settling first near Central Point, Jackson county. Soon after they moved to Butte creek, where the father farmed and raised stock for the balance of his life, and died in 1884 aged eighty-four years, and where his wife also died four years later at the age of eighty-eight years. Besides Bartlett, the oldest of the ten children, those living are John, of Butte creek; and Washington, of Klamath county.

Educated in the public schools, Bartlett Obenchain had the advantage of the schools of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and passed his youth in toil on the home farm, leaving it only upon the occasion of his marriage, June 23, 1850, with Nancy Morse, who was born in Erie county, Pa., February 16, 1836, a daughter of Samuel L. Morse, own cousin of Professor Morse, inventor of the telegraph. Mrs. Obenchain's brother, Amasa Morse, met a tragic death at the hands of the Indians during the Rogue River war, November 20, 1855. At the time he was an enlisted soldier in Company B, First Oregon Volunteers, under command of Capt. R. L. Williams. Amasa Morse was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1828, in time removing with his family to Iowa, from which state he crossed the plains

in 1853, settling in Josephine county, where he mined on Althouse creek until the outbreak of the Rogue river war.

After his marriage Mr. Obenchain went to housekeeping in Buchanan county, Iowa, afterward living in several counties in the state until coming to the west in the spring of 1861. Starting April 28, he crossed the plains with horse-teams, being five months on the way, and encountering no serious trouble with the Indians. He first located in Marysville, Cal., and after following teaming for nine months came to Oregon, reaching his present farm June 18, 1862. This farm consists of one hundred and forty-nine acres of land, and is located one mile west of Central Point, its points of vantage being manifold, and its improvements of the highest order. Mr. Obenchain has never been content to follow the example of others in the management of his farm, but has continually sought broader methods, welcoming any advance based upon utility and practical common sense. Twelve children have been born to himself and wife, of whom Alice A. is the wife of James Lindsley of Klamath county; Maldoren lives at Gold Hill; Jennie is the wife of J. Wilson of Klamath county; Silas is a farmer of Klamath county; Sarah M. is the wife of O. R. Pankey of Central Point; Nannie is the wife of William H. Pankey of Klamath county; Minnie is the wife of Fred Penninger of Gold Hill; and George is a farmer and stock-raiser of Klamath county. Mr. Obenchain is a Republican in politics, as have been his father and grandfather, his sons adhering to the same political principles. Mrs. Obenchain has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since her fourteenth year.

**CHARLES A. DICKISON.** As one who is versed in farming pursuits and the needs and qualifications of a prosperous agriculturist Mr. Dickison needs no introduction to the residents of Jackson county, the farm which he manages near Table Rock being one of the model estates of the county. He was born near Zanesville, Ohio, October 3, 1868, the son of William R. and Martha A. (Morrison) Dickison. The mother passed away in 1899, but the father is still living and makes his home with his son. When he was still a small child William R. Dickison was deprived of the love and care of his mother, a boy's best friend, and when eight years old was cast upon his own resources. His early struggles were not in vain, however, and today he is enjoying the peace and rest that is the just reward of a well spent life.

Charles A. Dickison obtained a fair education in the district schools of Muskingum

county, and afterward took a more extended course of instruction in the public schools of Kenton, Hardin county. When the family fortunes were shifted to the west in 1887 Charles A. accompanied his parents, and for the first two years resided near Ashland. The next year he followed farming near Jacksonville, and subsequently, for one year, was foreman of the Hammond nursery at Niles Junction, Cal. Returning to Oregon, Mr. Dickson again engaged in farming, this time in the vicinity of Table Rock, where he still resides. Until quite recently he gave considerable attention to horticulture, having planted an orchard of forty acres, but since retiring from the fruit business he has turned his attention to the raising of alfalfa, which is grown with considerable profit in this locality.

Politically Mr. Dickson is an unswerving Republican, and he has contributed much toward the success of his favorite party in his community. As a public-spirited citizen he is one of the valued residents of his section, where he is highly esteemed for his many excellent traits of character. In Masonic circles he stands high, and is identified with the lodge at Medford and with the Royal Arch Lodge at Jacksonville. September 2, 1890, Mr. Dickson was united in marriage with Miss Ida Bashford, and to them has been born one child, Grace M., in whom all their hopes are centered.

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**MADISON OBENCHAIN.** During many years of active life in Jackson county Madison Obenchain was known as an industrious and worthy citizen and one who was always ready to lend a helping hand to those less fortunate than himself. The patience with which he bore a long and trying illness, which terminated in his death December 29, 1896, was indicative of the unselfish nature of his character, which invariably evidenced greater thought for others than for himself. As a youth of eighteen he came to Oregon in 1862 from Buchanan county, Iowa, where he was born January 29, 1846, and where his father owned a large farm. The family located on Butte creek, Jackson county, Ore., in the spring of 1863, and here Madison lived and worked until about twenty-five years of age. He then came to Jacksonville and engaged in a butchering business for a short time, and in 1880 removed to Klamath county, where he took up four hundred acres of land and engaged in cattle-raising on a large scale. He cleared a large portion of his farm, made many fine improvements, and prospered greatly until stricken with illness, during which time he was

in Jacksonville, surrounded by his friends, and cared for by his faithful and devoted wife.

Near Jacksonville Mr. Obenchain married Minnie Krach, who was born in Germany, a daughter of Simon Krach, a native of the same portion of the Fatherland. Mrs. Obenchain's mother, Dora (Topper) Krach, after being left a widow in the country across the sea, brought her daughter Minnie to America, and settled on a farm near Jacksonville. Subsequently she lived with her daughter until her death in 1888, at the age of sixty-nine years. Franklin, the only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Obenchain, is one of the wide-awake and successful farmers of Klamath county, and at present is living on and managing his late father's property in that county. Mr. Obenchain added to his land from time to time, and at his death owned four hundred acres which has since been added to and is owned by his wife and managed by his son. It is one of the finest farms in that section, and the progressive son is continually adding to the improvements made by his father. It is located near Bly, between Lake View and Klamath Falls. Mrs. Obenchain also owns town property, including her pleasant home. Her motherly and domestic spirit is shown in the air of comfort which pervades the interior, and the love of nature which is manifest in the pretty arrangement of flowers and shrubs on the surrounding grounds. Mrs. Obenchain can only think of her husband as the personification of kindness and consideration in his family. While an ardent Republican, he never cared for office or the turmoil of political agitations. For many years of his life he was identified with the Masonic fraternity and was prominent in the lodge of Jackson county.

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**CHARLES WESLEY KAHLER.** A sound and able lawyer, having the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men, Charles Wesley Kahler has been for many years an honored member of the legal fraternity of Jackson county. From 1868 to 1903 he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Jacksonville, and was justly considered one of the foremost attorneys in the city. January 26, 1903, he suffered a stroke of paralysis, and has since been suffering from locomotor ataxia, a most trying disease. A son of William Kahler, he was born November 4, 1840, near McConnelville, Morgan county, Ohio. His grandfather, Jacob Kahler, was born and bred in Pennsylvania, but removed to Virginia, and from there migrated to Ohio, where he spent his declining years.

A native of Loudoun county, Va., William Kahler removed with his parents to Morgan county, Ohio, where he cleared and improved a

farm. In 1852 he came across the plains to Oregon, bringing his family and household goods in ox-wagons. Locating immediately in Jacksonville, he followed mining and carpentering for two years. In 1854 he took up one hundred and sixty acres of wild land near Table Rock, and was there engaged in agricultural pursuits for several years. Selling his ranch in 1880, he removed to Jacksonville, where he lived retired from active business until his death, in 1895, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a strong Republican in his political affiliations, and served one term, about 1878, in the state legislature. In an early period of his settlement here, he was a member of the county association. He married in Morgan county, Ohio, Georgianna Johnson, who was born in London, England, in 1817, emigrated with her father to Morgan county, Ohio, and died in Jacksonville, Ore., in 1890, aged seventy-two years. Of their family of six children, four sons and two daughters, one son and one daughter are dead. Those living are Rebecca N. McDonough; Charles W.; Dr. George, of Tacoma, Wash.; Andrew, of Centralia, Wash.; Thomas P. and William E., of Sumpter, Ore.

The second child in order of birth of his parents, Charles W. Kahler laid a substantial foundation for his future education in the common schools of Jackson county. Subsequently entering Willamette University he completed the English course, and was graduated in 1865 with the degree of B. S. Mr. Kahler afterwards studied law with Orange Jacobs of Jacksonville, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. Immediately beginning the practice of his profession in that city, he built up a large and remunerative practice, which he carried on with eminent success until his recent illness, as mentioned above. In 1869 he was appointed district attorney to succeed W. G. TVault, who died while in office, receiving his appointment from Governor Wood. He has been a candidate for both county judge and circuit judge, but has always been in the minority. In politics Mr. Kahler is a staunch Republican, and has always been ready to further the interests of his party. In the pursuit of his profession, he has accumulated a considerable property, owning valuable farming lands, and some mining property. He has never married.

Mrs. Rebecca N. (Kahler) McDonough, Mr. Kahler's sister, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, and came to Jackson county with her parents. She married James McDonough, who was born near Pittsburg, Pa., in 1826 and came to Oregon by way of the Isthmus in 1851, and settled in Jacksonville. He was first employed as a carpenter, but later bought land, and was most successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, being noted throughout southern Oregon

as a breeder of fine horses, including some which made good records on the turf. He died on his farm near Tolo June 8, 1901, at the age of seventy-five years. He was a man of strict integrity and sterling worth, liberal and hospitable, and was held in high esteem throughout the community. In politics, Mr. McDonough was a sound Democrat. Unto Mr. and Mrs. McDonough were born six children: Carlos, a rancher in Washington; Helen, widow of I. M. Rowe; Harriet, widow of George D. Ridinger; John W., a rancher in Idaho; Martin C., on the old homestead; George C., a lumberman of Ashland.

ISAAC F. WILLIAMS. The mail contract at Central Point has been under the management of Isaac F. Williams since 1890 and a flourishing livery business has been conducted by the same energetic business man since 1893. In addition, Mr. Williams is known as a most successful hotel man, his well kept and modern hostelry contributing to the well-being of many guests during the course of a year. Energetic and wide-awake, this practical business man has made the most of his western opportunities, and has come to the conclusion that Jackson county offers a fair living to all who possess the requisite determination and good judgment.

Born in Howard county, Mo., February 6, 1853, Mr. Williams comes of farming ancestry, identified for many years with the state of Mississippi. His father, Isaac B. Williams, was born in the latter state September 11, 1831, and spent his earliest years on a farm near Salem. He accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1847, and in 1852 married Dinah C. Jewell, a native of Missouri, but who died in 1859. Isaac F. is one of the four children of this union. Isaac B. Williams married Mrs. Mathilda Martin for a second wife, and of this union there were three children, of whom James R. lives in Portland; John B. occupies a farm in Sams valley; Augusta L. lives in this vicinity. The second Mrs. Williams dying January 6, 1892, Mr. Williams married Mrs. Catherine Fink. Isaac B. Williams lived in several counties in Missouri, and achieved fair success as a farmer and stock-raiser, his good fortune continuing after his removal to Oregon in 1875. Locating on a farm ten miles northeast of Central Point, he made that his home until 1880, and has since lived retired in this promising little town. From time to time he has interested himself in political undertakings, invariably voting with the Democrats, to whom he owed his early allegiance. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and is regarded as a progressive and intelligent farmer and citizen.

Isaac F. Williams remained on the Missouri



farm until his marriage, April 13, 1875, to Lucy McClung, and the following year he brought his wife to Oregon, settling in Jacksonville, where he engaged in the hotel business for a year. Afterward he engaged in ranching near Eagle Point until 1890, and then assumed control of the mail route, one of his present responsibilities. At the same time he is telephone agent at this point, and, taken as a whole, his life is a broad and useful one, his time being well taken up with his many duties. Politically he follows in the footsteps of his sire, and has creditably filled several local offices in the vicinity. Fraternally he is connected with Medford Lodge No. 14, K. O. T. M. Mr. Williams is giving his six children an excellent common school education, and all hold out promise of realizing his expectations for them. John, the oldest son, is living at home; Oscar is a resident of Oregon City; Mrs. Ella Roper lives in San Francisco; May is at home; Lelia lives in Portland; and Etta is at home. Mr. Williams attends strictly to business, and in the hotel, mail, and agency enterprises, conscientiously considers the best interests of his patrons and friends.

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EDWIN WEAVER. The Weaver family has been prominently identified with the growth, progress and history of Douglas county, Ore., for several decades, and among its most prominent members of the present generation is the subject of this review, who is extensively engaged in fruit culture and stock-raising on Myrtle creek, and is one of the foremost citizens in that community. Edwin Weaver was born in Washington county, Ill., April 6, 1848, and is a son of Hans and Harriet (Bigham) Weaver.

Hans Weaver was at one time without doubt the largest land owner in Douglas county, Ore., possessing three thousand eight hundred acres of land all in one body. He was a man of more than ordinary ability and was prominent in every way in his locality, and accumulated a handsome fortune. Through the treachery of supposed friends, he lost the vast sum of \$80,000 at one time. He was a native of Dublin, Ireland, where his birth took place, May 22, 1816. When he was but three years old, his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Guernsey county, Ohio, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Young Hans Weaver was sent to the public schools and when a young man, he became apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade, remaining at home until his marriage August 26, 1841. Mrs. Weaver was born in Ohio, December 2, 1822.

Soon after their marriage, the young people went to Illinois, where they continued to reside until 1853 and then came west to the Pacific

slope. They started on their perilous journey in the spring of that year and crossed the great plains with both ox and horse-teams. They had several skirmishes with hostile Indians while en route, but, although a part of their stock was stolen, they experienced no serious difficulty or loss of life from their interference, and reached their desired destination after a journey of about six months. Arriving in Oregon, they settled at once in Douglas county, taking up donation claims of three hundred and twenty acres six miles southeast of Myrtle creek, along the banks of South Myrtle creek. After a four-years' residence there, Mr. Weaver purchased a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, two miles south of Myrtle creek, which was the James Weaver donation claim. Upon this farm he made the first improvements and continued to reside there until his death in 1888. From the first success crowned his efforts, and he accumulated land with great rapidity. He carried on stock-raising on a large scale, also buying and selling stock, often realizing a handsome profit in that way. At the time of his demise, he was seventy-two years of age, and his wife was seventy-five years old when she died. They reared twelve children, and among those still living are the following: Edwin, the subject of this writing; Robert, of Oklahoma; Isaac, of South Myrtle creek; John R., of Montana; Henry, also a resident of the same state; Cleland, who resides on the home place and whose biography is given elsewhere in this history.

Edwin Weaver received his scholastic training in the district schools, and after leaving school he became apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade in Portland and followed that occupation there for several years. Soon after his marriage in 1875, he opened a blacksmith shop on Myrtle creek, conducting it during the summer, but in the fall of the same year, he moved to a farm in the Mohawk bottoms, which he had purchased, and continued to reside there until 1891. He then moved to the farm where he now resides, about one and a half miles south of Myrtle creek. This was the original E. Malloney donation claim, and since his residence there Mr. Weaver has built a new residence of modern design, and has also added a complete set of new and substantial outbuildings, having at the present time one of the prettiest and most attractive homes in the South Umpqua valley. Mr. Weaver ranks among the prominent men and extensive land-owners in his locality, owning over twenty-five hundred acres of fine land which is among the most productive in Douglas county. He carries on general farming, makes a specialty of raising Berkshire hogs and choice Hereford cattle, besides devoting a great deal of time to fruit culture. It is a beautiful sight to see his rich grain-

fields and orchards along the South Umpqua river. He has about eighty acres of prune and peach trees, and to facilitate handling the enormous crops and preparing the fruit for the market he has a steam dryer, with a capacity of from five hundred to six hundred bushels of fruit per day.

Mr. Weaver was united in marriage with Margaret Dyer, a native of Douglas county, and to them have been born the following children: John R., of Montana; Maggie M. Owens, of the same state; Hans, who resides at the old home; Eleanor Jones, who resides in the vicinity of Myrtle creek; Frank E.; Moses I., deceased; Addie; Vincent; Verna; Effie; Ora; Besse; Susan; George D.; and William P.

In his political opinions, Mr. Weaver is independent. He has held minor offices in Douglas county, but takes little interest in politics. He holds a membership with the Odd Fellows, and has filled all the chairs. He is a man of high principles, upright and honorable in all his dealings, and is a citizen whose worth is appreciated at its full value.

**JUDGE C. J. TRENCHARD.** The genealogy of the Trenchard family in America is traced back to the pioneer history of Maryland, when a family of that name crossed the ocean from England and identified themselves with the new colony. From these ancestors descended Hon. C. J. Trenchard, M. D., who was born in Kent county, Md., July 1, 1827, and in early manhood was graduated from a medical college in Annapolis. At the time gold was discovered in California he became imbued with a desire to seek his fortune in the then unknown west. In 1849 he came to the coast via Panama and at first tried his luck in mining but failed to discover the hoped-for gold. Believing other parts of the coast region offered better opportunities, in 1850 he set sail from San Francisco for Astoria, and during the trip on a schooner met Miss Marion Muir, who later became his wife.

Settling in Astoria Dr. Trenchard took up the practice of medicine, with which he later combined the management of a general mercantile establishment. For one term he served as county clerk of Clatsop county, and at another time filled the office of school director. The most important position to which he was elected was that of member of the first state legislature of Oregon. In the difficult task before these early legislators of placing the new commonwealth upon a firm basis, he bore his part with dignity, intelligence and tact, winning the confidence and admiration of his constituents. In Masonic circles he stood high, and acted as grand secretary of the Grand Lodge of Oregon. In religion he

was an Episcopalian, and politically always voted with the Democratic party. Had his life been spared to old age, without doubt he would have been further honored with offices of trust and responsibility, for he was a man particularly well qualified to serve in a public capacity, but the promises of the future were cut short by his death, in August of 1867, when he was forty years of age.

Mention has been made of Dr. Trenchard's wife. She was of Scotch birth and lineage, and possessed the qualities which have made that race honored throughout the world. Near the old town of Ayr, in the shire of the same name, she was born March 13, 1826, being a daughter of John Muir, a prominent and practical coal operator. In 1847 the family came from Scotland to the Pacific coast, spending six months on the voyage around the Horn, and finally landing on Vancouver Island. A company of capitalists had sent Mr. Muir to this island for the purpose of opening and developing mines. His first location was at Fort Rupert, but not being successful in finding coal, he went from there to Nanaimo, on the same island, where he met with greater success. For some time he engaged in developing mines at that place, but finally resigned and obtained a grant to a large tract of land on Sooke Inlet, where he engaged in milling and farming until his death. His wife passed away at the same place. Of their family two sons survive, Robert and John, besides their daughter, Mrs. Marion Trenchard. The last-named, when a girl, went from Vancouver Island to California for the purpose of visiting a brother. On the return trip, in 1850, she met Dr. Trenchard, to whom she was married at Cathlamet, Wahkiakum county, Wash. Born of their union were eight children, as follows: Annie M., Mrs. Jordan, of San Gabriel, Cal.; C. J., of Astoria, Ore.; George W., who holds a government position in Victoria, B. C.; Mary A., who was accidentally drowned in 1862; Margaret L., Mrs. Upshur, of Astoria, Ore.; Charles E., who died in 1878; Robert M., who engaged in the dairy business at Salem, Ore., until his death in 1882; and Marion, Mrs. Chutter, of Astoria. The mother, who is now seventy-eight years of age, resides in Astoria, making her home with her daughter, Mrs. Upshur.

In the city of Astoria, where he now resides, Judge C. J. Trenchard was born June 4, 1853. When he was fourteen years of age his father died, and he was then obliged to discontinue his studies and assume the support of the family, he being the eldest son. As a worker in saw-mills and logging camps he learned lessons of self-reliance that have been of inestimable value to him. From 1872 to 1876 he was employed by Mr. West of Westport and at the end of that time he em-

barked in the mercantile business on Bond street, Astoria, but met with disaster at the very outset of his career, for the stock of goods was lost by fire, partly uninsured. Returning to clerical work, he continued as a bookkeeper until he was elected county clerk. In 1880 he had been the candidate of the Democratic party for this office, but was defeated by one vote. Two years later he was again nominated, and this time gained the election, which was considered noteworthy, inasmuch as the county was Republican. In 1884, 1886 and 1888 he was re-elected, each time by increased majorities, a fact which in itself is abundant proof of his popularity as a county official. Declining to be a candidate for the county clerkship in 1890, Mr. Trenchard retired from the office in July of that year and soon afterward became agent for the Wells-Fargo Express Company, also local agent for Meyer, Wilson & Co., wholesale commission shippers. In addition, he engaged in selling policies for fire insurance. In June of 1902 he was elected county judge on the Citizen's ticket, and in July took the oath of office for a term of four years. As county judge his administration is marked by the same qualities of promptness and strict attention to duty that characterized his management of the clerk's office. His knowledge of the law surpasses that possessed by many a college-bred lawyer, yet it has been acquired solely by self-culture. Supplementary to these qualifications in gaining for him the regard of the people is his remarkable geniality of disposition and courtesy of manner. He is a companionable man, a pleasant conversationalist and wins friends wherever he goes. His wife, who shares with him the regard of the people, was Miss Cara Van Dusen, a native of Astoria, where her father, Adam Van Dusen, settled after crossing the plains in 1845. They have only one child, Anita C., who is now studying music in Portland.

The fraternal connections of Judge Trenchard include membership in Temple Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M., at Astoria, in which he is past master; also membership in the Knights of Pythias, and the local lodge, A. O. U. W., of which he is a charter member and past officer. Reared in the faith of the Episcopal Church, he continues his connection with that denomination, and is serving the congregation at Astoria as vestryman, clerk and treasurer of the board. At one time he was chairman of the county Democratic central committee and at another time held office as secretary of the state central committee. The Chamber of Commerce, which has been an influential organization in extending the commercial relations of Astoria, numbers him among its active workers. From the legislature he received appointment as a member of the board of water commissioners at Astoria, which is one of the

most important offices in this city, and in it, as in his other positions, he has rendered able service.

SILAS JOHNSON DAY. Perhaps no man in southern Oregon is more conversant with the early conditions of the northwest or with the steps that have led up to the early development of its resources, than Silas J. Day, for many years a prominent resident of Jackson county, as a citizen and as a soldier giving the best part of his life toward the upbuilding of this western commonwealth. It would be difficult to say in what line of activity Judge Day has excelled, for his talents are versatile, one of his greatest being his ability to adapt himself to circumstances, with the true pioneer instinct turning his hand to whatever came in his way—as a soldier in the Mexican war finding his way to the west as early as 1849, where he worked as miner, agriculturist and exponent of the law, being eminently successful in the greater part of his labor.

Judge Day was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., not far from Harper's Ferry, Va., April 3, 1826. He was of Irish ancestry, his great-grandfather having been one of the five brothers who came to the United States in the early history of the country, three of whom located in Maryland, while two went west. His grandfather, Edward Day, was also a native of Maryland, and lived in Baltimore county for the greater part of his life, serving as county clerk for many years. He owned two hundred acres of fine woodland, in the center of which was situated his home, and also owned some slaves. His death occurred in his native state. Ishmael Day, the father of Judge Day, was born in Maryland, March 20, 1792. He removed from Anne Arundel county to Baltimore county about 1830 and after the Civil war was appointed inspector in the custom house, which position he maintained until his death in 1874. Before his removal to Baltimore county he had acted as manager of an iron furnace in Anne Arundel county. In the war of 1812 he served as captain of a company known as the Long Green Rangers, giving his country service to the best of the ability of a citizen well grounded in the principles of patriotism and the duty which man owes to man. In his political convictions he had always cast his vote with the Whig party until it ceased to exist, when he followed the principles into the Republican ranks, always active in the promotion of the doctrines which he endorsed. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years was a teacher in the Sunday-school. He was married three times but only had children by his first wife, she being Charity

Johnson, who was born and died in Maryland. She was the daughter of Matthew Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Maryland and farmed in Baltimore county, his death occurring at the age of fifty-six years, after a very successful and active career in his chosen work. To Mr. and Mrs. Day were born thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters, namely: Edward, who was drowned; Amanda; Silas J., of this review; Mary; Louisa; Adeline; Emily; Cecelia; Rose; Abigail; Clara; Edward; and William, who died young. Mr. Day was also an educator and surveyor in addition to his many other attainments, as well as a horticulturist, owning a fine orchard, in the successful cultivation of which he took great pleasure.

The third child of his father's family, Judge Day secured his education in the private schools conducted by his father and his uncle, learning many lessons which proved of practical value later in life. In 1846 he enlisted in Company E, Second United States Infantry, for service in the Mexican war. While in Tampico he entered the quartermaster's department and was employed in breaking mules. In 1849 he came to California as a soldier and was stationed at Sugarville for the first year, after which he was sent to Camp Far West for duty throughout the second year. When his enlistment had almost expired he was granted a furlough and in 1850 he went to the mines of California, remaining until 1851. In that year he went back to Sacramento for a short time, and from that location to Scott's Bar, during the gold excitement, and a little later was engaged in mining at Yreka. While on a trip to Scottsburg for supplies, with the Garfield brothers, he met Captain Crouch, who informed him that supplies were scarce at Scottsburg and advised him to go to Oregon City or Portland, so he continued north by way of Salem and Oregon City, arriving in Portland April 15, 1851. No town then, however, occupied the present site of Portland, and Judge Day was offered ten acres of the land if he would cut the timber. He obtained flour from Colonel Nesbitt, at Rickreall and various other provisions from the farmers, paying fifty cents per pound for butter and a like amount for bacon. He loaded his mules and packed these supplies to Yreka, where he sold the entire outfit. He immediately returned to Canyon creek, Josephine county, Ore., where he engaged in mining for only a short time, when he returned to Sacramento, where he engaged in brick manufacture until the fall of 1852. In that year he once more visited the mines, remaining until the spring of 1853, when he was joined by his brother Edward, from Baltimore, with whom he came to Oregon, and they took up a claim of one hundred and sixty acres each, located on Butte creek. This property remained

his home for four years, during which time he served as a soldier in the Rogue River Indian war, enlisting October 10, 1855, in Company G, commanded by Capt. Miles F. Alcorn, his term of service expiring May 13, 1856. He had been twice promoted, first becoming orderly sergeant and later commissioned first lieutenant. Upon the return to peace of the southern county Judge Day became a miner on Jackson creek, where he remained until 1861, for a time thereafter working as an employe in the butcher business in Jacksonville. Later he again became identified with the mining interests, continuing in this occupation until 1870, when he was elected county clerk of Jackson county for a term of two years, so well maintaining the interests of the people that he was chosen in 1874 as county judge. Four years later he was re-elected, his incumbency being in every way satisfactory, during which he was associated with Robert A. Cook in the erection of the court house, the entire cost being but \$38,796.53, a wise expenditure bringing about happy results, as the building is one of the best of its kind in the state. In 1874 he was appointed by the state legislature a member of the board of commissioners appointed to lay out the southern Oregon wagon road. He was elected president of the commission, and together they laid out the road which traversed a distance of three hundred and forty-three miles, terminating in what is now Malheur county. In the execution of his duties he fulfilled the expectations of those who had chosen him to represent their interests. In 1877 Judge Day was chosen by the Grangers of Phoenix to conduct a flour-mill, which duty he performed for one year. On retiring from the bench Judge Day took up, in 1882, an abstract and real estate business, which has since engrossed his entire attention.

Judge Day was married in Portland, Ore., in 1871, to Miss Mary McGhee, who was born in Boone county, Mo., in 1841, and four children have blessed this union, of whom Mary Louisa resides in Jacksonville; Edward Melville is located in Siskiyou county, Cal., in the employ of a saw-mill company; Silas Elmer was killed at the age of sixteen years; and Elsie Cordelia is also deceased. In his fraternal relations Judge Day is identified with the Odd Fellows, being a member of Jacksonville Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.; Table Rock Encampment, No. 10, and Rebekeh Lodge, No. 4, both of Jacksonville. In 1868 Judge Day was elected grand master of the grand lodge of Oregon, which included what is now Oregon, Washington and Idaho. On his retirement in 1860 he was presented by the officers and members of the grand lodge over which he presided, with a solid gold watch and chain, suitably inscribed, as a testimonial of their

appreciation of his services. In 1870 he was elected by the grand lodge as a delegate to the sovereign grand lodge which met at Baltimore, Md. In his political convictions he is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Prohibition party. Since 1861 he has belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which he has officiated as trustee for many years. In memory of the early days in which he first came to the state of Oregon Judge Day is a member of the Pioneer Society, of which he was elected secretary June 2, 1881, and has continued in office for the twenty-two years since. No man holds the esteem and affection of the people of this community to a greater degree than this well-known pioneer, and by a long life of patient, earnest effort and generous self-sacrifice he is entitled to the honorable position which he occupies.

**FREDERICK GEYER.** A highly respected citizen of Grants Pass, Frederick Geyer has spent a useful and busy life, and is now living retired from active pursuits. For more than a quarter of a century a resident of Josephine county, he was for many years an industrious, hard-working farmer, and while improving for himself a valuable homestead from a tract of wild land materially assisted in developing the agricultural prosperity of the county and the state. A native of Germany, he was born, in April, 1835, in Breitenbach, Kingdom of Saxony. His parents, Henry and Margaret Geyer, both of whom were born and reared in Saxony, Germany, emigrated to the United States, settled in Minnesota, and spent their remaining years in Lesueur county. Four children were born of their union namely: Christian, a resident of Minnesota; Elizabeth, deceased; Frederick, the subject of this brief sketch; and Guenther, living in Minnesota.

Brought up in the Fatherland, Frederick Geyer attended school until fourteen years old, and the following two years worked with his father, who was a lumberman. Leaving home in 1851, he emigrated to America, sailing on the Elva from Hamburg to New York City, where he learned the baker's trade. Subsequently removing to Pennsylvania, he was engaged in lumbering in Pike county. From there Mr. Geyer went to Dodge county, Wis., settling in Mayville, where he ran a saw-mill for twenty years. Going thence to Lesueur county, Minn., he carried on general farming for a few years. In 1877 he came to Josephine county, Ore., and took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres of land, adjoining what is now the town of Grants Pass on the south. Clearing a portion of the land, which was then in its prim-

itive condition, Mr. Geyer built a house, barn and outbuildings, set out an orchard and in course of time improved and developed one of the best farming estates in this section of the county. As an agriculturist he was very successful and in addition to general farming he paid especial attention to stock-raising, which proved a profitable branch of industry. Selling his farm in 1894, Mr. Geyer bought one and three-fourths acres of land in the Lincoln Park addition to Grants Pass, and built the comfortable and conveniently-arranged residence which he has since occupied.

In Mayville, Wis., Mr. Geyer married Mary C. Streese, a native of Germany, and they are the parents of five children namely: Mrs. Mathilda Kingle, of Josephine county; Adolph, a mason, resides in Josephine county; Mrs. Agnes E. Hoernlein, of Shasta county, Cal.; Alfred, a stockman living in Lake county, Ore.; Mrs. Hilda Weiner of Portland, Ore. Mr. Geyer is interested in local affairs, and for three years served as city councilman. He is a man of strong convictions, independent in thought, and is in full sympathy with the views of the Socialists.

**THOMAS F. BEALL.** It is eminently fitting that the farm of that honored pioneer, Thomas F. Beall, should be managed by his widow, who, with three of her children, is benefited by the unquestioned success of one of the bravest and noblest of the early settlers. Thomas F. Beall should be given a permanent place in history and his name and deeds have found place in many works calculated to perpetuate such as he, and a brief outline only is necessary to recall the lessons taught by his exceptionally worthy life.

Born in Montgomery county, Md., August 28, 1828, Mr. Beall was one in a family of many children, and he lived at home near Springfield, Ill., whither his parents had moved in 1832, until crossing the plains to Oregon in 1852, accompanied by his brother, R. V. Beall. Starting in March, the brothers made the quickest time then on record, reaching Oregon City seventy-eight days later. Coming to Josephine county, they mined for a short time, and then took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, upon a part of which Central Point has since been built. Mr. Beall afterward bought the place of two hundred acres now occupied by his widow and children, three-fourths of a mile south of Central Point. August 20, 1850, Mr. Beall married Ann Hall, who was born in Champaign county, Ohio, and who came across the plains with the family of William H. Riddle, settling in Douglas county in 1851. In 1872 Mr. Beall built what was then a mansion, so great was the contrast between his own and the humbler homes

of his neighbors, and the house still retains marks of its former substantiality and imposing appearance. For many years in the early days Mr. Beall engaged in freighting with his brother, and otherwise assisted in work which the members of the present generation will never be called upon to perform. Although not an enlisted soldier, he took an active part in the Rogue river war of '55-'56, and he always showed great interest in the development of the Democratic party in the state. He was twice elected to the state legislature, in 1864 and 1884, his service being characterized by zealous efforts for the best welfare of his community. He was for many years a Mason, and was a genial, whole-souled man, helpful to those less fortunate than himself and invariably kind in his judgment of others. Of his twelve children, seven are living: Benjamin; Asbury, a farmer of this vicinity; Thomas, living at Lake View; Lee, also at Lake View; Tyson, at home; Clara, the wife of I. M. Lewis, of Reno, Nev., and Lulu, at home. Mr. Beall died April 19, 1886.

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**JOB N. ARNOLD.** One of the finest representatives of those sturdy, industrious and thrifty agriculturists of Lincoln county, who have achieved success in their chosen vocation by shrewd foresight and wise management is Job N. Arnold, now living somewhat retired from active business in the city of Toledo. Energetic, patriotic and public-spirited, he fought for his country's honor in the civil war, and has since been a most faithful and loyal citizen. He was born March 21, 1836, in Luzerne county, Pa., where he grew to man's estate. He comes from substantial New England ancestry, his father, William Arnold, having been a native of Rhode Island.

At the age of twenty years William Arnold removed to Luzerne county, Pa., where he carried on general farming for nearly a quarter of a century. Locating at New Auburn, Minn., in 1857, he continued in his independent vocation in that locality until his death, in 1884, at the venerable age of eighty-two years. His wife, whose maiden name was Ruth Wilbur, was born and reared in New York state, married in Pennsylvania and died in Minnesota. Of their family of two sons and three daughters, Job N. was the first child.

Having acquired a practical common school education in the schools of his native county, Job N. Arnold removed with his parents to Minnesota, where he assisted in the pioneer labor of clearing a farm from the wilderness. Enlisting in the United States army in 1862, he was mustered into service as fifth sergeant of Com-

pany F, Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the western division. Going south with his regiment, he participated in many important engagements, including the following: At Corinth, Miss., in May, 1862; Iuka, Miss., September 19, 1862; Corinth, Miss., October 3 and 4, 1862; Fort Pemberton, in March, 1863; Forty Hills, May 3, 1863; at Raymond, Jackson and at Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863; was at the siege of Vicksburg in May, 1863; at Missionary Ridge in November, 1863; at Savannah, Ga., in December, 1864; Altoona Pass, Ga., October 5, 1864; Columbia, S. C., February 16, 1865, and in several other less important engagements. On June 12, 1865, at Louisville, Ky., he was honorably discharged, with a most honorable record for bravery and fidelity. Returning to New Auburn, Minn., where he owned a good farm, Mr. Arnold was engaged in the various branches of agriculture for ten years. In 1875 he migrated across the continent to Oregon, locating in Lincoln county and taking up a homestead claim about two miles east of Toledo. Continuing in his chosen work, he met with success in his agricultural operations, accumulating a handsome competency. Building a pleasant residence in Toledo, near the court house, in 1885, he has since occupied it, living a rather retired life in the city.

While a resident of Minnesota Mr. Arnold married Mary A. Card, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Jonathan Card. Mr. Card was born and reared in New England, Rhode Island being his native state. When a young man he settled in Pennsylvania, subsequently removing to New Auburn, Minn., where he followed carpentering and building for a few years. In 1864 he crossed the plains, coming to Oregon and locating first in Toledo, where he continued as a carpenter for a number of years. On retiring from the activities of life, about two years prior to his death, he settled in Linn county and spent his remaining days in Waterloo. He was active in politics and an adherent of the Democratic party. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold four children have been born, namely: Hamilton L., a lumberman in Harrison, Idaho; Remus, the postmaster at Toledo, Ore.; Rav V., deceased, and Phoebe Ruth, deceased. Politically Mr. Arnold is a straightforward Republican, and socially he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and attended the national encampment of the Grand Army August 17, 1903, at San Francisco, Cal.

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**ROBERT V. BEALL.** Under the influence of the spirit of progress and appreciation in the west the name of Beall has taken on a varied significance, in the first generation represented

on the slope farming and stock-raising being brought to its highest development, and in the second generation the art of photography finding as true and fine an exponent as may be found in any part of the country. The personal characteristics behind the various attainments of the family are radically the same, and bespeak a broad and comprehensive view of life, augmented by the desire to make the best of opportunities and abilities placed within reach of the respective aspirants for wealth and influence.

In Maryland, around which is centered so much of the early historic aristocracy of America, a Scotch ancestor settled many, many years ago, and presumably aided in establishing one of the large plantations for which the state was justly famous. The home in Montgomery county was the birthplace of both Robert V. Beall and his father, Thomas F., the former having been born June 15, 1831. Dorcas (Beadow) Beall, who died when her son Robert was a year old, and who was the mother also of seven other children, of whom Robert V. and Mrs. Sarah Sampson, of Springfield, Ill., alone survive, was born in Maryland, and spent her entire life in her native state. Her husband survived her for many years, his death occurring July 3, 1851. He was a practical and successful farmer, and as a youth shouldered his musket and defended his country against the English in the war of 1812.

As Robert V. Beall grew to manhood the world of business appeared more interesting by far than tilling the soil, and in order to pave the way for future success he learned the carpenter's trade in Springfield, Ill., afterward working thereat for a couple of years. His entire family became interested in the emigration to the west, and in the spring of '52 Robert V. and his brother, Thomas F., came to the coast with mule teams, setting out March 1, arriving at St. Joseph, Mo., May 3, and in Oregon City July 18, 1852. This was the fastest trip as yet accomplished by any of the settlers, seventy-eight days being the time required for the journey. The boys had two mule teams, and there were only six wagons in the train, thus minimizing the possibility of hindrance from illness or other causes. Stopping at Oregon City for a month, the brothers purchased provisions sufficient to last for some time and packed them across the mountains to Josephine county. Here they followed mining for a couple of weeks, but not finding anything to justify a continuance of their search they came to the Rogue River valley September 17, 1852, and took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres. The town of Central Point now occupies a portion of this land, and in June, 1853, they added to their possessions an adjoining farm the same size, for which they paid \$600.

They built a small cabin on the farm, proceeded to clear and till their land, and kept bachelor apartments until the marriage of Thomas F., November 10, 1859. After that Robert V. lived with the young people until his own marriage, April 19, 1864, to Maria Riddle, a native of Illinois, and who crossed the plains in 1851 with her father, William H. Riddle. For full information concerning the Riddle family reference is made to the sketch of George W. Riddle, of Azalea, Douglas county, this state.

The year of his marriage Mr. Beall built the most modern house as yet constructed in his neighborhood, and that it was well put up is evident from the fact that it is still in a fair state of preservation, in spite of its half century of usefulness. The house now occupied by the family is indicative of the prosperity which followed in the wake of the owner, who progresses with the times, and is a believer in all that tends to increase the well-being and happiness of the human race. The Beall home stands in a grove of walnut and fragrant locust trees, ideally sheltered from the winds of winter and the fierce heat of summer. Needless to say that a model garden contributes to a well-set and tempting table, or that books and pictures and the comforts of existence minister to a household pervaded by a spirit of peace and good-will and prosperity. Mr. Beall has devoted his land to grain and general produce, and fine stock have added their quota to a yearly income in keeping with the energy and resourcefulness of one of the most popular and well known farmers in Jackson county. Years ago Mr. Beall engaged in freighting from the Willamette valley to the Rogue River valley, and at one time, with his brother, conducted a meat market at Jacksonville. Many incidents of importance mark these careers of pioneer and later usefulness, for Mr. Beall and his brother brought the first threshing machine into Jackson county, and also introduced to the farming population the first McCormick mower. It will thus be seen that progress has been their watchword, and has led them on to accomplish things of lasting value in the community. Mr. Beall has the best of barns and general improvements, and he raises in large numbers Jersey cattle and Poland-China hogs. Two children have been born to himself and wife, of whom Mary, the oldest child and only daughter, is the wife of Charles Strang, of Medford, Ore., and R. Vinton has developed a remarkable talent for photography.

Special mention is due to the younger Mr. Beall because of his more than creditable work as a photographer. He has availed himself of every advantage in his chosen calling, and is a graduate of the Illinois College of Photography. His work compares favorably with that of the

foremost masters of the art in this country, he being particularly proficient in posing and in the manipulation of lights and shadows. Already he has attained to prominence among the men whose reproductions delight the eye and perpetuate the memory of friends, and who bring to their interesting occupation the soul of an artist and the heart of a lover of all things beautiful. Mr. Beall has his studio on the home place, and its furnishings and accessories are such as to permit the greatest scope for arrangement. His patrons include the most exacting in town and country, and it would seem that his future is assured in an appreciative and delighted community. Of one thing his friends are convinced, and that is that Mr. Beall will know no resting-place as far as his life-work is concerned. Believing in, interminable vistas, he will proceed always with renewed vigor, sounding every fascinating possibility and creating new methods. To the gifted and far-seeing, photography, perfect as it has become, is yet in its infancy, and therefore is an inspiration to the ambitious and painstaking.

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**HENRY F. GOODSPEED.** Of the pioneer settlers around Tillamook no name is better known than that of Goodspeed. With it is associated practical and successful general farming, model dairying and high-grade stock-raising. Eli Goodspeed, founder of the family in this vicinity in 1876, set a criterion which agricultural aspirants might do well to follow, and his son, Henry F., has not only profited by his teachings, but with fresher enthusiasm and greater physical vigor, has grasped every opportunity for improving existing conditions. His dairy farm on the outskirts of the city with its memories of earlier days and the few residents and interests of what is now Tillamook, is one of the finest in this county, and one of the most valuable and productive.

Eli Goodspeed was born in New York state, and as a young man lived in the wilds of both Illinois and Ohio. In the former state he married a native daughter, Emmarett Moffitt, and in Hancock county, Ohio, his son, Henry F., was born on a large farm, January 23, 1856. A few years later the family removed to Guthrie county, Iowa, from where they set out in 1863 for Oregon, making the trip overland in the short period of three months. After a year in Auburn, Eli Goodspeed rented a farm near Forest Grove, Washington county, and in 1872 settled near Salem, where he farmed until 1876. He then purchased the farm of one hundred and sixty acres upon a portion of which part of Tillamook has since been built, and this is still his home, the scene of his mature and well directed efforts.

His wife is also still living, and rejoices in the fact that her two sons and one daughter have been spared to brighten her old age with their affection and sympathy.

Coming to Oregon when he was seven years old, Henry F. Goodspeed has known no other home, and recalls little of his life in Ohio or Iowa. While working with his father in the early days he received a fair education in the country schools and with this as a solid foundation has devoted the leisure of later years to reading and study. At the age of seventeen, he worked for a year on a farm near Forest Grove, Washington county, returning afterward to his father's home, and in 1878 he married Lillian Miller, who was born in Marion county, Ore., in 1857, and whose father, George W. Miller, was an Oregon pioneer of 1853, but is now deceased. Mr. Goodspeed came into possession of his present farm of two hundred acres in 1891, and has since devoted himself to its cultivation, at the same time caring for the parental farm. He has a modern residence, and such improvements as have been suggested by his enterprise and progressiveness, and which facilitate and lighten work. He is a successful dairyman, and has about two hundred head of fine stock and milch cows. He is to be congratulated upon the convenient location of his farm, which permits of country isolation, but brings the diversions and activities of the town within easy reach.

Mr. Goodspeed by no means confines himself and his good will to his immediate family circle, but rather promotes the well-being of his vicinity in every way in his power. He is a broad-minded politician who reflects credit upon his party because of the honesty of his life and his clean political service. Elected county clerk on the Republican ticket in 1880, he served continuously until 1886, and in 1895 he was chosen deputy sheriff, serving two years and a half. He was a member of the city council for one term. He is a man of fine character, generous as far as contributions to worthy causes is concerned, and withal is a supporter of education, morality and material advancement.

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**DWIGHT R. ANDRUS.** To many active business men farming serves as a relaxation and diversion, its peace and general healthfulness contrasting helpfully with the mental worry and strain of other occupations. Such a man is Dwight R. Andrus, whom success has marked as her own, and who has made his home in Medford since 1896, having arrived in the state one year previously. Mr. Andrus occupies a home adjoining fifteen acres of land in the city limits, and is the owner of a fine ranch of sixty-five acres, probably one of the best paying fruit



ranches in the county. Devoting his land principally to apples and pears, he has seventeen hundred and seventy-five apple trees, including such well-known varieties as the Spitzenburg, that spicy and rare apple so long indigenous to the Hudson river county; the Newton pippin, redcheek pippin, Ben Davis and other kinds equally well known. In the pear line he makes a specialty of Bartlett's and Howells, having about two hundred pear trees. As before intimated, Mr. Andrus makes but a side issue of fruit-raising and small farming, and mention thereof serves but to locate him in a community of which he is a comparative newcomer as regards time, but as regards substantial standing and influence he is an old resident. One of the experienced mining men of the coast, he is at present superintendent, secretary and treasurer of the Bill Nye Gold Milling and Mining Company, incorporated for \$600,000, and operating three miles south of Gold Hill on Galls creek. Coal mining has also come in for a share of his enterprise, and in 1897 he was the fortunate discoverer of a coal mine on Evans creek, now being operated by a company incorporated by himself and known as the Medford Coal Mining Company. The stock is owned by three men, and promises its promoters large profits, amply justified by the immense amount of coal already mined. In Klamath county Mr. Andrus owns three hundred and twenty acres of yellow and white pine, the preparation of which for the markets constitutes yet another industry in which he is extensively engaged.

If Mr. Andrus' life in the state has been a busy one, it is but a continuation of an equally energetic existence elsewhere. He was born in Macomb county, Mich., July 23, 1844, and comes of an ancestry which has furnished incentive for well doing. His great-grandfather followed the banner of Washington in defense of colonial independence, enlisting in the state of Vermont, where he died on a farm which had long been in his possession and the home of his large family of children. His son, Elon, the next in line of succession, was born there, his patriotism finding vent in the war of 1812, in which he served as a corporal. Upon establishing his independent career he located on a farm in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., where Loren, the father of Dwight R., was born, and from where he removed to Macomb county, Mich., in 1828. Michigan was as yet a stranger to agricultural development of any importance, and the giant industries of fruit and lumber were as yet undreamed of in connection with its eventual supremacy. In the wilderness he made a home, tilled his land, and came to be a man of influence in the locality. In time the village of Washington reared its buildings and industries upon his

land, and no name anywhere around carried with it greater weight than his, being associated with strong personal characteristics, exercised as an Abolitionist, Whig and Republican, and as a deacon and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church. In his youth education had not played an important part in his training, but his mature mind recognized its importance, and he left no stone unturned to place himself in touch with the literature and happenings of his time.

Loren Andrus was six years old when his father moved to Macomb county, Mich., and his early training included hard work on the wild farm and a fairly good education in the early pioneer schools. Later he became interested in both mercantile and farming enterprises, and at the same time acquired a reputation as a Whig and Republican politician. The last five years of his life were spent in retirement in Detroit, Mich., where his death occurred in 1900, at the age of eighty-eight years. He married Lucinda Davis, a native daughter of New York state, and who died on the old home place in Macomb county in 1892 at the age of seventy-five. Louis Davis, the father of Mrs. Andrus, was born in Vermont and became an early settler of Cattaraugus county, N. Y., moving in after years to Macomb county, Mich., where he engaged in farming for the rest of his life. Mr. Davis met an accidental death at the age of forty-five while clearing his land. At the time he was holding a spike while his sons rolled a log onto the heap. Instead the log rolled on him, crushing his life out.

The oldest in a family of three sons and four daughters, Dwight R. Andrus completed his education in the public schools, and at the outbreak of the civil war was preparing to enter college. Much against the wishes of his father, he enlisted at the age of eighteen in Company B, Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and as a soldier in the Army of the Cumberland participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Chattanooga, all of the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and in spite of being present at twenty-six different encounters his only wound was a scratch across the knuckles, which failed to even leave a scar. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., and discharged at Detroit, Mich., in 1865, afterward returning to his home with the firmly-rooted belief that war was a terrible thing and ought to be avoided at any cost. The following year, in 1866, Mr. Andrus removed to Colorado and engaged in mining at Central City, and in 1868 pursued a similar occupation at Cimarron, N. M. In 1869 he arrived at Golden City, Col., engaged in a draying business a year, and then made his way to Macomb county, Mich., where he engaged in the hotel business at Junction until 1871. In 1872 he started a butchering

business at Everett, Wash., and in the summer of 1873 went to the timber regions of Lake Superior, the same fall coming west again and locating on Fishermans Bay, Sonoma county, Cal. Here he interested himself in saw-milling and also clerked in a hotel, later filling the offices of deputy sheriff and constable. From 1875 to 1877 he mined in the Little Maud district, Mariposa county, Cal., and then, with the money he had accumulated, he located in Tuolumne county and became manager for the Clio Mining Company for a year. A return to Macomb county, Mich., resulted in his again settling in California in 1880, and in Inyo county he had charge of a group of mines for Frank Collins, of New York, for about four years. In 1884 he again visited Michigan, and soon after assumed charge of the San Miguel Mining Company's property at Telluride for five years.

In December, 1889, Mr. Andrus engaged in the grain and wool-buying and shipping business in Macomb county, Mich., and was very successful, and remained there until coming to Oregon in 1895. For a year he lumbered in Crook and Polk counties, and in 1896 settled upon his present property at Medford. In Michigan he married Ellen Waterman, who died in Michigan, leaving a son, Charles, now living in Macomb county, Mich. In Medford, in January, 1902, Mr. Andrus married Mrs. Sarah Whitman, who was born in Indiana, and who as a child removed to Iowa with her parents. Mr. Andrus is public-spirited and socially inclined, making friends readily and retaining them by his sincerity and consideration. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, thus representing the third generation of his family to fight for American independence and honor. Fraternally he is connected with Blue Lodge, No. 63, A. F. & A. M., of Michigan. After a résumé of his life, to refer to the ceaseless activity and many-sidedness of Mr. Andrus were entirely superfluous. Of him it may also be said that he has invested all of his enterprises with characteristic energy and thoroughness, and that honesty and integrity have been his guiding watch-words.

**PETER APPLGATE.** As one of the oldest of the native-born citizens of Oregon, and the son of one of the earliest and most prominent pioneers of the state, Peter Applegate well merits honorable mention in this biographical work. A man of scholarly attainments, able and energetic, he holds an assured position among the leading men of Jacksonville, his place of residence. He is an expert civil engineer, and in the pursuit of his chosen profession he has surveyed a large part of Jackson county, and

is familiar with the topography of various portions of the state. A son of the late Jesse Applegate, he was born near Yoncalla, in Douglas county, Ore., November 8, 1851.

Jesse Applegate was born July 5, 1811, in old Kentucky, and died at his home, near Yoncalla, Ore., April 22, 1888. In 1830 before attaining his majority, he removed to Missouri, locating on the Osage river, where he was engaged in farming and surveying until 1843. He was largely self-educated, and was a self-made man in the highest sense implied by the term. Having a thirst for knowledge, he studied hard in the intervals of work, after he went to Missouri being for a time under the instruction of Edward Bates, surveyor general, in St. Louis. He made a specialty of mathematics, in which he became very proficient, and was an expert accountant and one of the most correct and efficient surveyors of the northwest. During his entire life he was a student, and a reader of good literature. Leaving Missouri in 1843, he came across the plains with ox-teams, and located at first on Salt creek, in Polk county. Removing to Douglas county in 1849, he took up a donation claim near Yoncalla, where he improved a farm of six hundred and forty acres. Removing to California in 1872, he followed his profession as a civil engineer for a number of years. Returning to his homestead farm, near Yoncalla, in 1883, he resided there during the remainder of his life. He was one of the earliest and most prominent surveyors of Oregon, and became thoroughly familiar with the country. In 1846 he explored the trail from Fort Hall, Wyo., to the Willamette valley, Ore., and it is now considered the best road across the Cascade mountains. In 1852 he served as a guide to the army of regular soldiers. He subsequently was a member of the Constitutional Convention, representing Douglas county, which was formerly known as Umpqua county. He married Cynthia Parker, who was born in Tennessee, August 15, 1814, and died in Yoncalla, Ore., June 1, 1881. Of their union thirteen children were born, six sons and seven daughters, Peter, the subject of this sketch, being the eleventh child in order of birth and the youngest son living.

Obtaining the rudiments of his education in the pioneer district school, Peter Applegate subsequently studied with his father, and further supplemented the knowledge he had acquired by judicious reading. Taking up civil engineering as a profession in 1879, he has since filled many government contracts, surveying throughout Jackson county, and sectionizing and surveying in the Cascade mountains. From 1890 until 1892 he served as county surveyor of Jackson county. In 1898 Mr. Applegate was elected

recorder of Jackson county, being re-elected to the same position in 1900 and in 1902, and is now filling his third term.

In 1872, in Drain, Ore., Mr. Applegate married Josephine Estes, a native of Douglas county. Her father, E. H. Estes, was born in Illinois, and crossed the plains to Oregon in 1858. Locating in Douglas county, near Drain, he took up a donation claim, and there improved a good farm, on which he resided until his death, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Nine children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Applegate, three of whom died in infancy, and six are living, namely: Mark, residing in Jacksonville; Daisy, wife of E. W. Voyle, of Jacksonville; Susie, wife of W. R. Stansel, also of Jacksonville; Clyde, Jesse and Blanche. Politically, Mr. Applegate is an unswerving Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of Roseburg Lodge No. 326, B. P. O. E.

**HON. JOSEPH W. SURPRENANT.** A man of enterprise, ability and integrity, Hon. Joseph W. Surprenant occupies a position of note among the leading citizens of Astoria, since 1901 serving as mayor. Possessing superior mechanical ingenuity and taste, he is one of the prominent contractors, builders and architects of the city, and is carrying on an extensive business in his particular line of industry. A son of the late Anthony Surprenant, he was born August 15, 1849, at Glens Falls, N. Y. On the paternal side, he is of French origin, his grandfather, Frederick Surprenant, and his great-grandfather, Coburt Surprenant, having been born in France. A political refugee, Frederick Surprenant came to America in 1818, locating first in Montreal, Canada, but subsequently removing to Saint Edwards, where he bought a farm, and was also engaged in mercantile business. He married a Miss La Point, who was of English ancestry.

Anthony Surprenant was born in Montreal, Canada, but was reared in Saint Edwards, remaining at home until seventeen years old, when he joined the exploring party commanded by General Fremont, and crossed the plains and the Rocky mountains, going to the Pacific coast. He remained with the general as assistant through the entire expedition, leaving the service at Washington, D. C. Settling then in Glens Falls, N. Y., he became a patentee of a continuous burning lime-kiln, and after receiving his patents built kilns throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico. At the close of the Civil war, in 1865, he was killed at the time of the rebel raid in the city of St. Albans, Vt., where he was building a kiln. He was then in the prime of manhood, being but forty-two years of age. He

married Mary A. Kinmouth, who was born in Montreal, Canada, a daughter of Peter Kinmouth. Born in Scotland, Peter Kinmouth as a young man served in the English army, being lieutenant of his company. Coming with his regiment to Canada, he was stationed at Montreal for awhile, and while there married Miss Delaney. He was subsequently ordered to Africa, where he took his family, remaining there two years. Starting from there for Montreal on his return home, he died before he had proceeded very far on the journey, leaving his wife with three small children, one of whom died off the Cape of Good Hope. Of the union of Anthony and Mary A. (Kinmouth) Surprenant, a large family of children were born, namely: Janerius, who served in the Civil war as a member of the One Hundred and Eighteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, was captured at the battle of Fair Oaks, and taken first to Libby prison, and then transferred to Salisbury prison, where his death occurred in 1865; Joseph W., the special subject of this sketch; John, a contractor, living in Glens Falls, N. Y.; Frederick, who was killed at the battle of Malabon, P. L., had previously belonged to the Twenty-first New York Regiment for twenty-two years, serving as quartermaster of his company; George, also a contractor at Glens Falls, N. Y.; Frank, who was an undertaker in Astoria for thirteen years, died in Glens Falls, N. Y.; Michael died at the age of eighteen years; Nellie was drowned when two years old; Mrs. Minnie Brooks, of Astoria, resides with her brother, Joseph W.; Mrs. David Lamoreaux, of Glens Falls, N. Y.; and Mrs. Kate Serrie, a widow, resides in Glens Falls, N. Y. The mother survived her husband many years, dying at Glens Falls, N. Y., in 1899, aged seventy-six years.

Brought up in Glens Falls, N. Y., Joseph W. Surprenant was educated in the public schools. After the death of his father he had to leave school, being one of the older children, and immediately began work, serving an apprenticeship of five years at the cabinet-maker's trade. Subsequently taking up the carpenter's trade, he worked as an apprentice three years, and was then in an architect's office in Albany, N. Y., for a year. He afterward worked at his trade in Glens Falls until 1876, when he came to Oregon, locating in Astoria in December of that year. Since that time Mr. Surprenant has been actively engaged as a contractor, builder and architect, for thirteen years being in partnership with J. E. Ferguson, but since then has been alone. He has met with success, being employed in government, railway and wharf building. He superintended the building of the Ilwaco Railroad, erected the barracks and other buildings at Forts Stevens, Canby and Columbia, and has built sixteen saw-mills in this and adjoining counties. He has

erected one of the finest residences in Astoria, and also built many of the largest business houses of the city, including the Northern Pacific brewery. In 1903 he erected the Tongue Point Lumber Company's mill at a cost of \$300,000, it being the finest mill in the United States.

In 1807 Mr. Surprenant made a trip to the newly discovered gold region, going to Alaska, thence across the Chilkat Pass, and down the lakes and the Yukon river to Dawson, where he met with fairly good success in mining. In the spring of 1808 he went up the Stewart river for about seven hundred miles in a small boat, and found the mining remunerative, but experienced great difficulty in getting provisions. Returning to Dawson, he spent the following winter prospecting, meeting with success. In January, 1899, in company with two others, he walked up the Yukon for about seven hundred miles, as far as Skagway, the provisions being carried by dog-teams. He was twenty-one days making the trip, sometimes covering forty miles a day, in spite of the intense cold, the mercury having stood at fifty-seven degrees below zero when he started. Returning from there to Astoria, Mr. Surprenant made a remarkably quick trip to New York to attend the funeral of his mother, and on coming back to Astoria, built his present fine residence, and a new office.

For a number of years Mr. Surprenant was a member and the foreman of the Rescue Engine Company No. 2. In 1901, at the solicitation of prominent citizens, he accepted the Republican nomination for mayor, and was elected by a handsome majority. Taking the oath of office January 1, 1902, he served most efficiently for a year, reducing the city debt, improving the street system, and placing the municipality on a more substantial financial basis. In 1903 he was re-elected to the office without opposition. Politically Mr. Surprenant is a steadfast Republican. Socially he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce; of the Commercial Club; and of the Irving Club.

**SAMUEL M. ROBISON.** John and Susan (Milligan) Robison were industrious farmers in Ohio who hoped to increase the prospects of themselves and children by removal to the state of Iowa. They traveled overland in covered wagons after the custom of the time, and March 16, 1837, their family of children was increased by the advent of a son, Samuel M., now one of the foremost farmers and stock-raisers of the vicinity of Talent, Jackson county, Ore. The parents located on a farm in Linn county, Iowa, and eight years later moved to another farm in the same county, and made that their home until the spring of 1853. The winter previous had

been spent in preparation to cross the plains to Oregon, and the father had provided three wagons and three yoke of oxen on each wagon, also fifteen mares and twelve blooded cows, with which they made the journey. With admirable forethought he had laid in a stock of provisions sufficient to last a year, and he also bought many peach seeds, and things of incidental use in starting life in a new locality. Few men were better equipped than he, and few possessed such thorough insight into the possibilities awaiting him on the coast. Arriving in Jackson county August 30, 1853, he located a claim of three hundred and twenty acres on Wagner creek, the same being now occupied by his grandson, Edward Robison, and here he erected a little cabin for the immediate accommodation of his family. Soon he found that life and property were unsafe without more adequate protection, and he therefore hewed timber and built a heavy stockade around his cabin. Upon the calming down of the Indian troubles the stockade was taken down, and Mr. Robison put in his vegetable and other seeds, and prepared to make a comfortable home for those dependent on him. In the winter of 1853 he set out his peach seeds and in time had the first peach orchard in Oregon, and his vegetable garden furnished products to many of his neighbors to whom such things were positive luxuries. He encouraged and assisted with the making of the first roads in his neighborhood, and in all ways proved himself a strong and capable and public spirited pioneer. His death occurred on his donation claim in 1870. He was survived by his wife until 1889, when she died at the age of eighty-three years.

Samuel M. Robison was sixteen years old when he came to Oregon, and his vigorous young strength aided materially in clearing the land and in overcoming the difficulties by which the family was surrounded. In 1857 he left the farm and began working at the blacksmith trade, but after eighteen months gave it up and found employment on a ranch. April 13, 1864, he married Hannah E. Barneburg, who came to Oregon in 1860, and with whom he went to housekeeping on his present ranch, two miles southwest of Talent. He is the owner of two hundred acres of land, and for twenty years has been extensively engaged in the dairy business, his products acquiring the reputation deserved by their purity and excellence. Anderson creek, running through the farm, furnishes water for stock, and other watering facilities abound, as well as the most modern of improvements. The five children of Mr. and Mrs. Robison are all married and have homes of their own near their parents. John lives near Talent; Annie is the wife of Nicholas Brophy; George has a farm of his own; Eva is the wife of George Dewey; and Della is the wife

of Ford Roper. Thus Mr. Robison has achieved satisfaction not only as far as his financial fortunes are concerned, but he has added stalwart sons and womanly daughters to perpetuate his name and add to the well-being of the state in whose interests he has devoted the best years of his life.

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**WALTER LOWRIE ROBB.** A man of sterling character and strong convictions, straightforward and honorable in all of his transactions, Walter Lowrie Robb is especially adapted for the responsible position he holds as collector of customs at the port of Astoria, district of Oregon. Pleasant, patient and accommodating, possessing those qualities most desirable in one who deals with the general public, he has won the respect and esteem of his fellow-men, and is one of Astoria's leading citizens. Of Scotch descent, he was born February 6, 1861, in Eddyville, near Albia, Iowa, a son of J. W. Robb. His paternal grandfather, Andrew Robb, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Henry county, Ohio, when a young man, being a pioneer farmer of that region. He subsequently removed with his family to Iowa, and he, with all of his boys, six or seven stalwart sons, served in the Civil war as members of an Iowa regiment. One son was killed on the battle-field. Several years later the father moved still farther westward, coming to Oregon. Settling in the Willamette valley, he was a resident of Linn county until his death. He was a much-respected man, noted for his good qualities, and was an active member of the United Presbyterian Church.

Born and reared in Ohio, J. W. Robb received his college education in Pennsylvania, and after his admission to the bar began the practice of his profession in Albia, Iowa. Enlisting in an Iowa regiment soon after the breaking out of the Civil war, he served until the close of the contest, and then resumed his legal practice. Going to Oregon in 1874, he located in Portland for three years, building up a large clientage. Locating in Astoria in 1877, he became a prominent and successful attorney, being in partnership with C. W. Fulton, now United States senator, whose sketch may be found elsewhere in this work. On April 25, 1881, he was killed, a man against whom a civil suit was pending coming into his office and shooting him. The affair occurred when Mr. Robb was alone in his office, and as only circumstantial evidence could be procured the assailant, whose name was Robeson, received a life sentence, but was pardoned by Governor Pennoyer. Mr. Robb was affiliated with the Masonic order, belonging to both lodge and chapter. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He

married Julia McCreary, who was born in old Virginia, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The only child of their union was Walter Lowrie, the special subject of this sketch.

Living in Iowa until thirteen years of age, Walter L. Robb acquired his early book knowledge in the public schools of Albia. After coming with his parents to Oregon, he attended the common and high schools of Portland. Removing to Astoria in 1877, he was engaged in book-keeping for eleven years, being at first with James Williams, and later with the Occident Packing Company. Embarking in the insurance business in 1888, Mr. Robb represented several of the more prominent insurance companies of the country, including the Royal, Firemen's Fund, National, Norwich Union, Phoenix, Aetna and the American. He also carried on a successful business as a dealer in real estate and, at Smith Point, laid out Robb's Addition, a tract of land containing twenty acres. Mr. Robb was also influential in municipal affairs, for two terms serving as councilman, and for six years being secretary of the board of pilot commissioners. In July, 1902, he was appointed collector of customs at Astoria by President Roosevelt, and since taking the oath of office, on August 2, 1902, he has most efficiently and satisfactorily performed the duties devolving upon him in this position.

In Astoria Mr. Robb married Kate Davidson, a daughter of George Davidson, a pioneer settler, who is now living retired from active pursuits. Mr. and Mrs. Robb have two children, namely: James D. and Hazel C. Mr. Robb is actively identified with the Masons, being a member and senior warden of Temple Lodge No. 7, A. F. & A. M.; a member and captain of the host of St. John's Chapter, R. A. M.; a member of Oregon Commandery No. 1, K. T.; and a member of Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland. Inheriting the political faith of his father, he has always been a Republican. For several terms he was chairman of the county central committee, and until his appointment to his present office was a member of the state central committee from Clatsop county. Mrs. Robb is a member and secretary of the Nancy Welch Cabin No. 6, Native Daughters, and a member of the Astoria Women's club. She belongs to the Episcopal Church.

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**GEORGE VALENTINE WILLIAMS.**

This esteemed citizen of Newport, Lincoln county, Ore., made his first trip to that state in 1868. He is a sailor of no mean ability and has been in the government employ for a number of years. Mr. Williams is an Englishman by birth, which event took place February 14, 1846, in Norfolk. His father, George Williams, was of the same

nativity where he died in the seventieth year of his life. His mother was also of English birth, and attained about the age of seventy.

George V. Williams is one of a family of four children, himself and a sister being the only ones who lived to maturity. He was educated in the grammar schools at Norwich. When fourteen years old, he went to sea and was apprenticed as a sailor. His first voyage was to the East Indies and to Africa, and he was gone five years, two years of the time being spent in coasting. He made his first trip to the United States in 1866, landing at Savannah, where he left the ship and proceeded by rail to New York city. There he secured a position as sailor on the "Dauntless," a boat owned by the well known newspaper man, James G. Bennett.

In 1868 Mr. Williams visited Oregon, going by way of Cape Horn, and was subsequently engaged in cod fishing for four seasons, on the Okhotsk Seas. In 1871 he went on a sealing expedition on the "Alfred Adams," and the following year he took a trip to Honolulu for a salt cargo. In 1873 he returned to Yaquina Bay and entered the government employ, building the Yaquina Head lighthouse, also helping to unload brick from the schooners. Mr. Williams has assisted in building jetties at Newport, and was foreman for a long time, and has made many trips down the coast to Coos Bay. He also assisted in building the "Eleanora," a three-mast schooner, and was first mate on her initial trip.

Mr. Williams was united in marriage with Sarah Bubb, a native of New Zealand. Their family consists of three children, Jane E., Ellen Maud, and Isabella. The family worship at the Episcopal Church, of which they are members. In his political opinions, Mr. Williams coincides with the Republicans, and has served as constable one term.

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**CAPT. GRENVILLE REED.** In the annals of Clatsop county no name stands higher than that of Capt. Grenville Reed, who for thirty years was a pilot on the Columbia river, and is now postmaster at Astoria. Of sturdy New England ancestry, he has inherited those sterling qualities of thrift, industry and honest integrity that at once mark him as one of nature's noblemen. Enterprising, public-spirited and liberal, he is prominent and popular throughout the city, and well merits the respect so universally accorded him. A native of Maine, he was born May 13, 1839, in Freeport, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, Edward Reed. His grandfather, Major Josiah Reed, a native of Connecticut, was a pioneer settler of Freeport, Me., where he cleared and improved a homestead. He served in the

war of 1812, being major in a company of Maine militia.

Born in Freeport, Me., in 1800, Edward Reed spent his entire life of eighty-three years in that town, being actively and successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. He married Mary A. Randall, who was born in Durham, Androscoggin county, Me., a daughter of Davis Randall, a well-to-do farmer. Of the children born of their union, two girls and one boy grew to years of maturity. The oldest child of the parental household, Capt. Grenville Reed, assisted in the management of the home farm until seventeen years old. Engaging then in seafaring pursuits, he was first employed in coasting, and afterwards sailed in deep waters, going to the East Indies in a trading vessel. On his last voyage he went from New York to Australia, thence to San Francisco, having rounded the Cape of Good Hope three times before he was twenty years old. In 1859 Mr. Reed located in Josephine county, Ore., and at the Sailor diggings, in Waldo, was engaged in placer mining for two years. Going to the Orofino mines, in Idaho, in 1861, he remained there about eighteen months, and after spending the winter in the Willamette valley returned to Idaho, and worked during the summer of 1863 in the Warren diggings. Returning to the valley in the fall, he spent a year in Milwaukee, Clackamas county. In 1865 Mr. Reed entered the employ of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company, with which he was connected five years, working his way up in that time to the position of master of his vessel. Locating in Astoria in 1870, Captain Reed became pilot on the Columbia river, between Astoria and Portland, following the occupation until 1901. Familiar with river and coast, cautious and painstaking, and a thorough-going seaman, he was capable and trustworthy as a pilot, and his services were always in demand. Being appointed, without any solicitation on his part, by President McKinley, on December 22, 1900, as postmaster at Astoria, Captain Reed assumed the duties of his office on January 1, 1901, and has since managed its affairs most successfully and satisfactorily. The office, which is second-class, is a free delivery office, employing five carriers.

Captain Reed married, in Astoria, Rozetta Nowlen, who was born in Peoria, Ill., and came across the plains to Oregon with her parents in 1851, being then a child of two years. Five children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Reed, namely: Edward G., a plumber in Astoria; Jennie May, who died at the age of eight years; Nancy Gertrude, stamp clerk in the Astoria postoffice; William Randall, a clerk in Astoria; and Elizabeth Bowman. Politically Captain Reed is a staunch Republican, and for three years served as councilman. Fraternally he is

a member, and past noble grand, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a member of the Encampment until its charter was surrendered. For many years he was an active member, and the presiding officer, of the Masters' and Pilots' Association.

**WILLIAM C. A. POHL.** It is the aim of each state and county to elect to her public offices men of ability, who are in every way trustworthy, from the highest down to the lowest of public offices. For many years, Clatsop county, Ore., has been exceedingly fortunate in her selection of county coroner, and the above-named gentleman is now filling his twelfth year in that capacity. In connection with this office, he conducts a fine undertaking establishment which is the only one in Astoria. Mr. Pohl is an expert embalmer, having graduated from three different schools. He is a native of Elmshorn, Holstein, Germany, and is a son of Frederick W. and Fredericka (Bochan) Pohl. His great-grandfather on the paternal side was an Austrian, but located permanently in Copenhagen, where William's father was born. The father was a marine engineer and machinist in Denmark for many years, also serving in both the navy and merchant marine. In 1872 he went to San Francisco, where he was afterward joined by his family. He continued to follow engineering, and two years later he moved to Astoria and served as chief engineer until cut off by death in 1879. He is still survived by his widow, who is a resident of Shoalwater Bay, Wash. She is the daughter of a prominent business man of Elmshorn, Germany, the city of her nativity, and her father departed this life in 1871. Six children were born to her and her husband. Of these, three daughters and two sons are still living. One son, Max Pohl, is in the employ of his brother, William C. A. Pohl.

The latter was born December 25, 1863, being the eldest child in the family now living. His early boyhood days were passed in Elmshorn, Germany, and Copenhagen, Denmark, and in 1874; the family emigrated to America. They first landed at New York and later pursued their way to San Francisco, where they were joined by the father, and in August, 1874, located in Astoria, Ore. Mr. Pohl attended the public schools until he was fourteen years old. He began his career when about eighteen years of age, as a clerk in the postoffice, and remained there six years, during which time he rose from clerk to assistant postmaster, under Wm. Chance and John C. Bell. He subsequently resigned and accepted a position at Portland in the undertaking establishment of George River, who was then county coroner of Multnomah county. After mastering all the details of that business he returned to Astoria and

bought out Frank H. Surprenant, undertaker of that city, and continued the business with success for some time at the same location. He afterward moved to more modern quarters on the corner of Eleventh and Duane streets, his present location. There he has fine undertaking parlors 30x100 feet, which are fitted with all the modern improvements found in an up-to-date undertaking establishment.

Mr. Pohl was joined in marriage with Ida M. Washburn, whose parents were among the most noted pioneers of Union, Ore. Their marriage took place in Astoria, and four children bless their home. They are Flora, May, William B. and Bismark A. In social circles, Mr. Pohl is allied with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past master workman; Knights of the Maccabees; the Foresters, and the Knights of Pythias, being past officer of each. He is also a prominent member of the Redmen, being now representative to the great council of the United States, and is a past great sachem of the order. Mr. Pohl first came prominently before the public as a candidate for county coroner of Clatsop county in 1892. His election followed as a matter of course, and he was re-elected to the same responsible office in 1894, 1896, 1898, 1900 and 1902—the last time without opposition. His re-election for so many successive terms bespeaks the highest praise for his integrity and his qualifications for the place.

**FREDERICK OLSON.** The subject of this biography, who is a successful merchant, postmaster, hotel-keeper and resident farmer of Olney, in Clatsop county, Ore., is a fair type of the man who improves every opportunity. By so doing he has made himself what he is today, one of the substantial men of his section. Although a young man he has accumulated considerable wealth and is in a fair way to possess greater riches, as he is one of the few men who can take \$1, invest it securely and soon receive \$2 instead.

Mr. Olson is a native of Finland and was born November 3, 1861. His father's name was Simon John Olilla, but Frederick had his name changed upon coming to America. His father died in his native land—Finland—April 11, 1881, aged sixty-seven years. He was a country merchant and stock-raiser, and was a good, successful man. He held public offices and was a member of the Lutheran Church. The mother of Mr. Olson, whose maiden name was Matilla Sarah Ulrika, died in Finland in 1900, aged seventy-six years. Nine children were born to these parents, five being still living. Of these, Ulrick lives in the fatherland; John, in Michigan; Ida, Mrs. John

Gustafson, in Astoria; and Gustava Olilla, in Finland.

Mr. Olson was educated in his native land in the common schools, and in 1883 he took passage for America. He landed at New York city and proceeded by rail to San Francisco, and a little later he went on to Astoria, where he located for a time. He followed fishing on the Columbia river for three years, and then spent about eight years mining and prospecting, being quite successful. In 1894 he went to Clatsop county, Ore., and located at the town of Olney, nine miles south of Astoria. Two years later he disposed of his interests in the mines, and has given his entire time to his store and hotel business at Olney. He carries a \$10,000 stock and is well patronized. He has eighty acres of land, a part of which he laid out into town lots, one hundred and thirty-six in all. The balance is devoted to stock-raising and farming. The steamboat "Mayflower" makes regular trips from his place to Astoria, fourteen miles away, and his store building is a fine, large, well improved building. Mr. Olson purchased his present place from S. Elmore, of Astoria, and is well pleased with his investment.

In 1891 he was united in marriage with Josephine Johnson, a Michigan lady, who was born July 11, 1873. They have five children, namely: Harold Frederick, Florence Josephine, Hazel Hilma, Violet Eva May and Milton Olney. Both parents are members of the Lutheran Church and Mr. Olson is a Republican in politics. He was appointed postmaster at Olney, July 2, 1895, and has served eight years. He possesses many modern, up-to-date ideas, and his friends predict for him a bright future.

THOMAS NELSON. To this gentleman, who is secretary of the Fishermen's Co-operative Packing Company of Astoria, Ore., belongs the unique distinction of having assisted in building the first patent fishtraps used on the Columbia river, and although he has followed various occupations at different periods, he has been identified with the fishing industry in that section since 1885. In the spring of that year he went to Brookfield and for two years worked in the capacity of a boat-puller, but in 1887 he engaged in fishing on his own behalf on the lower Columbia, with headquarters at Point Ellice. By the intelligent use of the gill-nets quite a successful business was carried on during the summer months until 1897, the winters being profitably spent in Portland. Transferring his headquarters to Astoria in 1897, Mr. Nelson assisted in organizing the Union Fishermen's Co-operative Packing Company, and the following year was spent in

fishing for that company. He then became director, and continued fishing until the fall of 1901, and as his election as secretary at that time demanded the whole of his attention, he discontinued fishing and since then has given his entire time to the duties of the packing-house. This cannery is the second largest establishment of its kind in Astoria, with a capacity of eighteen hundred cases per day, and an average of thirty thousand cases of canned salmon and six hundred tierces of pickled salmon are put out each season, the individual efforts of Mr. Nelson being an important factor in the successful management of the business, owing to his familiarity with each and every detail, as well as to his executive ability and good judgment.

A Norwegian by birth, he began this life August 30, 1863, in Bergen, where also were born his parents, Nelson and Meta (Mickelson) Nelson, the former having long since passed to his final rest, but the latter, although in advanced years, still living. The eldest in a family of five, and reared as he was in his native city, young Thomas attended school until he attained the age of twelve and then became an office-boy in the same city. At fifteen he went to sea and spent the following three years on the high seas, principally the Atlantic. About 1880, as a sailor on the "Palmyra," he made his first memorable voyage from New York around Cape Horn to Astoria, being one hundred and fifty days on the water. Eight additional days were spent in going to Portland, and Mr. Nelson was so well pleased with the country that he decided to remain. His first manual labor in this section was as laborer in the construction department of the Oregon River & Navigation Company, and after a couple of months he was similarly employed for the Northern Pacific Company and with headquarters at Lake Pend d'Oreille, he continued in their employ until the spring of 1883. Returning to Portland, he assisted in building the first patent fishtrap used on the Columbia river. The spring of 1884 found him busily employed in building bridges in the vicinity of Ainsworth, Wash., on the Snake river, and later he did similar work at Belknap, Mont. His subsequent return to Portland and to Benton followed and he assisted in the construction of the Oregon Pacific Railway until its completion in the spring of 1885, when he discontinued railroad work and engaged in the fishing business.

In Portland, Ore., Mr. Nelson was joined in matrimony with Miss Annie Meyers, born near Bremen, Germany, and they have three children living. They are Martin, Laura and Annie. In politics Mr. Nelson is allied with the Socialist party and he affiliates with the Fishermen's Union, Stevedore & Longshoremen's Union No. 1, of Portland, of which he is ex-president; and



the Foresters. He is highly esteemed in his adopted home, and his popularity as a citizen is exceeded only by his enterprise as a business man.

LEANDER LEBECK. Among those who have achieved success and developed a talent for practical affairs, Mr. Lebeck, the efficient secretary of the board of pilot commissioners of Oregon, and a successful contractor and builder of Astoria, furnishes a fine example, as he has mastered the details and intricacies of his useful profession solely by his industry and close application to business. After thoroughly learning his trade he began contracting and building in 1887, having only one helper, but the second week he purchased more tools and put on a force of seven men and from time to time, as his business increased, more men were added until at the present time thirty men find employment under him. Having two huge pile-drivers, he has made a specialty of building wharves and warehouses, and has won a reputation for excellence in this line of work. The warehouses of the O. R. N. and C. & A., including sidetracks, etc., and many other warehouses and wharves in that vicinity, are monuments to his skill and workmanship, and in addition he has built all the leading canneries along the Columbia river, including the Elmore, which was the first cannery built along that river. Many of the streets of Astoria are products of his hand and he also built the wharf for the quarantine station.

The Lebeck family originally lived in Sweden, but left that land in later years and located in Finland, and in tracing the ancestry of Mr. Lebeck, we find the grandfather, Mat Lebeck, to have been a native of Sweden, but later became a farmer in Finland, settling near Kroneby, Wasalau, which was the birthplace of Mr. Lebeck and also his parents, John and Annie (Hester) Lebeck. The beloved mother was a daughter of Gustav Hester, an old sea-captain, who for years was in the employ of the Russian government as inspector of the city of Warsaw. The father possessed a great deal of natural talent and ingenuity, and for many years was a successful contractor and builder in his native land, but in after years was induced to join his son in Astoria, and at this writing he is an esteemed resident of that city. He and his wife had eight children, but only three are now living, one son and two daughters, all of whom reside in America.

The seventh child in the family, born October 15, 1864, Mr. Lebeck was but eleven years old when his mother died, and he was reared on his father's farm, which was one of the largest and best improved in that part of the country. By

faithful attendance he obtained the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Finland, and while still a boy he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, which he completed in his uncle's shop when but seventeen years old. At that age he left home to seek his fortune in America, of which he had heard so much, and soon after landing in San Francisco he was induced to proceed to Astoria, whose interests have since been identified with his own. A stranger in a strange land, he looked about him for work, and in a few days he secured a good job at chopping wood, and during the two months following he and a partner cut five cords of wood per day, and, having cleared \$80, returned to Astoria. He experienced no difficulty in obtaining work and very soon afterward he assisted in building the gas-works, and after working a couple of months at \$2.25 per day, his wages were increased to \$2.50, and for several years he was employed by different contractors, but finally embarked in business on his own behalf with the aforesaid result. He received his appointment as secretary of the board of pilot commissioners in May, 1903.

In his political affiliations, Mr. Lebeck is an unswerving Democrat, and is a member of the Astoria city council. He affiliates with a number of fraternal orders, among them the Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Knights of Pythias; the D. O. K. K.; Red Men; and Finnish Brotherhood. He ranks among the most prominent and successful business men of Astoria and is an acknowledged leader among his countrymen, and as an active member of the Finnish Lutheran Church, his influence is far-reaching. The marriage of Mr. Lebeck in Astoria some years ago united him with Millie Wilson, a native of Gamla Karleby, Finland, and a sister of Charles Wilson, whose biography is published elsewhere in this history. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lebeck, and they are called Arthur, Ano, and Hilfred. One child, also named Hilfred, died at the age of eight years.

GEORGE FRANCIS MERRIMAN. In tracing the source of the importance of Medford, mention is due George Francis Merriman, who, from obscurity and financial limitations, has risen to business, educational, and political prominence. Mr. Merriman's ladder of success has been made up of a useful blacksmith trade, fine personal honor, and exceptional executive and general ability, all of which may be acquired by persistent effort, a truth which furnishes vast encouragement to the industrious and ambitious. His family is one of the well known ones of the state, for his parents, William H. and Artineca

(Riddle) Merriman, reared a family of fifteen children, five sons and ten daughters, of whom three sons and eight daughters respond to the roll call of residents of this prosperous state, and are established in homes of their own. Mr. Merriman is the second of these children, and was born in Douglas county, Ore., September 16, 1855, his father and grandfather, both named William H., being natives of the state of Illinois, born near Springfield. The younger William H. was a farmer, blacksmith and wagon-maker, and in 1852 crossed the plains to Oregon, locating near Riddles, Douglas county. In 1856 he removed to Jackson county and located two miles north of Medford, purchasing one hundred and twenty acres of land from Jesse Robinson, upon which he farmed until his death in 1877, at the age of fifty-two years. He was an active Republican, and in religion was a member of the Baptist Church. His wife's family is perpetuated in Oregon in the town of Riddles, and her brothers, J. B., George W. and Stillely Riddle, are honored residents of this vicinity. Mrs. Merriman was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and in Illinois married John W. Chapman, who died in Illinois, after which his wife crossed the plains in the same train with her future husband, Mr. Merriman.

George Francis Merriman's zeal in promoting the cause of education is quite remarkable, considering the difficulties which hedged in his own opportunities in this direction. From earliest youth his ears became accustomed to the sound of industry emanating from his father's busy blacksmith shop, and he was put to work at an age when most boys are considering ways and means by which to keep away from school. Not so this youth, however, for while his days were filled with serving an apprenticeship, begun in his fourteenth year, his evenings were spent in poring over books, and acquiring the knowledge denied him in the schools. After completing his three years of compulsory service he continued a year more with his employer, and in 1874 went to eastern Oregon, and for two years worked in a blacksmith shop at Canyon City. For the following two years he ran a shop at Central Point, in the Rogue River valley, and in 1878 was employed as blacksmith by the Oregon & California Stage Company. In 1880 he began a four-years business in Oakland, and in 1884 located in Medford, where he has since continuously worked at his trade, with the exception of two and a half years. He does many kinds of wood work, wagon manufacturing and horse-shoeing, and so large is his trade that four men are required in the shop.

Mr. Merriman's services as a staunch Republican official have been of a high order, and demonstrate his breadth of mind and knowledge of

municipal affairs. While not seeking recognition himself he has earnestly helped his deserving friends, and by no means confined himself to any one party in offering help. He has been a member of the city council one term, and was nominated for county sheriff in 1892, escaping election by only one hundred and eighty-seven votes in a county claiming five hundred Democratic majority. He was appointed postmaster of Medford January 17, 1900, and still holds the office, which is of the third class. Mr. Merriman finds recreation and friends in various fraternal organizations, among them Medford Lodge No. 103, A. F. & A. M.; Oregon Chapter No. 4, R. A. M., of Jacksonville; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias; Ancient Order United Workmen; and Woodmen of the World. He is also identified with P. P. Prim Cabin Native Sons of Oregon, and Roseburg Lodge No. 326, B. P. O. E. In all possible ways he has forwarded the best interests of education, has been a member of the school board for many years, and is one of the promoters and directors of the Medford Business College, having succeeded in raising a large fund for its erection. Two miles east of Medford Mr. Merriman married Mary Murry, who was born in Illinois, and whose father, William Murry, emigrated from Scotland to Illinois, and from there to Oregon in 1874, locating on a farm near Medford. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Merriman, of whom William H. is deceased; Thomas is working in his father's shop; May is the assistant postmistress of Medford; George also is in his father's shop; and Blanch, Mollie, Vera, and Sherron C. are living at home.

