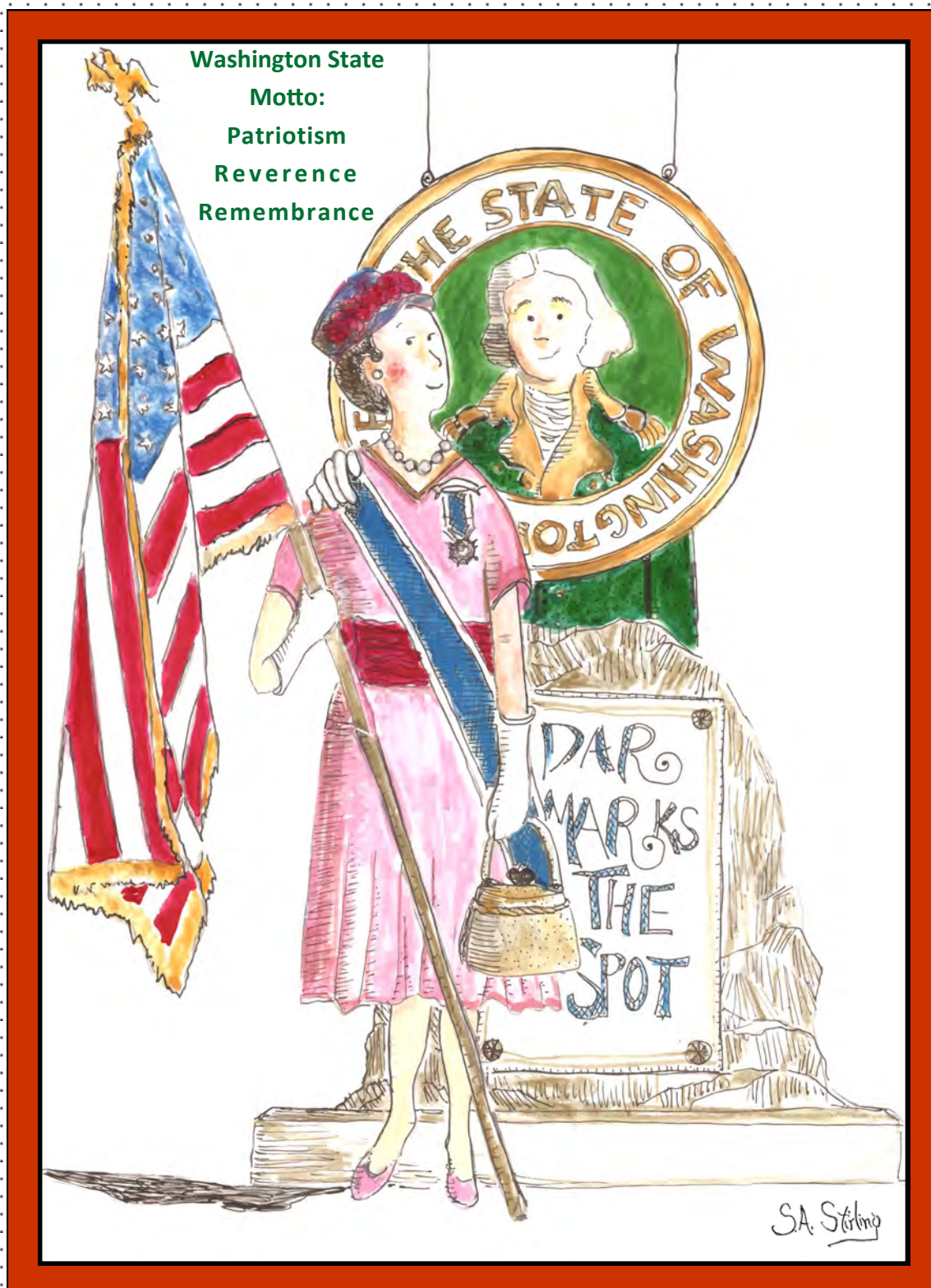


Historical Marker Review 1894-2016

Washington State Society NSDAR



Edited and compiled by Della Stenstrom and Shirley Stirling under the direction of State Regents Carol Jean Gaffney and Julie Pittmann with assistance by WSSDAR Daughters.



Historical Marker Review

1894 - 2016

Washington State Society
of Daughters of the American Revolution

Edited and compiled by Della Stenstrom and Shirley Stirling

under the direction of
State Regents Carol Jean Gaffney and Julie Pittmann
with assistance by WSSDAR Daughters.

Published by
Washington State Society of the National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution
Union Gap - 2016

Copyright © 2016 by Washington State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (WSSDAR)

All rights reserved. First edition published 2016.

WSSDAR Library, Yakima Valley Genealogical Society

1901 S. 12th Ave Union Gap, WA 98903 509-248-1328

State DAR website www.wssdar.org

National DAR website www.dar.org

Printed in the United States of America

ISBN- 978-1-68418-214-5

The materials used in the manufacture of this book are acid free and FSC Certified. Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification ensures that products come from well managed forests that provide environmental, social and economic benefits.

Introduction

The Washington State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (WSSDAR) organized in 1894 under the umbrella of its parent organization, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR). It is a non-profit, non-political volunteer women's service organization dedicated to promoting patriotism, preserving American history, and securing America's future through better education for children. DAR members volunteer millions of service hours annually in their local communities. The chosen motto of WSSDAR is Patriotism, Reverence, and Remembrance.

The book that you are holding speaks to our dedication to the remembrance and preservation of American history. It contains information about historical, memorial and commemorative markers sponsored or supported by a DAR chapter in the State of Washington or by the state society, WSSDAR. Also, please note that It is based on a prior publication by our society under State Regent Mrs. Donald Sutter: *Historical Marker Review WSSDAR*, 1998, Chairman Mrs. Gene Andrews. In addition to the markers described within this book, Washington State Chapters and Daughters have also generously contributed to monument and marker placements, renovations and maintenance projects sponsored by the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Included are monuments, plaques, statues, flagpoles, and signs that indicate the marker was placed by the DAR, or is associated with the DAR in some manner. While some items may **not** exactly meet this criteria, they have significance to our members and have been included at their request. All markers were researched by local chapters or committee members; current photos were taken whenever possible; and location information, including GPS coordinates, recorded. Some formerly listed markers that could not be found have been included if they retain historic importance.

The markers are ordered alphabetically by county and within each county they are ordered by the year placed. Inscriptions are literally quoted with any insignias, logos, or pictures indicated within square brackets. In some cases markers may have been inscribed with typographical errors or spelling conventions of another era. These have all been transcribed verbatim.

Since county chapters and marker pages will likely be used independently by DAR members, photos credit and reference information for each marker is contained within the marker page.

When images are credited to DAR archives, that means that the photo was sourced from a Washington State DAR file, scrapbook or website. Therefore, the local chapter(s) listed or the DAR State Library in Yakima may be consulted. The authors of this book also welcome questions regarding DAR historic markers in Washington State. Furthermore, Find A Grave Memorial references may be accessed online at the FindAGrave website. Sentences that end with website addresses will not have a period at the end.

Historical Marker Review

1894-2016

Explore History through Washington State Historical Markers



Sponsored by State Regents
Carol Jean Gaffney and Julie Pittmann



Carol Jean Gaffney
State Regent 2014-2016



Julie Pittmann
State Regent 2016-2018

Project Co-Chairmen: Della Stenstrom & Shirley Stirling

Advisory Committee:

Mary Jane Honegger, Rae Anna Victor, & Cindy Johnson-Sakuma

Published by

The Washington State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution

Copyright 2016

Gaffney photo courtesy of Carol Jean Gaffney. Pittmann photo courtesy of DAR archives.

Welcome to the Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution Historical Marker book. Inside these pages you will find information for monuments, markers, plaques, and so much more honoring and remembering our state history.

Twenty years ago, **Honorary State Regent Jane Sutter** commissioned Pat Andrews to catalog and create a historical marker book. As we prepared to honor that 20th anniversary, **2014-16 State Regent Carol Jean Gaffney** commissioned Sacajawea Chapter Daughters Shirley Stirling and Della Stenstrom to revise, update, catalog, photograph, and research new and existing markers across our state. They, along with statewide members, joined in the search for information regarding state DAR history during our two administrations. Daughters in Washington are proud of the role their chapters played in creating these monuments. This marvelous book is a testament to our past, a gift of knowledge to future Daughters, and for citizens to enjoy reading today.

May each page fill you with a love of knowledge for our past and inspire you to even greater deeds.

Julie Pittmann

WSSDAR State Regent 2016-18

Steptoe Battlefield Historical Monument, Rosalia, WA.
Photo courtesy of Julie Pittmann.



A Note to our Washington State Sisters

Serving as co-chair of this committee has been, sometimes a delight, sometimes challenging, but throughout has been, undeniably, a learning experience. Since WSSDAR has been involved with the documentation of historic events, sites, and notable people since its inception, this project seemed to “call” us and we treasure the link we feel to those early day members who traveled long distances by horse and buggy or Model-T to erect and dedicate historical markers throughout the state. Over a hundred years have passed and it is now our challenge to protect, maintain and supplement this legacy.

We strongly encourage each Washington State chapter to **take responsibility for assuring the welfare of all DAR markers in your area**. We have found it heartbreaking to discover a few of our markers vandalized, stolen, hidden in storage rooms or simply missing. We have heard of success stories but we need more! Note this success story: A Kelso marker was rediscovered after much detective work. It was literally dug up, retrieved after having sunk deep beneath the earth’s surface. It had been lost for years, buried in the mud before the Mary Richardson Walker Chapter found it using maps, logic, and digging. They restored it and it is once again on display in a local park!



Della Stenstrom and Shirley Stirling, 2016.

Please establish a team to check, **at least once per year**, all markers in your geographic area, regardless of who placed them. We say this because some markers were installed by the state, by a chapter in another geographic area of the state, by a now disbanded chapter - or even another state’s DAR! We don’t want to abandon our markers but rather look after all of them - and the best approach is to take responsibility for those closest to us. Cultivate a friendship with anyone who owns/oversees the property at the marker. Work with them to assure the area is maintained and the marker is cared for. Contact your State Historic Preservation Chairman and she will help you with issues in working with property owners or marker maintenance. And we thank Mick Hersey of the SAR for developing a method to restore markers and in his willingness to teach and help DAR. We encourage you to restore markers in your area and seek assistance or consultation.

Thank you Honorary State Regent Carol Jean Gaffney for recognizing the need to update our marker documentation and for asking us to oversee this project. Thank you State Regent Julie Pittmann for continuing this project to its completion. It has been our pleasure to serve our society, to exchange ideas with our wonderful Washington Daughters and to work closely together on this valuable project.

Della Stenstrom and Shirley Stirling

Historical Marker Book Co-Chairmen stirlsa@comcast.net

Table of Contents

DAR/SAR Oregon Trail Marker Series	1
Lewis and Clark Expedition Marker Series	2
Asotin County	3
2000 - OCTOBER 10, 1805 LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL, MARKER #1 CLARKSTON ...	4
Chelan County	5
1927 - OLD MISSIONARY INDIAN CEMETERY ESTABLISHED IN 1867.....	6
Clallam County	7
1924 - PORT ANGELES THE SECOND NATIONAL CITY	8
1932 - DR. FREEBORN STANTON LEWIS - LINCOLN PARK MARKER.....	9
1934 - DISCOVERY OF PORT ANGELES HARBOR.....	10
1936 - PRESIDENT LINCOLN RESERVED THIS BUILDING SITE	11
1962 - PIONEERS OF PORT ANGELES VICTOR SMITH & MINERVA LEWIS TROY.....	12
1965 - NEW DUNGENESS WA TERRITORY	13
Clark County	14
1917 - OREGON TRAIL 1844 SPIRIT OF THE TRAIL, MARKER #11 VANCOUVER.....	15
1939 - DAR FOREST PROJECT	17
Columbia County	18
1949 - IN MEMORY OF THE PIONEERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.....	19
Cowlitz County	20
1916 - OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #8 KELSO	21
1916 - OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #9 KALAMA / 1st HOME SITE MEEKER ..	22
1916 - OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #10 WOODLAND	23
1923 - TO THE MEMORY OF ALL MEN OF COWLITZ COUNTY WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE WORLD WAR.....	24
1928 - MARY RICHARDSON WALKER - PATRIOT AND PIONEER.....	25
1939 - MONTICELLO CONVENTION HELD HERE, 1852	26
1957 - A MEMORIAL TO INDIAN ZACK.....	27
2006 - MONTICELLO BLACK WALNUT CONVENTION.....	28
Grays Harbor County	29
1911 - ROBERT GRAY / LONE TREE 1792	30
1929 - OLD FORT CHEHALIS / CAMP CHEHALIS, 1860.....	31

Island County	32
1935 - DECEPTION PASS NAMED BY CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER.....	33
1954 - EBNEY BLOCK HOUSE 1854	34
2000 - LANGLEY-WOODMEN CEMETERY BENCH, MARKER AND FLAG	35
Jefferson County	36
1929 - CAPTAIN VANCOUVER CAMPED AT DISCOVERY BAY	37
1968 - COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM - MARVIN GLENN SHIELDS	38
King County	39
1909 - STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON - UNIVERSITY OF WA CAMPUS...	40
1916 - THE BATTLE OF SEATTLE 1856	41
1925 - RAINIER CHAPTER HOUSE 1925	42
1930 - L. C. BEALL AND SON MAGRUDER BEALL - PIONEERS VASHON ISLAND.....	43
1936 - WIL-ETCH-TID "BIG TOM"	44
1939 - TOTEM POLE - WOODLAND PARK ZOO	45
1987 - BELLEVUE U.S. CONSTITUTION BICENTENNIAL PARK & LEST WE FORGET ...	46
1989 - LAKE VIEW CEMETERY FLAGPOLE AND MARKER.....	47
2012 - BLUE STAR MEMORIAL.....	48
Kitsap County	49
1932 - FIRST INDEPENDENCE DAY IN UPPER PUGET SOUND 1861.....	50
1933 - SITE OF OLD INDIAN FORT	51
1940 - CHIEF SEATTLE 1787-1866.....	52
1942 - SS SACAJAWEA NAMEPLATE	53
1956 - HAHD-SKUS INDIAN TREATY 1855 - POINT NO POINT	54
1967 - HARRISON MEDICAL CENTER MARKER AND FLAG POLE.....	55
1979 - WEST SOUND TECHNICAL SKILLS CENTER FLAGPOLE	56
1982 - BREMERTON TELEPHONE OFFICE 1910	57
1995 - PENDERGAST REGIONAL PARK FLAGPOLE	58
Kittitas County	59
1948 - JACK SPLAWN ROBBERS ROOST 1870	60
1970 - OLMSTEAD CABIN 1875	61
Lewis County	62
1916 - OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #5 BORST HOME CENTRALIA	63
1916 - OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #6 MATILDA JACKSON STATE PARK ...	64
1916 - OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #7 TOLEDO.....	65
1928 - FORT BORST BLOCK HOUSE.....	66
1985 - GEORGE WASHINGTON FOUNDER OF CENTRALIA.....	67

Pacific County	68
1928 - WILLAPA VALLEY PIONEERS	69
1954 - FT COLUMBIA MUSEUM HOUSE / HISTORICAL STATE PARK.....	70
1988 - JOHN EDMUND PICKERNELL	71
2000 - NOV 18, 1805 LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL, MARKER #4 MCKENZIE HEAD	73
Pierce County	74
1899 - NARCISSA PRENTISS WHITMAN - STATUE AND FOUNTAIN.....	75
1906 - 1841 FOURTH OF JULY 1906 COMMEMORATING 65th ANNIVERSARY ..	76
1915 - CAPTAIN CHARLES WILKES - EXPLORER 1841 - PT DEFIANCE PARK ..	78
1938 - CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER	79
1969 - WASHINGTON STATEHOOD CANNON.....	79
1970 - IN HONOR OF ROSSELL G. O'BRIEN	80
1973 - EZRA MEEKER 1830-1928 MEEKER MANSION	81
1974 - MORTON MATTHEW MCCARVER	82
San Juan County	83
1947 - HONORING LT. HENRY MARTYN ROBERT - ROBERT'S ROCK.....	84
Skagit County	85
1924 - HAND SEWN PIONEER FLAG AND CASE	86
1924 - MOUNT VERNON HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM SKAGIT CO	85
1925 - JOSEPH BERG FOR HIS HEROISM	87
1931 - IN MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON 1732-1799 - TREE & MARKER	88
1937 - PIONEERS MONUMENT & FLAG - LA CONNER.....	89
1993 - PHILLIP A WOOLLEY - FOUNDER OF WOOLLEY 1890	90
Skamania County	91
1999 - OCTOBER 30, 1805 LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL, MARKER #2 STEVENSON	92
Snohomish County	93
1915 - ON THE BEACH NEAR THIS SPOT VANCOUVER LANDED	94
1930 - POINT ELLIOTT TREATY MARKER	95
2003 - D.O. PEARSON HOUSE - CLARA J STANWOOD PEARSON	97
Spokane County	98
1907 - BUST OF GEORGE WASHINGTON	100
1925 - BATTLE OF SPOKANE PLAINS, COLONEL GEORGE WRIGHT CAMP ...	101
1925 - GARRY CHIEF OF THE SPOKANES AND WIFE NINA.....	102
1928 - DAR REAL DAUGHTER - ISABELL JOHNSON SAVAGE CONWAY	103
1932 - GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL AND DRINKING FOUNTAIN	105
1955 - CHIEF SPOKANE GARRY SCHOOL	107

2012 - ENTRY EAGLES AT WA STATE VETERANS CEMETERY	108
2012 - PATRIOT TREE DEDICATED TO OUR REV WAR SOLDIERS	109
2013 - CARRIE ADEL AND ROBERT STRAHORN	110
2014 - MANN-GRANDSTAFF MEMORIAL.....	114
2014 - LLEWELLYN MARKS "LOUIS" DAVENPORT	115
2014 - JESSE RAY DROWLEY 1919-1996 MEDAL OF HONOR - WW II	118
2015 - AMOS BRADLEY 1837-1894 MEDAL OF HONOR - CIVIL WAR	120
2015 - CAPTAIN DONOVAN "DON" KEITH WALTERS	122
2016 - JAMES "JIMMIE" DURKIN	123

Markers Mentored With Assistance by Jonas Babcock Chapter, NSDAR.....	126
2006 - SHERIFF JAMES GLISPIN (1846–1890).....	126
2006 - JAMES "CURLY JIM" SILKOEWOYEH (CIRCA 1842-1917)	126
2007 - DR. MARY A. LATHAM, M.D. (1844-1917).....	126
2007 - EUGENE B. HYDE (1849–1917).....	126
2007 - FRANCIS H. COOK (1851-1920)	126
2008 - LEVI (1860-1928) AND MAY ARKWRIGHT HUTTON (1860-1915).....	126
2008 - SPOKANE COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT & FIREFIGHTERS MEMORIAL .	127
2008 - PFC JOE E. MANN (1922-1944).....	127
2009 - SPOKANE'S CONNECTION TO THE RMS TITANIC DISASTER	127
2009 - SHERIFF FLOYD BROWER (1884-1974).....	127
2010 - WILLIAM H. LEWIS (1855-1944).....	127
2010 - SONORA DODD (1882-1978).....	127
2010 - SGT. BRUCE GRANDSTAFF (1934-1967).....	128
2011 - CATHERINE SAGER PRINGLE (1835–1910)	128
2011 - ARTHUR L. HOOPER (1875-1961).....	128
2011 - ETIENNE EDUARD LALIBERTE (STEVE LIBERTY) (1843–1911)	128
2012 - MARY CAROLINE DAVIDSON SEYMOUR (1855–1933).....	128

Markers Mentored With Assistance by Spokane Chapters, NSDAR	129
1930 - ABRAHAM LINCOLN COMMANDER IN CHIEF	129
1935 - BATTLE OF SPOKANE PLAINS, FAIRCHILD AIRFORCE BASE	129
1938 - ANTOINE PLANTE RIVER FERRY - FIRST RESIDENCE - TREATY	129

Stevens County.....	130
1938 - TSHIMAKAIN 1838-1908.....	131

Thurston County.....	132
1913 - MARKING THE END OF THE OREGON TRAIL 1844	134
1916 - OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #1 TUMWATER.....	135
1916 - OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #2 BUSH PRAIRIE	136
1916 - OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #3 TENINO.....	137
1916 - OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #4 GRAND MOUND	138

1922 - SITE OF THE MEDICINE CREEK TREATY	139
1922 - SHE-NAH-NAM MEDICINE CREEK TREATY	140
1924 - HOME OF THE FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS & FIRST STATE GOVERNOR ELISHA P. FERRY	141
1928 - SITE OF THE FIRST CAPITOL BUILDING OF WA	142
1929 - WASHINGTON STATE BANNER / STATE FLAG	143
1929 - ANDREW CHAMBERS BLOCK HOUSE 1855	145
1932 - GEORGE WASHINGTON ELM PLANTED BY SACAJAWEA CHAPTER WITH MARKER	146
1932 - GEORGE WASHINGTON ELM PLANTED BY WSSDAR WITH MARKER	147
1939 - GOVERNOR'S MEMORIAL GROUP OF TREES	133
1999 - MASONIC LODGE 1854-1971	148
2005 - WA STATE LEGISLATIVE MEETING SITE - 1903.....	149
2006 - MARIAN SEELEY	150
Walla Walla County	151
Unknown - DEDICATED TO THE TRAVELERS ON OLD OREGON TRAIL	152
1918 - HERE STOOD FORT NEZ PERCE / FORT WALLA WALLA	153
1918 - THIS TABLET MARKS THE SITE OF FORT WALLA WALLA 1856.....	154
1925 - NEAR THIS SITE... WAS HELD THE GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL	155
1927 - PORTRAIT OF NARCISSA PRENTISS WHITMAN	156
1930 - CHIEF, HOL-LOL-SOTE-TOTE, LAWYER	157
1930 - REAL DAUGHTERS - WAITSBURG CEMETERY.....	158
1931 - TO HONOR ONE OF THOSE PATRIOTS WHO... FOUNDED THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT CHAMPOEG, OR.....	159
1931 - NARCISSA PRENTISS WHITMAN AND ELIZA SPALDING	160
1935 - LETTICE CLARK REYNOLDS & RANSOM CLARK DONATION CLAIM	161
2000 - OCTOBER 16, 1805 LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL, MARKER #3 BURBANK.....	162
Whatcom County	163
1920 - PICKETT BRIDGE	164
1932 - MEMORIAL TO CAPT HENRY ROEDER.....	165
1935 - PEACE ARCH DRINKING FOUNTAIN	166
1941 - OLD TELEGRAPH ROAD.....	167
1982 - BELLINGHAM MUSEUM / WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY & ART	163
2014 - CAPTAIN GEORGE E PICKETT HOUSE AND MUSEUM	168
Whitman County	169
1914 - STEPTOE INDIAN BATTLE 1858 / TE-HOTS-NIM-ME	170
Yakima County	171
1916 - BATTLE OF TWO BUTTES 1855 - PA-HO-TI-GUTE	172

1956 - FORT SIMCOE MUSEUM.....	173
1988 - MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION YAKIMA.....	171
Out of State	174
1924 - LUCY GARRY AND NELLIE GARRY.....	175
1953 - VALLEY FORGE, WA MEMORIAL CHAPEL & NATIONAL PATRIOTS BELL TOWER	176
2009 - DAR REAL DAUGHTER ELIZABETH BARTLETT	177
Lost Markers	178
Glossary / Acronym List	179
Washington State Chapter List, Historical	180

DAR/SAR OREGON TRAIL MARKER SERIES

In 1916 and 1917 the State of Washington State Societies of the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution placed a series of 11 markers honoring the Oregon Trail pioneers and documenting their journey, from their entry into present day Washington State at the Columbia River by Vancouver up to Tumwater in Puget Sound. It was a big historic preservation project, the biggest that the groups had undertaken to date, finalized with much fanfare. It was a time in which the Oregon Trail pioneers were getting old and passing away. There was a sense of urgency to document their great adventure and honor them before it was too late. Kind of like we feel now with the WWII veterans...