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HENRY LOUIS HENDERSON, M. D. One of the active physicians and surgeons of Clatsop county is Henry Louis Henderson, M. D., of Astoria, who occupies a place of influence and honor in medical circles. He is especially adapted for his chosen lifework, his quick observation and conception of disease in its numerous phases, his promptness and success in the treatment of the different cases placed in his care, eminently fitting him for his professional career. A son of James A. Henderson, he was born November 15, 1859, in Clay county, Mo. His grandfather, Silas Henderson, was born in Kentucky, about 1813, of Virginian ancestry. In 1844 he removed from Irvine county, Ky., to Clay county, Mo., where he took up land, and resumed his occupation of a farmer, living there until his death, in 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

Born in Irvine county, Ky., James A. Henderson removed with his parents to Missouri, settling in Clay county, where he was engaged in

agricultural pursuits during his earlier life. He is now a resident of Edmond, Okla., and one of the prosperous farmers of his community. He married Anna M. Mooney, who was born in Virginia, a daughter of Alexander Mooney, a native of Virginia, but subsequently he removed to Clinton county, Mo., where he engaged in general farming during his years of activity, afterwards living there retired until his death, in 1897, at the age of ninety years.

The eldest of a family of three children, Henry L. Henderson was brought up on a farm in Clay county, Mo., acquiring his rudimentary education in the district schools. In 1875 he entered the University of Missouri, at Columbia, intending to complete the course, but left at the close of the junior year, and taught school one term. Going to St. Louis, Mo., in 1879, he entered the American Medical College, an eclectic school, and studied a year in that institution. In 1882 he was graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, with the degree of M. D. Beginning the practice of his profession in Plattsburg, Mo., Dr. Henderson remained there until 1887. Locating then in St. Louis, he took a post-graduate course at the American Medical College, which conferred upon him the degree of M. D., and appointed him to the chair of theory and practice in the college. In addition to teaching, the doctor also gave clinical demonstrations at the St. Louis City Hospital. Resigning his position, Dr. Henderson came to Oregon in 1896, and the following year practiced medicine at LaGrande, Union county. Locating in Astoria in 1897, the doctor has here built up a large and lucrative practice as physician and surgeon, becoming one of the leading men of his profession. In 1900 and 1901 he was city physician of Astoria, and on March 1, 1903, was appointed by Gov. George E. Chamberlain state health officer for the port of Astoria, a position that he is ably and faithfully filling.

While residing in Clay county, Mo., Dr. Henderson married Loula J. Morgan, who was born and reared in Clinton county, Mo., a daughter of John K. Morgan, a prominent lumber and grist manufacturer. The doctor is a prominent Mason, and is actively identified with other fraternal and social organizations. He was made a Mason in Haynesville Lodge, No. 49, at Holt, Mo., and was afterward affiliated with Missouri Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., of St. Louis, of which he is past master; in 1893 he was deputy grand lecturer, and in 1894 was deputy grand master; he united with Lathrop Chapter No. 107, R. A. M., at Lathrop, Mo., became affiliated with St. Louis Chapter No. 8, R. A. M., and served as high priest in 1893. He became a Knight Templar in 1886 in Kadoch Commandery No. 21, at Cameron, Mo., and in 1887 was transferred to St. Al-

damar Commandery No. 18 of St. Louis, Mo., of which he is still a member. He joined Hiram Council, R. S. M., in 1888 and was its thrice illustrious master in 1894. He became a member of Moolah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, in 1890, at St. Louis, and transferred to Al Kader Temple of Portland in 1900, and is a member of Oregon Consistory No. 1, A. A. S. R., of Portland, Ore. The doctor is also a member of Astoria Lodge No. 180, B. P. O. E., of which he is past exalted ruler; and of Concomly Tribe No. 7, I. O. R. M., of which he is past sacehm, and is now great senior sagamore of Oregon. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association; a member and ex-president of the Missouri State Eclectic Medical Association; and a member and ex-president of the Oregon State Eclectic Medical Association. The American Medical Association, the Clatsop County Medical Society and the Oregon Medical Association number him as a member. Politically the doctor is a steadfast Democrat.

**JOHN G. NURNBERG.** Many of the most thrifty and successful agriculturists of Clatsop county were born on the further side of the Atlantic, to Germany especially the county and state being indebted for some of her most enterprising and respected citizens. Prominent among this number is John G. Nurnberg, living about three miles south of Astoria, where he has a valuable farm, on which he has made all the improvements of note, having erected a good residence, a substantial barn, and all the necessary outbuildings for carrying on general farming and dairying. He was born September 14, 1834, in the county of Altenberg, Saxony, Germany, which was also the birthplace and life-long residence of his parents, Henry and Anne (Seisel) Nurnberg. Mr. Nurnberg has a step-sister living in Astoria, Mrs. Frederick Bartaldus.

Having completed the course of study in the common schools of his native land, John G. Nurnberg began to learn the carpenter's trade, but before finishing his apprenticeship left home and country. In February, 1852, he emigrated to America, coming as a stranger to an entirely new country, where he had neither friends nor relatives, and knew naught of the language. Locating in New London county, Conn., he worked in that vicinity as a farm laborer for twelve years. Eager then to try his luck on the western frontier, he came by way of the Isthmus to Oregon, arriving in Astoria in the winter of 1864. Going to Westport, Clatsop county, the following spring, he was employed in a saw-mill for six years. Desirous then of investing the money that he had

accumulated by means of prudent thrift and economy, Mr. Nurnberg bought his present ranch, lying three miles south of Astoria, on Youngs river, where he now owns two hundred acres of rich and well improved land. He has labored judiciously since coming here, having now seventy-five acres in a good state of cultivation, and a fine dairy of twenty-five cows. Devoting his attention to general farming and dairying, he has been unusually successful in his operations, and is now living somewhat retired from active pursuits, leaving the management of his fine farm to his sons.

In 1858, in Connecticut, Mr. Nurnberg married Wilhelmina Fisher, who was born in Germany, in 1838, and of their union four children have been born, namely: Henry, living at home; Augusta, at home; Louis, in Alaska; and Adolph, at home. In politics Mr. Nurnberg uniformly supports the principles of the Republican party, and is active in the administration of public affairs. In 1886 he was elected county commissioner, and in 1888 was re-elected for the long term, but resigned in 1891, before the expiration of his term of office.

**HENRY CLAY HARRISON.** As a worthy descendant of an old and prominent family of Oregon, Mr. Harrison comes from a family which has long been noted for natural mechanical talent. His father, John Harrison, an Ohioan by birth, was a man who displayed unusual mechanical skill, and the greater part of his useful life was spent in developing the lumber industry in Oregon. He crossed overland to that section in the early days of the history of that country, and in 1846 took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres in Washington county. Here for years he was engaged in clearing and improving a farm, and upon it he reared his family. At the time of the gold excitement near Lewiston, Idaho, he established a packers' station at Lewiston, which he conducted three or four years. His saw and grist-mill was the only one of the kind in Washington county at the time of its erection. This he rented when in Idaho, together with his farm. He died in Washington county, which was the scene of so many years of successful labor, and at the time of his demise was seventy-six years old. He was married twice, both marriages taking place in Ohio, and three children were the result of the first marriage, only one being now living. By his second marriage he was united with Mary Smith, a native of Ohio, and of this union six children were born. All are still living, Henry Clay being the youngest of the family.

Henry Clay Harrison had exceptional educational advantages and improved his opportunities to the utmost. Completing the course in the public schools of Washington county, his native place, he then became a student in the Tualatin Academy, and the instruction there received was supplemented by a more extensive course in the Pacific University at Forest Grove. In 1876 he came to Astoria, but two years later entered Pacific University, where he took a three years' course. Shortly afterward he became interested in the reclaiming of the lands, and dyked a large portion of the Flavel country in and about Warrenton, giving the greater part of his time to this project for the next five or six years. Purchasing a ranch in that section, he improved it extensively and sold out at a considerable profit during the boom. Although considerably interested in the timber tracts and logging camps all this time, Mr. Harrison opened a machine-shop at Warrenton and carried on a successful business there until he was induced to move the works to Astoria, and, consolidating with Mr. Bremner, together they formed the Pacific Iron Works of that city, which was incorporated in 1900, with Mr. Harrison as president and treasurer. This plant enjoys a patronage second to none of its kind in the city and furnishes employment to from eight to ten men. It is run by electricity and is fitted with modern machinery. Although the business carried on by this firm demands the greater part of Mr. Harrison's attention, he retains his interest in the Warrenton Lumber Company and recently built a new mill at Warrenton. In politics he is a Republican. He was united in marriage with Annie Little, who, although a native of Ontario, Canada, was reared in Michigan, and they have one bright child, whom they call Myrtle. In religious matters the family favor the Presbyterian faith and Mrs. Harrison is a member of the church of that denomination.

**SAMUEL GLASGOW IRVIN.** Few men can boast of having more friends or greater influence than the subject of this biography, who has won distinction as an educator and who has been identified with many public enterprises in Lincoln county. He was born in Oakville, Ore., May 4, 1854, and is the youngest son of David and Julia Anna (Haughey) Irvin, the latter a native of Fredericksburg, Ohio. David Irvin was a native of County Down, Ireland, born near the city of Belfast, December 24, 1809, and came to the United States when a boy. He found employment in Pittsburg, Pa., in a shoe factory and some

time later, having saved some money, he sent for his family—mother, father and brothers—to join him in the new world. He afterward became a partner in a shoe factory at Pittsburg, and in 1852 started for Oregon in an emigrant train. They crossed the great plains by the Platte river route and experienced considerable trouble with the Indians, who killed several of their number. Arriving in Linn county, Mr. Irvin took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres in the vicinity of Oakville, where he lived for a number of years. In 1865 he went to Corvallis and opened a boot and shoe factory, in connection with which he conducted a retail store, and did a very profitable business. It was in that city that he was called upon to mourn the death of his beloved companion, and a short time after Mrs. Irvin's death the bereaved husband went east with his youngest son. Placing the latter in Monmouth College at Monmouth, Ill., he returned to Albany, Ore., and engaged in buying and selling leather, also conducting a retail shoe business, continuing until 1876. He then disposed of his interests in the far west and again going east, he rejoined his son, Samuel Glasgow, and together they spent six months at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. Returning to Corvallis, the elder Mr. Irvin lived in retirement until his death, which occurred in 1890, while visiting his son at Newport. He was eighty-one years old at the time of his demise. He was a man of influence in his section and one of the organizers of the United Presbyterian Church at Oakville, Ore., which was among the first of that denomination in the state, and which has been in existence more than half a century. He was also intensely interested in educational work, and at his death he bequeathed part of his worldly goods to educational institutions. His record for good is rarely equaled and his memory is revered.

Samuel G. Irvin is one of a family of seven children, six of whom grew to maturity. His primary education was received in the common schools, and in 1868 he became a student in the Oregon State Agricultural College at Corvallis. He was a member of the senior class when his mother died, and his father decided to take him east to school. In 1871 he was placed in college at Monmouth, Ill., graduating in 1873, with the degree of B. S. In 1874 he was appointed principal of the public schools at Shannon, Ill., and the following term was principal of the Rock City schools, of Illinois, retaining that position for a term of two years. In 1877 he went to Freeport, Ill., and for two years was cashier of the firm of Porter & Co., prominent grain dealers of that city.

Mr. Irvin returned to his native state in 1879, and in company with three other young men, went to Portland. In 1880 he was appointed principal of the Holladay Addition school, in East Portland, but on account of ill health he went to Newport, Ore., the year following. Being delighted with the climate, he purchased property after a year's residence there, and since that time has been extensively engaged in the real estate business. He has made some of the largest land deals in that section of the state. He bought one hundred and sixty acres in the vicinity of Nye creek, and has erected about one hundred and thirty cottages and other residences, churches and school-houses in the city of Newport. He laid out about six additions, the one called Irvington as recently as 1903. He has also laid out three or four additions to Yaquina. He has been prominently connected with nearly every enterprise of importance in the county.

In 1895 Mr. Irvin was appointed United States commissioner of the district court, and has filled the office up to the present time. He is a Republican and has been particularly active in politics. He has been school director for many years and for five terms has served as mayor of Newport. In 1898 he was elected on the Republican ticket as county superintendent of schools of Lincoln county, and served one term of two years. He is now serving as president of the Summer Educational Association of Newport, and ranks among the ablest educators of the state.

Mr. Irvin was married at Corvallis, Ore., to May Ball, a daughter of J. W. Ball. Three children brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin, Alda May, Lola Lydia and Ina Naomi. Mr. Irvin was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church of Yaquina Bay, located at Newport, and has since served continually as elder.

**SAMUEL B. HAMILTON.** Jackson county owes not a little of her present prosperity to the worthy lives and untiring industry of the native sons of Tennessee. From this far-off state may have traversed with incredible difficulty the long distance without stopping for any length of time, while others have broken the long journey by short residences in some intervening state, there to recuperate financially as well as physically. To the latter class belongs Samuel B. Hamilton, who has lived on his present farm, ten miles south of Jacksonville, since 1886.

Born in Guernsey county, Tenn., June 11, 1833, Mr. Hamilton removed with his family to Mercer county, Mo., in 1840, and lived there and in Iowa until crossing the plains the first

time, in 1853. The winter previous had been spent in active preparation for the great event, spring finding him fitted with provisions and an ox-team with which he made the memorable trip. He was twenty years old at the time, strong, vigorous, ambitious, and determined to earn a competence in the great undeveloped west. He was six months on the way and met with little opposition from the Indians, finally arriving in Jacksonville, where he engaged in mining until 1856. Going then to California, he worked in the mines of Yreka until February, 1857, when he returned to the east by way of Panama, taking with him a comfortable little hoard. In 1858 he married Mary K. Martin, who had been anxiously watching his success, and to whom the gold mined meant a home in a new and hopeful country. Again Mr. Hamilton crossed the plains in an ox-train in 1862, and at Watsonville, Cal., found employment until 1864. He then came to Jacksonville, Ore., and after looking around at different farms for sale, located on a homestead four miles from Ashland, where he lived and prospered until 1886. He then came to his present farm of two hundred and thirty-four acres on Applegate creek, where he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Besides the improvements on the farm at the time of purchase, Mr. Hamilton has added not only a pleasant home for his family, but good barns and the latest of agricultural implements. To himself and wife have been born six children, of whom Greenburg, William P. and Charles are deceased, and Enoch, Jesse and Elsie are living at home. Mr. Hamilton is a Democrat in politics, but has never had a desire for official service. He is an industrious, capable and honorable citizen, a promoter of education, and a believer in all that tends to elevate the general tone of his promising country.

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**JAMES HELMS.** The experience of James Helms has not differed materially from that of many other self-made men who have been thrown on their own resources at an early age, and made to demonstrate from the start of what sort of mental and moral material they were made. A man who comes to the west with little save his energy and happy trust in the future, and who accumulates seventeen hundred acres of land, must needs be possessed of more than an average amount of brains and business ability. This became apparent when Mr. Helms was a small boy on the home farm in Floyd county, Va., where he was born February 26, 1836, and where he made himself useful to his parents in innumerable ways. He was not permitted more than an average education, for hard work occupied him from early morning until late at night,

and his knowledge is therefore wholly traceable to the efforts of later and more leisure years.

As a boy of eighteen Mr. Helms departed from his home in Virginia and worked on a farm in Illinois, remaining there and saving money until 1856. He then lived in Putnam county, Mo., for about four years, and in 1859 went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, and engaged in farming on his own responsibility until 1863. He was the kind of man to take advantage of every opportunity which came to him, and this year invested in a strong mule-team and drove all the way to Oregon, of which he had heard much and read more. The first winter in Portland was spent in various ways, and in the spring of 1864 he rented a farm in Jackson county for a year, and then purchased one hundred and thirty-six acres near Jacksonville, upon which he lived and labored for three years. For the following two years he rented a farm in the county, and then bought a portion of his present ranch, then consisting of four hundred acres. As his harvests increased more land was added to that already acquired, and as before stated, he at one time owned seventeen hundred acres, a large amount for even this part of the west. At present his farm consists of seven hundred acres, and he is engaged in stock-raising on a large scale, and in general farming and grain-raising.

Mr. Helms subscribes to the principles of the Democratic party, but it is not surprising that so industrious and ambitious a man should have found little time to devote to office-seeking or accepting. Many people temporarily embarrassed financially have found a ready friend in Mr. Helms, who loans money at reasonable interest, and has thus proved a benefactor on many occasions. He occupies a prominent place among the county's agriculturists and stock-raisers, and is to be commended for the splendid enterprise and resourcefulness which have characterized his career. In 1857, in Missouri, Mr. Helms married Elizabeth Phipps, a native of Indiana. Six children, five boys and one girl, were born of this union, all living. Mrs. Helms died in December, 1899, and in September, 1900, Mr. Helms married Mrs. Dora (Martin) Bony, and they have one daughter. Mrs. Helms' first husband was Benjamin Bony, and they had nine children, all of whom are living.

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**CAPT. JOEL WILSON MUNSON.** Throughout Clatsop county few men were ever more widely known, or more highly respected, than the late Capt. Joel Wilson Munson, of Skipanon. Connected for thirty years with the coast service as a lighthouse-keeper, he was eminently faithful to the duties of his position, by his bravery and forethought sav-

ing much valuable property, and rescuing many lives from the treacherous waves. Of New England stock, he was born December 25, 1818, in Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., and died at his home in Skipanon, Clatsop county, Ore., March 22, 1899. Nathaniel Munson, his father, was born in New England, of Scandinavian ancestry, while his wife, whose maiden name was Cynthia Eggleston, was a native of England. Both spent their last years in New York state.

Reared and educated in Hebron, N. Y., Joel W. Munson learned the carpenter's trade when young, and followed it in his native state for several years. Wishing to broaden his scope of action in a newer country, he followed the march of civilization westward in 1852, sailing from New York city on the boat "Ohio" to the Isthmus of Panama, where he was transferred to the "Constitution." Arriving in San Francisco, Cal., he spent a few months in that city, working at his trade, also filling engagements as a musician, playing on an old violin that he brought around the Isthmus, and which has now an honored position among the family relics. Coming to Portland, Ore., by way of Astoria, in the fall of 1852, Captain Munson stayed there but a short time, ague being altogether too prevalent. Going down the Columbia river to Oakpoint, Wash., he landed with just \$5 in cash, which he wrapped in a piece of paper in order to preserve it, and it is now in the possession of the family. Working at his trade, he assisted in building saw-mills, remaining there three years, and then went to Astoria, where he was conspicuous in the erection of many of the old landmarks of the place. Removing thence to Shoalwater Bay, the captain embarked in the oyster business, in which he continued several seasons, residing in the meantime in Oysterville, Wash. Returning to Astoria, Ore., in the winter of 1864, he worked at his trade for nine months, and then entered the government service, in September, 1865, taking charge of the lighthouse at Fort Canby, a position that he retained twelve years. While at Fort Canby, Captain Munson rigged up an old boat that had long lain useless upon the beach, and by its means, during the first year that he was there, saved the lives of thirteen sailors that had been wrecked on the coast. He subsequently did much volunteer work as a life-saver, rescuing in all twenty-three persons from a watery grave. Retiring from the service in 1877, the captain located in Astoria, where he was engaged in steamboating for himself for three years. Accepting the position of lighthouse-keeper at Point Adams in December, 1880, he had full control until the lighthouse was discontinued, in January,

1899. Joining his family, who had removed to Skipanon in the fall of 1898, Captain Munson lived retired until his death, a short time later.

March 17, 1859, at Oysterville, Wash., Capt. Joel W. Munson married Sophia Kimball, who was born in Laporte county, Ind., March 25, 1841, a daughter of Nathan S. Kimball, who was killed at the Whitman massacre, at which she was present. A more extended history of the Kimball family may be found on another page of this work, in connection with the sketch of A. C. Wirt, whose wife is Mrs. Munson's sister. Two children were born of the union of Captain and Mrs. Munson, namely: Frederick S., of Astoria, a marine engineer on the tug Wallula; and Clara Cynthia, living with her widowed mother in Skipanon. Politically Captain Munson was a staunch Republican, and fraternally he was a member of Beaver Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., of Astoria. Mrs. Munson is a member of the Episcopal Church.

**JOSEPH WOLKE.** Many of the most respected and worthy citizens of Josephine county are of foreign birth, and have brought to this country the habits of industry and thrift to which they were reared, and which have been the controlling forces in winning for them success in the new world. Prominent among this number is Joseph Wolke, of Grants Pass, who is engaged in the hardware business. A native of Germany, he was born September 19, 1856, in Osnabruck, Hanover, where his parents, Henry and Anna (Wolfe) Wolke, spent their lives. He was one of a family of seven children, of whom but three survive, he and his brother, Theodore Wolke, of Portland, being the only two members of the family to come to America.

Brought up on the home farm, Joseph Wolke obtained a common school education in his native town. Beginning to learn the tinner's trade when fifteen years old, he served an apprenticeship of three years in Osnabruck, and subsequently worked in different German provinces as a journeyman. Emigrating to America in the spring of 1889, Mr. Wolke followed his trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, for eighteen months, and then came to Oregon. Locating in Portland in the fall of 1890, he was in the employ of O. Bayer for nearly three years. Removing to Grants Pass in 1893, he located on Sixth street, where, in company with his brother Theodore he started in business, and for two years dealt in furniture, house-furnishing goods of all kinds, and carried on tinning, the firm name being Wolke

Brothers. Buying out his brother's interest in the firm in 1895, Mr. Wolke disposed of the furniture department, and put in a stock of hardware. Buying a lot on Front street, Mr. Wolke subsequently erected a store building, 25x100 feet, and put up a warehouse equally as large, and was there engaged in the hardware, plumbing and tinning business for a number of years. October 1, 1902, he sold out his entire business to the Grants Pass Hardware Company, and later became a stockholder in the same company, becoming its president, which position he now holds.

In Portland, Ore., Mr. Wolke married Annie Meyers, who was born near Fryberg, Baden, Germany, and they have two children, namely: Alma and Clara. Politically Mr. Wolke affiliates with the Democratic party; fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World; and religiously he is a member of the Catholic Church. He owns the building occupied by the Grants Pass Hardware Company, the warehouse on H street, store building on G street and his residence on D street, besides several building lots in Grants Pass and Portland.

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FRED RAPP. As representing what may be accomplished through the exercise of superior ability and practical common sense is the farming enterprise being conducted by Fred Rapp and his parents, a family held in the highest esteem by all who are privileged to know them. Mr. Rapp has known no home save that upon which he is now living, for he was born here July 19, 1880, received his education in the near by common schools, and in 1896 attended the Ashland normal school. A conscientious student, he advanced rapidly in his classes, and has since improved every opportunity to keep abreast of the times, not only agriculturally, but from a general standpoint.

Joseph Rapp, the father of Fred Rapp, was born in Reading, Berks county, Pa., December 15, 1818, and was in turn the son of John Rapp, the representative of a Dutch family. In 1849 Joseph Rapp came to California and engaged in mining, an occupation which he followed for many years with gratifying success. About 1872 he came north to Oregon and located in Jackson county, upon a farm advantageously situated upon Wagner creek, one and a half miles from Talent, where he remained until his death, September 21, 1897. He was engaged principally in horticultural pursuits. In fraternal relations he was a Mason and politically adhered to the principles of the Republican party. He belonged to the Lutheran Church. January 13,

1876, in Ashland, Ore., Mr. Rapp married Martha E. Reames, who was born in Grayson county, Ky., October 26, 1841. Her father, Woodford Reames, was also a Kentuckian by birth, his father having accompanied Daniel Boone to that state in the early days of the middle west. In 1848 Woodford Reames emigrated to Illinois, where he remained until 1852, when he crossed the plains to Oregon in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company. Upon his arrival in the west he located at St. Helens until 1853 and then removed with his family to Jackson county and took a donation claim near Phoenix. He died near Talent, twelve miles from Jacksonville, May 21, 1882. Two children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Rapp, of whom Edward Woodford, born in 1878, died in infancy, and Fred, of this review, is living in Talent.

The Rapp farm consists of three hundred acres of land, one hundred and ten of which are in the bottoms, and remarkably fertile. A specialty is made of alfalfa, and the sixty acres thus covered furnish three crops a year, and averages five tons to the acre. During the past year the farm yielded two hundred and forty tons. A large orchard is not the least remunerative part of the farm, and gardening is carried on extensively, as well as stock-raising. The finest of modern improvements increase the value and add to the productiveness of this model property, the house being a comfortable and roomy one, and the barns sufficiently large to house the hay, grain and general products. Mr. Rapp is one of the most energetic and resourceful of the young farmers to whom old residents look for the carrying on of their pioneer efforts, and his personal characteristics are such as to win him friends in the present and popularity and influence in time to come. He has but recently established a household of his own, having married Artie E. Oatman, July 7, 1903.

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JOSEPH M. RADER. A man of activity, ability and sterling integrity, Joseph M. Rader, of Jacksonville, is a worthy representative of the native-born citizens of Jackson county, where his entire life has been spent. Born and reared to agricultural pursuits, he became a tiller of the soil from choice, and in the prosecution of his free and independent calling he has met with well deserved success. A son of the late Jackson Rader, he was born near Eagle Point, Jackson county, July 31, 1864.

Born in Missouri, near St. Louis, Jackson Rader joined the tide of emigration moving westward when a comparatively young man,



and crossed the plains of Oregon in 1852. Locating in Jackson county, he at first took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres near Jacksonville. Not satisfied with his purchase, he sold out, and removed to Antelope creek, near Eagle Point, where he bought land, improved a good ranch, and engaged in general farming and stock-raising, with good success. He was a staunch adherent of the Democratic party, and influential in public affairs. In 1870 he was elected as representative of the state legislature for a term of two years. In 1871, during a session of the legislature, he was stricken with the smallpox, and died in Salem, the capital of the state. He married Clara Louicamp, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., and still resides on the home farm, in this county. Of her six children, three sons and three daughters, Joseph M., the subject of this sketch, is the fourth child.

In the district school, with its limited accommodations and equipments, Joseph M. Rader acquired his early education. Left fatherless when scarcely seven years of age, he was brought up on the home farm, and as soon as old enough assumed its management. Industrious, ambitious and persistent in purpose, he has continued the improvements inaugurated on the homestead before he took charge of it, and has a well appointed ranch, everything about the premises being neat and tasteful, indicating the supervision of an enterprising and progressive farmer. He and his mother live together, their home being most pleasant and attractive. In June, 1902, Mr. Rader was elected sheriff of Jackson county for a term of two years, and in this capacity is rendering most efficient service. He is a steadfast Democrat in politics, and an earnest worker in party ranks.

**WILLIAM ROBINSON.** Among the retired residents of Jacksonville who retain mental and physical vigor in spite of having passed many milestones on the journey of life, William Robinson is deserving of special mention. His life has been an active and useful one, yet ever since coming to Jacksonville in 1808 he has absented himself on long prospecting journeys in different parts of the state, often being away for six or seven months at a time. He confesses to a great liking for this sort of work, and being a great pedestrian, seems abundantly able to withstand the hardships incident to the prospector's life. A liberal income is derived from working a placer claim in Rich Gulch.

This venerable man of experience was born in White county, Tenn., September 30, 1826,

and comes of southern stock, long ago identified with the plantation life of Virginia. His father, Reuben, and his grandfather, Jacob, were both born in the Old Dominion, the former on a farm near Bunker Hill. The family was established in Tennessee at an early day, and there the grandfather not only owned a large plantation and many slaves, but derived a liberal income from a salt works. He was a very prominent man, active and public-spirited. The family name was taken to St. Clair county, Mo., by Reuben Robinson in 1837, his son William being then ten years of age. The father engaged in tobacco and hemp-farming in Missouri, and in 1853 sold out his interests and crossed the plains with ox-teams via the Platte route. Locating on the Long Tom river in Lane county, he took up three hundred and twenty acres of land, improved it with the aid of his children, and after the death of his wife in 1856, at the age of forty-eight years, divided his farm up among his sons and daughters, of whom he had twelve, ten sons and two daughters. His wife was formerly Elvira Defrieze, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of George Defrieze, who removed from North Carolina to White county, Tenn., and died there at an advanced age. Mr. Robinson spent his last days with his children, and died in 1868, at the age of seventy-eight years. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

The second child in his father's family, William Robinson had the advantage of both public and private schooling. He studied medicine with his uncle in Missouri, but never engaged in practice. For two years he engaged in driving a team at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for the government, and in 1852 crossed the plains in an ox-train, working his way by driving oxen and loose stock. Until 1856 he mined on Canyon creek in Eldorado county, Cal., and August 9, 1856, he came to Oregon to attend his mother's funeral, expecting to retrace his steps to the mines. Instead, he was favorably impressed with this great northern state, and followed mining at the Sterling mines until 1866. He married Cynthia A. Oglesby, a native of Missouri, and daughter of William Oglesby, relative of Gov. Richard Oglesby, of Illinois. Mrs. Robinson died in 1868, in Josephine county, at the age of twenty-eight, leaving two children, Roscoe Vance and Frederick Alexander, both of whom are deceased.

After his marriage Mr. Robinson returned to the mines of Sterlingville, Ore., and in the fall of 1867 he settled on a farm in the district of Josephine county, and invested the money from the sale of his mines in a farm. In 1877 he drove his cattle to Klamath county, where

he bought a ranch of five hundred acres, and lived thereon until coming to Jacksonville in 1898. Marked public spiritedness has characterized the career of Mr. Robinson, and although his wanderings are many, and nature and the mountains claim him most of the time, he yet maintains a keen interest in the general affairs of his county, and rejoices at its material prosperity. As a Republican he has held many offices of minor importance, including that of road supervisor and school clerk in Klamath county, the latter office for sixteen years. He is a member of the Southern Oregon Pioneer Association, and is fraternally connected with Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.; Oregon Chapter No. 4, R. A. M.; Malta Commandery No. 4, K. T.; Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Portland, and the order of the Eastern Star.

**THOMAS LINVILLE.** Those who are well acquainted with the sheriff of Clatsop county are particularly impressed with his courage and absolute fearlessness. Strangers comment especially upon his splendid physique and erect carriage, and are not surprised when told that he is known to the Indians as Skukum, "strong man of the trail." At the time of the rush to the Klondike he engaged in packing freight up the Chilkoot Pass, and carried from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred and thirty-five pounds up the steep incline without apparent difficulty. Not only so, but when he saw others breaking down under their loads he was always ready to give them a lift. The gold-seekers soon adopted his Indian title, and to thousands he was known as Skukum. At one time a ship carpenter, Mr. Graham, broke his leg, but being determined to get to Lake Lindeman, he secured Mr. Linville to carry him to that point, a distance of fourteen miles, a feat which exceedingly few men could successfully accomplish.

In Putnam County, Mo., Mr. Linville was born, March 6, 1861, the youngest of twelve children, most of whom remain in the central states, but one brother, F. M., resides in Washington. The grandfather, Thomas Linville, Sr., a native of Kentucky, and a descendant of English pioneers of Virginia, removed to Missouri, where he engaged in farming in Platte county. During 1821 the first governor of Missouri appointed him a captain in the state militia, and in the struggle with the Mormons, in 1833, he was killed at Independence, that state. His son, Rev. James Linville, father of the especial subject of this article, was born in Platte county, Mo., and

during the Civil war served as captain of a company of Missouri Volunteers, under Colonel Hale. From early manhood he was a minister in the Baptist denomination, and also interested himself in agricultural pursuits, owning a farm two and one-half miles northeast of Carrollton, Mo. It was on that homestead that his last days were spent and his death occurred when he was about fifty years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Harriet Biswell, was born in Missouri and died there when the youngest of her twelve children was one year old.

When seventeen years of age Thomas Linville left the home farm in Carroll county, Mo., and came to Oregon, settling at St. Joseph, Yamhill county, where he worked on a farm and in a saw-mill, meantime also having the advantage of three months in school. In 1882 he came to Astoria, where he became engaged in a dray business. From 1886 until 1890 he held a position as policeman. During the administration of Benjamin Harrison he was inspector of customs between Astoria and Portland. On the first trip of the steamship "Elder" to Alaska, in 1897, he went there for the purpose of handling freight on the Chilkoot Pass trail. At first he had charge of the freight for a company, but in the fall began to do some contract packing. In the spring of 1898 he returned to Alaska, but he found the teaming business overdone, so he disposed of his horses and sleds, and turned his attention to packing by foot over trails where horses could not pass. On his return to Oregon he enjoyed the pleasure of a visit back to his old Missouri home, where he renewed the associations of youth and enjoyed many a chat with old-time friends.

In August, 1898, Mr. Linville was appointed street superintendent of Astoria, and three months later was elected to the office. December 31, 1898, Sheriff Williams was killed by Charles Willard, and Mr. Linville was appointed by the county commissioners to fill the vacancy, taking the oath of office January 5, 1899. The following year he was regularly elected to the position on the Republican ticket, and in 1902 was reelected over a fusion candidate. During his administration he has been obliged to deal with many reckless and daring desperadoes, but his fearlessness and strength usually soon conquer them. Law and justice are upheld in his hands, and the criminal classes are kept under control. Probably no man of his age in the entire country has arrested more men than he. In his service as sheriff he has won the respect of all the law-abiding people of his county. Politically he is a staunch Republi-

can, and fraternally is associated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His marriage was solemnized in Astoria and united him with Miss Emma Carlson, who was born in Sweden and came to Oregon with her parents at nine years of age, settling in Clatsop county. They are the parents of two children, Sitton, who is ten years of age, and Myrtle, who is six.

**JESSE RICHARDSON.** In the early days of the history of Oregon, men accompanied by their families flocked here from every section of the United States and not a few of the early settlers were Kentuckians by birth, Mr. Richardson being of the number. He was born in Cumberland county, August 12, 1834, and when about three years old, his parents went west to Illinois and settled for a time in the vicinity of Jacksonville. A few years afterward, in 1840, they continued westward to Macon City, Mo., where young Jesse attended the public schools and in them obtained the rudiments of an education without which no man can compete with the progress of the age and successfully fulfil his mission on earth. His early manhood was also spent in that locality and on October 13, 1861, his marriage took place to Miss Martha Plymre, in Caldwell, Mo., and of the four children born to them, two are living—Henry H. Richardson, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Samuel I., of Medford, Ore.

Having heard a great deal about the increased advantages of life in the west, the young people determined to seek a home there and in 1864 began the tedious journey across the country. After traveling for six months and enduring many hardships, they reached Austin, Nev., spending the winter there. When spring opened and the weather became milder, they continued their journey to Butte county, Cal., which was their home for a couple of years. Not being entirely satisfied with that section of the country, in 1866 Mr. Richardson journeyed northward in search of a more favorable location, which he found in Jackson county, Ore. Renting land on the present site of Medford, he followed agricultural pursuits there for two years, and was so well pleased with the country that he decided to purchase land, and accordingly became the possessor of three hundred and twenty acres of fertile land, three miles to the east of his former location. For a period of fifteen years, he cultivated and improved his land and carried on general farming pursuits with an unusual degree of success. He invested his savings in an adjoining farm, whither he removed and which continued to be his home until 1897. He then purchased a fine farm at the head of Sams valley and his splendid

four hundred and four acre ranch there is among the best improved in that vicinity, and upon it a variety of farm products are raised. His undivided attention has been given to the furtherance of his business interests, to the almost total exclusion of anything else. Politics do not appeal very strongly to him and he is content to exercise his franchise as a simple American citizen and as a supporter of the Democratic party. Although not an office-seeker, he has upon several occasions filled various minor offices in his locality, always proving worthy of the trust reposed in him by his fellow-citizens. The wife of his young manhood died in 1868, and in 1876 Mr. Richardson was again married, his second wife being Miss Cordelia Bell, of Jackson county, Ore. Eight children were born of the second marriage, four boys and four girls—Jesse Sanford, Miles Monroe, Walter Woodford and Christopher Claud; Mary Elizabeth, Clara Bell, Gertrude and Josephine.

**J. K. READER, M. D.** As one who holds an indisputable position of prominence among the representative citizens of Jackson county, Ore., we have undertaken to briefly outline the life history of Dr. Reader, who for more than twenty-two years has been profitably engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in that section, and whose history is closely interwoven with the home of his adoption since the date of his location there in 1880. As a successful practitioner, both of medicine and surgery, in the city of Ashland, where he located in 1896, Dr. Reader also has the unique distinction of having represented the state of Oregon at various national and international gatherings and has materially added to her proud fame. He was appointed by Governor Lord as delegate to the Prison Reform Association, which met at Austin, Tex.; by Governor Geer as commissioner from Oregon to the Universal Exposition at Paris in 1900; and by Governor Chamberlain as commissioner from Oregon to the Fifth International Exposition at Osaka, Japan. Each trip occupied several months' time and added fresh laurels to his fame.

In tracing the ancestry of Dr. Reader back on the paternal side to the grandfather, Jephth Reader, we find him to have been born at an early day in Salem, Roanoke county, Va. Leaving his native state he settled in Overton county, Tenn., and was known to be a rich planter in that section. The latter years of his life, however, were spent in Macoupin county, Ill., whither he removed and where his death took place, but not before he had rendered valuable military services as lieutenant colonel of a regiment of Illinois troops

during the Black Hawk war. By his marriage with Winifred Harrison, he linked his fortune with one of the most illustrious families of Virginia, as Mrs. Reader was a granddaughter of Gov. Benjamin Harrison, one of the colonial governors of Virginia, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is worthy of mention that it is through his relationship to this ancestor that Dr. Reader is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. This colonial governor was an uncle of William H. Harrison, of Tippecanoe fame, and great-granduncle of the late Benjamin Harrison, each of whom filled the highest executive office in our country, that of president.

The father of Dr. Reader, P. L. Reader, was also a native of Salem, Va. After the family located in Illinois, he took a prominent part in military tactics, being promoted in the state militia to the rank of major, and taking active part against the savages in the Black Hawk war. He also assisted in driving the Mormons out of Nauvoo, Ill., witnessing the death of Joseph Smith, their leader. His military career over, he became prominent as a farmer in Macoupin county, and spent his remaining years in that section of the state, which he represented at one time in the state legislature. His marriage united him with Margaret Rafferty, a Kentuckian, daughter of James Rafferty, who left Kentucky for a home in Macoupin county, Ill., where he followed farming pursuits and became the father of ten children, only four of whom are living at this writing. Both parents passed to their final rest on the old home farm in Macoupin county, the scene of their many triumphs and happy days.

We will now proceed without further delay with the personal history of Dr. Reader, who is the eldest son of his parents, born May 13, 1846, in Carlinville, Macoupin county, Ill. The recipient of a splendid education, the foundation of which was obtained in the public schools, and supplemented by a scientific course in the Blackburn University, from which he graduated in 1868 with a degree of A. B. attached to his name, at the age of seventeen, young Reader took up the profession of teaching during the winter months, working on the farm in vacation time. In this way he saved his earnings toward defraying the expenses of a professional education. Having decided upon entering the medical profession as his life-work, he accordingly spent two years studying medicine in the office of Dr. Humbert, of Upper Alton, subsequently entering as a student the Missouri College of Homeopathy at St. Louis, graduating from that institution in 1872, a full-fledged M. D.

Immediately engaging in the practice of his chosen profession at Auburn, in Sangamon county, and later in his native county of Macoupin, Dr. Reader met with fair success, and in 1875 went on a pleasure trip to the Pacific coast. Returning to Illinois the following year, he re-engaged for several years in the practice of his profession. In 1880 he again went to the Pacific coast, this time to seek a permanent location. Locating in Wallowa county, Ore., near Lostine, as a pioneer physician of that section, Dr. Reader soon became prominent and was elected on the Republican ticket to the office of county coroner. Removing in 1890 to Coos county, he established a good practice at Myrtle Point, which was his home until the date of his removal to Ashland in 1896. Since locating in that city, Dr. Reader's ability as a physician and surgeon has again brought him into prominence, and he now has a practice second to none in that locality. He is an influential member of the Pension Bureau and for nearly a quarter of a century has been United States examiner for pension applicants in his section. It may be appropriately mentioned in this place that the doctor is a worthy subject for a pension himself, having entered the Union army in 1862 when a mere lad, as a member of Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois regiment, serving until the close of the war. He has served one term on the city council and is a prominent member of the Board of Trade in Ashland. He keeps abreast of the times in his profession, is a member not only of the State Homeopathic Medical Society, but of the International Homeopathic Medical Association, having served as a delegate from this county to the meeting of the latter association in Paris in 1900. In his religious views, Dr. Reader is an active member of the German Baptist Church. He is known to be a broad-minded, liberal citizen, influential in every movement for the public good, largely interested in mining and prospecting and in developing the natural resources of the country. While a young man, practicing his profession in Auburn, he was united in marriage with Miss L. E. Poley, a native of that city, and a brief sketch of her life is given in close proximity to this.

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MRS. J. K. READER. Mrs. Reader is a daughter of Joseph Poley, who changed the family name from Pauly to Poley, as the people persisted in calling him. A Kentuckian by birth, he left his native state for a home in Illinois, at an early day, and he very soon became a man of consequence in the Prairie

state. He took up the double occupation of a farmer and stockman, and at one time he owned forty thousand acres of land in Sangamon and Morgan counties. He was also engaged in saw and grist-milling at Auburn, and possessed keen business foresight. He possessed the confidence of the people to a large degree and his faithful services as county treasurer of Sangamon county and as justice of the peace showed that their confidence was not misplaced, and he filled the latter office for a number of years at Auburn.

In tracing the ancestry of Mrs. Reader further back, we find the progenitor of the family in America to have been her grandfather, Charles Pauly, a native of either France or Germany, it is not certain which. At any rate, he was highly educated in French and also wrote and spoke six other languages, and two of his brothers fought under King Louis VII. This grandfather came of an important Catholic family, and, upon coming to this country, settled in Muhlenberg county, Ky. Here for years he was overseer of a large plantation, but so kind-hearted and just was he that he never raised a hand or a whip to strike a negro, believing rather in a more humane policy of dealing with them. During his latter years he forsook the family religion and united with the German Baptist Brethren Church, and his descendants still cling to that faith. After his death, his widow and child removed to Illinois.

On the maternal side, the grandfather of Mrs. Reader, Michael Gates, was a native of Germany, and, upon emigrating to this country settled for a time in Kentucky, but afterward removed to Illinois, where the remainder of his life was spent. His daughter, Fanny Gates, the mother of Mrs. Reader, was born in Green county, Ky., but accompanied her parents to Illinois, where she married and thereafter knew no other home. Ten children were born to her and her husband; nine of these children lived to reach manhood and womanhood and seven of them are still living, among them Mrs. Reader, who, like her brothers and sisters, was reared in Illinois.

It is a pleasant thing to be able to trace one's family record through long years of change and struggle, but it is doubly pleasant when this record presents the lives of men or women who have achieved some special feat of bravery which forever rendered their name famous. It is just so in the Pauly ancestry and one illustrious member, John Baptiste Pauly, a brother of Mrs. Reader's grandfather, was a member of an astronomical party which was sent by King Louis XV of France to California to observe the transit of Venus,

which took place June 3, 1769, and was an object of interest to all noted astronomers throughout the world. Mr. Pauly was geographical engineer for King Louis and was the only survivor of the expedition, and by his efforts alone were the observations preserved for the benefit of the scientific world. The party set sail for Mexico in September, 1768. After a perilous voyage of three thousand leagues they arrived at their destination on Easter-day, 1769. Eight days later they resumed the journey, traveling on mules a distance of three hundred leagues, amid lofty mountains, dreadful precipices and arid deserts. At last they arrived at the port of San Blas, on the Pacific Ocean, whence they embarked for California on a brigantine, which the viceroy of Mexico had had prepared. After six weeks' sailing, during which time they had covered one hundred and fifty leagues, they found themselves near the port of San Joseph, which, however, was a very perilous landing. Some of the party wished to wait for a favorable wind to land at Cape St. Lucas, about ten leagues distant, and while this discussion was going on Mr. Pauley and several others let down the long boat and started out in search of a landing place. After many fruitless attempts at disembarking they finally discovered the mouth of an unknown river, and they at last reached the coast, although with the greatest difficulty. They sent the boat back after the rest of their party, landing on the peninsula May 21, 1769, thirteen days before the epoch of the transit of Venus. After considerable difficulty they constructed an observatory, and a few days later, on June 3, made the observations for which they had risked their lives. The distressing scourge which was prevalent in that country attacked the party six or seven days after the observation. One by one they buried their companions. Fearing that none of the party would survive to tell of their expedition, Mr. Pauley gathered all the papers relating to the object of their voyage and placing them in a casket, addressed it to the viceroy of Mexico. This was to return on the vessel which was to arrive in September to take them back to France. The captain of the vessel finally arrived, and the remnant of the party embarked for the return trip. Several of their number succumbed on the way. They landed at Cadiz, Spain, July 21, 1770, and reached Paris on December 5 following. Mr. Pauley sent the observations which they had made in California to the academy, the society expressing the greatest satisfaction with his zeal and services, and presented him to the king and to all the ministers.

C. M. POLEY. As an active and energetic business man whose success can only be attributed to his own superior natural abilities and qualifications, Mr. Poley easily ranks among the most influential citizens of Ashland, Ore., which has been his home for the past ten years. He has been identified with the lumber and farming interests in Jackson county for a longer period, having located in that county in 1890, when he left his Illinois home to seek a permanent location on the Pacific slope. A native of Sangamon county, Ill., having been born November 30, 1850, near Auburn, Mr. Poley is the youngest in a family of ten children and was the first in this family to seek a western location. Like many of the most prominent and successful men of the day, he was reared on a farm and attended the ordinary district school. At the age of fourteen years he had the misfortune to lose his father, Joseph Poley, who was among the most influential farmers and stockmen in Sangamon county, Ill. His sketch will be found elsewhere in this volume in the biography of Mrs. J. K. Reader, his sister.

Among the first of the Poley family who settled in America was Charles Poley, the grandfather of C. M., and he settled in Kentucky as overseer of a large plantation there. Prior to his removal to this country he was a resident of either France or Germany. Indications point toward the former, as he was highly educated in French, and it is known that other members of the Poley family, or Pauly as it was then written, were known to be residents of France at an early day. An interesting story concerning one of these, John Baptiste Pauly, who was geographical engineer to Louis XV. of that country, was discovered a few years ago by Samuel Parks, a nephew of the two Ashland Polesys, while a student in France, and a complete account of the voyage of this engineer and astronomer, who was a great-uncle of C. M. Poley, was published recently in Ashland. He was leader of a party sent to California one hundred and thirty-four years ago by King Louis XV to observe the transit of Venus June 3, 1769, and was the sole survivor of that expedition. A more extended mention of this important historical event will be found in the sketch of Mrs. J. K. Reader, of Ashland.

After the death of his father, young Poley was placed under the care of a guardian and for several years thereafter continued to remain on the ranch, but he subsequently went into the grain and milling business with a cousin, Jack Welch, in Auburn, continuing in that line of business for several years and at the same time he was largely interested in the coal and tile works in the same city. Like his father, he was prosperous in his business ventures and soon acquired a fine farm

of four hundred and forty acres in Auburn township. In 1890 he went west to Wallowa county, Ore., and was employed in the double occupation of lumbering and farming in the vicinity of Enterprise. Purchasing land in that section, he began raising cereals on the improved part, and, building a saw-mill, he engaged in clearing more land for this purpose, making lumber from the timber as fast as removed. After several years, he sold his interests in that county and in 1893 took up his residence in Jackson county, locating at once in Ashland. Entering mercantile life, he opened a retail grocery store on North Main street and for a period of four years, a large and profitable business was conducted at that stand under the firm name of C. M. Poley & Son. About that time the real estate business offered many inducements to Mr. Poley and he opened up an office in the city, also dealing in insurance, loans, etc. He transacts a large business in this section, and has a reputation for fairness and reliability.

Mr. Poley has been a valuable acquisition to Ashland, as his successful business methods have not only added wealth to the city and aided in its growth, but have assisted in stimulating trade and by so doing offered inducements for others to locate there. In addition to building a fine large residence there, he owns other valuable real estate in the city, and timber lands in various parts of the county, being largely interested in the development of the latter tracts. While a resident of Auburn he was united in marriage with Miss Addie Brown, a daughter of Coswell Brown, a prosperous farmer near Zanesville, Montgomery county, Ill., and their union has been blessed with a family of six children, whose names are Clarence, Montie, Charles, Lora, Harold and Hazel. The eldest of these, Clarence, is attending the state university of Oregon, and Montie is attending the southern state normal school at Ashland. In religious affairs the family favor the belief and are members of the Progressive German Baptist Church. In his political attachments Mr. Poley is a staunch Republican, and while living at Auburn and Enterprise served as a member of the city councils.

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JOHN FRANKLIN MILLER. The wide-awake, enterprising and progressive merchants of Jacksonville have no better representative than John Franklin Miller, who is ably managing the hardware business established here by his father, the late John Miller, forty years ago. He is a young man of good executive and business ability, straightforward and honest in all his dealings, and in addition to his mercantile interests he is now serving as postmaster. He is a

native-born citizen, his birth having occurred in Jacksonville, April 5, 1870.

Born in Bavaria, Germany, May 31, 1830, John Miller lived in his native country until twenty years old, acquiring a practical common school education, and learning the gunsmith's trade. Emigrating to the United States in 1850, he located first in New Jersey, where he worked at his trade a few years. Subsequently removing to Burlington, Iowa, he was there employed as a gunsmith until 1860. In that year he came across the plains to Oregon, making the journey with ox-teams, and settled in Jacksonville. Establishing himself in business as a dealer in hardware in 1862, he was successfully engaged in this branch of his industry until his death, in 1893. A man of good business energy and acumen, he made judicious investments, and acquired considerable property, becoming sole owner of the Farmers Flat, or Miller mining claim, located four miles southwest of Jacksonville, and realized a good income therefrom. This property was sold to a Portland company in 1894, but on account of nonpayment it has again come into the possession of Mr. Miller's heirs, who are managing it with satisfactory results. John Miller was a staunch adherent of the Republican party, and was a member of the order of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1855, in New Jersey, he married Mary Smith, who was born in Baden, Germany, August 25, 1835, and at the age of eighteen years came with her brother Harry to the United States, locating in New Jersey. Her father, John Smith, a farmer by occupation, was a life-long resident of Germany. Of the union of John and Mary (Smith) Miller, eight children were born, namely: Amelia, wife of Dr. J. A. Callender, of Los Gatos, Cal.; Philip, deceased; Matilda, wife of Dr. J. W. Robinson, of Jacksonville; Philip (the second child bearing that name); deceased; Catherine, who married Edward Scott, and is now deceased; John F., the subject of this sketch; Mollie, wife of K. K. Kubli, of Portland; and Harry, a druggist, in San Jose, Cal.

On the death of his father, in 1803, John Franklin Miller succeeded to the hardware business established in 1862, and has since carried it on with undoubted success. In 1807 he was appointed postmaster, and is now serving his second term, having been reappointed in 1901. He has a very neat and attractive office, it being one of the best kept in the northwest. Mr. Miller is also interested in agricultural pursuits, having a stock ranch of two hundred and forty acres, on which he keeps about fifty head of cattle. He has also city property, comprising a business block in Jacksonville.

April 15, 1903, Mr. Miller married Mabel T. Prim, who was born in Jacksonville, a daughter of Charles Prim, of whom a brief sketch will be found on another page of this volume. An earnest Republican in politics, Mr. Miller uniformly sustains the principles of that party by voice and vote. He is actively interested in the welfare of the city, and has served two terms as city councilman. He is identified with the Masonic fraternity, being a member of Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M., and of Oregon Chapter No. 4, K. A. M. He also belongs to P. P. Prim Club in Native Sons of Oregon.

RUSSELL BIGELOW. Among the successful miners and agriculturists of Josephine county may be mentioned Russell Bigelow, whose genial nature has won him many friends, and whose practical judgment upon public questions renders his opinion of value in the community. Mr. Bigelow is one of the many native sons of Indiana to contribute to the welfare of Oregon, and in his adopted county he could doubtless find many whose earliest memories were centered around the early history of the Hoosier state. He was born in Wayne county, six miles east of Richmond, September 15, 1824, his father, John, being a native of South Carolina, and his mother, Sarah (Holman) Bigelow, having been born in the state of Kentucky. At a very early day the parents moved from Ohio to Indiana, and it was their fate to be pioneers of both states, and to cultivate farms hitherto unoccupied by any save blanketed braves and their industrious squaws. They reared a family of ten children, of whom Russell was the third, and in 1851 made yet another change in their home plans, starting for Oregon March 21, 1851, and arriving in Yamhill county, after a tiresome journey with ox-teams, September 26, 1851. The father took up a donation claim south of Dayton, improved it, and lived there until his death in 1889, at the age of seventy-nine years. He was survived by his wife, who died in 1807, at the age of eighty.

Young Russell Bigelow left the Yamhill county farm in 1862 and located on his present farm of one hundred and seventy-four acres near Williams, which he has placed under a high state of cultivation, and has a comfortable and commodious home. For the first eight years in the county he engaged in mining, but latterly has devoted his entire attention to general farming and stock-raising. He was married first to Miss Minilese Wright, of Indiana, and to them were born five children: William, John, Sarah, Martha, the last three now deceased, and Osburn. His second marriage was to Miss Temperance Schlagel, of Oregon, and of this marriage was

born Grace, now Mrs. Cowan, of California; Bert, at home, and June, deceased. June 18, 1890, Mr. Bigelow was united in marriage with Mrs. Malinda C. Gibson. No children have been born to them. Osburn Bigelow lives in Williams; Grace is the wife of Charles Cowan of California; William resides in the Willamette valley. Before her marriage the present Mrs. Bigelow was Malinda C. Lemmons, born in Jackson county, Mo., February 8, 1842, on a farm near the city of Independence. Her father, Lemuel C. Lemmons, was born in Kentucky October 26, 1809, and her mother, Sarah (Mitchell) Lemmons, was born in Tennessee January 30, 1812. There were seven children in the family, two sons and five daughters, Mrs. Bigelow being the third child. Miss Lemmons, now Mrs. Bigelow, married James A. Gibson, January 15, 1861, Mr. Gibson having been born in Lee county, Va., April 26, 1834. September 27, 1872, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson arrived in Jackson county, Ore., and for two years lived on a farm two miles above Ashland. In 1874 they moved to Josephine county, on Williams Creek, where Mr. Gibson engaged in farming and stock-raising until his death June 18, 1886. There were ten children born to himself and wife, nine of whom were daughters. Sarah Alice is the oldest of the children; Elizabeth Ann is deceased; Josephine Melvin; Hannah Malissa; Cora Adeline; Eleanor; Verda Mabel; and James O. Mr. Bigelow is a Republican in politics, and has been a school director for many years. Himself and wife are among the highly honored residents of their neighborhood, and their home is the scene of broad hospitality, especially during the leisure of the winter season. Both are well informed and entertaining people, with a disposition to look on the bright side of life, and on the good side of their many friends.

**CLARK NICKERSON.** Numbered among the respected citizens of Josephine county is Clark Nickerson, who has faithfully performed his duties in the every-day affairs of life, and is eminently deserving of the esteem and good will accorded him by his neighbors and friends. He has a pleasant residence in Grants Pass, on J street, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and there he and his estimable wife and helpmeet are passing the golden sunset of their lives, enjoying all the comforts and many of the luxuries of the day. Inheriting from his ancestors a strong love of home and country, Mr. Nickerson served as a brave and patriotic soldier in the Civil war, offering his services, and his life if need be, for the defense of the Union as willingly as did his father, Alexander Nickerson, in 1812, and his grandfather, Elihu Nickerson, in the Revolution-

ary war. A native of Canada, he was born February 7, 1828, in Ontario, near St. Catharine, where he spent the first nine years of his life. His grandfather, Elihu Nickerson, was a prosperous agriculturist owning a farm in New York state, the place of his birth.

Born and reared in New York state, Alexander Nickerson learned the trade of a wagon maker when young, and then settled near St. Catharine, Ontario. He bought land from which he improved a good farm, made and repaired wagons, and in addition was a Methodist minister, preaching gratis when his services were required. Moving to La Porte, Ind., in 1837, he worked at his trade as a wagon-maker, also carrying on general farming to some extent, and was pastor of a Baptist Church a part of the time he resided in that city. Subsequently migrating to Missouri, he spent his last years in Worth county, dying in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Clark, was born near Schenectady, N. Y., a daughter of Asa Clark, and died on the homestead in Missouri. Of their children, five grew to years of maturity, and two survive, Clark the youngest child, being the only one in Oregon.

After completing his early education in the public schools of Indiana, Clark Nickerson became familiar with the various branches of agriculture during the days of his boyhood and youth, and on attaining his majority assumed the charge of the home farm, which he managed several years. Moving to Worth county, Mo., in 1857, he entered new land, upturned the sod with ox-teams and improved a farm of eighty acres. He served in the state militia as a soldier, and after the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted in Company I, Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Federal army until the close of the conflict, being mustered out in August, 1865. While in the army he was stationed a part of the time in Tennessee, and a part of the time at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill.

Soon after returning from the war, Mr. Nickerson's health became such that he was advised to try the effects of an entirely different climate, and accordingly went to Osage Nation, I. T., but a year later went to southern Missouri, finding his health but little improved by his sojourn in the Indian Territory. He then moved to Taylor county, Iowa, remaining one year in the mercantile business at Blockton. From there he came to Oregon in 1874, and soon found his physical vigor renewed, and himself enabled to resume his former occupation. Taking up land on the Applegate river, in Josephine county, he improved a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, and was there engaged in general farming and fruit rais-



ing for fifteen years. Locating at Grants Pass in 1889, he embarked in mercantile pursuits as senior partner of the firm of Nickerson & Frakes, general merchants, on Front street. Disposing of his interests in the firm in 1892, Mr. Nickerson purchased a ranch at Sucker creek, and there engaged in dairying and farming. Subsequently selling his farm, he lived first in Kerby, Josephine county, and then in Grants Pass, where he carried on an extensive business as a real estate dealer. He has built several good residences since coming to Grants Pass, and is one of the active and enterprising citizens of the place.

July 18, 1847, Mr. Nickerson married, in Porter county, Ind., Sarah Frakes, who was born near Terre Haute, Vigo county, Ind., a daughter of William Frakes. She is of German ancestry, her grandfather, Philip Frakes, having been born on the Atlantic ocean, while his parents were on their way from Germany to America. On attaining his majority, Philip Frakes settled as a farmer in Kentucky, but afterwards removed to Vigo county, Ind., where he spent his declining days, dying at the age of eighty-two years. He served in the war of 1812. A native of Kentucky, William Frakes removed with his parents to Vigo county, Ind., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for awhile. Going from there to Porter county, Ind., he carried on general farming, and also had a large pottery, which he conducted until his death, when sixty-three years old. He married Lydia Thatcher, who was born in Ohio, near Cincinnati, where her father, Amos Thatcher, a soldier in the war of 1812, was a prosperous farmer. She died on the home farm in Indiana, in 1870. Of their ten children, nine grew to years of maturity, and six are now living, Mrs. Nickerson being the third child in order of birth. One son, William Frakes, served in the Civil war as a member of the Forty-eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. July 18, 1897, Mr. and Mrs. Nickerson celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding at Sucker creek, where they were then living. Mrs. Nickerson is also of patriotic ancestry, and is herself at all times loyal to her country, and though she did not actually go to war when her husband and brother did, she ran the first forty bullets that Mr. Nickerson carried into service. She is a true Christian woman, and a consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Nickerson is a steadfast Republican in politics, and takes an intelligent interest in municipal and county affairs.

DAVID LINN. Esteemed and respected as a pioneer of Jacksonville, David Linn is honorably entitled to representation in this biographical work. For more than thirty years he was a prominent merchant and manufacturer, run-

ning a planing mill and carpenter's shop, and dealing in furniture. He is a fine example of the self-made men of our state, honest, upright and straightforward in all of his transactions, and enjoys to the full the confidence of all who know him, be it in an industrial, business, social or fraternal way. A son of William Linn, he was born October 28, 1826, in Guernsey county, Ohio, of old Virginian stock.

A native of Virginia, William Linn removed with his parents to Guernsey county, Ohio. When a young man he was appointed gate keeper on the Ohio National road, and served in that position fourteen consecutive years. Accumulating some money, he purchased land, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a number of years. Subsequently removing to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, he lived there retired until his death, at the age of three score and ten years. He was active in politics, and was one of the leading Andrew Jackson Democrats of his day. He married Margaret Gray, who was born about 1800, and spent her fifty-five years of earthly life in Ohio. Of their family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, David, the subject of this sketch, was the oldest son, and the third child in order of birth.

Educated in the common schools of Ohio, David Linn began to learn the carpenter's trade when eighteen years old, and served an apprenticeship with an uncle, remaining at home during the entire time. He was ingenious, and possessed considerable mechanical ability. Leaving home in 1849, he located near Elizabethtown, Ind., where he was an employe in a fanning mill manufactory for a few months. Going to Muscatine, Iowa, in the spring of 1850, he followed the same business for six months, and then went to Albany, Ill., where he found employment in putting up fanning mills and machinery. In the spring of 1851 Mr. Linn and one of his shop mates came across the plains to Oregon, bringing with them three yoke of oxen, and one cow. After a journey of six months Mr. Linn arrived in Oregon City, where he remained but two months. Going to California, he stopped for a time in Yreka, and then proceeded to the Humbug creek, where he was engaged in mining for a few months, when he went to Yreka flats, remaining here until June, 1852.

Returning then to Oregon, Mr. Linn became one of the original settlers of Jacksonville, and for a time carried on a remunerative business as a carpenter, erecting many of the earlier buildings in this vicinity. Embarking in business as a furniture manufacturer and dealer, in 1854, he also opened a carpenter's shop and a planing mill, and carried on a large and flourishing business until burned out, in September,

1888. Not caring then to rebuild his plant, he subsequently confined his attention to his furniture business alone, until selling that out, in August, 1903. Mr. Linn in the meantime had other interests of value that consumed a part of his time, and to which he is now specially devoted. He has a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, twenty acres of which are already devoted to the culture of fruit, principally apples, and another orchard is in process of development. He is also a stockholder in the Jacksonville Milling and Mining Company, of which he is president and business manager. This company, which was incorporated with a paid up capital of \$10,000, is developing a large quartz mine about two miles west of Jacksonville.

Mr. Linn married Annie Sophia Hoffman, a native of Covington, Ind., who came to Oregon with her father, William Hoffman, in 1853. Mr. Hoffman was born in Baltimore, Md., and in his early life spent a number of years in Indiana. Coming from there to Oregon with his family, he located four miles southeast of Jacksonville, where he followed farming for two years. Removing to Jacksonville in 1855, he became prominently identified with public affairs, and for about twenty-five successive years was county recorder and clerk. He died in this city in 1885, at the venerable age of four score and four years. He was active in politics, at first being a Douglas Democrat, and later becoming a staunch adherent of the Republican party. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Linn seven children have been born, namely: Corinne, living at home; Margaret, of Portland; William, deceased; Fletcher, president and manager of the Oregon Furniture Manufacturing Company, of Portland; George, a druggist of Eugene, Ore.; Mary, wife of Lewis J. Gay; and James, deceased. Politically Mr. Linn is a tried and true Democrat, and has filled many public offices of importance and responsibility. In 1854 he was appointed county treasurer of Jackson county, and served fourteen consecutive years, eight years of the time making his trips to Salem overland, on horseback, carrying from \$12,000 to \$14,000 in his saddle bags. He has served as councilman a number of terms, many times being president of the council, and nearly all of his active life he has been school director. Fraternally Mr. Linn belongs to Warren Lodge, No. 10, A. F. & A. M.; and to Oregon Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M.

**HENRY W. KIRCHOFF.** Oregon is rich in its industrial resources, and is fortunate in its mineral deposits, which are varied and extensive, more especially in the southern section. Among the residents of Josephine county who, by their knowledge, enterprise and judgment,

have been prominently identified with the development of the mining interests of the great northwest is H. W. Kirchoff, of Grants Pass, one of the early miners of the Rocky mountains. He was born April 16, 1857, in New Orleans, La., a son of August Kirchoff.

Born and reared in Peine, Germany, near Bremen, August Kirchoff was the son of people of prominence and wealth, and received superior educational advantages. Emigrating to the United States, he located first in New Orleans, where he was engaged in the hardware business. Just prior to the breaking out of the Civil war he moved with his family to Illinois. Settling in Peoria, he erected a large building, and was there prosperously engaged in business as a hardware merchant until his death. He married Ida Von Bodenstedt, who was born in Germany, of noble ancestry, being a daughter of Frederick Von Bodenstedt, the owner of a large estate, and a palatial residence. She died in Illinois. Of the seven children that she bore her husband, four are living, two daughters and two sons. Henry W. Kirchoff is the oldest child of the family and the only one living in Oregon. The other son, W. R. Kirchoff, is a resident of Pocatello, Idaho.

Brought up in Peoria, Ill., Henry W. Kirchoff was educated in the public schools, being graduated from the high school of that city. In 1876 he was attracted to the mining regions of South Dakota by the exciting stories concerning the rich discoveries of gold, and was there engaged in prospecting for a year. Going thence to Salt Lake City, he embarked in mining in the old Telegraph mine, in Brigham canon. While he was thus employed, in 1877, the Leadville strike was made, and he rushed to that part of Colorado. After mining in Leadville ten months, he returned to Utah, and for two years operated a quartz mine in Dry Canon diggings. He subsequently continued his mining operations in Utah, first in Ophir district, then in Silver Reef district, finally returning to Brigham canon. In 1879, outfitting in Salt Lake City, Mr. Kirchoff went to the Woods River region in Idaho, where he discovered and opened the first mine, which he operated with success until 1884. The following two years he mined in the Lost River district, where he was one of the first to stake a claim. Following the gold hunters to the newly discovered mines in the vicinity of Salmon river, he mined there for awhile, and then continued his operations in the Payette country, in Boise county, Idaho, remaining there until 1892, when he went to Chicago and on to Arkansas.

In 1897 Mr. Kirchoff went with the first party to Alaska, and engaged in mining at Ketchikan, where he discovered and put in operation several lodes, and where he still owns an inter-

est in quartz mines. After a three years' stay in Alaska he returned to Oregon, and has since been a resident of Grants Pass. In partnership with C. W. Preston, of New York City, he bought the famous placer diggings on Briggs creek, containing over one hundred acres. His diggings are well supplied with water, and equipped with a giant, which he operates about seven months every year. Mr. Kirchoff is also interested in quartz mining property in Curry county, Ore., and Del Norte county, Cal., which he is developing, in both sections having good prospects of obtaining rich results. In 1903 he discovered sulphide ore, which is easily accessible, on his mining property in Del Norte county, Cal. He is an expert assayer, and does all of his assaying himself.

In 1892 in Ogden, Utah, Mr. Kirchoff married Mrs. Josephine Walker, who was born in Illinois, and was reared in Crescent City, Cal., where her father, John Basye, a pioneer settler, built the old McGrew road. By her first marriage Mrs. Kirchoff had one son, W. W. Walker, D. D. S., who was graduated from the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, and is now a dentist in Grants Pass. Politically Mr. Kirchoff is a Republican.

**GEORGE ANDREW JACKSON.** Within the city limits of East Medford is a little fruit ranch of five acres owned by George Andrew Jackson, a pioneer of 1854, and a man who has acted as well as thought since he took up the burden of life in the far west. A fair measure of success has come to him as a miner and stockman, but at present his existence is a leisurely one, and devoted to fruit-raising principally, although he spends considerable time in taking parties to the mountains, and exploiting the many charms of this well favored locality.

Mr. Jackson has reached the biblical allotment of years, but notwithstanding his seventy years of age he enjoys good health, and still looks at life through roseate glasses, seeing the beauty and kindness in both human and inanimate nature. He was born in Missouri, October 13, 1833, and comes honestly by his fondness for stock of all kinds, for both his father, William Bartlett Jackson, and his grandfather, William, were judges par excellence of the horse, and acquired their livelihood through his purchase and sale. Grandfather William was quite a character in his way, and no more enthusiastic horseman was known in Henry county, Ky., whither he removed from Virginia at a very early day. While he owned a farm, his revenue came principally from horse-trading and selling, into which he ventured with true Kentucky enthusiasm. He married in Virginia, and in Kentucky,

his son, William Bartlett Jackson, was born. In 1828 the latter removed to Sheridan county, Mo., where he was joined two years later by his father, where he lived to be eighty-six years of age, his latter life being spent with his children. His son William followed his example in business, became an excellent judge of horses, and carried to a successful finish many a shrewd trade. Unlike many thus employed he gained a reputation for integrity and fair dealing, and at the time of his death in 1859, at the age of sixty-five, left many friends to mourn his loss. His wife, formerly Eliza Berry Owens, was born in Kentucky and died in Missouri, having reared a family of six sons and three daughters, of whom George Andrew is the second son and third child.

George Andrew Jackson was twenty years old when he left his home in Missouri and crossed the plains to Sacramento City, Cal., arriving in the fall of 1854. After four years of rather successful mining at Diamond Springs, Eldorado county, he made his way to The Dalles, and from there up through the Yakima country to the Fraser river, British Columbia, in 1858, reaching there September 1. December 20, of the same year, he gave up a paying packing business and made the long journey to Eugene, coming by way of canoe to Fort Hope, by steamer to Fort Langley, by a Hudson Bay steamer to Victoria, and United States steamer "Constitution" to Olympia. From there he came with horses to Cowlitz Landing, from there with Indians and canoes to Monticello, and from there to Portland on the steamer "Cowlitz," finally reaching Eugene January 1, 1859. A month later he went to Jacksonville, Ore., and engaged in mining for a couple of months, and then went to California with a band of cattle, returning soon after and engaging in a cattle business on the Rogue river. For twelve years he was one of the well known men in his vicinity, his large ranch being located six miles above Table Rock. Success came to him, but the responsibility was a wearing one, and in 1871 he sold his stock and engaged in raising fruit, particularly melons, for the Portland market. He came to Medford in 1893, purchased his five-acre tract, and has since led a peaceful and not too busy life in a home where comfort, hospitality and good will prevail.

Independent in his views, Mr. Jackson inclines rather to the Populist party, drawn thither by his intense sympathy with the down-trodden and unfortunate element in the world. In 1894 he was elected assessor of Jackson county, serving two years, and in 1896 was elected county clerk for two years. Socially he is connected with the Fraternal Union of America. Mr. Jackson married, in Jackson county, Ore., February 12, 1874,

Sarah A. Myers born in Scotland county, Mo., and daughter of Jacob Myers, an Indianan who located in Missouri at a very early day. Mr. Myers came to Oregon in 1864 and at present lives on his ranch near Table Rock, having attained to the advanced age of eighty-nine years. William Bartlett Jackson, named for his grandfather, is a bookkeeper in the Medford Bank, and is the only child born to his parents. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have opened their hearts and home to an adopted daughter, Gridley. Mr. Jackson is respected by all who know of his earnest and industrious life, and through his coming here Medford gains a large-hearted and noble-minded citizen.

THOMAS JOSEPH KENNEY. A native Oregonian, the son of one of Jackson county's early pioneers' and a descendant of distinguished ancestry. Thomas J. Kenney is a worthy representative of the esteemed and valued citizens of Jacksonville. Dependent upon his own resources from an early age, he labored with indomitable will and courage, and by his persistent energy and foresight became established among the successful business men of the city while he was yet a comparatively young man. A son of Daniel M. Kenney, he was born in Jacksonville, December 23, 1855. His grandfather, John Kenney, came from New Orleans, La., to Oregon in 1857. After his second marriage, he removed to Oakland, Cal., where he spent the remainder of his life, passing away at the advanced age of four score years.

A native of New Orleans, La., Daniel Mow Kenney was born March 9, 1822. Coming by way of the Isthmus to the Pacific coast in 1850, he was engaged in mining on the Sacramento and Tuolumne rivers for two years. Removing from Yreka, Cal., to Oregon in the spring of 1852, he established the first business house in Jacksonville, opening a store of general merchandise, which he conducted until his death, February 18, 1860. As a merchant he met with a fair share of success, and as one of the leading members of the Whig party he was active in politics. February 18, 1855, at Dardanelles, Ore., he married Elizabeth T'Vault, who was born in Evansville, Ind., a daughter of W. G. T'Vault. Her paternal grandfather, William T'Vault, was born, reared and married in France. Emigrating to the United States in 1818, he located in Tennessee, near Nashville, where he had relatives, among them being the Clabornes, people of distinction. Removing to Indiana about the time of its admission to the Union as a state, he settled in Evansville, where he was in business as a capitalist until his death, at an

advanced age. His wife, who attained a ripe old age, also spent her last years in that city. W. G. T'Vault was born March 23, 1818, on the ocean, while his parents were en route to this country. Educated for the legal profession, he first practiced as an attorney at Booneville, Ind., and then in Plymouth, and while a resident of the latter city was a representative to the state legislature. He subsequently lived for a short time in Warsaw, Ind., from there coming across the plains to Oregon in 1845.

Locating in Oregon City, W. G. T'Vault practiced his profession there for seven years, and under the name of *The Oregon Spectator* edited and published the first newspaper published on the Pacific coast. He was active in public affairs, served as the first postmaster general of the territory of Oregon, and represented Clackamas county in the constitutional convention. He was a man of brilliant attainments, and a noted writer and journalist. Coming to Jackson county in 1852, he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, known as the Dardanelles, as it was the only trail along the east side of the Rogue river. Taking up his residence in Jacksonville in 1855, he started the first newspaper published south of the Calapooia mountains, calling it the *Table Rock Sentinel*. In addition to his journalistic work he followed his profession, and for a number of terms was prosecuting attorney for the fifth judicial district. He was for several years a representative to the state legislature, and in 1858 was speaker of the house. He died in 1868 of smallpox. He married Rhoda Boon Burns, who was born in Kentucky, and was a granddaughter of the famous hunter and trapper, Daniel Boone. She was of patriotic ancestry, her father, a corporal in the Revolutionary army, having received a land grant for his services in that war a tract that includes the site of the present city of Bowling Green, Ky. Of the union of Daniel M. and Elizabeth (T'Vault) Kenney, three children were born, namely: Thomas Joseph, the subject of this sketch; William G., city marshal of Jacksonville; and Rhoda, deceased. Mrs. Daniel M. Kenney is an honorary member of the State Press Association; a member of the State and Southern Oregon Pioneer Associations and of the Presbyterian church. W. G. T'Vault was prominent in all public affairs, was acquainted with Dr. McLoughlin and Dr. Whitman, and in his house the first proclamation of the governor of the territory was written. In 1847 he went with a party to interview the Indians, and his daughter Elizabeth acted as interpreter for General Lane.

Receiving a very limited common school education, Thomas J. Kenney began working as chore boy in the livery stable of Daniel Cawley

when he was but eight years of age, and two years later, at the age of ten years, he began an apprenticeship at the trade of a harness maker. In 1880, borrowing \$240, he embarked in the harness business on his own account. Beginning on a modest scale, he gradually enlarged his operations, at first taking in second-hand goods, then adding a stock of hardware, and for a time dealing in all kinds of merchandise. At the present time Mr. Kenney handles hardware and groceries, only, and is carrying on a large and lucrative business in this line of goods, being one of the leading merchants of the city. By his own persevering efforts he has achieved success in business circles, and has accumulated considerable property. At Butte creek, he owns half interest in a mountain ranch of one hundred and sixty acres; on Williams creek he has a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, which he devotes to the raising of grain and alfalfa; and in Jacksonville he owns the business block in which his store is located, and has a fine residential property, consisting of two lots, on which he has erected the dwelling house in which he lives. This is a two-story frame house, containing eleven rooms, equipped with all modern improvements, and is surrounded by a beautiful lawn, rendering it one of the most attractive estates in the vicinity. He is also a stockholder, and treasurer, of the Jacksonville Mining and Milling Company, which was incorporated with a capital of ten thousand shares.

In 1874, in Jacksonville, Mr. Kenney married Rosa Ulrich, who was born in Burlington, Iowa, a daughter of Christian Ulrich, a thrifty German citizen of that city. Three children have blessed their union, namely: Christian J., Mervyna, and Francis, all living at home. Politically Mr. Kenney is a staunch Republican, and is now a member of the city council, in which he has served many terms. He has often served as school director, and was chairman of the board when the new school house, costing \$10,000, was built. Fraternally he is a member of Roseburg Lodge, No. 326, B. P. O. E.; and a charter member and treasurer of Banner Lodge, No. 23, A. O. U. W., of Jacksonville; Jacksonville Assembly, No. 60, Artisans, and P. P. Prim Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon.

G. W. DONNELL. The distinction of being one of the best posted railroad men on the Pacific coast belongs to Mr. Donnell, the efficient and capable roadmaster of the Ashland district or division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which important position he has filled in a satisfactory manner since July, 1899. The division over which his supervision extends is one hundred and forty-two miles long, and, extending as it

does through a mountain district, especially through Cow creek canyon, it is perhaps the most difficult section of the road in the state. Mr. Donnell is a railroad man of broad experience and knows every foot of his division, comprehending all the requirements of his position, and he makes his headquarters at Grants Pass in Josephine county.

A descendant of sturdy Scotch parents, Mr. Donnell was born March 26, 1872, and the name he bears is an adopted name, as he is a son of William and Catherine (Eaton) Inglis, both natives of Scotland, where their marriage took place. Soon afterward, they emigrated to America and settled for some time in the eastern part of the United States, but in after years they found a more desirable home in California, and in that beautiful land of fruit and flowers the father followed farming pursuits until cut off by the ruthless hand of death. The widowed mother with four small children, two sons and two daughters, was thus left companionless and some time afterward married H. S. Donnell, and all the children took the name of Donnell.

The gentleman whose biography we write was but a babe when his father died, and he knew no other father than H. S. Donnell, whose name he bears. This foster-father was a native of Augusta, Me., and descended from an old and worthy New England family. He enlisted in the Union army during the Civil war, and as a member of the Fourteenth Maine regiment he rendered valiant services to his country. He participated in many battles and on one occasion was wounded in the hip and was taken prisoner. He experienced the horrors of both Libby and Andersonville prisons, but was finally exchanged and, re-joining his regiment, he served until the close of the war. After the successful termination of that bitter conflict, he took up his profession as civil engineer and surveyor, and working in that capacity he went to California in 1869 in the employ of the Central Pacific Railway Company. Later he followed similar work with the Southern Pacific Company and was engaged in surveying the route to Santa Cruz. In 1880 he went to Portland as assistant superintendent of construction for the east side line and afterward worked in the same capacity on the Oregon & California, and when the latter was absorbed by the Southern Pacific Company, he continued to hold his position until appointed roadmaster over the two west side lines, a position he still holds. He is a valued member of the G. A. R. organization.

G. W. Donnell received his education by attending school in the various railroad towns where his step-father was located, and was nine years old when the family removed to Portland, and his education was finished in that city. He

began his railroad career in 1887 and for about a year he worked with the engineer corps in southern California, but in 1888 he accepted a position as track walker for the Oregon & California in the West Fork canyon. Two years later he was appointed assistant agent at Oswego, and after one year's faithful service he was transferred from the traffic to the operating department and became division foreman on the main line, continuing to discharge the duties of this position until July, 1899, when further promotion followed and he became roadmaster of the Ashland district.

The marriage of Mr. Donnell took place at Riddle, Ore., and Miss Laura Feikert, a native of Ohio, was the lady of his choice. She is a daughter of James Feikert, who came to Oregon in 1880 and spent the remainder of his life in farming pursuits near Riddle. One child blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Donnell, and she is called Catherine. The family unite in worshiping at the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mrs. Donnell is an active member. Although not a politician, Mr. Donnell votes a straight Republican ticket, and is interested in the political affairs in his locality. In fraternal orders, he is one of the most prominent Masons in Grants Pass. He was made a Mason in Portland, being initiated in Hawthorne Lodge No. 111, but now affiliates with Grants Pass Lodge No. 84. He is also allied with the Royal Arch Chapter, and the Knights Templar of Portland, of which he is junior warden. In addition, he holds a membership in the Oregon Consistory of Portland. He has one brother, A. J. Donnell, who resides in San Francisco.

**IRVINE M. SMITH.** Although a comparatively new recruit to professional ranks in Tillamook, Dr. Irvine M. Smith is already the recipient of a patronage of gratifying proportions, which is merited by his ten years of practical experience in Moro, Sherman county, this state. Dr. Smith is a graduate of the Lebanon Academy, and professionally qualified at the medical department of the Willamette University, which he entered in 1880, and from which he received his degree in 1892. Locating in Moro, he became practitioner of that thriving little town, and his departure to a new field in Tillamook was accompanied by the regret of many families and individuals who had come to look to him as a capable and courteous physician and friend. A native son of Oregon, Dr. Smith was born on a farm near Sublimity, Marion county, March 20, 1863, a son of John R. and grandson of Elijah Smith, both of whom were born in Ohio, and lived there for several years. Elijah Smith owned a large farm in the Buckeye state, upon

which his son John grew to manhood, leading a life in which work rather overshadowed either diversion or schooling. In the same neighborhood lived the family of David Peebler, a pioneer of Ohio who came from his native state of Kentucky as a young man, and who had a daughter named Annie. John Smith used to wend his way to the Peebler home very often after he became old enough to appreciate a bright and interesting girl, with the result that a wedding was solemnized, and a young couple started upon a united journey under favorable auspices. Children came to the new home, and in the meantime neighbors were meeting at cross roads and at threshing bees, and discussing the wisdom or foolhardiness of those of their number who had left their farms and crossed the plains to the coast. The conservative element did not include the family of either Elijah or John R. Smith, and during the winter of 1851-2 great preparations were going on for the start in the early spring. The two families and some of their friends had a comparatively pleasant journey, meeting with few accidents, and little trouble with the Indians. Elijah took up a claim near Sublimity, Marion county, but his last days were spent in Macleay, to which town he removed a short time before his death. John R. bought his farm near Lebanon, Linn county, and lived there until 1897, when he removed to Lebanon, of which city he is postmaster at the present time. His father-in-law, David Peebler, also came to Oregon in 1852, located on a farm near Mehama, Marion county, but afterward removing to Lebanon, Linn county, where he died twenty years later.

The oldest son and third child in a family of two sons and three daughters, Dr. Smith gained his early experience on a farm, but as a youth determined to devote his life to medical science. His plans met with no opposition from his family, who rejoiced rather at his noble ambition and the opportunities afforded for well doing. After going to Moro he met and married Sarah Ellen Diekman, a native daughter of this state, and whose father, Charles Diekman, came from Iowa in 1860. Mr. Diekman settled on a claim in Coos county, where he engaged in farming and dairying, but later moved to Sherman county, still later taking up his residence in Portland, where he is engaged in dealing in real estate. Lyle C., the son of Dr. and Mrs. Smith, is a bright and interesting child. Dr. Smith enjoys an enviable reputation among his fellow practitioners, and is a welcome addition to the Oregon State Medical Society. He is a fellow of the medical examiners of the Pacific Coast Association Life Insurance Company, and medical examiner for the New York Life Company, and other accident and life insurance companies.

Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Foresters. Dr. and Mrs. Smith are active members of the United Brethren Church. In politics a Republican, he served as councilman while a resident of Moro. The doctor presents claims for recognition beyond those embodied in his professional acumen and skill. He is affable and optimistic, progressive and large-hearted, and is unusually well posted on current and general events.

GEORGE W. SHRUM belongs to the younger generation of men who have taken upon their shoulders the responsibility of caring for the broad acres of sunny hills and fertile dales that their sires and grandsires hewed out of the wilderness. His father, Thomas Shrum, was a Missourian by birth, and crossed the plains with his parents in 1846, in the customary way of those in early times, by ox-teams. His parents were among the early settlers in Oregon, and had their choice of a large area of fine but undeveloped land.

George W. Shrum was born upon the farm which is still his home, November 13, 1869, and was one of seven children born to his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Wilbur and Roseburg, Ore., and after leaving school he began his chosen vocation of tilling the soil, which has occupied his attention ever since, and today, he is a prosperous, careful and worthy representative of Nature's noblest calling. He owns six hundred acres of the choicest land in the vicinity of Glide, on the east bank of the Umpqua river, and carries on general farming and stock-raising. His ranch is seventeen miles east of Roseburg.

Mr. Shrum's union with Alice Wimer, June 30, 1895, resulted in the birth of five children, as follows: Eldred T., Myrtle A., George V., Thomas E. and Mary E. In fraternal circles Mr. Shrum takes an active part and has a membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. He is a hard worker and directs his energies in a manner superior to the ordinary farmer, and is held in high esteem, being regarded as a man of many excellent virtues, who is bound to succeed in life.

REV. WILLIAM A. SMICK. We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers the biography of one who has been successfully engaged in evangelical work for the past ten years, and one who for a period of twenty years officiated as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Roseburg, Douglas county, Ore. Rev. Smick was born on the famous battleground at Perry-

ville, Ky., October 5, 1845. When about five years of age his parents moved to Bushnell, Ill., and he was reared on a farm in that vicinity, where he also attended public school. This was supplemented by a course in Pardee College, Missouri, where he received the degree of A. B. He later attended school at Princeton for three years, where he took a theological course, and at its completion he was ordained a minister of the gospel. In 1873 he took charge of the First Presbyterian Church at Roseburg, Ore., and for twenty years thereafter continued his pastoral work from that point. During this time he did much good work, and organized churches at Oakland, Wilbur and Myrtle Creek, his work extending throughout the Umpqua valley. In 1893 he went to Albany and took up missionary work. He was commissioned to organize Sunday schools and to do general evangelical work over seven counties in the Willamette valley. He continued that work for nearly ten years, and was very successful.

June 4, 1873, Rev. Smick was united in marriage with Helen Godwin, and their family consists of four children, as follows: Edith, wife of F. H. Churchill of Roseburg; Lewis H., a merchant at Dixonville; James Philip, an electrician for the Southern Pacific Railroad; and Robert F. The latter is attending the Cooper Medical College, and all of these four children were given excellent educational advantages at Albany College.

Rev. Mr. Smick owns three hundred and twenty acres in prime condition, nearly three miles east of Roseburg on Deer creek. Upon this he carries on stock-raising and dairy-farming. He has also a prune orchard of twelve years' standing, and the quality of the fruit raised is first-class. He is an esteemed citizen, carrying on his business in a quiet and unostentatious manner, and he has labored long and well in the service of the Master.

ELI P. OLDS. The history of emigration to the west makes note of no braver band of men, women and children than that which left homes of which its members were sure in the east and middle west, and turned their faces towards that which was at best problematical in the year 1844. Captain Black, the leader of the venturesome travelers, a man of heroic mold and great daring, undertook a responsibility which no one now living is inclined to envy him, but which he discharged so valiantly and successfully that his name will always be associated with the greatest of the ox-train captains. Ruel R. Olds was one of the most substantial of the grown men of the company, and his family was destined

to impress itself upon the civilization of one of the richest and most resourceful parts of the United States. This pioneer was born in New York state, and when a young man married Elmira Perkins, also a New Yorker, with whom he removed to Tippecanoe county, Ind., then a desolate and sparsely inhabited wilderness. Here his son, Eli P., was born, the oldest of his four sons and three daughters, March 7, 1837, and the lad was seven years old when the memorable start across the plains was made.

It is interesting to note that the paternal grandfather of Eli Olds was a sea captain whose skill as a navigator was severely tested while endeavoring to escape the pirates who flourished under direction of Captain Kidd. He was an Englishman, and spent his entire active life upon the high seas. His courage was transmitted to at least two of his sons, the founder of the family in Oregon in 1844, and Judge Olds, for many years a prominent factor in Yamhill county. Ruel Olds and his family were eleven months on the plains, and spent the first winter in Oregon City, in the spring making their way to near Champoeg, Marion county. A year later, after the father had erected a brick kiln, he went to Yamhill county and took up a claim of six hundred and forty acres three miles northeast of La Fayette, which continued to be his home until his retirement to La Fayette, after dividing his property among his heirs. His death occurred in December, 1883, at the age of seventy-five, his wife surviving him until August 11, 1885, her age being the same as that of her husband. Mr. Olds was prominent in the early political undertakings of Yamhill county, and served as county treasurer for two years, having been elected on the Republican ticket. His was a brave and capable life, strewn with many kindly acts and much practical success. The children younger than Eli were Nelson H., living in Fairdale, Yamhill county; Mrs. Elzina Stewart of McMinnville; Mrs. Burzilda Messenger, of Grass valley, eastern Oregon; Emmett, also living in Grass valley; D. J., a resident of South Bend, Wash.; and Mrs. May Serce, deceased.

When Eli Olds left the Yamhill county farm and started out to earn his own living at the age of sixteen, he went to Lagrand, but afterward returned to the old home in eastern Oregon. In the spring of 1872 he permanently located in Tillamook county, and has since made it his home uninterruptedly. He first located on one hundred and sixty acres of land two miles south of Tillamook, on the Trask river, and after five years of general

farming sold out and bought a hundred and forty acres of land in the town limits, forty of which he still owns. He has engaged in general farming and dairying, and at present milks nine cows. He is interested in business in town with his sons, being head of the firm of Eli Olds & Son, managing a paying dray business. Two trucks are kept in operation, and the firm have a large share of the draying trade of Tillamook.

Mr. Olds subscribes to the principles of the Republican party, but he has never felt the interest in politics manifested by either his father or distinguished uncle. He was married in 1858 to Minerva Hess, who was born in Missouri February 14, 1845, and who came across the plains the same year as a babe in arms, her father, Henry Hess, settling in Yamhill county. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Olds, seven of whom are living. Henry occupies a farm five miles east of Tillamook; Alice is the wife of W. J. Smith of Wilson River; Lawrence is working in Hobsonville, Ore.; Lester is in business with his father in Tillamook; Ada is the wife of P. H. Eberman of Seaside, Ore.; and Norman and Vermer are living at home.

**EPHRAIM RAYMOND.** It is always a pleasure to read of men who have made a success of their lives and who pass their later years secure in the love and esteem of their friends. Such a man is our subject, Ephraim Raymond, who is a pioneer settler of his community, having lived there since 1851. He was born August 31, 1823, in Steuben county, N. Y., where his parents carried on general farming and stock-raising until 1833. They had a family of thirteen children, five daughters and eight sons, of which our subject is the only one still living. The father passed to his rest when ninety years of age, and the mother was sixty years when she died. When Ephraim Raymond was ten years old, he accompanied his parents to Michigan. Here he was educated, first at the district and then at the graded schools, and remained at home until he had attained the age of sixteen years. He then started out to make his own way in the world, and took up the trade of carpenter and joiner, which he followed, in addition to farming until a year ago. In 1849 he left Michigan, and started across the plains with a horse team, but, upon reaching St. Joseph, Mo., was taken ill, and was obliged to return. He lived with a brother in Wisconsin, and later with one in Illinois, until 1850. In company with two brothers, Samuel and Thomas, he again started west with horses, mules, pack horses and a light buggy. The journey was made in safety



until they reached the headwaters of the Humboldt river, where they were attacked by Indians, and in the skirmish following, lost two mules. After being on the road three months, they stopped in Georgetown, Cal., and followed mining and prospecting until 1851. In the spring of that year, they reached Oregon by water and settled in Tualitin Plains, where our subject carried on his trade for a couple of years. Commencing in 1853, for several years, he conducted a pack train and freight line from Scottsburg to Crescent City, Cal., and other California points through to the Rogue river points.

Mr. Raymond was united in marriage in 1854, with Caroline M. Leverich, a native of Indiana, who was reared in Michigan. In 1852 she crossed the plains with her people, having no serious trouble with the Indians. After marriage, Mr. Raymond pre-empted a claim on Tualitin Plains, where he resided several years. In 1866 he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on South Umpqua river, which he cultivated and improved for ten years. He then bought his present farm of five hundred and thirty-five acres, where he now lives. Here he carried on general farming and stock-raising, and has made nearly all the improvements upon his farm. During the Rogue River war Mr. Raymond suffered a severe loss by having his home and goods to the amount of \$3,000 destroyed by fire. Though Mr. Raymond is now in advanced years, he still oversees work on his fine old place.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond were blessed with eight children, among whom are the following: May A., wife of Frank Fate, and Morris C., who reside in the near vicinity; Alma D., wife of Lewis Chapman, of Montana; and Wallace, who manages the farm at home. Mr. Raymond is a prominent man in his locality. He is a Republican, and has filled all the minor offices in his vicinity, and was postmaster at Day's Creek for some time. He and his wife have for many years been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is class leader and trustee. He is a fine old gentleman, and those who know him and his worthy wife are proud of the acquaintance.

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**CAPT. GEORGE FLAVEL.** On the south bank of the Columbia river, about twelve miles from its mouth, stands the beautiful city of Astoria, Ore., which was founded in 1811 as a fur-trading station by John Jacob Astor, after whom it was named. Incorporated a city in 1876, in the very center of the salmon district as it is, both foreign and domestic shipments are made in salmon, lumber, oil, leather, wheat and flour. It is the port which controls the mouth of the Columbia river, and in addition to its splendid

commercial facilities the city has an excellent system of water works, banks, churches, newspapers, good schools, hospitals and railroads. As one who has been especially identified with the growth of this city and who aided in the development of the place, Captain Flavel will long be gratefully remembered by its citizens, for without doubt he was more influential in the up-building of this city than any one else and, although he had more extensive business interests in other places he chose Astoria for his home and continued to reside here until his death, July 3, 1893, aged sixty-nine years.

Captain Flavel went to California via Cape Horn during the gold excitement of 1849, in command of a brig, being then twenty-four years old. From San Francisco he went to the mining district, and although he prospected there for some time his efforts to accumulate wealth in that way were unsuccessful and he returned to his former occupation as a seaman. As first officer on the Goliath he made his way to the port of Astoria, and to him belongs the distinction of having owned the first pilot boat in that section. He engaged in piloting as a business and for a number of years thereafter he was the chief owner of pilot boats in that vicinity. Investing his savings in a saw-mill, he endeavored to make a success of that business, but his efforts in that line were unavailing and again he returned to sea life as master, having also retained the ownership of his pilot boat. Prosperous once more, he was soon enabled to retire from active business, and afterwards was the principal owner of several steam tugs, the tug and towing business being very successful. As fast as his income increased he invested in real estate in Astoria and built up the business interests of the city. He built the first wharf here, the Occidental Hotel, besides a number of large business houses and fine residences. These not only aided in the growth of the city, but stimulated trade and caused others to become as enthusiastic over the future of Astoria as he was, for he had great faith in the city as a business and commercial center.

Untiring in his efforts and very sagacious, he was a remarkable man for his business ability and perseverance and hence was unusually successful. Although he retired from the sea forty years prior to his demise, he owned sailing vessels which plied between Portland, Astoria and San Francisco. At one time he owned the Jane A. Faulkenberg, which plied between Portland and the Sandwich Islands. By the use of his tugs, which he personally directed on that day, he saved the steamer Queen of the Pacific, which was ashore, supposed to be a total loss. Near Fort Stevens he purchased about eighteen hundred acres of land upon which he built a wharf

subsequently selling out to eastern capitalists, who paid him \$350,000 and laid the tract out into city lots, founding a city which they called Flavel.

Broad minded, public-spirited and liberal in the support of schools and churches, he was a Democrat in his political belief but was not a radical partisan. The promoter and principal factor in organizing the First National Bank of Astoria, he served as president from its organization to the time of his death. He was a member of but one secret society, the Masonic fraternity. His residence, now occupied by his widow, is among the most beautiful dwellings in Astoria. Captain Flavel was united in marriage in Clatsop county with Miss Mary C. Boelling, whose parents were pioneer residents of that county, where they located in 1849. Three children were born to Captain and Mrs. Flavel, and they are all residents of Astoria.

**ROBERT JOHNSON.** Few occupations open to the human race as a means of livelihood call for the heroism and self sacrifice to which the life saver is heir. The fireman shares with his brother stationed on the water front the ever present danger and uncertain demands upon his strength and courage, and both are ready at a moment's notice to forget family and friends, and in the cause of humanity, save from devouring flames or treacherous seas the lives of their fellow-men. On-lookers in these oft-times terrible combats with the elements of flame and water, feel a choking sensation in their throat, and marvel that human nature can rise so high or deport itself so nobly. Singled out, these men of heroic mold present in their lives true courage, and this is the case of Robert Johnson, whose life since his fourteenth year has been either on or by the side of the sea, and who is at present keeper of the Coquille river life saving station at Bandon.

This seasoned sailor and experienced lighthouse and live saving servant in former years touched at nearly every port of importance on the two hemispheres, and possesses a fund of interesting information for which a novelist or journalist would be willing to pay a large sum. His ancestors for several generations have followed the sea, setting sail from ports in Sweden, where the family has been known for centuries. Born in Kalmar, April 14, 1868, he is a son of John Frederick Carlson, a native of the same town, and captain of a vessel on the high seas. Captain Carlson died in 1901 at the advanced age of seventy-five years, while his wife, Caroline, also a native of Kalmar, is living, aged seventy

years. There were three sons and two daughters in the family, Robert being the second child.

At the age of six Robert Johnson was sent to school, attending the same for eight years, when he, as had his ancestors before him, chose the sea as his profession, and at the age of fourteen made his first voyage to the West Indies. On his return he sailed on the Baltic and North seas, later on sailing to deep water ports. In the course of his maritime career he touched at the ports of Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre, Malta, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Constantinople, Odessa, Port Said, Suez, Aden, and went through the Red sea to Calcutta, Madras and other ports in India, visiting also Shanghai, and most of the seaport towns of South America. He first touched at a United States port in 1884, and located here permanently in 1889. For eight months during 1890 he was in the revenue service on the cutter Richard Rush, and from 1892 to 1894 was one of the force on the lighthouse tender Madrona. In 1894 Mr. Johnson became a member of the life saving service at Fort Point station, off San Francisco, and in 1897 was transferred to Golden Gate station, with the rank of surman No. 1. November 12, 1899, he was promoted to keeper of the Coquille River station at Bandon, and now has seven men under him, and a station supplied with all modern equipments. He is a thorough master of his situation, his many experiences on the deep having given him practical insight into the best methods of life saving. Mr. Johnson has been in many predicaments where just such service as he is giving to others would have been vastly appreciated. He has been in wrecks and been saved by people just as courageous as himself, and he therefore feels the enormous responsibility which rests upon his shoulders. Once in the Baltic sea a storm swept over his vessel and drove it on a shoal, where the survivors were obliged to wait three days ere help came from the life savers. In the meantime the vessel was completely wrecked and two of his comrades met a watery grave. He can interest a listener by the hour with accounts of his sea-faring life, and one wonders if the immunity from danger which he enjoys for a part of the time in the present, does not seem tame in comparison with the adventure and constant excitement which characterized his earlier years.

In San Francisco. Mr. Johnson married Mathilda Carlson, also a native of Sweden, and who came to the United States several years before her marriage. Two children have been born of this union, Harold Robert and

Norman Randolph. Mr. Johnson is independent in politics, is fraternally connected with the Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Lutheran Church.

**JUDGE JOHN HUSTON NOSLER.** Genial and popular, Judge Nosler occupies a conspicuous place in the early and later history of Coquille. When the infantile proportions of the town were hardly noticeable among the hamlets of the county, this pioneer settler foresaw its present thrift, and recognized the promise in its location and natural advantages. After encouraging and assisting with the platting of its site, he added the weight of his influence to stimulating its educational, business and moral development, invested in its desirable lots, and placed money in several of its enterprises. He was one of the first to appreciate the advantage of making it the county seat, and once having determined so bold a project worked unceasingly for the consummation of his laudable desire. That the court house might be located in a community of interests he built a hotel, organized a stock company, and succeeded in placing town matters on a booming basis. In due time he got up the petition, had it presented to the state legislature, submitted it to a vote of the people, secured the passage of the bill, and the town of Empire lost its prestige as the seat of governmental authority in Coos county. Possibly at some future time the change might have been wrought, but that it happened when it did, and when conserving the best and most intelligent growth of Coquille, is entirely owing to the energy and determination inspired by Judge Nosler.

The life of this jurist has been of the practical and useful order, and shadows have perhaps predominated over its high lights. He was born in Putnam county, Ind., March 17, 1831, his family having been established in the Hoosier state by his paternal grandfather, John, who came from Germany, lived for some time in Virginia, and became one of the earliest settlers of Putnam county. The second John in the family, the father of Judge John Huston Nosler, was born in Virginia in September, 1800, and as a young man emigrated to Tennessee, where he learned the millwright's trade. In Tennessee also he married Nancy Hibbs, born in that state in 1800, and with her moved to Putnam county, Ind., where he operated a mill and farm. In 1850 he moved his family overland to Polk county, Iowa, and near Des Moines combined milling and farming with his former success. In

1854, while on the way to Iowa, the wife who had borne him four sons and three daughters died in Illinois at the age of fifty-four years.

Judge Nosler is the fourth child in his father's family, and he accompanied the family to Iowa, and farmed there until his twenty-first year. In 1856 he removed to Nemaha county, Neb., where he learned the carpenter's trade and subsequently engaged in building and contracting. During 1858 he lived in Indiana, reaching Missouri in 1859, and settling on a farm in Caldwell county. The breaking out of the Civil war found him both busy and successful, and as became a loyal American, he enlisted in 1862 in the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry as second lieutenant, and helped to recruit his regiment. His discharge from the service took place at the Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., in 1862, after a military experience along the Missouri river, where the regiment was engaged principally in fighting the bushwhackers. After the war he continued to live in Caldwell county, Mo., where he attained considerable political prominence and where, at the time of his removal to Oregon in 1870, he was serving as county judge.

Locating on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres near Riverton, on the Coquille river, Judge Nosler afterward purchased another farm the same size, but disposed of both properties in 1875 and came to Coquille. In 1874 he was elected county judge, was re-elected in 1878, and served in all eight years. His decisions, as in Missouri, were favorably received, and were always characterized by moderation and painstaking regard for truth and justice. He settled on forty-five acres of land adjoining Coquille on the north, and farmed on a small scale, at the same time taking an active interest in the small hamlet dignified by the name of Coquille. In 1883 he engaged in a drug business, which proved confining and debilitating, and caused him to dispose of his store and stock to Mr. Knowlton in 1888. Removing to Portland in 1891, on account of impaired health, he was under medical treatment until 1893, at the same time conducting a grocery business in Albina, a suburb of Portland.

Returning to Coquille in the fall of 1898, Mr. Nosler has since lived retired from active business, but in the meantime had interested himself in the county seat fight before mentioned. He is deserving of unstinted praise for the splendid activity which has characterized his later years, for illness has laid his heavy hand upon him and catastrophe has given him a severe and relentless visitation. Judge Nosler married Mathilda E. Farmer in Putnam county, Ind., who died as the result

of an accident. Returning from a visit with friends, and accompanied by her husband, her son and his wife and baby and a young lady friend, in endeavoring to pass a vehicle, the carriage was thrown over the precipice by the frightened horses, a distance of thirty feet. Mrs. Nosler died instantly and Judge Nosler suffered from injuries which have since practically crippled his whole frame. The rest escaped with slight injuries. The children of this marriage are: Amos, of Bridge, Ore.; James, of this place; William, deceased; Wesley and Bert E., of Coquille; and Emma, deceased. At Eugene, Ore., December 31, 1890, Judge Nosler married Mrs. Henrietta Sovereign (nee Van Blaricom), who was born in Stark county, Ind., September 22, 1851, and who came to Oregon in 1871. For eleven years the present Mrs. Nosler lived in various places along the coast, but finally settled in Eugene as a desirable permanent residence. Five children were born of Mrs. Nosler's first marriage, four of whom are living: Charles Sovereign is a well-known hop-grower in Lane county, Ore.; Catharine became the wife of Mr. Lile, who is an extensive stock-raiser in Lane county; Henrietta Brewer lives in Boise, Idaho, her husband being a rancher; and Edwina G. Mulkey, of Eugene, is proprietor of a hotel. Mary, the second daughter, died when young.

Judge Nosler has filled many important political offices besides the responsible one of magistrate. He has served as justice of the peace, constable, road supervisor and school director, and at the time of his removal to Portland resigned from the postmastership of Coquille, to which he was appointed in 1888. The Republican party has always claimed his allegiance. Judge Nosler is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs. He is a member of the Universalist Church.

**WILLIAM A. WRIGHT.** Since coming to Klamath Falls in the fall of 1879, William A. Wright has occupied a position in keeping with his excellent business ability, and high character. He was born in Scott county, Ill., May 15, 1843, and inherits the substantial traits of his English ancestry, profiting also by the strain of Teutonic blood given by his paternal grandmother, a German lady of nobility. His paternal grandfather, who established the family in America, brought with him from England a thorough knowledge of the shipwright's trade, which he followed for many years in Utica, N. Y. Silas W., the

father of William A., was born in Utica, in February, 1814, and in youth learned the shoemaker's trade, although he never used it as a means of livelihood, preferring rather the less confining life of the farmer. As a young boy he moved with his parents to near Terre Haute, Ind., on the Wabash river, and from there to near Winchester, Ill., locating on a farm. Here Silas W. married, in 1838, Mary Anne Redman, born near Marietta in 1823, and who now lives near Woodburn, Marion county, Ore. With his wife and children Mr. Wright moved from Illinois to Wisconsin in 1852, and in Pierce county, near Prescott, engaged in farming until settling on a farm in Johnson county, Mo., in 1867. His son, William A., having gone to California in 1868, he joined him in 1874, living in Sonoma county, until 1877. For the following five years he lived in Jackson county, Ore., and in 1881 removed to Clackamas county, where his death occurred on a farm in the vicinity of Liberal. His oldest son, Edgar, lives in Los Angeles, Cal., where he conducts a general merchandise store; Luke died young; William A. is the next in order; George died young; Emeline also died young; Silas A. lives in Springfield, Mo.; Nelson E. is deceased; Mary A. E. is deceased; Richard A. is a farmer of Clackamas county; Harrison A. is a physician at Wilbur, Wash.; Sarah Jane is the wife of G. W. Dimmick of Hubbard, Ore.; and Orin H. is a farmer of Clackamas county.

Supplementary to his common school education, William A. Wright entered Hamlin University, near St. Paul, Minn., in 1861, and the following year began a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College in Chicago, graduating in 1863. He then re-entered Hamlin University, completing the course in 1867, with the degree of A. B., subsequently receiving that of A. M. Mr. Wright studied pharmacy at the Chicago National Institute, and in 1868 came to California via the Isthmus of Panama. For a year he engaged in a photographic business in San Bernardino, and after disposing of this enterprise engaged in fruit packing and shipping for two years in Sonoma county. Removing to Mendocino county he was interested in stock-raising for three years, and after that turned his attention to educational work in Sonoma county for about four years. During this time he maintained the chair of mathematics in the Pacific Methodist College for two years.

Upon coming to Oregon in 1879, Mr. Wright spent a few months in Jacksonville, and in the fall of the same year located in Klamath Falls, soon afterward starting his present business, handling drugs and books. Under the

Republican administration of 1880 he was appointed postmaster of the town, serving until 1887, and his other offices have included that of justice of the peace for six years and school director and clerk for many years. His activity extends into the Presbyterian Church, of which he is one of the most earnest workers and chief financial supports. Fraternalism he is a member of Blue Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., of Klamath Falls, and Ancient Order United Workmen. February 1, 1871, Mr. Wright was united in marriage with Jennie L. Martin, a native of Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, and born December 22, 1844. The marriage ceremony was performed in San Bernardino, Cal., and five children have been born of the union: Silas R., a farmer of Morton, Wash.; George Irving, a druggist of Portland, Ore.; Flora M., a trained nurse living at San Francisco, Cal.; Harry R., who died in infancy; and Carl M., living at home.

**STEPHEN STUKEL.** In the southern part of Klamath county, one-half mile east of Merrill, only a short distance from the California state line, lies the homestead of Mr. Stukel, a pioneer of this section of the country. By birth an Austrian, he was born in the province of Kerin, December 26, 1840, being a son of Joseph and Agnes (Poch) Stukel, natives of the same province as himself. His father, who followed farm pursuits, died in Austria in 1867, when about sixty years of age; and the mother died there in 1847, at about forty years of age. In their family were four daughters and four sons, the youngest of whom, Stephen, spent his boyhood days in Austria, but at thirteen years of age left home and set sail for America. Alone, save for a few acquaintances, he made the long voyage to the new world, where he landed on Christmas day of 1854. From New York he proceeded to Chicago and thence to Stark county, Ill., where he secured work as a farm laborer.

Returning to New York in the summer of 1857, Mr. Stukel took passage for the Isthmus of Panama, in company with his brother, Joseph, who had joined him in Illinois. From the isthmus he proceeded to San Francisco on a sailing vessel, and after his arrival engaged in mining in Eldorado county. Like the majority of miners, he had a little good luck and a little of the reverse kind. On his return to San Francisco in 1862 he took passage on a ship for Caribou, British Columbia, which at that time was attracting thousands of miners by reason of the recent discovery of gold. However, he was unsuccessful there, so pro-

ceeded to Portland, Ore., and from there to Josephine county after a brief sojourn in Jackson county. Near Kerby he engaged in mining until 1865, when he enlisted as a bugler in the First Oregon Volunteers, serving as a member of Company I, in Klamath county and out toward Camp Harney. While on the frontier he participated in a skirmish with the Snake Indians, but had no serious encounter with the savages during his term of service. In July of 1867 he was mustered out at Jacksonville, and from there came at once to Klamath county, settling two and one-half miles east of Klamath Falls, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of state land.

On selling out that place in 1878 Mr. Stukel moved four miles north of Merrill, where he took up a homestead claim, a pre-emption claim and a timber culture claim, making four hundred and eighty acres altogether. For many years he made his home on that land. Settling there when it was in its original primeval condition, he found it an arduous task to bring the property into a condition that proved profitable to himself, yet he is a man of great energy and determination and labored year after year, not allowing himself to become discouraged at the paucity of results. In the end he was repaid for his patient labor, for the property is now greatly increased in value. On selling the land to his sons, April 1, 1903, he moved to a new homestead of seventeen acres, east of Merrill, where he now resides. In politics he is a staunch Republican. After the organization of Klamath county Governor Moody appointed him county commissioner, which position he filled acceptably. For years he served as road supervisor and many times was chosen director of his school district.

In Douglas county, Ore., December 8, 1871, occurred the marriage of Mr. Stukel and Miss Delila Purdue, who was born August 1, 1855. Her father, John Purdue, crossed the plains to Oregon about 1850 and served in the Rogue River Indian war, and the war of 1855-56. After a half century of close identification with the growth of Oregon he passed away at his home in Douglas county, in February, 1900, when he was eighty-four years of age. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary Frances Mills, did not long survive him, her demise occurring in January, 1901, when she was eighty-two years of age. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Stukel are seven in number, viz.: Alexander, deceased; Joseph and Frederick, who own the large farm near Merrill, formerly the property of their father; Olive, wife of Samuel M. Heller, of Minnesota; Minnie, Mrs. George Wilson, of Merrill, Ore.;

Amy, wife of Albert Davis, also of Merrill; and Stephen, Jr., who resides with his parents. To Mrs. Stukel belongs the distinction of having been the first woman to act as school director in Klamath county, as well as the first woman to file and prove up on a timber land claim in the entire state of Oregon.

JOHN HARRISON SOWELL. That part of supposed fiction which is based upon reality, and which has for its setting the pioneer days of the south and west, would be enriched by the life story of John Harrison Sowell, one of the honored early settlers and present residents of Josephine county. The narrative has to do with the border days of Texas, and with the days which tried the souls of men in Oregon, before conveniences or comforts were known here to any extent, and when the struggle for existence made up the sum of men's work from the rising to the setting of the sun, and from the beginning to the end of many years.

Mr. Sowell was born near Fort Townsend, Ga., May 4, 1826, his ancestors on both sides of the family having arrived in America at a very early day, and in time to participate in the wars of independence from English rule. The paternal grandfather, John Sowell, was born in South Carolina, as was also Joseph Sowell, the father of John Harrison, as well as his mother, Louisa (Rudolph) Sowell. The Rudolphs were of German extraction, while the Sowells were originally known in Scotland. Grandfather Rudolph was an officer in the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war, and afterward settled in South Carolina. Joseph Sowell and his wife spent several years of their wedded life in South Carolina, moving from there to Georgia, and when John Harrison was four years old taking up their residence in Tennessee. Thence they removed to Arkansas, and from there to Texas in 1835, locating in the wilderness of Fannin county. Texas in those days was a precarious place to live in, for the Comanche Indians viewed with great misgivings the advent of the pale face into their happy hunting grounds. Neighborly visits where the Sowells lived on Red river, where is now Sowell's bluff, were almost unheard of, and the protection of life and property constituted the chief work of the settlers. The year after the family arrived in Fannin county little nine-year-old John Harrison was captured by the Comanche Indians, and for two years was kept a prisoner in the Wichita mountains along the Arkansas river. In the meantime operations for his recovery were instituted by

his father, who in 1837 was made captain of a company by Governor Sam Houston, of Texas fame, and through the continued interest of the governor a treaty was made with the Indians in 1838, whereby John was returned to his home. Two years later his childish heart was rent by the murder of his father by the same tribe of Indians, and young as he was he forthwith shouldered a gun and relentlessly pursued the blood-thirsty and revengeful red men. The account of the capture and subsequent retention of little John Sowell would fill a volume of readable matter, but a brief résumé must suffice in the present instance. He was surprised by the Indians in the tall grass in Fannin county in June, 1835, and though he made a desperate effort to escape he was finally captured and placed on a horse behind one of the Indians, the other following on another horse. The procession avoided the roads and kept in the timber as much as possible, and at Caney creek, six miles from home, were joined by four other Indians. These stripped the boy of all his clothing, and threw him up behind a Buck Indian and across a sharp-backed horse, in which position he traveled up Red river to Choctaw, and then crossed into Indian territory and camped for the night. After offering the lad a supper of broiled meat, which he refused, he was bound hand and foot and laid out on the grass to sleep without clothes or cover of any kind. Needless to say the Indians took turns in watching the night through, and after an early breakfast he was placed behind another Indian on an equally lean horse, and traveled up Red river to Wichita, where they met forty highly decorated warriors, with whom he camped for the night. There was violent discussion between the two parties, the first seeming to be the most animated, and emphasizing their remarks by slapping the poor boy on the back in such manner as to break the blisters made by the noon-day sun. He was brave though, and did not flinch, and the fact probably appealed to their admiration for personal bravery. He recalls with pleasure one old buck who took him in his arms and befriended him, and beside whom he was later bound and slept. However, the Indian who had amused himself breaking the blisters did the binding and the little fellow's wrist hurt all night because of the tightness of the cords. The old Indian was not pleased with the cut wrist in the morning, and after talking very loud for a time cut the strings which bound it. He later formed the Indians in two bands, taking the tormenting Indian in his own company, and placing the captive with a young Indian

more kindly disposed. He also ordered a shirt put on the boy, and upon parting from him gave him a friendly hug. This noble red man was called Buffalo Hump, and was powerful in his time and place. That night, when camp was reached over on the Texas side, the boy was not bound, and he slept with the big young Indian, who seemed to take a kindly interest in him and covered him at night with a buffalo robe. The next morning they started for the quarters on Trinity river, in a southwest direction, and that night in camp an Indian killed a young deer, which was roasted and supplied the material for a highly appreciated feast. In the travel next day the party came to Denton creek, where Captain Denton was killed six years later in an attack on the village. The lad was here delivered over to an old squaw, and though he attracted little attention after the first day, the Indians had a great deal of sport at his expense. During the day they would stick him with sharp sticks, and at night would heat sticks and burn him. The squaw who did most of the torturing got tired in about a week, and her little daughter, taking a fancy to him, caused him to gain the enmity of the other boys in the village. However, after an attack by a specially vicious boy he was ordered to hit back, and did so in such an effectual manner, that his reputation increased at a bound, and during the stay in the village he was often engaged in personal combat. In them he adopted the ways of his captors, learned the language, and became more or less reconciled to his fate. He was renowned for his bravery, and many of the smaller boys were afraid to meet him in an encounter.

In the meantime the lad's father was putting forth every effort to find him, and on his own responsibility equipped a small company which searched during the entire summer. Finally, through Governor Houston, the Indians were treated with, but for a long time maintained that the boy was dead. This the father did not believe. Finally, however, they came to the conclusion that such was his fate, and gave up the search. In the fall the Kiowas went to the village to sell a white boy which they had captured, and which cost the lad's father \$500. The elder Sowell, thinking to gain some information from the captive of his own son, was told that he was alive and well, and forthwith renewed his efforts to find him. Nothing was accomplished before spring, though, and even then John Harrison was sent for three times before the old squaw and her daughter would consent for him to go to his father. By that time he had become quite an Indian and liked the life so well that

he didn't care to give it up. The Indians were satisfied that their good treatment of him would bind his heart to them, and that beneath the paint and war trappings his father would fail to recognize him. The boy disappointed them, however, for as soon as he saw his father he thought of his former life, of the folks at home, and of all he had suffered at the outset of his life with the Indians. His father failed to recognize him until he heard his voice, and he then warmly embraced him, as did also Governor Houston, who was a member of the council. The council was held at Austin, Tex., and in time the party started with the boy for his former home, on the way meeting the chief of the tribe, his squaw and daughter with whom the lad had lived for so long. They had followed the trail to the white man's city, intent upon seeing the little fellow to whom they were sincerely attached. The squaw presented the boy with a new suit of buckskin and a breechclout decorated with beads and porcupine quills. The reunited family spent days in rejoicing over the return of their supposed lost boy, and finally the father, fearing that he would again be captured, took him to Fort Smith, Ark., and placed him in school. Eighteen months later he returned to the home on Red river, and it is interesting to know that twice afterward the settlement was raided by the Indians, in the second of which raids the father of John lost his life.

In addition to fighting the Indians after his father's death, John Harrison Sowell served in the Mexican war, as a private in the Fifth Company of the Third Texas Cavalry, under command of General Taylor. He participated in all of the principal engagements, and was twice wounded by soldiers, and thrice by Indian arrows. After the war he returned to Sowell's Bluff, now quite a settlement, and inhabited by Indians, blacks and a considerable sprinkling of whites. In 1846 Mr. Sowell married Martha Howell, who bore him a daughter, Mary Ann, now the wife of a Mr. Highlander, of Cameron, Tex. In 1849, upon hearing of the discovery of gold on the coast, Mr. Sowell left his family in Texas and went alone to California with a wagon and ox teams, arriving at San Jose December 15, 1849. The following spring he engaged in mining in Sonoma county, and at the same time engaged in a general merchandise business until 1854. He was successful, and in 1854 returned to his former home on Red river, only to find that his wife had died in 1851, while he was striving to make a fortune for her in the west. In 1856 he again crossed the plains, and the same year

married Temperance Barker, of San Diego county, who was born in Kentucky May 8, 1828. The Barker family crossed the plains in 1856, and in 1857 Mr. Sowell and his wife's family came to Oregon and located near Roseburg, Douglas county. In 1864 Mr. Sowell came to Josephine county, and the following year took up the homestead which has since been his home. With the exception of the forty acres still retained in his possession the land has since been disposed of, after yielding a liberal income from sheep-raising and general products. About 1893 Mr. Sowell discovered a copper mine adjoining the old homestead, which proved a fruitful source of revenue, and for the development of which he formed the Sowell Copper Mine Company, now known as the Mount View Copper Company. The original company erected a ten-ton smelter in 1902, and in 1903 Mr. Sowell stepped out of the business entirely, disposing of his shares at a gratifying profit. Two sons have been born of Mr. Sowell's second marriage, John G. and Joseph L., both farmers in Josephine county. Mr. Sowell has been a staunch supporter of the Democratic party in this county, and besides serving as justice of the peace for several years, has been an influential member of the school board. His varied and interesting life, with its high lights, its dramatic phases, and its great opportunities for well doing, causes him to stand alone among his townsmen as far as adventure and action are concerned. His high character, public spiritedness, and unquestioned integrity also commend themselves as worthy of admiration and emulation and his place is among the men whose lives have redounded to the credit of Josephine county.

ALEXANDER M. JESS. Since the close of the Rogue River war Alexander M. Jess has occupied his present farm in Josephine county, seven miles west of Grants Pass. His life in the meantime has been that of the broad minded and progressive farmer, interested in education, religion, politics and a general practical development. Possessing unbounded confidence in the underlying principles of Republicanism, he has unremittingly supported the issues of that party, and especially during the early days his efforts were noticeable, and gathered adherents to the cause. During the wild and unsettled mining times he acceptably filled the office of justice of the peace, and since then has served as road supervisor, and for the past twenty years has been a member of the school board.

The family of Mr. Jess is interestingly interwoven with the second great struggle for Brit-

ish supremacy in America. His father, Alexander Jess, who was born in Scotland, came to this country as a soldier in the war of 1812, but while fighting under the Union Jack must have experienced a change of heart, for he soon afterward became a loyal American citizen, and subsequently married Mary Cass, a native of New York state. In time he settled on a farm on the Erie canal, in Oneida county, N. Y., and there his two children, Isabella and Alexander M., were born, the latter in 1833. In 1834 small-pox broke out along the canal, and Alexander, Sr., his wife and little Isabella died during the scourge. One-year-old Alexander was taken to Brooklyn and reared by his paternal uncle, where he received a practical education in the public schools, and served a partial apprenticeship to a carpenter. At the age of eighteen he started out on his own responsibility, spending the winter of 1852 in St. Louis, Mo., where he made arrangements to cross the plains to Oregon in the spring of 1853. He was five months on the trip, and received his board and accommodations in exchange for driving oxen and making himself generally useful. Members of the party included the family of Jacob J. Moore, whose daughter, Martha J., then a lass of five, Mr. Jess was destined to marry after establishing himself in the new country.

The first winter in Portland proved disappointing for Mr. Jess, owing to the fact that he contracted chills and ague from the damp climate, and was therefore induced to go by water to San Francisco. As soon as he had benefited by the change he engaged in mining at the mouth of the Rogue river, later coming to Jackson county, now Josephine county, and mining on Galice creek. Success came his way in greater measure than he had expected, for he took out thirteen pounds of gold dust in three months. When the Indian troubles became acute in 1855 he enlisted October 11 in the company of Capt. William B. Lewis, as second sergeant of the Ninth Regular Oregon Volunteers. During the service he was detailed to the commissary department and had charge of the stores in the field, but nevertheless met the Indians in personal combat, and on one occasion was slightly wounded. As before stated, when peace was declared he abandoned mining in favor of land cultivation, taking up a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres. To this he added in time, and now has three hundred and sixty acres, two hundred of which are under cultivation. He has engaged in general farming, and has made many fine improvements on his place.

In Portland, June 14, 1863, Mr. Jess married Martha J. Moore, his fellow traveler on the plains, who was born in Clay county, Ind., thirteen miles east of Terre Haute, July 6, 1847.



Her father, Jacob J. Moore, was born in Lexington county, Ky., June 26, 1819. Her mother, Sarah A. (Waldon) Moore, was born on a farm along the Miami river, Columbia county, Ohio, November 9, 1823, and now lives on the old place on the Rogue river, in Josephine county, Ore. Mr. Moore located thirteen miles east of Portland after reaching Oregon in the fall of 1853, his farm being near Gresham, in Multnomah county. In 1866 he disposed of his farm and removed to Josephine county, near the present home of Mr. Jess, where his death occurred February 14, 1901. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Jess, the order of their birth being as follows: Isabelle, the wife of Isaac Stauffer, of Overton, Nev.; Sherman, a resident of Wilderville, Josephine county; Alexander M., living on his father's farm; William, a resident of Coquille, Coos county; Lottie M., the wife of J. A. Hall, of Oakland, Cal.; Beecher, now a resident of Langlois, Curry county; Mattie, the wife of E. L. Mills, of Wilderville, Ore.; Melcina, the wife of J. R. Breazale, of Arcadia, Cal.; Clara E., the wife of J. G. Russell, and living on her father's farm; and Benjamin H., also at home. Mr. Jess has the confidence of the community in which he has erected his substantial fortune, and has many friends to appreciate both his success and fine personal characteristics.

MYRA HUGHEY. An earlier settler than her husband, James Hughey, one of the foremost dairymen of the vicinity of Tillamook, Mrs. Myra (Smith) Hughey is one of the pioneer women whose name will always be associated with the home building of the west. To her is due the distinction of being the first white woman to settle along the Nestucca river, hitherto invaded only by a few straggling members of the male persuasion, and the waters of which still rippled under the canoes of placid blanketed braves, renowned for the courage and cunning lurking behind their copper colored faces, and their strenuous opposition to the supplanting of the wigwam by the log huts of the white people. It must necessarily follow that this intelligent observer has undergone many hardships in the midst of her wilderness surroundings, yet out of the struggle and deprivation her courageous spirit and good cheer have evolved an orderly and peaceful home, delightful alike to her husband, grandchildren, and the friends she has gathered and kept during her residence in the far west.

Mrs. Hughey was formerly Myra Smith, and was born in Knox county, Ill., June 10, 1844. Her father, Hiram Smith, was born in Indiana, December 22, 1812, and her mother, Sarah (Marshall) Smith, was born in Kentucky, August 7, 1825. The family crossed the plains in

1852 with horse and mule teams, making the distance in the short space of four months, a decided gain over the old-time ox-train method. Typhoid fever invaded the ranks with disastrous results. Their experiences with the Indians were many and varied, but the Indians did the travelers no especial injury. Sarah Marshall was a daughter of Israel Marshall, who was a pioneer of Illinois, settling in Knox county, one mile from where the town of Abingdon now stands, soon after it was purchased from the Indians. There were then few improvements in that part of the county. Israel Marshall lived on his farm until his death, at the advanced age of ninety-three years. His wife, formerly Miss Mary Latimer, died a number of years prior to his death. Hiram Smith took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres four miles north of Salem, remained there two years, and then disposed of his partial right to the property. In 1854 he located a claim near that of W. N. Vaughn, four miles north of Tillamook, and remained there until the spring of 1859. His next home was one hundred and sixty acres adjoining the place now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Hughey, where he lived for six years, and then returned to his farm near Vaughn's, or Bay City. Here his death occurred in 1876, and he was laid to rest in a quiet little spot on the old claim which his industry had redeemed from inactivity, and upon which he had made many improvements. He was survived by his wife, who died on the old home place in 1894.

Several children were born to Hiram Smith and his wife, Myra being the oldest, and at this writing is fifty-nine years of age. She was educated in the public schools, and trained in all housewifely arts. James Hughey was born in King county, Canada, May 1, 1844. His father, William Hughey, was born in Ireland, and after his marriage to a daughter of Erin came to America, locating in Canada, where he died when James was a mere boy. His mother is still living in Canada, aged ninety-four years. The lad received his elementary training in the north, and in 1868, when twenty-four years of age, went to New York City, and embarked for San Francisco, by way of Panama. Coming direct to Oregon, he located in McMinnville, where his first wife, Jane (Orr) Hughey, died leaving two small children, William and Sarah, both of whom are married. Subsequently Mr. Hughey went to Panther creek, in Moore's valley, and engaged in saw-milling, his partners being Messrs. Jones and Adams. In 1874, with the profits of the saw-milling business he purchased a farm of one hundred and forty-six acres adjoining his present place, engaged in an extensive dairy business and transferred his interests

to this farm in 1898. He has one hundred and twenty-six acres of land, milks twenty cows, and raises a large number of high-grade cattle. In 1889 Mr. Hughey married his second wife, Myra Smith. Mr. Hughey is a Republican in political affiliation, and is a member of the Fairview Grange. He is one of the progressive and well posted farmers of his neighborhood, and is held in high esteem by his many friends and associates.

**HENRY C. DUNCAN.** In tracing the ancestry of the Duncan family we find the grandfather, William A. Duncan, to have been a native of Scotland and prior to that time the family name was Cornford. During the Revolutionary war, on account of a difference of opinion in sympathy with the British cause, the grandfather changed his name to Duncan, his mother's maiden name. He was a sea-faring man and finally died at sea, leaving an only son, William A., Jr., the father of Henry C. Born in 1802 near Philadelphia, Pa., he early learned the blacksmith's trade and many useful years of his life were spent in the pursuits of that occupation, but his later years were passed in that peaceful and independent calling, farming. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Liechty, of German descent, born in Lancaster county, Pa., about 1810. She bore her husband the following six children: Alexander, deceased; Henry C.; Matilda, deceased; Sarah, the widow of the late William Himilwright, of Shelby county, Ohio; William A., who died at Camp Nelson, during the Civil war, while serving as a private in the Fourth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry; and Eliza, also deceased. Removing to Ohio about 1850, the parents of these children located in Independence, Defiance county, and soon after their removal to that section both passed to their eternal rest, the year 1850 marking the date of their demise.

Near the city of Mexico, in Juniata county, Pa., May 16, 1836, Henry C. Duncan first saw the light of day, and his boyhood days were spent in attending school in this vicinity and later in Ohio, after the removal of the family to that state. Deprived of both parents early in life, he started out to make his way in the world at the early age of fifteen years, being scantily fitted for the battle of life. His first manual labor was performed in the capacity of laborer on the Wabash and Miami canal, and for six years he was employed in canal work. Thirsting for adventure, in the spring of 1858 he joined a military company in Ohio and started for Utah to engage in an active campaign against the Mormons, but before reaching their destination the order was revoked and Mr. Duncan proceeded

on to Kansas and for a brief time thereafter he followed teaming in the government service, driving a six-mule team in the transfer of government supplies to Camp Floyd, Utah. In the fall of the same year he determined to proceed to California and while upon the Sierra Nevada mountains he was caught in a snow storm and was obliged to leave everything, being thankful to escape with his life, and finally succeeded in reaching Marysville, where he spent the winter.

As the mining camps appeared to offer great inducements to the fortune seeker, in the spring of 1859 he went into Shasta county, and followed mining in that section but was not successful. Removing in 1860 to Jackson county, Ore., he persevered in his efforts and continued to work in the mines near Jacksonville, with little or no success until 1871, and realizing that he could not make a fortune in that way he discontinued that line of work and turned his attention to other things.

Mr. Duncan first became identified with Klamath county in 1871, by taking up a pre-emption claim in Langells valley and for two years thereafter he followed stock-raising there, but on account of the Modoc war was forced to leave his place and seek safety in Klamath Falls during the winter of 1873. He subsequently established what is known as Parker's station and remained there until 1877. The two years following were spent at Ashland and he then returned to Langells valley with a herd of cattle which he had bought, but the severe winter which followed caused him to lose everything, and once more he found himself at the bottom of the ladder. Undaunted, he returned to Ashland and secured employment in various capacities and by industry and thrift accumulated his small savings and in 1881 went to Montana, once more investing his money in stock. For several years thereafter he followed farm pursuits and stock-raising in that section, but in 1884 he disposed of his interest there and again took up his residence in Oregon. Purchasing a farm in Klamath county, three miles north of Langells Valley post-office, he has continued to follow the stock business there ever since. His farm of eighty acres is finely improved, and he gives especial attention to the raising of cattle, horses and mules, having about one hundred and eighty head of cattle.

The marriage of Mr. Duncan, June 25, 1866, in Jackson county, united him with Mary A. Kilgore, a daughter of James Kilgore. Mrs. Duncan was born July 20, 1847, and she and her husband now have three sons, William A., Alfred C. and Henry E., all at home. Politically Mr. Duncan is allied with the Republican party in national issues, but believes in voting

for the best man in local affairs. He can not be termed an active politician, having devoted his energies to his business interest, which has also caused him to refrain from joining many fraternal orders. He is a member of but one secret society, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having passed all the chairs of Jacksonville Lodge No. 10. Through his whole life he has been a hard worker and to this fact, and to his honesty, he attributes his success. He stands well in his community.

J. FRANK ADAMS. For almost a quarter of a century, Mr. Adams has been identified with the agricultural development of Klamath county, Ore., and being a farmer and stock-raiser on a large scale, of recent years he has turned his energies to irrigation projects in this county, particularly in and about Merrill, in the vicinity of his home place, and is intensely interested in the reclaiming of the Little Klamath swamps. Upon first locating in this county, he took up homestead, desert and timber culture claims in Tule Lake valley, which was at that time a desert. During the subsequent years of his residence there he not only proved up on his various claims, thus acquiring a large area, but he has made many wonderful improvements upon his land and is largely interested in timber culture. To such men as he many parts of the northwest owe their prosperity, for with wonderful foresight he has secured the assistance of others, and by the adoption of new and progressive methods, their combined efforts have succeeded in reclaiming a vast area of Klamath county, considered in former years as little more than worthless. Especially is this so in regard to irrigation, for by its use, land previously useless, except for grazing purposes, is rendered fertile and placed under cultivation. It may be appropriately mentioned in this place that Mr. Adams is the promoter and manager of the Little Klamath ditch, owning the controlling interest of the same, and when completed this ditch will be twenty-three miles long and untold benefit will doubtless be derived from its construction and use.

J. Frank Adams was born March 3, 1855, in Eldorado county, Cal., and he is the eldest of three children born to George and Sarah E. (Hoag) Adams, the former born near Peoria, Ill., and the latter in London, England. When quite young her parents came to America, locating in Illinois, where Sarah E. was reared. There also her marriage with Mr. Adams took place, and shortly afterward the young people wended their way toward the west, being ambitious to make a home for themselves in the land of sunshine and flowers. Accordingly, they

located in Eldorado county in 1852, and Mr. Adams engaged in mining pursuits, and in connection therewith he engaged in freighting, which in those early days was a somewhat hazardous occupation, as all the country in that section was practically undeveloped. He died in 1860, at the early age of forty years, leaving his widow with three children, named as follows: J. Frank, Joseph Henry and William Walter. Joseph is now deceased and the other two brothers have mutual interests in Klamath county.

The recipient of but a limited education, which he received in the common schools of California, Mr. Adams never attended school after he was fourteen years old, as his father died about that time and he was forced to go to work. Leaving home when seventeen, he went to Oregon and to the valley which is still his home and for a few years he was engaged as a bucaroo in Klamath and Siskiyou counties. Locating permanently in Klamath county in 1879 he took pre-emption claims in Tule Lake valley and at once embarked in horse-raising, having pursued this business very profitably ever since, and at this writing he has three hundred head of fine horses on his place, many of them full-bloods, as he makes a specialty of raising full-blood Percherons. His ranch is an extensive one, containing one thousand acres, is well located about two and three-quarter miles east of Merrill, and is among the most productive in that section.

Mr. Adams has been twice married, his first union occurring in May, 1888, and uniting him with Miss Fannie E. Steele, born in Virginia City, Nev., July 6, 1865. May 8, 1901, after a brief married life, she passed away, survived by her three sons, William Walter, J. Frank, Jr., and Robert Steele. The second marriage of Mr. Adams was celebrated in September, 1902, and uniting him with Miss Martha Cardwell, born near Gold Hill, Jackson county. In his political attachments Mr. Adams is a Democrat and is a valued member of two fraternal societies, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order United Workmen, of Klamath Falls.

JOHN F. HAMBLOCK. Four and a half miles east of Bandon, Ore., resides John F. Hamblock, a successful dairy farmer of Coos county. He owns a farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, eighty acres being fine bottom land. He has improved this place wonderfully, adding among other conveniences a neat dwelling and barn, and has a successful dairy also, owning seventeen milch cows.

Mr. Hamblock first saw the light of day June 24, 1831, in Westphalia, Germany. His father,

a farmer, who engaged in the saw-mill business to some extent, died when his son was but one year old. John F. Hamblock received his education in the district school and remained at home with his mother until 1851, when he was twenty years old. Sailing in that year for the United States, he located at St. Louis, Mo., finding employment for four years in a saw-mill. In 1855 he removed to Southpine, Franklin county, Mo., continuing to work at his old trade there. In 1869 he determined to seek the far west, and accordingly came to Coos county, Ore., taking up his present homestead claim. For the first fifteen years of his residence here he engaged in the old business of saw-milling, but now carries on farming and dairying.

February 3, 1857, witnessed the marriage of Mr. Hamblock and Mrs. Mary Ann (Campbell) Steplenson, a native of Missouri. They have the following children: Emma, now Mrs. Drane; Mary F., Mrs. Flamm, residing near Bear Creek; Mrs. Margaret Rose, of Parkersburg; John W., who resides on a part of the home place; Eugene A., who died in Missouri when quite young; and Eugene, who now lives near the home place. Mr. Hamblock is a Democrat and has filled various minor offices in his vicinity. He worships at the Lutheran Church, of which he is a member. While living in Missouri, during the Civil war, Mr. Hamblock was a member of the state militia. He is very popular in his community and has many friends throughout his section.

**SISNEY PARKER.** The Pacific northwest, comprising eastern Washington, eastern Oregon and northern Idaho, is one of the richest agricultural sections in the United States, and is rightly called the "inland empire." For a generation its principal crop has been wheat, but at the present time it has thousands of acres planted with alfalfa and broom grass, and its cattle are numbered by the millions. This vast region of fertility includes on its southern boundary, Klamath county, Ore., and among her most successful ranchers and cattle-raisers we find Mr. Parker, who has followed agricultural pursuits almost exclusively since early manhood, and today he is the owner of a splendid farm of two hundred acres in the vicinity of Bly, in the Sprague river valley. The tract originally comprised three hundred and sixty acres, but he has since sold one hundred and sixty acres. Eighty acres of this land are under cultivation and the balance is used for grazing purposes, as Mr. Parker owns eighty-five head of high grade cattle. A native of the state of Oregon, which has ever been his home

except for a few years spent in California, Mr. Parker was born February 20, 1848, in the vicinity of Dallas, Polk county, and is the eldest of eight children born to William Glenn and Lucinda (Tetherow) Parker, the former now deceased, and the latter now in her seventy-fourth year, and residing with her son, Jesse, at Bly.

Being the youngest of two children, William G. Parker, the father, was born in Kentucky, April 22, 1819, and his sister Cynthia married Jesse Applegate, of Oakland, Ore., one of the Applegate brothers whose history is so closely interwoven with that of Oregon in the early days of her statehood. These two children, William G. and Cynthia, left orphans early in life, left their Kentucky home and traveled westward as far as Missouri. In company with the Applegates they left that state in 1843 and were members of the first emigrant's train, leaving that section for Oregon. Soon after his arrival in the west, Mr. Parker located in Polk county, where the city of Dallas now stands, and engaged in farm pursuits. He was one of the party who, in 1846, founded the new route to Oregon via Klamath county, known as the Applegate route. January 28, 1847, he wedded Miss Lucinda Tetherow, formerly of Davis county, Mo., where she was born August 1, 1830. Mrs. Parker is one of a family of fifteen children born to the late Solomon Tetherow and his wife, who were among the early pioneers of Polk county, Ore. Mr. Tetherow, although a native of North Carolina born March 26, 1800, was reared principally in Tennessee and was captain of a train of emigrants who wended their way, in 1845, to the far west. Of his numerous children, ten grew to maturity and their descendants are now widely scattered.

During the gold excitement in 1849 Mr. Parker helped to swell the tide of population sweeping toward California, but after a fruitless search he returned to the Willamette valley and to his home in Polk county. However, he was so favorably impressed with the climate of California that he sold his possessions in 1860 and located in Sonoma county, that state. Purchasing a farm near Petaluma, he re-engaged in farm pursuits there until 1875, returning to Oregon at that time and taking up his abode in Klamath county, then a part of Jackson county. Locating at the place now called Parker's station, he embarked in the stock business and was quite a successful stockman, until his death, November 2, 1890. After his death, his widow lived with her children, who are as follows: Sisney; Solomon, who died in infancy; Sam-

uel, a resident of Alaska; Josephine, who married Andrew McDonald, of California, but is also deceased; Jesse, of Ely; Sumner A., of Ashland; Atlanta, wife of Ray Satchwell, of the same city; and Cynthia, wife of George H. Wilson, residing in San Francisco, Cal.

The primary education of Sisney Parker was obtained by faithful attendance of the schools of Polk county, Ore., which he attended up to his twelfth year, at that time, accompanying the family to California, where his education was continued for some time. He was a conscientious student and stood well in his class, and after leaving school he acquired much additional knowledge by self-tuition. After leaving school he became interested in the lumber business in Mendocino county, Cal., and it was not until 1879 that he returned to his native state, and several additional years elapsed before he purchased his ranch in Sprague river valley, where he took up his residence in 1884, two years after marriage. This happy event took place in Klamath county in 1882, and united him with Miss Rosa Howard, born in Missouri, in 1860, and a daughter of Zenas Howard. The latter went west in 1861, located at that time in Jackson county and resides at the present time near Ashland. Mr. Parker stands well in his community, and his popularity is evinced by his long term of service as justice of the peace of Sprague river precinct, covering a period of ten years, and as notary public for four years. He is ever to be found in the ranks of the Democratic party, and uses both his vote and influence in furthering its cause.

**WILLIAM T. SHIVE.** As a member of the firm of Duff & Company since October 1, 1902, William T. Shive is rounding out an already well filled career, replete with varied experience, and rich in business, political and social success. Like the great majority of the upbuilders of the state, this honored citizen comes of farming stock, and received his first impressions of life and work in a community of country interests. Born in Metcalf county, Ky., December 25, 1858, he is a son of George W. and Arminta E. (Branstetter) Shive, also natives of Metcalf county, and the former born October 8, 1832. His paternal grandparents were John and Nancy Shive, the former of whom died November 30, 1863, at the age of sixty-five years, two months and thirteen days, and the latter, March 17, 1865, at the age of sixty-two years, eleven months and nine days. George Washington Shive inherited the sterling traits of his German ancestors, and the trade of carpentering to which he devoted

his active life was dignified by thoroughness and skill, and fair financial returns. Two of his brothers departed for the Civil war at the beginning of the contest, participating in nearly all of the important battles on the Union side. His first wife dying in 1865, at the early age of twenty-eight, he married for a second wife Mary J. Sexton, also born in Kentucky, and still living on the old farm in Metcalf county, half a century having passed over her head. There were four children of the first union, William T. being the oldest. Albert, the second son, died in infancy; Elizabeth also failed to survive her childhood; and John is a farmer in Metcalf county, Ky. The only child of the second union died in infancy, and Mr. Shive himself died February 8, 1896, upon the farm where practically his entire life had been passed.

In January, 1882, William T. Shive left his Kentucky home and located in Sullivan county, Mo., where, December 18, 1882, he was united in marriage with Mima Dunlap, born in Sullivan county, Mo., December 10, 1862, and with whom he went to housekeeping on a farm of his own, disposing of the same upon his removal to Oregon in October, 1885. Near Brownsboro, Jackson county, he engaged in farm work until September, 1887, and then moved to Keno, Klamath county, where, in the spring of 1888 he built and operated a feed barn. Two years later he took up a homestead near the town, improved the same until 1892, and then engaged in a merchandise business with J. L. Paggett, of Keno. In 1895 he started a merchandise business at Fort Klamath, and in 1900 engaged in the hotel business, at the same time operating a feed barn and stock ranch on a farm of four hundred and twenty-five acres. He was successful in these combined enterprises, and still retains possession of two hundred and sixty-five acres of his land near the town of Fort Klamath. His home is one of the pleasant and hospitable ones for which his neighborhood is noted, and is graced by the presence of six of his seven children, named Oscar E., Alexander, Flora M., Roxey, Dorothea and Madge. Arminta E., the second in the family, is deceased.

A Democrat in political preference, Mr. Shive has observed the best tenets of his party in his official capacities as notary public for four years, as school director and clerk, and president of the town board, and as postmaster of Fort Klamath for five years. His fraternal associations have been well selected, and he is member and secretary of the Klamath Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M.; foreman and member of Linkville Lodge No. 110, A.

O. U. W.; and a member of the Eastern Star. With his family he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fort Klamath. Mr. Shive's distinguishing characteristics are thoroughness, liberality, broad-mindedness, and indefatigable industry. He is an honorable and highly esteemed gentleman, and his amiability has won him many friends.

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#### WILLIAM ZACHARY GRANT STEELE.

As the genial proprietor of a general merchandise store at Knappa, Clatsop county, Ore., which he purchased in February, 1901, from J. D. McFarland, Mr. Steele ranks among the successful young business men of that section and enjoys a good patronage throughout the surrounding country. A worthy scion of a distinguished southern family, he was born February 24, 1869, in Menifee county, Ky., a son of Jonathan M. and Sarah Elizabeth (Johnstone) Steele, both of whom were natives of Bath county, Ky. Jonathan Steele was elected the first sheriff of Menifee county after its division from Bath county. His first union was with Sarah Elizabeth Johnstone, who died June 2, 1876, at the early age of twenty-nine years, leaving three sons and one daughter. The daughter died in infancy; Samuel J. is engaged in sheep-raising in Harney county and Farmer H. is a farmer residing in Alberta, Canada. In 1882 Jonathan Steele married Mary Rice, who died several years later, in 1889. In 1893 Mr. Steele was united with his present wife, who was before marriage Henrietta Cross. Removing from Kentucky at an early date with his family, Mr. Steele located for a time at Indianapolis, where he continued to reside until 1885, when he located in Roberts county, S. Dak., where he has followed mercantile life ever since, as proprietor of a retail grocery store. He is now fifty-seven years old.

W. Z. G. Steele was the recipient of a good education. His common school training was obtained in Kentucky and was supplemented by a more complete course in the Indianapolis high school, after which he began teaching. He followed that profession for some years in Oregon, whither he had gone in November, 1890, locating at that time in Astoria. He subsequently discontinued teaching and, after spending two years in the dairy business in that city, determined to go into mercantile life and accordingly purchased a general store at Knappa, having the post office also located in his store. He owns a well improved farm of sixty acres four miles southwest of his store. In 1893 Mr. Steele was united in mar-

riage with Lydia Sloop, who was born in Illinois, February 8, 1876, and four children blessed their union, namely, Sarah Elizabeth, Louis Clifton, Henrietta and Jonathan Albert, all at home. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Steele is now serving in the capacity of recorder and has officiated as a member of the school board for the past six years in district No. 17. In politics he is a Socialist. Mr. Steele is a careful, conservative business man, and his success is due chiefly to his individual efforts.

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#### EVAN ROGERS REAMES.

In reviewing the career of Evan Rogers Reames one is impressed with the practical and substantial, as against the speculative and visionary, in business. Starting out in life as a clerk in a general store, he advanced by easy stages, keeping his mind focused on success, and with no thought of failure to clog his mental or physical machinery. It is to this steady and persevering class of men that communities owe their backbone, and whose affairs, always in order and well adjusted, are rarely influenced by temporary financial depression. Mr. Reames' fifty-three years of life began in Litchfield, Montgomery county, Ill., April 5, 1850, his father being Woodford Reames, born in Hart county, Ky., April 4, 1811, and his mother, Hulda (White) Reames, born in the same state and county April 2, 1825. His paternal grandfather, Aaron Reames, although a southerner and large slave owner, ranged himself on the side of the Union when the keeping of slaves became a national issue, emphasizing his sincerity by liberating those who had toiled for his success with the yoke of ownership upon their shoulders. In the Civil war he attained to the rank of colonel in the Union army. He was probably of Scotch descent, his emigrating ancestor having settled in Virginia, from where his parents moved to Kentucky, the state of his birth. He was the father of nine children, and he lived to an advanced age. Woodford Reames learned the blacksmith trade in his youth, working at the same in Kentucky and after his removal to Montgomery county, Ill. In April, 1852, when Evan, who was next to the youngest of the six children, was two years old, the father brought his family across the plains with ox-teams, having six yoke of cattle, and a sufficient number of wagons to travel in comfort. There were many other home seekers in the train, and the party arrived at St. Helens, Columbia county, in Oc-

tober, 1852. The following spring Mr. Reames located one mile south of Phoenix, Jackson county, where he took up three hundred and twenty acres of land, the same now occupied by his son, James R. On this farm he made many fine improvements, and in connection with farming ran his little shop, one of the first in his neighborhood. About 1879 he retired to Jacksonville, where his death occurred in 1884, his wife surviving him until 1890. The oldest son in this family, Thomas G., a banker of Jacksonville, died in March, 1900; Martha is the widow of Joseph Rapp, of Talent, Ore.; James R. is a farmer of the vicinity of Phoenix, Ore., and Dora is the wife of Oliver Harbaugh, of Jacksonville, Ore. One child died in infancy.

The early public schools of Jackson county afforded the preliminary education of Evan R. Reames, and at the age of nineteen he entered upon a six years' clerkship in the store of Major James T. Glenn, a pioneer merchant of Jackson county. While thus employed the Modoc war made an appeal to the able bodied sons of the state, and he enlisted, as second lieutenant November 26, 1872, in Company A, First Oregon Volunteer Cavalry, serving until April, 1873. The company, under command of Capt. Harris Kelly, was detailed to service in both Klamath and Siskiyou counties, and at the first important battle Mr. Reames received a flesh wound in the leg. With the return of order he again took his place in the general store, and in 1881 engaged in a similar business in Jacksonville, in partnership with his brother, Thomas G., under the firm name of Reames Brothers. The business expectations of the brothers were so far realized that they were enabled to start a branch store in Klamath Falls, of which Evan R. assumed control in 1881, moving here, the better to superintend what was in reality a business of county importance. The store here was managed under the firm name of Reames, Martin & Co., and Mr. Reames continued with it until 1886, when he sold his interest both in this and the Jacksonville store, and turned his attention to stock-raising on his splendidly appointed ranch of two thousand acres two miles south of Klamath Falls. For a few years he was engaged in business in San Jose, Cal., the superior educational facilities of that town for his child being the chief incentive, for removal. Returning to Klamath Falls in 1890, he engaged in a general hardware business with George T. Baldwin, and in 1898 sold out both his stock and hardware business engaging in a general merchandise and banking enterprise with Alexander Martin and son. At the expiration of two years Mr. Reames pur-

chased Martin's interest, and has since conducted his business under the firm name of Reames & Jennings.

The broad and tolerant public spirit of Mr. Reames has found vent in many avenues of town activity, and he has been particularly energetic in seeking to gain the foremost of modern advantages for his adopted town. He is one of the promoters and a stockholder in the light and water works of Klamath Falls, and is treasurer of and owns a quarter interest in the Midway Telephone & Telegraph Company. He is also vice-president of the Klamath County Bank, one of the solid financial institutions of this part of the state. Although independent in politics, he has held many positions of honor in the community, and when Klamath was divided from Lake county he was appointed county treasurer by the governor, and was elected to succeed himself, serving in all four years. For many terms he has been a member of the town council. Fraternally he is connected with the Klamath Falls Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., the Knights Templar, and the Royal Arch Masons, being the present treasurer of the latter organization.

Near Jacksonville, Ore., October 3, 1873, Mr. Reames was united in marriage with Jennie E. Ross, who was born in 1855, on a farm near Jacksonville, Jackson county, Ore., a daughter of Gen. John E. Ross, one of the best known of the Indian fighters of the northwest. Mollette, the only daughter born of this union, is one of the cultured and very popular young women of the county, and is the wife of F. W. Jennings, of the firm of Reames & Jennings. Architecturally and otherwise, the Reames home on the river side is an exposition of latter day elegance and refinement, and just such a center of hospitality as one might expect from a man of Mr. Reames' advanced ideas and unquestioned appreciation of the benefits of beautiful and attractive surroundings. To an unusual extent the genial owner possesses the nameless element of popularity, and with it the sincere good will of the many associates who regard him as the embodiment of western prosperity and shrewd business sagacity.

GEN. JOHN ENGLAND ROSS, well known pioneer and Indian fighter of the west, was born in Madison county, Ohio, February 15, 1818, and when ten years of age removed with his parents to a farm upon which has since sprung into being the splendid city of Chicago. His father, Angus, who came to America from Scotland, died in Oregon, at the home of his son, J. E. Ross, at the ad-

vanced age of eighty-five years. John E. Ross married Elizabeth Hopwood, born near Uniontown, Pa., in August, 1830, and of English descent. There were ten children born of this union, six sons and four daughters, Mrs. Reames being the second child. In the spring of 1847 Mr. Ross crossed the plains with ox-teams to The Dalles, and from there went by boat to Oregon City. In that city he engaged in a butchering business for a short time, but soon entered upon that active Indian career which practically dominated his life in the west. He was first lieutenant in a company of Oregon rifleman who sought to quell local disturbances, and protect the lives of the settlers, and soon afterward took an active part as captain in the Cayuse war. When the war was over he returned to his butchering business, and afterward took the first threshing machine in the state to the Tualatin plains. From 1848 until 1849 he mined with indifferent success in California, and later mined and fought Indians throughout the northern part of California and southern Oregon. In the fall of 1852 he located in Jackson county, and in January, 1853, married the wife who so materially aided in his success, this being the first marriage solemnized in Jacksonville. In December, 1853, Mr. Ross located on his claim of three hundred and twenty acres, upon which the balance of his life was spent, and a short time afterward he was elected colonel of the volunteer forces called out to subdue the Indians. In 1854 he was commissioned colonel by Governor Davis, and served through 1854-5-6, bringing additional distinction upon a name already endowed with the finest attributes of the soldier.

In 1866 Colonel Ross was elected a member of the legislature, and in 1872 was commissioned brigadier general of the First Oregon State militia, serving in that capacity during the Modoc war. In 1878 he was elected state senator from Jackson county, and during the session represented the interests of his promoters with his usual tact and discernment. The death of this brave soldier and successful politician and farmer occurred on his home farm, three miles from Jacksonville, February 17, 1890. He is survived by his wife, who is making her home at Central Point. Besides Mrs. Reames, there are four daughters and four sons living of the ten children in the family.

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JAMES THOMAS WINTER. As superintendent of the Tongue Point Lumber Company's mills and box factory James Thomas

Winter, of Astoria, occupies a position of prominence in industrial circles. A man of remarkable business vigor, and of superior artistic and mechanical talent, he has risen to a high point of excellence as a draughtsman and architect, and is one of the most able and skillful millwrights of the Pacific coast. A native of New York state, he was born about five miles from the city of Buffalo, November 4, 1858. His parents, Walter and Susanna (Barker) Winter, were both born and reared in England, both emigrated to the United States and for a few years lived on a farm near Buffalo, N. Y., and both died in Ontario. The father was a miller by trade, but also devoted himself to agricultural pursuits to some extent, both in New York and in Ontario. Of the twelve children born of their union, ten are living, James Thomas, the youngest child, being the only one on the Pacific coast.

Moving with his parents to Ontario when a small lad, James Thomas Winter was educated in the public schools of Ontario. Going then to Goderich, Ontario, he began to learn the millwright's trade when fourteen years old, and after serving an apprenticeship of four years went to South Cadillac, Mich., where he remained several years. In February, 1883, Mr. Winter came to the Pacific coast, and settled in Seattle, Wash., as a millwright. His skill in this line becoming widely known, he was kept busily employed as draughtsman, architect and builder, and since 1888 has had the entire superintendence of the building of mills in several places in Washington, including Seattle, Blaine, Bothell, South Bend and Hoquiam. From the latter town he went to Alaska to take charge of the construction of a mill at Skagway, and afterwards erected a large mill at Vancouver, B. C. Returning to the States, he next built a mill at Portland, Ore., for the Eastern Lumber Company, and then superintended the erection of the B. B. Improvement Company mill at Whatcom, Wash., and of the Simpson mill at South Bend, Wash. In 1902 Mr. Winter erected the Clatsop mills at Astoria, and in 1903 built the Tongue Point Lumber Company's mill, which is furnished with the most modern and up-to-date equipments, and of this mill, and also of the company's box factory, he has had the entire superintendency since the completion of the plant. As a skilled mechanical engineer, Mr. Winter has had charge of putting in the machinery in all the mills that he has built, his knowledge covering all the details connected with the erection of a milling plant from the time the material is gathered together until the plant is in active operation.



Mr. Winter is a staunch Republican in politics, although he takes no active part in local affairs. He belongs to the Astoria Lodge, B. P. O. E.; to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; to the Astoria Chamber of Commerce; and to the Hoo Hoos, of this city, one of the leading social organizations.

**DAVID CAMPBELL.** A good proof of the excellent opportunities in Oregon is the fact that from every part of our United States flock men of all classes and ages, eager to settle in the new land and to try their fortune there. Even from the most southeastern states they come, and as an example of the latter we name David Campbell, a native of Alabama, now residing at Lorella post office, in Langells valley, Ore., where he prosperously engages in farming and stock-raising on his fine ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, which he purchased in 1885. Although farming to some extent he devotes especial attention to raising stock, owning forty head of cattle, mostly Durhams, and has made all the fine improvements on his place, having his entire tract under cultivation. Possessed of the right spirit and a knowledge of the best methods, Mr. Campbell naturally makes a success of what he undertakes, and is a valuable acquisition to Klamath county.

The Carolinas are claimed as the birthplace of Mr. Campbell's parents, his father, John Campbell, being born in South Carolina in the Kershaw district, where he farmed until some time after his marriage, which occurred in South Carolina, and united him with Miss Harriet Wilson, who was born in North Carolina. Soon after their marriage they removed to Alabama and the father re-engaged in farm pursuits in Coffee county. While residing there three sons were born to this worthy couple and of these, but two are now living, the youngest, Christopher C., having been removed by death from the home circle. Of the others, the elder is G. W., who still lives in Alabama, and the younger is David. When David had attained the age of eighteen years, the family went to Texas, settling in Panola county and later in Grayson and Wise counties, the latter county being the scene of the death of both parents, about the year 1879.

In Clintonville, Coffee county, Ala., February 24, 1840, David Campbell first saw the light of day and as before stated remained in that state, gleaning an education from the common schools, until the removal to Texas in 1858 with his parents. Upon the opening of the Civil war, in the spring of 1861, young Campbell patriotically went to the front, enlisting in the Confederate army in Company I, Tenth Texas regiment, as a private, in which capacity he served until the

close of the war. He was first under command of General Kirby Smith and later under General Bragg, in Kentucky. His term of service expiring he received honorable discharge on Cumberland mountain, just before the battle of Murfreesboro. Re-enlisting immediately, he joined Company F, of the First Texas Rangers, and went into Louisiana under Generals Smith and Taylor, and was in the battle near Corinth. Sickness caused his discharge, but when he was able he served the rest of the time west of the Mississippi under Smith. While in this southern campaign he had been in several active engagements, among them the battles of Mansfield, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou and Old Cain River; in the spring of 1865 his regiment was mustered out of service in Texas, having served faithfully in the Confederate army for four years.

Upon Mr. Campbell's return from the war, in 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Frances E. Rankin, a native of Tennessee, who is supposed to have been born in McNairy county, February 17, 1845. Returning to Panola county, Tex., he began farming, following that vocation in Panola, Grayson and Wise counties until 1885, the date of his removal to the far west, at which time he settled in Klamath county on the farm in Langells valley, where he has lived ever since. This farm is located ten miles southeast of Bonanza, but Mr. Campbell's post office is at Lorella, where at one time he officiated for five years as postmaster. A Democrat in political views he has served in various capacities, such as road supervisor, school director and clerk of the school board, and he and his family attend divine worship at the Congregational Church at Lorella. Of the nine children who have blessed Mr. and Mrs. Campbell's union, two have been removed by death and the others are as follows: Ida J., now wife of Louis Gerber, of Klamath county; William, still at home; Walter and A. R., who reside at Lorella; Stella, Oscar and Mabel, who also brighten the home with their presence.

**JOSEPH A. HAINES.** To no one in Curry county is that time honored expression, self-made, more applicable than to Joseph A. Haines, the fortunate owner of nine hundred acres of land, and the present postmaster of Eckley station. From the small farm in Tazewell county, Ill., where he was born August 8, 1828, to his present position of wealth and influence in a thriving community in Oregon is a long road to travel from both the standpoint of distance and experience, yet Mr. Haines has conquered all obstacles with seeming ease, being possessed of those prac-

tical and useful attributes which are the fundamental traits of a fine and honorable citizenship. Were Mr. Haines asked to give his receipt for success he would undoubtedly say: "Do well whatever you undertake." At least this trait has predominated in his own life, and has been forcibly impressed in the training of the family of sons and daughters, who inherit much of his ability and business method.

Mr. Haines had a father with equally practical ideas of life and work who arose from obscurity and comparative poverty to a prominent place in the pioneer world of Douglas county. Born in New Jersey, he accompanied his parents to Hamilton county, Ohio, at an early age, and lived on the home farm until his marriage with Mary Leeper, a native of Ohio. In 1827 he came with his wife and parents to Tazewell county, Ill., made that his home until 1839, and then removed to Warren county, Ill., where Mrs. Haines died in 1840, leaving eight children, five of whom are living: Joseph A. and W. W., twins; Mrs. Rebecca Myers, of Port Townsend, Wash.; J. L., living in the state of Iowa; and Mrs. Susan Overfelt of Oklahoma. Soon after his wife's death Mr. Haines returned to his former home in Tazewell county, and in 1845 settled on a farm in Whiteside county, the same state. In the meantime some of the sons had started upon their independent careers, some of them locating in the far west, and sending favorable reports back to the east. Mr. Haines was forcibly impressed with the advantages which awaited him on the coast, and in 1862, accompanied by his younger children, and his second wife, formerly Mary Nixon, of either Ohio or Indiana, he crossed the plains with mule teams, arriving at his destination near Elkton, on the Umpqua river, Ore., at the end of five months. Here he bought a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, reared another family of ten children, and lived thereon until after the death of his second wife. His last years were spent among his children, to whom he was always a welcome guest, and his death occurred at Grants Pass, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He possessed a vigorous and impressive personality, and was continually before the public in some capacity, taking a keen interest in general affairs, and being especially active in church and politics. He served with distinction in the Black Hawk war.

The youth of Joseph A. Haines was uneventfully passed on the home farm, and at the age of twenty-three he joined his brother and a Mr. Cushman in an expedition to the coast. This band of fortune seekers proved

especially congenial, and all were animated by the common desire to carve a prosperous and happy future out of assets consisting of hardy constitutions and unlimited perseverance. The train had few adventures out of the ordinary, and, with the exception of having some of their cattle stolen by the Indians, met with few losses of any kind. They were on the road seven months to the day from the time of starting, and upon arriving in Oregon, October 19, 1851, dispersed to their respective farms or places of temporary residence. Mr. Haines spent the first winter in Corvallis, and during that time made his living by starting the first wood yard the county had known at Moore Ferry, across the river from Corvallis. In 1852 he rented a place about three miles southeast of Corvallis, and while living there, December 10, 1853, married Eleanor Chaffey, a native daughter of Illinois, who came across the plains with her family in 1852. In 1856 he located near Scottsburg, Douglas county, and after renting a farm for a couple of years purchased a part of the ranch in Curry county which is still his home. At first his operations were on a comparatively small scale, and much time was devoted to cutting timber and underbrush and preparing the land for seed. The small house in which the family found shelter took on an air of comfort and coziness, and the erection of a larger house marked an advance in the family fortunes. By degrees the increase of enterprises necessitated more land, with the result that today Mr. Haines has nine hundred and sixty acres in one body, one hundred of which are under cultivation. He is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, making a specialty of the profitable Shorthorns. At every stage of his career Mr. Haines has evidenced the progressive spirit for which the western farmer is noted, and his farm may well serve as a model for members of the younger generation. Those who now profit by the prevailing prosperity of Curry county little realize the deprivations encountered by such men as Mr. Haines, who settled here with his family when his nearest neighbor on one side was thirty miles distant and on the other side twelve miles. Hospitality in those days was not practiced to any great extent, but as settlers began to arrive the Haines farm was one of the most generally visited and most popular, for this genial man has ever had a heart kindly disposed towards not only his friends, but all who are in need, and his reputation for charity and generosity is too well known to require comment. For the past five years he has been postmaster of the station established on his ranch and

known as Eckley, and it is not too visionary to suppose that interests will congregate around this mail center, and develop into one of the thrifty small towns for which the county is becoming famous. Of the fourteen children born to Mr. and Mrs. Haines, Mrs. Josephine Myers lives at Port Townsend, Wash.; Alfred is deceased; Joseph E., C. W., and L. L., are farmers in Curry county; J. L. is engaged in farming in Idaho; Rupert is living in Grant county; Oscar is in Alaska; Mrs. Ida Murphy is a resident of California; Mrs. Ruby Portwood and Mrs. Mary Staats live at Monmouth, Ore.; Harriet and Chafey D. are at home with their parents; and Marion is deceased. Mr. Haines is an active politician notwithstanding that many years have passed over his head, and in his younger years he held many offices of trust and responsibility. He was elected county commissioner in 1862, and has since filled nearly all of the local offices. He is especially active in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a member for many years. He is one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers in Curry county, and represents all that is substantial in acquirement and character.

**JOSEPH O. HAMAKER.** In the comparatively new state of Oregon and especially in the southern and eastern portions where few railroads are as yet located, the profession of civil engineering is followed to advantage, and Joseph O. Hamaker has for the past twenty years engaged in this line of work. While making this his special business all his life he has at various times experimented in other ventures, among them stock-raising, general merchandising, etc., but has always come back to his most fitting occupation, which he now follows at Bonanza, in Klamath county, Ore., having lived in that state since 1879.

On the paternal side Mr. Hamaker is of German descent, his great-grandfather coming to America from Germany and locating in Pennsylvania, where his son David, father of Joseph O., was born. When yet a boy, David Hamaker was brought with the family to Noble county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and became a Methodist minister. It was in Ohio that his marriage took place in 1845, and two years later he removed to Iowa, settling first in Marion county, and in 1865 in Van Buren county, where his demise occurred in 1866, when he was but forty-five years old. Three years before his death he had enlisted as chaplain in the Fortieth Iowa Infantry and served faithfully until the

close of the war, a period of eighteen months, during which time he underwent the exposure which really caused his death. Also a native of Pennsylvania, the mother of Joseph Hamaker, who was before marriage Rebecca Rogers, moved to Ohio when young, being reared in Noble county and living in that state until her marriage with Mr. Hamaker and their subsequent removal to Iowa. Continuing in the latter state after her first husband's death until 1869, she then returned to Ohio for a visit, after which, in 1870, she and her family located on the Osage seeded lands in Montgomery county, Kans. After a three years' residence there she was married to B. B. Stewart and removed to Allen county, Kans., where Mr. Stewart was claimed by death in 1874, having been married but one year. His widow removed the following year to Klamath county, Ore., where she was united in marriage for the third time, being joined in matrimony in 1877 with W. H. Horton; both are now deceased, Mrs. Horton passing away December 29, 1886, at the age of sixty-three years.

Although a resident of Oregon for so many years, Joseph O. Hamaker claims Iowa as his native state, and was born near Marysville, Marion county, July 30, 1856. A diligent student, he was early educated in the common schools and later in the high school, where he devoted much of his time to the study of civil engineering. When he had attained the age of twenty-three years he left Allen county, Kans., and journeyed across the great plains to the much-talked-of state of Oregon and there he joined his step-father, Mr. Horton, in Klamath county, in 1880. Entering into partnership with a brother, S. C. Hamaker, he engaged in the stock business until 1887, when he sold out his interest and removing to Bonanza, embarked into mercantile life. Tiring of this after two years, he again sold out his interest and became interested in the real estate business and surveying, in connection with which he was interested in timber lands, and also officiated as a notary public. He has engaged in civil engineering for the past twenty years, meeting with excellent success.

The year 1886 witnessed the marriage in Klamath county of Mr. Hamaker to Miss Anna M. Horton, who was born October 2, 1869, in Oregon in the beautiful Willamette valley. Their happy home is blessed with the presence of their six children, whose names are as follows: Ora R., H. Earl, Mont. W., Marie E., Marvin Horton and Hilda V. In political convictions Mr. Hamaker stands firm for the Republican party and is an active pol-

itician, having served as justice of the peace for many years, as school director, and at present being town recorder of Bonanza. As popular in fraternal circles as in political relations, he holds a membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Bonanza; is a charter member of Bonanza Lodge No. 143, having passed all the chairs; has been a past delegate to the Grand Lodge and is at present acting as secretary of the local lodge. He also belongs to Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., at Klamath Falls. A patriot to a marked degree, he at one time served four and a half years in Troop B, Oregon National Guard, as a cavalryman, three years of that time acting as sergeant. His record speaks for itself; we need say but little as to the esteem and confidence in which he is held by all who know him.

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**RANSOM HENRY WHITEHEAD.** That capacity for determined and independent action which became apparent when Ransom Henry Whitehead ran away from the drudgery of a Wisconsin farm and enlisted in the Civil war when he was scarcely fifteen years old, proved something more than a temporary trait, traceable to the excitement of the time, or the pressure brought to bear by his youthful companions. It has followed him from the field of battle to the field of business, and enabled him to grasp waiting opportunities in such a manner as to draw out their financial worth, and turn them to the best possible account. It thus happens that he is one of the substantial, benevolent and public-spirited men of Jackson county, a former extensive miner, stock-raiser, speculator in lands and mines, and a director, and one of the incorporators of the Medford Bank.

The ancestors of Mr. Whitehead were first heard of in England, from where his paternal grandfather emigrated to the United States, settling in Trenton, N. J. His son, James, the father of Ransom, was born in Trenton, N. J., and the grandfather afterward engaged in the woolen mill business near Philadelphia, in time owning a mill of his own. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years, and died at the home of his son in Wisconsin, in 1893. James Whitehead removed to Alton, Ill., about 1834, and there worked at the carpenter trade and married Elizabeth Linker, who was born in Newburn, N. C., and died on the old Wisconsin homestead at the age of seventy-six. This homestead was taken up by Mr. Whitehead two years after his marriage, or in 1836, and consisted of three hundred and twenty acres of land in Rock county. It was a wilderness when he first went there, and his neighbors were few and far apart.

Yet he made a comfortable home for those dependent upon his energy and care, rearing his five children in comfort, among them being Ransom Henry, born in Rock county, January 10, 1847. In 1853 the elder Whitehead took a trip to California with the possible expectation of making it his home, but returned after eighteen months, well content to spend the remainder of his days in the middle west. He died on his farm at the age of seventy-eight years.