Oregon Trail Pioneer Ezra Meeker retraced the trail by covered wagon, for public education and with much publicity, from 1906–1908, seeking to inspire the preservation of the trail and to inspire the building of monuments in communities along the way. His trek reached New York, and in Washington, D.C. he was greeted by President Teddy Roosevelt.

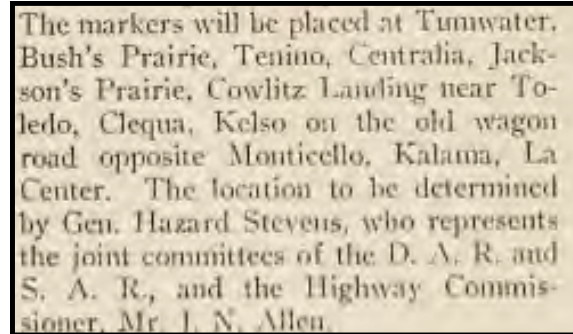
He later retraced the trail several times more, by various conveyances - from oxcart to airplane! He worked, for the rest of his life promoting the Oregon Trail and, in 1913, teamed up with the Sacajawea DAR Chapter in Olympia to mark what they determined as the end of the Oregon Trail. The Sacajawea DAR Chapter donated a native granite boulder installed with a bronze plaque. The goal of Ezra and the DAR was to:

- 1) honor the Oregon Trail pioneers who reached Puget Sound;
- 2) document and preserve the Oregon Trail;
- 3) promote the formation of a national highway across the country; and
- 4) attempt to influence the legislature to rename the road that originally took travelers from the Columbia River to Puget Sound from 'Pacific Highway' to 'Pioneer Way'.

The marker series was first conceived at that time and, over several years, pursued by the WA State Society of the Daughters (WSSDAR) together with the WA State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution (WASSAR).

Below is an excerpt from page 302 of the

Daughters of the American Revolution magazine



The markers will be placed at Tumwater, Bush's Prairie, Tenino, Centralia, Jackson's Prairie, Cowlitz Landing near Toledo, Clequa, Kelso on the old wagon road opposite Monticello, Kalama, La Center. The location to be determined by Gen. Hazard Stevens, who represents the joint committees of the D. A. R. and S. A. R., and the Highway Commissioner, Mr. J. N. Allen.

(XLIX No. 5), issued November, 1916:

The DAR/SAR Oregon Trail markers series are listed in this book by county. When installed they were dedicated, over several months, starting in the north and working south. Below we have listed them from south to north, as the wagon trail rolled, under the modern terms for their locations:

Clark County - Vancouver

Cowlitz County - Woodland, Kalama, Kelso

Lewis County - Toledo, Matilda Jackson State Park, Borst Park in Centralia

Thurston County - Grand Mound, Tenino, Bush Prairie, Tumwater

In 2016, in honor of the 100th anniversary of the placements of this marker series, Shirley Stirling, Regent of Sacajawea Chapter, NSDAR, and Diane Smith enlisted help to restore the markers that had suffered the ravages of time and weather and had become quite hard to read. They obtained the assistance of Mick Hersey, a specialist in restoration technique and SAR member, to teach interested DAR members from various chapters how to perform archival restoration. Cindy Johnson-Sakuma, WSSDAR State Historic Preservation Chairman encouraged the team and assisted. Happily the project was complete well before the end of 2016.

The City of Toledo showed a great enthusiasm, with even the mayor assisting on the work day. Afterward a community group landscaped the area around the marker. They topped it all off with a community rededication and celebration, assisted by DAR and local community groups.

History and Register 1924, Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution, p 36-40.



Lewis and Clark Expedition Marker Series

After the marker series of 1916-1917, it was many years before the Washington State daughters planned another marker series. The Lewis and Clark Expedition provided the inspiration.

The following is derived from the *Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation WA Chapter Newsletter*, page 11-12 of the November 1999 edition and page 7 of the January 2000 edition:

In 1998 Shirley (Mrs. Robert) Wagers, Regent of the Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution, chose as her history project the placement of special markers along the Lewis and Clark Trail in Washington State.

The Washington State DAR received a \$10,000 grant from the National Park Service under the direction of Richard Williams. The Tresko Monument Company of Spokane, Washington contracted to make the markers.

WSSDAR was authorized the use of the marker design utilized by the Kansas State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution when they placed markers at Lewis and Clark campsites along the Missouri River on the eastern border of Kansas. Other states used the same stone and design to bring conformity to the Trail.

Four marker sites in Washington state were chosen in areas where Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery band was known to have visited. The four Lake Superior green granite markers have identical front sides and each has a quote from the Corps of Discovery journals pertaining to the local area on the back side. The dates of the journal entries are listed.

Between September 1999 and October 2000 the four markers were placed and dedicated in **Asotin, Skamania, Walla Walla, and Pacific** counties. See the designated counties in this publication for descriptive pages of the markers. The project was well documented by WSSDAR Historian Leota "Lee" King, a member of the Spokane Garry Chapter NSDAR and member of the Washington State Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation.

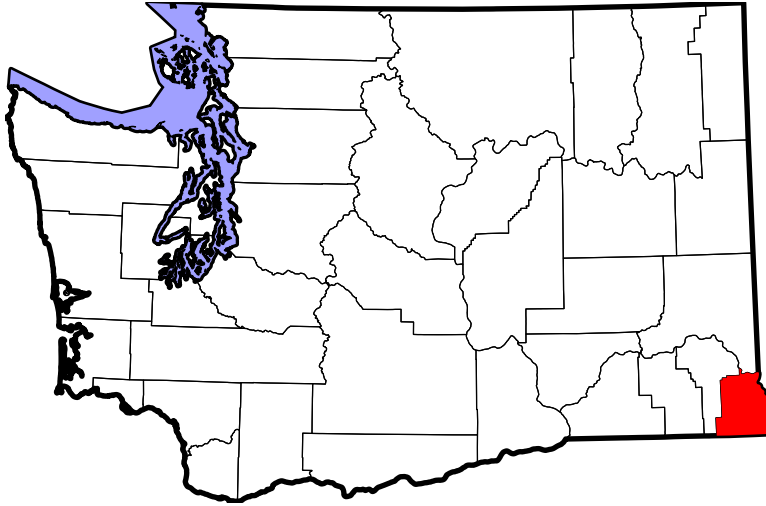
It is the responsibility of the WSSDAR State Historian to check on each of the four Lewis & Clark monuments during her term of office. As of the printing date of this document, they were all inspected in the current 2016-2018 term. They were inspected during the fall of 2016 with the result that most were found to be in very good condition. WSSDAR State Historian, Rae Anna Victor reports that the problems identified will be resolved and the monuments should be in pristine condition by the fall of 2017.



Clarkston L&C Marker - 1999

Insignia photo courtesy of Nancy Kendall. Other photo courtesy of DAR Archives.

Asotin County



Placed

Marker Title

2000 OCTOBER 10, 1805 LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL MARKER #1 CLARKSTON



2016 marker photos in Clarkston. Pictured above right with the marker is Ben Shipley, grandson of Ann Shipley,

Name: OCTOBER 10, 1805 LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL, MARKER #1 CLARKSTON

Erected: September 9, 1999 by WSSDAR. The marker is a 42-inch tall shaft of Lake Superior green granite, their first Lewis & Clark marker in a series.

Location: GPS 46.425848, -117.049825 The marker is in Granite Lake Park, on the Snake River across from the probable first Lewis & Clark campsite, 850 Port Way, Clarkston, Asotin County, WA.

Inscription: Front of marker: DAR insignia, L&C Corps of Discovery Logo, and the following words highlighted in gold, "Lewis and Clark Trail." Back of marker: "October 10, 1805 William Clark recorded in his journal that on this date, 'I can observe at a distance a high ridge of thinly timbered country the water of the south fork is greenish blue, the north as cristal.' Clark's 'south fork', the Snake River, is visible from this marker. Marker placed by Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution September 9, 1999."

Note: Spelling in the inscription reflects spelling conventions of the era.

Comments: The park is maintained by the Port of Clarkston and is landscaped with native plants of the Lewis & Clark era.

From *Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation WA Chapter Newsletter*, Nov 1999, page 11-12: "...A reception was held in the port office after the ceremonies. John Tresko of Tresko Monuments in Spokane faithfully followed the patterns of the original marker... In the beginning, the original sites for the markers in Washington had been planned in state parks, but activities in the parks are now on hold until changes are made for the bicentennial. Submitted by Leota 'Lee' King."

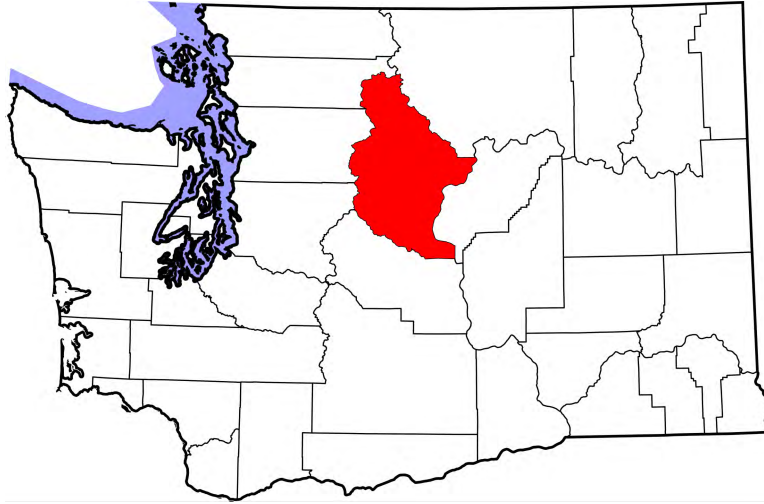


Photos of the 1999 Dedication. Above: WSSDAR State Regent Shirley Wagers, and WSSDAR State Historian Leota King. Below: Attendees mingle at the event.



2016 Photos across the top courtesy of Ann Shipley. 1999 photos courtesy of DAR Archives and the black and white photo is reprinted from the WSSDAR History/Directory 1996-2006.

Chelan County



Placed

Marker Title

1927 OLD MISSIONARY INDIAN CEMETERY ESTABLISHED IN 1867



Name: OLD MISSIONARY INDIAN CEMETERY ESTABLISHED IN 1867

Erected: June 30, 1927 by the John Kendrick Chapter of Wenatchee and the Cashmere Chamber of Commerce. The bronze plaque is mounted on a granite boulder.

Location: GPS 47.516609, -120.448988 The marker is on the east side of Cashmere, Chelan County, WA. It is just off the north side of State Route 2 / Highway 99, on Eels Road, near Mount Stuart Road.

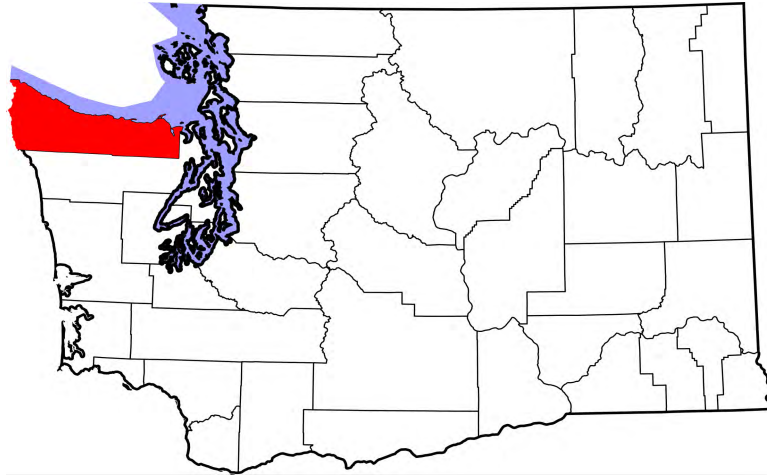
Inscription: “[DAR insignia] Near this marker is the site of Old Missionary Indian Cemetery established in 1867. Erected by John Kendrick Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1927.”

Comments: The marker is near a small apple orchard and 15 yards in front of the small fenced cemetery. Nearby Pioneer Village, south of State Route 2 and to the west, is a complex of original pioneer buildings moved from Chelan and Douglas Counties. Located in this complex is a replica of an early Catholic mission church.

References: Waymarking website http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WM9A3_Old_Missionary_Indian_Cemetery accessed 1-17-2016; The Historical Marker Database website <http://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=74464> accessed 1-17-2016. WISAARD Property ID #706629.

Photos courtesy of Randy de Mars.

Clallam County

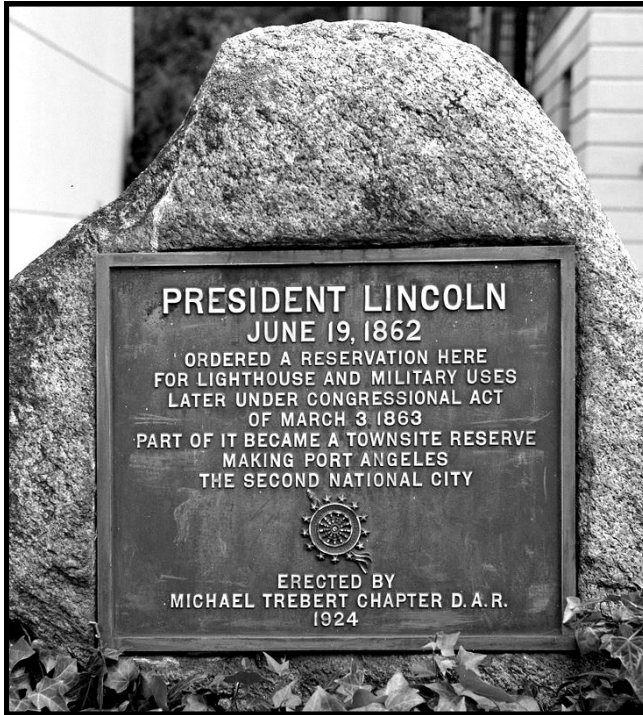


Placed

Marker Title

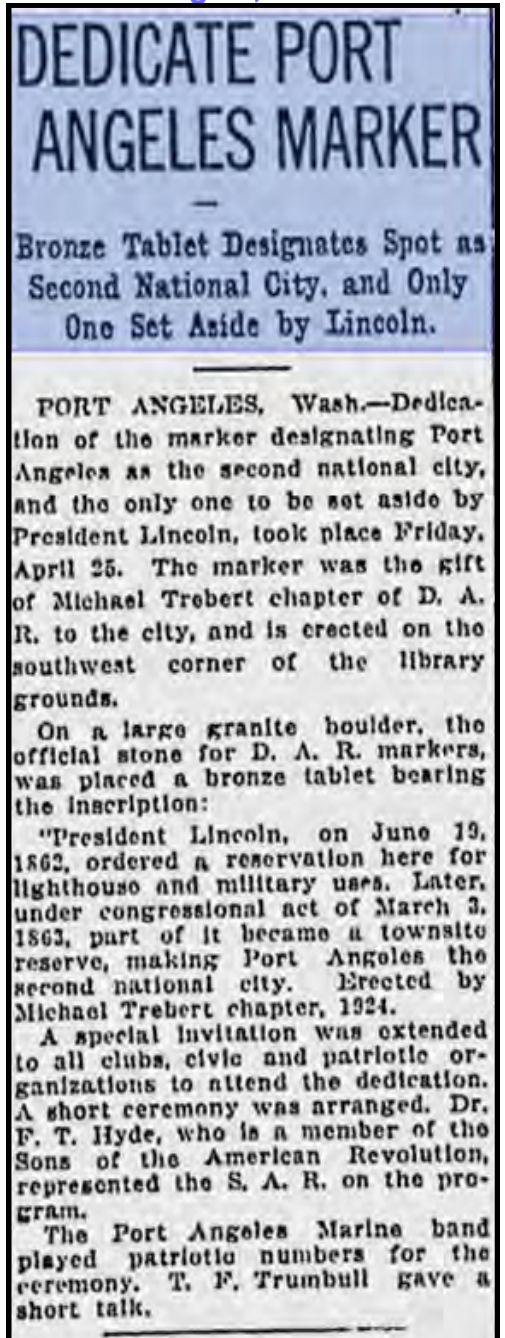
- | | |
|------|---|
| 1924 | PORT ANGELES THE SECOND NATIONAL CITY |
| 1932 | DR. FREEBORN STANTON LEWIS - LINCOLN PARK MARKER |
| 1934 | DISCOVERY OF PORT ANGELES HARBOR |
| 1936 | PRESIDENT LINCOLN RESERVED THIS BUILDING SITE |
| 1962 | PIONEERS OF PORT ANGELES VICTOR SMITH AND
MINERVA LEWIS TROY |
| 1965 | NEW DUNGENESS WA TERRITORY |

Name: PORT ANGELES THE SECOND NATIONAL CITY



[The Spokesman-Review - May 2, 1924](#)

Page 3, Column 5



Erected: April 25, 1924 by the Michael Trebert Chapter NSDAR. The bronze plaque is mounted on a granite boulder which is set upon a rectangular concrete block.

Location: GPS 48.117042, -123.432419 The marker is at the old Carnegie Library, 2nd and Lincoln, 207 S Lincoln Street in Port Angeles, Clallam County, WA. It is close to the Clallam County Museum and courthouse.

Inscription: "President Lincoln, June 19, 1862 ordered a reservation here for lighthouse and military uses. Later under Congressional Act of March 3, 1863 part of it became a townsite reserve making Port Angeles the Second National City. [DAR insignia] Erected by Michael Trebert chapter DAR 1924."

Comments: The meaning of a designation as "Second National City" via executive order meant that Port Angeles was designated as a reserve for the federal government. If something were to happen to the capital at Washington DC, Port Angeles would become the capital of the United States. The order locked up development in much of what would become downtown Port Angeles and some local residents began settling illegally on the reserve around 1890, resulting in controversy and litigation. President Grover Cleveland signed legislation in 1891 opening the reserve and settling with the squatters.

Reference: *History and Register 1924 Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution*, p 101. History Link website, Essay 8217, Posted 7/19/2007.

Photo Courtesy of the North Olympic Library System, Bert Kellogg Collection.



1932 Dedication of the Lincoln Park Marker. Minerva Troy is standing in front of the US flag on the left.

**Name: DR. FREEBORN STANTON LEWIS
LINCOLN PARK MARKER**

Erected: 1932 by the Michael Trebert Chapter NSDAR. The bronze plaque is mounted on a granite boulder which is set on a rectangular concrete block.

Location: GPS 48.113565, -123.478601 The marker is at the entrance to Lincoln Park, 1500 West Lauridsen Boulevard in Port Angeles, Clallam County, WA.

Inscription: "This park is a part of a United States Military Reservation established in 1862. It was dedicated to public use in 1904 through the efforts of Dr. Freeborn Stanton Lewis, pioneer physician, then Mayor of Port Angeles. Erected by Michael Trebert Chapter NSDAR, Port Angeles 1932 [DAR insignia]."

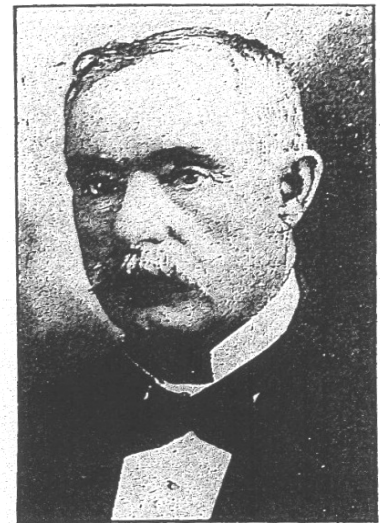
Comments: The park is 160 acres in size with the Lincoln Park Clubhouse, Loomis Building, dog park, disc gold course; and two ponds in the northeast corner, home to many species of birds. Two bolts are missing from the plaque.

Reference: The obituary is from the *Port Angeles Evening News*, page 1, column 1, as it appears in Find A Grave Memorial #11275826.

Photo Courtesy of the North Olympic Library System, Bert Kellogg Collection.

Prominent Pioneer Physician and Port Angeles Booster

Occupying a pioneer and prominent position in the professional field of Port Angeles will be found the gentleman whose name appears above and of whom it may be truly said that no other individual has given more effort or attention to the advancement of the material interests of our city than has



Dr. F. S. Lewis

ne. Dr. Lewis has ever been in the front rank with energy, financial support and time to aid in whatever the measure if it promised to benefit this community. While it can be said that Dr. Lewis accomplished much for the community he was never in the background as a citizen to put his shoulder to the wheel when progression was at stake.

In passing it would be well to mention Dr. Lewis' interests in municipal affairs. He was elected mayor of this city for three terms and the last time was elected by the unanimous choice of the Citizens Party, filling his three terms to the admirable satisfaction of his constituents.

It was largely through Dr. Lewis' personal efforts that the first municipal lighting plant was made possible and the securing of the 160 acres which is now the city park can be credited to the former mayor.

Dr. Lewis enjoys a lucrative practice here, being one of the oldest practitioners in the field, and is easily rated as one of Port Angeles' most substantial and progressive men.



Above: Marker at original location.
 Right: Original map of the area.



Name: DISCOVERY OF PORT ANGELES HARBOR

Erected: April 15, 1934 by the Michael Trebert Chapter NSDAR. The bronze plaque was mounted on a granite boulder and placed at the corner of Lincoln Street and Lauridsen Boulevard in Port Angeles.

Location: GPS 48.122370, -123.436534 The marker is at Valley Creek Estuary Park in downtown Port Angeles, Clallam County, WA. Initially at corner of Lincoln Street and Lauridsen Boulevard, the marker was moved in 2007, after 74 years, to this location. The new location is an added attraction along the Discover Trail.

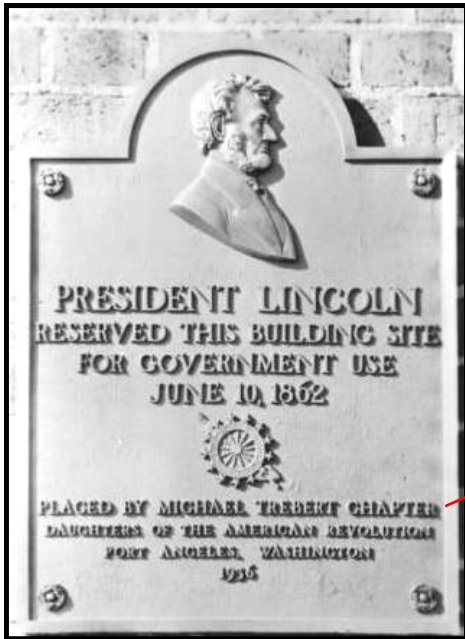
Inscription: “To commemorate the discovery of Port Angeles Harbor in 1791 by Leut Francisco Eliza who named it Porto de Nuestra Senora de Los Angeles, Port of our Lady of Angels. [DAR insignia] Erected by Michael Trebert Chapter NSDAR, 1934.”

Comments: The phrase El Puerto de Nuestra Senora de Los Angeles means Port of Our Lady of the Angels. It was later shortened to Port Angeles. Francisco de Eliza y Reventa (1759–1825) was a Spanish naval officer, navigator, and explorer. He is remembered mainly for his work in the Pacific Northwest. He was the commandant of the Spanish post in Nootka Sound on Vancouver Island, and led or dispatched several exploration voyages in the region, including the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Strait of Georgia.

The Soroptimists International of Port Angeles (Noon Club) and the Michael Trebert Chapter, NSDAR sought and received the required permission of NSDAR national headquarters to move the marker to its new location. In this four-year project they raised funds for the move and solicited donations of time, materials, and labor.

According to the *Peninsula Daily News*, “The rededication ceremony will include the Junior ROTC color guard, the singing of the national anthem by Sarah Shea and comments by Luis Fernando Esteban, Spain's honorary vice consul for Washington state... Flagpoles near the marker display replicas of a historical 15-star United States flag from 1791, a Spanish flag from the era of de Eliza's voyages and DAR and Soroptimist flags.”