As a boy Ransom Whitehead used to trudge through two miles of snow to the little log school-house in Rock county, and if memory serves him rightly the work on the home farm was sufficient to employ the time not spent in school. Fearing parental opposition, he said nothing about enlisting in the Civil war, and August 22, 1862, became a soldier in Company H, Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry at Janesville. He was not afraid of danger because he had never encountered it, and he therefore went forth to do and dare with fine courage, perseveringly maintained to the end of the combat. For a time his regiment was with the Seventeenth Army Corps, and later with the Sixteenth, and from the battle of Vicksburg, July 4, to the close of the war, he was with General Grant or General Smith. He participated in the battles of Cold Water, Pleasant Hill, Jackson, Tupelo, and many minor skirmishes, and was sent to Missouri after Price, and to Nashville after Hood. January 4, 1863, he had the thumb shot off from his right hand on the Hatchie river, by accident. In 1864, while assisting in tearing up the Jacksonville & Mobile Railroad, he sustained a severe rupture, from the effects of which he still suffers. For a time he was at Fort Blakely, Miss., was then sent to Montgomery, Ala., then to Tusculumbia, Ala. He was discharged at Madison, Wis., August 28, 1865, a sadder and vastly wiser youth than when he first donned the blue of the Union cause.

After the war Mr. Whitehead ran a threshing-machine in Wisconsin for a season, and in the spring of 1867 removed to California and found employment in a saw-mill on the Feather river. In May, 1867, he went to the Comstock mine at Virginia City, Nev., and for eighteen months mined and prospected as an employe of the mine-owners. He then engaged in the stock business near Big Bend, on the Carson river, and in connection therewith freighted in the neighborhood, engaging also in general farming. His location proved a fine and profitable one, and he remained on the farm for the long period of sixteen years. Disposing of his interests in 1881, he came to Umatilla county, Ore., and started a wheat-raising business, at one time owning a section and a quarter of land. His former success was duplicated in this new departure, and he continued to raise wheat until selling this farm in 1890. Mr.

Whitehead reached Medford October 13, 1890, intending to settle down to a quiet, retired life, but his innate energy and accustomed habits rebelled at leisure, forcing him again into the active arena of work. He began to loan money and invest in various securities, also speculated in stock, grain, produce, and other fluctuating commodities, about the same time becoming interested in mining in Josephine county. In 1892 he purchased an interest in the Hale mines of that county, but sold his stock in July, 1901. Aside from assisting in the incorporation of the Medford Bank he has aided in the starting of other town enterprises, his efforts being especially noteworthy while serving in the city council from 1899 to 1901. During the term he was chairman of many of the committees, and it was principally through his strenuous efforts that the present sewage system was placed. This project was bitterly fought for a year or more, but its present popularity is the best guarantee of the wise far-sightedness of those in control of its construction. Another bitter contest was waged over the present water system, but this opposition was overruled, and resulted in greater convenience for everyone. If determined, Mr. Whitehead backs his determination with practical good sense, and thorough consideration for the best interests of his county. He has repeatedly won the gratitude and praise of his erstwhile opponents, converting them into his staunchest supporters.

On the farm of Dr. Glen, in what is now Glen county, Cal., Mr. Whitehead married Lizzie Johnson, a native daughter of Wisconsin. Of the three children born of this union, Leonard and Ray are deceased, and Grace is living with her parents. Mr. Whitehead is a Republican, and is fraternally identified with the Blue Lodge No. 103, A. F. & A. M. of Medford. He is a vigorous representative of the self-made, well made man, and as such deserves both his popularity and success.

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JOHN W. FELTER came to Bandon in 1888, and has since become known as an expert contracting carpenter and ship-builder. Of German extraction, he was born in Warren county, Iowa, September 19, 1848, a son of David Askew and Mary Viola (Atkinson) Felter, born in Ohio September 15, 1815, and in Indiana, April 16, 1820, respectively. The paternal great-great-grandfather presumably settled in Ulster county, N. Y., where the great-grandfather, David Felter, was born in 1788, and where the grandfather, John David Felter, was born near Montgomery, April 14, 1790. In 1800 the great-grandfather and grandfather moved to Hamilton county, Ohio,

locating near Montgomery, where the latter married, September 1, 1814, Susan, daughter of David Askew, both born in Baltimore, Md. On this Ohio farm David Askew Felter was born and here his father died at an advanced age. David Askew Felter moved to Indiana while that state was wild and unsettled, and later made his home in Missouri until locating in Warren county, Iowa, near Indianola, in 1847. He was a shoemaker by trade, and plied his trade wherever he lived, and in connection therewith engaged in general farming to some extent. In 1854 he started for St. Paul, Minn., but changed his mind on the way and stopped in Dubuque, Iowa, where he followed his trade until moving to Clayton county in 1856. In 1865 he located on a farm in Nodaway county, Mo., and in 1868 removed to Clay county, Kans., near Clifton, sixteen miles from Clay Center. He was somewhat of a wanderer and, being master of a useful trade, always found work with which to support his family. In 1887 he settled near Oregon, in Holt county, Mo., retired from active life, and in 1897 came to his present home in Bandon, where he is enjoying good health and spirits at the age of eighty-eight. He is a Republican in politics, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Ten children were born into his family, six sons and four daughters, John W. being the fifth child and third oldest boy.

At the age of fifteen years and eight months John W. Felter enlisted in Company F, Forty-sixth Iowa Infantry, and at the same time welcomed the opportunity as a relief from the monotony of farming. He had few recreations and but scant chance to acquire an education, and the spirit of patriotism soared to the highest pinnacle in his expectant heart. Although this was in 1864, and but a year remained of the conflict, he served out the three months and ten days of his enlistment, and then re-enlisted in Company L, Second Iowa Cavalry, as a scouting private in the department of the Mississippi. He saw something of actual warfare, and was sufficiently exposed to realize the horrors of war, so that after his discharge at Selma, Ala., in 1865, he returned to his home in Missouri, whither his parents had in the meantime removed, quite content to settle down to a peaceful existence. Two years later, however, the fever of unrest inspired him to again leave home, and he went to western Kansas, where he found employment driving teams for the government at Fort Harker. In May, 1869, he changed his base of operations to Fort Sill, which he helped to build, remaining in this locality until going to Mount Pleasant,

Tex., in November of the same year. In Texas he clerked in a general store until 1872, going then to Kansas, and from there to St. Joseph, Mo. Here he became connected with the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad as brakeman, soon afterward being promoted to the position of conductor and maintaining the same until the spring of 1876. In the spring of 1883 he engaged in running an elevator for handling grain in Clifton, Kans., and in May, 1888, came to Bandon, where he has since lived. For two years he tried his fortune at logging, but has since contracted for carpenter work, house and ship-building, and has accomplished much of the important work in his line in this part of the county. At one time he took up land five and a half miles southeast of Bandon, but soon afterward sold it and purchased town property which has since become valuable.

Although independent in politics, Mr. Felter has had considerable experience as an office-holder, his practical good sense and liberal ideas making him a desirable candidate. At present he is serving his third term as councilman, and he has been president of the council for a year. While in Texas he became prominent at a time when the state was in an unsettled condition, and he served as deputy sheriff when the state was under martial law. He is identified with the Grand Army of the Republic.

At St. Joseph, Mo., Mr. Felter married Mary A. Petit, a native daughter of Missouri, whose father, Dr. Alphro Petit, was born at Far Rockaway Beach. Dr. Petit followed his profession at Quincy, Ill., for many years, and in time located in Missouri, where he founded the county seat of Maries county, and called it Vienna. During the Civil war he took sides with the south and went to the front with General Price as a surgeon, his service resulting in continual exposure and long, tiresome rides over the prairies. His usually strong constitution failed to bear up under the strain of unusually arduous demands, and he died in the Cherokee Nation in December, 1864. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Felter, of whom Charles D. lives in Bandon; Richard A. makes his home in Kirkland, Wash.; Lloyd William is deceased; Roberta A. is the wife of Wilbur Hover, of Bandon; and Ella Ruth lives at home. The oldest son, Charles D., is entitled to special mention because of his meritorious military service. He was born in Clifton, Kans., April 25, 1877, and was reared on the paternal farm, developing excellent business ability as opportunity came his way. March 20, 1897, he enlisted at the Mare Island navy yard in the United States

Marine Corps for five years, and with his regiment started on the record-breaking journey of the great battle ship Oregon around the Horn. All the world recalls accounts of this splendid ship hurrying up along the South American coast, and with the sailors already assembled off the coast of Cuba, trembled lest it be captured by the enemy before reaching the scene of activity. Mr. Felter participated in the battle of Santiago, and received his discharge from the service July 4, 1901. December 20, 1891, he received his initial training as a member of the Oregon National guard, remaining with that regiment for five years, attaining to the rank of first sergeant.

ORSON AVERY STEARNS. One of the best stock ranches in Klamath county lies six and three-quarters miles southwest of Klamath Falls and comprises four hundred and seventeen acres, of which three hundred acres have been improved. This place has been the home of Mr. Stearns since April 5, 1867, and its fine condition is due wholly to his earnest and untiring efforts through all these years. A specialty is made of stock-raising and the dairy business, for which purposes he keeps more than one hundred head of cattle. It has been only through the most constant and difficult labor that he has brought his land to its present condition, and for his effective and judicious exertions he is entitled to rank among the leading stockmen of the county.

On his father's farm sixteen miles northwest of Rockford, Winnebago county, Ill., Orson Avery Stearns was born January 9, 1843, being a son of David Ebenezer and Fidelity S. (Cannon) Stearns, who were married September 19, 1840. His father, David E., was born at Monkton, Vt., February 11, 1808, a son of Rev. John and Asenath (Campbell) Stearns. At nine years of age he left home and became an apprentice to the carpenter's trade. When fourteen years old he started out for himself, wandering here and there, and working wherever an opportunity was presented. Many of the early buildings in Buffalo, N. Y., were erected with him as one of the workmen. During the early '30s he went to Winnebago county, Ill. At that time Illinois was considered the far distant west. Settlers were few, advantages conspicuous by their absence, and improvements also lacking. He took up land from the government and engaged in farming there until 1853. Meanwhile he had met and married Miss Cannon, who was born near Twinsburg, Ohio, September 30, 1820, and accompanied

her parents to Winnebago county, Ill., settling at Tyler, three miles from Mr. Stearns' place. April 5, 1853, Mr. Stearns started for Oregon, crossing the plains with ox-teams and on October 9 camping near Wagner's Springs, eleven miles south of Ashland. Two days later he took a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres on Wagner creek, near Talent, Jackson county, where he remained until his death. To him belongs the credit of raising the first peach ever raised in Jackson county, where fruit is now both plentiful and of such luscious quality as to gain widespread fame. In politics he was a life-long Republican. His wife died February 4, 1869; he survived her many years, passing away August 31, 1886. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Oscar Leroy, deceased; Orson Avery, of this sketch; Newel Doski, deceased; Arminda Melissa, wife of James Purves, of Talent; George Arthur, who died in 1861; and Emilie Maria, also deceased.

When ten years of age Orson Avery Stearns accompanied the family from Illinois to Oregon, where he grew to manhood upon the land claim. November 17, 1864, he became a member of Company I, First Oregon Infantry, being the first man to enlist as a private in that company. He remained in Jackson county until May 25, 1865, when he went to Fort Klamath, where his company commander, with part of the company, located and built a new road from the fort to Rogue river, passing near Crater lake, at that time almost unknown. It was while out viewing the progress of the construction work on the road that Captain Sprague and Sergeant Stearns met a party of gentlemen from Jacksonville, Ore., and together went to view the wonderful lake, Sergeant Stearns and a Mr. Cates attempting a descent to the water. Sergeant Stearns first reached the water's edge and christened the lake at that time Lake Majesty. It was afterwards called Crater lake from the discovery of a crater in the island near the northwestern bluff.

Mr. Stearns served with his company in the Snake country when they helped build Camp Alvord during the fall of 1865 and made several campaigns after the hostile Indians, having one engagement near Albert Lake in 1866. On enlistment Mr. Stearns was appointed first sergeant and served as such during the entire period of his connection with the army, with the exception of two months. July 19, 1867, he was mustered out at Jacksonville. Meantime he had located his present place and on being mustered out settled

on the farm, to the cultivation of which he has since given his exclusive attention.

At Sacramento, Cal., May 17, 1873, Mr. Stearns married Margaret Jane Riggs, who was born in Ray county, Mo., July 22, 1855, and died May 17, 1895. They were the parents of the following children: Leslie Orin, of Klamath Falls; Blanche Alice, wife of George Ager, who owns a farm adjoining her father's place; and Eva May, Mrs. Theodore Bryant, of Klamath Falls. The second marriage of Mr. Stearns occurred January 10, 1897, and united him with Luella M. Sherman, who was born in Ohio in July of 1861. The only child of the second marriage is Ernel Everett.

Politically Mr. Stearns is a pronounced Republican. He was the first delegate to a political convention from this section of the state, being a representative of the Republican soldier vote at Fort Klamath March 16, 1866, held at Jacksonville, Ore. As one of the first justices of the peace here, his jurisdiction at that time embraced all of Klamath and Lake counties. In 1880 the members of his party elected him to the state legislature when Klamath was still a part of Lake county. His service in that body was satisfactory to his constituents and proved the possession on his part of ability in legislative matters.

The family represented by Mr. Stearns is among the earliest established on American shores. The genealogical records state that on the morning of April 8, 1630, Isaac Stearns and family, Sir Richard Staltonstale and family, Rev. George Phillip, Governor Winthrop and many others embarked at Yarmouth, England, in the good ship *Arabella*, which anchored at Salem, Mass., June 12, of the same year. An investigation of the location convinced the passengers that they did not desire to settle there, so they soon proceeded to Charlestown and from there to Watertown near Mount Auburn, Mass. From that day to this members of the family in each generation have contributed to the development of their various localities and have been citizens of high standing and the loftiest principles of honor.

THOMAS P. HANLY, a prosperous and up-to-date rancher residing eleven miles east of Bandon, Coos county, Ore., has, without doubt, the finest ranch along the Coquille river, having upon it an orchard of four hundred trees, as well as an extensive dairy. He has risen to his place of prominence by steady effort and while still a young man has an enviable position in the esteem of his fellow

citizens. He was born in San Francisco, Cal., January 10, 1860, the son of Thomas Hanly, an architect, who died when his son was but two years old. His mother, of Irish descent, was Miss Elizabeth Jackson before marrying Mr. Hanly, and some time after his death she was united with Henry Chlemens, a native of Denmark and a ship-carpenter by trade. By this union there were four children, two of whom are deceased; the living are Fred and Anna, both residents of California.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hanly were blessed with six children, two of whom are still living, Mrs. Jennie Rasette, of Canada; and Thomas P., the subject of this biography. The latter lived with his step-father and family in California until 1869, when they came to Coos county, Ore., and his step-father pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres on the Coquille river, ten miles east of Bandon. Here he made many improvements and here he still lives. His wife passed away in 1882.

Thomas P. Hanly was educated in the district school, remaining at home until fifteen years of age, when he started out to seek his fortune. For six years he worked in a saw-mill, and in 1882 he took up ship-carpentering, which he followed for five years. For some time he had been a resident of Parkersburg, when, in 1888, he bought three hundred and seventy acres of land opposite Lampa creek, where he still lives. When Mr. Hanly came to this place there was but one acre cleared; there are now two hundred acres cleared and under cultivation. He has erected a handsome, modern dwelling, commodious barn, etc., and has in his dairy thirty-five cows. He brought some of the first Jerseys into the Coquille river country and has been an extensive dealer in Durham and Jersey cattle. He is an undoubted success as a rancher and an admirable man in many respects.

June 5, 1881, Mr. Hanly was joined in wedlock with Dora A. Schroeder, an accomplished daughter of Judge J. H. Schroeder of Arago. She was born near Norway, Coos county, Ore. Mr. and Mrs. Hanly have three bright children, Thomas, Theresa and Marguerite. Mr. Hanly is a Democrat, and while he is now and has been for several years school clerk, yet he takes little interest in political affairs. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

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JOHN T. MOULTON. With what has proved to be far-sighted and accurate judgment John T. Moulton came to the site of Coquille in 1871 and built the first house in

the history of the town. Nor did his pioneering effort stop with this accomplishment, for he started a merchandising business, an equally necessary adjunct to embryo communities, and continued the same until general prosperity had begun to prevail in 1884. In the early days also he purchased a ranch of sixty acres adjoining the hamlet on the east, and retained the management of the same until illness and increasing responsibility necessitated its sale. Soon afterward he erected the cottage in the town which has since been his home, and from where he still watches with increasing interest the development of sound and practical enterprises.

Mr. Moulton is a California pioneer of 1850, and an Oregon pioneer of 1865. He was born April 1, 1826, in Bucksport, Hancock county, Me., in which town his father, Dr. Rufus Moulton, was conducting a large medical practice. The elder Moulton was born in England and came to the United States with two brothers, locating at Bucksport, where he maintained a career of great professional activity, and where he attained the advanced age of eighty years. He married Caroline Davis, a native daughter of Maine, who, after his demise married again, and eventually died in her native state. There were four sons and two daughters of the first union, and three sons and two daughters of the second, John T. being the oldest son and third child. The latter was reared in the town home at Bucksport, and received a fair education in the public schools. At quite an early age he acquired some business experience in his native town, and was thirty-four years of age when he started for the west in 1850.

Mr. Moulton made about the first trip on the Vanderbilt line to the Isthmus of Panama, and after reaching San Francisco remained there for six months. He next turned his attention to mining in Sonora, Cal., and in 1851 became one of the first white settlers of Tuolumne county, the same state. He was successful in the mines, and afterward mined in the Carson valley and at Esmeralda, going still later to the Owens river to fight the Indians. After some months he again returned to Tuolumne county, Cal., and engaged in the lumber business for seven years. This proved a losing venture, for fire destroyed a stock worth over \$100,000, and both Mr. Moulton and his partner, T. Lewis, lost about all that they had in the world. In 1858 Mr. Moulton took the contract to dig the miners' ditch in Tuolumne county, at an estimated cost of \$1,500,000, but he unfortunately lost heavily in this undertaking, and in 1860 engaged in litigation with the company.



In 1865 Mr. Moulton exchanged his California home for one in Oregon, locating on a ranch of one hundred and sixty acres on the Coquille river three miles south of Beaver slough. The following year he began to work in the Simpson ship yards, and in 1868 contracted to put in hydraulic pressure in the Lane mine at the mouth of the Coquille river. In 1871 he became permanently identified with the town which owes so much to his enterprise and forethought, and where he married Mary Jane Bunn, a native daughter of Illinois. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, two sons and three daughters: George, the oldest son, is Coquille agent of the Coos Bay, Roseburg & Eastern Railroad; Lulu is the wife of S. M. Nosler, engaged in the creamery business in this town; William is deceased; Mattie is deceased; and an infant died when but a few days old. Mr. Moulton is a Republican in politics, and has acceptably filled the offices of school director and road supervisor. He is a conscientious, painstaking, and high-minded gentleman, and commands the gratitude and esteem of all who profit by the present conditions of Coquille.

**ELIJAH C. JEFFERS.** Among the enterprising, practical and prosperous agriculturists of Clatsop county is Elijah C. Jeffers, proprietor of an excellent ranch, finely located about three and one-half miles south of Astoria. He is extensively engaged in general farming, including stock-raising and dairying, and exercises great skill and good judgment in his chosen vocation, meeting with corresponding success in his operations. Of pioneer ancestry, he was born August 31, 1839, in Henry county, Iowa, and came with his father, Joseph J. Jeffers, to Oregon in 1847.

Joseph J. Jeffers was born in Washington, D. C., October 17, 1807. Early learning the trade of a plasterer, he followed it in different localities throughout his active career. Soon after his marriage in 1829 he removed to Iowa, locating in Henry county, where he lived several years. In 1847, in the company commanded by Capt. Joseph Meeker, he crossed the plains to Oregon with his family, driving five yoke of oxen and a span of mules, being about six months on the way, leaving Iowa March 6 and arriving in Oregon City September 12. Locating his family in that city, he went to California in quest of gold, and as a miner was quite successful, bringing back \$2,000 worth of the precious metal. In the fall of 1850 he removed to Astoria, and immediately took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres on the

Lewis & Clark river, three hundred acres of which constitute the present farm of his son, Elijah C. Jeffers. Joseph J. Jeffers never devoted much of his time to the care of his land, but continued at his trade, as an expert workman, plastering many of the earlier buildings erected in Astoria and Portland. Mr. Jeffers, more familiarly known as Judge Jeffers, occupied quite a prominent position in social and political affairs in Clatsop county, having twice been elected as a representative to the Oregon legislature on the Democratic ticket. He attained the age of sixty-eight years, dying in Portland, Ore., January 2, 1876, while visiting his daughter. In 1829, in Pennsylvania, he married Sarah E. Hurford, who was born in Ohio September 21, 1808, and died at the home of her daughter, with whom she was living in Montavilla, Multnomah county, Ore., March 7, 1902. Of the eleven children born of their union, nine died in childhood, three daughters and six sons, and two children are living, namely: Elijah C. and Carrie E., wife of George L. Hibbard, of Montavilla, Ore.

Coming with his parents to Oregon City when eight years old, Elijah C. Jeffers acquired his early education in the common schools of Clatsop county, afterwards, in 1857, continuing his studies at the Willamette University, in Salem, and the next year attending the Portland Academy. Returning home, he assumed the management of the home farm in 1859, and is now the owner of three hundred acres of the original homestead. Making all the improvements on the place himself, he has one of the best and most productive ranches in this section of the county. Devoting his attention to stock-raising and dairying, he has been exceedingly prosperous in his undertakings, occupying an assured position among the leading stockmen and dairymen of Astoria, and of late he has formed a corporation with his sons, Irvin M. Jeffers being secretary and manager, and himself president.

August 30, 1871, Mr. Jeffers married Jane Hess, who was born November 25, 1850, in Bremer county, Iowa, and came to Oregon with her father, Jacob Hess, in 1866, journeying hither by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Locating in Multnomah county, near Portland, Mr. Hess lived there two years, and then resided for some time in Clatsop county. Going from here to Goldendale, Wash., he resided there until his death, in 1891, at the age of seventy years. Seven children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jeffers, namely: Irvin M., John H. of Astoria, Carrie M., Mabel E., Jennie E., Laura H. and Esther C. Mr. Jeffers is independent in politics, voting for whomever he deems best qualified, regardless of party restric-

tions. For a number of years he has served as school director, and has also been road supervisor. Fraternally he belongs to Seaside Lodge, A. O. U. W., of Astoria.

**PETER PETERSON.** At the present writing Peter Peterson is filling the office of postmaster at the little postoffice of May, Coos county, Ore., which office bears the name of Mr. Peterson's youngest daughter. Mr. Peterson claims Sweden as his native country, and was born October 12, 1844. The youngest of three children, he received his early education in the public school, and at the age of twelve his father died. In early youth Mr. Peterson learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until he had attained the age of seventeen, when he became a sailor, continuing a sea-faring life until 1868. Coming to the United States at that date, he settled at Newport, in Coos county, Ore., following his trade at that place for about fifteen years. Afterwards he lived at Coal Banks and Bay City, finally, in 1886, purchasing three hundred acres of fine land on Haines slough, ten miles north of Marshfield. It was in a wild state when bought, but Mr. Peterson has made many improvements upon it. He carried on general farming and stock-raising very successfully until appointed postmaster of the May postoffice, which position he still holds, his farm being managed by his children. Before his appointment, in 1902, he built a gasoline launch named the Mayflower, which he still runs on Coos Bay for public use.

Mr. Peterson visited his native land about 1873 and when he returned to the United States he brought his bride, who was before marriage Hilda Erickson, a native of Sweden. She has borne her husband the following children: Annie, now Mrs. Riggs, of North Bend; John E. and Florence, who reside on the home place; Lizzie, now Mrs. McDonald, of Toledo, Ore.; Emil, a real estate man of North Bend; Charles, Pere and May, the latter three living on the home place.

Politically Mr. Peterson is independent in his opinions, and has held several minor offices within the gift of his fellow-citizens. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons. Thoroughly trusted by all who know him, he is a representative man of Coos county.

**NATHAN SMITH MERRILL.** As a worthy scion of a distinguished French family, and as a descendant from one of three brothers who located in Boston, Mass., as early as 1600, Nathan Smith Merrill has every claim to prominence, and for him the town of Merrill in Klamath county, Ore., was named, having been

founded on a part of his land in 1804, and now being the second in size in Klamath county. To Mr. Merrill belongs the distinction of having lived in many different states representing the far east, the middle section, and afterward the far west. A native of New Hampshire, his boyhood days were spent in Illinois, and he afterward spent several years in Missouri, prior to going to the Pacific slope, where he lived first in California and afterwards in Washington. It was not until his fifty-fourth year that he found a permanent location, settling this time in Klamath county, Ore., whose interests have been identified with his own ever since.

His parents, Nathan and Julia Ann (Morrill) Merrill, were both from the state of New Hampshire, the former born January 26, 1806, near Nashua, and the latter April 13, 1814, in Hillsborough county. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812 and met his death in the brave performance of his duty at Plattsburg, Vt. The marriage of Mr. Merrill's parents took place in New Hampshire in 1834, following which they continued to live in that state until 1846, removing to Illinois at that time and locating in Kane county, where Mr. Merrill engaged in farm pursuits, having previously worked at his trade as a shoe-maker, and it is worthy of mention that he followed that useful occupation for thirty years. In 1858 the family moved to Missouri and located in McDonald county, and in after years Mr. Merrill went west to California, his death taking place in 1893 at The Willows, in that state. He had previously lost his wife, who died in 1865, on her fifty-first birthday.

Born as he was in Hillsborough county, N. H., near Hillsborough, August 22, 1836, Nathan Smith Merrill is the eldest in a family of seven children. His eldest sister, Julia Ann, is deceased, and his remaining sister, Henrietta, the youngest in the family, married N. Scroggins, and resides in California. Of his brothers, W. R. resides in the same state; Abbott, in Redding, Cal.; C. H. in Klamath county; and M. A. in Glenn county, Cal. The early education of Mr. Merrill was gleaned from the instruction received in the common schools in Kane county, Ill., and after leaving school he at once took up farm pursuits, his life-long vocation. Accompanying the family to Missouri in 1858, he spent several years in McDonald county, returning in 1862 to Kane county, Ill., and again farming in that county until 1869.

Having determined to go to California, in 1869 he made the trip by rail, the first year after the completion of the railroad, and taking up his residence in Colusa county he once more engaged in farm pursuits, renting land and continuing to reside there for a number of years. He found a





*N. P. Sorenson*

new location in 1882 in Washington and for nine years he carried on dairy farming in Chehalis county, but he was not entirely pleased with conditions there, and in looking about for a place where he might locate permanently he was favorably impressed with Klamath county, Ore., and it was there he made his home in 1891. At that time he purchased land twenty-four miles southeast of Klamath Falls, adjacent to the present site of Merrill, and it was here that the intervening years have been spent, in farming and stock-raising. These years so well spent have been fraught with success, and today Mr. Merrill is recognized as one of the substantial men of his community. He owns five hundred acres at present, and has made many improvements on his place. Two hundred acres are devoted to raising alfalfa, and he makes a specialty of raising Short-horn and Durham cattle and Berkshire hogs, having about thirty head of cattle and one hundred head of hogs.

By his marriage, October 28, 1860, in McDonald county, Mo., Mr. Merrill was united with Miss Nancy J. Newland, who was born in Washington county, Ark., February 8, 1840, a daughter of Richard Newland. Her father was a native of Tennessee, born in 1818, and passed to his final rest in 1844 in Arkansas. Her mother, whose maiden name was Deborah Starr, was also born in Tennessee in 1819, and survived her husband until March 22, 1854, her demise also occurring in Arkansas. This couple had a large family, which consisted of eleven children, and in 1839 they located in Washington county, Ark.

A Democrat in his political views, Mr. Merrill is doing his part as county commissioner of Klamath county, having been elected to that office for a four years' term in 1902. He is an influential member of Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F., of Klamath Falls, having passed through all the chairs and in 1899 he represented that lodge as a delegate to the Grand Lodge of the state.

**NELS PETER SORENSEN.** Some of the most inspiring examples of ambition of which Oregon can boast are furnished by men whose childhood was spent on foreign soil, but whose steps were directed this way by a chance, to which they have always been grateful. Such a one is Nels P. Sorensen, one of the successful and influential lumber dealers of Oregon, and formerly manager of the Sorensen Lumber Company. The better to understand the causes which have contributed to Mr. Sorensen's mastery of western opportunities, it is necessary to visit Veile, Denmark, a fertile grazing and dairying section of this country on the North Sea. There for many generations his people followed dairying, and were fairly well-to-do, considering

the limitations under which the Denmark farmer labors. The father, Samuel, owned a dairy farm. Through his marriage with a Miss Christensen he became the father of six children, three of whom are living: Christ, Anton and Nels P. By a former marriage Samuel Sorensen had six children, two of whom are living. In the early '70s two of the sons by the second marriage, Christ and Anton, had yielded to praiseworthy ambitions and sailed to America, whence they made their way to Gray's River, Wash., and where they are living at this writing.

Nels P. Sorensen was born October 7, 1861, and at the age of fourteen years started out to make his own living, at the age of nineteen, in 1880, embarking in a steamer for America. Naturally his destination was his brother's home in Washington, which he reached via the Santa Fe to San Francisco, thence by boat to Astoria, arriving at the latter town May 1, 1880. After nine months at Gray's River he went to Walla Walla, Wash., and worked four months in the freight department of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, then returned to Astoria, hoping to find more congenial employment.

In the fall of 1881 Mr. Sorensen had his first experience with lumbering, and for one year engaged in hand logging on Gray's river. The following three years he logged with a team on the same river, and for a year logged on Gray's bay. Disposing of his small interest he went to Cathlamet, Wash., remaining there for a year, and then went to Sellwood, where he bought an old mill. This he remodeled and improved, devoting it to lumber manufacturing for nine months, and was so successful that he sold a half interest in the mill to Joseph Young, afterwards continuing the business four years, or until selling his share to his partner.

In 1882 he was united in marriage with Mary Anderson, who was born in Denmark and who came to America with her parents when she was three years of age. Mr. Anderson eventually came to Oregon, where he secured employment as a skilled mechanic in wood working. For two years after his marriage Mr. Sorensen bought and sold real estate, then located in Astoria, which has since been his home. For the first two years he operated a logging enterprise at Gray's bay, Wash., and later on the Lewis and Clark river, under the firm name of Sorensen & Kinney. Several years later he organized the Sorensen Lumber Company, of which he was manager, and which operates at Seaside, shipping logs by rail to Astoria. About the same time Mr. Sorensen bought out the Seaside Lumber Company's mill, and incorporated the Necanicum Spruce Lumber Company, the members of the firm being N. D. Bain, Frank Patton, W. F. McGregor and Mr. Sorensen. A year later he

bought the share of Mr. McGregor, and in the meantime rebuilt and refitted the mill, which has a capacity of forty thousand feet per day. In addition to the mill the company maintains a large box factory at Seaside, and Mr. Sorensen was the leading factor in promoting the firm's interests until disposing of his share in the business in September, 1902. Mr. Sorensen is a member of the firm of Sorensen, Patton & McGregor, contracting loggers, and he is also a director and one of the largest stock-holders in the Alaska Fishermen's Association. He owns large tracts of land in Clatsop county, Ore., and many acres in Pacific county, Wash.

Scarcely an enterprise of any magnitude established in this part of the state but has felt either his direct or indirect influence, for in these parts the successful lumberman is king, his domain bounded only by the extent of his enterprise, which after all reaches out and allies itself with the merchant, the boatman, the railroads and in many other interests. There are few men in the state who have so correct an appreciation of the huge lumbering resources of the northwest, who have so carefully traversed its timbered regions, or have familiarized themselves with the streams and rivers, without which fewer fortunes had been made and civilization much more slowly developed.

Mr. Sorensen is a staunch Republican, but as may be readily seen has had little time or opportunity to serve his party as his many qualifications would permit of. Fraternally he is well known, and is identified with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Woodmen of the World and the Hoo Hoo's. Two children have been born into the family, Emma and Chester. Personally affable, approachable and generous, Mr. Sorensen has friends all along the Columbia river and throughout the principal timber regions in the state, the humblest laborer and the capitalist uniting in crediting him with stanch and dependable traits of character, with tact, consideration and unswerving integrity.

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**JAMES T. HENLEY.** The farm purchased some years ago by Mr. Henley and now occupied by his widow lies nine miles southeast of Klamath Falls and is one of the most attractive homesteads in southern Oregon. With an acreage of three hundred and twenty acres, all under fence and a large part under cultivation, it offers excellent advantages for a successful stock-raising business and is devoted to that industry by the present owner. Mr. Henley was born in Indiana September 13, 1853, and was fifth among the ten children of Frank Willis

and Caroline H. (Burns) Henley, natives of Indiana. Of all that large family he alone is deceased. When he was a small child his parents removed to Missouri and in 1865 went a little further west, settling in Winchester, Kans., where he received a high school education. In 1874, having attained his majority, he started out in the world for himself and from that time forward was dependent upon his own exertions for a livelihood. Coming west during that year he secured employment in Cortez camp, Eureka county, Nev., where for thirteen years he acted as assayer and manager of a quartz mill.

In Reno, Nev., January 10, 1882, Mr. Henley married Sophia (Steele) Foster, a widow with two daughters, Sarah E. and Lucy T. Foster. Mrs. Henley was born in Waupaca, Waupaca county, Wis., March 19, 1854, a daughter of William and Esther Anne (Johnston) Steele, natives respectively of County Armagh, Ireland, and Perth, Upper Canada, the former born October 8, 1824, and the latter October 28, 1833. Among nine children, of whom Mrs. Henley was the oldest, only three are now living; she has a sister, Minnie, Mrs. Frank Ward, who resides at Klamath Falls, and a brother, Donald R., who is living at Reno, Nev. The name of her father, William Steele, deserves to be perpetuated among those progressive, public-spirited men, who contributed to the early growth of Klamath county. In 1845 he crossed the ocean to America from his native land. He was then a young man of twenty-one, pushing, energetic and on the alert to grasp such opportunities as came his way. After some years in the east, during 1859 he crossed the plains to Virginia City, Nev., and two years later his family joined him in that state. The subsequent years of his life were identified with the far west. In 1885 he came from Nevada to Oregon and located on a state land claim adjoining the present property of his daughter, Mrs. Henley. On that estate he remained during the balance of his life. The development of the land by no means represented the limit of his energies. With a keen, far-seeing grasp of the environment and its possibilities, he realized that land could never be cultivated profitably here until the irrigation problem was solved. With this object in view, he took up the building of an irrigating system. His efforts at first were criticised by people of more narrow views than his own, but subsequent events justified his wise judgment. It is now recognized that his work has been of the greatest aid to this county and has promoted its prosperity an hundred fold. Had he been longer spared he would have witnessed the larger success of his enterprises, but death came to him September 5, 1888. His wife also died in Klamath county, 1892 being the year of her demise. They are

remembered as among the most valued citizens the county has ever had.

From the time of casting his first ballot until he died, Mr. Henley was a constant supporter of Republican principles. On his party ticket he was elected county commissioner of Klamath county, which office he held for four years. On the organization of the lodge of Odd Fellows at Klamath Falls he became one of its charter members, and his wife identified herself with the Rebekahs, to which order she still belongs. They had an only child, James T., Jr., who resides with his mother on the Klamath county ranch. Besides beginning the improvement of this property, Mr. Henley had other interests in Klamath county, chief among which may be mentioned his connection with the Klamath Falls Irrigating Company, of which he was president at the time of his death. While on a visit in San Francisco, Cal., August 8, 1891, his earth life ended, when he was still in the prime of a busy existence, with many plans formulated whose consummation he had hoped to achieve as the years passed by.

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WILLIAM JAMES DENVER is descended from a distinguished Irish ancestry, and is himself a native of County Down, Ireland. The family name is properly spelled *Denvir*, and is so recorded in the old country, but through carelessness it finally came to be spelled as now written. Left an orphan early in life, no authentic record of Mr. Denver's birth was preserved, but he is supposed to be about fifty-nine years old. On the paternal side an uncle was a bishop of the Catholic Church in Belfast, Ireland. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the English army, during the American war for freedom, and he was a sea-captain by occupation. Mr. Denver is a son of Patrick and Nancy (Phillips) Denver. By his first marriage Patrick Denver had six children, four daughters and two sons, whose names were Margaret, Mary, Sarah, Anne, Robert and John. When William James was seven years old his mother died, leaving six children, two sons and four daughters, to the care of her sorrowing husband. Five of those children are still living, William James being the fourth child in the family. The father also filled an early grave, being about fifty years old at the time of his demise. The four daughters still living are as follows: Jane, wife of John Savage of Liverpool, England; Catherine, wife of Joseph Quinn, of Manitoba, Canada; Elizabeth, Mrs. Burnside, of Ohio; and Martha, now Mrs. McNally, of Arkansas. Patrick, the younger brother, died when quite small.

William James Denver was twelve years old when his father died, and he was attending the

common schools of Ireland. At the age of fourteen years he was sent across the ocean to the home of Alexander Alcorn, in Iowa, an uncle by marriage, with whom he continued to live for four years at Mt. Sterling, in Van Buren county. In 1862 young Denver was sent across the plains to Nevada, making the trip behind ox-teams. He located in Virginia City until he sold some horses which he had taken out. The following year he returned to Iowa. In the fall of 1864 he again crossed the plains, this time with mule teams, and located at the old Virginia mining-camp in Montana. After mining for eight months with fair success he went to Helena and engaged in ranching. This venture did not prove very successful, however, and soon afterward he made the trip back to Iowa on horseback. In 1871 he crossed the plains again, this time going by rail to San Francisco, and proceeding by water from that point to Portland. The following year (1872) he located upon the farm which is his home today. He took up both homestead and pre-emption claims in all about two hundred and eighty acres, and still retains possession of two hundred and seventy acres of the original claims. His farm is well located in Nehalem valley, on Fishhawk creek, and he is profitably engaged in general farming. He has made many improvements on his place and has fifty acres under cultivation.

In 1879 Mr. Denver was joined in matrimony with Anna Ledeford at Jewell, Ore. Mrs. Denver was born in Jackson county, Ore., March 16, 1850, and had the misfortune to lose her father in the Rogue River Indian war. He located in Oregon as early as 1849. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Denver, but the grim reaper has claimed one bright child. The others are Molly, Grace, Nancy, Maud and Robert. August 26, 1903, Grace Denver was united in marriage to Fred L. Pope, and is now living near Nehalem river at Elsie, Ore. The family are devout members of the Catholic Church of Astoria, and in his political affiliations, Mr. Denver prefers the Democratic party, which he supports by his vote and influence. He is now filling the office of school director.

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HENRY LACROSSE. When Henry La Crosse came to the west in 1864 he brought with him the enthusiasm of a man of twenty-two, and a large fund of experience gained in the lumber camps and copper mines of northern Michigan. After paying for his passage by way of Isthmus of Panama he lauded in San Francisco with scarcely money enough to pay for a week's board and lodging, yet this condition did not prove disconcerting to one who had slept in all kinds of improvised beds in a rough

country, and had eaten fare chiefly noted for its staying qualities. For one year in the west he herded cattle on the sunny slopes of California, and in 1865 came to North Bend, Coos county, and worked in a saw-mill for five years. This continuation of his Michigan occupation proved both congenial and remunerative, and his thoroughness and ability to please his employers resulted in continued promotion in the mill. At the end of a year it was noted that he understood the business thoroughly, and for the remainder of the time he had charge of the lath mill, running it in a most satisfactory manner, and in the meantime saving sufficient of his earnings to give him a start in some other line of business.

With the proceeds of his milling experience Mr. LaCrosse purchased his present farm of one hundred and fifty acres, sixteen miles east of Marshfield, on the south fork of the Coos river. Sixty acres of this is bottom land, rich and fertile, and adapted to almost any of the favorite farm products. He is engaged in stock-raising and fruit-growing principally, but general farming claims much of his attention. The farm has a pleasant rural home, with good barns and out-buildings and many modern improvements, and in its entirety is an example of what may be accomplished by sheer grit and determination. In 1867 Mr. La Crosse married Rosalia Cutlip, who died in 1870.

The youth of Mr. La Crosse had many ups and downs, and was filled with much work and little leisure. He was born at Three Rivers, Canada, September 13, 1843, and at the age of thirteen started out on his own responsibility and earned his living in the lumber camps of northern Michigan. In the winter time he cut, and in the summer rafted logs for five years, and then made his way to Lake Superior and worked in the copper mines for two years. Returning to the lumber districts he rafted on the lake for about six months, and in the fall of 1864 went to Buffalo, N. Y., and soon afterward to New York City, where he embarked on an outgoing steamer for California. Mr. La Crosse is well pleased with the west, and his success has naturally caused him to think kindly and enthusiastically of Coos county. He is a Republican in political belief, and is a member of the Catholic Church.

**WILLIAM SCARTH.** While the prominence of William Scarth of Toledo rests primarily upon his positions as vice president of the Willamette Valley Banking Company and cashier of the Lincoln County Bank, mere financial ability would hardly account for the regard in which he is held in the community. Resourcefulness, stability of

character and public spirit have been important factors in his well directed career. That many years are not required to accurately gauge the worth of men is demonstrated in the case of Mr. Scarth, who came to Oregon in 1900, and is therefore a newcomer upon whose broad and capable shoulders the mantle of western success has rapidly fallen.

Mr. Scarth comes honestly by his financial qualifications, for in the Orkney Islands, where he was born September 4, 1863, his father, Robert Scarth, was a well known and very successful banker. Further delving into the family history reveals many commercial undertakings. The paternal grandfather, Robert, who spent his entire life in the Orkneys, devoted his active days to farming and merchandising. As the name indicates, remote ancestors were among that hardy class of Norsemen whose deeds of daring upon the seas have elicited the admiration of succeeding generations, and who set an example of daring and moral rectitude rarely equaled among the races of the world. On the maternal side Mr. Scarth claims sterling forefathers who helped to build the fame of Scotland, and his mother, Jemima (Stevenson) Scarth, was born in Leith, Scotland. In her youth she was taken to Canada by her parents. After her marriage in Ottawa she returned with her husband to Scotland, where the remainder of their lives were spent. Mrs. Scarth's death occurred in the Orkney Islands in 1869. She left a family of ten children, six of whom were sons.

As a boy William Scarth dreamed of adventures upon the sea, as boys in northern latitudes are wont to do, and it was not surprising that his school days should be succeeded by a career upon the deep, inaugurated at Orkney in 1877. At the time he was fourteen years of age, and as a cadet on her majesty's ship Conway he served two years, afterward being transferred to the Daphne, where he remained for three years. He became identified with the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Company, of London, England, in 1882, and in this capacity encircled the world, visited India, Australia, and all well known ports, at the time advancing in the service from fourth, to third and second officerships. On these long journeys he accumulated a wealth of valuable information, and today, one of his favorite means of recreation is recalling the various experiences which rendered his sea-faring life memorable and pleasant. In 1880 he abandoned the sea and located at Binscarth, Manitoba, Canada, the town being named for his father's estate in the Orkney Islands. Here he engaged in farming and banking until coming to Toledo, Ore., in 1900, when he entered into partnership with Thomas Leese, his former partner in Man-



itoba, in forming the Willamette Valley Banking Company and the Lincoln County Bank. With Messrs. Leese and B. F. Jones, Mr. Scarth owns and manages the Toledo Waterworks and Electric Light Company, and with Messrs. Leese and J. F. Stewart he controls the Lincoln County Land & Investment Company. His ventures bear the stamp of conservative and substantial worth, and are directed with a view to bettering the community in which his lot is cast. That the town is to be congratulated upon so valuable a combination of capital and natural endowments admits of no question.

In Canada, in 1895, Mr. Scarth married Isabella Lawson Jamieson, who was born in Anstruther, Fifeshire, Scotland, and who is the mother of four children: William Pillans, James Anstruther, Robert Leese and Chrichton Archibald. Politically, Mr. Scarth has not as yet ranged his forces with either party, but views the situation around from the standpoint of independence. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, as are also his wife and children.

**THEOBALD MANNELL HERMANN.** One of the finest and historically most interesting properties in Coos county is what is known as the Hermann farm, at present owned by T. Mannell Hermann, who has recently resigned his position as chief of the mail division in the bureau of pensions at Washington, D. C. Associated with this farm of seven hundred acres, and located six miles south of Myrtle Point, on the south fork of the Coquille river, are the mature and earnest efforts of a pioneer physician, scholar and gentleman, who unflinchingly allied his fortunes with a wild and desolate region, leaving it years later transformed by his well directed energy, and dignified by the worth of his character, and the boundless usefulness of his professional services.

Dr. Henry Hermann was born in Hesse-Castle, Germany, in 1811, and came of a family long associated with government service. He was educated at the world-famous colleges of the fatherland, became learned in scientific and metaphysical lore, and at a very early age undertook the study of medicine. Completing his mental training at the University of Berlin, he became the instigator and promoter of free speech and a free press, and was naturally drawn into the Revolution of 1832, participation in which resulted in his compulsory emigration to America in 1834. After spending several years in the city of Baltimore, Md., he moved to Lonaconing, the same state, and there married Elizabeth Hopkins, who was born in Wales in 1826, and came to the United States in 1844. Mrs. Hermann's father was an iron-worker by trade, and built

the first iron furnace in the state of Maryland. While Dr. Hermann engaged in the practice of medicine in Lonaconing, children were born into his family, and he became thoroughly established in the community, acquiring an enviable reputation for skill in treatment and diagnosis. Hon. Binger Hermann, his oldest son, was elected to congress from Roseburg in 1903; T. Mannell, the owner of the home place in Coos county, was born January 8, 1845; Washington P. died in this vicinity in 1901; Cass M. lives on a farm near Myrtle Point; Thurnselda is the wife of E. Bender, of Myrtle Point; Maria is the wife of John Baker, of Phoenix, Ariz.; Henry died in October, 1871, at the age of nineteen years; and Ernest W. lives at Myrtle Point.

An omnivorous student himself, Dr. Hermann desired superior advantages for his children, and in order to obtain them moved his family to Baltimore, Md., in 1856. While there he became interested in the far west, and was impressed with the evident opportunity awaiting the resourceful and industrious. In order to ascertain the exact conditions for himself and a number of friends whom he had interested in the project, he journeyed to Oregon, in 1858, and found in Coos county the Mecca for which he was seeking. Returning the same year, his enthusiastic accounts gained adherents to his side, and in 1859, with his family and what was known as the Hermann Colony, he again set out for the west, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, and from there to Portland. The colonists selected farms according to their preference and judgment, the doctor himself locating on one hundred and fifty-two acres of land on the south fork of the Coquille river, six miles south of what is now Myrtle Point. No wilder timberland has furnished theme for romance and story than that in which this healer of men made his pioneer home. But five or six settlers had as yet located in the county, and the nearest trading post at which provisions could be secured was Port Orford, forty-five miles distant. This journey required four days in coming and going, and the roads at times were almost impassable. For the greater part there were no roads at all and barely discernible trails, and the doctor, who was the only medical man within a radius of seventy-five miles, often experienced great difficulty in getting from one place to another. Almost immediately his services were in demand, and when not alleviating the physical woes of mankind he turned his attention to clearing his land, and finally had quite a little patch available for crops of general produce. The dwellers in the little cabin experienced all manner of deprivations in those days, but gradually the prophecy of plenty was fulfilled, the log house was supplanted by a

more pretentious structure, and the doctor was obliged to purchase more land in order to carry on his ambitious plans. Before his death, at the age of fifty-nine years, he had added three hundred and twenty acres to his farm, devoting the whole to general farming and stock-raising. His wife, who had so materially hastened his success by her ready co-operation and unflinching sympathy, survived him until her seventy-fifth year.

T. Mannell Hermann, unlike his learned father, received his preliminary education in that great field of human equality, the public schools, afterward attending the Knapp Institute of Baltimore, Md. He was fourteen when he experienced the novel journey to the west, and he afterward settled down on the home farm and assisted his father in clearing and improving it. In April, 1865, he enlisted in the First Oregon Cavalry for service in the Civil war and served one year. June 2, 1877, he married, in Santa Cruz, Cal., Mary Trust, a native of Baltimore, Md., and with her returned to his father's place, assuming entire charge after the death of the older man. At a later period he bought out the heirs and is now sole owner, having added to the original property until he has at present seven hundred acres in the same vicinity, the greater part of it grazing land. One hundred and forty acres consists of rich bottom land. He is engaged principally in stock-raising and dairying, milking thirty-eight cows. The farm has the latest of agricultural implements and general improvements, and a new rural home, just completed, illustrates the acme of country comfort and convenience. The wife of Mr. Hermann died October 2, 1872, four months after her marriage. June 2, 1877, Mr. Hermann married Minnie Marjory, a native of New York city, eight children having been born of this union, the order of their birth being as follows: George T., living in this vicinity; Mary, the wife of John Grant, of Coos county; Nellie, the wife of T. Wagner, of Myrtle Point; Henry G.; Binger; Forest G.; Russell; and Myrtle.

In 1888 Mr. Hermann was appointed by Commissioner James Tanner chief of the mail division in the bureau of pensions at Washington, D. C., and served four years under President Harrison, and six months under President Cleveland. In 1896 he was appointed to the same position during President McKinley's administration, and held the office until September, 1903, when he resigned to attend to his duties about his farm, which necessitated his personal attention. It will thus be seen that this popular pioneer has been obliged to absent himself from the home in which the greater part of his life has been spent, and his vacation sojourns among the old familiar haunts were anticipated with great pleasure by his hosts of friends. Mr. Hermann

is a staunch upholder of Republicanism, and he is fraternally connected with the Myrtle Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M., and La Fayette Chapter No. 5, R. A. M., of Washington, D. C.

**JOHN FLANAGAN.** The extent of John Flanagan's energy and enterprise may be best indicated by a résumé of his life. He had touched at many points of the globe's surface, and had been identified with many occupations. In Belfast, Ireland, where he was born April 16, 1836, his school days were limited, for at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a machinist, to serve seven years. His life about this time would hardly appeal to a bright American boy of today, nor would the wages paid be likely to inspire large financial ambitions. The first year he received fifty cents a week, and each succeeding year his salary was raised a shilling a week. A fellow worker with him in the machine shop was A. T. Stewart, afterwards famous as New York's most successful merchant.

After completing his trade it is safe to say that Mr. Flanagan was an expert workman who could command good wages in any part of the world. He continued to work in Ireland until 1847, and then went to England for a time, later crossing the channel to France, which he found in a state of revolution. Returning to England he soon afterward visited his native land, and in 1852 came to America on a sailing vessel, landing in New Orleans. In the meantime a brother and sister had crossed the sea and settled in Texas, and after visiting them several weeks he made his way to Galveston and worked at his trade. There he became interested in the west, and finally arranged to make the long journey by way of Nicaragua. Stopping at Graytown, he worked at boat repairing for three months, and then shipped for San Francisco, where he readily found work as a machinist.

From San Francisco Mr. Flanagan went to Humboldt county, Cal., and with his brother engaged in merchandising and mining near Eureka for about five years. The country was wild and somewhat dangerous, but there were plenty of patrons to pay large prices for goods, and the business was finally closed out to the satisfaction of the partners. For a year Mr. Flanagan conducted a machine shop in San Francisco after leaving Humboldt county, and he then went to Newport, Ore., where his brothers, James and Patrick, were operating the Libby coal mine, which they had discovered. He next ran the Black Sands mine at Randolph until 1862, and then went to Lewiston, Idaho, where he was so successful in the merchandise business that he started branch stores at Florence and Elk City. His fertile mind also saw money ahead in pack-

ing, with the result that he ran a pack train of thirty-five mules to the mines, and had another train which packed into British Columbia. In 1867 he sold both his stores and pack trains and returned to San Francisco, where he started a machine shop and ran it for a year.

In 1869 Mr. Flanagan returned to Coos county and at Empire engaged in a wholesale liquor business for a couple of years, and after disposing of that concern was engaged in the real-estate business until the time of his death, September 1, 1903. He was the first man to start the salting of salmon on the Coquille river, and his enterprise found an outlet in maintaining and promoting many other paying features of business life in that part of the state. He possessed a fair competency, all of which he made since coming to the coast, as upon his arrival here he was without money or influence or any friend upon whom he might call in time of need. He was a Democrat from the time of casting his first presidential vote, and held many positions of trust and responsibility. Under the administration of President Cleveland he was custom house collector at Empire City. He established and was first postmaster of the office at Elk City, Idaho.

December 25, 1877, Mr. Flanagan was united in marriage with Mary Rinck, who was born in Alsace, and came to this country in June, 1877. Mr. Flanagan had many exciting experiences in his career, but none more difficult of accomplishment than trying to run the gauntlet of the custom house officials on his first trip to British Columbia. In his effort to elude these officers and evade paying toll he rode on horseback eighty miles in one night. He was probably as familiar with the out of the way places in the northwest as any man now doing business in Coos county. His death occurred after a brief illness at his home in Empire, September 1, 1903.

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WILLIAM SAMUEL WHEELER. The unambitious plodder, or the man whose controlling aim is money getting, little realizes the joy experienced by his brother whose adaptive brain makes the best of every circumstance whether work, recreation or adventure. A forcible illustration of the latter class of men is found in William Samuel Wheeler, of Marshfield, whose interesting experiences would fill a volume. Few lads go to sea at the age of ten years, yet such was the case with Mr. Wheeler. Born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 7, 1833, he was left an orphan at the age of three, and was adopted by his grandfather, Herman Rogers. His parents were David and Elizabeth (Rogers) Wheeler, and he was the third in a family of

three sons and one daughter. David Wheeler was a member of the Philadelphia police force for many years, and was accidentally killed while riding a horse in August, 1836. Of all his family connections William Samuel Wheeler likes best to recall his grandfather, Herman Rogers, a seasoned mariner in his younger days, and towards the end of his life the owner and operator of a line of freight vessels plying between New York City and Galveston. Born in the state of Maine, he began at the bottom in the merchant marine, and in time had command of a ship called the Ellen, which carried pine timber from Charleston to New York City. He was thus employed when he took his ten-year-old grandson on board as a cabin boy, the youth taking kindly to the uncertain life, and readily overcoming any fear occasioned by his initial voyage. He recalls the time the Ellen was pressed into government service, to carry rock from Staten Island for the erection of Fort Sumter. Later the steamer continued to carry lumber to Galveston, and in time Mr. Rogers owned and operated a large lumber yard in the latter city, and began to buy vessels for the shipment of his lumber. At the same time he perfected a method of packing and shipping dressed beef to New York City, and his name became associated with the most successful and extensive shippers, lumbermen and vessel owners of the east and south. Naturally, dealing in commodities for which there was continuous demand, he made money rapidly, and at the time of his death, from cholera, in Galveston, in 1852, he left a large and valuable estate. He was a sagacious and far-sighted business man, an excellent nautical commander, and he arose in influence because of his ability both to see and use the opportunities that came his way.

Leaving his grandfather's ship at the age of thirteen, William Samuel Wheeler worked on a farm in New Brunswick, N. J., until his twentieth year, and again went to sea as a sailor in the coasting trade. In 1852 he took a trip around the Horn to San Francisco, worked along the coast for a few months, and in 1853 went to Georgetown, Cal., later traveling throughout the mining section of the state. During this experience he led a typical frontier life, and for two years he slept on the hard ground or a blanket in the corner of a camp. In 1857 he made his way to the mines in the northern part of the state, and in 1858 reached the Rogue river, Oregon, also visiting Gless Creek, and spending two years in that vicinity mining and prospecting. In 1859 he worked in a sawmill at Port Orford, and in 1860 returned to Philadelphia, two years later marrying Hannah R. Wolf, whose father, John Wolf, was the oldest

conductor on the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad. Many interesting things happened in the life of Mr. Wolf, for his railroad experience covered some troublous times, being chiefly centered around the incidents leading up to the Civil war. He was a personal friend of the martyred president, and never tired of singing his praises. It was his good fortune to assist in saving the life of the Great Emancipator when he was on the way to Washington to assume the duties of chief magistrate. This was accomplished by hiding Mr. Lincoln in an apartment of the car, between Magnolia and Baltimore. Mr. Wolf died January 3, 1862, at the age of forty-five years. He was a very prominent man in railroad circles, and many of the officials became his warm personal friends.

For the two years before and two years after his marriage Mr. Wheeler was employed by the Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad, and he will never forget the excitement prevailing throughout that time. The seething discontent between the north and south was growing more intense each day, and he was in Philadelphia when the bells tolled announcing the declaration of war. As fireman and engineer he assisted in transporting troops, and had many an exciting encounter with the opposite faction. With his wife he returned to the coast in 1864, and at Virginia City and Gold Hill engaged in mining and running a quartz mill. In the spring of 1866 he bought a farm in Long valley, between Nevada and California, and at the same time conducted a hotel, or half-way house. This hotel sheltered many a rough character over night, although order was always maintained, much to the consternation of the unruly element. It was located two miles from the famous Antelope Hotel, a noted center for horse racers, gamblers and confidence men, and many threats came the way of Mr. Wheeler because he refused to harbor a like class of travelers. The region was wild in the extreme, and human life was held cheap. Nevertheless, the farm and hotel prospered, until 1869, when they were traded for property in Gold Hill, Nev., because the railroad had purchased the right of way through the farm and impaired its value as an agricultural proposition.

Coming to Coos county in 1870, Mr. Wheeler expected to mine and prospect; but he met some friends who induced him to purchase a farm. He bought one hundred and sixty acres on Kentucky slough, wild, timbered and marshy, but which yielded to cultivation and became valuable property. In time he added to this land until he now has four hundred and sixty acres. He was the first man in the neighborhood who had a white wife, and his daughter, Kate, now Mrs. J. R. Josephine, was the first white child born

there. Annie, the oldest daughter, died young; George L., the second in the family, operates the Hannah, the gasoline boat on the bay; and Mary Ellen, the fourth child, is the wife of I. G. Sunderland, of Oakland, Cal. Many things of interest are connected with Mr. Wheeler's thirty years of residence on the farm. He took the first horses and cattle into that part of the country, and started many farmers in a stock raising business. For many years he was the most extensive raiser of hogs in the neighborhood, and secured the passage of the hog law, but finally the business failed to pay and he gave it up. He introduced the first threshing machine into the country, and had the first steam yacht on the slough. When Mr. Wheeler removed to Marshfield in 1900 the marshes and timber were a thing of the past; verdant pastures and productive fields, orchards and gardens bespoke years of patient and conscientious labor. He built a cottage for his town residence, and has since rented his farm and retired from active participation in business affairs. Mr. Wheeler has been an advocate of progress in every form, especially as pertaining to education, for the best interests of which he zealously worked while school director and clerk for many years. As a Republican he has taken an active part in county elections, has served as road supervisor and has invariably voted for the best man, regardless of party distinction. He became an Odd Fellow in Wilmington, Del., in 1861, passed all of the chairs except that of Noble Grand of the lodge in that city, and has since been a charter member of Empire Lodge No. 137, and of Sunset Lodge No. 51, at Marshfield. Mrs. Wheeler is a member of the Rebekahs, joining soon after her husband. The public and private life of Mr. Wheeler has been such as to elicit the admiration of his friends and associates, all of whom appreciate the fact that he has been his own master builder, and has unflinchingly followed his wisest inspirations.

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**THOMAS PERKINS FISH.** Half a century of existence has served to shift the career of Thomas Perkins Fish from the deck of a cheerless whaling vessel to a merchandise store in Toledo, Ore., and to transform a practically homeless child into an independent and prominent western citizen. In the meantime romantic adventure has accumulated around a receptive character which has bravely weathered storms by no means confined to the wilderness of waters.

A knowledge of the personality of his parents is not among the memories of Mr. Fish, for when very young he was taken by them to the Azores, leaving behind them the home in Lisbon, Portugal, where he was born November 15, 1847.

At the early age of seven years he was adopted by an old-time whaler, Captain Fish, who was born in New London, Conn., and who was better known than any other whaler of his time. The character of this old sailor seems to have been admirable and his discipline irreproachable. Thomas Perkins Fish, as the protégé and adopted son of the old mariner, was taken aboard the vessel, trained in whaling as a means of livelihood, and in time became expert with the harpoon and in the management of the small boats. Many a time did he risk his life while striving to conquer a mighty leviathan of the deep, and many a time did he experience the joy of returning to the ship with a trophy of enormous size. The cold of the Arctic seas had no terrors for him, because of the absorbing fascination of the sport, and it was with inexpressible regret that he saw his old-time friend, the captain, breathe his last amid the icebergs of the frozen north. From then on whaling lost its charm and the seas their power to attract, and the same year, in 1863, when his vessel arrived in San Francisco, he bade adieu to the excitement and danger of the old and profitable occupation of whaling.

From San Francisco Mr. Fish came to Oregon and found employment on a farm, and the following year, in 1864, stepped into the excitement of military service at Vancouver, Walla Walla and Fort Caldwell, as a volunteer in the First Oregon Volunteer Infantry, bound for the state of Washington. After eighteen months in the army he was discharged in 1866, and after living for a time in Oregon City he came to King's valley, Benton county, and took up a claim of one hundred acres of land. This he farmed and improved with moderate success, and in 1873 came to Toledo and engaged in a general merchandise business. This has continued to be his occupation up to the present time, and although many obstacles have interfered with his progress, he is today a prominent representative of the teeming business world, bearing as honored a name as any who have depended upon merchandising in Lincoln county. During the Cleveland administration times were very dull and all lines of business depressed, and after recovering somewhat from the dire effects, Mr. Fish met with yet another misfortune in 1900, when he was completely burned out without insurance, entailing a loss of five thousand dollars. Rebuilding almost immediately, he has a more modern store and larger stock, and has every reason to feel encouraged and hopeful of the future.

Mr. Fish is one of the many men who owe their success to the co-operation of a capable and sympathetic wife. The present Mrs. Fish was born in Erie, Pa., and was formerly Jennie Whitford. Her marriage occurred in 1893, and at the present time she is interested in her hus-

band's business, having in charge an up-to-date millinery department. The first wife of Mr. Fish was formerly Ida Dundon, who died in Toledo in 1886, leaving two children, LaFayette C. and Wallace, who are now living with their grandparents near Toledo. Always a Republican, Mr. Fish was postmaster of Toledo during the Arthur administration, and he was also city treasurer for two or three years. He is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with the National Union Insurance Company.

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JOHN L. ARZNER, a resident of Canyonville, Ore., is a natural mechanic, who has seen years of experience and industry and is now living in retirement from active business life. He is a native of Baden, Germany, where he was born October 16, 1837. He was one of a large family, consisting of thirteen children, and spent his early days in his native country, where his father worked as a laborer. His education received little attention and at the age of eight years he was apprenticed to learn the nailer's trade, and made nails for a number of years. Many people were then emigrating to the United States and Mr. Arzner likewise determined to seek his fortune in the new world and started on his journey in 1851, arriving safely in New York and remaining three or four years in the state working at various occupations.

From New York Mr. Arzner went to Michigan, and engaged in working up timber in the lumber business so extensively operated in that state. Later he located in Jackson and became the efficient foreman of the blacksmith department of the state prison at that place, which position was retained until 1857. In that year he left Michigan and settled in Missouri, remaining for two years, when he left that state and worked as a journeyman mechanic for five months while crossing the plains to California. On this trip he was accompanied by one of his acquaintances and they arrived safely at their destination near Sutter's Creek, Cal. They had no serious trouble in their trip, although the Indians frequently molested parties traveling in this way. Mr. Arzner at first secured employment in a blacksmith shop at Marysville, Cal., but did not retain the place long, as he went north to Washington for a few months, previous to taking up his permanent residence in Oregon. In August, 1861, he arrived in Oregon, and since 1862 his home has been in Canyonville. For ten years he worked as a horse shoer for the California Stage Company. Subsequently he started a blacksmith shop of his own, conducting it with success until his retirement in 1899. His reputation as a mechanic is exceeded by few and the credit given

him by Canyonville citizens has been well earned. He learned in the school of experience many valuable lessons, all of which stood him in good stead as the years passed.

In 1868 Mr. Arzner was united in marriage with Emma Roberts, a native of Missouri. In 1847 she came to Oregon with her parents, who settled temporarily in Polk county, but in 1851 became permanent residents of Douglas county. Her father was an extensive stock-raiser on his farm near Roseburg. Roberts Hill, near that city, was named in his honor. He passed away at the age of forty-eight years. His widow attained the age of sixty-three years. Mr. and Mrs. Arzner became the parents of four children, two of whom are living, namely, John, who manages the large ranch near Canyonville, and Jennie, who is still at home. In fraternal circles Mr. Arzner is a Mason, in which he has held all the chairs. He affiliates also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is treasurer of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In politics he has ever taken an active interest in the affairs of city and county and stands by Republican principles unswervingly.

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EDWARD J. FARLOW. A worthy representative of one of the pioneer families of Oregon, and a resident of the state for more than half a century, Edward J. Farlow, of Ashland, holds a conspicuous position among the respected and honored citizens of Jackson county, being esteemed not only for the substantial ancestry from which he is descended, but for his own integrity and worth. Active, educated, intelligent and progressive, he has been intimately associated with the industrial advancement and prosperity of city and county. Prosperous as a rule in all of his undertakings, he has met with such financial success in his various operations, that he is now enabled to live retired from business cares. A son of the late Hiram Farlow, he was born April 24, 1851, in Rock Island county, Ill., near the city of Rock Island. His paternal grandfather, John Farlow, a native of one of the eastern states, served in the war of 1812, and afterwards devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, living first in Indiana and then in Illinois.

Born in Indiana, about 1820, Hiram Farlow removed with his parents to Illinois, where he followed farming to some extent, and was also a skilled blacksmith. In 1852 he crossed the plains to Oregon, stowing away his family, which consisted of his wife and three children, and his household effects in two large wagons, each drawn by four big mules. The party, which included his brother-in-law, Richard Farwell, who had crossed the plains in 1849, intended to

go directly to California, but at the parting of the ways decided to take the Barlow route, and come to Oregon instead. After a very quick trip, being but little more than three months on the way, the company arrived in the Willamette valley early in August. Purchasing a claim of three hundred and twenty acres about four miles north of Albany, Hiram Farlow improved a fine ranch, on which he subsequently built a blacksmith's shop. Disposing of his stock in 1868, he rented his farm and bought property in Ashland, and on the plaza erected a smithy, which he conducted until his retirement from active pursuits. A man of superior character and ability, he was well worthy of the respect and esteem so generously accorded him. He died at his home in Ashland, in September, 1900, in the eightieth year of his age. Politically he affiliated with the Democratic party. He married Lucinda Farwell, who was born in New Hampshire, a daughter of Dr. Moores Farwell, one of the pioneer physicians of Illinois. She died in March, 1900, at Ashland, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Of the eight children that she bore her husband, two daughters and one son are living.

The third child in order of birth of the parental family, Edward J. Farlow was but little more than a year old when he came with his parents to Oregon. He obtained his early education in the district schools of Linn county, walking three miles each morning that he might not miss a lesson. After coming to Ashland in 1868 he continued his studies at the old Ashland College, from which he was graduated in 1873. The following three years he was employed as a clerk in a general store, and obtained a fair insight into the details of mercantile pursuits. In 1876, in partnership with Dr. Inlow, he opened a drug store on the plaza, and carried on a good business until the memorable fire of 1879 burned their establishment, the stock and building, which were uninsured, being a total loss. Subsequently forming a partnership with Mr. Fountain, Mr. Farlow erected on the plaza a brick building, 25x75 feet, and put in a stock of general merchandise. For the ensuing two years he carried on business as junior member of the firm of Fountain & Farlow, and then sold out his interest in the firm. He was afterwards engaged in the grocery business in this city for three years. In 1887 he was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland, and served until his successor was appointed, nearly four years later. Mr. Farlow then embarked in the real estate and insurance business, with which he was actively identified until a few years ago, when he retired from the activities of business. He has been active in county and municipal affairs, and is a prominent worker in the Democratic party. From 1876 until 1878 he served as county school

superintendent, and for one term represented his ward in the city council.

October 3, 1875, at Phoenix, Jackson county, Ore., Mr. Farlow married Mary D. Colver, a native of that town, and of honored pioneer ancestry, her Grandfather Colver, and her father, Hiram Colver, having both been among the pioneer settlers of Oregon. Born and reared in Ohio, Hiram Colver came to Oregon in 1851, settling first in Lane county, and then coming to Jackson county. Taking up a donation claim adjoining the town of Phoenix, he improved a ranch, but later removed to Phoenix, where he was engaged in the practice of law until his death. He was an active citizen, performing his full share of pioneer labor, and served throughout the entire period of the Rogue River Indian war. His wife, whose maiden name was Maria Ward, died in 1890, in Phoenix. Mr. and Mrs. Farlow are the parents of two children, namely: Elda, a graduate of the Pacific Coast Business College, at San Jose, Cal.; and Elbert J. Mr. Farlow is a member, and past noble grand, in Pilot Rock Lodge, No. 45, I. O. O. F.; is a member, and past chief patriarch, of Ashland Encampment; and belongs to both the Ancient Order of United Workmen and to the Woodmen of the World. He is also a member of the Jackson County Pioneer Society.

**JAMES H. RUSSELL.** Closely associated with the early advancement and industrial growth and prosperity of Ashland was the late James H. Russell, a man of marked ability and integrity. Coming to the coast with the venture-some miners of 1849, he assisted in developing the rich mineral resources of this section of the Union, and after settling permanently in Oregon, in 1851, was one of the first to make use of the veins of fine marble underlying much of the land in the southern section of the state. As an early settler of Jackson county, and its leading pioneer marble worker, he is justly entitled to honorable mention in a work of this character. His widow, Mrs. Ann H. Russell, is also especially deserving of commendatory notice, being a woman of intelligence, culture and great artistic talent. Since the death of Mr. Russell she has continued the business which he so firmly established, and has the distinction of being one of the oldest and most capable marble workers in the United States.

A native of West Tennessee, James H. Russell was born April 5, 1823, and died at his late home, in Ashland, Ore., October 1, 1895. His parents, James and Mabel (Howard) Russell, were born and reared in Marietta, Ohio, and both died while yet in the prime of life. Thus left an orphan at the tender age of five years, James H. Russell

was educated in Washington county, Ohio, near Marietta, living there until fifteen years old. Going then to Pittsburg, Pa., he served an apprenticeship at the trade of a marble worker and stone cutter, and afterward worked as a journeyman in that city. Joining a party of seventy enterprising and ambitious young men, he started for the gold diggings of California in 1849, coming across the plains from the Missouri river with the Big Mule Train. After mining on the Yuba river for two years he came with three companions, Messrs. Gibbs, Hare and Barron, to Jackson county, Ore. Locating at a place now called Barron, they took up a donation claim containing two sections of land, and, continuing in partnership, carried on the land, and conducted the Mountain House, which they established, until 1858. During the Indian wars of 1853-56, Mr. Russell was actively engaged, serving as major in the regiment commanded by Col. John Ross.

Settling in Yreka, Cal., in 1856, Mr. Russell was employed in the butcher business for four years. Returning to Jackson county, Ore., in 1860 he located on Coleman creek, near Phoenix, where he opened a marble quarry, and put in a marble mill, which was furnished with water power. A year later he went to Canyon City, and while working in a tunnel of the Blue Mountain mines was struck by a huge boulder, which shattered his leg, inflicting such serious injuries that he did not get home for eighteen months.

April 14, 1865, Mr. Russell moved with his family to Ashland, where he erected a marble mill, its site being at the rear of the lot now occupied by the Odd Fellows' building. After his accident Mr. Russell had the able assistance of his wife, who had employed her leisure time while he was away in developing her hitherto latent artistic talent, becoming in the time an adept marble carver and sculptor. Quarrying his marble in Josephine county, Mr. Russell had it hauled here with teams until the completion of the railroad as far as Roseburg, when he had it shipped in from the east. He had the honor of erecting the first monuments in Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Klamath and Lake counties, Ore., and in Siskiyou county, Cal. After his first mill burned he ordered his marble from eastern quarries and continued his business until his death. He had an enviable reputation throughout the country, at the time of his death his name being but the fourth from the top, in regard to length of time and financial integrity, in the marble directory of the United States. A generous, public-spirited citizen, he was ever one of the foremost in the encouragement of beneficial enterprises, and was prominent in the building of school houses, churches and public buildings. Mr. Russell served as councilman one term; was

an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; belonged to the Jackson County Pioneers' Association; and was one of the leading Prohibitionists of city and county.

May 9, 1854, at the home of the bride, Mr. Russell married Ann Haseltine Hill, who was born in Sweetwater, Tenn., and came across the plains with her father, Isaac Hill, when fourteen years old, and settled in Jackson county, Ore. A more extended history of the Hill family may be found elsewhere in this volume, in connection with the sketch of Mrs. Dunn, a sister of Mrs. Russell. Since Mr. Russell's death, Mrs. Russell has conducted the marble business most successfully, her well-equipped shop being at the rear of her residence. She is one of the pioneer marble workers of the country, and the oldest woman marble worker in the United States. Her work, which is of a superior order, will be found in southern Oregon, northern California, and eastern Oregon. Among the beautiful and artistic monuments which she has erected in Ashland are the Atkinson, Wagner, Chitwood, Dennis, Tolman, McCall, Ganiard, Thomas Smith and Russell monuments, all of the inscriptions on same, except last date, being cut by herself. These monuments are truly works of art, and a credit to her good taste and workmanship. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Russell eleven children were born, namely: James B., in the marble business at Yreka; Mrs. Grace Fountain, an artist, living in Portland; Nellie, at home; Mattie, wife of Rev. Mr. Boyd, of Woodland, Cal.; Mrs. Mollie Eubanks, a twin sister of Mrs. Boyd, who died in Ashland; Mrs. Hortense Vining, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Theodosia Walter, of Portland; Bertha, wife of O. Winter, of Ashland; Mabel, an artist, residing in Ashland; Carl, engaged in mining in Siskiyou county, Cal.; and Pearl, at home. Mrs. Russell belongs to both the Jackson County Pioneers' Association, and the State Pioneer Association, and is a member, and ex-president, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Politically she is a strong Prohibitionist, and religiously she is a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church. At Rest Cottage, Evanston, Ill., the last earthly home of Frances E. Willard, may be seen a beautiful piece of Mrs. Russell's handiwork. It represents the badge of the W. C. T. U., the white ribbon bow, carved from marble. It was first exhibited at the W. C. T. U. booth, at the Jackson county fair, later at the World's Fair, and is now in the memorial room in Rest Cottage.

MATTHIAS JACKSON CHAPMAN. No name in Josephine county is spoken with more respect, or carries with it greater assurance of confidence and esteem than that of Matthias

Jackson Chapman, who has wielded a hammer and anvil for thirty-two years of his life, and who is besides a miner, farmer and stock-raiser, and somewhat of a politician. He came to Oregon in the fall of 1872, and soon afterward located on his present farm of two hundred and eighty acres, twenty miles south of Grants Pass, since which time he has been a prominent figure in the agricultural world about him, and has improved his property to its present fine condition. There are few public spirited undertakings to which he has not lent his aid, and especially has the cause of education profited by his support. As a member of the school board, and as clerk of the same for several years, he has aided in maintaining a high standard of training for the youth of the rising generation, at the same time aiding in establishing the Democratic party on a sound basis in this part of the state.

On the paternal side of his family Mr. Chapman claims Revolutionary ancestry, his grandfather Chapman, a native of Nova Scotia having shouldered a musket and participated in many of the notable battles of that memorable and history-making period. In time the grandfather moved to Lancaster county, Ohio, where Jasper Chapman, the father of Matthias, was born in 1796, and where he married Mary Inbody, born also in Lancaster county, and who lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and three years and three months. The parents located near Goshen, Elkhart county, Ind., in 1827, and there Jasper Chapman died in 1831, at the time serving as justice of the peace, which office he had held for many years. There were five children in his family, of whom Sarah Ann, John and Jasper are deceased, while Catherine, the oldest of the children, is the wife of George Wagon, of Elkhart county, Ind.

The third child in his father's family, Matthias J. Chapman was born in Hocking county, Ohio, June 7, 1825, and in 1827 was taken by his parents to Goshen, Ind. There he attended the early subscription schools, held in a log school house a long distance from his father's farm. At the age of eighteen he served a three years' apprenticeship to a blacksmith, and has ever since combined blacksmithing and farming as a means of livelihood.

While working at his trade in Elkhart county, Ind., August 20, 1851, Mr. Chapman married Margaret Paulous, born in Elkhart county, June 26, 1831, and with whom he afterward removed to Marshall county, the same state. Mr. Chapman farmed and worked at his trade in Indiana until coming to San Francisco by way of Panama in 1872, and from there he came to Portland by boat, afterward making his way to Jackson county, where he lived for a time, but



later moved to Josephine county. After taking up his homestead he worked at his trade in Williamsburg and Jacksonville for many years, and also engaged in mining in Josephine county for years. He is the possessor of two hundred and eighty acres of fine farm land, upon which he has partially reared his large family, several of whom accompanied him to the west in 1872. Jasper, Mary and Jane are deceased; John M. lives at LaGrange, Ore.; Alvilda is deceased; Margaret is the wife of J. K. Reeves of Jacksonville; George H. lives in the Klondike; Benjamin F. is in Nevada; Irvin is deceased; Luella is the wife of Edward Tryer, of Medford, Ore.; and Saloma Catharine, a milliner, lives at Dunsuir, Cal. Mr. Chapman is a liberal and progressive man, and exerts an influence for good in the Dunkard Church of Talent.

**JOHN B. CRAWFORD.** One of the most active and trustworthy of the younger business men of Josephine county is John B. Crawford, who is identified with two of the leading corporations of Grants Pass, the Cleopatra Development Company, and the Engineering and Investment Company. Well educated and well trained, his mechanical ability was early developed, and he is now an expert electrician and a practical mine operator. He was born in Georgetown, Colo., a son of Col. John S. Crawford. His grandfather, Stephen Rollin Crawford, came with his family to the United States, and settled in Philadelphia, Pa., where he was a successful banker for many years.

A native of Edinburgh, Scotland, John S. Crawford came to this country with his parents, and at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war was a student in the University of Pennsylvania. Giving up his studies, he enlisted, in 1861, in the Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry as a private, and served with the Army of the Potomac until the close of the conflict. He was wounded several times, being always if possible in the thickest of the fight. A brave and gallant soldier, he was several times promoted, rising from the ranks to the rank of colonel and as such was in command of his regiment. He was President Lincoln's body guard, and served on the staff of General Grant and General McClellan. At the close of the war, Colonel Crawford returned to Philadelphia, and for awhile thereafter was mechanical engineer for the Harrison Boiler Company. Going from there to Colorado, he became associated with different mining companies as mining engineer, being first stationed at Georgetown, and later at different points in that state. Finally going to New Mexico, he bought and improved the Enterprise mine, at Kington, and having devel-

oped it to some extent, operated it, and also bought, developed and operated the Silver King mine in that vicinity. For the last two or three years Colonel Crawford has been actively interested in the development of the copper resources of Josephine county, which is especially rich in mineral deposits. He was the discoverer of the Cleopatra copper mine, now a group of forty-five claims, containing native and glance copper ores. He is developing this mine by running several tunnels through the property, and has incorporated it under the name of the Cleopatra Development Company. Colonel Crawford now resides in Duluth, Minn., in which the home office of the Cleopatra Development Company is located. He is also consulting engineer for the Duluth Metallurgical Company, who have one of the finest laboratories in the United States. He is a thirty-third degree Mason, a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was one of the first one hundred men that joined the Loyal Legion. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

The only son of his parents, John B. Crawford received excellent educational advantages. After his graduation from St. Michael's College, in Santa Fe, N. Mex., he took up the study of electrical engineering with the Westinghouse Company, in Pittsburgh, Pa., remaining with the company a year. The ensuing five years he was associated with the Hartford Street Railway Company as electrician, and then went to Schenectady, N. Y., where he was in the employ of the General Electric Company for a year. Resigning his position in that city in 1902, on account of the serious illness of his father, Mr. Crawford came to Grants Pass, and was placed in charge of the mine. He is now manager of the Cleopatra Development Company, and is meeting with excellent success in this capacity. He is also manager of the Engineering and Investment Company, which was formed to induce capitalists to come to Oregon, to assist in the development of the mines and the improvement of the lands. In politics Mr. Crawford is a straightforward Republican, and in religion he is a member of the Episcopal Church.

**C. F. CATHCART.** A native-born citizen, an ex-sheriff of Douglas county, and the representative of an honored pioneer family of this section of Oregon, C. F. Cathcart is well deserving of mention in this biographical volume. Until he resigned, August 22, 1903, he was connected with the local staff of the employes of the Southern Pacific Railway Company as telegraph operator at Roseburg, where he was highly esteemed for his sterling qualities and character. A native of Douglas county, he was born

September 25, 1864, at Coles Valley, a son of Edward Cathcart. His paternal grandfather, William Cathcart, removed from Indiana to Oregon in 1853, and settled at Coles Valley, taking up the donation claim now owned by Robert Woodruff. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years. Born in Indiana, Edward Cathcart resided in his native state for a number of years after his marriage. In 1853, accompanied by his wife and three children, he came by way of the Isthmus of Panama to Oregon. Taking up a donation claim at Coles Valley, he followed farming and stock-raising successfully for a score of years. Disposing of his ranch in 1873, he removed to Cottage Grove, where he lived for some time, then went to Portland, which is now his home. Of his union with Rhoda Scaboldt, a native of Indiana, fourteen children were born, nine sons and five daughters, and of these three sons and four daughters survive, C. F., the subject of this sketch, being the only one remaining in Douglas county.

The eleventh child in order of birth of the parental household, C. F. Cathcart, spent the first nine years of his life in Coles Valley, afterwards going to Cottage Grove, where he completed his early studies. Going to eastern Oregon in 1880, he secured employment on a cattle ranch in what was then Wasco county, but is now Morrow county, and was there employed in riding the range for five years. Returning then to Cottage Grove, he studied telegraphy, and worked as an extra hand for about a year. May 1, 1886, he was made agent at Cottage Grove, and three years later was transferred to the station at Drain, where he remained as agent for five years. July 5, 1894, he was appointed deputy sheriff of Douglas county, and five days later, on the resignation of Sheriff D. D. Levins, he was appointed sheriff of the county court, and took the oath of office on July 10 of that year. He served most acceptably for a term of two years, retiring in July, 1896. Immediately removing to Astoria, Mr. Cathcart was engaged in the cigar business three years. Resuming his telegraphic work in 1899, he was appointed an operator on the Salt Lake Division of the Southern Pacific Railway, and June 5, 1899, was transferred to the Oregon Division, becoming operator at Rosburg, where he has since been actively and usefully employed.

At Cottage Grove, Mr. Cathcart married Theodosia Adams, who was born in that town, her father, Oscar P. Adams, being a pioneer resident of Cottage Grove, and one of the original discoverers of the Bohemia mines. Mr. Cathcart is a warm supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and takes great interest in local and state affairs. He is a member of Laurel Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; of

Umpqua Chapter, R. A. M.; and of Vic Trevitt Cabin No. 1, Native Sons, of The Dalles. Mrs. Cathcart is a member of the Christian Church.

NICHOLAS CLINTON, SR. Possessing the true American spirit of energy and enterprise, Nicholas Clinton, Sr., has been actively identified with the industrial progress of northern Oregon for more than four decades. For the past twenty years he has been a resident of Astoria, and closely associated with the inauguration of many of its most practical and beneficial projects. A native of Pennsylvania, he was born May 12, 1833, in Philadelphia, which was likewise the birthplace of his father, James Clinton, one of the honored pioneers of Oregon. His paternal grandfather, William Clinton, a carpenter by trade, was born in Pennsylvania, but spent his last years in New Jersey, dying in Bordentown.

Born and brought up in Philadelphia, James Clinton learned the trade of a ship carpenter when young, and followed it throughout the greater part of his active career. Coming to the Pacific coast by way of the Isthmus, in 1849, he worked at his trade in San Francisco, Cal., for three years. Locating in Portland, Ore., in 1852, he opened a ship-yard on the Willamette river, and built the first stern-wheeler used on the river, the boat being named the Clinton. He attained a ripe old age, dying in Portland, in the eighty-third year of his age. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Shepherd, was born in Philadelphia, and died in Portland, Ore. Of their nine children, three grew to years of maturity. William died in Portland; Mary became the wife of C. H. Meussdorffer and died in Portland; and Nicholas is the only survivor of the parental household.

Acquiring a common school education in the Kensington district of the city of Philadelphia, Nicholas Clinton, Sr., began learning the ship carpenter's trade when twelve years old, and worked at it six years. Entering then the employ of Warnock & Libert, in Philadelphia, he served an apprenticeship of three and one-half years at the trade of a stove moulder. Finding inside work unhealthful for him, he resumed his former trade, working first as a ship carpenter for William Cram, and then for Samuel Ratan. In 1859, sailing from New York harbor, he came by way of the Isthmus of Panama to the Pacific coast, accompanying Moses Taylor and Ora Soba. Locating in Portland, Ore., he entered his father's employ, and was foreman of the shipyard until the death of his father, in 1880. Continuing his residence in Portland, Mr. Clinton immediately started in business for himself as a general contractor,

and in addition to building wharves did much pile driving and superintended the removal of numerous buildings. He also constructed the first street railway laid in that city, under the superintendence of Benjamin Holliday, laying the old horse-car line on Front street, putting rails from the old railway flat side up, constructing the road from Clarendon to South Portland. Removing to Astoria in 1884, Mr. Clinton has there built up an extensive business as a general contractor, doing much street work, pile-driving and wharf building. He built wharves for several canning companies, the Clatsop Mill wharf, and is now building a large wharf for the Tongue Point Lumber Company, having two pile-driving machines at work in putting in the six thousand piles to be used in its construction.