Reference: “Ceremony Saturday relocates monument to Port Angeles Harbor's founding,” *Peninsula Daily News*, September 14, 2007, online edition; Map - Library of Congress Marker photo courtesy of DAR archives.



Name: PRESIDENT LINCOLN RESERVED THIS BUILDING SITE

Erected: April 19, 1936 by the Michael Trebert Chapter NSDAR. The bronze plaque with a relief image of a bust of President Lincoln is mounted on the brick wall of the old United States Post Office and Federal Building constructed 1931-1933.

Location: GPS 48.119842, -123.435508 The marker is at the corner of west First and Oak Streets, Port Angeles, Clallam County, WA.

Inscription: “[relief image of a bust of President Lincoln] President Lincoln reserved this building site for government use June 10, 1862. [DAR insignia] Placed by Michael Trebert Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution Port Angeles Washington 1936.”

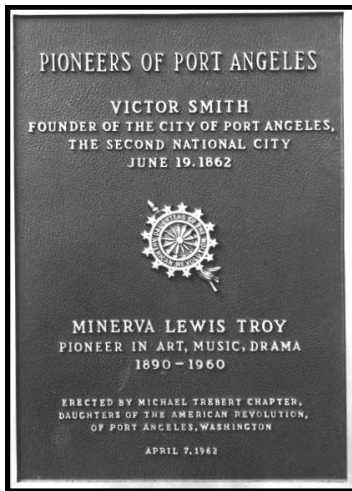
Comments: In 1862, through the efforts of Victor Smith, Collector of Customs for the district of Puget Sound, President Lincoln issued a proclamation reserving not less than five square miles of land lying on the south side of Port Angeles Bay for “Naval, Military, and other purposes.”

This building was admitted to the National Register of Historic Places in 1983. From the nomination form: "New Federal Building Is Officially Open Tonight. Structure Is Culmination Of Many Years of Civic Effort. . ."

Port Angeles Evening News, March 25, 1933, page 1, col.7: "An edifice of richness and beauty, inside and out, of great utility value and enduring construction has been given Port Angeles in the Federal structure." The reporter was especially impressed by the "excellent natural, as well as electrical, lighting available in every position. . ."

Reference: WISAARD Property ID #700017.

Plaque photo courtesy of the North Olympic Library System, Bert Kellogg Collection; Building photo courtesy of DAR archives.



1



2

April 7, 1962

DAR member Mary Marlow (Howard) Harper (1909–1990) is pictured in front of the rock.



4

Name: PIONEERS OF PORT ANGELES VICTOR SMITH & MINERVA LEWIS TROY

Erected: April 7, 1962 by the Michael Trebert Chapter NSDAR. The bronze plaque is mounted on a granite boulder.



3

Minerva Troy 1959

Location: GPS 48.115954, -123.432330 The marker is outside the old Clallam County Courthouse at 4th and Lincoln: 223 E 4th Street in Port Angeles, Clallam County, WA.

Inscription: "Pioneers of Port Angeles Victor Smith, founder of the City of Port Angeles, the Second National City, June 19, 1862. [DAR insignia] Minerva Lewis Troy, Pioneer in Art, Music, Drama, 1890-1960. Erected by Michael Trebert Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution of Port Angeles, Washington April 7, 1962."

Comments: Birth and death dates: Joseph Vial (Victor) Smith (September 29, 1826 - July 30, 1865) and Minerva Elizabeth Lewis Troy (June 9, 1873 - November 30, 1960). Minerva was a Regent of Michael Trebert Chapter NSDAR. Samples of her china painting are on display at the Clallam County Historical Society Museum.

Reference: Digital Washington State library, Washington Rural Heritage PTANMNMT005, Find A Grave Memorial, Minerva #11204070. Global, Ancestry Find A Grave Index for Burials at Sea and other Select Burial Locations, 1300s-Current, Joseph Vial (Victor) Smith.

Photos 1, 2, 3 courtesy of North Olympic Library System, Bert Kellogg Collection. Photo 4 courtesy of DAR archives.



Trudy (Cravens) Wellman, Mr. T. Jones, Laura Irene (Evans) Cline, Mary (Howard) Harper, Helen "Jane" (Fisher) Farnham, Frank Platt, Margaret Irene (Cline) Bigelow, Robert J. Clark, Muriel Glasson, Shirley Stolz.



Name: NEW DUNGENESS WA TERRITORY

Erected: May 8, 1965 by the Michael Trebert Chapter NSDAR. The bronze plaque is mounted on a granite boulder.

Location: GPS 48.150045, -123.152111 The marker is on the south side of Clark Road and Marine Drive in Dungeness, Clallam County, WA.

Inscription: “[DAR insignia] New Dungeness Washington Territory. Discovered by Ensign Manuel Quimper July 4, 1790. Named by Captain George Vancouver April 30, 1792. Elliot Cline, pioneer, arrived October 1852. Platted New Dungeness township in 1865. Donated land for first Courthouse, Jail. Lighthouse lit December 14, 1857. Reference mark, US/Canadian Boundary Treaty of 1908. Tsimshian Indian massacre, graveyard spit September 21, 1868. Site donated by Mrs. Margaret Cline Bigelow. Erected by Michael Trebert Chapter NSDAR May 8, 1965.”

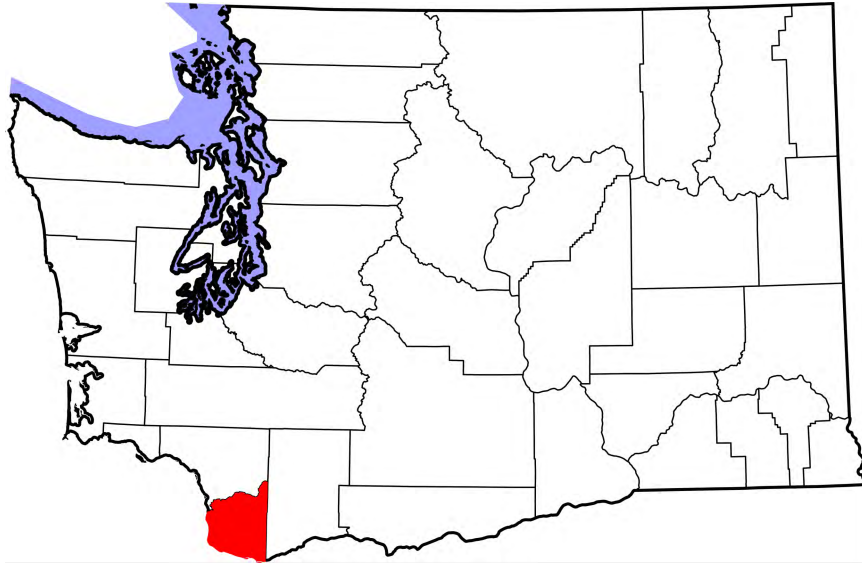
Comments: This marker commemorates the founding and early history of New Dungeness. In 1790 Ensign Manuel Quimper was the Commander of a captured British sloop, Princess Royal, that he used to explore this new area which he originally named “Puerto de Quimper.” It was renamed on April 30, 1792 by Captain George Vancouver in memory of Dungeness, England.

Mrs. Margaret (Cline) Bigelow, who donated the site, platted the town of New Dungeness. She was one of the first settlers in the area, having arrived in 1852, and was for whom the nearby Cline Spit was named.

The New Dungeness Lighthouse was the first lighthouse built on the US side of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and is located on the 49th parallel North Latitude. The marker is maintained by Michael Trebert Chapter and neighbors. This marker was dedicated May 8, 1965 for the 75th Diamond Jubilee Anniversary of the NSDAR.

Photos of group and plaque courtesy of Bert Kellogg Collection of the North Olympic Library System. Photo of marker in context courtesy of DAR archives.

Clark County



Placed	Marker Title
1917	OREGON TRAIL 1844, SPIRIT OF THE TRAIL, MARKER #11 VANCOUVER
1939	DAR FOREST PROJECT



Fort Vancouver DAR members & Vancouver Women's Club during and after historic restoration, 2016.

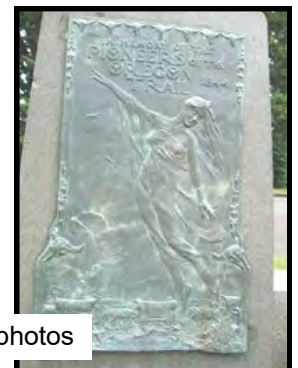
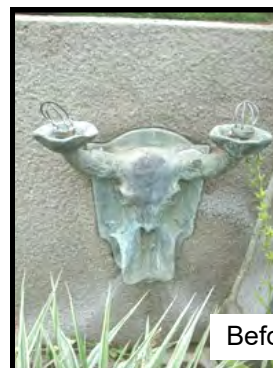
Name: OREGON TRAIL 1844 SPIRIT OF THE TRAIL, MARKER #11 VANCOUVER

Erected: October 25, 1917 by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, Mary Ball Chapter taking the lead. Bronze tablet on an eight foot granite marker, on the WA State side of the Columbia River Bridge. The small water fountains on the horns of the 'buffalo skulls' and dog drinking trough have been disabled. See below for a detailed description.

Location: GPS 45.652837, -122.666913 The marker is in front of 4008 Main Street, Vancouver, Clark County, WA and near the historic Covington House. The Covington House is a log cabin built by Anne and Richard Covington who came to Fort Vancouver in 1848 to teach children of the Hudson's Bay employees.

Inscription: Inscribed on bronze plate with a floating female figure, setting sun, Oregon Trail wagon scene, bison skulls and other symbols with text: "In Memory of the Pioneers of the Oregon Trail 1844" and "To the West" [DAR insignia, SAR insignia] Below, cut in the granite: "Spirit of the Trail Erected by the D.A.R. and the S.A.R. in the State of Washington 1916."

Comments: *26th Continental Congress of the NSDAR 1917:* Alonzo Victor Lewis, sculptor, WA State Sculptor Laureate of Tacoma, designed and supervised the execution of the fountain. Mr. Lewis was a nephew



Before photos

Photos courtesy of Mick Hersey.

of Meriwether Lewis and descended from Fielding Lewis, the brother of John Lewis, father of the explorer...The fountain is of Tenino granite in three sections. The tall center shaft is polished and bears a tablet of golden bronze, depicting "The Spirit of the Trail." A beautiful allegoric figure typifying courage and hardihood, guiding the train of emigrant prairie schooners through valleys and forests to the land of the setting sun. On either side of the center granite is a shorter shaft of smooth cut granite, ornamented with two large buffalo skulls in bronze, which bear a bubbling fountain drinking cup on each of the four horns. Below the skull, the bronze is so designed that a bucket may be hung to catch the flow of water. This will be useful to teamsters and chauffeurs. At the base is a stone trough of running water, where dogs drink.

According to page 302 of the *DAR Magazine*, April 1916, "The bridge between Vancouver and Portland, Oregon, is to be completed by November 1916, and it is hoped that the Oregon Trail Fountain will be unveiled at that time."

In *History and Register 1924 WSSDAR*, it is stated that the unveiling of the fountain was delayed in February 1917 due to Red Cross Work and American Relief Work by the DAR (page 36) and in March 1917 it was specifically delayed yet again under a ruling of the National Council of Defense. When it actually was dedicated (page 40) several of the main speakers 'did not keep their appointment so the state speaker did her best and the Vice President General (Mrs. McCleary) stood nobly by and sat up most of the night to help out - Bless her heart!' At that time DAR (and most all of America) was focused on the "alarm of war with Germany."

Fort Vancouver Chapter NSDAR was first established on February 18, 1919 and rededicated the marker on September 20, 1920. In 1958 the monument was moved when the Interstate (I-5) Bridge's second span was added. It was placed safely in storage for 31 years in Battle Ground, WA.

In 1989, the monument was placed along I-5 at the Visitor's Center by WA State Department of Transportation (DOT). When DOT moved the monument they added a small plaque at the bottom of the center section inscribed: *Centennial -89 Project WSDOT*.

In 1998 the Visitor's Center was closed when the property was purchased by Clark College. The monument was again put in storage.

In 2002 it was placed on the grounds of the Clark County Historical Museum and, on March 28, 2003, rededicated. The monument was later put in storage, in 2006, when the museum installed an elevator. As part of the 90th anniversary of their chapter in 2009, the members of Fort Vancouver NSDAR removed the monument from storage and placed it in front of the historic Covington House in Vancouver, they hope its final resting place.

In 2016 Mick Hersey, SAR member and Historical Memorial Preservationist, assisted Fort Vancouver Chapter DAR members and the Vancouver Women's Club in cleaning and preserving the marker using traditional techniques. It was part of a project to clean and preserve all the markers in the DAR/SAR Oregon Trail series.

DAR FOREST PROJECT

In 1939, the President General of NSDAR, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, chose the Penny Pine program as one of her Golden Jubilee National Projects. Each state was to have a memorial forest, beginning in 1939 and culminating in 1941 on the NSDAR 50th Anniversary. Each chapter across the country was to pledge, at the very least, one acre of pine seedlings. Five dollars an acre at a penny each equals 500 trees. The Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC), under the supervision of the U.S. Forestry Service, would do the actual work of planting and care.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed the CCC in 1933 to solve two problems. It would offer employment to Americans age 18-26, who were out of work because of the failing economy, and it would help the National Forests that were in deplorable condition due to over-harvesting, devastating fires, and little replanting. The CCC would revitalize our National Forests and employ millions of young people.

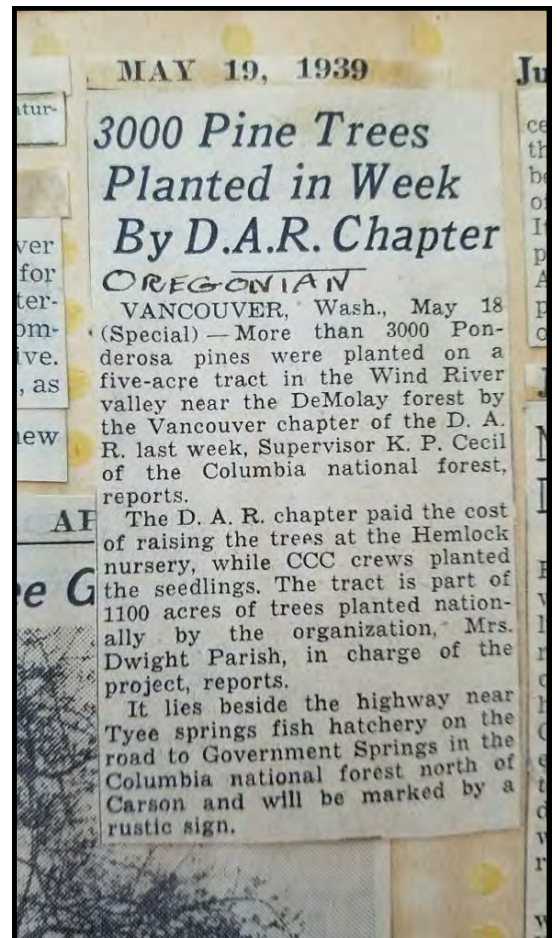
With new assistance from the CCC, the National Forest Service started its program of replanting and growing pines in National nurseries throughout the country. These pines would be sold to organizations and individuals for a penny each to help share with the cost of the project - hence the popular term Penny Pines. It was patriotic and popular enough that stores and post offices set up buckets for people to put pennies into, and that's how the NSDAR became involved. Some of the states could not participate due to prolonged droughts in their state and the National Forest Service recommended planting many large trees on private lands.

WASHINGTON STATE DAR FOREST

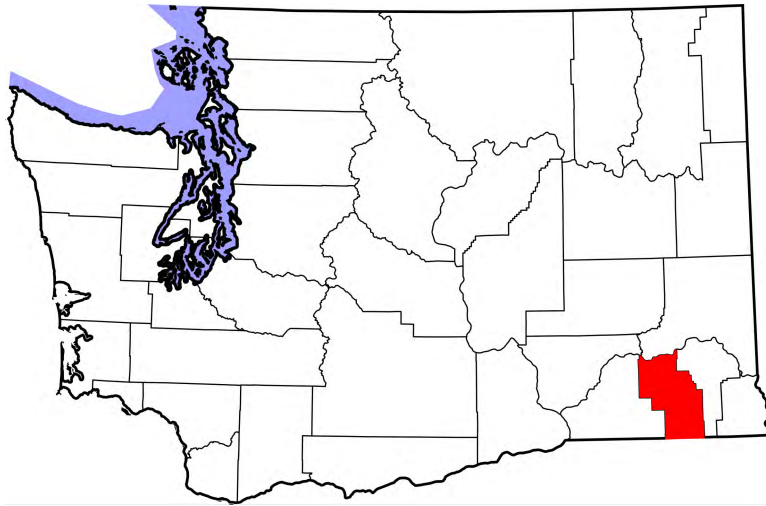
The Fort Vancouver Chapter planted 3,000 Ponderosa Pines as the Washington State DAR Forest. The location was Columbia National Forest, in Vancouver, which was renamed in 1949 as Gifford Pinchot National Forest. Most of the trees eventually died and the surviving pine trees were last located on the north and south sides of the entrance to the popular Beaver Campground, Wind River Highway, north of Carson, Washington.

Evelyn Campbell, Regent of Fort Vancouver Chapter, visited Beaver Campground for a conservation report published in the February 2012 *Evergreen Messenger*. During her visit she found that, unfortunately, only one tree out of 3,000 remained. She stated the reason for their demise was that, "Douglas Fir are better suited to Western Washington than Ponderosa Pines."

Reference: WSSDAR The Evergreen Messenger, Volume 26, Issue 2 January, February 2012; NSDAR website accessed 6-3-2016 www.dar.org/national-society/dar-forests



Columbia County



Placed

Marker Title

1949 IN MEMORY OF THE PIONEERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY



DAR member and Dayton native Ann (Jones) Olson poses with the park bench.

Name: IN MEMORY OF THE PIONEERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY

Erected: 1949 by the Dayton Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The marker is a concrete bench with metal plaque.

Location: GPS 46.315052,-117.974846 The marker is in Pietrzycki City Park of Dayton, Columbia County, Washington at the end of South First Street/South Second Street and south of Main Street. The park is just behind Dayton Middle School, along the banks of the Touchet River.

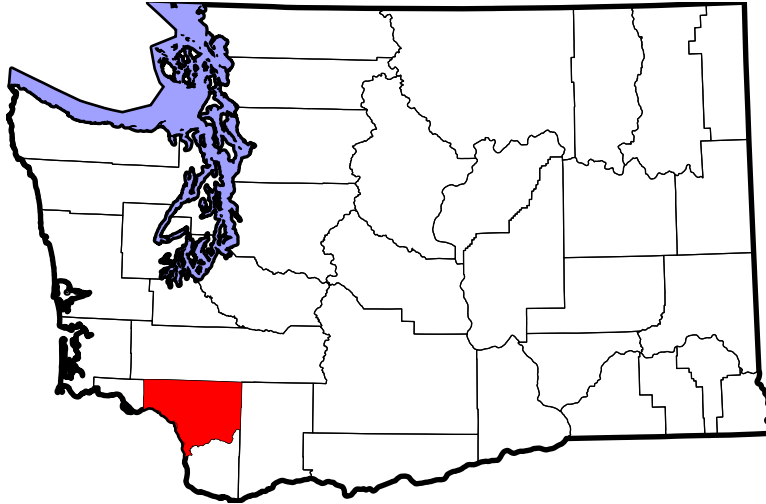
Inscription: "In Memory of the pioneers of Columbia County, [DAR insignia] Dayton Chapter D.A.R. 1871-1940."

Comments: The Dayton Chapter, NSDAR, organized on September 7, 1921 and disbanded October 12, 1960. The park was named for Dr. Marcel M. Pietrzycki, an 1880 Dayton settler.

Reference: City of Dayton website www.daytonwa.com Accessed 1/17/2016.

Photo of Ann Olson with memorial bench courtesy of Syd Olson. Photo of plaque courtesy of Kathy Wikman.

Cowlitz County



Placed	Marker Title
1916	OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #8 KELSO
1916	OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #9 KALAMA - 1st HOME SITE MEEKER
1916	OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #10 WOODLAND
1923	TO THE MEMORY OF ALL MEN OF COWLITZ COUNTY WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE WORLD WAR
1928	MARY RICHARDSON WALKER - PATRIOT AND PIONEER
1939	MONTICELLO CONVENTION HELD HERE, 1852
1957	A MEMORIAL TO INDIAN ZACK
2006	MONTICELLO BLACK WALNUT CONVENTION



Pictured is Maddy, granddaughter of Chuck and Suzanne Hornbuckle with the marker after restoration.

Name: OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #8 KELSO

Erected: October 26, 1916 by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington. The bronze plaque is attached to a large (4' 8") concrete upright slab.

Location: GPS 46.145118, -122.909005 The marker is on the grounds of Cowlitz County Historical Museum at 405 Allen Street, Kelso, Cowlitz County, WA. The marker is on the 100 block of North 4th Avenue between Allen Street and Academy Street on the left side of the entrance to the Cowlitz County Historical Museum parking lot.

Inscription: "[DAR insignia] Oregon Trail 1844. [SAR insignia] Marked by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington 1916."

Comments: The original dedication of this marker was on October 26, 1916. The marker was part of a 1916 project by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution to mark the Oregon Trail between Vancouver and Olympia, WA.

HODAR Chuck Hornbuckle shepherded the restoration of this marker, visiting Kelso to work with city maintenance staff, museum director Bill Watson, and SAR member Mick Hersey. This one-hundred-year-old marker is the final marker, in the DAR/SAR Oregon Trail series, to receive a centennial birthday restoration.

Photos courtesy of Chuck Hornbuckle, HODAR.



Name: 1916 - OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #9 KALAMA / 1st HOME SITE MEEKER

Erected: October 26, 1916 by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington and August 4, 1953 by the Cowlitz County Historical Society and citizens of Kalama. Two bronze plaques are attached to a large concrete upright slab.

Location: GPS 46.010138, -122.845162 The marker is on the corner of Geranium Street and North First Street, 320 N First Street, Kalama, Cowlitz County, WA.

Inscription: Top plaque: “[DAR insignia] Oregon Trail 1844. Marked by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington 1916 [SAR insignia, which is missing]” Bottom plaque: “Ezra Meeker First Home Site 1853 250 ft. south 125 ft. East Dedicated Aug. 4, 1953.”

Comments: The monument and top plaque were part of the DAR/SAR project in 1916 to mark the Oregon Trail with 11 markers between Vancouver and Olympia. The editors thank Carol Dunn of the Mary Richardson Walker Chapter for her relentless research to solve the mystery of who placed the Ezra Meeker plaque, a puzzle that stumped even Ezra Meeker scholars. A centennial restoration of the marker series was completed in 2016.

References: *Kalama Bulletin*, “Ezra Meeker Plaque Dedicated Here Saturday,” August 21, 1953; *Ezra Meeker; Champion of the Oregon Trail* by Webber, Bert & Margie (1992 Medford, OR), “Meeker first made a claim in January 1853... on the current site of Kalama, Washington. There, he built a log cabin and began his first farm. He did not build close to the water, which proved fortunate as there was a major flood on the Columbia soon after he claimed the land. Instead, he profited from the incident, selling logs the river left on his claim, together with trees he chopped down for lumber.”

Drawing: WISAARD Property ID #15794; *Ox-Team Days on the Oregon Trail* by Ezra Meeker, p 75.
 Building photo, before restoration, courtesy of by Shirley Stirling. After restoration photos courtesy of Chuck Hornbuckle.



Name: OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #10 WOODLAND

Erected: October 26, 1916 by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington. Two bronze plaques are attached to a large marker of native stones. The Waukomah Trail Chapter NSDAR reworked the marker in 1963 after it was damaged in highway construction and added a second plaque .

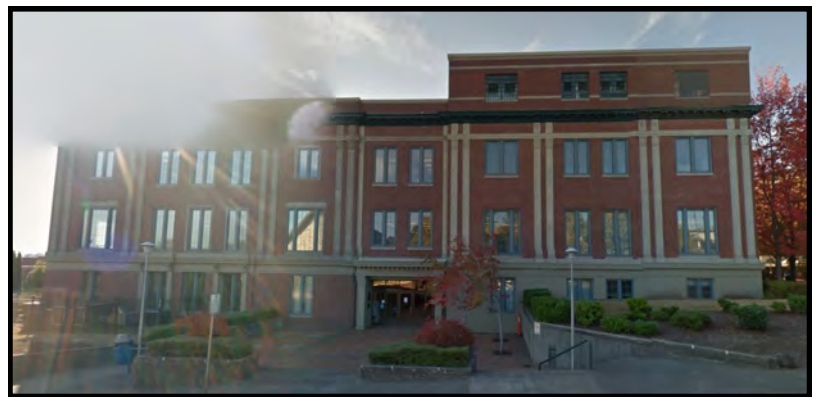
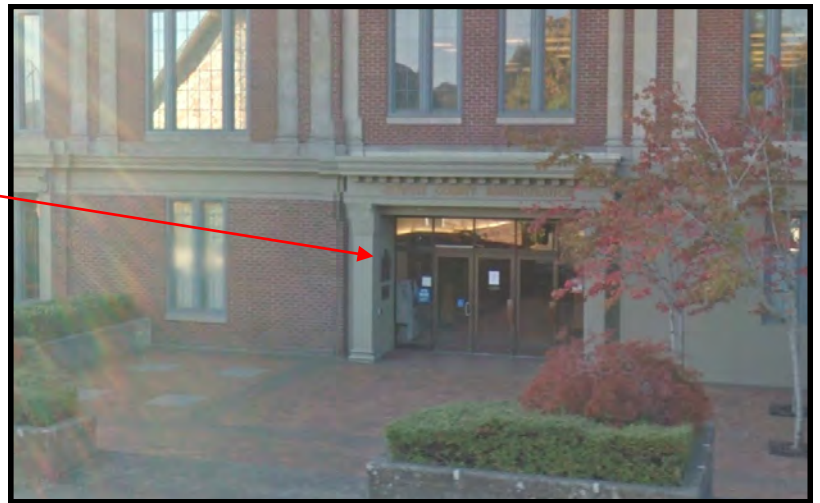
Location: GPS 45.905441, -122.743717 The marker is in the triangle shaped green belt island of Goerig Street, Lewis River Road and Pacific Avenue. It is across from the address of 961 Goerig Street Woodland, Cowlitz County, WA and is near the I.O.O.F. Cemetery.

Inscription: The top plaque is inscribed: “Oregon Trail 1844. Marked by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington 1916.” The lower second bronze plaque is inscribed: “Waukomah Trail Chapter 1963.” Unlike other markers in the series, this one does not have the DAR and SAR insignias.

Comments: It is thought that the original marker was identical to the other markers in the DAR/ SAR Oregon Trail series. After the marker received damage in highway construction, the Waukomah Trail Chapter NSDAR apparently reworked the marker in native stone and added a plaque with their name and the year. The Waukomah Trail Chapter NSDAR was organized in 1954 and disbanded in 1983.

DAR and SAR completed a centennial restoration of this marker and all 11 markers in the series in 2016.

Photos courtesy of HODAR Chuck Hornbuckle.



Name: TO THE MEMORY OF ALL MEN OF COWLITZ COUNTY WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE WORLD WAR

Erected: 1923-1936 by the James Huntington Chapter NSDAR. The bronze tablet is located at the entrance to the (then) Cowlitz County Courthouse.

Location: GPS 46.145726, -122.909315 The marker is on the south side of the east (4th Avenue) entrance to the Cowlitz County Administration Building, formerly the Cowlitz County Courthouse, at 207 North 4th Ave, Kelso, Cowlitz County, WA.

Inscription: “[DAR insignia and image of soldiers in battle] To the memory of all men of Cowlitz County, Washington who gave their lives in the World War. This tablet is erected by James Huntington Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1924.”

Comments: The James Huntington Chapter NSDAR organized in 1923 and disbanded before 1941.

MEMORIALS ARE ISSUED
Certificates Distributed by Local Post American Legion.
CASTLE ROCK, Wash., March 6.—
(Special)—The memorial certificates issued by the government to relatives of the local boys who lost their lives in the late war were distributed this week by the local post of the American Legion. The influenza epidemic and ban on public gatherings prevented the legion from holding regular memorial exercises.
 The names of the local boys for whom certificates were issued are: Richard Sugars, Elmer O. Leonard, George E. Eaton, Albert W. Rosin, Harlin R. Merrill, William A. James and Isaac Hertzog.

March 7, 1920 *The Oregonian* (Portland, Oregon)

Reference: Cowlitz County Historical Museum, *The Oregonian*.
 Marker photos courtesy of Bill Watson. Building photos courtesy of Google Earth, October 2012.



Harry & Diana Justice are pictured to the left and the marker is above.

Name: MARY RICHARDSON WALKER - PATRIOT AND PIONEER

Erected: June 14, 1928 by the Mary Richardson Walker Chapter, NSDAR, Longview, Cowlitz County, WA. The marker is a stone tablet installed flat on the ground in front of a large mountain ash tree, both dedicated in her honor.

Location: GPS 46.13933, -122.93896 The marker and tree are in Sacajawea Park across from the historic civic center, which is now the Monticello Hotel, Longview, Cowlitz County, WA. This park has also been known as Jefferson Square and R.A. Long Park.

Inscription: "Mary Richardson Walker Patriot and Pioneer Reached old Oregon 1838. This tree is dedicated in her honor by the Mary Richardson Walker Chapter DAR June 14, 1928."

Comments: The chapter is a namesake of Mary Richardson Walker. The marker was lost for several decades and even working with staff of the Longview Parks, the chapter could not find it. In 2014, Diana Justice, a member of Mary Richardson Walker, decided to try again. She was assisted by her husband Harry Justice, a member of the SAR and a US Coast Guard veteran. They examined old photos of the R.A. Long Park and vectored the exact spot where it should have been. Scraping away inches of mud and debris, the marker reappeared! The Mary Richardson Walker Chapter held a Rededication Ceremony on June 14, 2014, exactly 86 years from its original dedication.



Pictured: Elkanah Walker (1805-1877) Mary Richardson Walker (1811-1897)

Top photos courtesy of Judy Sapirstein. Bottom Photo courtesy of DAR archives.



Name: THE MONTICELLO CONVENTION HELD HERE, 1852

Erected: March 1939 by the Mary Richardson Walker Chapter NSDAR. The marker is a stout bronze sundial with four pillars on a round base.

Location: GPS 46.139370, -122.939180 The marker is in front of the Monticello Hotel, within the Civic Circle Drive, and inside the Robert A Long Park, Longview Civic Center Historic District, Longview, Cowlitz County, WA. The park is bounded by Maple St, Sixteenth Ave, Hemlock St, and Eighteenth Ave.

Inscription: "The Monticello Convention held here, 1852. Marked by Mary Richardson Walker Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1939."

Comments: Settlers from the Cowlitz and Puget Sound regions met November 25, 1852, in Monticello at the home of H. D. Huntington, "Uncle Darby", near the mouth of the Cowlitz River, to draft a petition to the US Congress in Washington DC calling for a territory separate from Oregon Territory. It was slated to be named Columbia. Monticello was the second convention held for this purpose. The first was a year earlier at Cowlitz Landing, Toledo, Lewis County, WA.

Monticello, the current town of Longview, was named for Thomas Jefferson's estate in Virginia. The actual historic village of Monticello was destroyed in the flood of 1867. The Longview Civic Center Historic District has several historic markers and was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 5, 1985.

Sundial photos courtesy of Judy Sapirstein. Context photo courtesy of Shirley Stirling.



Name: A MEMORIAL TO INDIAN ZACK

Erected: 1957 by the Waukomah Trail Chapter NSDAR. The monument, 30" tall, is of native rock and the top of it is a drinking fountain. A 10"x15" bronze plaque is attached to the front panel.

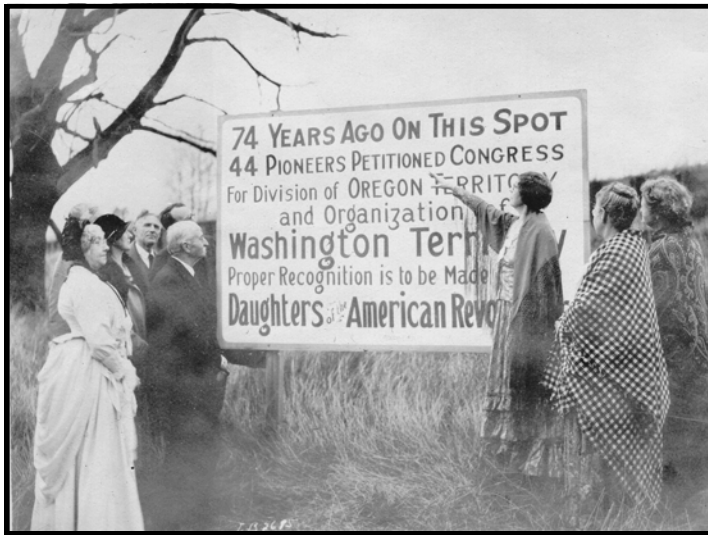
Location: GPS 45.901581, -122.744501 The marker is next to a picnic shelter on the north end of Horseshoe Lake Park, just off Park Rd, Woodland, Cowlitz County, WA. The lake is on the border of Clark and Cowlitz County.

Inscription: "A Memorial to Indian Zack. [DAR insignia] A friendly Indian who came by foot from Chelatchie Prairie some 20 miles on March 28, 1856 to warn the early settlers of the Lewis River Valley of the impending raid of the Yakima Indians, in time for them to cross the Columbia River to safety. Recorded by Grant Burke as told him by Henry Caples. This tablet was dedicated by Waukomah Trail Chapter of the National Society daughters of the American Revolution Woodland, Washington 1957."

Comments: Waukomah Trail Chapter organized in 1954 and disbanded December 7, 1984.

From: www.lewisriver.com/valley/history "On March 26, 1856 the only recorded Indian attack occurred when some members of the Yakima tribe came down to burn out the settlers. Indian Zack, one of the few surviving Cowlitz tribe members, had already warned the settlers who evacuated to the Block House in St. Helens until the Yakimas returned to east of the Mountains."

Photos courtesy of Shirley Stirling.



1927 sign by Mary Richardson Walker Chapter NSDAR.



2006 sign by Mary Richardson Walker Chapter NSDAR.

Name: MONTICELLO BLACK WALNUT CONVENTION

Erected: Sept 30, 2006 by Leona Kallwick, the City of Longview, the State of Washington and the Mary Richardson Walker Chapter NSDAR. The sign commemorates the 1852 Monticello Convention and the black walnut tree originally planted in honor of the event.

Location: GPS 46.115721, -122.913155 The marker is between the railroad tracks and Marine View Drive at 100 Tenant Way, Longview, Cowlitz County, WA. It is near the Cowlitz River.

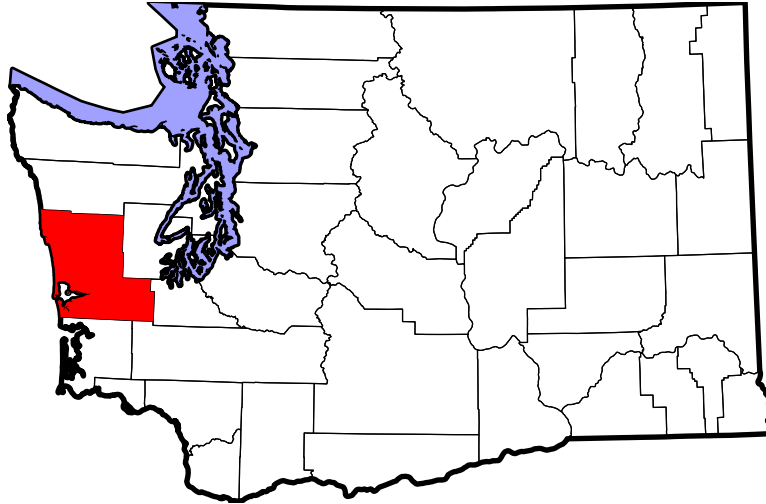
Inscription: 1927 sign: "74 years ago on this spot 44 pioneers petitioned Congress for division of Oregon Territory and organization of Washington Territory. Proper recognition is to be made to Daughters of the American Revolution." 2006 sign: Front: "1852 Monticello Convention Birthplace of Washington Territory" Back: "Monticello Black Walnut Convention On Sept 30, 2006, this old black walnut and this site were commemorated by Leona Kallwick, the City of Longview, the State of Washington, and the Daughters of the American Revolution. Donated by SignMasters, Inc. and Lakeside Industries."



Comments: The black walnut tree was planted circa 1852 by Arthur Burbank on the farm of H.D. Huntington in historic Monticello. At Monticello, 44 pioneers held the Monticello Convention in 1852 and petitioned the US Congress to split the Oregon Territory, through United States bill HR348: "A bill to establish the territorial government of Columbia" (50th Congress, 2nd Session, 1851). The region had been known as the Hudson's Bay Company's Columbia Department/District, but Rep Richard H. Stanton, of Kentucky, later proposed "Washington" to help avoid confusion with the District of Columbia! Washington Territory became Washington state in 1889. This site was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1976 and on a local historic register in 2003. It is, arguably, the most famous tree in Washington State and has survived the 1867 flood that destroyed Monticello, the 1962 Columbus Day storm, and vandalism.

Top two photos courtesy of DAR archives. Bottom two photos courtesy of Mark Sapirstein.

Grays Harbor County



Placed	Marker Title
1911	ROBERT GRAY / LONE TREE 1792
1929	OLD FORT CHEHALIS / CAMP CHEHALIS, 1860



Pictured above in early 1999 from left to right are Robert Gray Chapter members at the Lone Tree marker: Carol Stubb, Wanda Wahl, Yvonne Heinlein, Iris (Barbara) Carter and Sharon Reynvaan. The back and white vintage photos were taken at the 1911 dedication and a re-dedication. Attendees arrived by tug boat in 1911 and had a picnic. See the July-Dec 1911 edition of *The American Monthly Magazine*.

Name: ROBERT GRAY / LONE TREE 1792

Erected: May 7, 1911 by the Robert Gray Chapter, NSDAR. The bronze tablet is mounted to a boulder.

Location: GPS 46.954468, -124.130732 The marker is on the grounds of Ocean Shores Community Club at 1016 Catala Avenue SE Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor County, WA.

Inscription: Upper plaque: “[DAR insignia] Tradition links this tree with the name of Captain Robert Gray who on May 7th, 1792, entered this harbor in his ship Columbia. This tablet was erected in his honor by Robert Gray Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution May 7th, 1911. The site was donated by Mr. A. O. Damon.” Lower plaque: “The historic tree was destroyed by erosion from ocean currents Nov. 17, 1951.”

Comments: The Lone Tree marker commemorates the discovery of Gray's Harbor by Captain Robert Gray on May 7, 1792. The tideland spruce tree stood lonely guard on the north side of the entrance to Grays Harbor at Point Brown (or Damon’s Point) and was used by sailors for 142 years as a landmark to aid in crossing the difficult bar. Erosion and a storm destroyed the spruce and original site in 1951. When the Lone Tree crashed, cones were gathered and “descendants” were planted in area parks: Montesano’s Bryant Park, Aberdeen’s Samuel Benn Park, Hoquiam’s Triangular Park, and the State Capital Museum in Olympia. The marker was rescued and has been moved several times. A re-dedication was held May 7, 1967, close to the original site, at Ocean Shores Estates and an additional plaque was placed below the first.

Reference: History and Register 1924 Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution, p 77.
Left photos and middle photo courtesy of DAR archives. 1999 photo courtesy of Marlene Thomasson.



Robert Gray Chapter Regent Vera McGuire at Old Fort Chehalis Marker on January 26, 2016.



1929 dedication.

Name: OLD FORT CHEHALIS / CAMP CHEHALIS, 1860

Erected: June 8, 1929 by Robert Gray Chapter, NSDAR. The bronze tablet is attached to a large boulder that was moved to the site from east of McCleary, Washington.

Location: GPS 46.893410, -124.106241 The marker is in Westport City Park, Westport, Grays Harbor County, WA. The entrance to the park is near the confluence of Baker Street and West Washington Street, where it intersects with North Rainier Street. At the park entrance is a sign entitled, "Harriett Dorland Municipal Park."

Inscription: "[DAR insignia] This tablet was placed by the Robert Gray Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution June 1929 to mark the site of Fort Chehalis which was established in 1860 for the protection of white settlers."

Comments: Though commonly referred to as "Fort Chehalis", it was actually Camp Chehalis. It was a temporary United States Army Camp established by Captain Maurice Maloney, 4th U.S. Infantry, on February 11, 1860, near the mouth of the Chehalis River. The post was established to provide protection for settlers. Abandoned on June 19, 1861, it was temporarily reoccupied in August 1861 by 2nd Lieutenant Campbell D. Emory (Cullum 1925), 9th U.S. Infantry, until the end of 1861, to protect the Indian Agent while the Indian agency was being built.

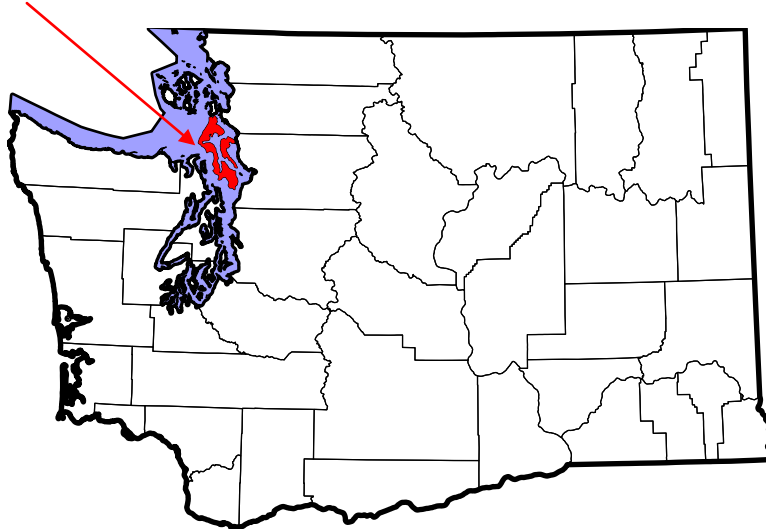
At the dedication ceremony, Judge William E Campbell gave the principal address and W. P. Bonney, Secretary of the Washington State Historical Society, gave highlights about the service of Irish Captain, Maurice Maloney.

There are no remains of the fort/camp. The plaque has one bolt missing.

References: WISAARD Property ID #705876; Fort Wiki website http://www.fortwiki.com/Camp_Chehalis Accessed November 9, 2016; Journal Announcement excerpt, *Brewster Herald Newspaper* May 24, 1929 p 3, column 4.

2016 photo courtesy of Patrick McGuire. 1929 photo courtesy of Coastal Heritage Services, Gene Woodwick Collection.

Island County



Placed	Marker Title
1935	DECEPTION PASS NAMED BY CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER
1954	EBEY BLOCK HOUSE 1854
2000	LANGLEY-WOODMEN CEMETERY BENCH, MARKER AND FLAG



June 4, 2016 - Ann Washington Chapter after marker restoration



Plaque before the 2016 restoration



Name: DECEPTION PASS NAMED BY CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER

Erected: March 4, 1935 by the Ann Washington Chapter NSDAR with the precise text provided by Professor Edmond Meany from University of Washington. The brass plaque is set on a large granite rock.

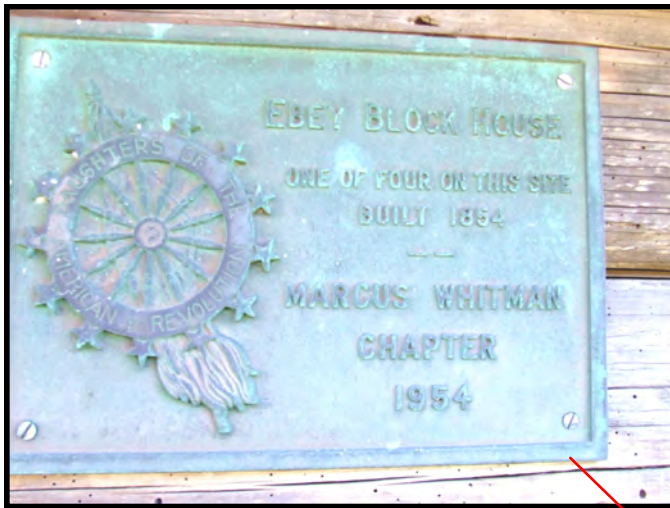
Location: GPS 48.407662, -122.644305 On WA-SR20 The marker is in Oak Harbor, Island County, WA, by the Deception Pass Bridge (Washington Route 20) which connects Whidbey Island to Fidalgo Island. It is located on Pass Island which is between the northern and southern sections of the bridge.

Inscription: “[Sailing Ship] Deception Pass named by Captain George Vancouver 10 June 1792. Feeling that he had been ‘Deceived’ as to the nature of the inner waterway, Port Gardner (now Saratoga Passage) he wrote on his chart ‘Deception Pass.’ He honored Master Joseph Whidbey, who found the passage while commanding a ‘small-boat of explorers, by naming the island ‘Whidbey.’ Historical Data by Edmond S. Meany Velocity of currents in Deception Pass 5 to 8 knots per hour. Depth varies 4 to 37 fathoms. 1 knot 6982.66 feet. 1 fathom 6 feet. [DAR insignia] Placed By: Ann Washington Chapter D.A.R. 1935.”

Comments: These two bridges replaced a ferry system. This marker was placed in the year the Deception Pass Bridges were completed. On June 6, 2016 Mick Hersey, SAR, assisted the Ann Washington Chapter NSDAR and friends in restoring this monument.

References: Anacortes Museum and Maritime Heritage Center, Catalog # WF 2144. People photos courtesy of Fely Hersey. Plaque photo courtesy of Barry Swackhamer. Bridge photo courtesy of Google Earth.





Name: EBEY BLOCK HOUSE 1854

Erected: 1954 by the Marcus Whitman Chapter, NSDAR. The bronze plaque is mounted outside the entrance of the Ebey Block House.

Location: GPS 48.205445, -122.705369 The marker is on Whidbey Island at Ebey's Prairie, Ebey Landing National Historic Reserve. It is near Coupeville, Island County, WA and access may be gained by walking .2 miles from the parking lot near the end of Cemetery Road at Sunnyside Cemetery.



Inscription: “[DAR insignia] Ebey Block House One of Four On This Site built 1854 — Marcus Whitman Chapter 1954.”

Comments: The Ebey Block House, constructed of horizontal notched logs, was one of four which provided the corners for the stockade surrounding the Jacob Ebey house. The blockhouses were on a ridge overlooking Jacob's Sunnyside farm before the August 1857 killing of Colonel Isaac N. Ebey. Several more blockhouses were then built for a total of 11 in central Whidbey Island. The blockhouses, all built in the 1850's, were abandoned as a fortification after the Indian Wars of 1855-1858.

Four of the original 11 central Whidbey Island blockhouses remain. Jacob Ebey's son, Winfield, later used the Ebey Blockhouse as his office which was the first law office on Whidbey Island. Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve is a unit of the National Park Service and the reserve includes several historical monuments, memorials, four blockhouses, a wharf, and two churches. In 1968 the army donated the adjacent Fort Ebey site to the state and it opened as Fort Ebey State Park in 1981.

References: WISAARD Property ID # 161. http://www.fortwiki.com/Ebey_Blockhouse
<https://www.nps.gov/ebla/playourvisit/campgrounds.htm>

Photos courtesy of Sally Buckingham.