Mr. Clinton married in Astoria, Sarah J. Ross, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Job Ross. In 1845 Job Ross started across the plains with ox teams, but he and his family were driven back to the Missouri river by the Indians, and spent the winter there. Proceeding on their journey westward the following spring, he made the trip in safety, and settled in Astoria, where he engaged in the hotel business. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton six children have been born, namely: J. C., county clerk of Clatsop county; William, Nicholas, Jr., and DeWitt, working with their father; James Ross, of Seattle, Wash.; and Mamie, living at home. Mr. Clinton is an unswerving Republican in politics, and for five years served as superintendent of streets in Astoria.

**WILLIAM HARTILL.** A wide-awake, hard-working and skilful farmer, William Hartill occupies a place of importance among the more intelligent and prosperous agriculturists of Clatsop county, his well-appointed farm lying about twelve miles south of Astoria, on the Lewis & Clark river. An able business man, noted for his integrity and upright dealings, he is held in high regard throughout the community, respected and esteemed by all. A native of England, he was born September 5, 1853, in Grantham, Lincolnshire, a son of William Hartill, Sr.

William Hartill, Sr., was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1820, and is now a resident of Yorkshire, England, making his home with one of his daughters. He learned the trade of a nail maker when young, and followed it during his active career. His wife, whose maiden name was Caroline Falkner, was born in Grantham, Lincolnshire, England, moved to Boston, Lincolnshire, after her marriage, going from there to Yorkshire, where she died at the age of

fifty years. Of their ten children, but three are now living, namely: Mary Jane, wife of Joseph Baldwin, of Yorkshire, England; Helen, wife of John Long, also of Yorkshire; and William, the subject of this brief personal notice.

The fourth child in order of birth of his parents, William Hartill acquired a common school education in his native town, and as a youth worked for a short time in a woolen mill. At the age of eighteen years he started in life for himself. Crossing the broad Atlantic in a Boston-bound steamer, he subsequently located in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburg, where he lived four years, being first employed on a farm and later in the coal mines. Crossing the country by rail to the Pacific coast in 1875, he was engaged in coal mining in California for three years. Coming to Clatsop county in 1878, Mr. Hartill located near Seaside, on the Neanicum river, and three years later, in 1880, bought his present farm of one hundred and sixty-one acres, on the Lewis & Clark river, south of Astoria, about twelve miles. He has since labored with unremitting industry, adding the greater number of the improvements that have been made, having now one of the most attractive and desirable farming estates of the neighborhood. He makes a specialty of dairying and cheese manufacturing, keeping about thirty-five cows, and has built up a thriving and extensive business in this line.

June 20, 1874, in Pittsburg, Pa., Mr. Hartill married Abigail Roberts, who was born March 4, 1855, in Caerphilly, Wales, and came with her parents to Pennsylvania in 1873. Seven children were born of their union, namely: Mary Ellen, wife of Benjamin S. Olsen, of Bucoda, Wash.; George Robert, deceased; Caroline, wife of John Tyberg, whose farm adjoins that of Mr. Hartill; William Charles; George Edward; Philip, deceased; and Floratine A. A staunch Republican in his political affiliations, Mr. Hartill evinces a warm interest in local affairs, and has served acceptably as school director, and as road supervisor. Fraternally he is a member of Clamax Lodge No. 475, W. O. W., of Astoria, and Mrs. Hartill belongs to the Circle.

**WARREN H. NARCROSS.** The genealogy of the Narcross family is traced to William Narcross, who came from England in an early period of our country's history. Accompanying him were two sons, one of whom settled in Maine. From him descended John Narcross, a native of Maine, and a school teacher by occupation. While visiting a brother in Pennsylvania he made the acquaintance of the lady who afterward became his wife. For a time

they resided in Vermont, but later made their home in New York, and as early as 1839 became pioneers of Wisconsin, where they spent their remaining years. They were happy in their married life and in death were not long divided. When he was seventy-seven and she seventy-six years of age they passed away within two days of each other and were buried in the same grave. In their family were four sons and two daughters. One of the sons of the family, Walter W., was born in Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, N. H., February 28, 1824, being the youngest of the children. When a boy he attended district schools in New York and Wisconsin, but the knowledge he possessed was acquired less from text-books than from habits of observation and self-culture. In 1840 he took up a tract of government land near LaGrange, Walworth county, Wis., and there he continued to reside until, feeling the burden of advancing years, he retired from active cares. His last days were spent in the town of LaGrange, where his life came to an end after seventy-two useful and honorable years. In 1849 he married Lucy A. Moore, who was born in New York state, in the town of Millsville, August 4, 1833, and now makes her home at Whitewater, Wis. Of their union were born the following named children: Edward J., of California; Leonard L., of South Dakota; Warren H., of Oregon; Zoa E., Mrs. Arnold, of Iowa; Lucy A., Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin; Sarah, Mrs. Holt, also of Wisconsin; and Justice B., who is manager of a mine in Bisbee, Ariz.

On the home farm near LaGrange, Walworth county, Wis., Warren H. Narcross was born July 22, 1855. Excellent advantages were given him in youth. After having completed the studies of the LaGrange public school, he carried on supplementary studies in Whitewater (Wis.) Normal School and later was a student in Milton (Wis.) College. His first occupation was that of teaching, which he followed in Newburg, Minn. In 1874 he went to Ida Grove, Iowa, where he taught school for four years. On abandoning that work, in 1878, he entered the employ of the Sioux City Nursery & Seed Company, with whom he remained as field manager for nine years, meanwhile gaining a thorough knowledge of the nursery business in all of its details. His interest in the fruit business dates from that period and the large fund of information on the subject which he now possesses was acquired during those years of active experience. Before leaving Iowa he was united in marriage, January 22, 1888, with Lola M. Hull, who was born near Logan, that state. Their family comprises four children, Eva G., W. F. Hull, Paul J., and Helen.

In the spring of 1888 Mr. Narcross came to Oregon and settled in Jackson county, where soon afterward he bought twenty-four acres one mile east of Central Point. The entire tract was heavily timbered, and it represented the work of many months and years to remove the timber and bring the land under cultivation, but this he has done, and in addition has erected a neat frame dwelling and good outbuildings. The improvement of this desirable property by no means represents the limit of Mr. Narcross' activities. Finding upon experimenting that fruit could be successfully grown in this locality, he planted his place in an apple orchard and established here the first nursery in the vicinity of Central Point. This he has since conducted, although it is his present intention to retire from the business as soon as practicable. Another important organization which owes its inception largely to his enthusiastic support is the Rogue River Fruit Growers' Union, of which he is secretary and manager and which has its office and packing house at Medford. No man in the valley has done more than he to advance the fruit industry, and the large success it has attained may be attributed in a considerable measure to his keen judgment and thorough knowledge of the business. Aside from voting the Republican ticket at elections and holding membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen (in which he has held all the chairs) he has devoted his attention wholly to the fruit industry since coming to Southern Oregon.

**GEORGE W. KRUSE.** A well-known and enterprising representative of the mercantile industries of Roseburg, George W. Kruse is conducting a successful grocery business, which he has built up by strictly honorable methods. Paying close attention to the details of his trade, taking especial care to consult the tastes and interests of his numerous customers, and being prudent in the management of his affairs, he has won the confidence and respect of the community, thus paving the way for his present prosperity. A native of Clayton county, Iowa, he was born April 9, 1863, a son of W. H. Kruse.

At the age of two and one-half years W. H. Kruse left Germany, the country of his birth, with his parents, coming with them to Ohio, where he was reared and educated. As a young man he learned the trade of carpenter, which he subsequently followed in Indiana and Illinois. Still continuing his march westward, he located in Iowa, where he was engaged in farming and carpentering until 1867. Going in that year to Nebraska, he bought land in Sycra-

cuse, Otoe county, and was there engaged in farming nine years. Coming to Oregon in 1876, he purchased a ranch on the Calapooia river, near Oakland, Douglas county, and on his five hundred acres of land carried on general farming and stock-raising until his retirement from active pursuits. Settling then in Roseburg, he lived here until his death, in 1893. His widow was also born in Germany, and now resides in Roseburg. Of their nine children, eight grew to years of maturity, and seven are living, George W. being the fifth child in order of birth.

Beginning his education in the district schools of Syracuse, Neb., George W. Kruse completed his studies in the schools of Oakland, Ore., remaining at home until twenty-one years old. He afterwards worked as a farm laborer for two years, and was then employed in a butcher's shop in Oakland. Subsequently locating on the Columbia river, in Washington, he was engaged as a clerk for nine months. Returning to Douglas county, he spent the following four years as a clerk in the United States Land Office, serving under John H. Shupe and A. M. Crawford, the former being register and the latter receiver. Three months after the change of administration, when he left the land office, Mr. Kruse embarked in the mercantile business. Buying out the small grocery of Fred Ropp, he gradually enlarged the business, and as the demand for his goods increased added to his stock, and when more room was required he moved into his present commodious quarters, where he is carrying on a thriving trade. He makes a specialty of dealing in staple and fancy groceries, and also carries a fine stock of queensware, his ambition being to please his patrons.

Mr. Kruse married in Roseburg, Alfarretta Kennedy, a native of Kansas, and they have six children living, namely: Walter, Vesta, Leonore, Dewey, Bertram and Velma. Mr. Kruse takes an intelligent interest in public affairs, and has served one term as alderman. Politically he sustains the principles of the Republican party by voice and vote. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and religiously he belongs to the Christian Church.

**WILLIAM I. MORRISON.** Of distinguished Scotch ancestry, of which he is a worthy scion, the above-named gentleman also represents one of the oldest families in Oregon. To him belongs the distinction of being one of the oldest native sons of Clatsop county, and it is claimed by some that to him alone belongs that distinction. Mr. Morrison is an extensive land owner in the county above mentioned and has successfully followed dairy farming for

many years. He was born on the old Solomon Smith donation claim, on Clatsop plains, April 28, 1845, and he is a son of Robert Wilson and Nancy (Irwin) Morrison.

Robert Wilson Morrison was a pioneer of Clatsop county and as early as 1846 he located on a donation claim nine miles south of Astoria. He was born in Kentucky in 1811. His marriage with Nancy Irwin is supposed to have taken place in Missouri and she was born April 26, 1809, probably in Tennessee. These parents reared nine children, six of them sons, and three daughters, namely: Martha A., wife of John Minto, of Salem, Ore.; Mary Ellen, wife of Hiram Carnahan, of Clatsop county; Hannah M., wife of C. W. Hamblin, of Morrison, Ore.; John H., who died in Clatsop county in 1852; Thomas Penton, a carpenter of Astoria; James F., who died in 1900, in Alaska, while searching for gold; William I., our subject; David Wilson, deceased, and Robert Jefferson, who resides on a farm adjoining that of his brother William.

Robert W. Morrison started on his trip to the far west in 1844, from Missouri. He was one of the captains of the train of emigrants and had two teams, one of which was driven by John Minto. They went by boat to Clatsop county after reaching The Dalles. The first winter was spent on Clatsop plains, on the Solomon Smith donation claim, which Mr. Morrison rented one year. In 1846 he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres nine miles south of Astoria, and the remainder of his life was devoted principally to clearing and improving it. He operated a saw-mill on a small scale, his mill being located near the seaside on the plains in the vicinity of Morrison's Station, which was named after this prominent family.

Mr. Morrison served as deputy sheriff of Clatsop county in the early days and was also a member of the state legislature from his section. He was a life-long Democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in his religious faith. He was particularly active in church work and assisted in the building of the First Presbyterian Church on Clatsop plains, which was among the first of that denomination erected in the northwest. He also donated ten acres of ground as a site. This church is located near Morrison's Station. He died May 15, 1894, on the old donation claim, where his beloved companion had previously died October 21, 1889.

April 21, 1895, William I. Morrison was united in marriage with Elizabeth Tagg, who was born in England in 1850. Mrs. Morrison came to America in 1887 and located at that time in Astoria, where she lived with her brother Alexander, who had a candy factory in that city. She and her husband have had one

child, Nancy Irwin. Mr. Morrison has devoted his whole life to farming and its accessories. He owns four hundred and thirty acres of his father's donation claim, and has two hundred and fifty acres under cultivation. The remainder is devoted to stock-raising, and his dairy is composed of thirty-two high-grade cows. Like his father he is a Democrat, and has rendered admirable service as road supervisor and as school director. He is an ideal farmer, and is highly respected by all who know him.

CALEB TOWNSEND OLIVER. Included in the list of prominent citizens in the vicinity of Merrill, Klamath county, Ore., is Mr. Oliver, who has turned the opportunities he found in life to profit by establishing himself in a successful business which soon brought him into prominence in his section. He has been identified with various industries in the far west, first in California and later in Oregon, since his youth, but it was not until 1884 that he took up his residence in Klamath county, and his home has been within its boundaries ever since. Two years later he bought a farm near Merrill, which is still his home, and at once launched forth into the stock business in connection with general farming. Purchasing at that time a farm of one hundred and fifty-three acres, he found the same almost covered with sage brush, a miserable crop, suggestive of starvation, which to-day covers thousands of square miles in the arid belt where the buffalo formerly roamed, and after them cattle, eating their wholesome fill, and by being allowed to graze recklessly, the nutritious grasses of the early day were eaten off close to the ground, having no chance to seed, and the region once covered by their carpet was transformed into a waste. Mr. Oliver, by well-laid plans, succeeded in ridding his farm of the sage brush and has made many fine improvements. He makes a specialty of raising pure-bred horses of the Percheron breed, and owns thirteen stallions. He also has fifty head of fine cattle and one hundred and fifty head of horses.

An Ohioan by birth, born in Goshen, November 7, 1862, Caleb T. Oliver is a son of Joseph Campbell and Martha Washington (Gatch) Oliver, and descends from pure English stock; both parents are still living. The father, a native of Goshen, Ohio, born in 1836, is engaged in the real estate business at his home in Los Angeles, Cal., and for many years followed teaching as a profession, ranking among the ablest instructors of his day. In his youth he received a good education, graduating from Miami University of that state. He at once took up the occupation of teaching and was so engaged upon the outbreak of the Civil

war. Nobly responding to our country's call for volunteers, he enlisted in the Eighty-ninth Ohio Infantry and served until the close of the war. An active participant in many engagements, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Chickamauga, and was sent to Libby prison, where after a six months' captivity he succeeded in making his escape, and rejoined his comrades, having been promoted to a captaincy for meritorious conduct in the above battle, and served as such until the close of the war. He can relate many thrilling incidents of those perilous days, and was with Sherman on his triumphant march to the sea, during which time he commanded a detachment of two companies. After the successful termination of the war Mr. Oliver returned to his home in Ohio, and re-engaged in teaching there until 1867. Being tendered a more lucrative position at Champaign, Ill., he removed thither and was principal of the schools there until 1873. About that time he went to California and accepted the principalship of the school at Santa Barbara, continuing to teach there until 1878. Retiring from that profession about 1880, he turned his attention to the real estate business and has been successfully engaged in that capacity ever since. The marriage of Joseph C. Oliver took place in 1860, when he linked his fortunes with those of Miss Martha Washington Gatch, born in Ohio in January, 1843. Mrs. Oliver has proved a worthy helpmate to her husband, is a lady of many excellent traits of character, and a daughter of John D. Gatch, who moved from Maryland to Virginia and later to Ohio, settling at Mulberry. He descended from Godfrey Gatch, who with his family came to America, December 26, 1727, settling in the vicinity of Baltimore, and was the progenitor of the family in America. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, five are living; one, Aubrey Stanton, the fourth born, died in infancy. The others are Nellie Gatch, of Los Angeles; Caleb T.; J. Scott Oliver, a special war correspondent for the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, who is now in South America, working in the interests of the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis in 1904; Byron L., who graduated from the Ann Arbor law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., and is now an able attorney in Los Angeles, Cal.; and Myrtle, who married Prof. F. W. Stien, and both are successfully engaged in teaching in the Philippine Islands.

Up to the time of his twelfth year the life of Caleb T. Oliver was in no way different from that of any other boy born on the same plane of life. It was simply a plain, prosaic story of boyhood days, spent attending school first in Illinois and later in California. When grown to manhood he went to Klamath county, Ore.,

and spent five years as a vaquero, purchasing in 1886 his farm near Merrill, where he moved in 1891. The following year, in connection with farm pursuits, he engaged in hauling freight from Montague to Klamath county and was engaged in this work to some extent until 1900, having since given his undivided attention to stock-raising.

The marriage of Mr. Oliver took place October 21, 1890, and Miss Frances Gertrude Brown, a native of Woodland, Cal., was the lady of his choice. She was born May 23, 1873, and her father John T. Brown, a native of Wisconsin, was an early settler in California, and at his death, in 1902, he was fifty-nine years old. One son, Joseph, now brightens the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, and in him all their hopes are centered. A Republican in his political views, Mr. Oliver has served one term as justice of the peace and for a number of years as school director. He has a poultry yard second to none in his locality, and finds the buff-cochin variety the most profitable of all kinds, having many fine birds of that variety on his premises.

J. OBED SHORT. There are comparatively few instances on record where a man only forty-five years of age has attained success by strenuous effort, amassed a fortune, lost the same by speculation, and has regained his fallen fortune, once more acquiring a position of wealth and affluence. Men who can be included in such a class furnish an interesting study, and as an example of one who so won distinction in Klamath county, Ore., we mention J. Obad Short, rightly termed the "potato king" of the county, from the fact that he is one of the few men who thoroughly understand the growing of those tubers in that section, and it is worthy of note that he expects to compile a work entitled, "The Secret of Successful Potato Growing."

On the paternal side of the family Mr. Short boasts of sturdy Scotch ancestors and his grandfather Lauman Short, belonged to a distinguished family of Virginia, but removed in after years to Kentucky, settling in the vicinity, where Daniel Boone's people lived. About 1830 he went west as far as Missouri, locating among the pioneers of Cole county. He descended from pure Plymouth stock, the early members of the family settling in the neighborhood of Bunker Hill. On the maternal side Mr. Short is of Irish extraction, but the family probably originated in Holland. However, it is known that the great-grandfather came to America directly from Ireland at an early day, and the grandfather, David Van Pool, a farmer by occupation, left his home in Tennessee, about 1836, locating in Cole county, Mo.,

near Russellville. His wife's sister ministered to the soldiers at Bunker Hill.

It was in Cole county, December 6, 1849, that the marriage of Mr. Short's parents, John A. and Mary (Van Pool) Short, was solemnized, the former born in Allen county, Ky., July 13, 1825, and the latter in Tennessee, July 15, 1827. Both parents are still living, influential and esteemed citizens of Russellville, Mo. Upon the removal of his parents to Cole county, Mo., John Short was but a few years old, and he grew to manhood in the same vicinity where he has lived ever since. After an active life employed in farm pursuits he entered mercantile life, conducting a wholesale butcher and packing business in Russellville and Jefferson City for years. His subsequent retirement from active business was but the just reward of honest toil, and he ranks among the substantial, well-to-do men of that section as a capitalist and money-lender.

Born June 2, 1858, in Russellville, Mo., J. Obad Short is one of a large family of children, whose names are as follows: Margaret, W. D., Sarah, Obad, John and Samuel, the two latter twins; Rebecca, Robert, Delaware, Celesta and Gertrude. Margaret married Dr. H. H. Hathaway, who lived in Indian Territory, and she is now deceased; Sarah is the wife of I. M. George, and resides in Russellville, Mo.; Samuel is a resident of California, in the same state; Rebecca became the wife of Dr. I. N. Enloe, of Jefferson City, who is a specialist in the treatment of appendicitis in a sanitarium there; Robert also resides in Russellville; Delaware is the wife of Mr. Cramer, an attorney at law at Olean, Mo.; and Celesta is the wife of Don Carlos, of Pisgah, Mo. As all the members of this interesting family who grew to manhood were reared in Missouri, J. Obad Short shared the fortunes of his brothers and attended the schools of Cole county. After completing the course in the common schools he was a student for one year at the California Seminary, taking a preparatory course before entering the state university at Columbia, Mo., in 1876. Having a desire to become a physician, he took a three years' course, but quit in 1879, one year prior to graduating, in order to take up the study of medicine with Dr. Hathaway, continuing one year under his preceptorship. As the medical profession did not appeal very strongly to him he abandoned all ideas in that direction and turned his attention to other matters more congenial. Locating at Sherman, Tex., in 1880, he took up the double occupation of cattle buying in the summer months and teaching in the winter, working in that capacity for an unbroken period of five years.

It was not until the spring of 1885 that Mr. Short located on the Pacific slope near Stock-

ton, Cal., where he first became engaged in farm and ranch pursuits, and from the first his endeavors were crowned with success. He remained in this vicinity until 1893 and in the meantime he acquired a valuable farm of twelve hundred acres, with an assessed value of over \$40,000. This magnificent farm was lost by speculation, but out of the wreck Mr. Short succeeded in saving a small sum with which to begin anew, which he did in Klamath county, Ore. Purchasing a farm in 1893, twelve miles by road south of Klamath Falls, he laid the foundation of his present successful business, and to-day he owns seven hundred acres in that county. Of this, four hundred acres are under cultivation and are very productive, and his farm contains many fine improvements. Eighty acres of his land are devoted exclusively to the cultivation of potatoes, this tract being more than the combined acreage of all the other potato growers in this county. In the great American bottoms, along the Mississippi, with its rich, alluvial soil, where farms of hundreds and even thousands of acres are devoted to the raising of these tubers and where potato is king of the market, this statement may seem insignificant, but not so in Oregon, where the tubers have been successfully introduced into but a few localities. A great deal of attention is also given to stock-raising by Mr. Short, especially to raising horses, and he has sixty-five choice specimens, among which are three pure-blooded Percherons. One stallion, a three-year-old, weighs seventeen hundred pounds. In addition to his various other interests Mr. Short has a yearly yield of from fifteen to twenty hundred bushels of cereals, and adds materially to his bank account by buying and selling real estate.

February 5, 1881, in Sherman, Tex., Mr. Short was united in marriage with Miss Alice Lee D'Spain, born in Sherman, February 28, 1861, and a daughter of Dr. Thomas D'Spain, who, although of French descent, was a native of California, Mo., but died in 1898 in Texas, aged fifty-six. He was a physician of much ability and prominence, and two of his brothers were killed in the battle of the Alamo during the Mexican war. The mother of Mrs. Short, whose maiden name was Jemima Miller, was born in Tennessee, and is still living, a resident of Sherman, Tex., and is sixty-four years old. She and her husband reared six children, three sons and three daughters. The eldest of these, John and Thomas, are twins, both being residents of Klamath county, and both married twins, Misses Maud and Claud Newton, the only instance of the kind recorded in Oregon. Edith, the eldest daughter, married Almo Newton and resides near the home place. The three younger

ones, Judge Haywood, Florence and Alice, are still at home. The success of Mr. Short seems phenomenal and is attributed to his ability to manage well and to make good and paying investments. In fraternal circles he affiliates with No. 7610 M. W. A., of Klamath Falls; is chief Forester of Crater Lake Lodge; and also belongs to Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F., of Klamath Falls. In politics he is the champion of the Republican party in his section.

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JOHN H. SMITH was born in St. Helens, Ore., December 4, 1862. He is a graduate of McMinnville College and of the law department of Washington and Lee University. He has been engaged in the practice of law at Astoria, Ore., since 1887. He has never held public office, except one term (from 1894 to 1896) as city attorney of Astoria and one term (from 1895 to 1899) in the Oregon state senate.

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WILLIAM TAYLOR. The early association of William Taylor with Oregon is recalled by him as a medley of curious happenings, in which the Indian figures conspicuously, when human lives were ended in most unexpected ways and places by the infuriated Indians, and when provisions were often low, and hunger stared the settlers in the face. He remembers paying as high as \$1 a pound for flour, and corresponding prices for other necessities. Mr. Taylor has the wit and resourcefulness of his fellow countrymen, who have located in every nook and cranny of this country of ours, and embellished their respective localities with the genius and inventiveness for which they are famous. He was born in the north of Ireland, in famous County Antrim, in 1826, and when nineteen years old he shook the dust of the small farm from his feet, and boarded a sailing vessel bound for America. Six weeks and three days the craft plowed its way through storm and calm, burdened with a cargo of human freight in which dwelt many a hopeful and happy heart. Surely the lad of nineteen, with a roseate future before him, stepped from the gang plank with as much assurance as any of his fellow travelers, and had no thought for anything save success and happiness which would enable him to write back encouraging letters to the home people.

Mr. Taylor reached Philadelphia in 1845, and found employment in the woolen mills, receiving \$3 a week for his services, and out of that being obliged to board himself. From Pennsylvania he removed to Ohio in 1849, and while on a farm in Preble county saved enough money to join some new found friends in a journey to the coast. He



purchased a third interest in a wagon, three yoke of oxen, and provisions to tide them over, and besides had two cows to furnish milk during the wearisome weeks and months. The party arrived in Jackson county, Ore., September 21, 1852, and that fall Mr. Taylor made arrangements to purchase a claim of one hundred and sixty acres. That winter he worked in the mines of Jacksonville, and in the spring returned to his ranch, where he was destined to encounter dire experiences with the Indians. So exceedingly troublesome were the braves during 1853-54 that the settlers were obliged to build a fort on the Tolman ranch in which they spent the nights, returning to their farms in the morning. This move resulted from an attack early in the morning on sixteen men, four of whom were killed by the Indians, and four wounded. At the same time the grain was completely destroyed, property confiscated, and stock either killed or stolen. During these times Mr. Taylor displayed great courage, and on many occasions risked his life in his encounters with the Indians. He took an active part in all the Indian troubles and engaged in many battles. He made himself useful in many capacities when the country was taking on a semblance of order, and invariably supported progressive and lasting efforts at improvement. He was especially interested in the making of roads in the early days, and the people who now ride along the smooth, well kept country thoroughfares little realize what the making of roads meant to the pioneers. They worked under many disadvantages, and when their farms required all the care which could possibly be expended on them. Gradually his land was cleared, and crops raised without fear of molestation, and to-day his farm is one of the best improved in this section of the country. He has three hundred and fifty-one acres of land.

Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Elizabeth Brown, whom he had known in Ohio, and two of whose brothers came with him to Oregon in 1852. Mrs. Taylor proved a helpmate indeed, and bravely shouldered her share of responsibility, suffering great deprivation in the early days of her marriage. She lived until 1896, and her disconsolate family were left to mourn a gentle and refined influence. Mr. Taylor raises some fine stock on his farm, and his improvements are modern and continually being added to. He is one of the most popular men in his neighborhood, and his standing is emphasized by association with one of the foremost fraternal organizations in the world. February 22, 1847, in Philadelphia, he became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a charter member of the Jacksonville

Lodge, and was one of the first charter members of the Ashland Lodge, in the early days serving as treasurer of the same.

**BENJAMIN F. REESER.** Among the earlier settlers of prominence in Jackson county Benjamin F. Reeser occupies a noteworthy place. Locating in this section of the state more than forty years ago, he has since been a most useful and honored citizen, and an able assistant in promoting its agricultural and industrial interests. Having by industry, energy and persistency of purpose acquired a competency, he is now living retired from active business cares in Ashland, where he and his estimable wife are respected for their many excellent traits of mind and character. He was born August 14, 1838, in Mount Carbon, Pa.

His father, Benjamin Reeser, a native of Berks county, Pa., was born near the town of Reading, being descended from one of the early and respected families of that locality. A miller by occupation, he was first established in business in Dauphin county, afterwards removing to Mount Carbon, where he operated a grist mill for a number of seasons. Going thence to Pottsville, Pa., he there spent his last years, dying in 1855. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Leiz, was a life-long resident of the Keystone state. She bore her husband eleven children, of whom seven grew to years of maturity, Benjamin F. being the youngest member of the family and the only one to come to the Pacific coast. One son, Reuben Reeser, served with a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil war.

Leaving school at the age of fourteen years, Benjamin F. Reeser spent the next three years as a copying clerk under his brother Lewis, who was county clerk and recorder for Schuylkill county, Pa. Migrating then to Iowa, he served an apprenticeship at the tinner's trade under Spooner & Hulbert, the leading tinsmiths of Lyons. After his marriage he started for the Pacific coast with his father-in-law, Horace Root, leaving Clinton, Iowa, with horse and mule teams, April 15, 1861. Crossing the Missouri river at Council Bluffs, the company proceeded by way of South Pass and the Humboldt river to Susanville, Cal., thence over the mountains, via Lawson butte, first into the Shasta valley in California, and then to Rogue River valley, in Oregon, arriving there August 31, 1861. Locating in Jacksonville, Ore., Mr. Reeser was a tinner and plumber for the firm of Love & Bilger for the ensuing five years or more. Investing his money in land in 1868, he purchased a ranch near the site of the present town of Talent, and was there engaged in grain and stock-raising for three years, being quite successful as an agriculturist. In 1872, just as Ashland was beginning

to grow, he sold his farm, and moved into the embryo city, of which he was subsequently one of the active and prominent upbuilders. At once erecting a store on Main street, he embarked in mercantile pursuits, putting in a stock of hardware, stoves and tinware. He also worked at his trade as a tinsmith, and afterwards did plumbing throughout the city. More room being required in the management of his extensive business, Mr. Reeser subsequently added to the original building, giving his store a frontage of fifty-four feet. He continued in business for nearly three decades, being the leading hardware merchant and plumber of the city until January, 1901, when he sold out, and has since lived somewhat retired, attending only to his private interests, which are extensive. He owns a tract of four hundred and eighty acres of fine timber land on Dead Indian road, twelve miles from Ashland, on which he has erected a saw-mill. In 1888 Mr. Reeser bought fourteen acres of land on what is now Gresham street, and has since laid out Highland Park addition to Ashland, on which his fine residence stands.

In Iowa Mr. Reeser married Matilda J. Root, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Horace Root. Mr. Root was born and reared in New York state. Engaging in agricultural pursuits, he was a pioneer farmer of Clinton county, Iowa. Crossing the plains to California with the "forty niners," he was engaged in mining pursuits for four years, when, going by way of the Isthmus, he went back to Iowa. In 1861, accompanied by his family, which included Mr. and Mrs. Reeser, he returned to the coast. Locating in Jackson county, Ore., he purchased the old claim on which he formerly lived, near Phoenix, and resided there for a time. Afterwards buying land which is now within the corporate limits of Talent, he carried on general farming quite successfully for many years. He married Eliza Thomas, a native of New York state, and they reared three children, namely: Matilda J., now Mrs. Reeser; Mrs. Anna M. Gunnison, whose death occurred in Ashland; and Charles A., who died in Talent, Ore. Both Mr. and Mrs. Root spent the declining years of their lives with their daughter, Mrs. Reeser, he passing away at the age of seventy-three years, and she at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Reeser became the parents of nine children, namely: Mrs. Hattie Camps, of Ashland; Lida, a music teacher of Ashland; Benjamin, who died at the age of five years; Mrs. Tillie Pennebaker, of Jackson county; Mrs. Pearl Hooper, of Ashland; Margaret, a graduate of the Oregon state normal school at Ashland, living at home; Horace, who is engaged in extensive stock-raising with his brother-in-law, G. W. Pennebaker, near Ashland; Netta, the wife of W. B. Freeland, of Portland; and Olive, who died

in Ashland, at the age of two years. Mr. Reeser is a member of the Ashland Board of Trade, with which he has been connected for many years. He is a firm adherent of the Republican party, and during Ashland's earlier history was honored with the office of city treasurer. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Reeser is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she is an active worker.

J. W. HOWARD. From the time of the founding of the town of Grants Pass to the present Mr. Howard has been associated with its history and progress. In October of 1883 he bought the first lot sold in the place. He also has the distinction of erecting the first building in the town, this being a store room, 24x36 feet, on the corner of Sixth and Front streets. In his possession is the hammer with which he drove the first nail in the building. On the completion of the store he opened a general grocery and dry-goods house, selling the first goods ever sold here. As a souvenir of early days he keeps a copy the *Grants Pass Argus*, under date of March 13, 1885, which was the first paper published here.

Near Bowling Green, Ky., Mr. Howard was born November 8, 1849, a son of Henry T. and Nancy (Grizzle) Howard, natives respectively of Culpeper county, Va., and Kentucky. His maternal grandfather, William Grizzle, who was of Irish birth, settled in Virginia and from there moved to Kentucky, where he conducted a farm and also followed the cooper's trade. His death occurred in Kentucky, as did that of his daughter Nancy. The paternal grandfather, John Howard, a native of England, settled on a plantation in Virginia, but in 1825 removed to Warren county, Ky., where he followed farm pursuits and the wheelwright's trade, remaining in that locality until he died. From Kentucky Henry T. Howard removed to Johnson county, Mo., and settled on a large farm near Latour, where he died March 4, 1893, at the age of sixty-eight years. In religious faith he was an adherent of the Christian Church.

In the family of seven children, all of whom are still living, J. W. Howard is the oldest and the only one in Oregon. When a boy he received a country school education in Kentucky. At the age of nineteen he started out in the world for himself, going to Cass county, Mo., where he was employed on a farm. During 1875 he settled in Santa Barbara, Cal., but found business prospects there less alluring than the climate. After eighteen months, in May, 1877, he came to Oregon, and secured

employment on the present site of Medford. October of the same year found him taking up farm pursuits on Williams creek, and the next year he engaged in the sawmill business. In the spring of 1879 he became a clerk for Jack Clayton on the Applegate, and during October of the same year he began to clerk in Henry Smith's store on Galicee creek, where he remained until 1882. From that time until July, 1883, he was manager of Mr. Smith's store on Wolf creek. He then came to Tuffs station, one mile from the present site of Grants Pass, bringing with him a new stock of goods and opening a store there. From that place he came to Grants Pass at the opening of the town and continued in business here (for years having the largest stock of goods in the town) until 1897, when he moved his stock to Kerby, and has since been engaged in business there. In 1886 he erected a brick block, 45x52 feet, two stories in height, and later added 23x50 feet; this building he still owns, as well as an attractive residence in the town. With Mr. Layton he built a store, 50x80 feet, and put in a stock of hardware. For fifteen months the business was conducted under the title of J. T. Layton & Co., but Mr. Howard then sold his interest to his partner.

On New Year's Day of 1884 Mr. Howard married Miss Eudora G. Godfrey, who was born at Kerby, Josephine county, in 1860, and grew to womanhood on the home place on Williams creek. Her paternal great-grandfather was an Episcopalian rector, and her grandfather, who removed from England to Ireland, operated a large farm in the latter country. Her father, Thomas J. Godfrey, was born in the north of Ireland and was educated for the clergy, but changed his plans and at sixteen years of age came to America. In Ohio he married Mary J. Morford, who was born at Ironton, that state, where her father, Thomas Morford, was a farmer. In 1857 he came to Oregon via Panama and two years later his wife joined him here. For a time he remained at Kerby and from there removed to Williams creek, being engaged in mining at both places. He was accidentally drowned in Applegate creek during the high water of December, 1861. Later his widow became the wife of David John, living at Williams creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey became the parents of two children, but Mrs. Howard was the only one of these to attain maturity. She received excellent advantages in the Jacksonville grammar and high schools and was for a time engaged as an educator. The only child of her marriage, Eula Jean Howard, possesses un-

usual musical ability and has been given every advantage by her parents.

Staunch in his adherence to the Democratic party, Mr. Howard has been a leader in the local councils of the party. At one time he was chairman of the county central committee, and in 1896 was a delegate to the national convention in Chicago. For three terms he served as a member of the city council, for two terms held office as mayor, for one term was county treasurer and from 1885 to 1890 held the position of postmaster at Grants Pass. Though not identified with any denomination, he contributes to religious movements; his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church. He was made a member of the blue lodge of Masonry at Dayton, Mo., and later became associated with Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M., at Jacksonville; in 1885 he became a charter member of Grants Pass Lodge No. 84, in which he officiated as the second master. The Royal Arch degree was conferred upon him at Jacksonville, in Oregon Chapter No. 4, and he is now a member of Reames Chapter No. 28. The Knight Templar degree was conferred upon him in Malta Commandery No. 4 and later he was a charter member of Melita Commandery No. 8, in which he has held official positions. With his wife he is also associated with the Order of the Eastern Star.

**SYLVESTER PATTERSON.** Prominent among the solid, alert and progressive citizens of Ashland is Sylvester Patterson, a prosperous orchardist, and one of the foremost business men of the city. For many years he was conspicuously identified with the promotion and advancement of the agricultural prosperity of Jackson county as one of its most skillful and thorough-going farmers. Ever ready to lessen the labors connected with farming, and to add to the profits of his work, he took advantage of the most approved modern machinery and appliances, keeping abreast of the times in regard to inventions, and has the distinction of having introduced the first derrick wagon for elevating headed grain from the stack to the thresher, and subsequently of being the first to bring a combined harvester and thresher into southern Oregon. This harvester was run by twenty-two horses, and was of great assistance to the men in the harvest field. A native of Michigan, he was born near the town of Charlotte, January 14, 1856. Further parental and ancestral history may be found on another page of this volume, in connection with the sketch of William Patterson, a brother of Mr. Patterson.

Coming across the plains with his parents

when a lad of six years, in 1862, Sylvester Patterson remembers but little of the dreary journey which consumed about six months. Brought up on the home farm, he attended the Wagner creek school when it was in session, obtaining a practical knowledge of the three Rs. In 1872 his father, while on a visit east, died suddenly. Mr. Patterson, then a youth of sixteen years, started in life for himself. With his brother Lair he took charge of the homestead, conducting it for his mother for five years. In 1877, forming a partnership with his brother Joshua he purchased the parental homestead of five hundred acres, and continued his agricultural labors there for two years. Selling his interest in the estate in 1879, Mr. Patterson bought the Frank Meyer farm of one hundred and sixty acres, lying three and one-half miles north of Ashland. He subsequently purchased adjoining land, increasing the size of his ranch to five hundred and twenty acres, and was extensively and profitably engaged in grain and stock-raising for several years, being one of the most enterprising and thrifty farmers of the county. Since 1886 he has rented his farm, and resided in Ashland. Buying eight acres of land in Ashland, he set out an orchard of peach trees and apples trees, and has since carried on a large and remunerative business as a fruit grower, his trees being in a fine bearing condition, and bringing him in a good annual income. In 1894 Mr. Patterson was nominated for sheriff, and, although not a regular candidate, was elected to the office, and served from July, 1894, until July, 1896, when he declined a renomination to the position.

In Phoenix, Jackson county, Mr. Patterson married Sarah E. Payne, who was born in Linn county, Ore., where her father, C. T. Payne, now living retired in Ashland, was a pioneer settler. Three children have been born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, namely: Rosa, Lillie and Dexter. Politically Mr. Patterson is a staunch Republican, and has served one term as councilman. Fraternally he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member and past chancellor of Ashland Lodge, K. P. Mrs. Patterson is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which she is an active worker.

**WILLIAM PATTERSON.** The present superintendent of the Ashland Water Works assumed his responsibility in 1900, and has since had ample opportunity to demonstrate his managerial and general ability. Under his control the works have been enlarged, new machinery placed, and at present there is

no more modern or satisfactory water supply in this part of the state. The water is brought from Ashland creek and is conveyed through large steel pipes, every effort being made to insure pure and clean water as well as a sufficiently large supply. Mr. Patterson is a pioneer of 1862, and previous to assuming his present position was well known as a carpenter and builder, lumberman and miner. He was born near LaFayette, Ashland county, Ohio, May 10, 1845, a son of Joshua and Catherine Patterson, natives of Dauphin county, Pa. Joshua Patterson removed at an early day to Ohio, living first in Ashland, but later near Charlotte, Eaton county, afterward removing to near Knoxville, Monon county. In all of these places he was a pioneer settler, and cleared farms from almost primeval wilderness. In 1862 he brought his wife and eight children to Oregon, buying a farm near Talent, and engaged in farming and stock-raising for the balance of his active life. He died while on a visit to his old home in Ashland county, Ohio, his wife also dying in the same state. The children, in order of birth, are: John, of Riverside county, Cal.; Elizabeth, the wife of James Thornton, of Ashland; William; George, of San Francisco; Joseph, of Portland; Lair, living in San Diego county, Cal.; Sylvester, a resident of Ashland, and ex-sheriff of Jackson county; Joshua, a farmer near Talent and county commissioner; Frederick, living in Mariposa county, Cal.; B. F., a resident of San Diego county, Cal.; and Belle, Mrs. Morris, of Mariposa county, Cal.

William Patterson was educated in the public schools, and in 1854 went to Michigan, removing to Iowa in 1859. In the latter state he heard much about the west, and determined to cast his fortunes with its growing prosperity. Leaving Iowa in May, 1861, he came by way of Lander's Cut Off on the Snake river, then down to Humboldt and through the Shasta valley to the Rogue river and Talent. Here he remained on his father's farm until 1866, in the meantime supplementing his rather meagre education by a course at the near by public school. In 1866 he began sawmilling on his own responsibility, erecting a mill on Wagner creek, and later conducting a similar enterprise on Big Butte creek. Subsequently he removed to the north Umpqua river in Douglas county and ran a mill for a couple of years, then sold out and came to Ashland, where he followed the carpenter's and builder's trade for many years. He also became interested in mining in Siskiyou county, Cal., giving up these combined interests to become superintendent of the Ashland Water Works in 1900.

One of the pleasantest residences in Ashland is that built and now occupied by Mr. Patterson. This home is presided over by his wife, a native of Canada, who's maiden name was Annie E. Clift. Six children have been born into the family, of whom Elsie M., Maude E. and Minnie Blanche are graduates of the high-school, and Jessie, Harold and Margaret are prospective graduates of the same institution. Mr. Patterson is a staunch adherent of Republicanism, and in religion is a Presbyterian. Fraternaly he is a popular member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he is past noble workman, and the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor. He is a progressive and highly honored citizen, lending his influence to all efforts for the betterment of the community which he is faithfully serving.

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WILLIAM McKEEVER. This pioneer of 1864 in Oregon, who for twenty years has resided near Jewell, on the Nehalem river, thirty miles from Astoria, was born in Belfast, Ireland, December 21, 1839, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Wiggins) McKeever. His paternal grandfather was of Scotch birth and parentage, but located in Ireland and spent his remaining years at Belfast. The maternal grandfather, John Wiggins, was a native of England and a dragoon in the English army, but settled in Ireland in 1812. After having devoted his early manhood to farm pursuits in Ireland, in 1847 James McKeever brought his family to America and settled at Rahway, N. J. Some years were spent as a farmer near that town, after which, in 1855, he removed to the vicinity of Marshall, Mich., and took up a tract of farm land. His death occurred in 1893, when he was eighty-two years of age. Of his eight children four are now living, William being the eldest of the number. His only surviving sister, Mrs. George, is a resident of San Francisco; a brother, Robert, also lives in that city, while the other brother, Samuel, continues to cultivate the old homestead in Michigan.

One of the recollections of Mr. McKeever's childhood is associated with the departure of the family from Ireland, the trip across the ocean and the arrival in the United States. While still very young he was obliged to assist in the maintenance of the family, hence he had little opportunity to attend school. First he worked on the home farm, then was employed in a paper mill, and afterward served an apprenticeship of two years to the trade of carriage-maker. When nineteen years of age he went to sea on the New Bedford whaler,

California, which rounded the Horn and made various ports in the Pacific ocean. For three seasons he accompanied the whalers in their expeditions, after which he returned via Cape Horn to his home, from which he had been absent for more than three years. He arrived there July 5, 1862, enjoyed a visit with relatives and friends, and then sailed to Liverpool. On his return he sailed on the ship, Tom Fletcher, which arrived in San Francisco after a voyage of two hundred and twenty-two days by way of Cape Horn. From San Francisco he came on the old ship, Iconium, to Seattle, taking the first cattle and the engine to the Sound for the purpose of starting the Freeport mills. After he returned to San Francisco he engaged in coasting, later made a voyage to Honolulu, where he was detained through an attack of fever. As soon as he was able to travel he returned to San Francisco, then proceeded up to the Sound, where he was employed at logging during the winter, and on the ocean in the summer months.

The ship, Ladoga, brought Mr. McKeever back to the east in the fall of 1866, the voyage being made via the Horn in ninety days. After landing in New York he proceeded to Marshall, Mich., and spent six weeks on the old home farm. From there he went to Chicago and secured employment on the lakes between that city and Saginaw. Subsequent to that employment he engaged in the coasting trade out from New York City. In 1869 he married Miss Elizabeth Brown, a native of Ireland, but a resident of New York City from childhood. Their bridal trip was a voyage to San Francisco via Panama, and they settled down to housekeeping in the far western city. Until the railroad was built through from the east, Mr. McKeever engaged in the freighting business on the Sacramento river, but the facilities afforded by steam transportation rendered the river business unprofitable and he sought other pursuits.

After coming to Oregon in the spring of 1870 Mr. McKeever was employed on ocean steamers between Portland and San Francisco. In 1880 he went to Astoria, where he engaged in fishing during two summer seasons. In 1883 he located a claim on the Nehalem river near Jewell and at once began to improve the property, giving it his attention when business along the shore was dull. On his place is an orchard, a neat house, an adequate equipment of farm buildings, and other improvements. In addition to cultivating the land, he is engaged in raising cattle, also has a goodly number of horses on the place. Though not giving much attention to politics he is a staunch Republican. The nature of his

occupation has been such that he has not held public office, his only work of a public nature having been his service on the grand jury. Though not a member of any denomination he contributes to the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which his wife is identified. They are the parents of three children now living and lost two in San Francisco, these being William, a boy of seven years, and Jennie, who was five years of age. Elizabeth, Mrs. Larson, is living at Nehalem; Maggie is the wife of George Heisel, a resident of Scappoose; and John remains at home, assisting his father in the management of the farm.

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WILLIAM OWENS, of Jackson county, Ore., owns a farm of two hundred and eighty acres near Medford, which bespeaks the prosperity and thrift of the owner and is one of the best improved in the neighborhood. Born in Clay county, Mo., January 21, 1834, Mr. Owens continued to live there until he was eleven years old, accompanying his parents at that time to Des Moines, Iowa. When sixteen years old Mr. Owens accompanied his father to California, and soon after their arrival in that state the father fell a victim to the scurvy. The son followed prospecting and mining in that state for three years, but became discouraged and in 1853 turned his face homeward, making the journey on pack mules to his home in Iowa, where his mother and the remainder of the family still lived. For two years after his return home he was engaged in breaking prairie with ox teams and in other farm work, which occupied his attention until his marriage with Miss Sarah Harper, a native of Indiana. Soon after marriage the young people went to Kansas and engaged in farming pursuits near Oskaloosa, Jefferson county, and during their stay in that section the famous border war took place. In 1856 they moved to a farm near Lawrence, which Mr. Owens afterwards traded for three hundred and twenty acres in Jackson county, near Holton, whither he removed in the fall of 1864. The year following he sold this farm to advantage and determined to locate in the far west, and purchased a three hundred and twenty acre farm near Harrisburg, in the Willamette valley. Here for seventeen years he cultivated and improved his farm, and in connection with ranching pursuits he ran a saw-mill, thus developing the natural resources of the country.

Disposing of his interests in that county, Mr. Owens invested a part of his savings in stock and embarked in cattle raising in Crook county, but during the severe winter of 1884-85

nearly all of his stock perished. This caused him to leave that section and seek a more desirable location for a home in Jackson county. Locating upon the farm which is still his home, once more he turned his attention to stock-raising and this time success has crowned his efforts. His fine ranch is located along Dry creek.

Upon first taking up his residence in Kansas Mr. Owens had considerable trouble with the Indians, who frequently annoyed the settlers and caused loss by their depredations. In making the trip overland across the plains in 1865 he was chosen captain of the party. In politics his views coincide with Republican principles and although not an active politician he has served as judge of the election and in other minor offices. His busy life has excluded him from joining many fraternal orders and he is a member of but one secret society, the Masons, which he joined in 1857.

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CAPT. PLEASANT C. NOLAND. The loyalty and patriotism which Capt. Pleasant C. Noland displayed in the time of his country's need were two of his most salient traits, and added to these he lived a life of quiet, earnest, persevering work which numbered him among the useful citizens of a pioneer day. When a mere lad he responded to the call for volunteers in the Mexican war and faithfully performed his duty in a company wherein he was the youngest in age, and also occupied that position in relation to the entire brigade. After locating in Oregon he acted the part of a patriot and a loyal citizen in the defense of his country and its incipient civilization, and deservedly won the title by which his fellow citizens learned to know him.

In Missouri, the middle western state that gave to the more remote west so many sturdy emigrants, Capt. Pleasant C. Noland was born September 29, 1830. His father was engaged at his trade of stonemason and also in farming in Jackson county, and was also active in politics, giving his support to the Democratic party, and winning for himself a prominent place in the affairs of his community. He engaged heartily in the Mormon war and was one of the treaty commissioners. Owing to a large family, Pleasant C. Noland being the fourth in age among ten children, the father was unable to give his son many advantages, but undaunted by the obstacles which he must face he set about the accomplishment of the task himself and received considerable knowledge from an attendance of the district school. He remained at home until he was sixteen years old when he enlisted for service in the Mexican war, first in Captain

Craig's company, but on account of his age, being truthfully stated by himself, was rejected, and one week later was accepted by saying he was twenty-one years old, joining Stewart's company, at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1847. This company was detailed to guard duty on the frontier, where this lad served for eighteen months, as brave and uncomplaining as those many years his senior. The company was mustered out at Ft. Leavenworth, and Mr. Noland, not then wearing his official title, returned to his home and spent the winter following attending the district school in the vicinity of his home. In May, 1849, from the spirit of adventure as well as the more sober reason of a thoughtful man, which he had become through his assumption of early responsibilities, young Noland started for the gold fields of California. He met with no serious trouble from the Indians, and after a journey of a little more than four months he reached his destination and immediately entered upon the life of a miner. He continued so occupied for two years and met with fair returns for his labor. In 1851 he returned to his home in Missouri, via the Isthmus of Panama, spending a like period in the more quiet and less uncertain pursuits of the middle west. In 1853 he again crossed the plains with ox-teams, taking with him his mother, Sarah M. Noland, his brothers and sisters, as he felt the west to hold much greater chances for advancement. While crossing the plains this family left the train of emigrants at Harney lake and were lost in the mountains, where they remained wandering about for forty-two days, and very nearly starved before finding their friends again. On arriving in Lane county, Ore., Mr. Noland took up a donation claim one mile north of Creswell, bought the squatter's right and proved up on the land, and at once entered upon the improvement and cultivation of it. In the fall of 1854 Mr. Noland's mother died. In 1855 the son enlisted in Company B, Oregon Mounted Volunteers, and he was afterward elected second lieutenant for services in the Rogue River war. He served in this company a little more than five months, and took part in a number of skirmishes. In March, 1856, the company disbanded, and its re-organization was attempted and successfully completed by Captain Noland, who then secured this official title. The company, still bearing its old name, went back again into service and participated in the battle of Big Meadows and other minor engagements, remaining until July 4, 1856. At one time during a skirmish on Rogue river the captain and his men were in a tight place, being surrounded by Indians. Seeing a canoe, he succeeded in getting a load of his men across and landed among the red men and drove them back to the river through the brush, having suc-

ceeded in getting behind them through strategic movement. A day later they got among the red men again and the captain succeeded in capturing six squaws and one Indian, and from this man he secured a revolver which he kept for years. He was ably assisted by a brave boy, Benton Kent, who swam the river and secured a canoe, and in this manner the captain was able to duplicate his deed of the day previous. None of his men was wounded in either skirmish. The reason for his crossing the river was that three wounded men of another company were at the mercy of the Indians, one of the men being Clay Huston.

After his discharge Captain Noland returned home, and January 1, 1857, was united in marriage with Linna Jane Stewart, a native of Polk county, Mo. They lived on the home place until her death, in 1873. They had two children, James, ex-sheriff and ex-county surveyor, lives in Creswell, and George, an attorney, of Astoria. In 1879 Captain Noland married Mrs. Melissa R. Davidson, who was born in Fayette county, Ill., April 30, 1849, and was married in St. Louis, Mo., to Green C. Davidson, and with him came to Oregon in October, 1870. Mr. Davidson died in Salem, Ore., August 15, 1878, leaving two children, John C., a jeweler, of San Francisco, and Minnie, the wife of John P. Hayden of Walla Walla, Wash. To Captain and Mrs. Melissa R. Noland was born one child, Neva, who is still at home with her mother. The death of Captain Noland, February 9, 1904, brought to a close a life well and worthily spent, one which the younger generation would do well to study and emulate. Until 1893 the family home was on the farm, but in that year they located in Creswell, and upon his farm of four hundred and eighty acres the captain carried on general farming and stock-raising, besides which property he also owned a neat dwelling, a brick building and several lots in the town. Mrs. Noland is a member of the Baptist Church. Fraternaly Captain Noland was a member of the Masonic order, and in political convictions he adhered to the Democratic party.

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ASMUS BRIX. Keeping pace with the march of civilization the heart of the lumber belt of the United States has moved westward from the wooded-regions of Maine to the Pacific coast, where is located the future timber supply of our country. Conspicuously identified with the upbuilding of the immense lumber industry of the northwest is Asmus Brix, of Astoria, who is widely known as president of the Grays Bay Logging Company, of Olney, Wash. Energetic, far-seeing, and of excellent business tact and judgment, he has developed a large

and important business from a small beginning, and is now one of the most extensive loggers of this vicinity. A German by birth and breeding, he was born February 3, 1864, in Schleswig-Holstein, which was also the birthplace of his parents, P. F. and Maria (Andersen) Brix.

A native of Germany, P. F. Brix spent the earlier part of his life in the Fatherland, where he worked at his trade of a shoemaker. Immigrating to this country with his wife, and those of his children that had not preceded him, in 1881, he bought land in Wahkiakum county, Wash., on Grays river, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for a few years. He is now living retired from active business cares in Oneida, Wash. Of his marriage with Maria Andersen, six children were born, namely: Asmus, the subject of this brief biographical sketch; Albert, engaged in the logging business; P. J., secretary and treasurer of the Grays Bay Logging Company; Mrs. J. H. Erp, of Grays River, Wash.; Mrs. Henry Haeck, of Frankfort, Wash.; and A. H., of Oneida, Wash., also engaged in logging.

Receiving a practical education in the public schools of his native village, Asmus Brix remained at home until fifteen years old. Then, in 1879, he came with an uncle, H. P. Andersen, now a resident of Grays River, Wash., to the United States, being the first member of his immediate family to cross the Atlantic. Coming directly to Grays River, he began working with a logging crew, and in a few years had obtained a good knowledge of logging and lumbering. In 1884, in company with his brother Albert, he embarked in business on his own account as one of the firm of Brix Brothers. In June, 1900, this firm was dissolved, the other two brothers were admitted to partnership, and the Grays Bay Logging Company was incorporated, with Asmus Brix as president, and P. J. Brix, as secretary and treasurer. This company carries on a large and profitable business in logging and manufacturing lumber, in its operations having logged off several thousand acres of standing timber. In the work seventy-five hands are constantly employed, the products of the forests and mills being shipped to Portland or Astoria. Mr. Brix is also a stockholder in the Clatsop Milling Company; and was one of the incorporators of the Wherity-Ralston Company, a retail mercantile firm, dealing in boots and shoes, Mr. Brix being president of the company.

In Astoria, Mr. Brix married Christine M. Thompson, who was born in Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. In 1895 he took up his permanent residence in Astoria, and has since been actively identified with the management of municipal affairs. Elected councilman from the

third ward in December, 1896, he took the oath of office in January, 1897, and served six consecutive years, being re-elected to the office in 1899, and in 1901. He served on the committee on ways and means as chairman, and in 1900 was president of the council. He is one of the leading Republicans of the city, and is a member of the county committee. An active member of the German Lutheran Church, he is one of its board of trustees.

JOSEPH CONGER. The changes which have been brought about at Klamath Falls and vicinity since 1868 have been noted from all sides by Joseph Conger, who recalls the one building then occupying the site of the town and the few evidences of public-spirited enterprise. The falls were then known as Linkville, the county was known as Jackson, was later divided into Jackson and Lake counties, and Lake county eventually became Lake and Klamath counties. Mr. Conger came from Indiana in the spring of 1853, accomplishing the plains journey with ox-teams, and being the regulation six months on the way. Starting out May 4, he arrived near Salem September 15, and a month later went to Coos Bay with the expectation of making that region his home. Not finding sufficient inducements, he returned at the end of a month, and in the spring of 1854 made his way to Yreka, Cal., engaging in mining with indifferent success. Later he mined with better results at Hawkinsville, Siskiyou county, Cal., and in 1863 went to the mines of Idaho City, Idaho. Two years later he returned to his former place near Yreka, and was there during the Modoc war. In 1873 he came back to Linkville, making that place his home until 1876, in which year he purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty-eight acres on the Link river and adjoining Klamath Falls. Forty-seven acres of his land are within the city corporation, and here he has ever since engaged in gardening, fruit-raising and some stock-raising, making a comfortable living, and enjoying the practically care-free existence of a bachelor who lives near to the heart of nature, and who finds his work congenial and broadening. Independence is stamped upon every phase of his life, entering even into his political preferences, which are ranged on the side of personal fitness rather than allegiance to any one party. He was a member of the city council in 1890, and has served two years as road supervisor.

Of Dutch descent on the paternal side, and Irish-Dutch ancestry on the maternal side, Mr. Conger was born in Pike county, Ind., May 11, 1831, his father, Levi, being presumably a native of the same state. His mother, Juriah (Small)



Conger, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and died in Indiana in 1846, leaving five children, of whom Joseph is the oldest. Richard, Perry and Mrs. Harriett Richards, of Indiana are deceased, and Mrs. Katura Beckus lives in Vincennes, Ind. Joseph was fifteen years of age when left an orphan, and as the oldest son he started out to make his own living, the other children being allotted to relatives living in the state. During the lifetime of his parents he had scant educational opportunities, and when he began to work on farms by the month his chances were diminished still more. The application of later years is responsible for his present education, and to all who converse with him it is apparent that he is well informed upon current events, and appreciates the advantages of schools, books, and observation. This early settler, who is one of the oldest residents of the neighborhood, commands the respect and good will of his fellow townsmen, and it is to be hoped that many years may be spared him in which to pursue his peaceful occupation, and contribute to the well being of his adopted county.

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ELISABETH GRAHAM. Mention of the name of Elisabeth Graham elicits expressions of profound regard on the part of all who have been permitted to enjoy the friendship of this high-minded and agreeable resident of Toledo since her first appearance in the town in the spring of 1866. Miss Graham was born in Carroll county, Ohio, October 24, 1834, and comes of a family identified with County Donegal, Ireland, for many generations. Her paternal great-grandfather was born and died there, and her grandfather, Richard, claimed the same birthplace, as did also her father, John Graham. Richard Graham was a farmer and linen manufacturer in County Donegal, and came to America with his family in 1822, locating first in Philadelphia, Pa. Afterward he removed to Huntingdon, Pa., purchased a large farm, but finally retired from active life to Worcester, Wayne county, Ohio, where his death occurred during 1840.

John Graham came to America about 1825, locating first in Huntingdon, Pa., and later removing to Carroll county, Ohio, where he owned and operated a grist and saw-mill in connection with general farming. During 1855 he removed to Eddyville, Iowa, worked at his trade of stonemason for a few months, but the same year settled in Douglas county, Kans., where he conducted a large building and contracting business. Though successful, he saw in the far west larger opportunities than any he had been accustomed to in the eastern states, and therefore made his plans for permanent residence on the coast. In May, 1864, he made the start with ox, mule and

horse-teams, in a party consisting of many families and one hundred wagons, accomplishing the distance from Kansas to Oregon in six months. He escaped the unpleasantness which characterized the emigration of earlier settlers, for the country had undergone a great change since that ominous cry of gold startled the peace of the country, and awoke to vengeance the hitherto undisturbed red men of the plains. Mr. Graham made his way via the Platte river, crossing the South Platte at Julesburg, and going thence to Fort Laramie, and to Boise City, where he stopped for a couple of weeks. For a year he lived in the Grande Ronde valley, and in the fall of 1865 came to Corvallis, where he spent the winter. The spring of 1866 witnessed the departure of the family for Toledo, where Mr. Graham purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty acres of land, upon which he engaged in general farming and stock-raising. Eventually he retired to Toledo, and died there in 1884, at the age of seventy-nine years. In Jefferson county, Ohio, he was united in marriage with Rebecca Logan, also a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and daughter of Walter Logan, who settled at St. John's, Canada, and worked at his trade as a marble-cutter. Mr. Logan moved in after years to Philadelphia, and after that to Wheeling, W. Va., in time locating on a farm in Jefferson county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In the fall of 1854 he removed to Eddyville, Wapello county, Iowa, and died there in 1857, at an advanced age.

Miss Graham had the advantages of the public schools in her youth, as did all of the eleven daughters and two sons of her father's family. She accompanied the family to Oregon, but in 1869 returned to Ohio, and visited an uncle in Carroll county until 1876. Since then her home has been in Toledo, where she is well known for her lovable disposition, her unostentatious charities and her loyalty to friends and general interests.

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RICHARD BESWICK. The right to the honor and esteem of his fellowmen has been fairly won by Richard Beswick, a pioneer of 1858, and since 1887 the owner of a fruit ranch of twenty acres in the limits of Ashland. This genial man, who finds both profit and pleasure in working among his peach and apple-trees, and whose fruit reflects the care and solicitude bestowed upon it, has had his share of the vicissitudes of life, but has always kept in view the sure road to success, with the result that he is one of the financially strong men of the town of his adoption. Mr. Beswick was born on a farm near Niles, Berrien county, Mich., September 2, 1842, and is the fourth

of the eight children of George and Sarah (Power) Beswick, natives of Delaware, and both early settlers of Berrien county, Mich. George Beswick crossed the plains to California in 1852, intending to move his family there permanently, but he was evidently disappointed in the conditions which he found, for he returned in 1855, and for many years continued to farm in Michigan. His wife died on the Berrien county farm, but he himself died among the scenes of his youth in Delaware. Three of his sons came to California, and of these, William crossed the plains in 1856, and died in 1900, while Nathaniel crossed with Richard, and died in California.

Distinctly Richard Beswick remembers the little log school-house in Berrien county, Mich., where he learned the rule of three, and to which he trudged through the snows of winter. He was fifteen years old when he and his brother Nat decided to come to the west, both hiring out as teamsters in the provision train of General Johnston, destined for Salt Lake City. Arriving in the Mormon town he and fifteen others bought a wagon and four mule teams and proceeded to California, which they reached late in the fall, but in fairly good condition. Coming north to Yreka Mr. Beswick engaged in placer mining for about eleven years, and then turned his attention to ranching on the Klamath river in Siskiyou county, Cal. This ranch became known as the Shovel Quick Springs, now called the Klamath Hot Springs, and Mr. Beswick retained possession from 1873 until 1887. He was the first to discover the efficacy of the spring water, and after having it tested and analyzed, he conceived the idea of establishing a summer resort. Putting his idea into practical shape, he erected a large and modern hotel, furnished it in an attractive manner, and was soon convinced that his plan was a wise and remunerative one. Health-seekers patronized him for many succeeding seasons, and the place gained a reputation by no means local in extent. Mr. Beswick owned a section of land at the springs, located twenty miles from Ager, and when he finally disposed of it in 1887 it brought large financial returns. He then came to Ashland, and has since given the same conscientious care to the improvement of his small ranch as he did to the more pretentious property in California.

In Yreka, Cal., September 20, 1870, Mr. Beswick was united in marriage with Margaret Lowden, daughter of John Lowden, and both born in the state of Ohio. Mr. Lowden spent his earlier life upon the lakes as a sailor, and in 1850 brought his family to Yreka, Cal., by way of Panama, locating on his present farm in Siskiyou county, where he engaged in min-

ing, farming and stock-raising. In his youth he married Sarah Curry, who was born in England, and who is the mother of fourteen children, thirteen of whom are living, and all but Mrs. Beswick, who is the oldest, making their home in Siskiyou county, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Beswick have two children, Lottie Vena and Sarah. Mr. Beswick is a quiet unostentatious man, fond of his home and devoted to his friends. He votes the Republican ticket, but aside from serving two years as a member of the town council has steadily refused to accept official recognition.

PETER BRITT. To Peter Britt belongs the distinction of taking the first photograph in the state of Oregon, the much-valued print still being a prized possession of this master portrait painter and photographer. The date of this undertaking was February 26, 1858, and the subject was Judge Moser. Probably no one living in the west has so large a collection of pioneer pictures as Mr. Britt, the majority of his subjects having long since passed over the great divide. All degrees and kinds of photographic development are represented, and probably most of the faces which had to do with the frontier days may be studied under the hospitable roof of this earnest and high-minded lover of art. His gallery also contains many examples of his portrait work in oils, and upon his canvases are perpetuated many of the ideal landscapes for which Oregon is noted far and wide. Many of these paintings represent great value, and as a collection they rank with the landmarks which illustrate western development up to the present time. The Britt house and gallery commands a view over the entire city, and Rogue River valley, the horizon being banked by the Cascade mountains. Surrounding it are flowers, shrubs and trees in profusion, the trees including ornamental palms, magnolias, chestnut, lemon and orange trees, as well as cherry, plum, apple, peach and others which bear their burden of fruit each season, an ideal home, occupied by an artist who has gone through life with seeing eyes, and one who has observed and thought with extreme intelligence. It is not surprising that his eighty-five years are crowned with the honor of all, the love and affection of many and the supreme consciousness of having performed well whatever he set out to do.

Mr. Britt was born in Glarus, Switzerland, March 19, 1810, his ancestors having settled in the Alps country many hundreds of years ago, emigrating from their home in England. Jacob Britt, the father of Peter, was born near Glarus, and married Dorothy Britt, a native of the same locality, and daughter of Kasper Britt. Jacob

Britt brought his family, consisting of two sons, his wife having died some years before, to America in 1845, locating in Highland, Ill., where he lived to be seventy-three years old. In his native land, and also in the country of his adoption, he engaged in the wood business, importing the finest of woods for cabinet and other ornamental work.

Peter Britt was twenty-six years old when he came to America with his father in 1845, bringing with him a practical common-school education and a mastery of portrait painting. Seven years later, in 1852, he joined a party of three in a trip across the plains, having one wagon and six yoke of sturdy oxen. They were eight months on the way, and though they had much to do with the Indians, invariably received kind treatment from the denizens of the plains. It is one of the pleasantest recollections of Mr. Britt that they were always thoughtful and considerate of the red men, and that they often gave them food and otherwise purchased their goodwill. Locating in Jacksonville, he plied his art, which he had perfected in Illinois and St. Louis, Mo., in which latter city he had also taken up daguerreotyping, as possibly better understood and appreciated in this country. At the same time he took up a half section of land adjoining the town of Jacksonville, to which he later added eighty acres, combining its management with portrait painting and daguerreotyping. In the spring of 1853 he started a pack-train to Crescent City, a distance of one hundred miles, and continued the freighting business until 1856. He then sold out his train and went to San Francisco, where he purchased a larger and more complete photographic outfit, and soon afterward took the first photograph before referred to. His life in the meantime has been a busy one, and here he married Amelia Grob, who for years watched his growing success, but died in 1871. Two children were born of the union, Emile and Amalia D. Aside from his beautiful home, Mr. Britt owns several farms in the Rogue River valley, upon one of which is a vineyard yielding delicious grapes and fruit for wine production. The balance of the land is in orchard and pasture. Formerly Mr. Britt voted the Democratic ticket, but owing to the currency attitude of his party he has espoused the cause of Republicanism. Too much cannot be said in eulogy of the life and work of this disciple of nature. In a groove in which comparatively few excel, he has tenaciously maintained a high standard, and at the same time has made a practical success of his life-work. It is the unusual artist who has the financial part of his make-up well developed, and especially one who has not sacrificed the dignity or simplicity of his calling.

WILLIAM B. MILLION is no stranger to most of our readers, for his whole life has been spent in Jackson county, Ore., he having been born March 3, 1861, on the old Million donation claim, in the vicinity of Ashland, a son of Bennett and Armilda (Beam) Million, and a grandson of Benjamin Million, an early settler of Wisconsin, where his death occurred. Bennett Million, the father, who was born in the year 1812 in Kentucky, was among the early settlers of Mineral Point, Wis., where he engaged in lead mining. During the Black Hawk War, he served with distinction. After entering a homestead claim in Wisconsin, he followed farming, clearing and improving his farm until the gold fever of 1849 struck the country. That year he crossed the great plains and followed mining in California until 1852, when he returned to Wisconsin by way of the Isthmus of Panama and up the Mississippi river. Upon reaching his home he sold his farm and prepared to transfer his belongings across the plains. In company with his wife and six children he started on his long and tedious journey with a large outfit drawn by ox-teams. His intention was to return to California, but on the way he was persuaded to turn his steps toward Oregon instead, and in the fall of 1854 arrived in Jackson county. At once he took up donation claims of three hundred and twenty acres on the present site of Ashland, and by improving his farm little by little he was soon enabled to engage in both the grain and cattle business. He laid out a part of his land into city lots and by this means accumulated money rapidly. A tract of one hundred and forty-three acres of the original land is still in the possession of the family and is operated by two of Mr. Million's sons as a dairy farm. For the past twenty years the father has lived retired. He is very infirm and feeble, having passed his ninety-first birthday.

Mr. Million was a member of the party that discovered the two dead Indians in 1856, in what is now known as the Dead Indian Country. In his younger days he was a man of great prominence, whose influence was felt throughout his section, and he took an active interest in the Rogue River War. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served as justice of the peace. Prior to removing to Oregon, he was twice elected sheriff in Wisconsin, and also served as tax collector for three terms. He was united in marriage with Armilda Beam, who was born in Indiana, a daughter of John Beam, a pioneer settler and farmer in Wisconsin, who accompanied the Millions to Oregon and died many years ago. Mrs. Armilda Million is still living, and she and her husband reared twelve children, all of whom are still living, the greater part of them residing in Ashland. They are as follows: John B., a car-

penyer; Eliza Ellen, now Mrs. Gedding; Sarah, Mrs. Kentnor; Laura J., Mrs. Woodson; Martha, Mrs. Morgan; Kizzie; Alice, Mrs. Baldon, of Klamath Falls; Jackson H., who resides in Humboldt county, Cal.; Esther, Mrs. Lytleton, of Siskiyou county, Cal.; William B.; Joseph T.; and Charles. The latter is a partner with William B. in conducting the dairy ranch.

William B. Million grew to manhood in Jackson county and his training in the public school of Ashland was supplemented by a scientific course in the Ashland Academy. On account of his father's advanced years he took charge of the farm when seventeen years old, and his untiring efforts have been invariably crowned with success. The brothers are profitably engaged in raising hay, having one hundred acres of irrigated land, which is devoted solely to raising alfalfa. They cut three crops per year, and raise from three to four tons to the acre. In addition, the brothers have twenty head of high-grade cattle and do quite an extensive dairy business, selling both milk and butter to the nearby market of Ashland.

Mr. Million was joined in marriage with Cora Handgen, an Ohioan by birth. Mrs. Million came to Oregon ten years ago, and they have one child, Mildred E. They worship at the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Million is a member. In his political convictions Mr. Million is a staunch Republican, and although not an office seeker, he has served as councilman of the first ward. Fraternally he is allied with the Knights of the Maccabees and Knights of Pythias, being ex-representative and past chancellor of the latter. Mr. Million is to-day an example of what an honorable and upright man should be, and he has seen the land chosen by his father develop and grow in value.

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JAMES H. ROSS, the sheriff of Lincoln county, is a man of extended experience in dealing with human nature, also a broad minded student of affairs in his adopted state, to which he came in 1881. He was born in Lee county, Iowa, September 17, 1850, a son of David and Melinda (Casey) Ross, natives of Holmes county, Ohio. The father was an early settler of Lee county, Iowa, which he found a wilderness, and where he improved a farm from a state of uselessness and disorder. He was a plucky and resourceful man, and it required no effort on his part to dispose of a well established home and brave the dangers of the overland trail in 1852. Landing at San Jose, Cal., he settled down to farming and fruit raising. Subsequently he lived in different parts of the state, and finally died, with expectations fairly realized, in 1898, at the age of eighty-one. He was a strong and

uncompromising Republican, and during the war was an equally forceful Abolitionist. His wife had preceded him to the other country many years before, her death occurring in 1867, at the age of fifty-seven years.

After a limited education in the public schools James H. Ross, the fourth of the three sons and two daughters in the parental family, began to learn the blacksmith's trade at the age of eighteen and thereafter followed the same in San Jose for twelve years. From 1881 until 1882 he worked at his trade in Salem, Ore., and during the latter year was appointed to the police department, serving two years. In 1886 he was elected marshal of Salem, and in 1890 went east to Chicago, Ill., where he was variously employed until the opening of the World's Fair in 1893. During the exposition he was a member of the secret service for six months, and after completing the service made a tour of the southern states and Mexico. Returning to Salem in July, 1894, he removed the following year to Lincoln county, and at Toledo ran a mail route to Siletz, Ore. In 1896 he served as deputy sheriff for two years, and in 1898 was elected to the office by a large Republican majority. His popularity and ability are best attested by the fact that he is now serving his third term, and that his administration has received most favorable mention from all who desire a law abiding and peaceful community.

In Humboldt county, Cal., Mr. Ross married Ethel Cooper, a native daughter of San Francisco, and of this union there have been born ten children, the order of their birth being as follows: Fred, Edith, Ether (the two latter twins), Vern, Grace, Lynn, Mollie, James and two deceased in infancy. Mr. Ross' spirit of comradeship and sociability finds an outlet in various fraternal organizations, principally the Blue Lodge No. 50, F. & A. M., of Salem; and Lodge No. 359, B. P. O. E., of Albany, Ore. Mr. Ross is possessed of the firmness of character, decision and courage necessary for the successful conduct of his important responsibility, and in the estimation of competent judges is one of the most competent sheriffs in the history of Lincoln county.

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CHARLES ADAMS. An example of the opportunities which the towns of Oregon offer to men of persevering industry is afforded by the life of Charles Adams. When he came to Myrtle Point in 1890 his entire worldly possessions were represented by the \$5 bill in his pocket. Naturally, with a capital so limited, he started here on a very small scale. However, he was a skillful blacksmith and had no difficulty in securing plenty of work to keep

him busy. By degrees he became interested in other lines of activity. In connection with his blacksmith's forge he had a machine shop and did accurate work in the line of cabinet-making. At this writing he also handles farm implements, wagons and carriages. A portion of his savings has been invested in town property. He is now the owner of three cottages which he rents, a business building on Spruce street and Adams Hall, which is used as the meeting place of various secret societies.

Charles Adams was born in Boone county, Iowa, September 24, 1862, and is a son of William and Judith (Stanley) Adams, natives of North Carolina. After their marriage his parents removed from North Carolina to Iowa in 1860 and settled on a farm in Boone county. From there in 1878 they came to Oregon and established their home in Baker county, but two years later removed to a ranch near Boise City, Idaho, where they have since resided. In their family of six sons and six daughters Charles was the sixth in order of birth. While a boy on the home farm he became an accurate judge of horse flesh and a successful trainer, so that when only sixteen he was employed much of his time in breaking colts. This occupation he followed after the family settled in Baker county, Ore., his work taking him all through eastern Oregon and into Idaho and California. However, the business did not prove profitable, and after spending the winter of 1889-90 in San Francisco he decided to seek a means of livelihood more remunerative and from which he might hope to realize a competency. Thereupon he came to Myrtle Point, where he has since worked constantly at his chosen occupation.

The marriage of Mr. Adams united him with Miss Rebecca Thomas, at that time a resident of Coos county, Ore., but a native of California. Her father, Lewis Thomas, who was a southerner by birth, settled in California during pioneer days and in 1887 removed to Coos county, Ore., but at this writing makes his home in Washington. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Adams are Mabel, Harold and Chester. In his political views Mr. Adams is a thoroughgoing, pronounced Republican. Though not caring for official honors, he consented to serve as a member of the city council, in which body he has rendered efficient service for six terms. His fraternal relations are numerous and important, included among them being his membership in the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Degree of Honor, the Woodmen of the World, the lodge and encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Order of Rebekahs, Blue Lodge No. 78, A. F. & A. M., Argo Chap-

ter, R. A. M., and the Order of the Eastern Star at Marshfield, in various of which organizations he has filled important offices.

AARON ROSE. The beautiful city of Roseburg, Douglas county, stands as a living monument to the name of Rose, that of the man who was the first settler of this locality, and as such endured the hardships and dangers of his pioneer life. The name of Aaron Rose has been long known throughout this county and not alone that he was the founder of one of Oregon's most beautiful cities, but rather for the high moral principle, the earnest integrity, that distinguished the character of one of her early citizens. He lived to see the wilderness blossom with the seeds of civilization, cities and towns spring up in the midst of valley and forest, the fields responding to the touch of energy and ambition; he lived to win the regard of all who came to know him well,—the highest tribute that can be paid to man. Dying, he left but the memory of one of the early pioneers, whose deeds are a part of the history of the state.

Aaron Rose was born in Ulster county, N. Y., June 20, 1813, and with his parents emigrated at the age of twenty-four years to the state of Michigan, where he farmed until 1850. With his family he crossed the plains from Coldwater, Mich., to Oregon, in 1851, the journey occupying about six months. Upon his arrival in the northwest he took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, September 23, 1851, upon the present site of Roseburg, his home continuing in this vicinity throughout the remainder of his life. To accommodate the guests who visited this part of the country Mr. Rose opened a hotel, which was the first in the place. Later he conducted a butcher shop, bought and sold horses and also conducted a store, at the same time carrying on farming operations.

In 1854 the county seat of Douglas county was removed, by a vote of the people, from Winchester to Mr. Rose's farm, where a town was surveyed, which was named Roseburg by its settlers. The growth of Roseburg was in no small measure due to the business enterprise and spirit of progression which animated Mr. Rose, for he allowed no obstacles to deter him in his efforts to advance the interests of the city which he had founded, through discouragements and trials pressing his way steadily toward a successful completion of his work. That he attained his object is evident to all in the light of results.

In 1855-56 Mr. Rose was a member of the territorial legislature where he gave efficient service, and he also ably assisted in the building of the wagon road from Roseburg to Coos

bay. It is truthfully said of Mr. Rose that no movement which had for its end the promotion of the interests of the community ever lacked his most earnest and hearty support, being most liberal in the donation of lands or money toward the fulfillment of any worthy project.

**JAMES ALEXANDER LYONS.** While the period of his residence in Coos county did not cover many years, as we count time, yet Mr. Lyons left the stamp of his individuality indelibly impressed upon his home town and county. Embodied in his character and conduct might be found the honorable traits that came to him as his heritage from a long line of industrious and intelligent ancestors, and these qualities aided him in attaining a place among the foremost men of Coquille. He was a member of an old Canadian family. His father, William, was a native of Ontario and for some years conducted a general mercantile business at Simcoe, Norfolk county, but in 1879 came to the Pacific coast and settled at Oakland, Cal. Five years later he established his headquarters in Coquille, Ore., where he followed merchandising and saw-milling on an extensive scale. In 1886 he returned to Oakland, Cal., where his last days were passed in retirement, in the enjoyment of the ample means which his sagacious business methods had rendered possible. At the time of his death he was eighty-five years of age.

The birth of James Alexander Lyons occurred in Monroe, Mich., January 22, 1844. Primarily educated in the common schools of Simcoe, Ontario, he was later given the privilege of attending the Commercial College of Detroit. On coming to California in 1880 he was prepared for a successful career by his long connection with his father's mercantile business, where he had gained accurate business ideas and a thorough commercial training. For a time he held a position in the custom house and in 1883 accepted a position as city salesman for the Coquille mills. For the purpose of taking charge of the mills he came to Coquille in 1886, and at once threw himself into the work with such energy and acumen that increased financial gains attended the enterprise. A degree of success was attained that was highly gratifying, yet he had still larger plans for the future, and it is safe to say that, had death not intervened, the successes already gained would have been eclipsed by his later efforts. While still in the prime of life (at fifty-three years of age) in 1807 his earth life ended suddenly and unexpectedly. So completely had his attention been given to private business affairs that he was never able to identify himself with politics, although he was a Republican in his views and

always voted with his party. Before coming to the Pacific coast he had been a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in Ontario. Those most closely associated with him, and to whom he unbent from the reserve that was habitual to him in his intercourse with strangers and casual acquaintances, found in him a staunch friend, genial companion and honorable associate, and among the residents of Coquille his standing was the highest.

The home place in Coquille is occupied by the widow of Mr. Lyons, Emma Maria Lyons, who was born in Simcoe, Ontario, September 5, 1849, and accompanied her husband to Oregon in 1886. Her parents, Hiram and Amelia (Culver) Bowhly, were Canadians by birth. The father died on his homestead there when about sixty-three years of age, and the mother is still occupying the home place. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Lyons there were seven children, but one of these died in infancy and Alexander is also deceased. Those now living are as follows: Aggie; Lillie, wife of Frederick Kronenburg, of San Francisco; William H., who is at present engaged in settling his father's estate; Stewart, who for some time operated the mill, but more recently purchased the Pacific Flour & Lumber Company at Coquille; and Josie, who resides with her mother.

**OLE EVENSON,** of Marshfield, is a native of Norway, born January 1, 1850, the oldest in a family of five sons and two daughters. He lived twenty-two years in his native land, long enough to build up a strong constitution and set into activity the industrious and honorable traits of character which have made him a success as a builder, contractor and furniture dealer. His mother died when about forty years of age, while Ole was a mere lad, and he later learned the carpenter's trade of his father, Even, a very successful mechanic and millwright, who lived to be seventy years old. Mr. Evenson landed in New York City in the summer of 1872, and made his way to Chicago, Ill., then recovering from the throes of the terrible fire of '71. He found employment in a furniture shop until the fall of 1873, and then came to Oregon, locating on a small farm in the vicinity of Marshfield, on Coos bay. In 1875 he moved into Marshfield and began to work in a furniture shop, and found the outlook so promising that in 1877 he started up a furniture manufacturing business on his own responsibility. In 1886 the business was disposed of to Christenson & Johnson. In the meantime, in 1884, Mr. Evenson lost his health, probably from the close confinement incident to his work, and in order to regain the same took a trip back to Norway,

remaining for about six months. Upon returning to America he visited Minnesota and other northern states, reaching Marshfield in about eleven months from the time he started.

In 1888 Mr. Evenson started a furniture manufacturing shop in Empire, and in connection therewith had a general furniture store. His business increased to such proportions that he finally took in a partner to help him manage it, said partner being J. O. Gilbert, whom he bought out in 1890, and conducted the business alone for two more years. Returning to Marshfield in 1892, he engaged in carpentering and contracting, and at the present time does a large share of the fine woodwork of the town. This enterprising citizen is a bachelor, and his ready mind and fondness for study have devised various ways of improvement and diversion. He is the happy possessor of an unusually interesting collection of curios, gathered from all parts of the world, and embracing Indian relics, petrified bones, rocks, shells, rare woods, and ores. Mr. Evenson is a Republican in politics, and is a member of the Lutheran Church, the state church of Norway. He is pleasant and broad minded, courteous to his many patrons, and a distinct credit to his progressive community.

**WILLIAM THOMAS MERCHANT.** A native son of Oregon, his birth having occurred May 5, 1868, at North Bend, Coos county, William T. Merchant is a representative of the younger generation of business men of Marshfield. Recognized as a man of ability and force, he is actively identified with one of the foremost industrial enterprises of this part of the state as manager of the extensive business of the Dean Lumber Company. He comes of honored pioneer ancestry, being a son of Charles H. Merchant, of whom a biographical sketch may be found elsewhere in this work.

The oldest son and fifth child in a family composed of eight sons and three daughters, William Thomas Merchant acquired the rudiments of his education in the district schools of Marshfield. Entering the University of Oregon, at Eugene, in 1885, he studied there for a year, in 1886 being graduated from Hill's Business College. On leaving school he was variously engaged until May, 1903, when he accepted his present responsible position as business manager of the Dean Lumber Company, which manufactures lumber of all kinds and has extensive interests in timber and coal lands. Mr. Merchant's father was one of the organizers of this company, and an active partner in the concern for a number of years, selling out in 1892. In order, however, to secure himself, he was afterwards forced to take charge of the business, which he super-

intended until May, 1903, when he was succeeded by his son, William.

In Marshfield, Mr. Merchant married Elizabeth Pruce, who was born in Germany, and came to New York City with her widowed mother when but one year old. Her father, John Pruce, a life-long resident of Germany, was passenger agent of a railway company. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Merchant, namely: Charles Henry and John William. Politically Mr. Merchant supports the principles of the Republican party, but is not an aspirant for political favors. Fraternally he is a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 59, A. F. & A. M., of Gardiner, Ore.; and of Arago Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M.

**REESE P. KENDALL.** Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 12, 1829, Mr. Kendall's father, Richard G., and his grandfather, Reese, were born in Salem county, N. J., the family having been established there as early as 1750 by the paternal great-grandfather George, who was born in Canada, and died on his New Jersey farm. Reese Kendall followed the martial fortunes of Washington during the Revolutionary war, and was wounded in the ankle at the battle of Monmouth. He was a shoemaker by trade, and combined the same with farming for his entire active life. Richard G. Kendall was reared on the New Jersey farm, and married Ann Brown, a native of Salem county, N. J., a daughter of Samuel Brown, a tailor by trade, who died on his farm in Salem county. Mr. Kendall was educated in New Jersey and Philadelphia, Pa., graduating from a medical college in the latter city, where he also took a course of lectures in the early '30s. After removing to near Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1827, he practiced medicine for many years, but was latterly an invalid, and died of cholera July 4, 1849, his wife surviving him until the following year. Of the family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, four sons and two daughters attained maturity, Reese P. being the oldest of all.