**Name: LANGLEY-WOODMEN CEMETERY
BENCH, MARKER & FLAG**

Erected: May 27, 2000 by the Marcus Whitman Chapter NSDAR and American Legion Post #141. The marker is a metal plaque set flat in a horizontal brick area with flag pole and brick bench.

Location: GPS 48.02789, -122.40857 The marker is on Whidbey Island at Langley-Woodmen Cemetery, 5037 Al Anderson Ave, Langley, Island County, WA.

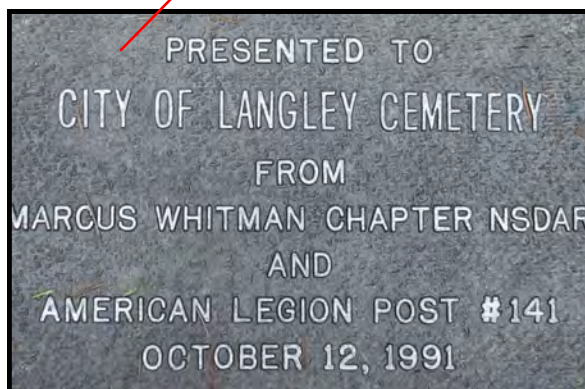
Inscription: "Presented to City of Langley Cemetery from Marcus Whitman Chapter NSDAR and American Legion Post #141 October 12, 1991."

Comments: The original Woodmen Cemetery was established in 1902 and occupies the northern three acres of the current Cemetery.

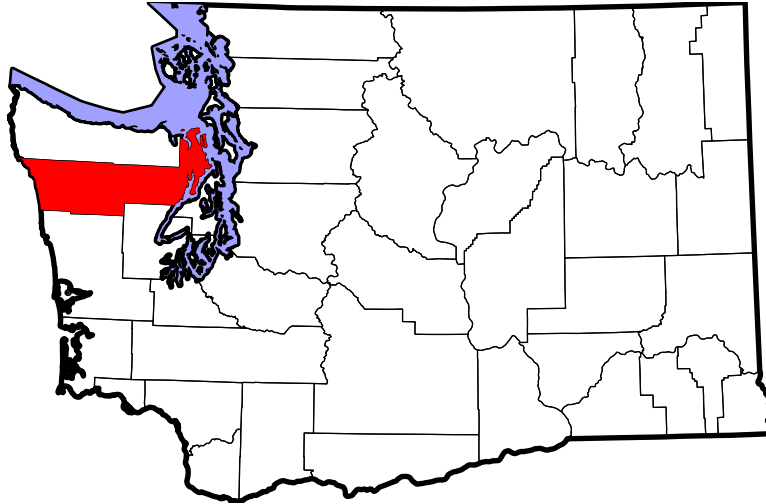
South Whidbey Record May 27, 2000: "Langley Woodmen Cemetery, 10 a.m., dedication of the new flag pole with a ceremony including American Legion Post 141, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Daughters of the American Revolution, Langley Friends of the Cemetery, Boy Scouts, Naval Air Station Whidbey Color Guard, and student Jenny Westfall playing The Star Spangled Banner and Taps. Poppy Girl Ashley Gabelein will place the wreath. Bayview Cemetery, 10:45AM, VFW members will march in and present their Memorial Day program, including the wreath laying by Ashley Gabelein. Clinton Cemetery, 11AM, hosted by Boy Scout Troop 57 and the D.A.R. Speakers include Lt. Cmdr. John Ray Kniseley II, the Rev. Paul Benz, and Roy Simmons, who will read the names of honored veterans. All are welcome to a potluck gathering at the American Legion Hall in Bayview following the Memorial Day ceremonies."

Reference: *Langley Register of Historic Places* - Langley Woodmen Cemetery, *South Whidbey Record* May 27, 2000 www.southwhidbeyrecord.com/news/20424829.html

Photos courtesy of Sally Buckingham.



Jefferson County



Placed	Marker Title
1929	CAPTAIN VANCOUVER CAMPED AT DISCOVERY BAY
1968	COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM - MARVIN GLENN SHIELDS

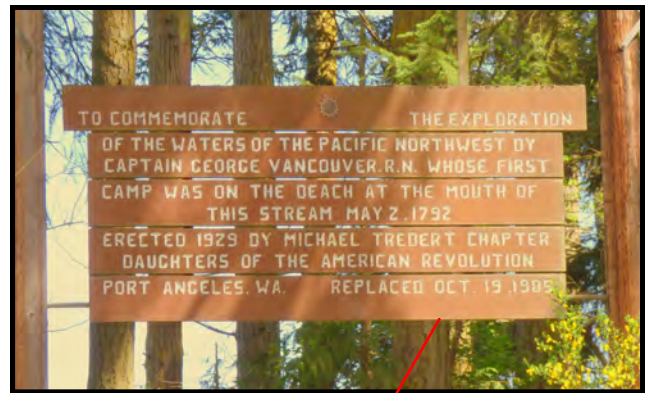


Name: CAPTAIN VANCOUVER CAMPED AT DISCOVERY BAY

Erected: November 2, 1929 by the Michael Trebert Chapter NSDAR. Originally a bronze plaque mounted to a boulder, the marker was recreated as a wooden sign mounted between posts. This followed more than one theft and replacement.

Location: GPS 48.041007, -122.879424 The marker is on the roadside north of Discovery Bay on Highway 101, milepost 278, Gardiner, Jefferson County, WA. It is at Contractor's Gulch, between Gardiner and Discovery Bay.

Inscription: Boulder Monument (plaque is missing): "To commemorate the exploration of the waters of the Pacific Northwest by Captain George Vancouver R.N. whose first camp was on the beach at the mouth of the stream May 2, 1792. Erected by Michael Trebert Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution of Port Angeles, Washington, 1929." Wooden marker: "To commemorate [DAR insignia] the exploration of the waters of the Pacific Northwest by Captain George Vancouver R.N. whose first camp was on the beach at the mouth of this stream May 2, 1792. Erected 1929 by Michael Trebert Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution Port Angeles, WA."



Comments: Captain Vancouver is famous for his astonishing survey of the coastline of the Pacific Northwest from Oregon to Alaska. Much of the coastline is an intricate network of inlets and islets, too dangerous for large ships. Most of Vancouver's survey work was done in small rowboats with the big vessel left at the beach of this very site. The work was long and arduous, taking years to complete. Vancouver produced detailed and comprehensive charts that were used for over 100 years. His journals, and accompanying atlas went into a second edition three years after publication in 1798.

Reference: Waymarking.com//waymarks/WMXTV_Captain_George_Vancouver
Marker and group photo courtesy of Bert Kellogg Collection of the North Olympic Library System. Damaged marker/wooden sign photo courtesy of Janis Flanagan. Context Photo courtesy of Google Earth, 2008.



**Name: COURAGE AND PATRIOTISM
MARVIN GLENN SHIELDS**

Erected: February 26, 1968 by the Admiralty Inlet Chapter, NSDAR. The bronze plaque is mounted on a granite boulder which was relocated from the Jefferson County Courthouse.

Location: GPS 48.105774, -122.784632 The marker is along the main entrance to Port Townsend, Jefferson County, WA. It is at a dedicated turn-off along the roadside on WA-20 / W Sims Way.

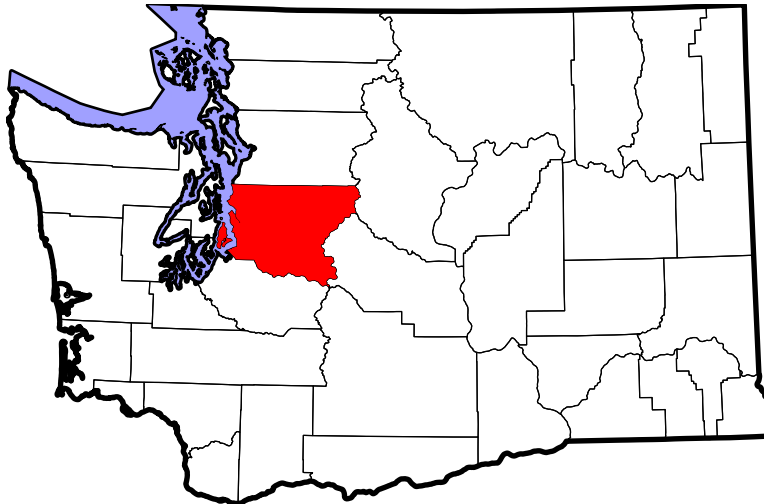
Inscription: "Courage and Patriotism above and beyond the Call of Duty Honoring Marvin Glenn Shields, CMA3, U.S. 1939 [Medal of Honor insignia] 1965. Congressional Medal of Honor Dong Xoai Vietnam June 9, 1965. Dedicated by Daughters of the American Revolution."

Comments: Marvin Glenn Shields (1939-1965) of Port Townsend was a Steel Worker 3 in the United States Navy Seabee and was posthumously awarded the Vietnamese Order of Gallantry with Palm, the Military Merit Medal, and the Medal of Honor. The Medal of Honor was bestowed by President Lyndon B. Johnson on September 13, 1966 to his wife Joan and daughter Barbara. He is the first and only Seabee to have received the Medal of Honor. There is now an annual award made in his name, in recognition of the Seabee who has made extraordinary contributions to the mission of the Naval Construction Force and has upheld the highest traditions and legacy of the U.S. Navy Seabees over the last year. Among other recognition: a navy frigate was named in his honor, Shields Hall at Puget Sound Naval Shipyard in Bremerton, and an annual Marvin Shields Scholarship is offered by the Seabee Memorial Scholarship Association.

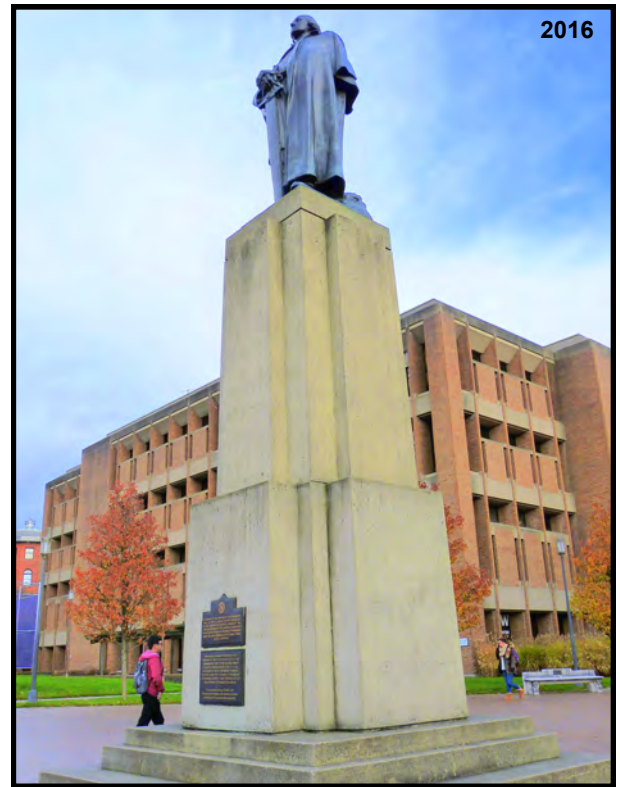
The above marker is at a small turnout on the road with flagpole, two benches, and a picnic table in a landscaped area. The Marvin G. Shields Memorial Marker was given by Mrs. Richard McCurdy in memory of Marvin Shields. The site has a view of Puget Sound and Port Townsend. Petty Officer Shields is buried in the nearby Gardiner Cemetery, Gardiner, WA.

Portrait photo courtesy of US Navy. DAR marker photos courtesy of Dianne Duncan.

King County



Placed	Marker Title
1909	STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON - UNIVERSITY OF WA CAMPUS
1916	THE BATTLE OF SEATTLE 1856
1925	RAINIER CHAPTER HOUSE 1925
1930	L. C. BEALL AND SON MAGRUDER BEALL - PIONEERS VASHON ISLAND
1936	WIL-ETCH-TID "BIG TOM"
1939	TOTEM POLE - WOODLAND PARK ZOO
1987	BELLEVUE U.S. CONSTITUTION BICENTENNIAL PARK & LEST WE FORGET
1989	LAKE VIEW CEMETERY FLAGPOLE AND MARKER
2012	BLUE STAR MEMORIAL

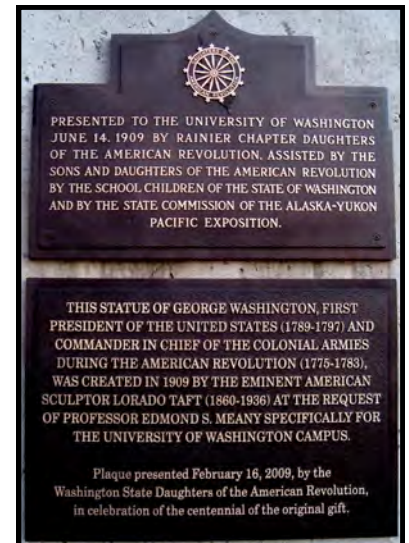


Name: STATUE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON CAMPUS

Erected: June 14, 1909 by the Rainier Chapter NSDAR. The 14-foot bronze statue of George Washington was designed to be viewed from below. The original 20-foot high wooden pedestal was replaced by the a 24-foot stone pedestal in 1939 by the WPA Works Progress Administration.

Location: GPS 47.656028, -122.311217 The statue is on the University of Washington campus next to the Henry Art Gallery at 15th Ave NE and Northeast Campus Parkway, Seattle, King County, WA.

Inscription: [DAR insignia] "Presented to the University of Washington June 14, 1909 by Rainier Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, by the school children of the State of Washington, and by the State Commission of the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition. This statue of George Washington, first president of the United States (1789-1797) and commander in chief of the colonial armies during the American Revolution (1775-1783), was created in 1909 by the eminent American sculptor Lorado Taft (1860-1936) at the request of Professor Edmond S. Meany specifically for the University of Washington campus. Plaque presented February 16, 2009, by the Washington State Daughters of the American Revolution, in celebration of the centennial of the original gift."



Comments: Unveiled for the opening of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909, this statue was the first of George Washington west of the Mississippi River. It was moved by the university from its original location at the campus entrance.



Honorary WA State Regent Kathryn Hull Pease, DAR members and SAR.

References: *History and Register 1924 Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution*, p 66-67. Vintage photo and 2-15-2015 photo courtesy of DAR archives. Modern Statue photo courtesy of Carol Jean Gaffney. Plaque photo courtesy of Teresa Summers.



Unveiling of tablet by President General, 1916.

Name: THE BATTLE OF SEATTLE 1856

Erected: August 15, 1916 by the Lady Stirling Chapter. The bronze plaque is mounted on a granite boulder with three cannon balls atop plus words carved directly on a nearby stone.

Location: GPS 47.602096, -122.330782 The marker is at 3rd & Jefferson in a tiny park called Prefontaine Place in downtown Seattle, King County, WA.



Mick Hersey, SAR, and Sally Buckingham, DAR, are pleased with the marker restoration.

Inscription: On a plaque forged of old ornaments and other articles of copper contributed by members of the Lady Stirling Chapter: [DAR insignia] “The Battle of Seattle was fought on this ground Jan. 26th 1856. This commemorative boulder is erected by Lady Stirling Chapter [ship engraving] Daughters of the American Revolution August 15, 1916.” In the center of the tablet is inlaid a copper cent, coined in 1856, the year of the battle, and donated by Mrs. A. J. Trumbull, past regent of Lady Stirling Chapter. Carved in stone near the tablet is the WSSDAR State motto: “Patriotism Reverence Remembrance.”



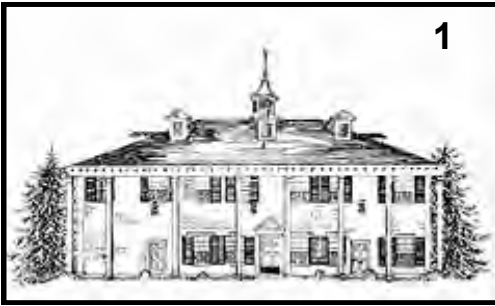
Before

After



Comments: The Battle of Seattle was between Native Americans, angered by treaties imposed by Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens, and white settlers. The battle included artillery fire from cannons of U.S. Navy sloop “Decatur,” at the present site of Pier 51. This battle, which lasted one single day, was the only naval battle fought against Native Americans in US History. It was part of the multi-year Puget Sound War/Yakima War. The marker dedication was held during the annual NSDAR Conference, which was in Seattle rather than in the usual location of Washington D.C. In 2016, the Lady Stirling Chapter NSDAR worked with Mick Hersey to restore the marker for rededication in 2017.

References: *History and Register 1924 Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution*, p 35, 75. *DAR Magazine*, Vol. XLVIII Jan-June 1916 Pg. 296-300; Wedgewood Website <http://wedgewoodinseattlehistory.com/> Modern photos courtesy of Mick Hersey. Vintage photos courtesy of DAR archives.



Name: RAINIER CHAPTER HOUSE 1925

Erected: 1925 by the Rainier Chapter NSDAR. This Federalist Style Mansion is owned, operated, and maintained by the Rainier Chapter, NSDAR.

Location: GPS 47.625313, -122.322044 The marker is on the northwest slope of Capitol Hill, in the historic Harvard-Belmont Landmark District, 800 E Roy Street, Seattle, King County, WA.

Inscription: Sign on the fence: "DAR Rainier Chapter House Est. 1925" followed by special event rental information. Sign on the front door: "Rainier Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution" Cornerstone: "Rainier Chapter D.A.R. Laid by the M.W. Grand Lodge F. & A.M. of Washington Jan 14 1925 Robert C McCroskey GM."

Comments: Designed by Daniel Riggs Huntington, a well respected Seattle architect, this replica of George Washington's beloved Mount Vernon home was built in 1925. Employed as the City of Seattle architect from 1912 until 1921, Huntington also designed the Fremont library branch, the Lake Union Steam Plant, several fire stations, and the Washington Street Boat Landing. While the Chapter House was "purpose built" as a DAR meeting place, the membership always intended their hospitality to extend to the community in the form of a venue for private, public, and non-profit events. This building is on the NSDAR Historic Sites and Properties list.

Reference: DAR Historic Sites website <http://www.dar.org/national-society/historic-sites-and-properties/state-site-list/WA> WISAARD Property ID #339117. Photos 1,3, 4, 6 courtesy of DAR archives. Photos 2, 7 courtesy of Teresa Summers. Photo 5 courtesy of Cindy Johnson-Sakuma.



**Name: L.C. BEALL AND SON MAGRUDER BEALL
PIONEERS VASHON ISLAND**

Erected: March 20, 1929 by the Elizabeth Bixby Chapter NSDAR and presented to the Vashon Island Cemetery Association. A bronze plaque (18"x20") was bolted to one of the low pillars of a public rock wall around the cemetery. It is now gone.

Location: GPS 48.02789, -122.40857 The marker faced Cemetery Road on the entrance side, at the graves of early settler Lewis Cass Beall and his son Magruder Beall at Block 04 Lot 196 in Vashon Island Cemetery, at 19631 Singer Rd SW, Vashon Island, King County, WA.

Inscription: "Erected by Elizabeth Bixby Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1929."

Comments: Mrs. L.C. Beall Sr. was elected Regent of the Elizabeth Bixby Chapter in 1926. The cemetery wall, a project of the chapter, was completed in 1929, and dedicated in 1930. The plaque has since disappeared and much of the wall crumbled. The Beall family was a prominent pioneer family in the area and a National Register list from the US Department of Interior, National Park Service, mentions that this stone wall and marker on the entrance side of Island Cemetery was a tribute to "L.C. Beal and Magruder Beal, Pioneers." (Note: The above mentioned list was tabulated by governmental staff from the book, *DAR: History and Directory of the Washington State Society*, published by DAR Seattle Branch, undated.)

The following is quoted from the Vashon History website: March 20, 1930 - Public Wall Dedication – The public is invited to attend the ceremonies at the Vashon Cemetery on Tuesday, March 25th, 2:30 p.m., at which time Mrs. Wesley H. DuBois, of Spokane, State Regent, D.A.R., will deliver the principal address. The beautiful stone wall and pillars are the work of Mr. A.D. Urquhart, of Vashon, the material furnished by volunteer efforts of the cemetery association and the financing by Elizabeth Bixby Chapter, D.A.R. whose bronze tablet appears on a pillar at the main entrance. All Island organizations are asked to be present. W.D. Garvin, president of the Cemetery Association, has planned for shelter in case of inclement weather. Mrs. James Mattson, local chapter regent, will preside and a fitting program has been arranged.

Reference: Vashon History website http://vashonhistory.com/Vashon%20History/Timeline/newspaper_1930.htm
Vintage photo courtesy of Vashon-Maury Island Heritage Association, Barry Foster. Color photos courtesy of Sally Buckingham and Claudia Underhill.



Name: WIL-ETCH-TID “BIG TOM”

Erected: 1936 by the Sarah Wilmot Chapter NSDAR. The brass plaque is mounted onto a granite boulder, a headstone to honor him.

Location: GPS 47.313541, -122.211797 The marker is at Indian Tom Park (formerly Scooty Brown Park) on 6th Street NE between ‘N’ Street NE and ‘O’ Street NE, one mile from Auburn, King County, WA. It is a small park on a single lot in the midst of a residential block. It is co-located with a Kiwanis sponsored companion marker dated 1991 and the park sign.



Inscription: “Wil-Etch-Tid “Big Tom” Died Feb. 1914. A friend of the white people 1855-1856. Erected by Sarah Wilmot Chapter DAR, Auburn, Wash. 1936.” Kiwanis Marker: “[Auburn Centennial logo and Key Club logo] Indian Tom Park Dedicated here in honored remembrance of Tom Wil-Etch-Tid for his act of compassion in saving the lives of three early pioneer children during the 1855 White River Massacre presented by Auburn Rio Verde Golden “K” Kiwanis Club through the cooperation of the City of Auburn Park Department and the Auburn Centennial Commission 1991.” Park Sign: “Indian Tom Park Auburn Parks and Recreation [Auburn Logo]. Named in honor of Wil-Etch-Tid, or Indian Tom, friend of early settlers.”

Comments: From *The Auburn Globe*, Saturday, February 7, 1914: “Indian Tom was buried in an old Indian Village beside the resting place of his forefathers by the foot of what is now Porters Bridge in Auburn in the front yard of Mrs. Caroline Wood, on the old Henry Road which is now Sixth NE, just inside the Auburn City Limits. This hillock between two towering evergreens mark the original place of Indian Tom, friend to the white people.”

The general area was called Green River Valley. The headstone was later moved to Scooty Brown Park, which is now Indian Tom Park and contains a play structure and benches that were installed in 1992 during the Auburn Centennial celebration. The Sarah Wilmot Chapter NSDAR organized in 1923 and disbanded in 1950. This DAR marker is maintained by Auburn Parks Department and Lakota Chapter NSDAR.

Photos courtesy of Hilda Meryhew.



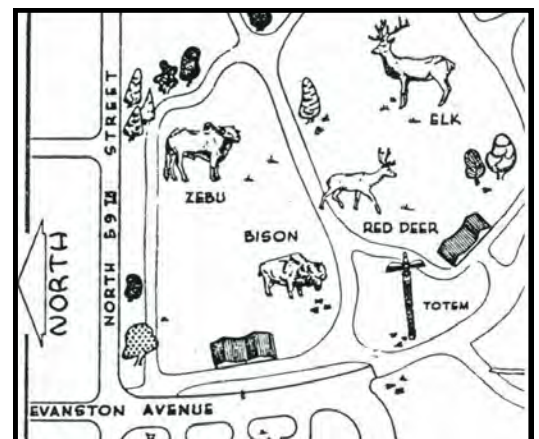
Name: TOTEM POLE - WOODLAND PARK ZOO

Erected: 1939 by the Mary Morris Chapter NSDAR. The totem pole was created by Chief Shelton.

Location: GPS 47.668903, -122.350937 The marker was at Woodland Park Zoo, 5500 Phinney Avenue North, Seattle, King County, WA. It no longer exists.

Inscription: unknown

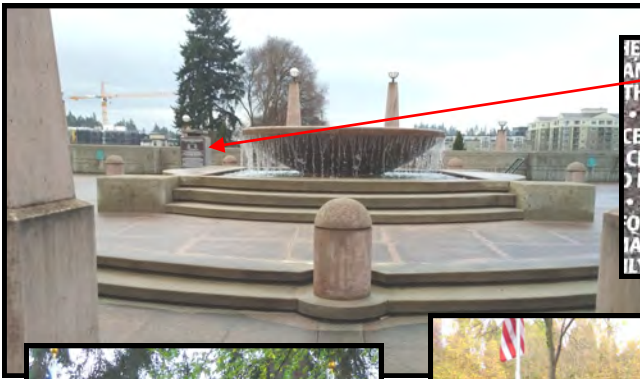
Comments: From the Seattle Historical Markers Collection at the Seattle Public Library's Seattle Room: "Plaque on Totem Pole at Woodland Park. Given by the Mary Morris Chapter D.A.R. in 1939. It commemorates the state's golden jubilee and honors Elisha P. Ferry, the state's first governor."



From Don Sherwood's "Data on History of Seattle Park System": "Totem Pole: Carved by Chief Shelton of the Salish (Puyallup) tribe; presented by the D.A.R. in commoration [sic] of the State's Golden Jubilee 1889-1939 and the first Governor, Elisha P. Ferry. Dedicated during "Potlatch Week." Design including: Washington State Seal, State Flower (Rhododendron), State Bird (Mallard Duck), silver salmon, harbor seal, Washington Cougar and Seattle City Seal." A second totem pole was designed by Frank Vincenzi of the zoo, carved by WPA, and placed at the main entrance to the zoo.

The Woodland Park Zoo website (2008) indicates that this totem pole by Chief Shelton was removed in 1977. The second totem pole was also removed, but later replaced.

Photos courtesy of Seattle Public Library Shelf Talk (blog), <https://shelftalkblog.wordpress.com/2008/04/26/family-photo-sparks-information-quest/>



... I see the green, and things to come... Theodore Roethke

IN MEMORY: I
 AMY • KEELY MARIE BOWMAN • DAN BILL
 TH DEBRIERE • MOLLY MCCLURE • IN LOVI
 • BUFFY AND JESSIE DOUGLASS • LAURA
 CES • DEVIN AND MEGHAN LUTHER • KATI
 CHIN • 87 CASCADE CHAPTER DAR • U.S.
) PALL HINTZE • TRAVIS & LACEY ENGLISH
 • NED, SUE & CARRIE BÖRGSTROM • ROD A
 ORMAN KEVIN & ... (CHICK) CHAN
 ARILYN E. PALMER • JAMES R. PALMER • L
 ILY • THE DON LEWISON FAMILY • MRS. ELI



...I embrace this calm — Such quiet under the small leaves!
 Theodore Roethke



Lanabeth Horgen and Carol Jean Gaffney

Name: BELLEVUE U.S. CONSTITUTION BICENTENNIAL & LEST WE FORGET

Erected: 1987 by the City of Bellevue with participation by the Cascade Chapter NSDAR. The monument is a large, dark brown marble block with inscription on four sides and a square ‘hat’ atop also with inscription. Nearby is the 1926 marker, Lest We Forget, updated 2015.

Location: GPS 47.613624, -122.204233 The marker is at the north end of the Bellevue Downtown Park and at what would be about 10201 NE 4th Street, just south of Bell Square shopping center in Bellevue, King County, WA.

Inscription: Text on top: “I see the green, and things to come... Theodore Roethke” and “I embrace this calm-Such quiet under the small leaves! Theodore Roethke.” Text on the front: “The initial phase of the downtown park was constructed entirely through the voluntary contributions of the corporations and individuals listed on this monument and dedicated by them to the people of this community for their perpetual use and enjoyment. September, 1987.” Engraved are the names of contributing organizations including “87 Cascade Chapter DAR’ on the south side, 57th row from the top / 26th row from the bottom. It is the 5th name from the right in the row starting with ‘Charles Aldrich Walsh’.

Comments: The marker, in honor of the new park during the US Constitution Bicentennial, 1787-1987, is maintained by the City of Bellevue. A few feet away stands a large circular display fountain and concrete columns that can each hold two flags. Note: Also on site is a 1926 marker, flag pole, and tree dedicated to three Bellevue soldiers who died in WWI. It was made by a group called the “Bellevue Minute Women” with the leading text of “Lest we forget.” In 2015 a new sign commemorating these men was dedicated, a project spearheaded by Navy veteran Robert Shay.

Photo with flags courtesy of Google Earth, June 2015. Photo with people courtesy of Carol Jean Gaffney. Other photos courtesy of Lanabeth Horgen.



**Name: LAKE VIEW CEMETERY
FLAGPOLE AND MARKER**

Erected: June 14, 1989 by the Greater Seattle DAR Regents' Council, Seattle Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, Washington State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Washington State Society Children of the American Revolution, and Daughters of American Colonists. These groups jointly placed the forty-foot flagpole and granite marker at its base.

Location: GPS 47.634001, -122.315280 The marker is in the flagpole circle between plots P and F, at Lake View Cemetery 1554 15th Ave E, Seattle, King County, WA.

Inscription: “[Image of US flag flying] Greater Seattle DAR Regents' Council] Seattle Chapter Sons of the American Revolution, Washington Society Sons of the Revolution [Sons of the American Revolution], WSS Children of the American Revolution, WSS Daughters of the American Colonists, 1989.”

Comments: This marker was originally placed by the above organizations at a Washington State centennial year dedication.

Lake View Cemetery is located on Capitol Hill just north of Volunteer Park. It is named for its view of Lake Washington to the east. It was founded in 1872 as the Seattle Masonic Cemetery. The flag pole is placed at the highest point, with a view of both Lake Washington and Elliott Bay.

The marker area is maintained by the Lake View Cemetery Association and receives a yearly contribution from the above sponsoring groups. Rainier Chapter NSDAR has previously donated new replacement flags when needed.



Name: BLUE STAR MEMORIAL

Erected: 2012 by the Lakota Chapter NSDAR, Auburn Garden Club, WA State Federation of Garden Clubs, American Legion Post 78, and VFW Post 1741. The large brown marker is set on a round post.

Location: GPS 47.311920, -122.222788 The marker is in front of the William C Warren building on E St NE and Park Ave, 4/10 of a mile from the town of Auburn at 411 E St. NE, Auburn, King County, WA.

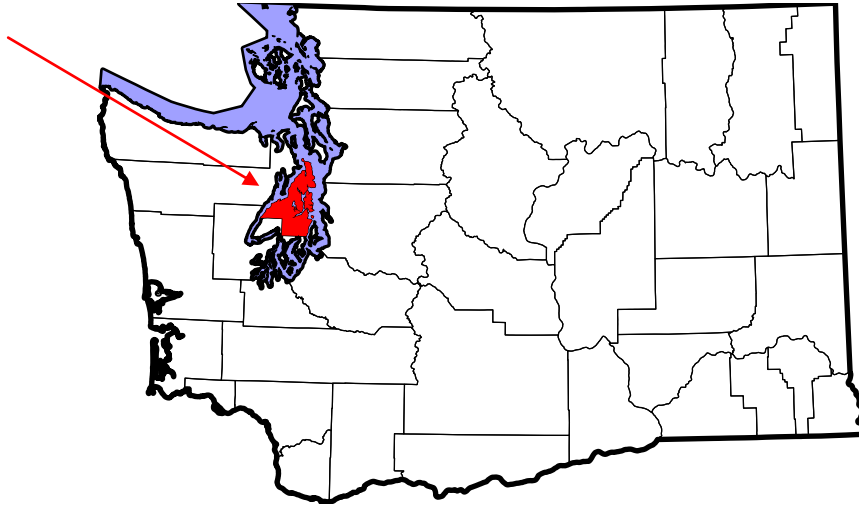
Inscription: “Blue [blue star symbol] Star Memorial. A tribute to the Armed Forces that have defended the United States of America Sponsored by Auburn Garden Club Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs in Cooperation with AM. Legion Post 78, DAR Lakota Chapter, VFW Post 1741.”

Comments: The Blue Star Banner, with a white field and red border, was designed and patented in 1917 by WWI Army Captain Robert L Queissner of the 5th Ohio Infantry who had two sons serving on the front line. It quickly became the unofficial sign that a family member is serving in the US Armed Forces during a war or hostilities.

On February 17, 2012, a committee was formed with the Garden Club President Dianne Boerger, the American Legion Post 78 Roger Olsen, DAR Lakota Chapter Regent Hilda Meryhew and VFW Post 1741 Bill Peloza, for the Blue Star Memorial Marker to be made and installed at the Veterans Memorial Park. The Blue Star Memorial Marker was partly funded by the Auburn Garden Club, American Legion Post 78, DAR Lakota Chapter NSDAR, and VFW Post 1741.

Photos courtesy of DAR archives.

Kitsap County



Placed Marker Title

- 1932 FIRST INDEPENDENCE DAY IN UPPER PUGET SOUND 1861
- 1933 SITE OF OLD INDIAN FORT
- 1940 CHIEF SEATTLE 1787-1866
- 1942 S.S. SACAJAWEA NAMEPLATE
- 1956 HAHD-SKUS INDIAN TREATY 1855 - POINT NO POINT
- 1967 HARRISON MEDICAL CENTER MARKER AND FLAG POLE
- 1979 WEST SOUND TECHNICAL SKILLS CENTER FLAGPOLE
- 1982 BREMERTON TELEPHONE OFFICE 1910
- 1995 PENDERGAST REGIONAL PARK FLAGPOLE



Name: FIRST INDEPENDENCE DAY IN UPPER PUGET SOUND 1861

Erected: July 4, 1932 by the Captain Charles Wilkes Chapter NSDAR. The bronze plaque is installed on a triangular boulder, resting under an immense stump of a maple tree.

Location: GPS 47.703455, -122.532385 The marker is in a residential area off West Port Madison Road at 15350 Broom St NE, Bainbridge Island, Kitsap County, WA. The marker is across the street from the house bearing its address.

Inscription: “[DAR Insignia] On this site July 4, 1861 was held an Independence Day celebration commemorating the eighty-fifth anniversary of our National Independence. Erected by Captain Charles Wilkes Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Winslow, Washington Dedicated July 4, 1932.”

Comments: The Captain Charles Wilkes Chapter NSDAR organized in 1925 and disbanded December 31, 1974.

Photos courtesy of Cindy Johnson-Sakuma.



Name: SITE OF OLD INDIAN FORT

Erected: August 27, 1933 by the Elizabeth Ellington Chapter. A bronze plaque is mounted on a large granite boulder. The boulder was originally found during the grading of a street near the Manette Masonic Temple.

Location: GPS 47.571015, -122.616958 The marker is on the roadside at the northwest corner of Wheaton Way and Harkins Street, near the east approach to Manette Bridge, Bremerton, Kitsap County, WA.

Inscription: “Site of Old Indian Fort. Here the Indians had their races and other sports. Here also stood the first school of Kitsap County. The nearby oak was planted one Fourth of July over fifty years ago. This memorial erected by Elizabeth Ellington Chapter D.A.R. of Bremerton 1933.”

Comments: According to *Washington State Inventory of Historic Places* (1975): “Local tradition maintains that peninsula Indians fortified this location at the entrance to the Port Washington Narrows.” A 1936 caption of a photo of this marker in the Tacoma Public Library (Richard Studio Collection Series: N23-9) states, “...(it was) located on the homesite of Mr. and Mrs. L.A. Bender in Manette...”

The oak tree referred to on the marker inscription, is a Garry oak and still stands east of the Manette Bridge. It is thought to have been planted outside the school by teacher Miss Lizzie Ordway and her students in 1880.

The original Manette Bridge was built in 1930 and replaced in 2012, per Washington State Department of Transportation. It was enlarged to accommodate motorists, bicyclist, and pedestrians and comply with current building code.

Photos courtesy of Marissa Goldenman.

Reference: *Manette Pioneering*, published in 1988 by the Manette History Club.



Name: CHIEF SEATTLE 1787-1866

Erected: May 30, 1940 by the Seattle Chapter NSDAR. It is a bronze plaque mounted on a granite boulder.

Location: GPS 47.729786, -122.551640 The marker is adjacent to the Suquamish Dock, at the confluence of Harris Avenue NE and NE Parkway, Suquamish, Kitsap County, WA.

Inscription: “[relief image of Chief Seattle] Chief Seattle. This great chief was friend counselor and protector of the pioneers. He lived and died on this reservation at “Old Man House” 1787-1866. Our Chapter is honored to bear his name. [DAR insignia] Erected by Seattle Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. May 30, 1940.”

Comments: The above listed chapter was known as Seattle Chapter (1906-1941) and then Chief Seattle Chapter (1942-1993). It disbanded in 1993.





Megan Churchwell, Feb. 2015.



The Olympia News June 7, 1962.



Della Stenstrom, Cindy Fazio, Shirley Stirling, Megan Churchwell, Patty Russell. Sacajawea Chapter Meeting, February 2015.

Name: S.S. SACAJAWEA NAMEPLATE

Erected: December 1942 by the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation. This plaque is mounted on a mahogany slab.

Location: GPS 47.562973, -122.626547 The marker is at Puget Sound Navy Museum, 251 1st St, Bremerton, Kitsap County, WA.

Inscription: "S. S. *Sacajawea* built for U.S. Maritime Commission Hull No. 612 by Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation Portland, Oregon December 1942."

Comments: On December 29, 1942 the S.S. *Sacajawea* was delivered to the US Navy at the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation in Portland having been built in less than one month.

After several years of active duty, carrying troops and cargo in the Pacific Arena, the S.S. *Sacajawea* was the first ship retired to the Reserve Fleet (coined the "Mothball Fleet") at Budd Inlet, Olympia, WA in 1946 and ordered to scrap in 1961. The nameplate was removed and on May 22, 1962 the Maritime Administration presented it to Sacajawea Chapter. It was displayed at the State Capital Museum for a time and then stored at a member's home. In 2006 the nameplate and other chapter memorabilia was consigned to the Washington State archives in Olympia. In 2013 the chapter searched for a site to place the nameplate in public view. On February 14, 2015 the State archives gifted the nameplate to the Puget Sound Navy Museum and Sacajawea Chapter presented it to Megan Churchwell, Museum Curator.

References: Megan Churchwell, "Liberty Ships: 'Ugly Ducklings' For the War Effort" paper presented at the monthly general meeting of Sacajawea Chapter NSDAR, Olympia, Washington, February 14, 2015. "Ship Named Sacajawea", *The Oregonian*, December 30, 1942. "DAR to Receive Memorial Plaque" *The Olympian*, May 20, 1962. "Nameplate Presented", *The Olympia News*, June 7, 1962, page 1.

Photos 1 and 4 courtesy of Jane Vander Brook. Photo 3 courtesy of Della Stenstrom.



Pictured above left: Marissa Goldenman WSSDAR Recording Secretary, 2016-2018.

Name: HAHD-SKUS INDIAN TREATY 1855 - POINT NO POINT

Erected: 1956 by the Kitsap Historical Association, Elizabeth Ellington Chapter NSDAR, and the Captain Charles Wilkes Chapter NSDAR. A bronze plaque is mounted on a large granite boulder.

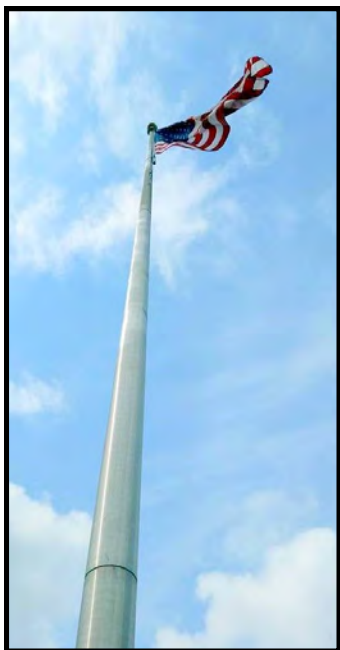
Location: GPS 47.912088, -122.527361 The marker is by the sidewalk that leads to Point No Point Lighthouse, in Point No Point County Park, Hansville, Kitsap County, WA. It is on a spit of land on the northern beachside of Hansville and on the northern tip of Kitsap Peninsula.

Inscription: “Hahd-Skus or Point No Point Treaty signed here January 26, 1855 transferring the land lying from the crest of the Olympic Mountains to Puget Sound (except prior treaty lands) From the Sklallam Sko-Ko-Mish To-An-Hooch Chem-A-Kum and all Indian sub tribes to The United States of America as represented by Gov. Isaac L. Stevens, Washington Territory. Erected 1956 by Kitsap County Historical Association, Elizabeth Ellington Chapter D.A.R., Capt. Charles Wilkes Chapter D.A.R.”

Comments: Under this treaty, tribes of the northern Kitsap Peninsula ceded ownership of land in exchange for a small reservation and hunting and fishing rights. Local tribes gave this location the name Hahd-skus, meaning long nose. Explorer Charles Wilkes gave it the name Point No Point because it appears at close range much less prominent than from a distance.

The lighthouse is the oldest on Puget Sound. The lighthouse has been in continuous operation, since its 1879 completion. The light station is now leased from the US Coast Guard by Kitsap County Parks and Recreation. It is listed in the Washington State Heritage Register and the National Register of Historical Places. The property now includes the lighthouse keepers' duplex that houses the US Lighthouse Society executive offices and a vacation rental.

References: James Phillips, *Washington State Place Names*. (Seattle: University of Washington Press., 1971), 109. “The Treaty of Point No Point,” Prezi (website), modified October 21, 2016, <https://prezi.com/gs63msfe1dow/the-treaty-of-point-no-point/> Monument photos courtesy of Jane Richey. Other photos courtesy of Douglas Fleckenstein, HODAR.



Name: HARRISON MEDICAL CENTER MARKER AND FLAG POLE

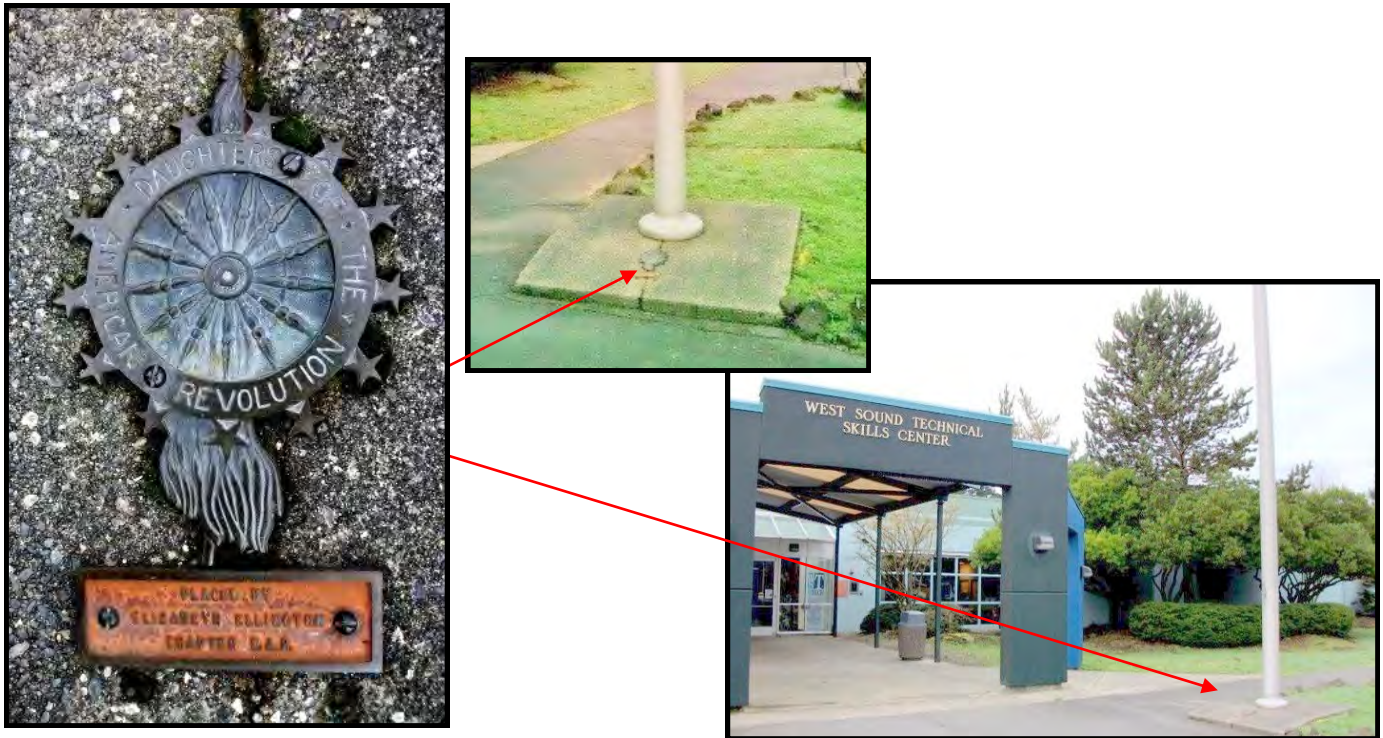
Erected: 1967, reset in 1985, and replaced in 2000 by the Elizabeth Ellington Chapter NSDAR. A flag pole and bronze plaque plus a bronze DAR insignia were originally installed. The plaque and insignia were both set in the concrete base of the flagpole. The bronze insignia is no longer on display. The plaque is now in front of the flagpole on its own concrete monument.

Location: GPS 47.583067, -122.625137 The marker and flag are at Harrison Medical Center, 2520 Cherry Avenue, Bremerton, Kitsap County, WA.

Inscription: "Given by the Elizabeth Ellington Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution to honor their beloved member and her husband Mr. and Mrs. B.F. Harrison 2000."

Comments: Angie (Webber) Harrison (1862-1946) was one of the founders and benefactors of the Elizabeth Ellington Chapter. An annual DAR scholarship is awarded in her name. Angie, a teacher, and her husband Benjamin Franklin Harrison, a hardware merchant, helped during the 1918 flu epidemic, working in the local influenza wards. After the epidemic ended they devoted most of their time and resources to the hospital for many years, with the goal that medical care be made available to all.

References: Find A Grave Memorial #35013899; Harrison Foundation website, www.harrisonfoundation.org accessed May 24, 2016. Photos courtesy of Marion (Mick) Hersey SAR.



Name: WEST SOUND TECHNICAL SKILLS CENTER FLAGPOLE

Erected: 1979 by the Elizabeth Ellington Chapter NSDAR. The marker consists of a bronze DAR insignia and a tiny bronze plaque, both set in a concrete base at the base of a flagpole.

Location: GPS 47.564894, -122.669389 The marker is at West Sound Technical Skills Center, 101 National Avenue N, Bremerton, Kitsap County, WA.

Inscription: "Placed by Elizabeth Ellington Chapter D.A.R."

Comments: This marker commemorates the opening of the county-wide vocational school in 1979. It is maintained by West Sound Technical Skills Center.

Photos courtesy of Marion (Mick) Hersey SAR.



Pictured above is the February 12, 2016 monument rededication.

Name: BREMERTON TELEPHONE OFFICE 1910

Erected: June 14, 1982 by the Elizabeth Ellington Chapter NSDAR. The bronze plaque is mounted on a granite boulder and next to a flag pole. It was restored in 2012 and an additional plaque was installed at the time of the rededication.