Mr. Kendall was educated primarily in the common schools, and from 1852 until 1855 attended the Cincinnati Medical College. Entering Miami College in the fall of 1855, he graduated the following year, and forthwith engaged in professional practice in Shelby county, Ill., later practicing near Liberty, Adams county, for about four years. An exceptionally busy life was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war, and he enlisted in the fall of 1861 in Company L, Second Illinois Cavalry, after six weeks being promoted to acting assistant surgeon of the Sixteenth Army Corps. From July 22, 1864, until November, 1865, he served as major surgeon of

the Eleventh United States Colored Infantry, and at the completion of this service was discharged at Memphis, Tenn.

From the close of the war until 1871 Dr. Kendall continued to practice in Illinois, and then located near Beloit, Mitchell county, Kans., where he pre-empted and owned a farm of three hundred and twenty acres for many years, although he was often absent from it in the performance of his duties. In 1874 he removed to Illinois, and in 1875 attended college at Davenport, Iowa, the following year increasing his opportunity for usefulness by taking a course in the Episcopal theological school at Topeka, Kans. In the spring of 1877 he assumed charge of Christ Church at Warsaw, Ill., at the same time occupying his farm of one hundred acres near that town. In 1878 he returned to his Kansas ranch, and in 1882 came to Oregon, assuming charge of St. Thomas Church at Canyon City. His field of labor covered a large territory and included the towns of Prineville, Mitchell, Hay Creek, Prairie City, Dayville and several others, Mr. Kendall being the first preacher in Harney valley and Dayville. In the spring of 1885 he went to Benton, Ala., where he preached and kept books for a lumber company for six months, following this by a month at Decatur, Ala., where he prepared confirmation classes for the bishop.

From 1885 until 1887 Dr. Kendall lived on his farm near Hamilton, Ill., returning then to the farm near Beloit, Kans. He came to Medford, Ore., in 1893 as a literary worker for the *Cincinnati Tribune*, now the *Commercial Tribune*, and during his two years' association with the paper contributed a series of articles known as *Tales of the Argonauts*. In the fall of 1895 he accompanied his daughter to Boston, to place her in the conservatory of music of that city, but owing to the ill health of the latter she was obliged to leave the conservatory after four months. Dr. Kendall again removed to Oregon, and January 10, 1890, located in San Jose, Cal., where his daughter, since entirely recovered in health, entered the conservatory of music and graduated in the class of 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Music. In August, 1901, the doctor came to Medford, where he now lives, and has since been practically retired from active life.

Literary work has been one of his chief sources of revenue, as well as one of the most congenial of the occupations in which Dr. Kendall has engaged. Possessing a graphic style, extensive vocabulary, and pleasing manner of expression, his efforts have been eagerly sought by leading periodicals throughout the country, and have ranged from a book published in New York on Elementary Theology, and Higher Criticism

Simplified, to Pacific Train Camp Fires, and the argonaut articles in the *Cincinnati Tribune*. In Liberty, Adams county, Ill., Dr. Kendall married, May 16, 1858, Mrs. Annie Maria Grubb Collins, born in Crawford county, Pa., and the mother of three children: Ann G., the wife of Aaron Andrews, of this vicinity; George Everett, of Spokane, Wash.; and Abby, at home. Dr. Kendall is a Republican in politics, and was formerly a strong Abolitionist, and a staunch friend of Salmon P. Chase. He is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

#### THOMAS WASHINGTON RENNIER.

Early training and environment had much to do with fashioning the tendencies of Thomas Washington Rennie, foreman of the Simpson Lumber Company's mill at North Bend, who was born in Douglastown, New Brunswick, in the heart of the lumber district, March 17, 1856. His father, Robert Rennie, was at the time prosecuting a most successful lumbering business, to which he devoted at least forty years of his life. He came from Scotland many years before the birth of his son Thomas, who was the fourth of his seven sons and two daughters, and built up a lumber industry at a time when its possibilities were as yet hardly appreciated. After selling out his business of two score years he entered the Dominion government as light-house and fog inspector along the coast of Newfoundland, and was thus occupied at the time of his death in 1879, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a very successful man, and one who inspired the greatest confidence in his business and social associates. He married Mary Bates, also born in Scotland, and who is making her home in Truro, Nova Scotia, at the age of eighty-four.

Thomas Washington Rennie at the age of fourteen started out to earn his own living as a fisherman, and finally landed at Boston, Mass. He had worked hard and saved considerable money, but instead of spending it recklessly as many youths would have done under the circumstances, he settled down in the city and attended the public schools, paying his own expenses. His money exhausted, he returned to New Brunswick in 1872, and engaged as apprentice to a lumber surveyor, eventually becoming master of the business. In 1876 he moved to Chicago, Ill., and engaged as foreman of construction while the town of Pullman was rising from the prairie, in 1877 removing to Coos Bay, Ore., where he found employment as pattern maker and machine worker for the Southern Oregon Company.



In his capacity as foreman of the mills of the Simpson Milling Company, which has a capacity of fifty-five thousand feet of lumber per day, Mr. Renuier has a responsibility in keeping with his ability and capacity for managing men, and inspiring in them a desire to conscientiously perform their duty. He directs the efforts of from sixty to seventy employes. He has evidenced his faith in the future of the town by purchasing several lots, and has in many ways identified himself with its growth. He is a member and director of the Chamber of Commerce, a stockholder and director in the sash and door factory in North Bend, and is half owner of a livery stable in North Bend. Mr. Renuier is not interested in office seeking, and although he has allied himself with the Republican party for many years, his local vote is influenced rather by the man, than the political principles he represents.

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CHARLES E. LINTON, M. D. A well-known physician and druggist of Clatsop county, Charles E. Linton, M. D., is pleasantly located at Seaside. He has an excellent professional knowledge, possesses rare skill in diagnosis, and these, with his quick perception of the origin of diseases, have been of inestimable value to him in the treatment of the numerous cases that have come under his care. Genial, warm-hearted and sympathetic, he has made friends wherever he has resided, and advanced rapidly in his profession. A son of George W. Linton, he was born June 11, 1865, near Toledo, Tama county, Iowa.

Of substantial English ancestry, George W. Linton was born in Lima, Ohio, but when a young man settled in Tama county, Iowa, where he was engaged in business several years. Removing to Kansas in 1877, he was employed as furniture manufacturer and dealer at Smith Center, for about ten years, but has since lived retired from active pursuits, being now seventy-eight years old. He married Elizabeth Blosser who was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Tama county, Iowa, in 1876, at the comparatively early age of thirty-eight years. She bore her husband six children, four sons and two daughters, Charles E. being the second child.

Acquiring his preliminary education in the common schools of Iowa and Kansas, Charles E. Linton, when seventeen years old, entered the employ of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, and worked for two years as brakeman. His inclinations turning towards a professional career, he then entered the medical department of the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated with the degree of M.

D. in 1880. The ensuing three years Dr. Linton was engaged in the practice of medicine in Kansas. Migrating to Yamhill county, Ore., in 1889, he continued his professional labors at Amity, for two years being associated with Dr. G. W. Gancher. Removing then to Tillamook county, the doctor introduced, at Woods, the very first stock of drugs ever taken into that part of the county, and, in partnership with R. T. Weatherby, carried on a substantial drug business for six years. Taking up his residence in Warrenton, Clatsop county, in 1897, was there engaged in the practice of medicine for three years, being quite successful. Going to Alaska in 1900, Dr. Linton established himself as physician and druggist in Nome, where he was meeting with unquestioned success until the great tidal wave of August 5, 1900, swept away all of his possessions. Returning then to Warrenton, the doctor remained there a few months, coming from there to Seaside in 1902. Opening a drug store, and continuing his practice, he is now conducting a first-class drug business, and is one of the leading physicians in the place.

A strong Republican in his political views, Dr. Linton takes an active and intelligent interest in local, state and national affairs, and while a resident of Warrenton served as mayor of the city for two years, in 1898 and 1899, and is now one of the health officers of Seaside. At Woods, Tillamook county, he united with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is now a member of the Grand Lodge. He is also a member, and medical examiner, of Seaside Lodge, K. of P.; a member of Hammond Lodge, I. O. R. M.; a member of Nebalem Lodge, W. O. W.; and of the Modern Woodmen, which he joined in Seaside.

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GEORGE McDONALD. Although a native of Scotland, George McDonald has long made his home in the United States. At the present writing he is engaged in farm pursuits near Langells Valley, Klamath county, Ore., and is also a stock-dealer of some note. One of the substantial men of his section, he is a worthy and estimable citizen of his community and is held in high regard by his fellowmen. The ancestors of Mr. McDonald were, like himself, natives of Scotland and lived principally in Dumfriesshire, and the father, James, was born at Gretna Green. The grandfather, Alan McDonald, was a native of the Scottish Highlands, where he lived and died. A farmer by occupation, James McDonald was also a veterinary surgeon and practiced his profession during his long life; having removed to America in 1850, he passed away in Clayton county, Iowa, in 1890, at an age to which very few attain, one hundred and

twenty years. While yet a young man, he was married to Miss Janette Hunter, who was also of Scotch nativity, having been born in Dumfries-shire. When eighty years old she also passed away in Iowa in 1893, leaving twelve children. As far as is known, but seven of these children are still living and of the seven sons and five daughters in the McDonald family, the tenth was given the name of George.

Gretna Green, Dumfries-shire, Scotland, is the birthplace of George McDonald, February 15, 1843, being the date of his birth. He attended the local schools until taken to America by his parents, then sixteen years of age, and upon reaching Iowa, young George re-entered school in that state and here the remainder of his education was received. However, three years later, 1862, he left the parental home and crossed overland with his brother Alan, traveling by horse teams and making the trip in six months' time. Arriving in Oregon, they settled in Yamhill county, and went to work on a farm seven miles west of Dayton.

Seeking a more southern location, in 1872 he came to what was then known as Jackson county, now a part of Klamath county, and pre-empted a claim in June of that year; this place he still occupies. Mr. McDonald owns considerable land, having four hundred and eighty acres in Klamath county, two hundred acres under cultivation, and besides this, he is an extensive stock-dealer, owning three hundred head of cattle, mostly Durham stock, and sixty-five head of horses. All the improvements upon the place are the result of his own labor and he has a fine place where once was a wilderness, all going to prove his worth as a citizen and neighbor. Miss Mary Elizabeth Wilson became the wife of Mr. McDonald in 1873, the ceremony taking place in Klamath county. Born in 1853 in North Yamhill county, Ore., Mrs. McDonald is a daughter of Thomas Wilson, a brief account of whose life may be found in the sketch of Jefferson Wilson, elsewhere in this history. The three children who blessed Mr. McDonald and his wife are all at home, and are named as follows: Alexander, Levi and Margaret. The Democrats claim Mr. McDonald as one of their number and in religious circles, the family unite in worship at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. McDonald being a faithful member of that church.

**WILLIAM LARSON.** Occupying an honored position among the leading agriculturists of Clatsop county is William Larson, the owner of a finely improved dairy farm lying four miles south of Astoria. Self-educated and self-made in the truest sense implied by the term, he de-

serves great credit for having so rapidly advanced to his present prosperous condition. A son of Lars Rustan, he was born May 26, 1860, in the Province of Skane, Sweden. On the paternal side he is of French ancestry. His Grandfather Rustan, a soldier in the French army, came to Sweden with General Bernadotte, when he took possession of the Swedish government, and settled permanently in that country, there marrying and rearing his children. A life-long resident of Sweden, Lars Rustan was born in 1825, and died in 1889. For twenty-three years he was a soldier in the regular army of Sweden, serving with the same patriotic ardor that had characterized his father in earlier times. On resigning from the army he was engaged in carpentering and contracting. His wife, whose maiden name was Karstin Johnson, was born in Sweden eighty-seven years ago, and is now living there, on the old home place, a bright and active woman despite her advanced age.

An only child, William Larson had no educational advantages in his native land, but after coming to this country, through his own efforts has acquired a practical knowledge of books, and is now enabled to read, write and converse in three languages. Leaving home when a boy of twelve years, he went as cabin boy on a sailing vessel, and the following twelve years was engaged in seafaring pursuits, being employed on Danish, Swedish, English and American vessels, but never rising above the rank of a petty officer. Arriving in Astoria, Ore., October 10, 1882, as one of the crew of the bark *Is King*, of Boston, he landed, and has never since crossed the bar of the Columbia river, being weary of sea life. Securing work as a farm laborer at Youngs bay, he remained there several months, when, becoming somewhat familiar with the various branches of agriculture, he embarked in the dairy business on his own account, on the Lewis & Clark river, near old Fort Clatsop. Three years later he moved to the near-by farm of E. C. Jeffers, where he continued his operations seven years. Locating then four miles south of Astoria, Mr. Larson purchased his present ranch of one hundred acres, and has here built up an extensive and substantial dairy business, milking about thirty cows. Since coming here he has added improvements of value, his well-appointed farm, with its neat and orderly appearance, manifesting to the most casual observer the thrift and care of the proprietor, and proving conclusively that he has a thorough understanding of his business.

In 1885, at old Fort Clatsop, Mr. Larson married Martha Heckard, who was born in that locality, September 2, 1866, a daughter of P. B.

Heckard, who crossed the plains in 1852, locating first near Oregon City, and then removing to Clatsop county, where he died, in 1893, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Larson are the parents of five children, namely: Ethel, Minnie, Clarence, Mary and William. Politically Mr. Larson is a steadfast Republican, and has rendered good service as school director and as road supervisor. Fraternally he is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is also a member of the Progressive Association of Astoria.

**JOSEPH W. MCCOY.** The first representative of the McCoy family in America was George McCoy, a native of Scotland, who crossed the ocean in early manhood and settled in North Carolina. During the Revolutionary war he served as a soldier and endured all the vicissitudes of those stormy years. His son, Kenneth, was born in North Carolina in 1809, and as a boy learned the trade of saddle and harness-maker, which he followed during the remainder of his life. Much of his life was spent in Tennessee, and there he married Mary Gillingwaters, a native of Roane county, that state, born in 1818, and descended in the second generation from an Englishman. In the family of Kenneth McCoy there were five sons and four daughters, six of whom are now living. The father died in Tennessee in 1893, and the mother in the same state in 1877.

The fourth in order of birth among the nine children was Joseph W. McCoy, who was born in Hamilton county, Tenn., October 15, 1854, in the near vicinity of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, where a few years later were fought battles of historic importance. As a boy he attended the local schools and helped his father when occasion offered. Starting out in life for himself in 1874, he went to Butler county, Kans., and took up farm pursuits. The country was new. Few improvements had as yet been made. His was the difficult task of the pioneer, in clearing, cultivating and improving. Not satisfied with prospects in that location, in 1880 he went temporarily to Grayson county, Tex., and the next year settled in Colorado, but two years later made another move, going to Montana. The year 1885 found him a resident of Oregon, where he settled in Klamath county, one and one-quarter miles south of Fort Klamath. On this place he has since made his home, engaging in the stock industry. The property consists of five hundred and forty acres, all in meadow land, available for use. The improvements on the place have been made under his personal direction, and prove him to be a thrifty, intelligent

farmer, thoroughly familiar with the industry which is his life occupation. Stock-raising is his specialty and at this writing he has two hundred head of cattle.

While Mr. McCoy has never been a politician, he is nevertheless interested in public affairs and intelligently conversant therewith. Both in local and general elections he votes the Republican ticket. On establishing domestic ties he was united in marriage, in 1887, with Miss Addie Soliss, who was born in California, but grew to womanhood in Jackson county, Ore. Four children were born of their union, but one died in infancy. The others, Jessie, Albert and Earl, are at home and attend the local schools, where they are being educated in preparation for whatever duties and responsibilities the future years may bring them.

**GEORGE RICHARD GOWAN.** For nearly a quarter of a century George Richard Gowan has been a resident of Oregon, and as a ranch owner has been identified with the agricultural prosperity of Josephine county, his farm being located about eight miles west of Grants Pass. A son of Thomas Gowan, he was born September 23, 1833, in Davie county, N. C. His grandfather, Richard Gowan, was born and reared in old Virginia. For many years he was overseer of a large plantation in his native state. Subsequently removing to North Carolina, he purchased land in Davie county, and in addition to raising grain and tobacco was a distiller. He died while yet a comparatively young man.

A native of Virginia, Thomas Gowan was born near Danville, and reared on a plantation. With his parents he removed to North Carolina, and from there went northward, locating first in Indiana, and from there going westward to Illinois. Purchasing land in Coles county, near Charleston, he was there engaged as a tiller of the soil until his death, when but fifty-six years old. He married Jemima Lowery, who was born in Davie county, N. C., and died at the home of her son, James Gowan, in Swift county, Minn., at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Of the eleven children born of their union, three sons and eight daughters, ten grew to years of maturity, George Richard being the eldest child.

After receiving a limited education in the common schools of his day, George Richard Gowan worked with his father on the home farm, of which he subsequently had the entire charge for a few years. Renting land in Coles county, Ill., in 1860, he carried on general farming in that locality for nine years, and the ensuing four years was similarly engaged in Jasper county, Ill. Removing to Pettis county, Mo., in 1873, he located near Sedalia, and for about

seven years worked as an assistant in the construction of new railways in that state. Coming to Oregon in 1880, Mr. Gowan stopped first in the Willamette valley, in Linn county. After looking about for a few months in search of a favorable place in which to make a permanent location, Mr. Gowan purchased four hundred and six and three-fourths acres of land in Josephine county, near Grants Pass, and has since resided here. He afterwards bought another tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres, but he has sold a part of his estate, and now owns a homestead farm of three hundred and sixty-six acres. At the present time he is not actively engaged in agricultural labor to any extent, renting the larger part of his land for grazing purposes. Mr. Gowan has one daughter, Mary Cornelia, wife of Clarence Brown, of Terre Haute, Ind. Politically Mr. Gowan is a steadfast Democrat, and for one term served as school director.

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JOEL BOND. Among the sea coast farms whose owners take great pride in their modern equipment and superior cultivation is that owned and operated by Joel Bond, a native son of Oregon, and born in Linn county, eight miles south of Albany, February 21, 1851. The family is one of those established in the west during historic '49, for Hiram Bond, the father of Joel, was a man of ambitious mold, and when the craze for gold and lands swept over the country he responded by selling his Iowa farm and bringing his wife and five children across the plains. Hiram Bond was born in Wayne county, Ind., in 1818, and as a young man removed to Iowa, where he found a wife and helpmate in Lydia Peel. The journey across the plains was a great event in his life, and marked the beginning of greater prosperity than he had ever known before. He was wise in his selection of land, for the farm upon which Joel and the later children were born proved all that his imagination had predicted, yielding him a comfortable living in return for labor bestowed. He lived to a good old age, his death occurring in Washington in 1890. To the end he maintained that reputation for thrift and good judgment which characterized the majority of men who had the courage to brave the overland trail in the dangerous days, and his name is enrolled among those who brought civilization to the doors of the western country.

Joel Bond was sixteen years old when he came to Curry county, and with his brother Eli bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on the Sixes river. The brothers raised cattle together for a year, and then Joel started out on his own responsibility and bought a squatter's claim of

two hundred and sixty acres on Elk river. This remained his home until the fall of 1870, when he became first assistant of the Cape Blanco light house, and helped to start the first light of that now famous danger signal. For three years and a half he listened to the boom of the ocean against his fortress home, all the while keeping the lights bright to warn mariners of the shoals which otherwise would wreck their vessels. In the meantime he had been peering into the future with practical eyes, and purchased a portion of his present farm, upon which he located after leaving the light-house service. Mr. Bond's original purchase of land proved altogether inadequate for the carrying on of his large agricultural and stock-raising schemes, and he has added to it from time to time until at present he owns nine hundred acres, three hundred of which are in the bottoms. He raises cattle, sheep, horses and hogs, and has had excellent success in disposing of his stock at a reasonable profit. The farm is admirably supplied with water, for busy little Elk creek sings its way through the timbered banks, and besides, excellent wells have been dug for the watering of stock and the home supply. Three and a half miles from Port Orford, the farm is high and admirably located, commanding a fine view of the sea, the light-house, and the near by town. Mr. Bond devoted all of his time and energy to his farm, caring little for politics, although his staunch adherence to Republican principles is well known. He is a supporter of education, morality and progressiveness in agriculture and general living, and has many loyal friends not only in his immediate neighborhood, but throughout the county.

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JOHN B. TAYLOR. Five miles from Ashland is a farm which bears evidence of many years of painstaking effort on the part of its former owner, John B. Taylor, whose death, March 9, 1898, caused widespread regret in the neighborhood where he had established many lasting friendships. In Ireland, where his birth occurred in 1824, Mr. Taylor learned the art of linen weaving, following the trade as a means of livelihood. In his native land he married Elizabeth Taylor, who was born October 8, 1828, and in 1850 came to America with his family, being six weeks and three days on the ocean.

In Philadelphia Mr. Taylor became identified with a carpet weaving establishment, and must have been pleased with his position, for he remained with the concern for nine years, and during that time saved quite a little money. The same spirit of unrest and ambition which prompted his immigration to the United States led him to seriously consider journeying further

to the west, and he came by boat to San Francisco, and from there to Trinity county. From the latter place he crossed the mountains with mules, his wife carrying one of the children in front of her, and he taking the other two. Their destination happened to be Jackson county, where Mr. Taylor had a brother living, and the family lived with him for about four years, the brothers working together on a large ranch. Mr. Taylor then bought the right to the tract of three hundred acres of land now occupied by his family. Erecting a small house in which to temporarily reside, he turned his attention to clearing the land, and soon was able to put in the first season's crops. From the first he was successful, invariably finding a ready market for his produce, which was varied in kind and large in extent, and he also raised cattle and horses.

Ever since the death of Mr. Taylor his wife and sons have occupied the farm, and are maintaining the advanced policy of its pioneer settler. There were eight children in the family, of whom William J., the oldest son, is deceased; James conducts a farm in Klamath county; Mary is the wife of John McAllister, of this county; Andrew resides in Klamath county; Lizzie is the wife of Eugene Spencer, a farmer in Klamath county; Ellen lives at home; William lives on a portion of the old place; and John also has a share of the original property. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church, where the wife still worships, and where she is known as one of the active church workers. The family bears an honored name in the community, personal integrity, business ability and trustworthiness being among the claims to recognition possessed by all of its members.

**JOHN W. WEAVER.** This honored pioneer citizen of Douglas county, Ore., who resides in the vicinity of Myrtle Creek, is enjoying the reward of his early industry and perseverance. He has been identified with the interests of Douglas county for more than half a century and has long been recognized as one of its best citizens, aiding and maintaining it in reaching its present position among the first-class communities of the state. He was born in Tennessee, February 28, 1832, and is a son of William and Anna (Adams) Weaver, the latter a native of South Carolina. William Weaver, who was born in Alabama in 1806, was a tanner by trade. When he was a young man he settled in Tennessee and followed his trade, and it was there his marriage took place. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers of J. W. Weaver fought in the war of 1812.

When John W. Weaver was but five years old

the family moved to Kentucky, where they lived until 1844, and then journeyed west as far as Missouri, which was their home until 1850. Like many others, they then decided to come to Oregon, and crossed overland with ox-teams. The trip consumed six months' time to a day, and although the Indians stole some of their cattle and engaged them in a few skirmishes, no trouble occurred of a serious nature. They spent the first winter in Cornelius and in the spring of 1851 they came to Douglas county and took up donation claims of six hundred and forty acres on South Umpqua river, three miles south of Myrtle Creek. They improved and cultivated the land and built a residence which was among the first houses in Douglas county. Upon this farm the parents spent their remaining days. They had three children, two of whom are still living, John W. and his sister, Harriet Chadwick, who resides near Myrtle Creek. William Weaver was a Democrat and took quite an interest in politics, filling minor offices in his vicinity. He was intensely interested in the Christian Church, of which he was a member. During the Indian uprisings of 1855-56 he was very active in the protection of homes. He won hosts of friends who held him in high esteem. He died when about sixty years old, and was survived many years by his widow, who was a faithful member of the Baptist Church and lived to attain the age of eighty-seven years.

John W. Weaver was educated in the public schools, and remained at home until his marriage, which occurred in 1859. He had previously taken up a donation claim near his father's, and after marriage he lived upon his claim. His wife was, before her marriage, Harriet Wright, a native of Missouri, but after a brief sixteen months of wedded life, she passed away. Many years afterward Mr. Weaver was married to Clara Sumner, formerly of Illinois. Immediately after marriage they went to housekeeping upon the place where they now reside, a part of the father's donation claim, which the son inherited. Nine children were born to them. Those still living at home are Lulu, Fred, Bertha, Hallie and Fay.

Mr. Weaver owns about six hundred acres of land, about three hundred acres being fine bottom land. Here he is engaged in general farming and stock-raising, and also raises fruit extensively, having one hundred acres in orchard, raising prunes mostly. With the exception of seven years and a half Mr. Weaver has devoted his whole life to farm work. For about six years he was engaged in a general merchandise business and has done considerable prospecting and mining. He has the distinction of being one of the discoverers of the Myrtle Creek mines, and has taken an active part in their develop-

ment. He is a man who has rendered eminent services in various fields of labor. Like his father, he firmly advocates the principles of the Democratic party, and has always taken an active part in politics, filling various minor positions. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is a deacon. In fraternal circles he holds a membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

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MARTIN L. RANDLEMAN will be remembered by many as a man of worth, whose death in the prime of his life was regretted by a wide circle of friends and relatives. He was born in Missouri, November 9, 1853, and when only four years old accompanied his parents across the plains to California. They traveled by ox-teams and were once attacked by Indians, a skirmish ensuing, in which one man was killed and two wounded. However, they arrived in safety, after a journey of about five months, and settled in Sonoma county. Martin Randleman attended the district school with diligence, and his training there was supplemented by a course in the Methodist College at Santa Rosa. He made his home with his parents until the year of 1874, when he went to Coos county, Ore., taking up a homestead claim ten miles east of Bandon. Two years later he married Julia A. Gorham, who was born in Jefferson county, Ill., and who crossed the plains with her father and mother, settling in Coos county, in 1866.

Mr. Randleman and his bride began house-keeping on the place where his widow now lives. Besides conducting this farm, he was employed in a sawmill, until he was compelled to go to California on account of his health, which was failing rapidly. While in that state his death occurred March 10, 1898. He was greatly beloved and a man of influence in his community. An active church worker, he was clerk of the Baptist Church of which he was a member. He was also identified with the Odd Fellows and was a Democrat in politics.

Mrs. Randleman is the daughter of King D. and Sarah (Harberson) Gorham, who were both natives of Kentucky. Her father was born in Logan county, of that state, May 20, 1835, and was a farmer's son. His father also a Kentuckian, had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, and King D. Gorham was the eighth child. While a young man the latter worked at the carpenter's trade, and March 4, 1851, he was united in matrimony with Sarah Harberson. They remained in Kentucky until 1855, removing at that date to southern Illinois, where they lived until they started across the plains in 1865. The party started with an ox team, and having no serious trouble with Indians, arrived at their

destination after a tedious journey of seven months. They spent that winter at Walla Walla and disposed of their oxen; in the spring of 1866 they took pack horses and traveled to Coos county, Ore., where they settled on the Coquille river. In 1868 Mr. Gorham purchased the homestead where he still resides, ten miles east of Bandon. He owns one hundred and sixty-five acres, fifty acres in bottom land, and has made all the improvements on the place. He carries on general farming and dairying, and is a man whose worth is recognized by everyone. He is a Democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gorham, only one is now living, Julia Ann, Mrs. Randleman.

Mr. and Mrs. Randleman have been the happy parents of six children, whose names are as follows: Allen, Charlie, Martin, Georgia, Ollie and Ora Lee. Charlie Randleman lives in Parkersburg, Ore. The other children live with their mother and manage the farm for her. They have one hundred and thirty acres of fine, valuable land, with handsome, modern residence, large barn, etc. They carry on general farming with a dairy in connection, owning seventeen milch cows. Mrs. Randleman is highly respected by all who have the honor of her acquaintance, and the memory of her deceased husband is still bright in the minds of many who reside in that vicinity.

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J. MARSH WAGNER. Soda Springs owes its most lasting and substantial prosperity to the untiring efforts of J. Marsh Wagner, owner of what was formerly Caldwell Springs, but is now known by the name of Wagner Springs. Born in the town of Ashland, April 15, 1863, Mr. Wagner had good educational advantages in his youth, graduating from the high school and from the state university at Eugene. His business career was inaugurated at the age of twenty-one, when, in partnership with his father, Jacob Wagner, and his brother-in-law, W. H. Leeds, he purchased the springs which now bear his name. The partnership was dissolved after an existence of eight years, J. M. Wagner becoming sole owner and proprietor. For the past nine years he has engaged quite extensively in the bottling business, and ships his spring water to all parts of the surrounding country. The springs are located ten and a half miles southeast of Ashland and have a capacity of five gallons a minute. The waters are of an even temperature, remaining the same during summer and winter. A ranch of fifteen hundred acres surrounds the springs, where high grade cattle, horses and sheep are raised, and where almost all the modern improvements known to the lat-

ter day agriculturist have been installed. During the summer season Mr. Wagner rents his rooms to guests desirous of enjoying the advantages of the country, and the best advertisement for his place is the fact that his guests return year after year, showing that they are satisfied with the entertainment provided.

December 21, 1887, Mr. Wagner was united in marriage with Annie Anderson, and three children have been born of the union, Elizabeth, Carroll M., and Robert A. Mr. Wagner is a staunch Republican in his political affiliation, and fraternally is identified with Ashland Lodge No. 23, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Wagner is known as a shrewd business man and in all his dealings has been fair and impartial, his honesty and integrity being at all times above reproach.

**JOHN WEAVER.** Conspicuous among the many farmers and stock-raisers who have made a decided success of their vocation in Douglas county, Ore., is John Weaver, who is now living practically retired. He was born December 15, 1824, in Germany, and accompanied his parents to the United States in 1833. The family settled in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where the father followed farming until his death, at the age of sixty-three years. The beloved mother lived to about the same age, and reared eleven children.

John Weaver, who was the third child born to his parents, attended district school during his boyhood days and thus laid the foundation of a practical education. He remained at home until 1843 and spent the following two years in Virginia. Having now reached manhood's estate he went west to seek his fortune and spent six years in the state of Iowa. In 1852 he went overland to Oregon, behind ox teams and the trip consumed about six months' time. The party with which he traveled had no serious difficulty with the Indians, but proceeded directly to Douglas county. There Mr. Weaver took up a donation claim six miles east of Canyonville, in the South Umpqua valley. With the exception of four years spent in the cattle business in Nevada this has been his home ever since. He has made many fine improvements on his farm and has up-to-date practical ideas about farming. In the main he has followed general farming and stock-raising and has met with unqualified success. He has recently disposed of the greater part of his landed interests, but still retains a seven hundred acre ranch in Coos county, where he carries on stock and dairy ranching quite extensively.

After many years of unceasing labor and toil Mr. Weaver has reached the calm and is surrounded by the fruits of his foresight and in-

dustry. In his political views he coincides with the Republican party and in former years took a decided interest in politics. In his religious inclinations he is an active member and staunch supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canyonville, and is recognized as one of its influential members.

**JOHN C. LAIRD.** After years of effort at improving various fertile lands in Oregon, John C. Laird is living in retirement on his Coquille river farm, three miles west of the town of that name. In 1880 he purchased seventy acres of the farm, but additional purchase has increased the acreage to one hundred and thirty-three. Mr. Laird was always an appreciator of fine stock, and the raising of the same has constituted one of his chief pleasures, as well as largest sources of profit. As his name indicates, Mr. Laird is of Scotch descent, and both his father, John, and his grandfather, were born in Scotland, the former in Glasgow, where the grandfather owned and operated a blacksmith shop. John chose the cotton and woolen spinners' trade as a means of livelihood. Having mastered his trade it was with a sense of security that he emigrated to Canada at the age of eighteen, and after working there for a year he removed south to New York state, settling in the prosperous old town of Brownville, Jefferson county. There he married Marion Calhoun, a countrywoman born in Edinburg, Scotland, June 4, 1803, who came to America with her parents as a child. The Calhoun family lived first in Canada, but finding the winters severe, moved, as did the Lairds, to the warmer climate of New York. About 1843 Mr. Laird moved his family overland to Iowa, where he continued to raise stock and general produce, and where his death occurred at a comparatively early age. With her children the widow set out for the west in 1856, bravely facing the dangers which threatened them at every turn of the road. A few years later, in 1870, she was united in marriage with Pinxton Wade, one of the famous California '40ers. In 1888 the family left California and located in Coos County, Ore., and from their farm on Pulaski creek they afterward removed to Douglas county, where Mr. Wade died at an advanced age. Since the loss of her second husband the mother has been making her home with her son Walter in Brewster valley, and is now ninety years of age.

John C. Laird, born in New York on the Jefferson county farm April 29, 1836, was the fourth of the nine children in the parental family. Owing to the early times, and the more or less unsettled conditions of the country in which he lived, he received a very limited education in

his youth. His success is therefore the more creditable, as is also the fact that to-day he is a well informed man and an earnest supporter of education in his neighborhood. He was one of the first in the family to think of going west, and made the start in 1851, arriving at his destination in California at the end of the usual six months. After a few years of ranching and teaming he went to Montana and followed mining and prospecting for a few years, and again in California he farmed and raised stock on a large scale. About 1863 he was united in marriage with Janie Norris, a native of Ireland, and thereafter continued to live in California until 1878. Coming north to Coos county, Mr. Laird settled on a farm two and a half miles west of Coquille, which remained his home for many years, and there he made many fine improvements. Selling out at a large profit, he bought his present home in 1889 and has since been one of the most successful and prominent men of his locality.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Laird has never desired office for himself, but has given his support to such of his friends as were fitted to serve the public welfare. For many years of his active life he has found recreation and companionable associates in the foremost fraternal lodges of the country, and is identified with the Masons and the Odd Fellows. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Six children have been born into the family: James, Pinxton and Warren, of this vicinity; George, living in Marshfield, Ore.; Anna, the wife of F. Vorpeggit, of this neighborhood; and Emice, the wife of George Schroeder, of Coos Bay.

CHARLES A. PETERSON has lived in Oregon for a period of over thirty years, and now resides on a large ranch, eight miles west of Coquille, Coos county, where he carries on general farming and dairying. He was born in Scotland in 1832, and of the six children in the parental family three are still living. The mother died in 1849, a victim of cholera. Charles A. Peterson received his early education in subscription schools and remained at home until 1850, when, in company with his brother, he departed for the United States. They arrived after a journey of six weeks and went directly to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, where they followed mining for one year. They next went to Pittsburg, Pa., working there and in the vicinity until 1871. In that year Charles A. left Pennsylvania and came to Indiana, mining there for about two years, finally going farther west and locating in Oregon. Arriving here in 1873, he later purchased one hundred and forty-five

acres of land on the Coquille river, which is now his home. At the same time he pre-empted a claim of one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his first purchase, and cultivated and improved both places, making all the improvements upon them. He has fifty acres of bottom land and carries on farming and dairying, and, needless to say, carries them on successfully. His home place is adorned with a neat dwelling and good farm buildings.

Mr. Peterson's first marriage united him with Elizabeth Hall, an estimable lady, who was born in 1838 in Pennsylvania. They had five children, the second of whom, Christina, is deceased. The living are Maggie, Sadie and Lillie, all residents of Pennsylvania; and John, who lives in San Francisco. In 1872, some years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Peterson married Mary Gamble, also a native of Pennsylvania. Four children blessed this union: Harry, a resident of Riverton, Ore., and Mrs. Susie McCormick, Elsie and Charles, who live in the vicinity. Mr. Peterson allies himself with the Republicans in political opinions. He has always been an active politician and has been elected to many minor offices in the locality. Besides his farm work he has for many years engaged in mining in the coal belt of Oregon.

C. C. TAYLOR. Of the families established in Jackson county in 1853, none is associated with more earnest and substantial efforts in its behalf than that of which C. C. Taylor is a worthy representative. Born on the farm which he now owns and occupies, March 3, 1870, Mr. Taylor has spent his entire active life in aiding in the improvement of one of the finest general farming properties near Medford, his farm consisting of four hundred acres, one hundred and seventy-five of which are under cultivation. This property, however, does not represent the limit of his landed possessions, for in other localities he owns land amounting to one hundred and ten acres. Besides carrying on general farming Mr. Taylor makes a specialty of dairying and raising graded stock. He has the push and resourcefulness of the men in whose hands rests the destiny of the state, and in whose strong and tireless brains are weaving endless schemes for advancement.

C. C. Taylor is a son of Stephen Clark Taylor, a man of much pluck and ability, whose well rounded life has been an inspiration and an example to his children. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, exemplifying in his daily life the teachings of the Master, and gave liberally of his means to all worthy causes. October 24, 1850, he was united in marriage with Mary A. Prescott, and eight children



were born of their union, of whom four are now living: Henry H., Willis W., Ellen E., and C. C.

The early education of C. C. Taylor was received in the district schools of the vicinity of his childhood home, and he was later a student in the Portland Business College, from which he graduated. His marriage, November 16, 1892, united him with Miss Effie L. Rose, who was born in Phoenix, Ore., a daughter of Albert Rose, who came to Oregon in 1852. Mr. Taylor is prominent in Republican political circles, has served as deputy assessor for two terms, and in 1900 was appointed census taker of Medford and vicinity. He has filled all of the chairs in Medford Lodge No. 83, I. O. O. F., and at one time was delegate to the Grand Lodge. He is also identified with the Knights of the Maccabees. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have one child, Albert A.

THOMAS MARTIN has been identified with the miller's trade in England and America for the past forty-four years, and to him belongs the distinction of having built the first mill in Klamath county, Ore., and of being the sole mill-owner in the county at the present time. United by close ties to the south of England, Mr. Martin was born September 19, 1845, in the village of West Stour, in Dorsetshire, and his parents, both now deceased, are of the same nativity. His father, Edward, was a butcher by trade, and was successfully engaged in that occupation for an unbroken period of sixty-four years in the village of West Stour, spending his entire life in that locality. His mother's maiden name was Mary Crocker, and she and her husband were blessed with nine children: Edward, Maria, James, William, Sarah, Charles, Anne, Thomas and Jane. James, Charles, Anne and Jane were claimed by death, the latter in infancy, and Sarah is now the wife of Ben Werhan.

The education of Thomas Martin was obtained in the village school of his birthplace, which he attended until thirteen years old, when he became apprenticed to learn the miller's trade, serving a six years' apprenticeship and completely mastering all the details of this important trade. Thus at nineteen he was an expert miller and had few superiors, and, immediately embarking upon his career, worked at his trade throughout various parts of England, spending eight years in London. It was not until 1873 that he took passage for America, and soon after landing in New Orleans, he proceeded up the Mississippi river as far as Macoupin county, Ill., where he lived, hiring out as a miller, and worked several years. In 1876 he obtained a more lucrative situation in Terre Haute, Ind., where he conducted a mill

for a couple of years, and in 1878 he went to the great northwest and to Oregon.

There for two years he ran the old Olwell mill at Phoenix, in Jackson county, and subsequently removed near Ashland and conducted the Eagle Mills for four years. During the fourth year he rented the mill, and, after testing his ability to make a success of the business himself, went into Klamath county, in 1884, and built a mill at Klamath Falls, which was the first in the county. This mill was successfully operated by Mr. Martin until 1901, and although he still owns it, he retired from mill work at that time, and the mill is now operated by two of his sons. In 1894 he also built a mill at Merrill, which is now in charge of his eldest son. The father retired to his fine two hundred and eighty acre ranch, ten miles northwest of Merrill, and upon this well-improved farm he carries on stock-raising and general farming, raising many cereals. He has sixty head of fine cattle, and his ranch is conducted on a well-paying basis.

In the year 1872 Mr. Martin married Miss Thirza Pattiemore, of English birth, born in Somersetshire, May 2, 1847, and their marriage took place in London, July 22, 1872. Eight children were born to them: Mary Anne, Samuel Edward, Oner, Charles, Elizabeth, John, May and Maud, two of whom are deceased, Mary Anne and Oner. Samuel, the eldest son, has charge of the mill at Merrill, while Charles and John conduct the mill at Klamath Falls. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter living, is now the wife of Cary Ramsby, and resides in Klamath Falls, and the two younger daughters are attending school, the family having remained in Klamath Falls for the purpose of furthering their education, while the father conducts the ranch. Mr. Martin has served as a member of the school board of Klamath Falls for years. A life-long Republican in his political views, he has never been prevailed upon to accept office, and in fraternal circles he is a valued member of Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., of Klamath Falls.

STEPHEN CLARK TAYLOR. In Franklin county, Mass., occurred the birth of Stephen Clark Taylor, September 17, 1828. When he was two years old he was taken by his parents to Ashtabula county, Ohio, which was the family home for the following seven years, when they removed to Pecosonica, Winnebago county, Ill. Stephen C. Taylor was a son of Stephen P., who in addition to conducting a farm, also carried on a saw-mill. The latter years of his useful life were devoted to ministerial work, and many there are who have been helped over the hard walk through life by his cheering words and practical assistance. He married Abigail Clark,

a native of Massachusetts, and in 1831 removed from the latter state with his family to Indiana, later going to Ohio, and still later to Illinois. In the meantime some of his children had attained maturity and established homes of their own, among them being Stephen C. In 1853 Stephen P. Taylor determined to come to the west and his enthusiasm over the project enlisted the co-operation of his entire family, including Stephen C. Taylor and his wife. For three years prior to this journey the father had been in poor health and much of the time confined to his bed, but nevertheless he insisted on making the trip. He was carried from the house on a bed, placed as comfortably as possible in a wagon, and thus began the long journey to the Pacific coast. Long before Oregon was reached he had recovered his health to such an extent that he was able to drive a team and perform his share of the work.

Probably none of the emigrants of the year 1853 started out under more auspicious circumstances, for they had been successful and were able to purchase the necessary equipment to insure comfort in travel. They took with them a large herd of fine stock, and their wagons were drawn by many teams of strong and patient oxen. Nevertheless, in spite of the vigils by night and day much of their stock passed into the keeping of equally ambitious, but less scrupulous Indians, and at the end of seven months they arrived at their destination in the Rogue river valley with far fewer facilities for starting a stock-raising enterprise than they had expected. The father took up a claim of three hundred and twenty acres, five miles east of Medford, which he improved and which was his home the balance of his life. As had been his life in the east, so in the west Stephen P. Taylor was associated with, and took an active part in, all progressive measures which tended toward the betterment of his locality.

Upon reaching Jackson county Stephen C. Taylor located, November 8, 1853, upon the farm of three hundred and twenty acres adjoining his father's tract and located four miles northeast of Phoenix. With true pioneer courage and determination he set about building a cabin, his only tools being a jack-knife and an ax. The result of his indefatigable efforts was a pine log cabin, 16x20 feet, four feet high, covered with shakes. This rude dwelling sheltered the family during the first winter. The only furniture that the family boasted was a wooden bench or two, and the only culinary articles were two tin plates and a few knives and forks. The method of cooking adopted by Mrs. Taylor was novel and original. A fire was made on the earth, and when sufficient coals had accumulated to make the ground hot they were removed and

two stones were placed edgewise on either side. Upon these another flat stone was placed (having been previously heated) and in this oven the iron pan holding the dough was placed and baked to a turn.

The donation claim upon which Mr. Taylor first settled was proved up on four years later, and he then removed to an adjoining piece of property which was then owned by his father, but which later came into his possession. Mr. Taylor understood the art of turning his land to good advantage, was amenable to reasonable advancements in practical and scientific agriculture, and in all his dealings showed not only a broad and tolerant, but an astute and far-seeing, mind. Of the eight children born to himself and wife, formerly Mary A. Prescott, and whom he married October 24, 1850, four are living. Henry H. resides in the vicinity; Willis W. lives on the home farm; Ellen E. is the widow of A. J. Mundy, of Corvallis; and C. C., the youngest of the children, resides not far from Medford.

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FRANCIS MARIUS MILLER. The Bank of Lakeview, incorporated in 1898 with a capital stock of \$150,000, owes its establishment to the financial sagacity of Francis Marius Miller, its cashier and manager. He is a native son of Oregon, and was born in Sublimity, Marion county, May 28, 1856, a son of August and Priscilla (Lane) Miller, natives respectively of Germany and Illinois, and the former born in 1803. August Miller, a millwright by trade, was forty-four years old when he came to America, in 1847. In New York City he worked for a time at his trade, and in 1851 crossed the plains in an ox train, taking up a donation claim near Stanton, Marion county. The following year he married Miss Lane, whose father was one of the very early settlers of Marion county. Mr. Miller carried on general farming and stock-raising on his farm, and in connection therewith worked at his trade, erecting some of the first flour and saw-mills in the state of Oregon. About 1860 he changed his residence to Lake county, to which he brought a band of cattle, and became one of the first stock-raisers in his section of the county, returning, however, to his other farm near Scio, Linn county, in 1874. There he lived in retirement until his death, in December, 1879, at the age of seventy-six, being survived by his wife, who is now seventy-nine years old, and is living at Lakeview, Ore. The children born to August Miller were as follows: Josephine, deceased; Francis Marius; Elanora; Frank Lane, of Lakeview; Monrovia, the wife of V. L. Snelling, of Lakeview; Minnie, a resident of Portland, Ore.; and Oscar, deceased. Mr. Miller was

a Democrat in politics, and from earliest youth was a member of the Christian Church.

Following upon his education acquired in the public schools of Marion and Lake counties, Francis Marius Miller entered with zest into stock-raising with his father in Lake county, and after the retirement of the latter assumed entire control of the business until starting the Bank of Lakeview, in 1898. This bank is one of the solid monetary institutions of Lake county, and has behind it the backing of conservative and influential men. However, it by no means represents the extent of Mr. Miller's responsibilities, for he is president of the Lakeview Mercantile Company, and is secretary and treasurer of the Lake County Land & Livestock Company. Although independent in politics, he has been prominently before the public in municipal affairs, and served as mayor of Lakeview for two terms, during 1901-2. He is prominent in fraternal circles, having passed through all of the chairs of Lakeview Lodge No. 63, I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Encampment. Mr. Miller married April 26, 1890, Lulu Millis, who was born in San Joaquin county, Cal., in 1865, and who is the mother of two children, William Vinton and Hobart. No man in Lakeview enjoys a greater degree of confidence than the cashier of the Bank of Lakeview. He is progressive and public spirited, straightforward and substantial as a business man, and is the personification of courtesy and consideration towards all with whom he has to do.

**JOHN J. NYE.** Conspicuous among the successful ranchers of Lincoln county, Ore., is John J. Nye, who resides on a fine farm four miles northeast of Newport, where he is engaged in raising horses, cattle and sheep. Mr. Nye located upon this farm in 1874. His original claim contained one hundred and sixty acres, but he now has one hundred and eighty acres. He is a native of Ohio, his birth having taken place at Perrysburg, on the Maumee river, January 2, 1831. He is a son of Michael and Sophia (Clark) Nye, both of whom were natives of the same state. The family name was once supposed to be of German origin, but later researches have inclined Mr. Nye to think it of Scotch descent. He can trace his ancestry back, on the paternal side, for one hundred and fifty years, to Gordon Nye, who located in Pennsylvania at that time.

John Nye, the grandfather of John J., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was later a captain in the Home Guards in Ohio. He was born in Pennsylvania. His son, Michael Nye, the father of John J., was a plasterer and bricklayer by trade, but his later years were devoted to farming. He was a life-long member of the

Baptist Church, and in politics was a Republican. In 1830, at Sandusky, Ohio, he was united in marriage with Sophia Clark, who died in 1833, leaving two children, John J. and Agnes. The latter married R. M. Thompson of Corvallis, Ore., but is now deceased.

After the death of his first wife, Michael Nye contracted a second marriage with Elizabeth Kines, in 1836. Six children blessed this union, as follows: Omer, deceased; Jasper, of Knoxville, Iowa; Rowen, of Indiana; Michael, of Idaho; Nancy Disher, of Dakota; and Rebecca, of Warsaw, Ind. The mother of these children lived to attain the advanced age of seventy-nine years and died in Whitley county, Ind., in 1900. She was preceded to the grave many years by her husband, who died in Kosciusko county, Ind., in 1844, at the early age of forty-two years.

After the death of his father Mr. Nye began his apprenticeship at the tailor's trade at Warsaw, Ind., and served three and a half years. He then followed his chosen occupation in various parts of that state until 1850, when he went to Oregon. He commenced the trip in January, and crossed the plains behind ox teams, going as far as Pike's Peak. Retracing their steps, the company returned to the Missouri river at Atchison, Kans., and took a fresh start from that point. At Salt Lake City they exchanged oxen for horses and proceeded the rest of the way on horseback. Mr. Nye spent the first winter at Corvallis, Benton county, and the following spring (1860) he started for the Rock Creek mines in British Columbia. He met with fair success, but returned to Corvallis in the fall of 1861, and remained there until March, 1862, when he enlisted in the Union army, as a tailor of Company A, First Oregon Volunteers. He remained in the service for nineteen months and was stationed at Fort Vancouver, Fort Yamhill and later at Camp Polk. He saw no actual fighting, and was mustered out at Fort Yamhill July 1, 1863. Returning to Corvallis, he clerked in a general store until 1865, and then went to Lincoln county, taking up a pre-emption claim of one hundred and sixty acres, one-half mile north of Newport at the place now called Nye Creek. This place is a noted summer resort and bathing place for tourists. He remained on his claim for nineteen months and proved up on it, holding it for about twelve years, when he laid it out in lots and sold it at a large profit.

Mr. Nye then returned east, and in Warsaw, in 1871, was united in marriage with Olive Jane Kist of Ohio, who was born January 10, 1849. Returning to Oregon with his bride, Mr. Nye located at Corvallis, which was her home until 1874, when he located at his present home, near Newport. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nye: Zoa, of Seattle, Wash.; Zay, de-

ceased; Earl H.; Andrew, of Menlo, Wash.; Frank, of Lincoln county; Otto, of eastern Oregon; Arthur; and John. Mr. Nye is a Republican in his views, and has filled various positions of trust in his vicinity, among them school director and road supervisor. In former years he affiliated with the I. O. O. F.

#### GEORGE WASHINGTON OBENCHAIN.

A native of Indiana, since coming west, in 1861, Mr. Obenchain has resided almost continuously in Oregon, where he has made a record for himself as a successful rancher and stockman, and as a man of enterprise and progressiveness. As in the case of many others, his land when purchased was without a single improvement, and the energy of Mr. Obenchain is proven by the fact that not only is it now under cultivation, but it has been added to until now there is a fine eight hundred acre farm in place of the original purchase of one hundred and fifty-eight acres.

The Obenchains originally came from Germany, but the father, John Obenchain, was a native of Virginia, being a farmer by occupation. After his marriage in that state he removed to Indiana, locating in Putnam county until 1844, when he went west to Illinois for the winter. In the spring of the next year Mr. Obenchain located in Iowa, first in Linn county, but afterwards in Buchanan county, where he remained until his removal west. His first trip to the far west was in 1850, at which date he traveled to Yreka, Cal., engaging in mining there for two years and returning to Iowa in 1852. Again going westward, this time accompanied by his family, he located in California at Marysville for one winter, removing to Oregon in the spring. A permanent settlement was made in Jackson county, where the father engaged in stock-raising in Butte creek until 1893, when he departed this life, at the age of eighty-five years. His marriage had united him with Miss Margaret Deady, a Pennsylvanian, who also passed away when about eighty-four years old. Of the nine children born to this honored couple, but three are now living, as follows: Bartlett, a resident of Central Point, Ore.; John, of Brownsboro, Jackson county, Ore.; and G. W., of Bly. Three sons and three daughters are deceased: Julia Anne, Emma, Jane, Davis, James and Madison.

February 22, 1835, marks the birth, at Finncastle, Putnam county, Ind., of George Washington Obenchain, who when a boy was taken by his parents to Iowa, where his early education was received. When the family crossed the great plains to Oregon, G. W. accompanied them, and in 1866, after a few years residence there,

spent two years in Idaho during the gold excitement there. The Sprague river valley first became his home in 1877, when he brought a herd of cattle to that place and located permanently, purchasing his ranch of which we have spoken. Besides his general farming interests, he makes a specialty of stock-raising, with splendid success, owning two hundred head of fine cattle and eighty horses. As he has all his life been honest and persevering, success has crowned his efforts as a natural result. As consistent in his political views as in other matters, Mr. Obenchain has been a Republican all his life, and supports that party to the best of his ability.

#### SMILEY H. PATTERSON.

Of Irish-Dutch extraction, Mr. Patterson was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 15, 1840. Like most of the successful men of America, he was born on a farm, and this particular farm upon which Mr. Patterson was born belonged to his father, and was located twelve miles from Mount Vernon. His grandfather, Adam Patterson, was a Virginian by birth, and about 1809 removed to Ohio, settling permanently in Licking county. At the time of his removal to that section his son, Ephraim Patterson, the father of Smiley H., was but a few years old, having been born in Virginia in 1805, and his wife, whose maiden name was Eva Fry, was one year his senior, a native of the Keystone state and of pure Dutch ancestry. Her parents left Pennsylvania for a home in Licking county, Ohio, and it was there that Mr. Patterson's parents were married.

About 1840 the father, accompanied by his family, went west and settled on a farm in Johnson county, Iowa, and in connection with farming pursuits he took up the practice of medicine and became quite a successful practitioner. His useful life was terminated in 1863, his widow surviving him for more than twenty years, her death occurring in 1885 in Johnson county, in the same vicinity where she had spent many happy years. She and her husband were blessed with eight children, as follows: Clarissa, wife of Philip Shafer, of Iowa; Loraine, deceased; Adam, a resident of California; Jacob, of the same state; John, of Oklahoma; Minerva, who died in infancy; Smiley H.; and Bruce, who still resides in Iowa.

Educated in the common schools of Ohio and later of Iowa, Smiley H. Patterson, at the age of nineteen years, took up the trade of a carpenter, with a view to making it his life work, and after serving several years' apprenticeship, he succeeded in mastering the details of that useful trade. There were ample possibilities in his home section for the man with capital, but for the man who was practically without means,

although equipped with a thorough knowledge of his trade, newer fields offered better inducements, and he naturally turned his attention to the west. Crossing the plains to Nevada in the spring of 1863, the trip requiring sixty-four days, he traveled behind horse teams. The first stop of any length was made at Austin, and for a brief time he worked at his trade in the mines and at anything else he could obtain. In 1865 he went to Virginia City, and for two years followed carpenter work there, prior to locating in Butte county, Cal., where he followed mining in winter and carpenter work in summer, covering a period of more than twenty years, and meeting with fair success.

Mr. Patterson made his first trip to Oregon and to Portland in 1866, and in looking about for a safe and paying investment, he was soon induced to locate in Klamath county, purchasing at that time a farm four and a half miles southeast of Bonanza. He set about improving this place, and at once engaged in stock-raising, and at this writing he owns a fine farm of five hundred and twenty acres, three hundred acres being under cultivation. Upon the completion of the private irrigating ditch two and a half miles long, upon which he is now engaged, a much larger tract of land, used at present for grazing purposes, will be placed under cultivation. Much high grade stock is raised on this ranch, including horses, mules and cattle, and especially is attention paid to the Durham Short-horn breeds, over one hundred fine specimens of the latter being found upon his place.

In 1861, about two years prior to his going west, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. McEldowney, formerly of Mercer county, Pa., where her birth took place in 1842. Six children were born of their union, namely: Helen May, wife of L. H. Brown, of Portland, Ore.; Nellie, wife of G. K. Van Riper, of Bonanza; Albert, who resides on the home place; Jessie, wife of Nelson Dunn, also of Bonanza; a child who died in infancy; and Daisy, who is successfully engaged in teaching in Bonanza. Mr. Patterson has always been interested in educational matters, and has served as school director and as clerk of the board, having at all times done his part toward securing good local schools and advancing the cause of education in a general way. In his political views he is entirely independent, and socially he is a valued member of Bonanza Lodge No. 143, I. O. O. F.

**LEWIS PARRISH.** When that great patriot, La Fayette, came to America to espouse the cause of the down-trodden Colonists, he brought with him many of his French countrymen whom his zeal and humanity inspired to

lofty effort in the Revolutionary war. Among those who set sail from the sunny slopes of France was a distant kinsman of Lewis Parrish, one of the well known dairymen of Tillamook county. This emigrant's descendants settled in different parts of the east, some making their way to Vermont, where Cook Parrish, the grandfather of Lewis, was born. He served in the war of 1812 as a drummer boy, and the life started under such patriotic and worthy circumstances went out in gloom and suffering in a yellow fever camp in New Orleans. The grandfather lived for a time in Niagara county, N. Y., where Lewis Parrish, the father of the Tillamook dairyman, was born. The elder Lewis married Fannie Cates, a native of Vermont, and with her removed to La Porte county, Ind., where Lewis Parrish, Jr., was born, January 1, 1841, the fourth in a family of seven sons and two daughters. When he was a few months old the family removed to Ingham county, Mich., where is now the city of Lansing, and there the father took up eighty acres of land in the wilderness. This continued to be his home for many years, but he finally removed to Porter, Mich., where his death occurred in 1892, at the age of eighty-two years. For almost half a century he had been without a helpmate, for his wife died as early as 1850.

Lewis Parrish, Jr., was just twenty years old when the Civil war broke out, and August 22, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Sixth Michigan Infantry, as a private, serving four years to a day. After going with his regiment to Baltimore, he accompanied General Butler to New Orleans, and for the rest of the service was in that department. He participated in the largest and many of the smaller battles of the war, including Baton Rouge, the siege of Fort Hudson, the taking of Mobile, and many others. After being mustered out at New Orleans August 22, 1865, he returned to Michigan and took up the carpenter's trade, engaging in the same in Van Buren county, Mich., until 1881. He then came to Oregon, located in Tillamook county in the fall, and took up a homestead a mile and a half north of his present home, which he sold in 1888. At present he has one hundred acres skirting the Miami river, and another farm of one hundred and sixty acres directly north, a large part of which is under cultivation. Ninety acres are in grass, and he milks about eighteen cows in his dairy. Mr. Parrish has a pleasant home and thoroughly modern farm, equipped with late agricultural devices, and conducted on the most approved and scientific principles.

This enterprising dairyman was drawn to the Republican party before reaching his majority, and he has since never swerved from his political allegiance. At present he is serving as county commissioner and school director, and besides he

has filled about all of the important local offices. Mr. Parrish is prominent in fraternal circles, being identified with the Bay City Blue Lodge A. F. & A. M., and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Tillamook, having passed through all the chairs of the latter. He is also identified with Corinth Post, G. A. R., of Tillamook. In 1888 Mr. Parrish married Mrs. Matilda Kabkee, who was born in Germany in 1851, and they have two children, Claude and Arthur.

**GEORGE W. PHELPS.** No more ideal location could have been selected by George W. Phelps for carrying on his several worthy enterprises than the farm on the coast of Netart's bay, six and a half miles west of Tillamook. Here this most energetic of men conducts a small but admirably managed dairy, and in connection caters to a general merchandise trade by no means local in extent or influence. He is the possessor of one hundred and fifty acres of land skirting the beach, and during the summer time devotes a part of it to entertaining resorters, who find the air and general surroundings most exhilarating and restful.

The earliest youth of Mr. Phelps was spent in Nebraska, where he was born, February 22, 1850, and is the youngest of the six sons and one daughter born to Loman and Charlotte E. (Wright) Phelps, natives of New York state, and the former born in Chenango county. Both of the parents moved with their respective families to Pennsylvania, where they were married, several of their children born, and from where they removed to Illinois, settling in Stephenson county. The family afterward lived in Iowa, and still later in Nebraska, and when George W. was a year old they moved into what is now Clay county, S. Dak. The Phelps and Robert Robinson families were the very first to locate in this territory. When George W. was thirteen years old the family moved to Oregon by train and located seventeen miles northeast of Salem, Marion county, and engaged in farming there until 1882. Tillamook county became the next place of residence of the family, and the father took up land four miles southeast of Tillamook, where he died in 1883, at the age of sixty-four years, his wife surviving him until 1800, her death occurring at the home of her son at the age of seventy-six years.

George W. Phelps gained a fair common school education in Dakota and Marion county, Ore., and when his father came to this county he took up an adjoining farm of one hundred and sixty acres, and engaged in dairying for nine years. He afterward rented a place for a while, coming then to his present home, within sight and hearing of the grand old Pacific. He married, in

Silverton, Marion county, Mary J. Wells, a native of Lewiston, Idaho, and born December 10, 1805. Zure Wells, the father of Mrs. Phelps, crossed the plains with the Argonauts of 1849, locating in Oregon, where his death occurred several years ago. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, three of whom are living: Francis M., Lillian M. (twins), and Millie A. Notwithstanding his many home interests, Mr. Phelps has found time to promote various departments of activity in his county, and has ever taken a keen interest in Democratic politics. For many years he has served as road supervisor, and for a long time as school director and clerk. Fraternally, he is identified with the Woodmen of the World.

**GEORGE SIMMONS.** Both mining and agricultural interests in Josephine county received an impetus under the good management and untiring industry of George Simmons, who came to the state in 1855, and died at Grants Pass October 6, 1901. The finely improved farm of three hundred and sixty acres half a mile east of Waldo, now occupied by his widow, best illustrates his progressive methods and pronounced business ability, representing as it does one of the most valuable and orderly properties in the neighborhood. His mining operations were conducted principally in Butcher Gulch, the richness of which he discovered soon after coming here, and he finally purchased the Caron mine, now known as the Simmons-Cameron-Logan mine. Previously, however, he had operated in the mines in Waldo, Josephine county, then known as Sailor Diggings, and at the same time he worked at his trade of blacksmith at Waldo, combining the two occupations with reasonable profit.

Mr. Simmons was a native son of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum county September 2, 1832, being the second of the six children born in the family of his father, Joseph Simmons. He came to California in 1855 by way of the Isthmus, bringing with him a rugged constitution hardened by out door work on the farm, and strengthened by years of application to the blacksmith's trade. In the west he found his trade in great demand, especially among the miners around Waldo, Ore., where he located soon after coming to the west. In 1850 he returned to Muskingum county, Ohio, where, June 8 of that year, he was united in marriage, in Blue Rock township, with Jane Revenaugh, born in Morgan county, Ohio, October 8, 1837, a daughter of John Revenaugh, one of the very early settlers and farmers of Morgan county. With his wife Mr. Simmons resumed his connection with Waldo and vicinity, in time moving to the farm now

occupied by Mrs. Simmons and her daughter Ella, as well as J. T. Logan, the husband of the latter, now engaged in managing the farm and mining properties left by Mr. Simmons to his heirs. Mr. Simmons was a charter member of the Grants Pass Lodge, A. O. U. W., and in politics was a staunch Democrat. He was universally respected as business man and private citizen, and in his passing from the scenes which had known him for so long Josephine county lost a loyal worker for its best development.

**DANIEL RYAN.** Though not a native of the United States, Mr. Ryan has proved his devotion to his adopted country by a long and faithful service in its army. At the close of his connection with our military forces he took up a soldier's homestead four and one-half miles west of Fort Klamath, and there he made his home until its one hundred and sixty acres had been proved up, when he sold out, and has since resided in Fort Klamath. He was born on a farm in county Tipperary, Ireland, November 13, 1833, and was second among three sons and two daughters, whose parents, Martin and Anne (Corbett) Ryan, were natives respectively of counties Limerick and Tipperary, Ireland, and continued to live upon the Emerald Isle until their death. At the age of thirteen years, after having received some advantages in the national schools, he secured employment as a coachman. When the Crimean war broke out he enlisted in the East India Company, but had gone only as far as Bristol, England, when orders were changed, and he was returned to Cork, Ireland. This left him free to seek a home across the ocean in America.

August 12, 1857, Mr. Ryan embarked on a sailing vessel bound for New York, and on reaching his destination, secured work as a farm hand near Albany, N. Y. On entering the cavalry department of the army he was stationed for a short time at Carlisle Barracks, in Pennsylvania, and then assigned to Company B, First United States Dragoons, with which he was transferred to a fort in California. Six months later, on the breaking out of the Civil war, the fort was abandoned and the company ordered to Los Angeles, but immediately proceeded from there to Washington D. C. The horses were turned over to the First California Volunteers, and they were changed from dragoons to the First United States Cavalry, under General McClellan, in the army of the Potomac, stationed at first at Fortress Monroe, Va. Among the engagements in which Mr. Ryan participated were the siege of Yorktown, battles of Williamsburg, Townsend's Station, Chickahominy Swamp, Gaines' Mill, and Johnson's farm house, where he was taken pris-

oner by General Stewart and confined in Libby prison for thirty-two days. Shortly after having been paroled he was discharged from the general hospital at West Philadelphia for disability, in August of 1862.

Going to Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Ryan remained there for a year. However, the Civil war was still in progress, and he was restless when out of the service, so on the 9th of September, 1863, he re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company D, First United States Cavalry. He joined his company at Carlisle Barracks and entered the service under General Phil Sheridan. Among the many skirmishes and battles in which he bore a part the following year were those of the Wilderness, May 7-8; Beaver Dam, May 10; Cold Harbor, May 31; Winchester and Waynesboro. In the battle of Bridgewater, October 2, 1864, he was wounded, and again, in an Indian skirmish east of Owens' Lake, Cal., July 29, 1866, the latter time being injured in the left shoulder. He was sent to Finley hospital at Washington, D. C., and upon recovering his strength was again dispatched to Carlisle Barracks. September 1, 1868, he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment for five years in the regular army, and during that time was occupied principally in Indian service throughout the west. On the expiration of the five years he again enlisted, continuing this until he was finally discharged at Fort Klamath, Ore., September 24, 1883, after having served at posts in almost every part of the country. His connection with the service did not cease with his retirement from the army. For nine years he was employed by the government as chief packer and teamster, being finally discharged at Vancouver, July 3, 1892, when that fort was abandoned. Immediately after his discharge he returned to Klamath county, Ore., where he has since made his home. He is now a widower, his wife, Annie Murphy, whom he married in 1850, having died in 1900. Their three children, Delia, Annie and Daniel, are living at Fort Klamath, and, with their father, hold membership in the Roman Catholic Church. In his political views he is a Democrat, and always votes with that party.

**DAVID RUBLE TOM.** Eight years of age when the experience of crossing the plains with ox teams came into his receptive life, David Ruble Tom has since made Oregon his home, and has contributed his share towards its agricultural upbuilding. He was sixteen years of age when he left the home farm in the Alsea valley and courageously turned his face towards an independent and hard working existence, doing such odd undertakings as came his way until 1872. He then invested his earnings in a home-

stead of one hundred and sixty acres in the valley, and from then until 1899 devoted his best energies to its improvement. Industrious and practical, he used his land to the best possible advantage, and, being able to rely upon uniformly excellent harvests and high grade stock, he made money rapidly, and took his place among the financially secure farmers in the valley. This reputation has increased in recent years, and more especially his opportunities broadened after removal to his present farm, in the spring of 1899. He has three hundred and twenty acres of rich valley land and besides raising Jersey and Short-horn cattle and Cotswold sheep, he carries on general farming on a large scale.

The oldest in a family of five children, Mr. Tom was born in Marion county, Ind., March 20, 1848, and is a son of Bennett and Sarah Jane (Ruble) Tom, the former of whom was born in Ohio in 1818, and the latter in Virginia December 1, 1826. David was named after his maternal uncle, David Ruble. His parents moved from Indiana to Missouri in 1848, but soon afterward crossed the line into Arkansas, where the father died in 1855, at the early age of thirty-seven. Besides David Ruble, there had been born into the family Oscar, a farmer on Fall creek, in Alsea valley; Washington, also a farmer in the valley; and Lovely, wife of Thomas Warfield, a farmer near Alsea. Tobias is deceased. The year after the death of Bennett Tom, when his son David was eight years of age, his family crossed the plains with the maternal grandparents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Irons) Ruble, and during the seven months between their old and new home had many dire experiences. The pioneers of 1856 remember that year as exceptionally prolific of Indian troubles, and this band of homeseekers encountered a large share of it. For some reason their course lay direct towards California, from which state they came across the mountains to Oregon, and on to Polk county, where the first winter was spent a little west of Salem. In 1861 Mrs. Tom married Jeremiah G. Clark, who was born in Ohio in 1818, and with whom she located with her children on a claim just south of Alsea in 1862. Here the children were reared and educated, and David grew into a capable and physically robust boy, full of energy and determination, and with the will power to succeed in anything upon which he set his mind. Mr. Clark died March 6, 1899.

Mr. Tom has been willing to assume his share of the political government of his county, and in all ways has given the greatest satisfaction to those who have placed him in power. He served as constable about four years, and has been a school director, clerk and road supervisor on and off for many terms. He cast his first presidential

vote for a Republican candidate, and has never seen his way clear to change from the party preferred in his younger days. July 20, 1882, he married Emma S. Taylor, a native daughter of Benton county, born July 5, 1863. Mrs. Tom, whose death, March 18, 1886, brought almost inconsolable grief to her devoted family, was the mother of two children, of whom Mabel Grace is the wife of Edward Herron of Harrisburg, Ore.; and William Franklin is deceased.

JAMES TAYLOR is the owner of a fine ranch three miles southeast of Bly, Ore., upon which he carries on general farming and stock-raising. Situated on Fish Hawk stream, in Sprague river valley, this ranch consists of seven hundred and sixty acres, four hundred acres under cultivation, and the rest used for grazing pastures. Making a specialty of stock-raising, Mr. Taylor has three hundred head of fine cattle, and as to farming, he cuts from four to five hundred tons of choice hay every season. Finely improved and well situated, his place speaks well for the enterprise of its owner.

A native of Belfast, Ireland, John B. Taylor, the father, was born in 1824, and was a weaver by trade. Coming to America when a young man, he first engaged in his trade in Philadelphia, Pa., until 1859, crossing the plains at that date and locating at Jackson county, Ore., on what is now known as the old home place. Here he farmed until his death, March 8, 1898, being survived by his widow and children. Born at Belfast, Ireland, Mr. Taylor's wife was, before marriage, Miss Elizabeth Jane Taylor. At the advanced age of seventy-six years she still lives on the old home place with her youngest son, William, who manages the farm. Besides this son, Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor were blessed with seven other children, as follows: William John, deceased; James, of Bly, Ore.; Mary, now Mrs. McAllister, residing near Ashland, Ore.; Andrew, residing at Merrill, Ore.; Elizabeth, wife of Jean Spencer, residing near Chase; John A. and Ellen, both of whom also reside near Ashland.

James Taylor was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 9, 1851, and when quite young he accompanied his parents to Oregon, where he was reared on the old home place. Obtaining his mental training from the common schools of Jackson county, he remained at home with his parents until 1870, removing at that date to what is now Klamath county. During the first year of his residence there he was employed by Lucien Applegate in Swan Lake valley, spending the next winter in Ashland, and the following year working in Langells valley. After two years in Klamath county, in 1872, he obtained employment on



the J. D. Carr ranch, soon afterward becoming manager, and remaining on that ranch until the fall of 1874. Having purchased his fine ranch in 1872, upon leaving the Carr ranch, he moved to his place, and has made his home there ever since, improving and cultivating his ranch and engaging in the stock business.

Miss Nancy Gearhart, a native of Missouri, born in February, 1857, became the wife of Mr. Taylor in 1875. Her death occurred in 1877. Five years afterward, December 24, 1882, Mr. Taylor was united in marriage with Miss Clarissa Courtwright, who was born January 9, 1867, in Des Moines, Iowa. Her father, Robert Courtwright, on coming west first located in Modoc county, Cal., but now resides at Bly, Ore. Three children, Clara P., Clarence and Elizabeth J., were born of this second union. The eldest is a resident of Bly, and the two younger ones are at home with their parents. Being independent as to party, Mr. Taylor is quite an active politician, and has served the people in the capacity of school director ever since first locating in Klamath county.

CLINTON D. VAN BRIMMER, an influential resident of Klamath county, Ore., is engaged in ranch pursuits in the vicinity of Merrill, where he has lived for a number of years. He owns in this locality no less than five hundred acres of land, and carries on farming and stock-raising, the latter in particular, having sixty-four head of cattle and twenty of horses. Born in 1835 at Delaware, Ohio, he is a son of George Van Brimmer, a native of Pennsylvania, and a tanner by trade. The family records being destroyed, but little can be told of George Van Brimmer, save that he was reared in Ohio, his parents having come to that state when he was young. Removing to Missouri later in life, he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Carter, a native of Ohio, of about his own age and both of these worthy people died in Missouri, when Clinton D. was about fifteen years of age.

Besides Clinton D., Mr. and Mrs. George Van Brimmer had four younger children, and after the death of their parents, all were left to the care of sympathizing neighbors and relatives. Some years later these children lived together on a farm, the boys providing and the girls keeping house, doing splendidly until the departure of the brothers west, in 1861. Crossing the vast intervening plains to California, they proceeded to settle in San Joaquin county, but later removed to Siskiyou county, where they sojourned for several years. However, Oregon was to be their permanent location, and together they went to Klamath county in 1887, and upon moving to this county, the brothers undertook the construc-

tion of the first irrigation ditch in the county and in spite of the discouragement they were forced to overcome, it was put through and has been a source of advancement to the community at large.

Although the recipient of no scholastic training, as there was no school near the place where his youth was spent, Mr. Van Brimmer is a man who has made a record for himself as a good business man of much ability and industry. One year after coming to Klamath county, in 1888, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Allen, who was born in Logan county, Ill., in 1843. In his political views Mr. Van Brimmer sides with the Democratic party, and supports that body to the best of his ability.

WILLIAM ALBERT WALKER. The success of Mr. Walker, who is one of the most extensive stockmen and hay-raisers in Klamath county, Ore., is phenomenal, and his splendid eighteen-hundred-acre ranch in Sprague river valley is considered one of the most productive in this locality, all being utilized with the exception of about two hundred acres. The large, new residence, of modern design, six commodious barns, and many other improvements have all been made by Mr. Walker, who has three hundred head of cattle, two hundred and fifty head of horses and mules, and some idea of the magnitude of his hay crop may be gleaned from the fact that during 1903 he cut eleven hundred and seventy-four tons, seven hundred tons being stored in his large barns.

In tracing the ancestry of Mr. Walker, we find his father, Daniel Walker, to have been born in February, 1834, near Indianapolis, Ind., and his mother, whose maiden name was Fanny McGahey, to have been a native of the same state. In 1864 the parents crossed the plains to Oregon, reaching Portland in October, after a six months' trip behind horse and mule teams. A little later the same fall they proceeded to Benton county, and to King's valley and the father soon secured employment, assisting in the construction of the Chamber's saw-mill on the bank of the Luckiamute river. Removing in the spring of 1866 to the vicinity of Ritner's, in Polk county, he remained there but a short time, and in 1867 located permanently in Jackson county. Purchasing a place in the fall of the same year, about five miles southeast of Ashland, he turned his attention to farming pursuits and still resides upon this place, having met with success. A few years after settling in Jackson county, March 20, 1873, he wife died, leaving the following five children: William Albert; John, now deceased; Mary H., wife of J. A. Parker, of Bly, Ore.; Butler, of Ashland, and Daniel of the same city. Some

time after the death of his first wife, Mr. Walker married Miss Sarah Grubb.

Born in Keokuk county, Iowa, near Sigourney, May 11, 1858, William A. Walker distinctly remembers many incidents of this long and tedious journey. The rudiments of an education were obtained by faithful attendance of the district school of Jackson county, in the vicinity of Ashland, and this was supplemented by a more advanced course in the academy at Ashland, several years afterwards. At the early age of sixteen he began his career by leaving home in the spring of 1874, and engaging in stock-raising in the Sprague river valley in Klamath county. In 1878 he purchased three hundred and twenty acres, one and a half miles northeast of Bly, and spent the following winter attending the academy in Ashland. Returning from school in 1879, and proceeding again to the Sprague river district, he made his home for the three years following with James Taylor, who lived about three miles from Bly, but in 1880 he took up his residence on his own place, where he has lived ever since, increasing its size by additional purchases from time to time until he has acquired the magnificent ranch previously mentioned.

The marriage of Mr. Walker, June 18, 1882, in Lake county, Ore., united him with Miss Addie Witt, a daughter of William Witt, a pioneer settler of Oregon. Mrs. Walker was born in Douglas county, Ore., July 5, 1858. She and her husband have three sons, Ray, the eldest, is attending normal school in Ashland, but the two younger boys, Earl and Luke, are still at home. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Walker has done his part in furthering the interests of the neighborhood of Bly, and has served for years on the school board, as road supervisor and as constable. Socially he is allied with Camp 7610, W. of W., of Klamath Falls; and Lodge No. 143, I. O. O. F., of Bonanza.

JOSEPH FERRY, a successful mine operator of broad experience, is acceptably filling the position of postmaster of Riverton, Ore., where he also conducts a general merchandise business. He is a Republican in politics and in his religious views he is a prominent member of the Dunkard Church. Mr. Ferry was born September 3, 1831, in Luzerne county, Pa. His father, a native of England, was a miner, and attained the age of seventy-five years. The mother lived to reach her eightieth milestone. This worthy couple reared thirteen children, and six of them are yet living. Educated in the schools of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ferry remained at home until he was twenty years old, and in accordance with the custom which then prevailed, started out to make his own fortune. He found

occupation in the mines of his native state for several years, and in 1855 went to California, via the Nicaragua route, taking passage on the steamer Star of the West. Arriving at his destination, he followed mining one year on the Yuba river and then spent an equal length of time similarly engaged at Oroville, Cal.

In 1857 Mr. Ferry went to Coos county, Ore., and pre-empted a claim about two miles from Myrtle Point, on the Coquille river. He proved up on his claim and made his home there until 1898. During this time he followed mining and prospecting in various parts of Montana, Oregon and California, and at one time operated a quicksilver mine in the latter state. In 1898 he went to Riverton, where he drove a shaft about six hundred feet into the mountains, but on account of its poor roof, the mine had to be abandoned. He afterwards opened another mine in the same vicinity, which he still owns, but leases out to California parties.

November 4, 1901, Mr. Ferry opened a general merchandise store at Riverton and enjoys a liberal patronage, and in May, 1903, he was commissioned postmaster at the same point. He had previously removed his family there in 1899. In 1864 he married Mrs. S. J. Floyd, nee Hall, a Virginian, and they became the parents of seven children, as follows: Mrs. Josephine Darnell, of Pendleton, Ore.; Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, of Freewater, Ore.; Mrs. Pauline Byars, of Pilot Rock, Ore.; Rosa, at home; Mrs. Mary Lee, of Eureka, Cal.; Joseph, who also assists on the home place; and Henrietta, who is now deceased.

HERMAN L. CARL, Creameries, better known as butter and cheese factories, form an important addition to any locality where dairy farming is carried on to any great extent. This is especially the case in southwestern Oregon, and Mr. Carl is the joint proprietor of one of the largest and best creameries in Coos county, and has one of the most extensive dairy ranches in that locality. Mr. Carl was born July 28, 1877, in Poweshick county, Iowa, and is a son of August and Amanda (Newcomer) Carl, the latter a native of Maryland. His father was born in Germany in 1835, and followed agricultural pursuits principally. He learned the tailor's trade, but never followed it to any great extent. In 1858, in company with an older brother, he came to the United States and settled in Iowa, where he was later married. He made his home in that state until 1881, and then came to Coos county, Ore. He purchased a ranch of two hundred and thirty acres on the Coquille river, three miles northwest of Myrtle Point, and at the time of purchase, only three or four acres were under

cultivation. He began improving his land and succeeded in clearing one hundred acres. He carried on general farming and stock-raising there until 1901 and then moved to Newberg, Yamhill county, living a retired life there until his death, May 8, 1903. He was a devout member of the German Baptist Church and was deeply interested in church work. He affiliated with the Republicans in his political views and, although an active politician, he never sought office. He was a soldier in the Civil War, enlisting in the Union Army from Iowa and serving eighteen months. His widow still survives him, an esteemed resident of Newberg.

Herman L. Carl was educated in the district schools and remained at home until his marriage, which took place January 1, 1903, and united him with Ella Ellingsen, a native of Coos county, her parents being natives of Norway. After their marriage the young people went to house-keeping on the home place which Mr. Carl and his brother have managed together for several years with splendid success. They built a creamery which is up-to-date in all respects, and in addition, have a fine, large barn, 58x92 feet. Their dwelling is among the best in that section, and many other modern improvements are to be found on the premises. Their fine ranch contains two hundred and forty acres, and in addition our subject owns forty acres adjoining. They milk forty cows, and also purchase the product of near-by dairy farms. The brothers own a steamer, the *Welcome*, which plies on the Coquille river. John D. Carl, with whom our subject is associated, was born in 1881. Both brothers are Republicans and bid fair to make their mark in the world, being among the most popular, rising young men in the vicinity of Norway.

**EBENEZER NEWELL COLSON.** When he came to his present property ten miles southeast of Klamath Falls, in 1893, Mr. Colson bought a right and filed on one hundred and sixty acres of government land, and here he has since engaged in general farm pursuits. The majority of the improvements to be seen on the land represent his own labors. Through his unwearied toil eighty acres have been placed under cultivation, one-half of which is in alfalfa, yielding about eighty tons of hay. Like other farmers in Klamath county, he finds stock-raising an almost necessary adjunct of general farming, and has begun the building up of a herd, having as a nucleus for the same nineteen head of finely-bred cattle.

In Eaton, Madison county, N. Y., Mr. Colson was born August 23, 1820, being a son of Brackett and Susan (Salter) Colson, natives of Con-

necticut, the former of Danish extraction, the latter of Irish descent. The paternal grandfather was a soldier with the New England forces during the Revolutionary war and served under the command of George Washington. The father lived to be ninety-three and the mother eighty-seven years of age, and both died in New York state. In their family of six sons and three daughters Ebenezer N. was third in order of birth. Such advantages as local schools offered were given to him in his boyhood. At eighteen years of age he started out for himself, his first location being at Ridgway, Elk county, Pa., where he was employed as a lumber hand and later worked on a farm. In the spring of 1852 he went to the vicinity of Beloit, Wis., where he worked as a farm hand. The following year he removed to Will county, Ill., where he followed agricultural pursuits, going from there in 1855 to Iroquois county.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Colson became an enthusiastic supporter of the Union cause, and July 24, 1862, at Kankakee, Ill., he enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventy-sixth Illinois Infantry. Assigned to the army of the Potomac, he served first under General Ord and later under General Grant. After the battle of Hatchie's Run, in which he participated, he was sent to Vicksburg. In October, 1862, he was taken ill and sent to the hospital at Bolivar, Tenn., afterward to Jackson, Miss., rejoining the regiment at Memphis in May, 1863. During the siege of Vicksburg in June, 1863, he was again sent to the hospital, where he continued for some time, not able to engage in active duty. During the winter of 1863-64 he was stationed at Rock Island, guarding prisoners. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service June 24, 1865, in Milwaukee.

Beginning in 1866, Mr. Colson was for twelve years employed as a gardener in Fond du Lac, Wis., and in that city also conducted business in the raising and selling of hops. His residence in Klamath county, Ore., dates from 1891, when he became manager of a ranch for Dr. Towne at Naylox, ten miles north of Klamath Falls. Two years later he located at his present place. Here he and his wife, with their son, Glen Arehibald, have a comfortable home. Mrs. Colson was formerly Mary E. Allen, and was born near Rochester, N. Y., in February, 1839. Her father, Lyman R. Allen, a native of New York state, moved to Wisconsin about 1858 and settled in Fond du Lac county, but later removed to Calumet county, same state. In his removal to Wisconsin he was accompanied by his daughter, Mary, who remained with him until her marriage about 1868.

All the acquaintances of Mr. Colson are aware

of his staunch Republican sympathies. At every election, whether local or national, he casts his ballot for the candidates of the party, whose principles he believes to be for the greatest prosperity and upbuilding of our country. He is interested in educational matters and has served as a school director. At county conventions of his party he is usually present and gives assistance in the work of nominations, because he is interested in putting good men into office. As a citizen he is patriotic and public-spirited, doing all in his power to promote the welfare of his country.

Z. C. STRANG. From almost the earliest period of his recollections Mr. Strang has been identified with the history of Coos county and more especially with that part of the county lying in or near Coquille. The family of which he is a member traces its lineage to Prince Edward's Island, where his grandfather, Jesse Strang, was born and where he died at an advanced age. Although that was his home during much of his life, at one time he tried his fortune in the states and settled on a farm near Pembroke, Mass. It was while the family lived at Pembroke that his son, David P., was born. The latter went to Minnesota during 1860 and took up a homestead there. At the first call for volunteers when the Civil war opened he offered his services and was accepted, continuing in the army until the close of the war as a member of the Seventh Minnesota Infantry. His fighting spirit was further shown by his service in the Indian wars, when he aided in quelling the turbulent Sioux in Minnesota. In recognition of his faithful service and of wounds received in battle, he now draws a pension from the government. After some years as a farmer in Minnesota, the year 1871 found him bringing his family to Oregon, where he took up one hundred and sixty acres near Coquille, Coos county. With the early development in agriculture of this region he was associated and met with a fair degree of success. At this writing he is retired from business cares and makes his home with his son in town.