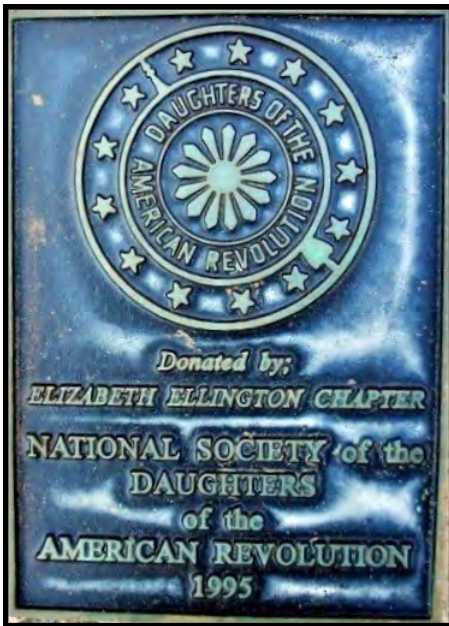
Location: GPS 47.565702, -122.631288 The marker is outside the first telephone office in Bremerton, previously the Chamber of Commerce. The building is now Coffee Oasis Headquarters and is at 837 4th Street, Bremerton, Kitsap County, WA.

Inscription: Top, [DAR insignia] Placed 1982 Elizabeth Ellington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution” Bottom: “Elizabeth Ellington Chapter, NSDAR rededicates the site of the Bremerton Telephone Office (1910) originally honored 30 years ago August 2012.”



Comments: The Sons of the American Revolution restored the plaque for DAR. To the right are displayed before and after photos.

Photos courtesy of Marion (Mick) Hersey, SAR.



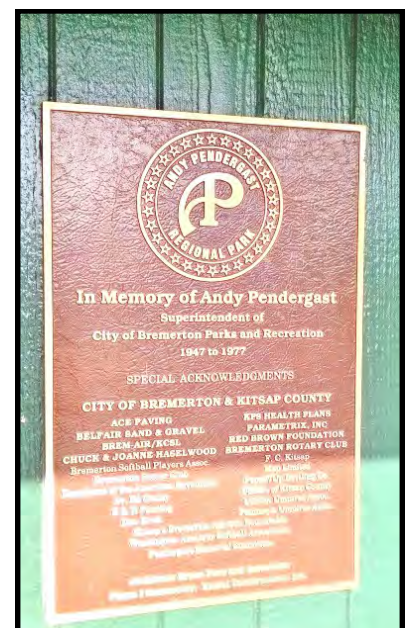
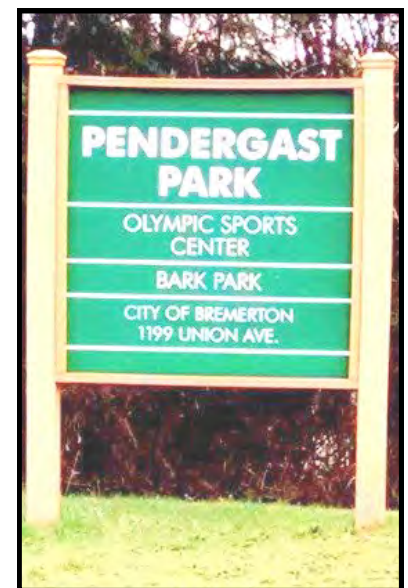
Name: PENDERGAST REGIONAL PARK FLAGPOLE

Erected: 1995 by the Elizabeth Ellington Chapter NSDAR. An outdoor flagpole was installed with a small bronze plaque embedded in concrete directly in front of the flagpole.

Location: GPS 47.554446, -122.687684 The marker is at Pendergast Park Olympic Sports Center 1199 Union Avenue West, Bremerton, Kitsap County, WA. It is west of the West Hills auto complex.

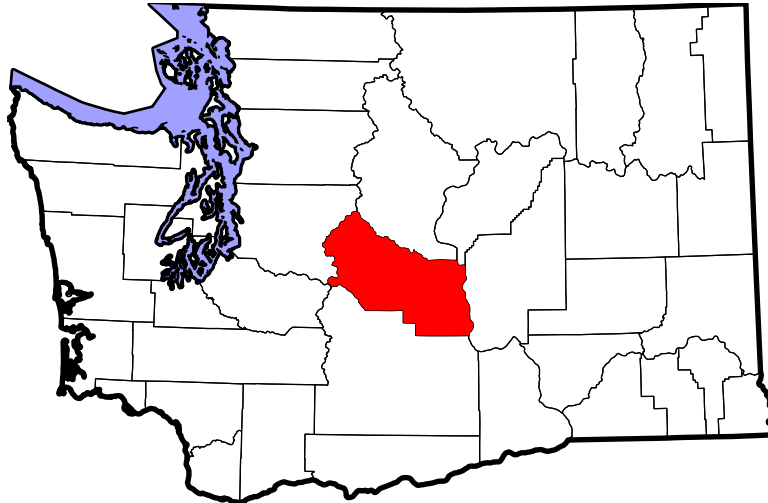
Inscription: “[DAR Insignia] Donated by Elizabeth Ellington Chapter National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution 1995.”

Comments: The marker is maintained by Kitsap Parks Department.

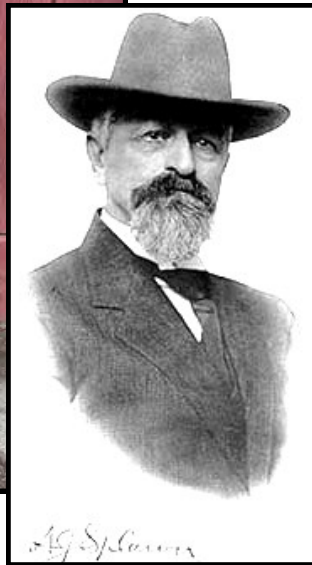


Photos courtesy of Marion (Mick) Hersey SAR and DAR archives.

Kittitas County



Placed	Marker Title
1948	JACK SPLAWN ROBBERS ROOST 1870
1970	OLMSTEAD CABIN 1875



1948 Dedication of Marker

Ellensburg Daily Record - Jul 2, 1912

Name: JACK SPLAWN, ROBBERS ROOST 1870

Erected: 1948 by the Margaretta Painter Chapter NSDAR. The granite marker is engraved.

Location: GPS 46.994473, -120.549181 The marker is on West 3rd Street, Ellensburg, Kittitas County, WA.

Inscription: “[decorative leaves] On this site Jack Splawn built Robbers Roost in 1870 First Store in Kittitas Valley Margaretta Painter Chapter D.A.R. 1948.”

Comments: Andrew Jackson Splawn (1847-1917) earned a place in the Cowboy Hall of Fame and was, in later life, a civic leader and politician.

His first store was a 14-foot by 18-foot cabin. From page 301 of his memoir entitled *Ka-mi-akin*, "When we got to unloading our stuff the cabin was so full it looked like there would be no room inside for customers. John Gillispie, a young settler of the previous year and a good friend of mine, rode up and asked how I was going to get inside to do business. I told him I should sell first the goods nearest the door and then gradually work my way in. He said I needed a sign and volunteered to make me one. I accepted his offer. A few mornings later I read over my door, 'Robber's Roost.' It staggered me for a moment, but, on second thought, I concluded that perhaps John knew more about the sign business than I did. Though it did look very suggestive, I decided to let it stay." Margaretta Painter Chapter NSDAR was organized in 1917 and disbanded in 1970.

Reference: Find A Grave Memorial #75793117.

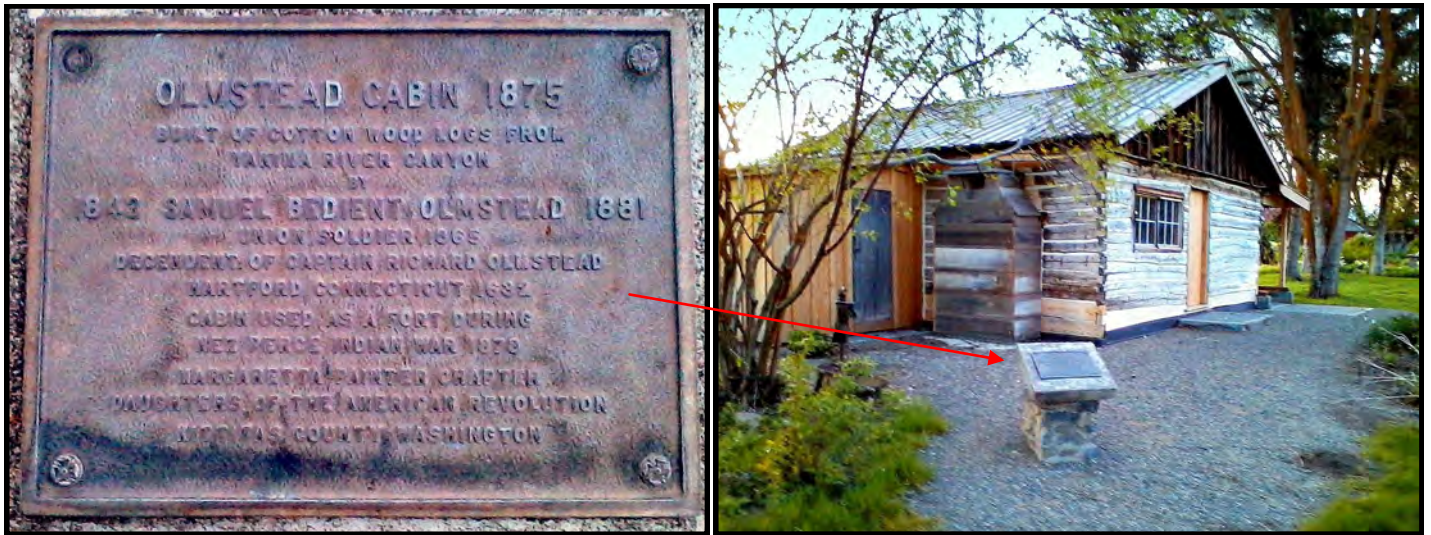
Marker photo courtesy of Lesli Shields. Vintage photos courtesy of DAR archives.

JACK SPLAWN GOES BACK TO YAKIMA

FOUNDER OF CITY SHOWS WHERE FIRST HOUSE STOOD.

Mayor Returns to Lower Valley After Spending Day With Pioneers in Ellensburg.

Mayor Jack Splawn of North Yakima, the oldest white settler in the Kittitas valley, who delivered the address at the Pioneers' Day celebration yesterday, returned in lower valley last evening. Mayor Splawn, who is the original founder of Ellensburg, in that he occupied the first house on the ground where the city now stands, last night showed a Record reporter just where the "Robbers' Roost," or first building here, stood. Splawn went in the alley back of the Record office, and after looking around for a few moments to get his bearings, walked briskly to a point a few feet from where the linotype machine now stands. Sticking his cane into the ground, he declared: "This is where the first house in Ellensburg stood." Then pointing to the west, where Wilson creek makes its head to the west and south, he said: "That is where the quaking asp grove stood in the old days. Where the Gotlan block is now was then a shady grove, with Wilson creek flowing through it. There the Indians would gather for their gambling and swapping." Mayor Splawn showed where the old log bridge crossed the creek, about 30 feet north of the American Paint company's office, and showed where his dwelling stood, a few feet west of the first store. Where the Commercial hotel now stands was then a level stretch of grass, on which the Indians were wont to run their foot and horse races.



Name: OLMSTEAD CABIN 1875

Erected: 1970 and dedicated October 7, 1972 by the Margareta Painter Chapter NSDAR. In September 1972 it was added to the National Register of Historic Places. The bronze plaque is mounted on a granite river rock pedestal outside the cabin.

Location: GPS 46.970866, -120.467389 The marker is at Olmstead Place Historical State Park, 921 N Ferguson Rd, Ellensburg, Kittitas County, WA. The site is four miles east of Ellensburg, via I-90 exit 115 or exit 109. The park includes several buildings and is visible from the freeway.

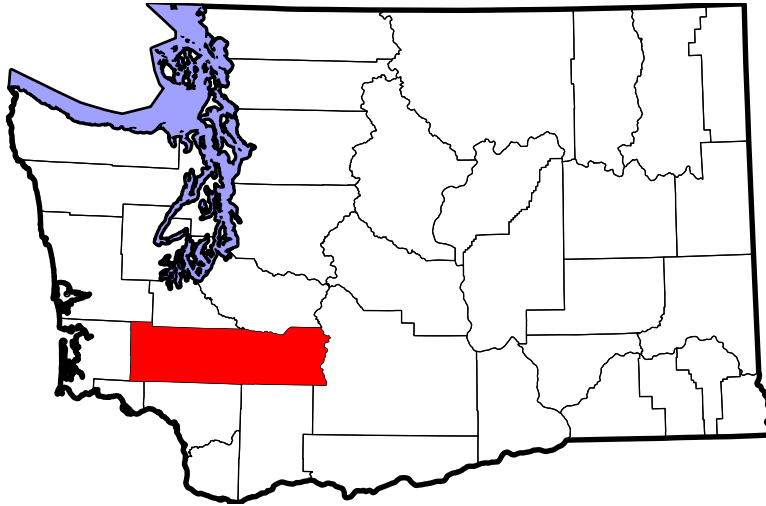
Inscription: "Olmstead Cabin 1875 built of cotton wood logs from Yakima River canyon by 1843, Samuel Bedient Olmstead 1881, Union Soldier 1865 Decendent [sic] of Captain Richard Olmstead Hartford Connecticut 1632. Cabin used as a fort during Nez Perce Indian War 1878, Margareta Painter Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Kittitas County, Washington."

Comments: Samuel and Sara Olmstead settled in this cabin in 1875, one of the first homesteads in Kittitas Valley. The Olmstead family lived on the farm for about 100 years before donating it to Washington State Parks in 1968. The original 1875 log cabin and 1908 farmhouse (with the family's furnishings) are still standing, as are most of the outbuildings. Their granddaughters, Leta May Smith and Clareta Smith grew up in this cabin and both became teachers, authors of local history, farmers, and founders of the Margareta Painter Chapter NSDAR. The Margareta Painter Chapter NSDAR was organized in 1916 and disbanded in 1970. The cabin received state funding for restoration of the logs in 2015. The Park is a 217-acre, day-use park and features a working farm using pioneer equipment. The park hosts tours and school field trips. Picnic space, walking trails, and interpretive activities are available.

Reference: WA State Parks website, <http://parks.state.wa.us/556/Olmstead-Place> "Olmstead Cabin", *Daily Record News* website, Last modified January 12, 2015, <http://www.dailyrecordnews.com/>

Photos courtesy of Bob McCoy, former Park Ranger at Olmstead Place State Park and HODAR.

Lewis County



Placed	Marker Title
1916	OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #5 BORST HOME CENTRALIA
1916	OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #6 MATILDA JACKSON STATE PARK
1916	OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #7 TOLEDO
1928	FORT BORST BLOCK HOUSE
1985	GEORGE WASHINGTON FOUNDER OF CENTRALIA



Name: OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #5 BORST HOME CENTRALIA

Erected: October 12, 1916 by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington. The bronze plaque is attached to an upright concrete slab.

Location: GPS 46.719892, -122.983533
The marker is In front of the historic Borst Home on the west side of Borst Park, Centralia, Lewis County, WA.

Inscription: "Oregon Trail 1844. Marked by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington 1916." DAR and SAR insignias are missing from the upper corners of the plaque.



Top left work group photo 2016. Other photos: Top middle, Margaret Iverson; With apron, Judi Hine; and Chuck Hombuckle, HODAR.

Comments: In 1927 the marker was moved from the crossing of Skookumchuck Creek by the Pacific Highway. In May 1969 the marker was moved again, near the Borst Home and about 200 feet from where pioneers forded the Chehalis River. The park is operated by the City of Centralia. The DAR and SAR completed a restoration of this and all 11 markers in the series during 2016.

The Morning Olympian, October 12, 1916, Olympia, WA:

TRAIL POSTS AT GRAND MOUND AND CENTRALIA UNVEILED TODAY; SERVICES OF DEDICATION HAVE BEEN ARRANGED; OLYMPIA PEOPLE TO ATTEND

In attribution of the discovery of America, and the settling of the state of Washington the societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American revolution will dedicate the Oregon trail markers at Centralia and Grand Mound Prairie this afternoon. As there is no D.A.R. chapter at Centralia, Mrs. Keir, a member of the society living there, has arranged with the club women of the town, a committee appointed from among the members of the Woman's club, the Commercial club and the Civic Improvement club to entertain the people who will attend the ceremonies. The Centralia services will be held at 2 o'clock.

The Washington Historical Quarterly 1917, Volume VIII:

On October 12, two markers were placed and occasion was also taken to celebrate Columbus Day at the same time. At 2 P.M. a marker was unveiled at the crossing of Skookum Chuck Creek by the Pacific Highway, near Centralia. The chairman was Orison J. C. Dutton, President of the State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The program was as follows: Invocation, Rev. Mr. Dores; singing, "America"; address, Mr. W. H. Cameron; "Pioneer Days," General Hazard Stevens; "Marking National Old Trails," Mrs. Henry McCleary; presentation of marker to state and city, Mrs. Edmund Bowden, unveiling, Miss Zeola Dickinson; acceptance for the state, Governor Ernest Lister; acceptance for Centralia, Mayor John Galvin; Flag Salute, school children; singing, "Star Spangled Banner."

Reference: WISAARD Property ID #26405; *Morning Olympian*, October 12, 1916; *Washington Historical Quarterly* 1917, Volume VIII
Photos courtesy of Shirley Stirling.



1. Jeanne Pittenger; 2. Pam Wilkins; 3. Crew that did second part of project; 4. crew that did first part of project; 5. Completed marker close-up.

Name: OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #6 MATILDA JACKSON STATE PARK

Erected: October 25, 1916 by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington. The bronze plaque is attached to an upright concrete slab, approximately 5-foot tall.

Location: GPS 46.548668, -122.823910 The marker is at the entrance of Matilda Jackson State Park on Stan View Drive, near I-5 and U.S. Hwy.12, south of Chehalis, Lewis County, WA.

Inscription: "Oregon Trail 1844. Marked by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington 1916." The DAR and SAR insignias are missing from the plaque.

Comments: The dedication of this marker, October 25, 1916, was hosted by Mary Ball Chapter DAR. Both the Jackson Prairie and the Toledo markers were unveiled that day. A centennial work crew with Jeanne Pittenger, Della Stenstrom, Margaret Iverson, Judi Hine, Chuck Hornbuckle, and Shirley Stirling cleaned and restored the marker in the fall of 2016, assisted by the local fire department and state parks staff, including Park Ranger Pam Wilkins. This was part of a 100 year birthday project to rejuvenate all the DAR/SAR Oregon Trail marker series.

Washington Historical Quarterly 1917 Volume VIII: "At 2 P. M. on Jackson Prairie, the chairman was Mr. Orison J. C. Dutton, State President of the Sons of the American Revolution. The exercises were as follows: Invocation; singing, "America"; address, Mr. A. A. Hull of Chehalis; presentation of the marker to the state, Mrs. Edmund Bowden; unveiling; acceptance for the state, Governor Ernest Lister; singing, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Matilda State Park is a 5-acre day use park of old growth Douglas Fir trees. Photos courtesy of Shirley Stirling.



Standing are the speakers slated for the day.



Several people wore period attire.

Mayor Steve Dobosh, Joh Jones, and Shirley Stirling unveiled the marker at the rededication.



In remembrance of the act 100 years ago, students put their names on rocks to add to the marker display.

Name: OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #7 TOLEDO

Erected: October 25, 1916 by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington. The bronze plaque is attached to an upright concrete slab.

Location: GPS 46.442754, -122.848004 The marker is on a triangle shaped area of grass at the confluence of 5th St., Kellogg Way, and St. Helens Street in Toledo, Lewis County, WA, south of Chehalis. Kellogg Way is also Highway 505. The marker is adjacent to the “Welcome to Toledo” sign.

Inscription: “[DAR insignia] Oregon Trail 1844. Marked by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington 1916. [SAR insignia].”

Comments: In 1916, both the Jackson Prairie and the Toledo markers, two of eleven Oregon Trail markers, were unveiled on the same day. The marker was restored in 2016 for its 100th birthday with the local community working closely with the DAR/SAR. The mayor even tried his hand working on the plaque and after the job was finished a community group, Common Ground, volunteered to landscape the surrounding area.

The rededication was conducted on September 27, 2016 with the following: an authentic Prairie Schooner from the Meeker Historical Society, SAR/DAR color guard ceremony, and two classes of school children assisting as they did in 1916. Several officials and historians spoke to a crowd of 200 people. A city street was closed off and refreshments were served amidst a large display about the Oregon Trail and also a display detailing the marker restoration process.

Event photos courtesy of Fran Maudsley. Rock photo courtesy of Marlea Hanson.

THE ISSAQUAH PRESS, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1928

Mary Lacy chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Centralia, unveiled last week a plaque on old Fort Borst, Centralia's historic blockhouse, which was erected in 1856 as a government storehouse and protection for white settlers against attack by Indians.



Name: FORT BORST BLOCKHOUSE

Erected: 1928 by the Mary Lacy Chapter NSDAR. The bronze plaque was mounted outside the entrance of the blockhouse but went missing many years before this publication. In 1971 the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission placed a second historic marker, which still remains.

Location: GPS 46.720532, -122.983038 The marker is at the Fort Borst Blockhouse, Borst Park, a city park located off I-5 Exit 82, Centralia, Lewis County, WA.

Inscription:

DAR Marker: "Fort Borst erected by the United States Government 1855 for provisional storehouse during the Indian Wars, 1855-1856. This tablet was placed by Mary Lacy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, February 22, 1928."

WA State Parks & Rec (in front of the block house), "[Registered State Historic Place logo] Fort Borst Blockhouse Under the provisions of the state historic preservation Act of 1967, this property possesses particular value in commemorating or illustrating American history. Placed on the state register Nov. 19, 1971 by the Governor's Advisory Council and Historic Preservation, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission 17."



WA State historic marker.

Comments: The state marker remains.

Fort Borst was built on the military road between Fort Vancouver and Fort Steilacoom, at the junction of the Skookumchuck and Chehalis Rivers in 1856. It was on the land claim of Joseph Borst and built as a storehouse and protection for non-native settlers during the Indian Wars. It was not ever needed for protection but used extensively for grain storage. After safety concerns passed, the family added windows and another door, rented it out, and also briefly lived in the blockhouse while they built a family home.

The fort was moved to Riverside Park in 1919 when the Chehalis River changed its course, threatening the structure. It was moved again to its current location in Fort Borst Park in 1922 and the building was repaired at that time. In 1923 the Borst family gifted the old fort to the City of Centralia. As of 2015, plans are afoot to restore the deteriorating structure. Logs have been donated by Sierra Pacific Company. The city also hopes to move it closer to its original location (near the Borst Home) since the current location is dark, damp, and has large trees nearby that could easily destroy the house in a storm.

References: Historylink.org Essay #10087; *Issaquah Press*, undated notice; City of Centralia website, "History of the Fort Borst Blockhouse", accessed November 8, 2016 <http://www.cityofcentralia.com/Page.asp?NavID=441>
Photos courtesy of Shirley Stirling.



George Washington



**Name: GEORGE WASHINGTON
FOUNDER OF CENTRALIA**

Erected: November 11, 1985 by the Mary Lacy Chapter, NSDAR. The marble marker is set in the ground within concrete, within the family plot, and near Washington’s obelisk gravestone.

Above: Portrait of George Washington.
Above left: DAR placed marker.

Left: His gravestone inscription: “George Washington born Aug. 15, 1818 Died Aug. 26, 1905 Age 87 years.”
Below: Context photo of his obelisk gravestone inside the family plot.

Location: GPS 46.721117, -122.961274 The marker is in a fenced plot at Washington Lawn Cemetery near the grave of George Washington, Centralia, Lewis County, WA.

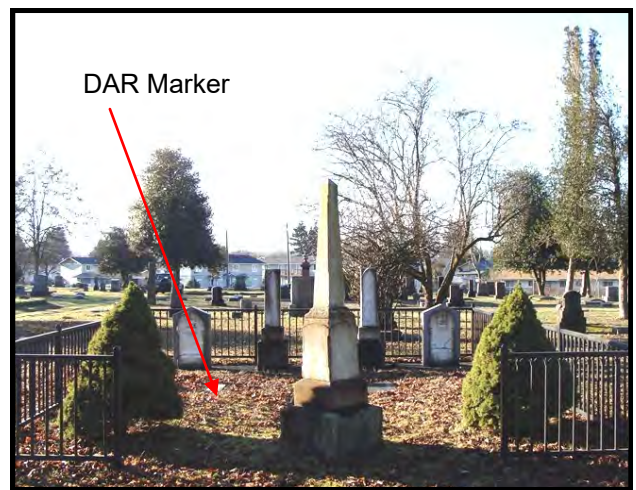
Inscription: “[DAR insignia] George Washington Founder of Centralia A Black American with Courage and Vision, Mary Lacy Chapter 1985.”