The marriage of David P. Strang united him with Emily M. Warren, a descendant of General Warren, one of the most illustrious generals of the Revolutionary war. She was born at Seneca Falls, Vt., and died in Coos county, Ore., in 1902, at sixty years of age. Her father, Z. S. Warren, spent many years as a master mechanic at Seneca Falls, Vt., but in 1865 came to the coast and secured employment at his trade, later removing to Portland, Ore., where his death occurred. In the family of David P. and Emily M. Strang there were three sons and two daughters, one of the sons being Z. Clark, who was

born in McLeod county, Minn., June 17, 1866. After securing such educational advantages as the place then afforded he began to work at the painter's trade, continuing his apprenticeship in the same until he turned his attention to the mercantile business. It was in 1892 that he embarked in merchandising and since then he has built up a trade covering all this part of the county. To meet the demands of his customers he carries a large stock, aggregating about \$8,000 in value. It is his aim to conduct his business after reliable and approved modern methods. By giving his personal attention to the details he has been enabled to build up a business that is extensive and profitable, while at the same time he has gained a reputation for uprightness and fair dealings with all. Necessarily giving much of his time to his business, he has little leisure for association with political organizations and fraternities, and we find him identified with no society except the Woodmen of the World, while in politics he is independent, voting for the men and the measures rather than the party.

The marriage of Mr. Strang at Myrtle Point, Coos county, united him with Miss Ella Wagner, who was born near that place and by whom he has one daughter, Zelma Cleora. Of southern ancestry, Mrs. Strang is a daughter of Daniel Wagner, a native of North Carolina and a pioneer of Oregon. After some years in Coos county, about 1893 he returned to North Carolina, where his death occurred amid the scenes of his boyhood days.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN VAN BRIMMER, born in Livingston county, Mo., January 27, 1841, is of Pennsylvania Dutch ancestry on the paternal side. His father, George Van Brimmer, was born in Pennsylvania and his mother Rebecca (Carter) Van Brimmer, was born in Ohio. When a boy George Van Brimmer moved to Delaware county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, learned the tanner's trade, and eventually married. In 1839 he moved to Livingston county, Mo., and his death occurred near Chillicothe, Mo., at the age of forty-five, his wife following him to the other world in 1849. He followed tanning during his entire business life, and managed to give his children a comfortable home and fair common school education. Besides Benjamin Franklin, next to the youngest child, there were the following children: Henry, who died at the age of thirteen; Clinton, conducting a farm on Lost river, Klamath county; Ellen, the wife of James Ryan of Colorado; Daniel, a farmer on Lost river; and Mary, deceased.

Left an orphan at the age of eight years, Benjamin Franklin was reared in the home of

strangers until his sixteenth year, and then started out for himself, working on farms in Missouri by the month. In 1861 he became interested in a project to cross the plains, the plan taking on additional interest because his brothers, Daniel and Clinton, were similarly inclined. The start was made with ox and horse teams May 27, and the party arrived in the San Joaquin valley early in September. Remaining there over winter, Mr. Van Brimmer soon afterward went to the mines in the state, and in 1868 removed with his brothers to Siskiyou county, Cal., where they took up a large homestead and extensively engaged in stock-raising, under the firm name of Van Brimmer Brothers. In 1883 the brothers sold their land and stock at an advantage, and together moved into Klamath county, where they built the irrigating ditch near Merrill, making a complete success of the same. The ditch completed, Mr. Van Brimmer located in Klamath Falls, where in 1891 he married Mrs. Lydia Brewer, mother of three children by her former marriage. Of these, Frank, the oldest son, lives in Douglas county; and Myra and Fred are at home. Mr. Van Brimmer has subscribed to Democratic principles ever since old enough to vote, and in this town he has served as councilman and as school director for six years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Klamath Falls.

**ELDON M. BRATTAIN.** In Judge Eldon M. Brattain Lakeview has a painstaking and conscientious lawyer and ex-magistrate, whose learning and general ability reflect undisputed credit upon his native state of Oregon. Appointed to his present position by President McKinley in 1898, as registrar of the United States land office at Lakeview, his administration is being well received, and in every way fulfills the expectations of those responsible for his retention in office. He has the gifts of tact and consideration, of geniality and industry, and as a promoter of all around prosperity and good government is noted for his independence and liberality of thought and action.

Judge Brattain was born on his father's farm in Lane county, near Springfield, March 23, 1862. His is one of the pioneer families of the state, his father settling in it shortly after bringing his family across the plains during the summer of 1850. His father, Thomas J. Brattain, was born in Illinois January 20, 1820, and previous to coming to the coast engaged in general farming and stock-raising, occupations to which his entire active life was devoted. Retaining possession of the farm near Springfield, which is still in the family, in 1850 he located on a farm near Klamath Falls, Jackson county, and during

the winter of 1869-70 lived in Phoenix, the same county. In the spring of 1870 he moved onto a farm eight miles south of Bonanza, and in the fall of 1872 returned to his farm in the vicinity of Springfield, Lane county. In the spring of 1873 he took up the first claim in Silver Lake valley, Lake county, which has been continuously occupied ever since, and in the fall was joined by his family, some of whom have continued to make this their home ever since. Mr. Brattain married Vermilia Jane Gillespie, who was born in Missouri June 4, 1839, and who has borne him four children, of whom Judge Brattain is the second.

Judge Brattain was favored above the average country reared youth as far as education was concerned, possibly because he comes from stock which appreciated this great boon as a factor of advancement, and also because he possessed the perseverance necessary to make the best possible use of his advantages. From the public schools of Springfield he entered the University of Oregon in 1880, graduating in the class of 1887 with the degree of A. B. Shortly afterward he became a student in the law school at Portland, receiving his degree in the spring of 1891. He then engaged in stock-raising with his father in Lake county, and in 1894 was elected judge of Lake county, and removed to Lakeview to enter upon his active service, which continued until 1898. The same year he received his appointment to the United States land office, yet another evidence of the confidence which his character and public services have inspired and of his loyalty to Republican principles and issues. In December, 1897, Judge Brattain married, in San Francisco, Myrtle E. Best, a native of Modoc county, Cal., and born March 21, 1876. Two children have been born of this union, Virgil and Eldon. Fraternally the judge is connected with Lakeview Lodge, K. of P.

**JOSEPH BIXBY.** The business activity in the little town of Beaver is largely due to the enterprise of its leading merchant, Joseph Bixby, who is also one of the large land owners and successful farmers of the vicinity. Mr. Bixby, whose self-made career serves to illustrate the worth of application and integrity, is a native of Cass county, Mich., and was born November 24, 1857. His father, Harling, was born in Utica, N. Y., and his mother, Parthena (Higgins) Bixby, was born in Virginia. The parents were pioneer settlers of Cass county, Mich., and met and married while yet the vast timberlands were practically unexplored, and when the Indian was a frequent visitor at their hospitable door. Eight children were born to them, six sons and two daughters. The mother died at the early age of

thirty-five, in 1867; the father survived until 1893, his age being sixty-seven. Harling Bixby married a second wife, a Mrs. Linn Fish, who bore him two children.

The fourth of his mother's children, Joseph Bixby was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools. In 1880 he married Edith Patrick, who was born in Cass county, Mich., June 18, 1860, and of this union five children have been born: Beatrice, Benjamin F., Lella, Hattie and Roland. In 1881 Mr. Bixby removed to Oregon, locating four miles east of Salem, but the following year taking up their residence on a farm a quarter of a mile south of Beaver. This one hundred and sixty-six acre farm is still in the possession of Mr. Bixby, and under his constant care has developed into a fine and paying property. Always ambitious and on the lookout for broader opportunity, Mr. Bixby started a general merchandise store in his house in 1889, which so prospered and rewarded the energy of its owner that he moved into town in 1903 and built a store more in accord with his increasing trade and bright promises. To his former farm has been added from time to time, and at present he has three hundred and seventy-eight acres of land, and besides general farming, conducts a dairy of forty-five cows. The post-office is conducted in his general store. Mr. Bixby has invested the proceeds of his labor in various home enterprises, owning a half interest in the cheese factory at Beaver, and the same amount of stock in the Hughey factory. As a staunch Republican he has served in various local capacities, and has been a school clerk for several years. Mr. Bixby is one of the solid, reliable merchants and farmers of Tillamook county, and his name is invariably associated with progress, whether from a mercantile, educational, or moral standpoint.

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**LORENZO D. ACKLEY.** One of the most successful dairymen in Tillamook county is Lorenzo D. Ackley, owner of a farm of one hundred and ten acres two miles northeast of Tillamook. Mr. Ackley has always lived on a farm, has a thorough understanding of agriculture, stock-raising and dairying, and has owned his present property since 1888. He milks about thirty-four cows, and has ample accommodation for carrying on after modern fashion a large dairying business. Of English-German descent, Mr. Ackley was born on a farm near Cincinnati, Ohio, August 5, 1848, and is the third of the seven sons and five daughters born to Samuel and Charlotte (Ripley) Ackley. Samuel Ackley was born in New York state in April, 1812, and his wife was born near Marietta, Ohio, on Duck creek, in 1813. As a young man just

starting out in the world, Samuel Ackley went from New York to Ohio, married there, and when Lorenzo D. was a year old moved to Putnam county, Ill. A few years later he moved to Iowa, and after a winter spent in Black Hawk county, returned to Illinois, where he lived four years. His next home was in Sullivan county, Mo., removing from there in about a year to Page county, Iowa, his intention being to get away from the trouble over the slavery question. Until 1861 he roamed around over Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, and that year crossed the plains with ox-teams, arriving at his destination in California at the end of five months. After a winter in Butte county he removed in the spring to a different locality, and for nine years had no settled home for any length of time, in the meantime engaging in ranching. In time the disposition to locate in Oregon led him to make the journey over the mountains with teams, and from Portland he took a boat for Tillamook county, where he lived on a farm until 1871. Then, with the faithful wife who had shared his many wanderings, he moved to San Bernardino county, Cal., where four years later, in 1875, his death occurred, his wife and helpmate surviving him for two months only.

Lorenzo D. Ackley remained in Oregon when his people went to California, and the following year, in 1872, was united in marriage with Mary J. Jenkins, who was born near Knoxdale, Iowa, in 1851. Nine children have been born of this union, five sons and four daughters, who are receiving good educations. Mr. Ackley is a Republican in politics, and has served as school director and clerk for many years.

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**WILLIAM H. GAMBLE.** Prominent among the farmers and stock-raisers of Coos county due mention belongs to William H. Gamble, who has made a life study of his calling, having always followed these pursuits. He was born May 24, 1864, in Poweshiek county, Iowa, a son of William D. and Emma (Harman) Gamble, both natives of England. The father was born in 1822, in Leicestershire, where he was reared and educated. When a young man he engaged in the saw-mill business, following this until his removal to the United States. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Harman, the ceremony being performed in England. They continued to live in their native country until 1864, at which time they came to the United States, locating in Poweshiek county, Iowa. For a time Mr. Gamble engaged in the saw-mill business, but finally took up farming, and after following this for four years in Iowa, continued in the same line of endeavor in Missouri until removing to Oregon in 1873. Set-

ting in Coos county, they took up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres on Kentucky slough, seven miles north of Marshfield, and there carried on farming and stock-raising. With the exception of two years which were spent in visiting the home land, England, they remained on this farm until the death of the father, at the age of seventy-four years. Politically he was a Republican and took a great interest in the welfare of his chosen party. The mother also passed away on the home farm, when fifty-five years old. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble had four children, of whom three are now living: Francis J., of Astoria; Mrs. Clara Harring, who resides in the Siuslaw valley; and William H., of this review.

William H. Gamble was educated in the district and graded schools and made his home with his parents until 1875. His farm of six hundred and forty acres is well located, one hundred and twenty acres being valuable bottom land. Mr. Gamble carries on general farming and dairying and deals extensively in stock, making a specialty of Hereford and Short-horn cattle.

October 17, 1875, Mr. Gamble was united in marriage with Mrs. Lizzie Kingston, a native of County Cork, Ireland, who by her first marriage had the following children: Altus, a resident of Marshfield; Tillie, who also lives in Coos county; Ida, Cyrus, Vincy, William and Lizzie, who still live at home with their mother. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble have three children, namely: Thomas S., Frank and Emma C. Politically Mr. Gamble is a Republican, and has held all the minor offices within the gift of his fellow citizens. He is a valued member of society and occupies a high place in the esteem and confidence of his neighbors.

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CHARLES AUGUSTUS TREFETHEN occupies a position of prominence among the more active and influential residents of Josephine county. Owning a large and well-improved ranch, lying about two miles southwest of the Holland postoffice, he carries on general farming and dairying, operates a sawmill, and is interested in valuable mining property. A man of versatile talents, he has been uniformly successful in his undertakings, and has proved himself a man of unusual financial ability and business acumen. Of honored New England ancestry, he was born January 10, 1842, in Penobscot county, Me. His father and his grandfather, both named John Trefethen, were life-long residents of Maine and were both farmers. John Trefethen, Jr., now a venerable man of eighty-five years, is living retired from active pursuits in Dover, Me., and his wife, whose maiden name was Emma Copeland, is also living, being

eighty-two years old. Of their family of four sons and three daughters, Charles A. is the oldest child.

Obtaining his early education in the district schools of Maine, Charles A. Trefethen remained on the home farm until eighteen years of age. Removing to Walpole, N. H., in 1866, he worked as a farmer for a year, and then went to Bellows Falls, Vt., where he was employed as an ice-packer during one season. Going to Providence, R. I., in 1867, he was in the employ of the fire department as a driver for two years. In June, 1869, Mr. Trefethen came to Oregon by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and located in Josephine county, buying one hundred and sixty acres of land in that part of Althouse now called Holland, and embarking in agricultural pursuits. Going to Del Norte county, Cal., in 1882, he engaged in the livery business, opening a stable in Crescent City, and another in Smith River, and conducted both for four years. Disposing of his stables in 1886, Mr. Trefethen bought a ranch of four hundred and seventy-five acres, seven miles north of Smith River, on the coast, and rented eleven hundred acres more, one-half of the tract being in California, and one-half in Oregon, and for nine years carried on a very large and remunerative business in the breeding and raising of cattle and horses and in general farming. Selling out in 1895, Mr. Trefethen returned to Josephine county, and at once resumed possession of his old farm, near Holland. His estate contains four hundred and seventy acres of land, which he devotes to general agricultural purposes, including stock-raising. He is also engaged to some extent in the manufacture of lumber, having a sawmill finely equipped with the most modern approved machinery, with a capacity of three thousand feet per day. He is also interested in other industries, being a shareholder in the Orephine and Dave Hill mining property, containing three hundred acres of placer mines in the Althouse district. The ditch extending through this land is nine miles long, three feet wide on the bottom, five feet on the top, and contains fifteen hundred inches of water.

In Vermont, Mr. Trefethen married Christina Bane, who was born in Somerset county, Me., which was likewise the birthplace of her father, Calvin Bane. Coming to California by way of Cape Horn in 1852, Mr. Bane was at first engaged in mining on the Fraser river, and at Marysville. He was afterward similarly employed in Sucker creek, Josephine county, Ore., and later was engaged in placer mining at California bar. In his mining ventures he was very successful, and accumulated a large property, including among other things two ranches of one hundred and sixty acres each. He died

at Smith River, Cal., at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Trefethen, in 1885, at the age of seventy-four years. He was a man of great intelligence and ability, and a strong Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Trefethen are the parents of four children, namely: Leonora (now Mrs. McVay, of this county), William, Charles and Edward. The sons are all living at home. Politically Mr. Trefethen supports the principles of the Democratic party by voice and vote. He has never been an aspirant for official honors, but while in Del Norte county, Cal., served as school director.

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ISAAC NEWTON FOSTER has been a resident of Nehalem valley since 1874 and has the distinction of having taught the first school in the valley. He resides in the vicinity of Jewell and was its first postmaster, serving in that capacity for fourteen consecutive years. A native of Pike county, Ill., he was born August 20, 1848, a son of Christopher Foster, a native of Ohio. When Isaac N. was but six years old he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and six years after her death the father died also.

Mr. Foster was adopted by Perry Wells, with whom he lived until he attained his majority. He was educated in the schools of Pike county and when seventeen years old enlisted in the Union army. March 1, 1861, marks the date of his enlistment and Bowling Green, Ill., the place, and he became a private in Company I, Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He went to Middle Rock, Ark., as a part of the Seventh Army Corps in command of General Reynolds, but participated in no active fighting during the service, being honorably discharged at Camp Butler, Ill., January 1, 1866, after the successful termination of the war.

Mr. Foster returned to Pike county, and remained with his foster-father, Mr. Wells, until May 1, 1871. He then went by rail to San Francisco and by water to Portland, Ore., and soon afterwards joined a brother at Aumsville, Marion county. After living in that vicinity for awhile he engaged in sawmill work at Buena Vista, Polk county, for a couple of years, following which he was employed as stationary engineer at Albany until the fall of 1874. He then went into Nehalem valley, Clatsop county, and located upon the farm which has been his home ever since. His brother, W. A. Foster, had previously located in that neighborhood. Taking up a homestead claim of one hundred and sixty acres, Mr. Foster began to improve and cultivate it. He has sold thirty acres of his original purchase, and has made many substantial improvements on his farm. In connection

with stock raising he carries on general farming and sixty acres of his land is in a high state of cultivation.

January 5, 1873, Mr. Foster was united in marriage with Anna Jane Metcalf, a native of Macoupin county, Ill., born August 23, 1855. In 1856 her parents, William and Julia (Livers) Metcalf, went to Oregon, sailing around Cape Horn, and settling in Polk county. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Foster and it is their good fortune to include among this number two pairs of twins. Their children are as follows: Mary Ruby, wife of W. G. Prescott, of Nehalem valley; William Leroy, an engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad, stationed at Spokane, Wash.; Charles Edward, a trained nurse in a sanitarium at Portland, Ore.; Julia Anne, wife of Frank Fishier, also of Portland; and her twin brother, Joseph Newton, at home; Bessie May and Bertha Maud, also twins; Dorothy Ellen; and Curtis Augustine.

Mr. Foster is a staunch Republican and was elected county commissioner of Clatsop county on the Republican ticket in 1881 and was re-elected in 1885. He has also served efficiently as justice of the peace, notary public and as school director, having been frequently clerk of the school board. He is identified with all movements of consequence in his section and is among its most prominent citizens.

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CHARLES J. BRADY. The association of Mr. Brady with the Southern Pacific Railroad began in September, 1887, and has continued uninterruptedly up to the present time. From the position of brakeman on the road between Red Bluff and Dunsmuir, Siskiyou county, Cal., then the end of the road, he was promoted eighteen months later to conductor between the same stations. When the division was abolished in 1889 he removed his family from Red Bluff to Ashland, and in 1893 began to run into this town from Dunsmuir. Mr. Brady is a native son of California, and was born at Red Bluff, September 10, 1868, the fourth in a family of six children, five of whom are living. His father, Charles, and his mother, Catherine (O'Connor) Brady, were born in Ireland, although the parents met and married in Calaveras county, Cal., Mrs. Brady having emigrated to America with relatives when she was eight years old. She came to California in the early '50s. Charles Brady came to the United States with his parents when very young, and he also came west in the early '50s, embarking in New York on a Panama steamer. He was one of the well-known and prominent horse and liverymen of the early days, and as a stage driver



knew the majority of the roads throughout California. When the stage had outlived its usefulness as a factor of transportation on the coast, he settled in Red Bluff, Cal., and with his brother John engaged in a livery and horse dealing business. From a small beginning his enterprise grew apace, the brothers being energetic and practical, and excellent judges of horses. Both have long since joined the silent majority, but they are remembered as men of fine character, and who labored earnestly to maintain the business integrity of their town. Charles Brady gave his children practical common school educations, and taught them the value of a good name and an industrious life.

Charles J. Brady has a pleasant cottage home in Ashland, and his family consists of his wife, formerly Jennie B. Patrick, a native of Denver, Colo., and two children, Charles J., Jr., and Jack. Mr. Brady is a Democrat in politics, and is fraternally connected with Lodge No. 62, K. P., of Red Bluff, and Mount Shasta Lodge No. 1, Uniformed Rank, K. P., also of Red Bluff. He is a member of the Mount Hood Lodge No. 91, O. R. C. of Portland, and is prominent and influential in railroad circles. Mr. Brady has a thorough understanding of his chosen occupation, appreciates his opportunities for making friends, and exercises at all times that courtesy and thoughtfulness which are among the special prerogatives of the guardians of the traveling public.

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CHARLES DECKER, JR. Like all mining localities the town of Waldo has had its ups and downs and in the early days was known as Sailor Diggings. As the mining enthusiasm subsided there were sufficient inducements to cause many of its residents to remain here and make this their home, and consequently it has grown to be a town of divers activities and great promise, in keeping with the resourcefulness and high character of many of its pioneer settlers. One of the best known of the men who have contributed to the substantial upbuilding of Waldo is Charles Decker, Jr., who came here in 1864, and who followed his mining experiences with merchandising and the hotel business, and who at an early day took up the claim of one hundred and sixty acres, upon which he has since engaged in farming and stock-raising, and upon a part of which Waldo has sprung into existence. In fact Mr. Decker owns about all of the town land, and as the postmaster for the past six years, and the foremost merchant and hotel man, enjoys an enviable prestige in the community. This enterprising man continued his mining interests indefinitely, but disposed of the

last of his claims in 1899, and has since devoted his energies entirely to his town affairs. He has promoted education, public institutions, and especially the all-important subject of good roads, having served for many years as school director and road supervisor, and at all times stanchly upheld the Republican party.

Mr. Decker was born in New York City November 5, 1836, and in his youth had the advantage of being reared by practical German parents, who regarded thoroughness and industry as prime factors in human development. His father, Charles, and his mother, Mary (Ladline) Decker, were born in Germany. Charles Decker, Sr., learned the hatter's trade as a young man, and about 1826 came to America in a sailing vessel, locating in New York City and working at his trade. In time he quit his trade and engaged in the hotel business on the corner of William and Ann streets, and was thus employed at the time of his death in 1846. His wife, whose native home was in Weissenburg, Germany, was of French extraction, and lived to be seventy-eight years of age, dying in Boston, whither she moved after the death of her husband. Besides Charles, the second child, she had six others, four of whom are living.

Charles Decker, Jr., continued to live in New York City until 1854, and then came to California by way of Panama and San Francisco, remaining in the latter city several years, and engaging in draying and teaming. In 1858 he moved to Oroville, on the Feather river, but after a rather unsuccessful attempt at mining returned to San Francisco, and in 1859 settled in Virginia City. The mines of that locality yielded him fair returns, but after visiting Sailor Diggings, in Josephine county, he was confident that the region afforded excellent opportunities for an industrious and enterprising settler. Mr. Decker started his hotel business and merchandise store in 1885, and both have proved of immense importance to the town and surrounding country. At one time he was interested in the Chinese claim, for many years one of the paying claims of the region, but at present has no money invested in mining properties. His straightforward and always dependable business methods have placed him at the head of captains of industry in this part of the state, and it is largely through his industry and influence that Waldo is a thrifty and creditable little community.

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HENRY HOBART TAYLOR. The native sons of Oregon constitute a large contingent upon whose shoulders rests the hope of the future welfare of the state. Added to the fact that they are usually born of rugged and courageous

parentage, in whom has dwelt the fortitude to bear trials and deprivations of which their children have never dreamed, and will never be called upon to endure, there is an innate pride associated with all birthplaces, which invariably serves as an incentive to well doing. This fact is appreciated by Henry Hobart Taylor, who was born on his father's donation claim, four and a half miles east of Medford, May 23, 1854. Elsewhere in this work may be found mention of S. Clark Taylor, the father of Henry H. Taylor, who was one of the pioneers of this well-favored county.

Educated in the public schools and at Ashland Academy, Henry H. Taylor spent an uneventful youth, but one rich in industry and striving after a competence. December 8, 1881, he was united in marriage with Florence I. Hockersmith, born in the Willamette valley, a daughter of Jackson and Martha J. Hockersmith, natives of Missouri and Indiana respectively. The Hockersmiths came to Oregon in 1853 in Joe Meek's train, locating on a farm in Jackson county. After his marriage Mr. Taylor went to housekeeping on a portion of his father's farm; and three years later removed to Harney, Ore., and engaged in the stock business for three years and a half. Returning to Jackson county he located on the farm where he now lives, and at present owns five hundred and seventy-five acres of land in one body, besides thirty acres of heavy timber land. The majority of the improvements have been made by the present owner, who has a comfortable dwelling, good barns and out-houses, and well-kept fences. Besides carrying on general farming and stock-raising, he also conducts a dairy, making a specialty of the Jersey breed of cows.

Many minor offices in his locality have been filled acceptably by Mr. Taylor, who is a friend of Democracy, but he is liberal enough to vote for the best man regardless of party. Fraternally he is associated with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of six children, the order of their birth being as follows: Jesse M., Leon C., Stella, Edwin H., Florence and John. Mr. Taylor has the confidence of the community in which he has grown from childhood to years of responsibility, and from the standpoint of his past efforts his future success is unmistakably assured.

**GEORGE M. BROWN.** The native-born citizens of Douglas county have no worthier representative than George M. Brown, of Roseburg, a prominent and successful lawyer, who is now serving as district attorney of the second district of Oregon, which includes Douglas, Curry, Coos, Lincoln, Benton and Lane counties.

A man of remarkable push and energy, Mr. Brown has ever been an earnest worker in his profession, and well deserves the success that has crowned his efforts. His sterling worth and ability are recognized throughout this section of the state, and it is well understood by his constituents that in whatever public position he may be placed he will perform the duties devolving upon him with credit to himself, and to the honor of his city, county, district and state. He was born May 5, 1854, about six miles north of Roseburg, a son of Thomas Brown.

A native of Elgin, Scotland, Thomas Brown immigrated to the United States when a young man, settling first in New York state. He subsequently traveled throughout the north and south, living in different places until 1847. Crossing the plains on horseback in that year, he came direct to Oregon, locating in the Willamette valley. Taking up land in Washington county, he resided there quite contented with his prospects until the excitement caused by the discovery of gold drew many to the mining districts. Following the old military trail to California, he engaged in mining in the Sacramento valley, and was afterwards employed in driving cattle, being associated with Gen. Joseph Lane and John Kelley. Returning to Oregon, he took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, lying about six miles north of Roseburg, on the North Umpqua river, and was there successfully engaged in stock-raising and general farming until his death, August 20, 1890, at the good old age of seventy-nine years. While a resident of California, in 1854, he served in the Indian wars. He was a staunch Democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in religion. He married Sarah Flette, who was born in Canada, and died in April, 1882, on the home farm in Oregon. Her father, Rev. John Flette, a native of Canada, removed to Manitoba with his family, settling there as a pioneer Congregational minister. He was afterwards a pioneer settler of Oregon, but removed from here to Washington, locating near Tacoma. Of the union of Thomas and Sarah (Flette) Brown four sons and two daughters were born, all of whom survive, the four sons being residents of Roseburg, namely: Thomas, a railroad man; George M., of this sketch; Frank, who is engaged in horticultural pursuits; James, who enlisted in the Second Oregon infantry during the Spanish-American war and served in the Philippine Islands. Dr. Myra (Brown) Tyman resides in Portland and Agnes Brown is a professional nurse in San Francisco.

Brought up on the parental homestead, George M. Brown obtained his elementary education in the district school, afterwards entering the Wil-

lamette University, from which he was graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1885. He subsequently taught school, and was engaged in the insurance business in Montana and Washington for a few years. For a time he read law with Judge J. C. Fullerton, but subsequently resumed his former occupations, continuing as a teacher and insurance agent until his admission to the bar in 1891. Beginning the practice of his profession as junior member of the firm of Preble & Brown, he built up a large and lucrative patronage. Being elected district attorney for the second Oregon district in 1894, Mr. Brown assumed the office in July, 1894, and served two years. He was not a candidate for the position in 1896, but in 1898 was again nominated to the office by the Republicans, and was re-elected by a large majority, defeating the fusion candidate. In 1900 Mr. Brown was again re-elected district attorney by the largest majority ever given a candidate in his district, and is now serving his eighth year in that responsible position. During this time he has tried many of the notable cases of southern Oregon. Among those worthy of mention are the following: The only two men ever convicted of murder in the first degree in Douglas county were prosecuted by Mr. Brown. The only two ever convicted of murder in the first degree and executed in Lane county were prosecuted by Mr. Brown, assisted by his deputy, L. F. Harris. The Gillespie case of Curry county is a noted case on record; and in all he has prosecuted over thirty murder cases in the past eight years. He secured the conviction of four convicts for murder now serving life sentences in the penitentiary, and many other cases of less importance, where conviction was secured and execution carried out. From 1896 to 1898 he defended every criminal case in Curry county, and nearly every case in Douglas county, during which time he defended and acquitted Jones of Curry county, who was tried for his life.

A man of enterprise and ability, Mr. Brown has been unusually successful and in addition to accumulating considerable personal property has a valuable farm of one hundred and twenty acres lying just west of the soldiers' home. The land is well improved, and thirty acres of it are devoted to raising fruits of various kinds, including apples and pears. November 8, 1895, Mr. Brown married Miss Bertha Bellows, who was born in Roseburg, where her father, A. J. Bellows, and his wife, in maidenhood a Miss Young, settled in 1867. Two children have been born of their union, namely: Thomas and Marjory. Fraternally Mr. Brown is a member of Laurel Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of Roseburg; of Roseburg Chapter, R. A. M.; and of

the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He also belongs to Joseph Lane Cabin, Native Sons of Oregon. In politics he is one of the foremost Republicans of the county, and an ex-member of the Republican state central committee. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

EDMOND J. PRICE, of Coos county, Ore., is one of the most prominent mill-men of his section, being stockholder of the Riverton Lumber Company and superintendent of a large shingle mill at Port Orford, where both cedar and Oregon pine are used, and which has a capacity of twenty-five thousand shingles per day. Edmond J. Price was born May 1, 1858, in Delaware county, Iowa, a son of C. J. Price, a native of Delaware county, Ohio, and a farmer by occupation. He settled in Illinois at a very early date but later took up his residence in Iowa, where he married Jennie Walker, formerly of Illinois. After a brief married life, the wife and mother died, leaving three children, two of whom are still living, Edmond J. and his brother Harvey B., also a resident of Riverton.

Mr. Price was but five years old when his mother died. His scholastic training in the public schools of his native state was augmented by a more complete course in a college at Marshalltown, Iowa. When he was seventeen years old he went with his father to Dodge City, Kans., and together they went into the transportation business, also covering an extensive mail route through Kansas to various parts of Colorado, being thus engaged for a period of thirteen years. His father's second marriage united him with Mrs. M. Hiatt, and this union resulted in the birth of two children: Curtis C., of Riverton, and W. H., of California. In 1880 the family sought a new location in Oregon and the father spent his last years with his son E. J. at Coquille. Soon after locating in that city Mr. Price, in company with E. B. Miller, erected a shingle mill at that point, but soon afterward Mr. Price sold his interest. In a very short time he re-purchased an interest in the same mill and carried on a profitable business there for several years. He then moved his mill to Fat Elk creek, a branch of the Coquille river, and later to Riverton, his present location. Combining it with a saw-mill, he increased his business largely and operated both mills until 1900, when a stock company was formed and the same business carried on under the name of the Riverton Lumber Company, of which Mr. Price is a stockholder. He still retains the management of the large lumber mill at Port Orford and owns an extensive tract of timber land.

In 1886 Mr. Price was joined in marriage

with Laura Williams, who was born in Texas, and they have three children: Mrs. May Peterson, Mrs. Hattie Folks and Edmond, all of whom reside in the vicinity of Riverton. In his political convictions Mr. Price is a staunch Republican, and while a resident of Dodge City, Kans., he served as city marshal and was filling that position when that city was enjoying its boom. He takes an active interest in the political issues, both national and local, and as a lumberman he has few equals.

EUGENE L. BRISTOW. The descendants of that famous old pioneer, Elijah Bristow, are numerous distributed throughout the state of Oregon, and are invariably associated with a high order of attainment in their respective callings. A worthy representative of the family is found in Eugene L. Bristow, his grandson. Mr. Bristow has been connected with the Northern Pacific Railroad since September 2, 1886, and it is safe to say that no man in the employ of the road enjoys to greater extent the confidence and good will of his superiors. He has been a conductor since 1894, having worked his way up from brakeman with that faithfulness and determination characteristic of his family.

Mr. Bristow is a native son of Oregon, and was born in Eugene, August 12, 1866. His father, La Fayette Elijah, was born in Illinois, and with his father, Elijah, and his brothers and sisters crossed the plains in 1848, locating on a donation claim near Cloverdale, Lane county. Mr. Bristow was one of the early merchants of Eugene, and after years of successful business sold his store and removed to Salem, where he entered upon a journalistic career. Purchasing the *Sunday Mercury*, he edited it for some years, and after selling his paper engaged in a grocery business for a time. Later he removed to Portland and with a partner published the *Daily Standard*, his death occurring while discharging this important responsibility, at his home in Salem. He was a Democrat in politics, and was one of the state commissioners during the building of the state capitol, not yet completed at the time of his demise. Fraternally he was connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Hallie E. Hill, a native of Missouri, and daughter of Henry T. Hill, born in Tennessee. Mr. Hill was a pioneer of Lane county, where his death occurred, since which time his wife has made her home in Chicago, Ill. There were but two children in this family, and of these P. L. is a farmer and stockman of Pleasant Hill, Ore.

At the age of twelve Eugene L. Bristow accompanied his family to Eugene, and there at-

tended the public schools. In 1886 he removed to Tacoma, Wash., and entered the employ of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as brakeman between Tacoma and Kalama, two years later being employed by the Oregon Southern Railroad, as brakeman between Portland and Junction City. When this road came under the management of the Northern Pacific in 1888 he continued with the new company, and in 1894 was promoted to the position of conductor, running in and out of Portland. In 1896 he was made regular conductor, and in 1900 was transferred to the Shasta Division, his present run being between Ashland and Dunsuir, Cal.

Since 1900 Mr. Bristow has made his home in Ashland, where he has a comfortable home, presided over by his wife, formerly Agnes Pugh, a native daughter of Marion county, Ore., and whose father, John Pugh, was one of the early settlers of Marion county. Mr. Bristow is a member of the Portland Division of the Oregon Railroad Conductors' Association, and of Abernethy Cabin No. 1, Native Sons. For many years he has taken a keen interest in fraternal organizations, and has found his chief social diversion among his fellow lodge members. He is a member of Washington Lodge No. 46, A. F. & A. M., of Portland; Siskiyou Lodge No. 21, R. A. M., Malta Lodge No. 4, K. T., of Ashland; Al Kader Temple, N. M. S., of Ashland, and Philatation Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Roseburg.

DANIEL COLWELL. Not least among the pioneer settlers of Klamath county, Ore., stands Daniel Colwell, a retired farmer and an extensive land-owner, who, having passed his seventy-second milestone, is now spending his declining years in rest and prosperity. Mr. Colwell was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, August 12, 1831, and it was there that his boyhood days were spent at home on his father's farm. When eighteen years of age young Colwell left his native island and set sail for America, landing at New York, and immediately finding work there. Remaining in the east until 1852, at that date he first went west, crossing the plains to the far-famed state of Oregon, locating at once near Albany, Linn county, and spending the winter in the Willamette valley. The following spring he removed to Siskiyou county, Cal., where he spent a short time in mining, but finally returned to Oregon, this time to Sams valley, Jackson county, engaging in the double occupation of farming and mining. Leaving Jackson county in 1872, Mr. Colwell located permanently in Klamath county, buying some cattle, and, in partnership with W. S. Bybee, of Jackson county, carrying on ranch pursuits near Merrill. It was while he was there that the Modoc war was

fought, and while Mr. Colwell himself was friendly to the Indians and they were not hostile to him, all of his cattle were lost and some of his property destroyed during the war. He evinced his patriotism by caring for and helping the soldiers whenever the opportunity presented itself.

In 1883 Daniel Colwell came to the place where he now lives. He is an extensive land owner, having eight hundred acres, three miles east of Merrill, all the improvements on this fine farm having been made by him, and he has no less than two hundred and fifty head of valuable stock. While yet a resident of Jackson county, in 1872 he was married to Miss Mary Duggan, who, like her husband, was born in the Emerald Isle, her birth occurring in County Cork. She passed away in 1886, at the age of forty-four years, leaving to the care of her sorrowing husband, three children. Of these, John, the eldest, was born October 11, 1873, and is now on the home farm, managing it for his aged father; Mary married E. N. Hammond and lives in Klamath county, Ore.; while Dan, the youngest, is still at home. Daniel Colwell is Democratic in his political views, and is one of the honored and esteemed citizens of Klamath county.

**JASPER HAYDEN.** Thomas C. Hayden, the founder of the Hayden family in the west, was born in Clay county, Mo., November 2, 1816, and was a son of Thomas William Hayden, an early settler in Clay county. Thomas C. was reared on a farm, and during his long and industrious life had no thought of any other occupation. In 1843, in Macon county, Mo., he married Mary Ann Hayden, who was born in Versailles, Woodford county, Ky., February 28, 1826, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Cory) Hayden. Mrs. Hayden was the fourth in a family of seven daughters and three sons, and was educated in the public schools of Kentucky and Missouri, to which latter state her father removed at an early day. She had three children after her marriage in Missouri, and these crossed the plains in 1852, the father having equipped himself for the journey with ox-teams and the necessary provisions. The parents spent the first winter in Linn county, after six months on the plains, and in the spring of 1853 came to the Alsea valley, and lived south of the postoffice of that name for a couple of years, on what is known as the Slate farm. In 1855 Mr. Hayden purchased the right to the place now owned and operated by his sons, Jasper and Marion, and which originally contained three hundred and twenty acres. Here he farmed and raised stock on an extensive scale, and made such improvements as were known

to the farming world of his time. He lived to long enjoy the benefits of his adopted state, and died August 7, 1893, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife is now living on the old place with her two sons, and is seventy-eight years old. Of the twelve children born to this pioneer couple Thomas Benton is deceased; Jerusha Ann is the wife of Silas Howell of Lincoln county, Ore.; Elizabeth is the wife of J. H. Mason, deceased, of the Alsea valley; Mary is the wife of Edward Rider, of Corvallis, Ore.; Martha is the widow of William Slate of this valley; Jasper lives on the home farm; Alvena is married and lives at Seattle, Wash.; Marion lives on the home farm; Maggie is the wife of T. J. Risley of the vicinity of Albany, Benton county; and Fannie is deceased.

Jasper Hayden, the older of the two brothers managing their father's farm, was born where he now lives, two and a half miles north of Alsea, December 10, 1857. Like his father before him he is a natural farmer, and realizes the dignity and usefulness of his life occupation. He began to assume active responsibility on the farm when about eighteen years old. With his brother, Marion, he now owns two hundred and seventy-five acres in the valley, and is engaged in general farming and stock-raising on a large scale. Mr. Hayden married in Benton county in 1886, Allie N. Webster, who died on the home place April 15, 1900. Mrs. Hayden was born in June, 1868, and was therefore but thirty-two years of age. She left a family of four children: Pearl, Rufus, Myrtle and John. Mr. Hayden is a Republican in politics, and has served as school director, clerk and road supervisor. He is fraternally identified with Alsea Lodge No. 6366, M. W. A., and is at present serving as sentry of the order. Mr. Hayden is one of the practical, energetic and thoroughly reliable men of his county, and in the conduct of his farm evidences a high order of business ability and progressiveness.

**MARION HANKS.** One mile north of Klamath Falls lies a farm of three hundred and eighty-five acres, which is one of the well-known estates of Klamath county and for some years has been the home of Mr. Hanks and the scene of his activities. Out of the entire place one hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation. The majority of the improvements noticeable on the farm have been made since it came under its present ownership. The grain raised is used for feed, Mr. Hanks finding it more profitable to feed his crops than to sell them. In stock-raising he makes a specialty of Hereford cattle, of which he has some forty head at this writing.

On his father's farm at Day's Creek, Douglas county, Ore., Marion Hanks was born July 28, 1865. Reference to the family history appears in the sketch of his father, J. L. Hanks, presented on another page. At an early age he came to Klamath county (then a part of Jackson county) and received his education in the public schools of Lakeview and Klamath Falls. On leaving home at the age of twenty-five years, in 1890, he embarked in the butcher's trade at Klamath Falls. For a time he was a member of the firm of Fairfield & Hanks, but in 1891 the name was changed to Cabler & Hanks, and in 1894 he acquired the entire business and conducted it under his own name. After selling out the market in 1897 he engaged as foreman on the ranch of Joseph Koessel near Klamath Falls, and remained there for two years, then in 1899 came to the farm which he now owns and operates.

At Klamath Falls, September 24, 1894, Mr. Hanks married Amelia Heidrich, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., November 3, 1873, and by whom he has two children, Eva and Lena. Mrs. Hanks is a daughter of Otto Heidrich, who came to Oregon about 1875 and settled in Portland. From there he came to Klamath Falls and embarked in the blacksmith's trade, which he followed during the remainder of his active business life. Politically Mr. Hanks is a pronounced adherent of the Democratic party. While living in town he served as a member of the city council and took an active part in measures for the benefit of the people and the development of local interests. Fraternally he is a leading worker in Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., in which he is past master and has held the various chairs, besides acting as delegate in 1901 from the local lodge to the grand lodge at Portland.

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EDMUND W. GOWEN. The family which is represented by Mr. Gowen of Klamath Falls traces its lineage to Puritan ancestry identified with the earliest history of Massachusetts, the first of the name in America having crossed the ocean in the Mayflower. Remotely the race mingles Scotch and English blood and its members for generations were connected with the Church of England. Thomas Gowen, who was a jeweler during his active years, died in 1854, at the age of ninety-two years, and his wife, who died four years later, had attained the great age of ninety-seven years. Their son, Thomas W. Gowen, was born twenty miles southwest of Boston, Mass., became a farmer and market gardener, and died on the old homestead when fifty-one years of age. In early manhood he married Eveline Tannt, who was

born in Canton, Mass., of Mayflower lineage and English ancestry; her death occurred in 1890, at the age of ninety-one years and seven months, in Madison, Wis., where she was making her home with a daughter.

In Dorchester, Mass., four and one-half miles from the Massachusetts state capitol in Boston, Edmund W. Gowen was born June 10, 1848. He was one of eight children, of whom William died in infancy; Thomas W., Jr., is a city official in Boston, Mass.; Elizabeth is the wife of George E. Whittum, of Boston, Mass.; Ellen E. is the widow of L. P. Chandler, of Madison, Wis.; William L. is a retired business man living in Chicago; Davis T. is deceased; Margaret T. is the wife of A. A. Prindle, of Kansas City. A cousin of this family, Commodore Downs, was an officer in the United States navy during the war of 1812. Another relative of national fame was Gen. Winfield Scott, who visited the family when Edmund W. Gowen was but a small child, but the latter recalls the visit well.

During the winter of 1863-64 Edmund W. Gowen went to Madison, Wis., where he made his home with a brother-in-law, L. P. Chandler, working in his nurseries during the summer time and attending school during the winter months. In 1867 he was graduated from the Northwestern Business College, after which for a year he was employed by the American Merchants Union Express Company. For another year he was employed on the run between Madison, Wis., and Harvard, Ill. The next enterprise in which he embarked was the general mercantile business at Toke creek mine, where he had a store until 1872. On selling out he moved to Virginia City, Nev., and later, after an experience in a quartz mill, worked as a clerk in a general store. By carefully saving his earnings he was enabled to embark in business for himself and conducted a store until 1870, when he sold out. His next location was in Mono county, Cal., where for eight months he was employed as clerk and then started in business for himself. In addition to conducting a store he engaged in mining. Subsequent to this he was for four years employed as commercial traveler for a San Francisco house.

The year 1883 found Mr. Gowen starting a general commission house in Portland, Ore., where Battin & Gowen conducted business at No. 130 Front street. A year later he disposed of his interest in the business. In 1887 he moved to Klamath Falls and bought a tract of three hundred and twenty acres on Upper Klamath Lake, but this he sold in the fall of 1889. His next purchase consisted of three hundred and twenty acres near Merrill, Klamath county, which tract he still owns and has improved by

his own personal labors and constant attention. From 1894 until 1899 he and his family made their home on this farm, but left in November of the latter year and have since lived in Klamath Falls. At this writing he devotes himself to the buying and selling of wool, of which in 1903 he bought seventy-nine thousand pounds. In politics he is a Republican, and on that ticket was elected sheriff of Klamath county in 1890 and re-elected two years later. From 1891 to 1895 he also held the office of deputy United States marshal. Fraternally he is connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 110. His marriage occurred in San Francisco January 9, 1884, and united him with Sarah H. Hector, who was born in California September 15, 1865, being a daughter of A. F. Hector, one of California's early settlers. The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Gowen is a son and bears his father's name.

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**PETER BYROM.** Among some of the most enterprising and thrifty citizens of Tillamook county are those who were born across the seas, and who have brought into this rich and productive country the industry and economy of the Old World. Prominent among these people is Peter Byrom, of Garibaldi, an extensive landholder, and a business man of ability and judgment. During the quarter of a century that he has been a resident of this locality, he has done much toward the upbuilding of the place, and has acquired a large amount of real estate, among other pieces of valuable property being a tract of three hundred acres of water front, the best to be found on the bay. A son of Lars Wilmer Byrom, he was born October 24, 1829, in Denmark. His grandfather, Christian Byrom, was a life-long resident of Denmark, and a prosperous merchant. A baker by trade, Lars Wilmer Byrom spent his entire life in Denmark, his birth occurring in 1800, and his death in 1882. He married Christina Peterson, who was born in Lunden, Prussia, in 1804, and died in Denmark, in 1875. Of the ten children that blessed their union, Peter, the subject of this sketch, was the sixth child in order of birth.

After completing his early education in Ribe, Denmark, Peter Byrom served an apprenticeship of five years at the trade of manufacturing clothing materials. Ambitious to enlarge his active sphere, he went to Hamburg, Germany, in search of employment, and was there engaged in a wholesale mercantile house for three years. In 1852 he went to Australia, remaining for seven years successfully employed in mining pursuits. Going from there to New Zealand, he continued his mining operations two years, at the same time also making considerable money as a newspaper-

man. Leaving the island in 1861, he sailed along the Pacific ocean to British Columbia, locating at Victoria, on Vancouver Island. Eight years later, in 1869, Mr. Byrom came to the United States, and has since been a resident of Oregon. In 1871 he settled in Astoria as a hotel employe, a work that he followed a number of years. Coming to Garibaldi, Tillamook county, in 1879, he bought his present property, and has since held a leading position among the progressive and enterprising citizens of the place. For a number of years he ran a hotel in Garibaldi, keeping a popular house of entertainment, and becoming widely and favorably known as a most genial and accommodating host. He built several residences in the town, and for a number of years served as postmaster. Mr. Byrom has between six hundred and seven hundred acres of land in this vicinity, over three hundred acres bordering on the bay, his estate being one of the most desirable and attractive of any in the town. Politically Mr. Byrom supports the principles of the Republican party, and has served as school director. Fraternally he was made a Mason in Astoria, Ore., and is a charter member of Tillamook Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Religiously he belongs to the Lutheran Church.

Mr. Byrom married Mrs. Berite (Soneson) Severson, who was born in Engelholm, Sweden, on Easter Thursday, 1837. Her first husband died while in the prime of life, leaving three children: Emelia, wife of Charles Olsen, of Astoria; Olivia, wife of Lee Alley, of Garibaldi; and Peter Severson, of Garibaldi.

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**JOHN W. HELLENBRAND.** Continuously since 1876 John W. Hellenbrand has lived on a farm of two hundred acres thirty-five miles southwest of Tillamook, where he is also conducting a store and postoffice known as Neskowin. He has a reputation of long standing as a successful merchant, his store, which is liberally patronized, being equipped with a large stock. Mr. Hellenbrand owes the postmaster-ship to his allegiance to the Republican party, for the best interests of which he has been actively devoted ever since casting his first presidential vote. He has made many fine improvements on his farm, has one hundred acres in grass, and milks twenty cows.

Born in Bangor, Me., March 22, 1855, Mr. Hellenbrand is of French descent, and his father, Charles, was born near the eastern border of France, near Germany. He married Martha Foster, who was born in Maine, and who bore him twelve children, ten of whom died in infancy. When John W. was four years of age his parents brought himself and brother, Charles

W., now a restaurant keeper of Salem, to Oregon, embarking from Boston in the clipper ship Golden Rocket. Six months' sailing brought the travelers to San Francisco by way of the Horn, and they re-embarked and landed in Portland in the fall of 1859. The elder Hellenbrand located a farm on Eagle creek, Clackamas county, lived there two years, and then moved to Milwaukie, in the same county, where he engaged in the hotel business for two years. Afterward he removed to Portland and conducted a hotel business on Front street during the '60s, and his death occurred in Marion county in 1873, at the age of sixty-three. He was a tailor by trade, but the greater part of his life was devoted to farming. March 22, 1895, the wife, who had so materially aided in his success, passed away at the advanced age of eighty-four.

After the burning of his father's hotel in Portland in 1867, John W. Hellenbrand, his brother, father and mother repaired to Salem, where the two sons engaged in the restaurant business with considerable success. John W. sold out his interest to his brother in the spring of 1876, soon afterward locating on the farm which has since been his home. Before leaving Salem, in 1873, he married Leona M. Kimball, who was born in Polk county, Ore., May 10, 1856, the daughter of Ira Kimball, one of the very early pioneers of Oregon. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hellenbrand, five of whom are living: Oscar T., a resident of Fort Stevens; Cora M., the wife of Carl Keller, of this vicinity; Blanche, the wife of Hugh Gardner, residing near Tillamook; Edith G., at home with her parents; and Maud, attending school at Tillamook. Mr. Hellenbrand has been road supervisor and a school director for many years, and he is regarded as one of the progressive and helpful members of a thrifty and prosperous community.

**JOHN KIRKPATRICK.** Conditions have greatly changed since the spring of 1847, when, after a monotonous trip of six months across the plains with ox-teams, Mr. Kirkpatrick arrived in Oregon. Indians still roamed through the forests, wild game was plentiful and scarcely a furrow had been turned in the virgin soil. Contrasting the surroundings of those days with those of the present time, one is reminded of the debt of gratitude that we owe to the brave and hardy pioneers who penetrated the forests and in the little clearing grubbed for that purpose started the building up of a comfortable homestead. In common with all pioneers, he took up a donation land claim, the one he selected being located near Lafayette, Yamhill county. In the spring of 1848 he enlisted as a member of Captain Burnett's company in the Cayuse

war, serving for six months in the eastern part of Oregon and then returning to his claim. In the fall of the same year he went by water to California, and it was some years before he again became a resident of Oregon.

Descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, Mr. Kirkpatrick was born in Ohio, December 6, 1825, being a son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Zumalt) Kirkpatrick, and the third in a family of seven sons and two daughters. His mother died in Illinois about 1835, and his father passed away in Iowa. From Ohio they had removed to Indiana and settled in Tippecanoe county while their son, John, was an infant. In 1831 they proceeded to Illinois and settled among the pioneer farmers of Will county, where the father entered land from the government. In his old age he removed to Iowa and made his home with a son until his death. In politics he was of the old school Democratic faith, and in religion was from youth identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Among the vivid recollections of Mr. Kirkpatrick are those associated with the log school houses of his boyhood days. He remembers the rude structures with greased paper as a substitute for windows, floors of puncheon, and a large fireplace in one end. On comfortable benches the pupils sat, dragging the slow hours away as they endeavored to gain their primary knowledge of literature from the pages of the old-fashioned blue-backed spelling book. As may be imagined, the education thus acquired was not broad or thorough, yet it furnished the foundation on which Mr. Kirkpatrick afterward built up a varied knowledge of the world through reading and observation. When a young man he came to Oregon, and from here proceeded to California, mining near Placerville. The spring of 1849 found him in the southern mines, and in the fall of the same year he worked in the mines of Shasta county. More than ordinary luck met his efforts as a miner, and he continued in the occupation until 1857. The following year he returned to Illinois and married Rebecca Caplantz, who was born in the southern part of that state in June of 1835, and now, on account of ill health, makes her home in Marysville, Cal. They became the parents of the following named children: Albert, deceased; Esther, Mrs. C. Steele, of Del Norte county, Cal.; Jefferson, who is living at Fort Klamath, Ore.; Charles, a resident of Duismuir, Cal.; Algernon, of Klamath county; Orlando, whose home is in Del Norte county, Cal.; J. Angus, residing in Coos county, Ore.; Frances Eveline, deceased; Willis, whose home is in Klamath county; and Lulu, deceased.

Returning to California via the isthmus in 1859, Mr. Kirkpatrick settled in Yuba county,



twelve years from Marysville, on a tract of land that he had located nine years before while engaged in mining. There he carried on farm pursuits for ten years. On selling out in 1869 he returned to Illinois. However, he was not content to remain permanently east of the mountains, and the year 1871 found him once more in Yuba county. Soon he removed to Mendocino county, same state, where he remained for two years. From there he moved to Eastern Oregon and settled in Wallowa county, where for four years he was interested in stock-raising. On his return to California he engaged in the sheep business in Del Norte county for four years. Since 1884 he has made Klamath county his headquarters, and here owns one hundred and sixty acres a mile west of Fort Klamath, which he formerly operated as a stock farm, but now rents to tenants. In religion he is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fort Klamath, and politically supports the Democratic party.

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**SOLOM OBIL SHATTUCK.** Since coming to his present homestead, five miles northwest of Fort Klamath, in October of 1878, Mr. Shattuck has engaged in stock-raising and the dairy business. At this writing he owns three hundred and twenty acres, all under fence, bearing an excellent grade of improvements, and forming what is said to be one of the best stock ranches, for its size, in the entire valley. His specialty is Durham cattle, of which he has about one hundred head. In his agricultural operations he is keen, energetic, resourceful, and hence is meeting with a degree of success that his industry and ability merit.

When the earliest settlers came to America members of the Shattuck family crossed the ocean from England and located in Massachusetts. In Middlesex county, that state, Obil Shattuck was born, and from there he removed to a farm in Vermont, where he died in 1849, at the age of forty-seven years. In young manhood he married Direxa Freeman, who was born in Massachusetts and died in 1869, aged sixty years. Of their seven sons and two daughters the youngest was Solon Obil, who was born in Danville, Caledonia county, Vt., June 18, 1847. He was only two years of age when his father died, and four years later he accompanied his mother to Lowell, Mass., where he grew to manhood. After his mother's death he made his home with Samuel F. Shattuck, an uncle. On completing the studies of the common schools he attended New Hampton (N. H.) Institute for one term, and later was a student in the academy at Lyndon, Caledonia county, Vt. In early manhood he enlisted in the United States Engineers, at Bos-

ton, and as a private in Company D came to California via the isthmus in 1867. After having been stationed at Fort Point for six months, he was transferred to Goat Island, where his company established a post and built a fort. January 27, 1870, he was honorably discharged, and in June of the same year he returned, via railroad, to Boston, from there going to his old home in Vermont, where he was employed by the Fairbanks' Scale Manufacturing Company.

During May of 1871 Mr. Shattuck came west the second time. For two years he was employed in San Francisco, after which, August 27, 1873, he enlisted in Company B, First United States Cavalry, which he accompanied to Oregon. For two months he was stationed at Fort Vancouver. October 13, 1873, he arrived at Fort Klamath, Klamath county, where he remained until he was mustered out, August 27, 1878. In October of the same year he homesteaded the land where he has since resided. While he was stationed at this fort, in 1877, his regiment was ordered to the Nez Percés campaign in Idaho, where he remained five months, returning to the fort on the 22d of November of that year. In politics he is a Democrat. He has held a number of important local positions, including that of postmaster, in which capacity he served for three years. He has also been a member of the board of school directors and clerk of the board. While living in Vermont he was made a Mason in Lodge No. 27, A. F. & A. M., at St. Johnsbury, of which he is now a demitted member. Since living here he has been elected justice of the peace, which office he has filled faithfully and well. His marriage was solemnized at Ashland, Ore., January 20, 1882, and united him with Docia E. Culbertson, who was born in Chariton county, Mo., January 27, 1857, and came to Oregon with her mother and brothers in 1871, settling near Eagle Point. Born of their union are three children: Clara M., wife of John Coleman, of Klamath Falls; Obil, at home; and Ernest, deceased.

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**JOSEPH E. SIBLEY.** Prominent among the Freemasons of high degree in Tillamook county is Joseph E. Sibley, a highly esteemed resident of Hobsonville. Inheriting from his New England ancestors the untiring industry, keen perceptive powers and energetic perseverance that win success in any position, he has been an important factor in developing the manufacturing interests of the county, and is numbered among the best known business men of the Pacific coast. A son of Jeremiah Sibley, he was born in Vassalboro, Me., February 24, 1858, of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Sothard Sibley, was a resident of New Hampshire for a number of

years. A native of New Hampshire, Jeremiah Sibley was a farmer in his earlier days, but was afterwards engaged as a lumber manufacturer and dealer in Maine, living in Augusta, where his death occurred March 19, 1899, in the seventy-seventh year of his life. He married Eliza Dennison, who has spent her seventy-seven years of life in Augusta, Me., the city of her birth. Three children were born of their union, namely: Alice, living with her widowed mother in Augusta, Me.; Joseph E., the subject of this sketch; and Hattie, deceased.

Obtaining his preliminary education in the common schools of Maine, Joseph E. Sibley was afterwards graduated from the Dirigo Business College, in Dirigo, Me. On attaining his majority he secured a position as clerk in a store, continuing thus employed until 1880, when he came to Oregon in search of more favorable business opportunities. Locating at Ellensburg, Curry county, he remained there as clerk in a store two years. Coming then to Tillamook Bay, he settled in Hobsonville, entering the employ of the Tillamook Packing Company as manager of its salmon canning factory. Seven years later, when the canning plant was discontinued, Mr. Sibley accepted a position with the Truckee Lumber Company of San Francisco, assuming the entire management of its mill, which has a capacity of sixty-five thousand feet per day. With the exception of the years 1898 and 1899, he has since been identified with this company as general manager of its interests in this locality, by his ability and enterprise doing much to forward and increase its business. He is also general manager and one-fourth owner of the Tillamook Logging Company, which is carrying on a large and lucrative business.

In 1881 Mr. Sibley married Wilhelmina Canfield, who was born June 9, 1865, in Illinois. Their only child, Alphonso Sibley, died in early life. Fraternally, Mr. Sibley is a member of Bay City Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Tillamook Chapter, R. A. M.; and of Portland Commandery, K. T. In politics he is a staunch adherent of the principles of the Democratic party, and has served as school clerk and as county commissioner, being appointed to the latter office.

**SILAS WRIGHT KILGORE.** While he has not resided upon his present farm many years, Mr. Kilgore is an early settler of Klamath county and has long been identified with its stock-raising interests. It was during 1899 that he came to his present homestead eleven miles south of Klamath Falls, where he owns three hundred acres, of which one hundred and fifteen acres are in alfalfa. In addition to mak-

ing a specialty of hay, he devotes considerable attention to the stock industry, and now has five hundred head of cattle, mostly of the Durham breed. Besides his home place he is the owner of a section of land in Langells valley, where he formerly made his home.

Near Canton, Stark county, Ohio, Silas Wright Kilgore was born July 18, 1842, a son of James and Mary Ann (Dean) Kilgore, natives respectively of Westmoreland county, Pa., and Stark county, Ohio. At an early age James Kilgore accompanied his father, David, from Pennsylvania to Ohio, and there, about 1837, married Miss Dean, who was born October 8, 1819, of German and English ancestry. April 11, 1854, they left Stark county en route for the far west, and after an uneventful but difficult journey landed at Ashland, Jackson county, Ore., October 1, same year. After two years in Ashland the father rented a farm near Central Point, and from there in 1859 moved to John F. Miller's place, two miles north of Jacksonville, which he purchased. For years he continued on that farm. In the spring of 1873, disposing of his interests there, he came to Klamath county. During the Modoc war he engaged in carrying the mail from Ashland, Ore., to Cedarville, Modoc county, Cal. Returning to Ashland in 1875, he bought one hundred and twenty acres adjoining the town, and took up his residence in Ashland, where he continued to reside until his death, December 27, 1887. He was then seventy-six years of age, having been born in December, 1811. His wife died at Ashland April 11, 1902. They were the parents of the following-named children: Lucetta, deceased; Martha Washington, widow of Robert Hargadine; Felix, deceased; Silas W., of Klamath county; Amanda, wife of G. W. Whitmore; Mary, Mrs. Henry Duncan, of Langells valley, Klamath county; David, whose home is in Placerville, Cal.; E. G., living in Langells valley; James, deceased; Josephine, wife of A. F. Squires, of Milwaukee, Clackamas county, Ore.; and Florence, who makes her home in Ashland, this state. The father was a man of religious principles, but not a member of any denomination. Before leaving Ohio he was elected to the state legislature from Stark county, on the Democratic ticket, and served for one term, filling the position with tact and intelligence. Fraternally he was connected with the lodge of Odd Fellows at Jacksonville, this state.

When the family settled in Oregon Silas W. Kilgore was a boy of twelve years. Primarily educated in the schools of Ohio, he later attended those of Jackson county, Ore. On starting out for himself in 1862, he went to the mines of eastern Oregon, but failed to meet with

the desired success, and in 1864 returned to Jackson county. In 1866 he came to Klamath county and secured employment as farmer at the reservation, in the Indian department, under Capt. O. C. Knapp. After two years in that position he removed to Langells valley and located a farm near the postoffice of that name, taking up three hundred and twenty acres at that time. From that year to this he has made a specialty of stock-raising, in which he is meeting with deserved success. He gives his attention closely to the oversight of his lands and, aside from voting with the Populists, takes no part whatever in political affairs. May 1, 1879, he was united in marriage with Mary Alice Herrin, who was born May 1, 1857. The record of the Herrin family appears in the sketch of her father, John S. Herrin, upon another page of this volume. Of her marriage to Mr. Kilgore there are three sons. The oldest, Roy, is a stock-raiser at Bonanza, Oregon; the other two, Silas Warren and Merle, remain with their parents in Klamath county.

**ANDREW KERSHNER.** There is a great deal of interest in the story of Andrew Kershner's life, with its background of mountains, forests and plains, of lonely trails and frontier mining camps. Reared in comparative affluence, in 1869 he left a pleasant and agreeable home, where he had not been denied advantages in the way of an education. He spent one year clerking in a store near Omaha, Neb., and the following year moved on to Kansas, where for two additional years he followed clerical work in a store at Humboldt. It was not until 1872 that he continued his journey to California, and from that time on to his taking up his residence in Klamath county, his life was spent in the mountains at hardy, often dangerous, work and among hardy companions. Locating near Colfax, he followed mining for a couple of years prior to going into the lumber camps in the vicinity of Truckee, and for a number of years he was engaged in contracting, furnishing lumber for various Nevada mines, retaining his interest in the lumber industry there until 1886, when he sold out, and purchasing land in Klamath county, Ore., he settled there permanently and turned his attention to farm pursuits. His fine farm, which contains one hundred and sixty-eight acres, is located fifteen miles south of Klamath Falls, and is well improved, most of it being under cultivation.

In tracing the ancestry of Mr. Kershner, we find his father, David J. Kershner, to have been born near Sidney, Ohio, in 1818, and he was by occupation both a farmer and a minister of

the Christian Church, following the double occupation during the latter part of his active life. He was of German descent, and when a young man, being an orphan, he started out to make his own way, and found employment in Michigan. It was in that state, in 1839, that he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Thompson, born in St. Joseph county, Mich., of Scotch descent. Her parents were southerners, but moved to Michigan at an early day, and it was in that state that Mrs. Kershner was reared. During the gold excitement of 1849, the mining "fever" seized the husband and father and he made the perilous trip across the country to California in search of gold, and was quite successful; but in making the return home in 1855, by way of the Isthmus, he was shipwrecked and lost the greater part of his earnings. Returning home to Elkhart county, Ind., where he had engaged in farming prior to going west, Mr. Kershner settled there permanently and took up ministerial work in connection with farm pursuits, and it was there that he died in 1892. Seven children were born to him and his wife, the latter still living, now in her eighty-third year and a resident of Paso Robles, Cal. The children are as follows: Marcellus; Andrew; William; Isaac; James, of Elkhart, Ind.; George D., of Nebraska; and Ellen, wife of Robert Traverser, of Paso Robles. Three of these brothers, Marcellus, William and Andrew, were volunteers in the Union army during the Civil war, and the former two died while valiantly supporting "Old Glory." Isaac died in infancy.

When Andrew Kershner was born, March 12, 1842, his parents lived in St. Joseph county, Mich., near Mottville, later removing to Indiana, and it was in the public schools of Elkhart county, that state, that his early education was received. After the war he returned home and soon afterward entered Oberlin College, in Ohio, as a student, taking a one year's business course, prior to going west in 1869, as previously mentioned. The Republicans claim Mr. Kershner as one of their strongest allies, and it was as a candidate on the Republican ticket that he was elected sheriff of Klamath county in 1898, serving one term. Fraternally he is a member of Klamath Lodge No. 137, I. O. O. F., of Klamath Falls. He has a war record to which he refers with pride, having enlisted with his brothers as a private in the Eleventh Michigan Regiment, and serving with distinction until he received honorable discharge in October, 1864. His entire term of service was spent in the Army of the Tennessee and he served under Generals Rosecrans, Thomas, Sherman and Grant, participating in all the principal engagements from Stone River to Atlanta, his regiment being re-

called but a few days before the surrender of the latter city. Although his brothers fell in battle, Mr. Kerschner was fortunate enough to escape serious injury, but was wounded slightly at Stone River.

**SAMUEL T. SUMMERS.** The Summers family was established in Klamath county July 10, 1884, when that enterprising farmer, Jesse Nolan Summers, bought the ranch of eight hundred acres now occupied by his wife and son, Samuel T. Summers, the latter of whom is one of the public spirited and very successful men of his neighborhood. The elder Summers was born on a farm near Frankfort, Ky., September 14, 1832, and when young emigrated to Missouri with his parents, and lived there until coming to the coast in 1850. Near his home in Missouri lived Mahulda McGee, who was born in northern Texas, on the Red river, June 28, 1837, and who also came to Missouri as a child with her parents. In 1850 the young people were united in marriage. Grandfather Anley Taylor McGee, the father of Mrs. Summers, was born in middle Tennessee in 1808, and died in Mono county, Cal., in 1876. He was of Scotch descent, and all his active life was a farmer and stock-raiser.

Jesse Summers was nothing if not ambitious, as his career in the west plainly indicated. Shortly after his marriage he outfitted and came to California, accompanied also by his father, who failed to survive the rigors of the overland trail. Locating first in Germantown, Cal., Mr. Summers engaged in mining for a few months, and then experimented in the same line in Aurora, Nevada. Returning to California, he continued to mine until the early '60s, and then took up land in Mono county, where he engaged in stock-raising, and in connection built up a large butchering business, having as many as ten shops in different parts of the county. He was very successful and accumulated a competence, and after selling out in 1884, purchased his farm in Klamath county, four and a half miles east of the falls of that name. At the time of his death, March 14, 1891, he was one of the most substantial and prosperous stockmen in the county, and to no one was greater honor and esteem accorded. His standing among the best element in the state was best illustrated by his connection with the Knights Templar, in which he was especially active during his residence in Mono county, Cal. He possessed the strongest and most desirable traits of his Scotch-Irish ancestors, and was a man who valued his word, his family, and his good name. Throughout his voting days he was a Democrat, but rarely interested himself with party undertakings save when casting his vote. Only three of his eleven chil-

dren are living, Jane, the wife of J. F. Kertchem, of Portland, Ore.; Samuel T.; and Daisy, the wife of Arthur T. Merrill, of Portland.

The foundation of Samuel T. Summers' agricultural zeal was laid in Mono county, Cal., where he worked with his father, and became a practical and scientific farmer. He also learned all about fine stock, and has ever since found it the most profitable and lucrative part of farming. Accompanying the family to Klamath county, he assumed partial management of the large farm upon which he still lives, and after the death of his father became head of its various departments. In 1893 he married Nellie Humphrey, who was born in Minnesota December 21, 1871, and whose father, Charles Humphrey, brought his family to Oregon in 1887, locating on his present farm on upper Klamath lake. Three children brighten the Summers home, Hazel, Bee and Jesse. Like his father, Mr. Summers is a Democrat, and has taken an active interest in the development of party affairs in the county. In 1900 he was elected sheriff of Klamath county, and his ability to cope with the criminal element received confirmation in 1902, when he was re-elected by a large majority. He is fraternally connected with the Klamath Lodge No. 107, I. O. F., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Klamath Falls. Mr. Summers is a forceful and energetic man, well posted on current events, and eminently public spirited. As sheriff and farmer he commands the allegiance of the first people in the county, not only because of marked ability, but because of character endowments of a high order.

**JAMES MALONE.** Although born in the eastern part of the United States, James Malone has been a resident of the far west for over a quarter of a century. For thirteen years serving as postmaster of Langells Valley, he is still a resident of that place, and is now engaged in farming and stock-raising. Klamath county is proud of her farmer citizens who, like Mr. Malone, are an elevating influence in their respective communities. James Malone is of Irish descent, both his father and mother claiming Ireland as their native land. The former, James Malone, Sr., was by trade a stone-cutter, and during his earlier life crossed the Atlantic ocean to seek a home in the United States. Locating in the state of New York, it was there that his marriage took place, he being united with Miss Ellen Dempsey. Two children were born to them, and Mary, the elder of these, is now deceased.

James Malone, Jr., was born in New York city May 16, 1852. Remaining in his native city until a young man, he early attended the public schools, and after leaving school he

entered upon a three years' apprenticeship to learn the iron moulder's trade. Having natural mechanical ability, Mr. Malone soon mastered this trade and upon coming to California in 1874 he at once took up railroad work in Kern county. Engaging thus for but two years, at the end of that time, in 1876, he removed to Klamath county, Ore., and pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres near Langells Valley, eighteen miles south of Bonanza, where he now carries on farming and stock-raising. He makes a specialty of the latter industry, owning forty head of **cattle**.

December 25, 1883, James Malone married Miss Etta Findley, a native of North Yamhill, Yamhill county, Ore., born July 12, 1867, and a daughter of Isaac Findley. The latter was born December 25, 1843, in Missouri, and when but sixteen crossed the plains to Oregon and settled in Yamhill county, where he married, and where Mrs. Malone lived until twelve years of age. Traveling at that age with her parents to Washington, where her father farmed in Columbia county, she remained there until the family again changed their residence in 1882. This time they located at Langells Valley, Klamath county, Ore., and here they remained until after the marriage of Mrs. Malone, when the father went to Josephine county in 1887 and still lives there. Mr. Malone is a Democrat, politically, and aside from serving as postmaster, has officiated as school director for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Malone have two children, Robert L. and Jessie Ellen.

GEORGE NOLAND, A. M. The lineage of the family represented by this native son of Oregon is traced back through Virginia and North Carolina to Ireland and Wales, where some of that name established themselves in a very early period. Patriotism has always been a family characteristic. His great-grandfather was a Virginian soldier in the war of the Revolution, participated in the battle of Brandywine and had two sons who served in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of New Orleans. Another son, Smallwood V., though not a participant in any important war, came near losing his life while helping to drive the Mormons from Missouri, to which state he had moved from Kentucky. For a considerable period he represented his district in the state legislature of Missouri, and held a federal office under President Polk's administration.

Pleasant Calvin Noland, son of Smallwood V. and father of George Noland, was born near Independence, Mo., September 20, 1830. He served in the Mexican war and during the Canadian boundary dispute of "54-40 or fight,"

was sent with a regiment to the northwest to protect the frontier, after which he drove a team to Santa Fe. Acquiring a knowledge of the west through his various trips to different portions thereof, he was ready to start to the coast when news came of the discovery of gold in California. The trip across the plains he made in 1849 with several companions (Messrs. Hazard, Forbes and Keeney) and four yoke of oxen, traveling by way of Salt Lake to the vicinity of Sutterville. In 1851 he returned east via the Nicaragua route, taking with him \$2,000 that he had mined. On his return to Missouri he took up the quiet life of a farmer.

It is said that those who have once sojourned in the west remain always under the hypnotic influence of its charm. This proved to be the case with Mr. Noland. He was not content to remain in Missouri after having once been in the west. In 1853 the tide of emigration was drifting toward Oregon and he determined to seek a home in that then little known region. With him to decide was to act, and he lost no time in starting westward. He was one of a party of eight men who attempted to reach the Willamette valley by the Middle Fork, hoping thus to shorten the distance and arrive the sooner at the headquarters of their train. In the party there were, besides P. C. Noland, the following men: Bob Tandy; Frank Owens, who is still living in Polk county; Asa McClure, Charles Clark, Mr. McFarland, Mr. Long and Job Denning. In the southeastern part in Oregon (in what is now Malheur county) they started out, intending to travel by the Diamond Peak. Unfortunately, they mistook one of the Three Sisters for Diamond Peak and thus became lost in the dense mountains. Their journey around Harney Lake consumed so much time that they became short of provisions and their packhorse was killed for food. To add to their miseries, water was scarce. Finally they reached and crossed the Des Chutes river, but still could not find the road they desired. They made their way to the summit of the Cascade mountains and there the party divided, the two divisions bidding each other farewell with little hope of ever meeting again. Clark, McFarland and Long started on foot along a northern route. The others dashed into the wilderness in the battle for life. They subsisted on elder berries and snails. Later Mr. Noland reflected upon that period of horror without emotion, and often insisted that it was he who taught the Frenchmen how to eat snails. No game was to be had at that altitude in that season of the year, the deer having descended into the valley of the MacKinzie.

Some days before they came to what is known as Foley Springs, in Lane county, Mr. Denning's horse fell over a cliff into the river and not being

able to get him out, they killed him for meat. Mr. Noland's horse became lame and was also killed for meat. The place where this occurred has since been known as Horse creek, taking its name from the incident mentioned. Separating themselves from the others, Mr. Denning and Mr. Noland traveled on foot to the base of the mountains, expecting to find the valley, but were disappointed. They made their way to Foley Hot Springs and were the first white men to see them. Following the stream to the mouth of the creek, they saw smoke and found their companions, spent, exhausted and were soon left behind by Denning and Noland. That night they found a deer skin with some meat left, which, after burning the hair off, they ate with the relish of starving men. The next day they unexpectedly met Clark's party, two weeks after having parted from them. All were practically without shoes and with little clothing. Their condition was one of despair, yet Clark's party boasted of a salmon, some snails and greens, and they enjoyed what seemed to them to be a great feast. About the 24th of October, 1853, they arrived at Mrs. Davis' place, five miles east of what is now Springfield, and the dinner they had was one that all enjoyed. After that everything was free for them wherever they went. The train they left in Malheur county had been heard from and parties had been sent out from the valley to their relief.

It seems little short of a miracle that all of the eight men reached the settlements alive. They had been traveling for six weeks and for five weeks had been lost and without provisions. During the latter part of their trip they were so weak and exhausted that they could not travel more than seven miles per day. When roots or limbs of trees tripped them, they did not try to catch themselves, as that required more strength than to pick themselves up after they had fallen. When Mr. Noland saw the others giving up all hope, he began to save his share of the snails, thinking that if the worst should befall the others, he would make one last desperate struggle to reach a settlement. It seems little less than remarkable that these men did not meet the fate of the unfortunate Donner party and lose their lives ere they escaped from the horrors of their situation.

As soon as he had somewhat recovered from the effects of starvation and exposure, Mr. Noland took up a donation claim of three hundred and twenty acres, one mile north of Creswell, Lane county, where he built a home, improved a farm and reared his family. During the Rogue River Indian war of 1855-56 he served as captain of a company in the Second Oregon Mounted Volunteers. His brother, Rhodes, who met his death at the hands of a half-breed, was the

first man killed at the outbreak of the Rogue River Indian war of 1855. To his original purchase, Mr. Noland added from time to time until his landed possessions aggregated over one thousand acres, and finally, after having accumulated a competency, he retired from active agricultural labors. He died on the 9th of February, 1904, and was buried beside his mother, who died a few years after they reached Oregon. Mr. Noland was twice married. His first wife was Linna J. Stewart, a native of Polk county, Mo., and a daughter of Elias Stewart (best known as "Uncle Eben"). A native of Tennessee, Mr. Stewart came west from Missouri in 1852 and settled on a donation claim in the forks of the Willamette river. Some years later he traded his property for a claim near Eugene, and there he remained until his death, in 1898, at eighty-four years of age. Mrs. Linna J. Noland died November 13, 1873, leaving two children, George, of Astoria, and James, a resident of Creswell and formerly sheriff of Lane county.

Near Eugene, Ore., George Noland was born October 24, 1857. After completing the studies of the Eugene schools he entered the University of Oregon on its opening day in 1876 and was graduated from that institution in 1882, with the degree of A. B., subsequently receiving the degree of A. M. The study of law he prosecuted under Judge Fitch and in the fall of 1882 was admitted to practice at the bar of Oregon. After a few months in Prineville, Crook county, in 1883 he opened an office in Astoria, where he has since carried on a general practice. For five and one-half years he filled the office of city attorney of Astoria. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. Besides his law practice, which represents a considerable income, he owns valuable property in Eugene, Astoria and Seaside, some farm property, and has laid out a number of additions to Seaside. He was married in Astoria, his wife being Miss Lottie Goodell, by whom he has a son, Virgil Goodell Noland. Mrs. Noland was born at Forest Grove, Washington county, Ore., and is a member of one of the pioneer families of that county. Her father, N. E. Goodell, was for years engaged in the mercantile business in Forest Grove and died in Astoria. Her mother, who bore the maiden name of Catherine Smith, is still living and makes her home at Seaside. In the Order of Native Daughters at Astoria Mrs. Noland holds the office of treasurer, while Mr. Noland was first president of the local organization of Native Sons. He is a member of the Alumni Association of the State University; holds prominent connection with the Knights of Pythias, in which he is past chancellor and also affiliates with the Uniform Rank, of the same order.

GEORGE W. MORTON. Among the active and prosperous business men of Astoria is George W. Morton, a well-known meat dealer. A man of unlimited energy, ability and push, he is endowed with the three characteristics that are pre-eminent in all true American citizens, and are bound to bring success to the possessor. He is influential in municipal affairs, and is now serving as councilman from the second ward. A native of Oregon, he was born in Coos county, near the city of Coquille, in 1862, a son of S. E. Morton.

Of excellent New England ancestry, S. E. Morton was born in Plymouth county, Mass., where his father spent his entire life, dying at a very advanced age. Migrating to California a few years after the discovery of gold in this state, he was employed in the United States mint until his death, in 1862. He married Christine Romanus, who was born in New York City. In 1876 she removed with her family to Astoria, and nine years later, in 1885, at Roseburg, while on her way to Coos bay, she was one of the two persons burned to death in the conflagration that destroyed the Depot Hotel. Of the three children she bore her husband, but two are living: Mrs. Lucy Wright, of Astoria; and George W., the subject of this sketch. S. E., the eldest child, died several years ago in California.

Born November 27, 1862, about the time of his father's death, George W. Morton spent the first fourteen years of his life in the vicinity of Coos bay, attending the common schools. Coming to Astoria in 1876, he continued his studies in the city schools for a time, completing his early education at Albany College, under the tutelage of Professor Condit. Going then to Alaska, he was employed in canning salmon on the Sound, working first in Booth's cannery, and then in the Eagle cannery. He was subsequently engineer in the Astoria fire department for two years. May 15, 1895, Mr. Morton embarked in business for himself, opening a meat market in the upper town, on Franklin avenue, where he was located six years. Selling out that market in 1901, he purchased Gaston's central meat market, which he has since conducted most successfully, having a large wholesale and retail trade. In his large plant, supplied with electric power, he manufactures lard, bacon, hams and sausages of a fine grade, and in addition to furnishing his numerous customers with these, and with fresh meats of all kinds, he furnishes many of the out-going steamers and vessels with their needed supplies in this line of goods, his business being extensive and lucrative.

In Astoria, Mr. Morton married Bertha Kalseth, who was born in Christiansand, Norway, and they have four children, namely: Bertha

C., Grace M., William F. and S. E. In December, 1901, on the Citizens' ticket, Mr. Morton was elected councilman from the second ward for a term of three years, and is rendering his city good service in the administration of its public affairs. He is chairman of the committee on health, and on police, and is a member of the committee on fire and water. In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party. He is active in fraternal circles, belonging to the Ancient Order of United Workmen; to the Knights of Pythias; to the Degree of Honor; and to the Eagles.

WALTER T. WEST. As agriculturist, dairyman and hotel keeper, Walter T. West is one of the most familiar figures and popular men of the vicinity of Tillamook and Beaver. October 4, 1884, he purchased his present farm, seventeen miles south of Tillamook, near Beaver, and at present he has eighty acres, upon which he has made many improvements, clearing the entire land for pasture. He has high grade cattle, and his dairy is maintained with fifteen cows, also modern devices for conducting a model milk and butter enterprise. The buildings have all been erected by himself, and are substantial and convenient in arrangement. On both sides of his family Mr. West claims worthy ancestry, the maternal family of Shumway being particularly interesting. His father, D. V. P. West, was born within one mile of Chillicothe, Ohio, April 10, 1818, and died March 23, 1902, while his paternal grandfather, Thomas, born in the state of Vermont, died in 1861, at the age of ninety-seven. He was of English-Welsh extraction, and his emigrating ancestor settled in Vermont at a very early day. Mary (Shumway) West, the mother of Walter T. West, was born in Worcester, Mass., May 1, 1824, and was of French descent, her remote ancestors having fled with other zealous Huguenots from intolerant France after the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, and sought asylum first in England, but later removing to the United States. This was practically in the dawn of American history, for the family was well established in New England when tyrannical English rule was making wretched the lives of the colonists, and Great-grandfather Shumway had a hand in that great event known as the Boston Tea Party. His son moved from Massachusetts to Wisconsin when his daughter, Mrs. West, was sixteen years old, locating in Milwaukee county, where she afterward met her husband. In the meantime, the father of Walter T. West had been taken by his parents when a year old to Vermont, and after

two years accompanied them to Canada, where he lived until eighteen. He then left home and made his way to Milwaukee county, Wis., where he bought land, married, March 9, 1843, and engaged in the saw-mill business for seven years. He then turned his attention to farming in Columbia county, and was thus employed at the time of his death. There were seven children in his family, five of whom were sons, Walter T. being the second, born May 24, 1845.

Mr. West received his education in the schools of Wisconsin, and as an aid to independence took up the trade of bridge building in Jackson county. Eventually he became an expert in his line and found employment as bridge builder with the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1869 he was united in marriage with Mary Farmer, who was born in Union county, Ill., December 25, 1851, a daughter of Axom Farmer, one of the pioneer settlers of Tillamook county. In 1874 Mr. West moved to Dakota county, Minn., two years later taking up his residence in Stearns county, in 1876 settling for a six years' farming experience in Norman county. At the same time he engaged in carpentering and farming, and his combined efforts netted him a fair yearly income. May 20, 1884, he came to Tillamook, and October 4, 1884, purchased his present farm. His activities have extended into the world of politics, and as a Republican he has been justice of the peace for six years, school director for thirteen years, and road supervisor for several years. He is a member of the Christian Church, and for many years has been an active worker and elder.

J. M. THARP. As one who has experienced the hardships and trials of a pioneer life in the west, J. M. Tharp is passing the evening of his days upon the farm which has been his home for many years, his long residence in the neighborhood of Alsea, Benton county, having given him an enviable position in the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He was born in Illinois September 2, 1830, and was reared to an agricultural life. In 1852 he joined the tide of emigration, crossing the plains with ox teams on a journey which occupied six months. Upon his arrival in Oregon he located in Portland and engaged in saw-milling, an occupation which he continued for four or five years, after which he went to the gold fields of California. A year later he returned to Oregon, but during the excitement in Idaho he went to the Florence mines, meeting with much success in his operations in that field. Upon his return to Oregon Mr. Tharp located near Halsey, Linn county, where he re-

mained for some time, in 1887 purchasing his present farm, a mile and a half from Alsea. It consists of four hundred and thirty-five acres, the principal part of which is under cultivation, and is well improved in every particular, the land being devoted to general farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Tharp has been married three times, the first ceremony being performed in Washington county, and uniting him with Nancy Campbell, who died a year and a half afterward. In Linn county he married Margaret Wigle, who died three years later, leaving one son, William J., who is now in Colfax, Wash. The third marriage of Mr. Tharp united him with Lucinda Simmons, who was born in Indiana and died in Alsea in 1897, at the age of fifty-four years. She crossed the plains in 1848 with her father, William Simmons, who located in Marion county, shortly after building in Harrisburg, Linn county, one of the first grist mills of the state, the same still standing, a memento of the early times. Mr. Simmons died in Halsey in 1886, at the age of eighty-four years. To Mr. and Mrs. Tharp were born the following children: George E., who lives in Washington; Mary, the wife of Ray C. Fisher, who is also located on the home farm; and Margaret, at home. Mr. Tharp is a member of Hope Grange No. 269, of Alsea, and in his political convictions adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

George E. Tharp, the oldest son of J. M. Tharp, was born on his father's farm, ten miles east of Halsey, March 6, 1869. His home remained in that location until he was fourteen years of age, his time being occupied in attending the common school in the vicinity of his home and in performing the practical duties which fell to his lot as the son of a farmer. He removed with his parents to Tidewater, ten miles east of Waldport, on the Alsea river, after which his father located on his present property, which has ever since remained the home of both. Upon attaining manhood George E. Tharp married, in 1891, Alice Hammersley, who was born in Surprise Valley, Modoc county, Cal., February 1, 1870. She was the daughter of William Hammersley, who crossed the plains in 1862 and located in Yamhill county, later removing to Modoc county, Cal. His death occurred in Alsea, Benton county, June 14, 1892, when a little over sixty-five years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Tharp have been born the following children, all of whom are at home: Fred, Vevia, Mabel, Harry and Claude. Mr. Tharp is a member of Hope Grange No. 269, in which he is at present serving as master. Always interested in local affairs, he is serving as school director and clerk of the board, having been elected to the position through the influence of the Republican party, of which



he is a staunch adherent. Both father and son are prominent men in the community in which they have so many years been residents, their honorable methods in business dealings having won for them the esteem and confidence of all who know them.

**HENRY HIRAM SPARLIN.** Twenty miles southeast of Grants Pass Henry Hiram Sparlin has improved a farm of one hundred and forty-five acres, accomplishing great changes since he took possession, in 1864. As a pioneer of 1854, he had certain advantages in starting life in the west, for he brought with him across the plains a large herd of cattle, which served as a nucleus for his later large stock-raising operations. After his five months' trip he went to work with all the enthusiasm of twenty-one years on land in the Shasta valley, Siskiyou county, Cal., and from then until selling out his stock and land, in 1859, he realized far more than he had expected. In that year he returned via the overland stage to Missouri, remaining in Newton county until 1861, and then again he came to the west, this time via the old Butterfield stage route to Los Angeles. At San Francisco he embarked on a schooner for Crescent City, and from there went to Jacksonville, later making his way to Williamsburg, Josephine county. Here he engaged in mining for several years, and about 1864 took up the land on which he is now residing.

Mr. Sparlin was born on a farm near Zanesville, Ohio, October 25, 1833, his parents, Andrew and Elizabeth (Spurgeon) Sparlin, being natives of the same locality. There was a large family of children, eight sons and two daughters, Henry Hiram being the fourth child. When the latter was three years old, in 1836, the family emigration to Missouri took place with ox teams, and after a wearisome journey the home seekers camped where the city of St. Louis has since sprung into being. The father looked around for a desirable farm, and finally selected Newton county, of which he was one of the very earliest settlers. He carried on farming and merchandising, his little store being the center of increasing activity as years went by and settlers came to the locality. His wife and helpmate died in 1854, but he survived her until 1890, at the time being over four score years of age. He witnessed many changes in the region he called home, and was ever fond of recalling the primitive conditions among which he cast his lot in 1836. He always took an active interest in education, and was one of the promoters of the first little log school house which his children attended when the leisure of winter permitted.

Soon after settling on his farm in Josephine county Henry Hiram Sparlin married, April 17,

1864, Anna Farris, born in the Willamette valley, Ore. She became the mother of three children, Ira, Robert and Lottie, the two latter deceased, and Ira is a farmer of Williams creek. August 3, 1876, Mr. Sparlin married Rachel Hayes, born in Lane county, Ore., December 23, 1854, and whose father, Lewis Hayes, is represented elsewhere in this work. Of this second union there were born the following children: George, living on the home farm; Elizabeth, the wife of Lester Layton of this county; John, also at home; Alice, living at Grants Pass; and Frank and Harvey, at home. Mr. Sparlin is a Democrat in politics, and has acceptably served as road supervisor and school director.

**OLIVER P. COSHOW.** In more than one direction has Oliver Perry Coshow made his personality felt in the state of Oregon, for though a successful business man in the days of her prosperity, he crossed the plains in the time of danger and desolation and, coming into the wilderness of the west, he turned his energies along the lines necessary to profit by the multitude of opportunities presented in the untried fields. He is a pioneer of 1851, and during the intervening years he has served his adopted land as patriot, farmer, merchant and the leader of the woolen industry in the city of Brownsville.

The ancestry of the Coshow family is traced back to Revolutionary times, the great-grandfather of Oliver P. Coshow being one of the soldiers who accompanied La Fayette through the country during his visit in 1824. The grandfather, William, was born in the state of Virginia, later in life making his home in Kentucky, where his son, Robert Coshow, the father of Oliver P., was born, April 30, 1808, near Lexington. At a later date the family fortunes were changed to Indian creek, Ohio, and to Clermont county, same state, where the grandfather died. Being reared to the life of a farmer Robert Coshow continued in this occupation, removing in manhood to Fayette county, Ind., and in 1842 changing his location to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he remained for one year. After settling in Scott county, Iowa, he combined the trade of a carpenter with his agricultural pursuits, and remained at this until 1860, when he came, via the Isthmus of Panama, to Oregon, making his home, until his death, at the age of eighty-three years, with a daughter, Mrs. Carpenter, of Salem. He married Julia Perin, who was born near Connorsville, Ind., and died in Scott county, Iowa. She was the daughter of John Perin, a native of Massachusetts, who, with his brother Samuel, settled in Indiana, later mak-

ing his home in Iowa, where he died at the age of ninety-four years. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Coshow was Lemuel Perin, who was the first to change the spelling of the name bequeathed to him by his ancestor, John, a native of England, who settled in Massachusetts in 1635.

Of the ten children born to his parents, three sons and seven daughters, all but one of whom attained maturity, Oliver Perry Coshow was the oldest son and the second child. He was born July 4, 1831, in Connersville, Ind. Interspersed as his home duties permitted he attended the public schools intermittently as circumstances would allow, growing up to the life of a farmer, at which he remained until 1850, when he entered a store in Appanoose county, Iowa, as a clerk. In 1851 he decided to try his fortunes in the west and accordingly made arrangements with the late Hon. R. B. Cochran, of Lane county, Ore., whereby he was to have his passage for driving an ox-team across the plains. Beyond the minor trials incident to life on the plains the trip was made without harrowing experiences, the party arriving safely in Oregon, where after helping Mr. Cochran to build a cabin on his claim, Mr. Coshow ventured to the Rogue river mines. Being prevented by illness in the continuance of this work he took up, in 1853, a donation land claim of one hundred and sixty acres, located one and one-half miles north of Brownsville, Linn county, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1858 he bought two hundred and eighty acres five miles south-east of Harrisburg and continued in his work. For the better educational advantages of his children he removed to Brownsville in 1868, and in connection with H. R. Powell bought an interest in the general merchandise business of J. M. Morgan, but after one year Mr. Morgan withdrew and Mr. Coshow and Mr. Powell conducted the business for four years. In 1863 he traded his merchandise interest for an interest in the Brownsville woolen mills, but operated the store in the interest of the new company, being also secretary of the latter. The company then erected the business block on Main street, for which Mr. Coshow parted with his one-fourth interest in the woolen mill, in 1880, taking as a partner C. H. Cable, a resident of this city. In 1888 he sold out to C. E. Starnard, who has since conducted the business, and with the exception of the handling of real estate and the duties of a notary public Mr. Coshow has retired to private life. As a patriot Mr. Coshow enlisted, October 24, 1855, in Company C, Second Oregon Regiment, under Captain Keeney, and returned home without accident after three months' service, as did all but one man of the one hundred and twenty engaged.

The marriage of Mr. Coshow occurred in Brownsville, September 23, 1853, uniting him with Sarah E. Cochran, who was born in Putnam county, Mo., January 23, 1837, and died March 6, 1903. Her father, William Cochran, a native of Kentucky, came from Missouri to Oregon, crossing the plains in 1847, and locating first in Molalla, Clackamas county, Ore., when, after two years, he came to Linn county, and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising. He died near Rowland, of this county, in the home of his youngest daughter, at the age of eighty-eight years, having lived a very successful life. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Coshow, William Luther is a farmer and stock-raiser in Lake county; Sophronia Alice is the wife of J. M. Howe, a merchant of Eugene, Ore.; Robert Heron is the secretary of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mills Company, of Salem, Ore.; James Nelson resides in Brownsville; Mary Ellen is the wife of John Franzen, a mechanical engineer of Portland, Ore.; Oliver Perry, Jr., is an attorney at Roseburg, Ore.; Sarah Elizabeth is the wife of R. H. Chaplain, Seattle, Wash.; Ida Alva is the wife of G. C. Starnard, of Portland; George Helm makes his home in Brownsville, where he is secretary of the Brownsville woolen mills; and Kate Ethel is the wife of A. B. Cavender, the business manager of the Brownsville *Times*. Fraternally Mr. Coshow is a member of the Blue Lodge chapter, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and in religion is a Baptist. Politically he is a Democrat and has been quite active in the affairs of the city. He is a member of the council, having been one of the first officers elected in the town, and has served in the capacity of president. He has also served as city recorder for several years. He was appointed notary by Governor Lord and has served continuously since.

**JOHN WESLEY HAMAKAR.** As a lawyer of exceptional ability John Wesley Hamakar has advanced in popular esteem ever since his admission to the bar of Klamath county in 1884. He makes a specialty of land law. At the time of the separation of Klamath county from Lake county Mr. Hamakar transcribed all of the records of Lake to Klamath county books, completing in January, 1883, what is now the permanent records of Klamath county. In the meantime there have been few important land transactions which have not profited by his counsel or been enlightened from his vast store of knowledge, and he has come to be regarded as one of the best authorities on laws covering land possession in the state of Oregon.

In his youth Mr. Hamakar was surrounded by influences calculated to develop the best traits in his nature. His father, David Hamakar, was an Evangelical Lutheran minister who recognized no middle way in dealing with life problems, and his children were reared to value truth, industry and the talents with which their Maker had endowed them. The family was established on American shores by the paternal great-grandfather, who came from Lorraine, France, with his two brothers, settling first in New Jersey, and later removing to Pennsylvania. He was of French-German extraction, and reared a family of considerable size, his son, Jacob, the next in line of descent, doing him special credit as a miller and soldier in the war of 1812. Jacob Hamakar married in his native state of Pennsylvania, settled on a farm in Cumberland county, where his son, David, the father of John Wesley, was born in October, 1824, the youngest in a family of five children. When David was a small boy his father removed to Morgan county, Ohio. At the time of his death in 1856, at the age of sixty, he left those dependent upon him in fairly good circumstances.

David Hamakar grew to manhood in Morgan county, and to his common school education added a knowledge of milling, in time turning his attention to school teaching. He married, in Morgan county, Ohio, Rebecca Rogers, who was born in Cumberland county, Pa., in 1827, a daughter of John Rogers, kin of Sir John Rogers, the martyr. In 1846 Mr. Hamakar brought his wife to Marion county, Iowa, where, September 2, 1847, his second son, John Wesley was born. He began his ministerial work in 1850, and thereafter occupied pulpits in different parts of Iowa almost up to the time of his death, August 2, 1866. He was survived by his wife until December, 1885. Of the six other children in the family, the oldest son died in infancy; Lucy also died young; Joel owns and operates a mill at Bonanza, Klamath county, this state; Elizabeth died young; Joseph Oliver is city recorder of Bonanza, where he resides; and Seneca C. owns a livery stable at Ashland, Ore.

After completing his preliminary education in the public schools John Wesley Hamakar took a commercial course at Bailey's Commercial College in Keokuk, Iowa, and continued to remain with his parents until 1860. In that year he made his way to Kansas, and in Montgomery county invested in land and engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1873. In the fall of that year he removed to Diamond City, Utah, and engaged in a brokerage business for a year, and then came to Oregon and took up his residence in Klamath Falls. Two years later he began the study of law, and was admitted to the

bar in 1884, as heretofore stated. Mr. Hamakar married, in Wapello county, Iowa, Amanda Stout, born in the same county, March 13, 1850, a daughter of Milton and Mary (Nelson) Stout. Mr. Stout resides at Olene, on Lost river, where he owns a farm. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hamakar, of whom Minnie is deceased; Ella is the wife of C. L. Parrish of Salem, Ore.; Charles is a resident of Klamath Falls; Guy lives in Portland, Ore.; Ray is editor and proprietor of the *Klamath Falls Express*; and one child died in infancy.

A Republican in political affiliations, Mr. Hamakar has held many offices of trust and responsibility, including that of county treasurer for one term, member of the school board for nine years, county surveyor for one term, and United States deputy surveyor. He is fraternally connected with Klamath Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., of which he is a charter member, and in which he has passed all of the chairs.

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SAMUEL ELMORE. Inheriting the vigorous mental and physical qualities of a long line of sturdy New England ancestry, Samuel Elmore, of Astoria, naturally takes a dominant position among the leading members of the city in which he resides. He is thoroughly identified with the growth and development of town and county, and to him and his associates is the community largely indebted for its great canning industry, its railway and transportation facilities, and its shipping interests. As proprietor of the *Astorian* he wields a wide and healthful influence throughout the large territory in which his paper circulates. A son of R. P. Elmore, he was born May 23, 1847, in Rondout, N. Y. He comes of Scotch descent on the paternal side, and is of patriotic stock, his great-grandfather, Samuel Elmore, Sr., having served in a New England regiment during the Revolutionary war.

Samuel Elmore, Jr., the grandfather of the Samuel Elmore whose name appears at the head of this sketch, was born and reared in Connecticut, living there until after his marriage, and the birth of some of his children. Removing with his family to Ulster county, N. Y., he was a pioneer of Elmore Corners, and one of the first to engage in steamboating on the Hudson river. He was a man of prominence, serving as county sheriff, and as a member of the legislature. He was also actively identified with the Masonic order.

A native of Sharon, Conn., R. P. Elmore moved with his parents to New York state, and was associated in business with his father for several years. In 1851, in company with his brother, Lyman Elmore, he went to Wis-

consin, taking the first cargo of coal into Milwaukee, shipping it from Oswego, N. Y. Locating in Milwaukee as a coal and iron dealer, he built up a large shipping trade, carrying on an extensive and remunerative business for many years. His death occurred in that city, in 1897, at the advanced age of eighty-two years and eight months. A prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he was devoted to church work, and was noted for his benevolence and philanthropy. In politics he was a Democrat until the breaking out of the Civil war, but after that time was identified with the Republican party. He was related to some of the most highly respected families of New England, being a near kinsman of the Lymans and Beechers of Connecticut. He married Magdalene Etting, who was born in Rondout, N. Y., a daughter of Josiah Etting, who came from pure Knickerbocker stock, and was one of the most prominent men of Ulster county. She died in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1857, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters. One son, Etting Elmore, has succeeded to his father's business in Milwaukee.

The eldest son of the parental household, Samuel Elmore received his preliminary education in the city schools of Milwaukee, afterwards attending Lawrence University in Appleton, Wis., and Genesee College, in Lima, N. Y. In 1863 he enlisted in the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and, although too young to be mustered in, went with the regiment to the front, accompanying his uncle, Capt. C. M. Paine, who commanded Company B, remaining with him until after the engagement at Missionary Ridge. Returning home, he went to Appleton, Wis., in 1864, having received a commission as recruiting officer from Governor Lewis, and there raised a company, which was mustered into service as Company F, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Being chosen and commissioned first lieutenant of his company, he was in active service until the close of the war, fighting the guerrillas, and following Price and Quantrell through Missouri and Kansas, a part of the time, however, acting as assistant adjutant general of the third sub-district of central Missouri, being stationed at Pleasant Hill. In October, 1865, at Madison, Wis., he was mustered out of service, and returned to his home in Milwaukee.

In the spring of 1866 Mr. Elmore sailed from New York for San Francisco, going by way of Panama, and arriving at the Golden Gate June 12, 1866. Going to Sacramento, he was for a time employed as a book-keeper in a wholesale grocery house, and was afterwards

secretary for the Oneida Mining Company, in Amador county, Cal. Returning to Wisconsin by the Panama route in 1869 he was appointed deputy collector and inspector of customs serving under General Grant. Making another trip to California in 1872, Mr. Elmore, with others, engaged in the smelting business, but not meeting with success in the undertaking he went to San Francisco. Accepting a position in the San Francisco office of a large Portland commission firm, he remained there as book-keeper for some time. Becoming greatly interested in the salmon industry, he formed a partnership with R. D. Hume, one of the oldest packers on the coast, and as early as 1875 they began handling this fish. Locating in Astoria, Ore., in 1881, Mr. Elmore built and established his own cannery, which is one of the finest and best equipped of any on the Pacific coast, the machinery and appliances being of the most modern manufacture. Being prosperous from the beginning, he became one of the largest individual packers on the Columbia river. In 1899 he was influential in organizing the Columbia River Packers' Association, of which he is vice-president and manager. This association includes twelve of the principal canneries on the Columbia river, and a large cannery at Bristol Bay, Alaska. The Elmore brand is known and shipped all over the world, and at the World's Fair, held in Chicago, Ill., in 1893, the Elmore Magnolia, and also Mr. Elmore's Royal Seal brand, received medals.

Mr. Elmore is also actively identified with many other enterprises of great importance, having been a prime factor in securing the railway for Astoria, and having built two of the large coast steamers, first the R. P. Elmore, which he sold for use in the Alaska waters, and then the Sue H. Elmore, now plying along the coast to Yaquina bay. He is identified with several real estate companies, and aside from his interest in the Packers' Association, he has built, and now owns, five canning factories, one on the Nehalem river, one on the Tillamook, one on the Alsea, one on the Siuslaw, and another on the Umpqua. The *Astorian*, the oldest paper in the city, having been established in 1873, is owned by Mr. Elmore, and has a large weekly and daily circulation. It is a live, up-to-date newspaper, and the only one of the city with an exclusive right to print the news from the Associated Press, of which Mr. Elmore is a member.

Mr. Elmore married, in Oakland, Mary E. Hurd, who was born in Monroe, Mich., a daughter of Morgan L. Hurd, who migrated with his family to California in 1850. Mr. Hurd was at first engaged in mining after

coming to the coast, but was subsequently general claim agent for the Southern Pacific Railway Company. He died in Oakland.

Mrs. Elmore was graduated from the high school, and has always been interested in literary pursuits. She is an ex-president of the Astoria Women's Club, and is now serving as secretary of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Elmore have three children, namely: Sue H., Floretta Amelia and Magdalene Elsie. Mr. Elmore is a staunch Republican in his political affiliations, and has served as mayor of Astoria one term. He was appointed by the state legislature as one of the members of the original board of water commissioners, which built the city waterworks, introducing a water system that has given great satisfaction to all concerned. The reservoir is very large, and the water pressure unusually high. Mr. Elmore is a member of Cushing Post, No. 14, G. A. R., which he served as commander two terms. He is an active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, towards the support of which he contributes liberally.

**HERBERT ALVADER CORLISS.** Prominent among the prosperous business men of Josephine county is Herbert A. Corliss, a keen, wide-awake representative of the mining interests of Grants Pass. Thoroughly conversant with the most modern and most approved methods of obtaining the desired ores, he has been very successful in his operations, his energetic and practical efforts meeting with a due reward. Of sterling New England stock, he has inherited in a large measure the characteristics and virtues of a long line of ancestors, composed of God-fearing men and women, who served well their day and generation. A native of Maine, he was born November 20, 1855, in Linneus, Arrostook county, near the eastern boundary line of the state, it being the town in which his father, John Corliss, was born. His grandfather, David Corliss, was born of English ancestors in New York state, and became an early settler of Linneus, Me., where he was a tiller of the soil during his active life.

Reared to agricultural pursuits, John Corliss chose farming for his life-work, and for many years was one of the leading lumbermen of his native town, where he resided until his death, in 1897, at a good old age. He married Christancy Burton, who spent her entire life in Linneus, dying there in 1855, when her son, Herbert A., was an infant. Her father, Thomas Burton, was born in Knox county, Me., the son of one of the pioneer settlers of that county, his father having removed there from Massachu-

setts. The Burton family was one of prominence in colonial times, and one of the maternal ancestors of Mr. Corliss, his great great-grandfather Burton, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

The only child of his father's first marriage, Herbert A. Corliss grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving his education in the district schools. He subsequently assisted his father in farming and lumbering until the spring of 1879, when he started for the far west. After spending a short time in Denver, and in other parts of Colorado, he continued his journey to Portland, Ore. He first secured work on the Columbia river, being employed in lumbering, and later in building dams. Subsequently embarking in business on his own account, he took logging contracts, supplying St. Helens and Portland with logs cut from his timber land near St. Helens. Disposing of his interests in Columbia county, in 1893, Mr. Corliss located in Grants Pass, and with his change of residence changed his occupation. Purchasing from various parties the old Dry Diggings, he bought also the claims and water rights until he had possession of six hundred and forty acres of placer mines. He then put in a hydraulic plant, dug three different ditches and had two giants. The water supply being so scant, he could work only about five months a year, but in the ensuing ten years he worked out about eight acres. In the fall of 1901 Mr. Corliss sold this entire property to the Golden Drift Mining Company, in which he is one of the stockholders, and has since been superintendent of the diggings, and has had charge of the construction of the mammoth dam across the Rogue river. Mr. Corliss has other mining interests of value, owning four quartz mines in Josephine county, one hundred and sixty acres of placer mines on the Rogue river, near Galice creek, and the Lucky Queen mine on Jump-off Joe. In 1903 he built the Grants Pass flouring mills, and also owns other city property.

At St. Helens, Columbia county, Mr. Corliss married Mrs. Celia E. (Ridley) Gray, a native of Searsport, Me., and a daughter of Capt. William L. and Persis (Rice) Ridley. Captain Ridley was born in Stockton, Me., and for fifty years followed the sea, going as cabin boy when thirteen years old, and gradually working his way upward until master of his vessel. Coming to Oregon in 1880, he first engaged in general farming, and is now living retired from active pursuits in Grants Pass. Mrs. Ridley died in Grants Pass, September 18, 1902. By her first marriage Mrs. Corliss had two children, namely: Mrs. Tina Sweetland, of Grants Pass, and Charles G. Gray, engaged in the milling business in Grants Pass. Mr. and Mrs. Corliss have one child, Hazel A. Corliss. Mr. Corliss was made

a Mason at St. Helens, Ore.; is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Knights of the Maccabees, the Order of Pendo and the Eastern Star.

HENRY HEWITT BALDWIN. Beautiful in the extreme is the cottage home of Henry Hewitt Baldwin, known as Baldwin Villa, Sans Souci. On a bluff overlooking the Pacific ocean, surrounded by a profusion of flowers and shrubs and trees, peace is to be found here as in few places selected by man in his nervous energy and restlessness. A scholar and old world gentleman occupies Baldwin Villa, a bachelor to whom nature and history and world development have been a profound and absorbing study. His life has touched the rims of obscurity and influence, and of success as embodied in the esteem of his fellow men and a fair share of worldly possessions. His latch string is always out, his larder well filled, and congenial spirits are wont to make frequent pilgrimages to the home where hospitality and good cheer are unstintingly doled out.

Mr. Baldwin has performed his share towards taming the wilderness, and his natural adaptiveness has led him into participation with many phases of existence. He recalls with zest romping on the green in Bandon, County Cork, Ireland, where he was born in April, 1825, and he remembers with equal accuracy his life at sea, his mining days, his hunting for big game in the wilderness of the west, his career as a frontier soldier, and the more remunerative pastoral years spent on the farm, which he formerly owned. He is of Anglo-Norman extraction. Walter Baldwin, the first who settled in Ireland, was the son of Herbert and grandson of Henry, the eldest of three brothers who settled there towards the close of Elizabeth's reign. This Henry was the son of Henry, king's ranger of woods and forests in Shropshire, who married Lady Elinor Herbert, daughter of Sir Edward Herbert of Redcastle, who was the second son of the first Lord Pembroke, by Lady Anne, daughter of Lord Parr, of Kendale, and sister of Lady Catherine Parr, surviving queen of Henry VIII. Walter Baldwin was succeeded by his son Henry, who married Miss Field, niece of Colonel Beecher, of Sherkin. He was succeeded by his son, Henry, by his third wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Beecher, Esq., of Sherkin, and relict of Captain Towensend. Henry had two sons: Henry, progenitor of the Baldwins of Mount Pleasant, and William, B. L., progenitor of the Baldwins of Lisarda; the former married Miss Warren, sister of Sir Robert Warren, of Warrenscourt, and the latter married Miss French, daughter of Alderman French, of Cork.

William of Lisarda, who was high sheriff of the county in 1777, and a very eminent barrister, married Miss Morris. He was succeeded by William. William married Miss Mary Kerby, daughter of Franklin Kerby, Esq., of Bamborough Grange, Yorkshire, Eng. William was succeeded by his son, Henry, who, dying without issue, the estates fell to a younger son, Godfrey, Hewitt P. Baldwin, the father of Henry Hewitt Baldwin and youngest of many sons, being an uncle to Godfrey and brother to William, who was also high sheriff of the county in 1813. The Baldwins first came to England with William the Conqueror in 1090 and fought at Hastings, the wife of the Conqueror, Maud or Matilda, being a daughter of Baldwin De Lisle, a French nobleman. Hewitt Pool Baldwin lived to be fifty-six years old, and reared a family of four daughters and one son through his marriage with Elizabeth Kingston, also a native of Bandon, Ireland, born of English parents. Capt. George Kingston, the father of Mrs. Baldwin, was born in Bath, England, but became a soldier in the king's army in Ireland, where his death occurred.

As a boy Henry Hewitt Baldwin attended Rev. Dr. L. L. D. Brown's Collegiate School, better known as the Devonshire Academy of Bandon, County Cork, Ireland. Fellow students with him were the since great General Roberts of Boer war fame, and G. Bennett, Esq., bachelor of laws, of Trinity College, Dublin, and latterly an old settler of this county. He took a thorough classical course, read Latin and Greek with ease, and, in accordance with the wishes of his mother, prepared for the church of England. He also learned civil engineering, much more to his taste, but the parental pressure became too great and he went to sea at sixteen years of age, entering the service of the East India Company as midshipman on the Persian in the year 1841. For three to five years he encountered gales and tempests and all manner of adventures. In 1846 he came to the United States and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, and clerked for the wholesale dry goods firm of P. McArthur & Co. until 1849. Enlisting in the United States army in St. Louis, he became a soldier in Troop F, mounted riflemen, U. S. A., under Col. Andrew Porter, and crossed the plains to Oregon to quell the Indian excitement and punish the murderers of Dr. Whitman. After a short time at Oregon City, the company was sent to Vancouver to build that post, and after two years of service Mr. Baldwin was transferred to Company C, First Dragoons, under the famous Maj. Philip Kearney and General Stoneman. Receiving his discharge three years later, or in 1854, he engaged in gold mining in Jackson and Coos counties, and during 1855-6

served in the quartermaster's employ as packer, scout and express rider during the Rogue River war. Afterward he engaged in mining and scouting and Indian fighting until the spring of 1865, when he enlisted in Company A, First Oregon Cavalry, for three years or during the war, under Captain McCall. A year and a half later the regulars came west and relieved the company, and Mr. Baldwin availed himself of his leisure to return to Ireland and visit his mother and sisters in the fall of 1866.

Like all true hearted sons of Erin, Mr. Baldwin treasures the memory of the mother country, yet when he returned to America after a visit of five months it was with renewed confidence in the land of his adoption. A natural liking for tented field and the systematic and orderly life of the soldier inspired his re-enlistment in the United States army in the spring of 1867, as a soldier in Company I, Fourteenth Infantry, with which company he came to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus, and was stationed at Presidio, Cal. In 1867 the company was ordered to Arizona to restore order among the Indians, and in 1869 was ordered east, a command with which Mr. Baldwin was not obliged to comply owing to his already long and faithful service. Therefore he was transferred to the Twenty-first Infantry and delegated to recruiting service, remaining with the regiment until November, 1869, at the time being stationed at Sacramento, Cal.

Upon locating in Coos county in the winter of 1869, Mr. Baldwin took up a farm five miles east of Parkersburg, carrying his worldly possessions on his back, and settling down to clearing his three hundred and twenty acres. This he made his home until 1895, when, on account of impaired health, he sold out and moved into Bandon and soon realized the benefit from the change. He had the usual experiences while yet the county was a stranger to agricultural tactics; he hunted game in the timber and fish in the clear streams; taking his part also in warding off the encroachments of the resentful Indians. He was one of those rugged and fearless characters who perseveringly cleared the way for later comers, making this region a safe and pleasant and fertile place for them to live in. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics often steps aside from Republican principles, if necessary, to find the man best qualified to serve the county welfare. So ardent a lover of nature gladly avails himself of the means of giving expression to his thought, and thus it happens that this pioneer and his muse are boon companions, and that prose also finds its way to current periodicals. A poem called "Solitaire Evening Reminiscences" voices the principal incidents of his

life, and convinces the reader that scholarly attainments and a remarkably lucid mind have brightened the life of one of Coos county's most interesting personalities.

ALFRED KINNEY, M. D. Conspicuous among the leading professional men of Astoria, Ore., is the above named gentleman, who, in addition to being one of the best and most up-to-date physicians and surgeons in Clatsop county, Ore., has been largely instrumental in promoting various enterprises of magnitude for the public good, especially in the building of railroads in that section. In fact, he has been the prime mover in railroad building in Clatsop county, and for six years gave more than half his time to that business.

Dr. Kinney was born January 30, 1850, in Chelam valley, Yamhill county, Ore., where his father, Robert C. Kinney, settled in 1847. He is one of eight children born to his parents, being the second youngest son. Other members of the family are as follows: Mrs. Jane Smith; Albert W., who died in Salem in 1880, and was president of the Salem Flouring Mills Company; Augustus C., a physician of Astoria; M. J., formerly proprietor of the Astoria Packing Company, of Portland; Josephine, now Mrs. Walker, of San Francisco; William S., deceased, who was for a number of years president of the Clatsop Mill Company; and Mrs. Dr. J. E. Peyton, of Redlands, Cal.

When but a lad of eight years Dr. Kinney went to McMinnville, and attended school until he was eighteen years old, attending the Baptist college of that city a portion of the time. In 1868 he went to New York, entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he spent three years in hard study and one and one-half years in hospital work. In 1872 he graduated and returned to Portland. He practiced in Portland for four years and has the distinction of having been the first surgeon in St. Vincent's Hospital. In 1876 he removed to Morrow county and spent three years in sheep ranching and medical practice. In 1879 he opened an office in Salem and again engaged in the practice of his profession, limiting his work to general surgery, and continuing there with success until 1885, when he located in Astoria, which has since been his home. Dr. Kinney is well versed in his profession and keeps abreast of the times in both medicine and surgery. Every two or three years he avails himself of the opportunities to return to New York and take a post-graduate course. He was appointed state health officer under Governor Penoyer for the port of Astoria and served from 1891 to 1895. In 1903 he was appointed a member of the state board of health by Governor

Chamberlain and upon the organization of that body was elected vice-president of the board.

His marriage in Portland with Louise P. Dickinson, of Washington, D. C., resulted in the birth of two children, Albert W. and Augustus M. The former is now a student at Northern Pacific Dental College at Portland. The family are influential members of the Presbyterian Church and are prominent in social circles. Dr. Kinney is a Master Mason; a member of A. F. & A. M. and R. A. M., both of Salem; of the Astoria Progressive Club, the Pioneer Association, and was elected mayor of the city of Astoria by a handsome majority in 1893. He was one of the organizers of the State Medical Society organized in Salem in 1875 and was elected its first president. He is also a member of the Clatsop County Medical Society, of the American Medical Association and of the American Public Health Association.

He first became identified with railroad work as the instigator and promoter of the Astoria & South Coast Railroad, and was vice-president of it for some time. This road comprised eighteen miles of track from Astoria to the seaside. About 1880 he conceived the idea of building a railroad from Astoria to Portland along the south bank of the Columbia river, and for six years following devoted a great deal of time to that enterprise. By almost indefatigable effort and persistency he at last secured the interest of various capitalists and a company was formed, with Dr. Kinney as vice-president. In 1896-97 the Astoria & Columbia Railroad was built, and it is worthy of note that it was one of the few railroads built in the United States during that year. The road has been of much benefit to the people of that section and was afterward consolidated with the Astoria & South Coast Railroad. This secured for Astoria direct railroad communication with Portland as well as to the seaside and to Ft. Stephens. Dr. Kinney and his brother, M. J., were the founders of New Astoria, on the Columbia river at Ft. Stephens. This place has a population of about six hundred and is now known as Hammond, this name being a compliment to Mr. A. B. Hammond, president of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad. The foregoing goes to prove that Dr. Kinney has every claim upon the citizens of his section as a broad-minded, progressive citizen as well as a public-spirited benefactor.

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**JOSHUA PATTERSON.** The foundation of the present ample competence of Joshua Patterson was laid in patient toil and unusual perseverance, for this honored farmer of Jackson county had practically no resources when he first

began to earn his living in 1873. At the time he was sixteen years old, having come to the west with his parents in 1862, from Eaton county, Mich., where he was born December 2, 1857. Mr. Patterson soon after coming here chose Sonoma county, Cal., as his home, and after working on a farm for a year ran in debt for a threshing machine, which he paid for on time, and ran with fair returns for a couple of years. Disposing of this machine, in company with his brother, J. L. Patterson, he purchased a threshing outfit costing \$6,000 which they operated very successfully for two years in Yolo, Colusa and Butte counties, Cal. During 1876 and 1877 he farmed on the plains in Yolo county, and altogether made considerable headway in acquiring the fortune of which he had thought so much and for which he had planned so wisely.

In 1881 Mr. Patterson renounced his bachelor state and married Ella J. Fewel, in Sonoma county, soon afterward returning to Jackson county, where he purchased the ranch upon which his parents had settled in 1862, and where he has since made his home. Three children were born to them: Myrtle in 1882, Clay in 1883 and Hazel in 1886. Mr. Patterson now owns two hundred and thirty-eight acres in the home place, one and a half miles east of Talent, besides another ranch in the vicinity consisting of two hundred and forty acres. He also owns forty acres of timber land. Repeating his former threshing success, he has owned and operated two different steam machines in this county continuously from 1882 to 1900, and his experience in the line is probably as varied and lengthy as that of any other man in the west. He owned and operated the first complete steam threshing outfit in Jackson county. His patronage from the largest and most prosperous farmers in this state and California has enabled him to gain an accurate idea of the grain and general produce resources of the west, and it is needless to say that he thinks this part of the country a mecca for the deserving and ambitious young man.

In plating his land Mr. Patterson has thought of the pleasures as well as the profit of existence, and his gardens and orchard are intended primarily to contribute to the comfort and convenience of his immediate family. He had one hundred and thirty-five acres set out in apples, including three leading varieties of winter apples, the Spitzenberg, Yellow Newtons and Jonathans. He raises high grade stock, grain, alfalfa, and garden produce, and runs his farm along modern and scientific lines. Mr. Patterson is a Republican in politics, and in addition to other local offices he was elected county commissioner in 1901. He finds diversion in two of the foremost fraternal organizations of the country, viz.,



Ashland Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F., and the Phoenix Lodge No. 107, A. O. U. W. Mr. Paterson is highly respected by his fellow agriculturists of Jackson county, and wherever he has lived his earnest and industrious and highly moral life has commanded approval and admiration.

**BARTHOLOMEW CAREK KINDRED.** Not only because almost eighty-six years have passed over his head, leaving his heart still young, his sympathies still keen, is Bartholomew Carek Kindred beloved and honored in Clatsop county, but more especially because he represents that type of pioneer which is of all other classes in America the most thoroughly national, and which is fast receding into that future from which there is no returning. Each month lessens the roll call of the heroes who bore, unflinchingly, deprivations inconceivable to toilers of today, yet the majority of whom attest the life-giving and retaining qualities of the very struggles which we view with admiration and wonder. They were simple folk, these pioneers of the early '40s, they ate wholesome food, kept their muscles in trim with varied physical exercise, and their minds clear with the philosophy that recognized no cause for worry or fault-finding. Moreover, their isolation engendered generosity and kindness for those in like positions, and the desire for greed in agricultural regions was always tempered with sympathy for neighbors also in search of the opulence and peace of the world.

This pioneer of 1844 was born in Jackson county, Ind., April 25, 1818, and even his extreme youth took on a semblance of the adventure and excitement which characterized his early sojourn in Oregon. His father, David Kindred, and his mother, Telithia (Remie) Kindred, were born in Madison county, Ky., both the paternal and maternal families having been established there by the grandparents in the days of Daniel Boone. Grandfather John Kindred and the Remie family sailed away from the shores of France in search of the larger freedom of the states, both grandfathers coming from England across the channel in order to escape the law, punishable by death, should any tradesman emigrate from English shores. Those were the days when the loss of the colonies rested heavily upon the mother country, and she naturally resented the passing from the realm of those skilled in the crafts or arts, and whose immigration would redound to the credit of the lost country across the sea. Both the father and mother of Bartholomew were born amid troublesome times in Kentucky, and both were reared in the fort of Daniel Boone, and the friendship thus

started resulted in later marriage, and the rearing of a family of seven children, of whom Bartholomew is the third and at present the only one living.

When Bartholomew was fourteen years of age his parents moved to Iowa and located on the Skunk river, and there they farmed until about 1837. That year the family moved overland to Missouri, and in August, 1840, Bartholomew married Rachel Myler, who was born in Madison county, Ky., and who four years later joined the Kindred family on their trip across the plains. The year 1844 witnessed many departures from peaceful homes, but all who set out suffered intensely from various causes, and the memory of the jaunt to all who survive partakes of the nature of a nightmare. So often has the story been told, so often the terror-stricken nights of the campers, with sight and ears strained for sound of stealthy Indian steps being depicted in romance and on canvas, that to recapitulate is to weaken an impression buried deep in the hearts of all who know and appreciate the pioneer. The family located in Clatsop county, where the parents died, the mother January 2, 1898, at the age of seventy-five years nine months and twenty-one days. The first winter was spent near Oregon City, below the mouth of the Clackamas river, and while there they discovered the iron ore, since extensively worked by the Oswego Iron Company.

Bartholomew Kindred located first where Gerhart's Park is now situated, and where he bought the right to a section of land, very wild and heavily timbered. In November, 1846, being discontented with the prospects of his farm, he moved to the farm upon which he now lives, and upon a part of which Hammond has since been built. Ever since he has engaged extensively in general farming and stock-raising, and besides the greater part of his original donation claim he owns two double blocks in Hammond, comprising the old farm, as well as a comfortable residence in which he is living retired. He has participated in the border trials of the pioneers, has fought the wary and outraged Indians in their efforts to regain the happy hunting grounds which they and their forefathers trod so fearlessly, and he has withstood the desolation, deprivation and many hardships incident to redeeming the western wilderness. Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kindred, eleven of whom are living: Henry P., of Astoria; James, of Warrenton; Nancy, the wife of Henry Fisher, of Svenson, Ore.; Julia, the wife of John Babbidge, of Astoria; Amelia, the wife of Charles Holt, of Bucoda, Wash.; William, a resident of Shoalwater Bay, Wash.; Amanda, the wife of William Matterson, of Portland; David, of Shoalwater Bay, Wash.;

Rosetta, the wife of Frank Cunningham, of Hammond, Ore.; Mary, the wife of Frank Mudd, of Hammond, Ore.; and Sarah, the wife of Willis Mudd, of Fort Stevens, Ore. By no means a politician, Mr. Kindred is yet a staunch supporter of Republicanism and has served for many years on the school board. His declining but nevertheless vigorous years are being spent in the sunshine of many friendships, and in the brightness radiated from the good will of all who are privileged to know him.

**JOHN LARSEN.** The liberal and progressive sons of Denmark are represented by John Larsen, one of the successful farmers and stock-raisers of the vicinity of Tillamook. Mr. Larsen was born on a farm near Copenhagen, Denmark, July 12, 1835, and, according to the custom of his country, took the first name of his father, who was called Lars Peterson. Lars Peterson was a native of the same part of the country, as was also his wife, Anna Maria (Nelson) Peterson, both of whom spent their entire lives in the little country across the sea. The father was the foreman in a wool factory, and lived to the good old age of four score years, his death occurring in 1868. His wife died in 1884, when eighty-seven years old.

Next to the youngest of ten children, John Larsen received a fair education in the public schools of Denmark, and from the age of sixteen to twenty served an apprenticeship to a carpenter. For a year thereafter he worked at his trade in his native land, then crossed into Germany, and for four years was journeyman carpenter in different parts of the empire. Frugal and industrious, he saved money as he went along, so that when the inspiration came to immigrate to America he had the money with which to carry out his desire. Embarking in a sailing vessel bound for New York, he spent thirty-five days on the water, and after landing made his way to Indianapolis, long recognized as the headquarters for his countrymen in this country. Here also he added to his little fortune, and four years of steady application sufficed not only to learn the language of his adopted country, but to acquaint himself with the resources and possibilities of various districts. He became interested in the far west, and as before, he had the means to reach his goal in comfort. In New York he took passage for the Isthmus of Panama, and there re-embarked for San Francisco, soon after taking another steamer for Portland. For a time he worked at his trade in Idaho City, and in August, 1865, came to Oregon City, working at his trade until the spring of 1866. Coming to Tillamook county, he walked from Astoria down the beach in search of desirable farm land, and finally selected his present

farm, which originally consisted of one hundred and sixty acres. Large general farming and stock-raising interests have necessitated additional land, and at present he is owner of two hundred and ten acres. He has about twenty-five head of stock, and raises general produce, at the same time occasionally working at his trade in the neighborhood. His residence, barns, fences and general appointments are those of the progressive and painstaking husbandman, who has confidence in his ability to succeed, and who finds his work congenial, dignified and remunerative. Mr. Larsen has not allied himself with any particular political party, but has been called upon to fill various political offices, among others that of road supervisor for four terms. His standing in the community is strengthened by his association with Bay City Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Larsen has the high morality and faithfulness to trusts imposed so characteristic of his countrymen, and his career adds yet another example of the stability and worth of the sons born under the Danish flag.

**BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SWOPE.** Conspicuous among the active and useful citizens of Lincoln county is Benjamin Franklin Swope, the well known deputy district attorney. Well educated, capable and the possessor of keen perceptive faculties, he early acquired an excellent reputation as an educator, and now holds an assured position in the legal world, and a place of influence in the official management of the town and county. A son of T. W. Swope, he was born January 12, 1867, in Nodaway county, Mo. His paternal grandfather, John A. Swope, who was born near the city of Frankfort, Ky., migrated with his family to Missouri, where he took up land, as a pioneer settler clearing up a good farm, on which he spent his remaining days.

A Kentuckian by birth and breeding, T. W. Swope removed when a young man to Indiana, locating near Terre Haute, where he was engaged as a tiller of the soil for a few seasons. Going to Missouri in 1861, he opened a grocery store in Graham, Nodaway county, and, having also taken up a tract of land, was there engaged in mercantile and agricultural pursuits for nearly three decades. Coming to Oregon in 1888, he located in Oregon City, where he is now successfully employed in fruit raising, at the age of sixty-seven years being hale and vigorous. He married Helen Stevens, who was born in Missouri, and died, in 1891, near Mound City, Mo., while on a journey to her early home. She bore her husband six children, the boys and girls being equally divided as to numbers, Benjamin F. being the second child. After leaving the dis-

trict schools of Nodaway county, Mo., in which he was brought up, Benjamin F. Swope was graduated from the high school at Maitland, Mo. Coming with his parents to Oregon in 1888, he taught school at Halsey, Linn county, one term, in Clackamas county two years, and in Clarke county, Wash., three years. Having in the meantime fitted himself for the legal profession, he was engaged in the practice of law in Oregon City from 1895 until 1899, when he opened an office in Toledo, where he has since been an important factor in the practical management of public affairs. Appointed deputy district attorney in 1899, soon after opening his law office in Toledo, Mr. Swope has since served most ably and acceptably. For two years he was also city recorder, and for a short time filled the mayor's chair, resigning the position at the end of two months. One of the leading Republicans in this section of the state, Mr. Swope was a member of the state central committee from 1900 until 1902, and in 1900 was a delegate to both the county Republican convention, and to the state Republican convention, which was held in Portland. Fraternally he belongs to Newport Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M., of Newport; to the Woodmen of the World, and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In Oregon City, Ore., February 1, 1894, Mr. Swope married Grace Holmes, who was born in Iowa, and came to Oregon with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oren Holmes, when a child of three years. Mr. and Mrs. Swope have two children, namely: Cecil A. and Bessie H. Their family residence is in Newport, but Mr. Swope's office and business headquarters are still at Toledo.

**JUDGE GEORGE T. BALDWIN.** When Judge George T. Baldwin, then a youth of nineteen, came to Klamath Falls in 1875 and started a modest little hardware enterprise, he found no competitors to stimulate exertion, or rival claimants to financial supremacy. The entire field was his because he had the far sightedness to select it before anyone else did, and because he had the brain power to draw practical deductions from situation, climate and general resources. Long ago the unpretentiousness disappeared from the embryo hardware business, and through various stages its ambitious and increasingly modern successor has gained the top round of the ladder, and is not surpassed in appearance, equipment or extended patronage in any interior town in the northwest. The successful and prominent owner, uninfluenced by the coming and going of less persistent merchants, is as easily the leader in his line as heretofore, and occupies the same relative position in the community that he did in its log-house, stage-coach

days. Mr. Baldwin operated independently until taking J. T. Forbes as his partner in 1881. From 1889 until the fall of 1890 he again conducted the business alone. Evan Rogers Reames was admitted as a partner in October, 1890, but since October, 1890, Mr. Baldwin has been sole manager and owner of the hardware, vehicle and implement business. In this, his twenty-eighth year as a merchant, his zeal is undiminished, and his experience is as practical and valuable as that of any other similarly employed in the state. Mr. Baldwin is also vice president of the First National Bank recently organized at Klamath Falls.

Born in St. Louis, Mo., January 21, 1856, Mr. Baldwin was the only child born to Robert Thompson and Isabella (Evans) Baldwin, natives of England and Ireland respectively, and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. Robert T. Baldwin was born July 20, 1795, and came to America in 1830 equipped with the harness-maker's trade. Locating in Philadelphia, he lived there until 1838, and then removed to St. Louis, where he followed his trade until 1871. In the spring of that year he brought his family to Oregon, locating in Ashland until 1874, and after that plying his trade in Klamath Falls until his death, June 21, 1889. His wife was born in 1829, and came to America with her first husband, Mr. Hammond, her death occurring in Klamath Falls in 1898.

In St. Louis, Mo., Judge Baldwin attended the public schools, and after joining his parents in Ashland, Ore., in 1872, took a course at the Ashland Academy. The following year he went to work as a clerk for B. T. Reeser, of Ashland, and during the three years thus employed gained the preliminary knowledge of business upon which the structure of his subsequent success has been erected. Since undertaking his present business in Klamath Falls his ineffective energy has penetrated many grooves of public improvement, and his name is invariably associated with the modern, progressive and cheerful in municipal life. He is one of the promoters, and the present secretary and treasurer, of the Klamath Falls Light & Water Company, and he has done much to maintain the excellent light and water supply. A Democrat since casting his first presidential vote, Judge Baldwin has been prominent as an office holder, and has been several times president of the city council. From 1886 until 1888 he served as county treasurer, and in 1902 was elected judge of Klamath county for a term of four years. His fraternal associations are with the Blue Lodge No. 77, A. F. & A. M., of Klamath Falls; the Knights Templar of Ashland; Oregon Consistory No. 1, A. & A. S. R. and the Shrine of Portland; and Linkville Lodge No. 110, A. O. U. W., of which latter order he

is a charter member, and has passed all of the chairs.

In Josephine county, this state, August 19, 1875, Judge Baldwin married Ursula Josephine Nail, who was born in Jackson county, Ore., August 2, 1855, and of which union there have been born four children, the order of their birth being as follows: Maud E., a photographer of Klamath Falls; Charles R., an electrician of this town; Will W., a clerk in the store of his father in the Falls; and Floyd L., living at home. Mrs. Baldwin is a daughter of James K. Nail, who was born in Cumberland county, East Tennessee, December 28, 1817, and who now lives at Glendale, Douglas county, Ore. Mr. Nail married Elizabeth Wilson, also of Cumberland county, Tenn., and born January 14, 1818. Ten children were born to this couple, seven daughters and three sons, nine of whom attained maturity, Mrs. Baldwin being the seventh in the family. As early as 1839 Mr. and Mrs. Nail removed from Tennessee to near Little Mary's, Mo., where the former engaged in farming until 1853, and then sold his land and crossed the plains with ox teams. He was five months on the way, and the first winter was spent in Wilmamette. In the spring of 1854 the family moved to Sams Valley, Jackson county, and the following year moved to Jackson Creek, owing to the depredations of the Indians, and the constant danger to life on the ranches. On the creek Mr. Nail mined with fair success, and in 1859 located in Williamsburg, Josephine county, where he took up a claim and combined farming and mining. A short time ago he moved to Glendale, where he has since lived retired.

JAMES WILLIAM WALKER, who is of Welsh-Irish descent, was born in Howard county, Mo., February 8, 1836, and is a son of Jesse and Nancy M. (Miller) Walker, both Kentuckians by birth, the latter born February 18, 1816. Jesse Walker was born in 1815 and was a man of consequence in his day. His father, Ellis Walker, had gone west as far as Missouri, and both he and his wife were still living in that state when Jesse Walker crossed the plains with his wife and located in Oregon. Jesse Walker was a farmer by occupation, and in 1845 he made the trip overland to Oregon behind four yoke of oxen. The emigrants' train of which his outfit was part was in charge of Solomon Tetherow, who served as pilot and captain. The trip consumed six months' time, and the first winter was spent in Washington county, on the Tualatin plains.

In the spring of 1846 Mr. Walker moved to Sauvie's Island in Multnomah county, and

took possession of a squatter's claim, remaining there until 1852. He then moved his family to Jackson county and took up a donation claim of six hundred and forty acres, one-half mile west of Jacksonville. He proved up on his claim and spent the remainder of his life in that vicinity. In 1854 he was elected to the legislature from Jackson county on the Democratic ticket, and during his short residence there was a man of prominence. He was captain of Company A, Ninth Regiment of the Oregon militia, his company being composed of Jackson county men. His useful life was terminated by death in 1866. His widow reared their three children: James William; Elizabeth Anne, wife of William Bybee of Jacksonville; and Sarah Jane, wife of William Thompkins of Tillamook county.

James Walker was nine years old when his parents crossed the plains, and he distinctly remembers many incidents of that long and tedious journey. He attended irregularly the schools of southern Oregon and received but a meagre education. After the death of his father he remained with his mother and sisters, and, as the eldest child and only son, it devolved upon him to stand bravely by his mother and render all the assistance in his power. In 1864 he sold his share of the homestead to his brother-in-law, William Bybee, and, accompanied by his mother, he moved into Washington county, locating in Hillsboro. In 1869 he moved on his present farm in Nehalem valley. He pre-empted a claim of one hundred and forty-five acres, to which he has added, now having one hundred and sixty-five acres, eighty acres under cultivation. He began to clear and cultivate his land and engaged in stock-raising, and has built good, substantial buildings. His mother resided with him many years, but died in 1899, at the home of Mrs. Bybee, in Hillsboro.

In 1866 at Forest Grove, Washington county, Mr. Walker wedded Mary Elizabeth Harrell. Three children blessed this union: Margaret C., wife of Timothy Corcoran, of the Nehalem river district; Ione, wife of James Jamieson, of the same vicinity; and Georgia, still at home. Mrs. Walker was born October 31, 1843, and is a daughter of Isaac Harrell, a native of Butler county, Ind., where his birth took place in 1806. He went overland to Oregon in 1847, residing in Clatsop county until 1855, and then removed to the vicinity of Forest Grove, Washington county. About 1880 he removed to Portland, where his death occurred in 1893. Mr. Walker is a Democrat in politics. He has been prominently before the public as justice of the peace, notary pub-

lic, school director and as road supervisor. He affiliates with the local lodge of Masons, having been demitted from Forest Grove lodge, where he was first initiated into Masonry. Mr. Walker is a valued member of the Farmers' Grange of Forest Grove, and is filling out his allotted time as a good and useful citizen of his community.

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JAMES WALCH, who has followed railroading and mechanical work all his life, located in Yaquina in 1894, as master mechanic in the employ of the Corvallis & Eastern Railroad. He was born in New Orleans, La., August 17, 1845, and is a son of Richard and Mary (Murphy) Walch, both parents being natives of Ireland. Richard Walch sought a home in the United States while a young man and located in New Orleans. He was a blacksmith by trade and was employed in the interests of the Fulton Foundry Company. He died in 1852, at the early age of thirty-five years, falling a victim to cholera. The following year his widow moved to Ithaca, N. Y., where she is still living.

James Walch is the eldest of a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. He was educated in the schools of New York, and in 1863 began railroading in the capacity of fireman on the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad, continuing for nine months. He was then transferred to Nashville, Tenn., going from there to Chattanooga, in the employ of the government as fireman on a construction train. He worked as such on the North Carolina, East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad until 1866. Advancement followed, and he became engineer, taking a position on the Union Pacific at Omaha, covering a route there until 1870, when he went to California. Entering the employ of the California & Pacific as engineer, he continued until the flood of 1872, during which he was transferred to the Central Pacific and worked on the promontory for three years. He was subsequently employed on the North Pacific Coast Railway out of Sausalito, Cal., for two years, and in 1877 was appointed master mechanic at the latter place, serving two years. In December, 1879, he commenced work on the Oregonian Limited, a narrow gauge road from Ray's Landing to Coburg, again working as master mechanic, and in 1882 he was transferred to the Northern Pacific. A couple of years later he returned to California and the following three years he worked in the same capacity at San Luis Obispo.

Entering the employ of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company, he was general foreman of their shops at The Dalles for one year, and

the next two years was master mechanic at La Grande. In 1889 he was again transferred to the Portland shops as general foreman and subsequently filled a position with the Columbia & Puget Sound Railway Company, spending several years in their employ, and locating in Yaquina, in 1894, as previously mentioned.

Mr. Walch was united in marriage with Flora Giddings, a native of Philadelphia, and a daughter of Charles P. Giddings, a well-known foundryman of that state, who went to California and was successfully engaged in gold mining for years prior to his death. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Walch, three of whom are deceased, Florence, James and William. Those still living are Mollie E., Fred Charles and Hazel Virginia. Mr. Walch is a Republican in politics and in his religious views he favors the Episcopal belief. He has a good record and fraternally is allied with the B. of L. E., M. M. A., and B. P. O. E., the latter of Albany, Ore. He is popular among his fellow-workmen and has the good-will of all.

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MILES WARREN. Seventeen lots and one of the finest homes in Bay City, as well as an extensive and lucrative saw-milling business, are offered as evidences of the industry and practical business ability of Miles Warren, a resident of Oregon since 1881. Mr. Warren was born and reared and has spent his entire life among lumbering interests, his earliest years having been passed in Jackson county, Mich., where his birth occurred March 4, 1843. His father, David Warren, a natural mechanic and expert contractor and builder, was born in Canada August 1, 1811, and came of rugged English ancestry. David Warren moved to Michigan at a very early day, and there married Caroline Robards, who is supposed to have been born in Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1820, and who died in her native state in 1879. Mrs. Warren's father was a tailor by trade, and built the first frame house in Ann Arbor, which served also as his work shop. Mr. Warren built extensively in Michigan, and there reared a family of three sons and five daughters. He lived to the advanced age of nearly eighty-four years, and died May 18, 1895.

Miles Warren led an uneventful life up to the breaking out of the Civil war, enlisting October 14, 1861, and receiving his final discharge at Atlanta, Ga., November 1, 1864. Returning to his native state he engaged in farming in Clinton county, and in 1868 removed to Nodaway county, Mo., and continued to farm and raise stock until 1872. In 1871 he married Eliza A. Hull, who was born in New Jersey in

1851, and became the mother of three children, Harry, Joseph and Frank.

Arriving in California in the fall of 1872, Mr. Warren located at Stockton for a year, and then moved to Humboldt county, and engaged in saw-milling. He came to Oregon in 1881 and worked at milling four years on Tillamook Bay, and since then has been continuously employed in the business in Tillamook county. In 1890 he settled in Bay City, where he is known for his business ability and public spirit. His genial nature and good fellowship have made him a welcome member of various organizations represented in the county, namely Bay City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Johnson Chapter No. 24, R. A. M., of Tillamook, and Corinth Post No. 35, G. A. R. of Tillamook. Mr. Warren is a Republican in politics, and has served as justice of the peace and school director.

**LESTER WAUGH.** Notable among the energetic and prosperous business men of Toledo is Lester Waugh, who is well known in the industrial circles of the city. Beginning life with little capital save his native resolution, ambition and industry, he has gradually climbed the ladder of success, and is a typical representative of the self-made men of Lincoln county. A son of Vinton Waugh, he was born August 19, 1861, in Gallia county, Ohio. His grandfather, George Waugh, was born in the western part of Virginia in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Immigrating to Gallia county, Ohio, at an early period of its settlement, he purchased land when it was cheap, and having improved a homestead, resided there until his death, at the age of eighty-six years, four months and twenty days.

Born and reared in Gallia county, Ohio, Vinton Waugh succeeded to the occupation of his ancestors, and, settling near the old home farm, was for many years one of the most successful and respected agriculturists of his neighborhood. He is now living retired from active pursuits at Swancreek, Ohio. He married Mary Ann Trotter, who was born in Ohio, which was the life-long home of her father, William Trotter. She died in Ohio, at the comparatively early age of forty-five years. She bore her husband four children, three sons and a daughter.

The oldest child of the parental household, Lester Waugh was educated in the common schools of Gallia county, and under his father's instructions became quite familiar with the various branches of agriculture. In 1883 he migrated to Portland, Ore., and during the following year was in the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company, his home being in British Columbia. Returning to Oregon in 1884, he traveled a year, visiting different parts of

the state. Locating in Yaquina, Ore., in 1885, he entered the employ of the Oregon Pacific Railway Company. Subsequently accepting a position as section foreman, with headquarters at Toledo, he remained with the company for nine years. Embarking then in an entirely new occupation, Mr. Waugh established his present cattle and butchering business, buying and shipping cattle, and opening a meat market in the city. Five years, in addition to this extensive and profitable business, he ran a livery stable until 1902, when he sold out. As a speculator he trades extensively in stock and has been unusually successful, his judgment being good and his industry and energy proverbial. He has accumulated a desirable property, owning a residence in town and two business houses on Mill street.

At Corvallis, Ore., Mr. Waugh married Clare Alice Logan, a native of Lincoln county, and they have one child living, Elma, a bright and talented girl of eleven years, who is taking both vocal and instrumental lessons in music. Politically Mr. Waugh is an uncompromising Democrat, and has rendered good service as school director, and as councilman, having served in the latter position three terms. Fraternal he belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, to the Rebekahs, to the Artisans and to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

**MRS. L. C. KINNEY.** This esteemed lady is among the most worthy and highly respected citizens of Astoria, and the widow of the late Lyman C. Kinney whose recent death in Portland, May 7, 1903, was such a sad blow to the community. In him Oregon lost an old pioneer, and Astoria one of her most energetic and best-known business men. Mr. Kinney, who was sixty-one years old at the time of his demise, was born in Muscatine, then known as Bloomington, Iowa, January 11, 1842. In tracing the ancestry of Mr. Kinney, we find the grandfather, Samuel Kinney, to have been a native of Kentucky. His removal to Illinois took place some years afterward and for the remainder of his life he was a resident of that state. His son Samuel, the father of Mr. Kinney, born November 27, 1810, in Collinsville, Ill., removed to Muscatine, Iowa, in early manhood and in 1847, desiring to seek a location where his numerous children could secure better advantages, he crossed overland to Oregon, settling in the Chehalem valley, in Yamhill county, and followed agricultural pursuits there until his death.

One of a large family of children and coming to Oregon as he did in his tenth year, Mr. Kinney's primary education in the public schools of Chehalem was supplemented by a course in the

Pacific University at Forest Grove. His education completed, he went to the mines in eastern Oregon, but was afterward induced to open a general store at Umatilla Landing. Upon his removal in 1878 to Astoria, he conducted an oil factory for some time, but later, in company with the late W. S. Kinney and Marshall Kinney, he conducted a saw-mill there and was largely interested in the lumber development of that section. He was one of the organizers and promoters of the Clatsop Milling Company of Astoria, and as secretary, was its leading spirit until two years before he died. Honest and upright in his dealings, he was an active and careful man and in social and private life, a model. For years he was a leader in the cause of temperance and was an attendant at the Baptist Church. Honored and respected by all who knew him, Mr. Kinney left a large circle of warm friends. By his marriage, in Pendleton, Ore., he was united with Miss Julia Folson, who survives him, and besides his widow he leaves one brother, Lafayette Kinney, and three sisters, Mrs. Ora Rogers, Mrs. Mary Brisbane and Mrs. Leighton.

In reviewing the life of Mrs. Kinney, it will be observed that she is a native of Oregon City and a worthy member of Nancy Welch Cabin, Native Daughters. Her father, M. E. Folson, formerly of Bangor, Me., made the long voyage around Cape Horn on a sailing vessel to San Francisco in 1849. After a couple of years spent in mining he removed to Oregon City in 1852 and opened a blacksmith shop there, as he was an expert mechanic. He afterwards settled at Umatilla Landing and engaged in the same line of work there, being one of the early settlers of that place. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and at his death, in 1900, he was seventy-three years old. He was united in marriage with Elizabeth Jane Warnock, a native of Indiana, who accompanied her parents from that state to Oregon, becoming pioneer settlers of Clackamas county. The father is deceased, but the beloved mother is still living, a resident of the city of Pendleton. The eldest in a family of nine children, Mrs. Kinney remained at home until her marriage. Quite active in church affairs, she is among the most influential members of the Episcopal Church of Astoria and is widely known for her charitable inclinations and many deeds of kindness.

DAVID FINNAMORE. Although practically a newcomer in Jackson county, Ore., where in 1902 he purchased a fine two-hundred-acre farm in the neighborhood of Table Rock in Sams valley, Mr. Finnamore has been identified with varied industries along the Pacific coast

since first coming to this section of the country in 1859. He is bound by close ties to Rensselaer county, N. Y., for he was born in Troy, in that county, March 15, 1827. There also he passed the years of his boyhood and early manhood, remaining there until reaching his twenty-third year. Leaving his native town to seek his fortune, he located for a time in Scott county, Iowa, where he was occupied in agricultural pursuits for some time prior to his departure for California, the trip to that state being made in six months' time. The three years following Mr. Finnamore turned his attention to mining and prospecting at Shingle, near Placerville. His next field of labor was in Arizona, where he followed similar work for about a year. Returning to California for a brief time, he subsequently went to Nevada and took up his old occupation of farming in the Carson valley and later in the Walker river valley, where he was fairly prosperous until his removal to Oregon in 1887. Proceeding to Lake county he engaged in the stock business in the vicinity of Goose Lake, near the southern boundary of the state, but not meeting with flattering success in that locality he followed similar business in the Harney valley, where there was abundant forage, and for a number of years thereafter, or until 1902, he was successfully engaged in this business, raising both cattle and horses. He finally disposed of his stock interests in that section and purchased a permanent location in Jackson county, which is a far more desirable residence section of the state. Although too busy to aspire to any official position, Mr. Finnamore has always been a follower of the political destinies of the Republican party. He has a very good farm, with buildings tastefully arranged and kept in repair, and on all sides may be seen evidences of thrift and prosperity on the part of the owner.

JAMES T. HARTLEY. As a practical and intelligent agriculturist and stock-raiser James T. Hartley has risen to popular esteem in Josephine county, and in the vicinity of his home is regarded as a typical representative of the transplanted easterner who regards success as his rightful inheritance. At any rate, Mr. Hartley has shown a world of progress and sound business judgment in the management of his land, and from an original one hundred and sixty acres taken up in 1876, has added continually until he and his son now own a farm of four hundred and fifteen acres. Twenty-four miles southeast of Grants Pass, this farm has kept pace with modern improvements, and in its general appearance evidences the system and painstaking nature of its owner. Seventy acres are under cultivation, and while general produce is

raised in large quantities, Mr. Hartley makes a specialty of good average stock, having as a rule from thirty to fifty head. Like all the residents of this well favored part of the state, he has been interested in mining, but has never depended upon it as a means of livelihood.

Mr. Hartley is of Dutch-English descent, and was born near Flemingsburg, Fleming county, Ky., April 4, 1851, his father, James, and his mother, Mary (Ham) Hartley, being natives of the same locality, and born June 10, 1812, and January 20, 1818, respectively. The parents were married in Kentucky, and when James T. was three years of age removed to Buchanan county, Mo., where the elder Hartley engaged in farming, and from where he eventually removed to Jackson county, Kans. Here his death occurred in 1890, his wife having died in Kansas in 1878. There were nine children in the family, of whom Mandy Jane is the wife of Jesse A. Pierce of Kansas; Elizabeth is the wife of M. A. Parks, of Kansas; R. M. is a farmer of Oklahoma territory; Barbara is deceased; Sarah J., deceased, became the wife of Jackson Hisle, of DeKalb county, Mo.; W. C. is deceased; Margaret Ellen was the wife of William Atkinson, of Kansas; and Serilda Hartley is a resident of Kansas.

Equipped with a fair common school education and a thorough farm training, James T. Hartley left the home place in Missouri February 20, 1876, and upon arriving in Oregon via Panama and San Francisco located at Ashland, Jackson county, for six months. In the fall of 1876 he removed to Josephine county, and took up his present homestead, and April 7, 1878, brought to his partially improved possession his newly wedded wife, formerly Sarah A. Gibson, a native of Buchanan county, Mo., and born December 18, 1861. Mrs. Hartley's parents came to Oregon in 1874, and after living on a farm near Ashland for a couple of years moved to a farm near the Hartley home. Lemuel Lee, the oldest child born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartley, is teaching in Armstrong Business College, Portland, Ore., and also attending law school, while Leslie W., Jda, Ruth and Blanch live with their parents. Mr. Hartley is a Democrat in politics, and has served as road supervisor for two terms, and as school clerk for fifteen years. He is a thorough believer in education, and it has been his policy to maintain a high standard in his home school. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Williams has profited by his moral and financial support for many years, and at present he is serving both as steward and trustee.





# INDEX.

## A

Ackley, Lorenzo D.....	994
Adams, Charles.....	968
Adams, J. Frank.....	921
Agren, Ludvig.....	716
Ahlf, John H.....	371
Ainsworth, George J.....	80
Ainsworth, J. C.....	159
Ainsworth, Capt. J. C.....	158
Alderman, Henry H.....	306
Alley, Frank E.....	412
Ament, C. G.....	709
Ament, C. W.....	710
Ament, Edward G.....	709
Ament, M. C.....	710
Anderson, Edmund A.....	311
Anderson, Eli K.....	707
Anderson, Judge Olof.....	243
Andrus, Dwight R.....	878
Andrus, Riley.....	782
Apperson, Capt. J. T.....	279
Applegate, Daniel A.....	540
Applegate, John.....	349
Applegate, Peter.....	880
Arnold, Job N.....	876
Arzner, John L.....	945
Ash, Lewis.....	399

## B

Baldwin, George T.....	1023
Baldwin, Henry H.....	1018
Baldwin, Wallace.....	490
Banton, John L.....	522
Barker, A. Y.....	376
Barker, John F.....	436
Barker, William H.....	720
Barlow, William.....	137
Barnard, Charles P.....	226
Bartlett, R. L.....	400
Bartoldus, Frederick.....	376
Bashor, J. F.....	401
Bates, Hon. G. W.....	170
Rayley, Winslow.....	377
Beall, Robert V.....	876
Beall, Thomas F.....	875
Bear, John.....	462
Beckley, Hon. Henry.....	555
Beebe, Gen. C. F.....	154
Beekman, Cornelius C.....	207
Bell, John C.....	133
Belland, Lars O.....	824
Bellinger, John H.....	861
Bellinger, Merritt.....	860
Benedick, Philip.....	241
Benedict, Rial.....	354
Bensell, Royal A.....	841
Benson, John R.....	521
Bergman, Hon. Isaac.....	853
Berry, Judge Milton.....	454
Bessey, Elmer L.....	625
Beswick, Richard.....	665
Bethers, George.....	504

Beyers, Ophir H.....	548
Bickel, Fred.....	157
Bigelow, Russell.....	901
Binder, Anthony.....	226
Bixby, Joseph.....	903
Blair, James H.....	348
Blakely, Samuel.....	499
Bodyfelt, George W.....	411
Boggs, James L.....	781
Boise, Hon. Reuben P.....	502
Bond, Joel.....	976
Bonham, Hon. B. F.....	596
Booth, Hon. J. O.....	501
Booth, Rev. Robert.....	527
Border, William A.....	770
Boyle, Isaac L.....	395
Boyle, Joseph L.....	396
Bradbury, Clement.....	738
Bradshaw, William H.....	432
Brady, Charles J.....	996
Brant, Peter.....	593
Brattain, Eldon M.....	693
Breen, Martin.....	808
Brenner, Alexander.....	704
Bridges, Hon. Joseph T.....	774
Briggs, William F.....	819
Bristow, Eugene L.....	1000
Britt, Peter.....	966
Brix, Asmus.....	963
Brockway, Beman B.....	581
Brown, Burban.....	316
Bronaugh, Earl C.....	287
Bronaugh, Earl C., Jr.....	286
Brower, David M., M. D.....	331
Brown, Alonzo F.....	605
Brown, Charles M.....	502
Brown, George.....	625
Brown, George M.....	908
Brown, Samuel H.....	517
Brown, Thomas R.....	730
Brownell, Hon. G. C.....	89
Buchanan, Hon. John A.....	318
Buckley, John.....	668
Buick, D. S. K.....	388
Ballard, Robert W.....	378
Burdie, Rurick L.....	773
Burk, William C.....	826
Bursell, Oliver.....	706
Bush, Asabel.....	33
Butler, Brothers.....	244
Butts, Elam.....	434
Bybee, William.....	399
Byrom, Peter.....	1003

## C

Calhoun, George S.....	329
Calvert, Jesse L.....	317
Cameron, Theodore.....	230
Campbell, David.....	927
Campbell, James E.....	742
Campbell, John C.....	433
Cannon, Richard L.....	490
Caples, Hon. J. F.....	291

Carl, Charles E.....	634
Carl, Herman L.....	990
Carle, Lorenzo D.....	546
Carlton, S. A.....	867
Carr, James.....	840
Carson, Alfred H.....	336
Carter, Hon. E. V.....	534
Carter, Franklin M.....	741
Carter, William A.....	573
Cartwright, George W.....	785
Case, Mrs. Mary.....	347
Casebeer, John L.....	743
Casebeer, J. M.....	804
Cathcart, C. F.....	949
Cathcart, Simon B.....	264
Chamberlain, Hon. G. E.....	37
Chambers, Hon. John H.....	670
Chance, William G.....	407
Chapman, Andrew J.....	305
Chapman, Daniel.....	225
Chapman, Henry H.....	601
Chapman, John H.....	588
Chapman, Matthias J.....	948
Chase, George L.....	557
Chayner, Thomas.....	201
Christie, Johnson.....	437
Churchill, Joseph L.....	339
Clark, Henry J.....	687
Clark, Hon. Newton.....	95
Cleland, Hon. John B.....	29
Cleland, William A.....	30
Clements, John F.....	203
Clinton, Nicholas, Sr.....	950
Coe, Robert L.....	408
Coffelt, Enos J.....	631
Cole, Byron.....	862
Coleman, Mathew H.....	324
Collier, Joseph A.....	714
Colson, E. N.....	901
Colver, Samuel.....	324
Colvig, Marcellus N.....	608
Colwell, Daniel.....	1000
Condit, Philip.....	653
Cone, Winfield S.....	359
Conger, Joseph.....	964
Cooksey, Mrs. M. M.....	527
Cooldige, Orlando, Jr.....	847
Cooper, Plinn.....	445
Corbett, Hon. Henry W.....	21
Corliss, Herbert A.....	1017
Cornelius, Col. Thomas R.....	315
Cornelius, Thomas S.....	386
Coshow, Oliver P.....	1011
Coshow, Oliver P., Jr.....	499
Costello, James.....	313
Cowan, Robert.....	446
Cowls, Hon. John W.....	570
Cox, George W.....	396
Cranfill, Franklin L.....	752
Cranfill, Isom.....	865
Crawford, Gen. A. M.....	410
Crawford, John B.....	949
Cronemiller, Daniel.....	536
Crosno, Charles B.....	585

Crowson, George W.....	662	Farlow, Edward J.....	946	Hair, W. M.....	372
Croxton, Thomas F.....	383	Farmer, Axom D.....	332	Hale, Hon. William C.....	376
Culin, Walter, M. D.....	648	Fate, David.....	394	Hall, John F.....	823
Cutlip, Mark D.....	562	Fate, Frank.....	848	Hallock, Edward.....	682
		Fate, Remick.....	208	Hamaker, John W.....	1014
<b>D</b>					
Daley, Adoniram J.....	238	Felter, John W.....	931	Hanaker, Joseph O.....	929
Danielson, Srian.....	384	Fenton, James D.....	41	Hamblock, John.....	366
Dannals, Renben.....	204	Fenton, Hon. William D.....	41	Hamblock, John F.....	921
Datin, Rev. Paul.....	751	Ferguson, Albert W.....	838	Hamilton, J. D.....	252
Davis, A. A.....	660	Ferguson, E. Z.....	597	Hamilton, Salathiel, M. D.....	703
Davis, Platt A.....	871	Ferr, Thomas V.....	457	Hamilton, Samuel B.....	801
Day, Silas J.....	573	Ferry, James L.....	813	Hamlin, Capt. Frank B.....	705
Dean, Doctor F.....	634	Ferry, Joseph.....	990	Hamlin, John.....	355
Decker, Charles.....	533	Fields, Frank S.....	134	Hammersly, Joseph L.....	781
Dekam, Adolph A.....	997	Finnamore, David.....	1027	Haney, Robert.....	223
Dement, Russell C.....	803	Fish, Thomas P.....	944	Hanks, James L.....	759
Dement, William T.....	528	Fisher, Charles V., M. D.....	801	Hanks, Marion.....	1001
Denver, William J.....	939	Fisher, Thomas F.....	866	Hanly, Michael.....	684
DeRoobam, Emil.....	497	Fitzhugh, Judge Joseph S.....	363	Hanly, Thomas P.....	933
Devlin, John.....	496	Flanagan, John.....	942	Hanna, Hiera K.....	213
Devore, William H., M. D.....	856	Flanders, Capt. G. H.....	116	Hannun, William M.....	338
Dickson, Charles A.....	868	Flavel, Capt. George.....	911	Hansbrough, Hon. James M.....	365
Dickson, William R.....	856	Fleischner, I. N.....	44	Hansen, Jens H.....	864
Dieleman, Rev. Leopold.....	752	Flevoche, James M.....	775	Harlocker, Hon. Lintner.....	685
Dimmick, Benjamin.....	337	Flood, John G.....	491	Harmon, Hon. C. E.....	106
Dimmick, George W.....	748	Foster, Isaac N.....	906	Harris, William C.....	568
Dimmick, Thomas M.....	391	Foudray, Elbert D.....	217	Harrison, Henry C.....	800
Disher, William F.....	548	Frater, W. A.....	500	Harrison, Marcus W.....	478
Diven, Charles L.....	637	Frazier, Arthur L.....	96	Hartill, William.....	951
Dodge, Nathan P.....	341	Frazier, William.....	163	Hartley, James T.....	1027
Dolph, Cyrus A.....	178	Freeberg, A. W.....	586	Hasard, Charles E.....	721
Dolph, Hon. J. N.....	180	Freeman, William J.....	849	Hatfield, Job.....	478
Donaldson, Joseph G.....	423	Fullerton, Hon. James C.....	360	Hathaway, Benjamin H.....	441
Donnell, G. W.....	907	Fulton, Hon. Charles W.....	90	Hawley, John H.....	632
Dosch, Col. Henry E.....	285	Furry, Samuel.....	312	Hayden, Jasper.....	1601
Drake, William B.....	749	<b>G</b>			
Drew, Calif N.....	458	Gaither, James J.....	866	Hayden, Marion.....	462
Duncan, Henry C.....	629	Gall, Christopher C.....	835	Hayes, Lewis.....	631
Dunn, Mrs. Mary M.....	663	Gallier, Stephen.....	959	Haynes, Dr. Frederick W.....	852
Durham, George H.....	385	Gallier, William.....	865	Haynes, Jerry C.....	511
Durland, Coe G.....	855	Gamble, William H.....	994	Hays, William S.....	223
Dutton, James H.....	769	Ganiard, Oscar O.....	510	Hazard, Louis H.....	846
Dyer, George M.....	863	Geary, Edward R.....	128	Hazard, Silas H.....	845
Dysinger, William L.....	446	George, Hon. M. C.....	53	Heberlie, Frank.....	700
		Geyer, Frederick.....	875	Hedden, Cyrus.....	807
		Gibson, Milton B.....	550	Hellenbrand, John W.....	1003
		Gilbert, Alexandre.....	840	Helman, Abel D.....	791
		Giles, Daniel.....	430	Helms, James.....	802
		Gilkey, Herbert L.....	535	Henderer, Charles M.....	420
Earhart, Rockey P.....	115	Goeller, John F.....	605	Henderer, John J.....	420
Eckhoff, Charles.....	713	Goodspeed, Eli.....	241	Henderson, Henry L., M. D.....	888
Eddy, Benjamin L.....	261	Goodspeed, Henry F.....	878	Henley, James T.....	938
Edlund, Gustavus.....	699	Gore, E. E.....	747	Hermann, Cass M.....	854
Eggleston, Capt. M. F.....	262	Gore, William H.....	747	Hermann, Ernest W.....	737
Elliott, Charles A.....	393	Gowan, G. R.....	975	Hermann, Dr. Henry.....	941
Elmore, Samuel.....	1015	Gowen, Edmund W.....	1002	Hermann, Theobald M.....	941
Emery, Stephen O.....	611	Graham, Elisabeth.....	965	Hermann, Washington P.....	786
Emmitt, John.....	353	Gray, Mrs. J. H. D.....	851	Herrin, John S.....	678
Emmitt, Hon. Robert A.....	435	Grayson, George W.....	844	Hicks, John M.....	660
Estes, Oris B., M. D.....	850	Gregory, William J.....	326	Hilbrand, Charles S.....	713
Evans, Capt. Hiram S.....	541	Griffith, John B.....	858	Hildebrand, William C.....	356
Evenson, Ole.....	970	Grubbe, George W.....	218	Hill, Col. J. Linsey.....	603
Everding, Henry.....	67	Guerin, George H.....	599	Hines, Pauline A.....	686
		Gunderson, Charles S.....	647	Hirsch, Hon. Solomon.....	164
				Hockersmith, John N.....	325
				Hodson, John M.....	169
				Holden, Ebenezer C.....	731
				Holden, Horace F.....	263
				Holland, David.....	359
				Hoover, Elmer V., M. D.....	361
				Horton, Charles.....	655
Failing, Edward.....	48	<b>H</b>			
Failing, Henry.....	27	Hacker, Isaiah.....	817	Houck, George E., M. D.....	362
Failing, James F.....	48	Hahn, Hon. John.....	440	Hough, Asa C.....	732
Failing, Hon. Josiah.....	47	Haines, Joseph A.....	927	Howard, James S.....	609
Falling, William H.....	504				



<b>O</b>	
Obenchain, Bartlett	868
Obenchain, George W.	984
Obenchain, Madison	869
Ogden, E. F.	563
Olds, Eli P.	909
Oliver, Caleb T.	954
Olson, Frederick	885
Olson, Jonas	816
Olsson, John A.	797
Orth, John S.	683
Owens, William	962
Owens, William H.	308
Ozouf, A. E.	210
<b>P</b>	
Palmberg, Charles G.	730
Pankey, James A.	833
Parker, Sisney	922
Parrish, Lewis	985
Parson, John S., M. D.	525
Party, Mrs. N. A.	640
Patterson, F. F.	411
Patterson, Joshua	1020
Patterson, Smiley H.	984
Patterson, Sylvester	950
Patterson, William	960
Pearce, W. A.	525
Pease, David E.	729
Pease, Capt. G. A.	280
Peehler, J. F.	568
Peil, Emil	224
Pelton, Horace	843
Pendleton, Jasper C.	842
Peninger, William H.	572
Perdue, John	387
Perdue, Leonard L.	446
Perdue, William	209
Perry, Vale N.	545
Peterson, Albert T.	567
Peterson, Charles A.	980
Peterson, Peter	936
Phelan, Perez L.	512
Phelps, George W.	986
Phipps, Robert	405
Plimpton, William W.	276
Pohl, William C. A.	885
Poley, C. M.	900
Porter, B. R.	836
Powell, Willis B.	477
Powers, Ira F., Sr.	91
Pracht, Alexander H.	308
Prall, John W.	850
Pratt, Irving W.	23
Price, Edmond J.	909
Price, William K.	243
Prim, Charles	682
Protzman, George	792
Provost, Hon. D. B.	314
Pryce, Roland	202
Puckett, George W.	860
<b>Q</b>	
Quick, Isaac C.	429
Quimby, L. P. W.	185
<b>R</b>	
Rader, Joseph M.	894
Randleman, Martin L.	978
Ranzan, John P.	618
Rapp, Fred	894
Rast, John G.	314
Raymond, Ephraim	910
Reader, J. K., M. D.	897
Reed, Mrs. J. K.	898
Reames Alfred E.	305
Reames, Evan R.	924
Reames, James R.	846
Reed, Frank	793
Reed, Grenville	884
Reeser, Benjamin F.	957
Remier, Thomas W.	972
Reynolds, Charles E.	456
Rice, I. F.	829
Richardson, Jesse	897
Riddle, George W.	516
Rigler, Frank	174
Riley, Thomas	788
Rinehart, Jasper N.	665
Robb, Hon. Walter L.	883
Robe, Rev. Robert	610
Roberts, John H.	424
Roberts, John N.	473
Roberts, Louis A.	794
Robertson, Robert	560
Robinson, James J.	477
Robinson, Joseph M.	210
Robinson, Reuben P.	109
Robinson, William	805
Robison, Price	830
Robison, Samuel M.	882
Robnett, Isom C.	760
Rogers, Anson	255
Rogers, Henry	330
Rogers, Stephen C.	563
Rooke, James W.	772
Rose, Aaron	960
Rosenberg, Charles C. C., M. D.	451
Ross, Benjamin F.	603
Ross, James H.	968
Ross, John E.	925
Rowe, Hon. Henry S.	59
Rowe, John L.	839
Ruble, David	795
Russell, James H.	947
Ryan, Daniel	987
Ryecraft, Squire L.	793
<b>S</b>	
Savage, Lincoln	204
Scarth, William	940
Schmidt, Samuel	524
Schroeder, Augustus H.	347
Schroeder, J. Fred	393
Schroeder, Hon. J. Henry	299
Schoett, Harvey W.	71
Scott, Joseph L.	420
Sears, John W.	644
Selbrede, Hon. Charles A.	237
Sellwood, John W.	191
Sengstacken, Henry	209
Shambrook, David R.	312
Shambrook, George	267
Sharon, E. E.	56
Shattuck, Solon O.	1005
Shaver, George W.	183
Shaver, Capt. J. W.	184
Shaw, H. M., M. D.	626
Shaw, Mrs. Mattie	627
Shearer, Francis M.	350
Sherwin, Hon. Eugene A.	650
Shive, William T.	923
Shook, Isaac N.	655
Short, J. Obed	955
Shrum, George W.	909
Shull, Benjamin C.	643
Shupe, Hon. John H.	203
Sibley, Joseph E.	1005
Sigler, Bluford D.	293
Simmons, George	986
Simpson, A. M.	231
Simpson, Louis J.	235
Simpson, Marshall W.	794
Sladen, Capt. J. A.	160
Small, Matthew	595
Smart, John H.	982
Smick, William A.	509
Smith, Amedee M.	189
Smith, Amedee M., Jr.	191
Smith, Elisha N.	788
Smith, Judge G. W.	487
Smith, Irvine M.	908
Smith, John H.	956
Smith, Milton W.	173
Smith, Robert	485
Smith, Robert G.	726
Smith, Samuel	470
Smith, Judge Thomas	453
Smith, Willard N.	469
Smith, William D. L. F.	681
Smith, Capt. W. H.	194
Snider, Charles U.	802
Songer, Samuel T., M. D.	660
Songer, Hon. William F.	798
Sorensen, Nels P.	937
Sowell, John H.	916
Sparlin, Henry H.	1013
Staley, George W.	198
Stanley, J. Johnson	369
Stansbery, John E.	43
Stables, E. T.	621
Stauff, Alexander	381
Stearns, Daniel W.	757
Stearns, Orson A.	932
Steele, William Z. G.	924
Stephenson, G. W.	551
Stewart, Frank A.	518
Stewart, Joseph H.	479
Stillwell, William D.	250
Strang, Z. C.	992
Strange, Rev. Ferdinand G.	641
Strickland, Frank M.	785
Strong, Lewis	579
Stukel, Stephen	915
Sturgess, Melvin D.	793
Summers, Gen. Owen	151
Summers, Samuel T.	1008
Sunderland, Milton	42
Surprenant, Hon. Joseph W.	881
Sweet, Hon. Alexander	60
Sweetland, Walter I.	743
Swinden, John	787
Swingle, Charles J.	766
Swope, Benjamin F.	1022
Sykes, Samuel K.	382
<b>T</b>	
Taylor, C. C.	980
Taylor, Henry H.	997
Taylor, James	988
Taylor, John B.	976
Taylor, Stephen C.	981
Taylor, William	956



