Comments: *The Daily Chronicle*, November 12, 1984: “George Washington, at age 33 persuaded his foster parents to move to Oregon. Two years later he built a boat to take his foster parents and himself to Cowlitz Landing on the Cowlitz River. He continued along to the Chehalis River where he settled and established Centerville, now Centralia. He filed the original town plat in 1875; the city was incorporated in January 1886. He was a generous man, donated land for public use and in hard times operated his own relief agency.”

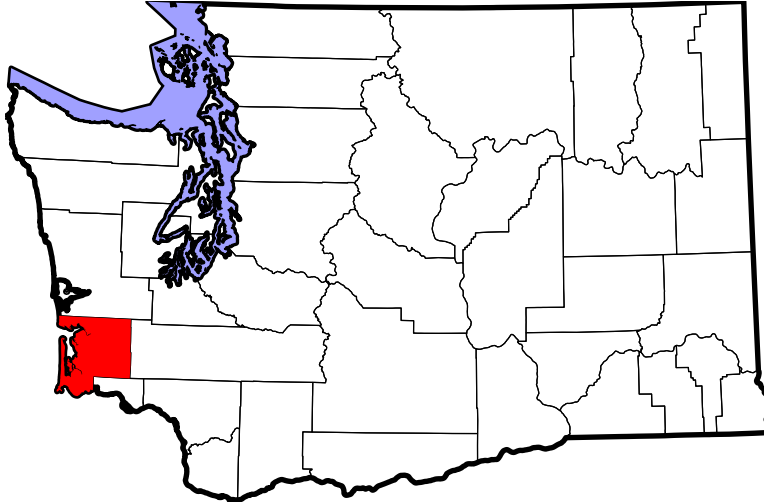
The family plot includes George Washington and family, as well as Anna and James Cochran his foster/adoptive parents.

References: HistoryLink.org Essay 5276; Find A Grave Memorial #34975995.

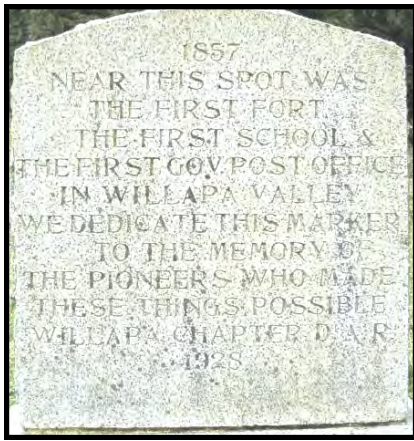
Cemetery & gravestone photos courtesy of Elaine Schrock. DAR marker photo courtesy of Joe Mabel.



Pacific County



Placed	Marker Title
1928	WILLAPA VALLEY PIONEERS
1954	FT COLUMBIA MUSEUM HOUSE / HISTORICAL STATE PARK
1988	JOHN EDMUND PICKERNELL
2000	NOVEMBER 18, 1805 LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL MARKER #4 MCKENZIE HEAD



Name: WILLAPA VALLEY PIONEERS

Erected: 1928 by the Willapa Chapter, NSDAR. The granite monument is four-feet high, on a horizontal granite slab which is atop a concrete base. The text is engraved in the stone.

Location: GPS 46.645313, -123.661285 The marker is at a Washington State Heritage Marker turn-off on WA-6 Hwy between Raymond and Menlo, Pacific County, WA. It is just a few feet from the wooden sign for Willie Keil's grave.

Inscription: "1857. Near this spot was the first fort, the first school, & the first Gov. Post Office in Willapa Valley. We dedicate this marker to the memory of the pioneers who made these things possible. Willapa Chapter, D.A.R. 1928."

Comments: In this area, the Giesy Cooperative Colony of German people settled in 1857. Their leader was Dr. William Keil, a physician and head of the protestant Bethelites from Bethel, Missouri.

A wooden sign nearby describes the death of Willie Keil, a son of Dr. William Keil: "Willie Keil Grave - On the hill behind is the grave of Willie Keil. Nineteen year old son of Dr. William Keil, leader of the Bethel Colony that came west to settle here in November, 1855. Willie was to have driven the leading team in the wagon train which was to leave Bethel, Missouri in May, 1855. Four days before their departure Willie died. Because of his great desire to go West with the group, the decision was made to take his body along. It was placed in a lead lined box filled with alcohol. The sealed coffin was carried in a wagon remodeled as a hearse which led the wagon train west. In the evening by lamplight, Willie was buried here November 26, 1855. Washington State Parks [park insignia]."



The site of Fort Willapa is nearby, as is the Willie Keil's Grave State Park. The Willapa Chapter NSDAR disbanded in 1973.

References: Waymarking website "First Fort, School, & Gov. Post Office - Willapa Valley, Washington "

www.waymarking.com Last modified November 20, 2006. Beacon Christian School website

<http://beacon23.adventistschoolconnect.org/article/30/rodeo-rich-s-oregon-trail-web-page/the-story-of-willie-keil>

Accessed Nov 8, 2016. Historylink File #5453. <http://www.historylink.org/File/5453> Photos courtesy of Georgia Bell.



Name: FT COLUMBIA MUSEUM HOUSE / HISTORICAL STATE PARK

Erected: June 21, 1954 dedication by the Washington State Parks. The dedication was of the then new Fort Columbia State Park and its historical house museum with a carved oaken plaque for the museum entrance from the Robert Gray Chapter, NSDAR.

Location: GPS 46.252546 -123.92047 The site is two miles west of the Astoria Bridge on Highway 101 in Chinook, Pacific County, WA. It was placed outside the commanding officer's house within Fort Columbia Historical State Park. This park is in the southwest corner of the state, overlooking the mouth of the Columbia River and west of the bridge that crosses the Columbia River into Astoria, Oregon.

Inscription: It is unknown as the marker is missing. The marker pictured above is a newer sign inscribed, "Then Commanding Officers Quarters Now House Museum."

Comments: The carved oaken plaque, location now unknown, was placed at the old fort to commemorate the meeting at Fort Columbia of Captain Robert Gray and Chief Comcomly as well as the fact that Lewis and Clark made camp there in 1805. In 1951 Fort Columbia Museum/House was granted to Willapa Chapter NSDAR by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission. The Fort Columbia Museum/House (closed indefinitely at publication date) was the home of the commanding officer.

Fort Columbia (1896-1947) is one of the few intact coastal defense sites in the U.S., featuring historic fort buildings and batteries. It was built as an Endicott Period coastal defense fort to complete the triangle of protection of the Columbia River mouth. Gun battery construction began in 1896 and was completed four years later in 1900. The fort was named after the Columbia River. It was declared surplus in 1947.

Fort Columbia Historic State Park The 593-acre, day-use historical park provides beautiful views of the Columbia River estuary and more than a mile of fresh water shoreline. Twelve historic wood-frame buildings still stand on the premises along with numerous gun emplacements. Battery 246 has period guns and carriages mounted although they are not the originals. All other fort batteries have no period guns or carriages in place. An observation station, interpretive center featuring the Chinook Native American culture and fort history, plus five miles of hiking trails through mature forest, are additional features of this park. Two of the historic buildings are available for vacation rental.

The Willapa Chapter disbanded in 1973.

References: Fort Wiki website http://www.fortwiki.com/Fort_Columbia Last modified February 22, 2015; *South Bend Journal*, June 24, 1954 & July 1, 1954; WA State Parks <http://parks.state.wa.us/506/Fort-Columbia> Accessed May 4, 2016.

Photos courtesy of Georgia Bell.



Mr. and Mrs. John Edmund Pickernell

Name: JOHN EDMUND PICKERNELL

Erected: August 14, 1988 by the direct descendants of Pickernell, the City of Ilwaco, the Ilwaco Heritage Foundation, and the Olympia-based Sacajawea Chapter NSDAR. A granite marker and a painted wooden informational sign were both erected concurrently on City of Ilwaco Airport property.

Location: GPS 46.318388, -124.008373 The marker is at the site settled by Pickernell and his family in 1842. The address of the undeveloped land is 6801 Ortelius Drive, Ilwaco, Pacific County, WA.

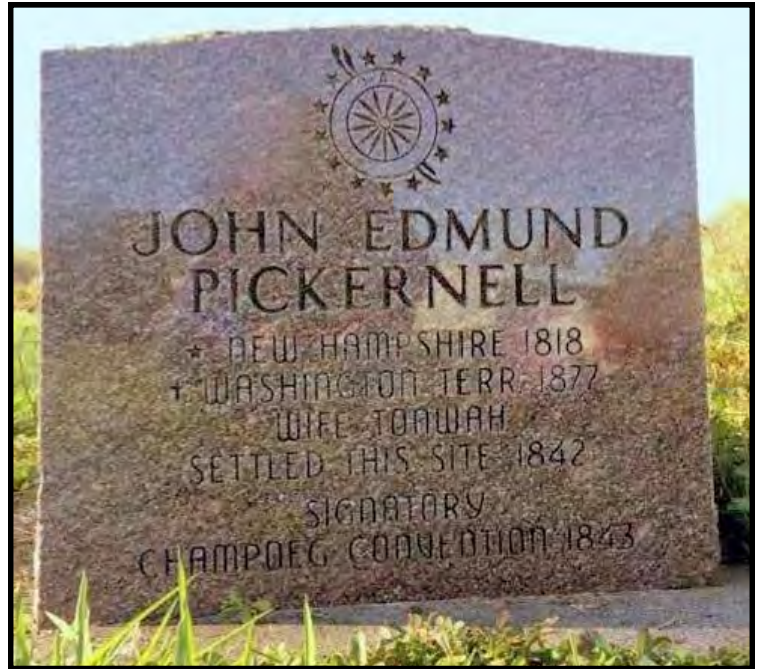
Inscription: “[DAR insignia] John Edmund Pickernell. New Hampshire 1818, Washington Terr 1877 Wife Tonwah. Settled this site 1842. Signatory Champoeg Convention 1843.”

Comments: Pickernell was a member of the First Constitutional Convention held at Champoeg, Northwest Territory.

In a letter dated Ilwaco, March 15, 1909, Julia Pickernell Russell stated that her father's wife was called Emaline Redhead, the daughter of Tohwah (Chinook) and Temish or Sea Woman (Quinault).

Pickernell died by drowning in the Meriwether shipwreck and was buried on his donation land claim, later known as the C. Christensen farm. In 1970 the grave of a white adult male thought to be Pickernell was uncovered while clearing that property and was moved to the Ilwaco cemetery near the grave of Eugene Bouton, grandson of John Pickernell and other relatives of the Pickernell family.

The Sacajawea Chapter of Olympia was likely involved in this project because Maxine Padget was a member of Sacajawea Chapter, Regent from 1950-1954 and her husband was Ransom Alvin Padget, a direct descendant of Pickernell. Mr. Padget was active in the community, a member of Olympia Genealogical Society and the Sons of the American Revolution. He was the point of contact for this endeavor, which was part of the Washington State Centennial Project.

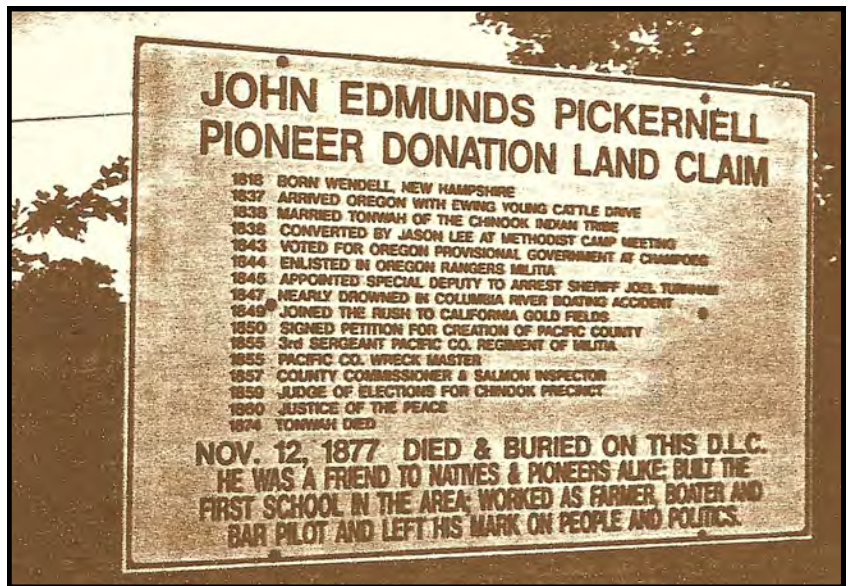


Monument on Pickernell home site



John E Pickernell grave marker located at the Ilwaco Cemetery.

The historical sign to the right was placed in 1988 at the home site, but later destroyed in the storm of 2007. The text is transcribed below.



John Edmunds Pickernell Pioneer Donation Land Claim

1818 Born Wendell, New Hampshire.

1837 Arrived Oregon with Ewing Young cattle drive.

1838 Married Tonwah of the Chinook Indian tribe.

1838 Converted by Jason Lee at Methodist camp meeting.

1843 Voted for Oregon Provisional Government of Champoeg.

1844 Enlisted in Oregon Rangers Militia.

1845 Appointed special deputy to arrest Sheriff Joel Turnham.

1847 Nearly drowned in Columbia River boating accident.

1849 Joined the rush to California gold fields.

1850 Signed petition for creation of Pacific County.

1855 3rd Sergeant Regiment of Militia.

1855 Pacific Co. Wreck Master.

1857 County Commissioner and Salmon Inspector.

1859 Judge of elections for Chinook Precinct.

1860 Justice of the Peace.

1874 Tonwah died.

Nov. 12, 1877 [John Pickernell] died & buried on this D.L.C. He was a friend to natives & pioneers alike; built the first school in the area; worked as farmer, boater, and bar pilot and left his mark on people and politics.

References: Washington State Centennial Project. Information about the Padgets was provided for this publication by Sacajawea member, Alma Greenwood, on December 17, 2016. Find A Grave Memorial #101489672 and #1014; Centennial Database Report Pacific County, unpublished report, circa 1989, 1; Letter quoted from the 1979 Summer/Autumn issue of *Pacific County Historical Quarterly*, 51-56; Pacific County, Washington section of the Interment website at: www.interment.net

Vintage public domain portraits courtesy of Find A Grave. Other photos courtesy of Georgia Bell.



Name: NOVEMBER 18, 1805 LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL, MARKER #4 MCKENZIE HEAD

Erected: October 21, 2000 by the Washington State Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. It is made of Lake Superior green granite and was their fourth Lewis and Clark marker erected, in a project that lasted from 1998-2000.

Location: GPS 46.277813, -124.053693 The marker is near Ilwaco, Pacific County, WA at McKenzie Head in Cape Disappointment (formerly Fort Canby) State Park. It is the most western campsite of the expedition.

Inscription: Front of marker: DAR insignia, L&C Corps of Discovery Logo and the following highlighted in gold, "Lewis and Clark Trail" Back of marker: "November 18, 1805 William Clark recorded in his journal that on this date, 'I set out with 10 men and my man York to the ocean by land... (later in the day) ... I found Capt. Lewis name on a tree. I also engraved my name... I crossed the neck of the land low and 1/2 of a mile wide to the main ocean. At the foot of a high open hill... I ascended this hill which is covered with high coarse grass. Descended to the N of it and camped..' The site of this marker is probably within a few hundred feet of campsite. Marker placed by Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution October 21, 2000."

Note: Spelling in the inscription reflects spelling conventions of the era.

Comments: Nearby, along the trail, are eight interpretive panels.

Excerpt from: *Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation Washington Chapter Newsletter*, January 2001, page 4:

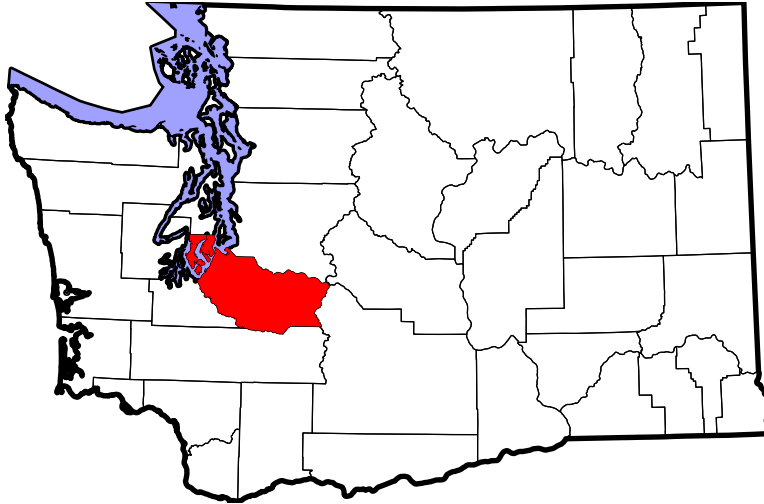
Submitted by Leota 'Lee' King: "On October 21, 2000, the fourth special marker on the Lewis and Clark trail in Washington was dedicated... Expecting rain, the City of Long Beach loaned a tent for the ceremonies, and Park Manager Larry Chapman and his staff borrowed chairs from a local church and helped in many other ways. About 60 or 70 people attended... The Daughters of the American Revolution are honored to have been able to place these markers along the trail made by those special people— Lewis and Clark, Sacagawea and little Pomp, York and the other hunters, boatmen, soldiers and (let's not forget) Seaman.

Do you know who Seaman (mentioned above) is? Seaman was Lewis' Newfoundland dog who was a mascot during the entire trip. Newfoundlands are very big and often black with rather long fur. Seaman was so big that Native Americans thought he was some sort of black bear!

Reference: *Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation Washington Chapter Newsletter*, January 2001, p 4.

Marker photos courtesy of Nancy Kendall. Cleaning photo courtesy of Georgia Bell. Other photos courtesy of DAR archives.

Pierce County



Placed	Marker Title
1899	NARCISSA PRENTISS WHITMAN - STATUE AND FOUNTAIN
1906	1841 FOURTH OF JULY 1906 COMMEMORATING 65th ANNIVERSARY
1915	CAPTAIN CHARLES WILKES - EXPLORER 1841 - PT DEFIANCE PARK
1938	CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER
1969	WASHINGTON STATEHOOD CANNON
1970	IN HONOR OF ROSSELL G. O'BRIEN
1973	EZRA MEEKER 1830-1928 MEEKER MANSION
1974	MORTON MATTHEW MCCARVER

Name: NARCISSA PRENTISS WHITMAN - STATUE & FOUNTAIN

Erected: October 28, 1899 by the Mary Ball Chapter NSDAR. The monument is a statue and a bronzed iron dual drinking fountain with two bronze plaques.

Location: GPS 47.261370, -122.450405
The statue was in the center of Wright Park, Tacoma, Pierce County, WA. It stood in place for more than seventy years.

Inscription: First plaque: "Erected under the auspices of Mary Ball Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution as a memorial to Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, a pioneer teacher, a Christian Martyr massacred by the Indians at Waiilatpu, Washington, November 29, 1847. Her last prayer was for the children whom she had taught and loved." Second plaque: "Erected in A.D. 1899 by contributions from school children, citizens, DAR, SAR, and park commissioners of Tacoma."



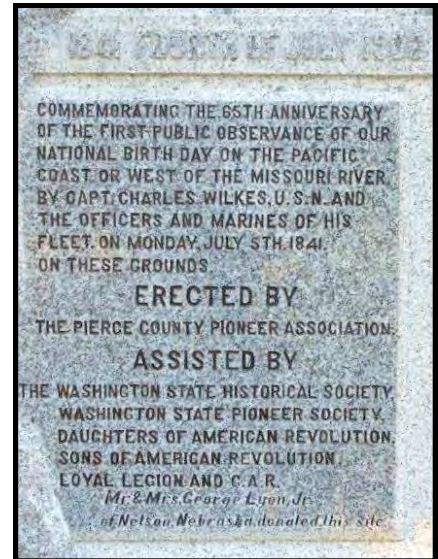
Comments: The Mary Ball Chapter DAR answered the need for a drinking fountain in Wright Park for children, spearheading the effort in 1899. Tacoma schoolchildren, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, and the park commissioners raised money to erect the fountain with a statue above it. The fountain was manufactured in New York at a cost of \$400. The maiden portrayed held a water jug on her hip. Mary Ball chapter and the city of Tacoma dedicated the memorial. The day after the ceremony the newspaper headline stated "***First Memorial to the Woman Who Aided in the Opening and Saving of Washington to the Union Is Dedicated to the Public...***" In the early 1970s, vandals destroyed the statue. Metro Parks Tacoma dismantled and placed the fountain in storage. In 2011 Mary Ball chapter obtained a quote for over \$30,000 to restore the fountain and reproduce the statue. There are no current restoration plans.

References: Scrapbook #1, 1894-1916, Mary Ball Chapter, NSDAR, WSSDAR Collection, Yakima Valley Genealogical Society, Union Gap, WA. *History and Register 1924 Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution*, p 63.

Photos courtesy of DAR archives.



Items above are from unidentified newspapers.



Name: 1841 FOURTH OF JULY 1906 COMMEMORATING 65TH ANNIVERSARY

Erected: July 1906 by Pierce County Pioneer Association and others, including the Daughters of the American Revolution. The marker is of carved granite and about 6-foot by 4-foot.

Location: GPS 47.112552, -122.594541 The marker is off I-5 exit 120, at 07999 Vancouver Road, Joint Base Lewis-McChord, Pierce County, WA. Inside a white picket fence near Sequelitchew Lake. The marker is in a location in which US Military ID is required.

Inscription: "1841 Fourth of July 1906 commemorating the 65th anniversary of the first public observance of our national birth day on the pacific coast or west of the Missouri River by Capt. Charles Wilkes, USN and the officers and Marines of his fleet on Monday, July 5th 1841 on these grounds. Erected by the Pierce County Pioneer Association, assisted by the Washington State Historical Society, Washington State Pioneer Society, Daughters of American Revolution, Sons of American Revolution, Loyal Legion, and GAR. Mr. & Mrs. George Lyon, Jr. of Nelson, Nebraska donated this site."

Comments: This monument marked the 65th anniversary of the first Fourth of July celebration held west of the Missouri River, in 1841 by Charles Wilkes. Lt. Wilkes, USN, was the commander of the US exploring expedition whose mission was to survey southern Puget Sound. He set up an observation post near the Sequelitchew Creek and Ft. Nisqually, a Hudson Bay Co. outpost. While Wilkes and his crew were in this area in 1841, they celebrated Independence Day on Mission Prairie, now part of Joint Base Lewis-McChord (JBLM), on July 5 because July 4 was a Sunday.

Photo 1 courtesy of Maureen Vanek. Photo 2 courtesy of Kathy Mitchell. Photo 3 courtesy of Liz Dykstra.

By 2011 the monument to this event had so much moss on it that the letters were almost unreadable. Mary Ball Chapter spearheaded the effort to clean and rededicate the monument with the help of the officials at JBLM. The monument was rededicated July 5, 2011. "Representatives from several local historical societies attended the elaborate ceremony, which also featured guest speaker Clinton Cannon, a retired lieutenant colonel who gave an oral history dressed as Captain Charles Wilkes." 1 The Stadium High School Navy JROTC program commander and cadets also participated in the ceremony.

Sixty-five years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Captain Charles Wilkes and his men celebrated the July 4, 1841 near Fort Nisqually (then part of the British Hudson's Bay Company) and the Jason Lee Methodist Mission. Captain Wilkes was head of an expedition commissioned by President Van Buren to explore the Northwest. This was the first 4th of July held west of the Missouri River. The

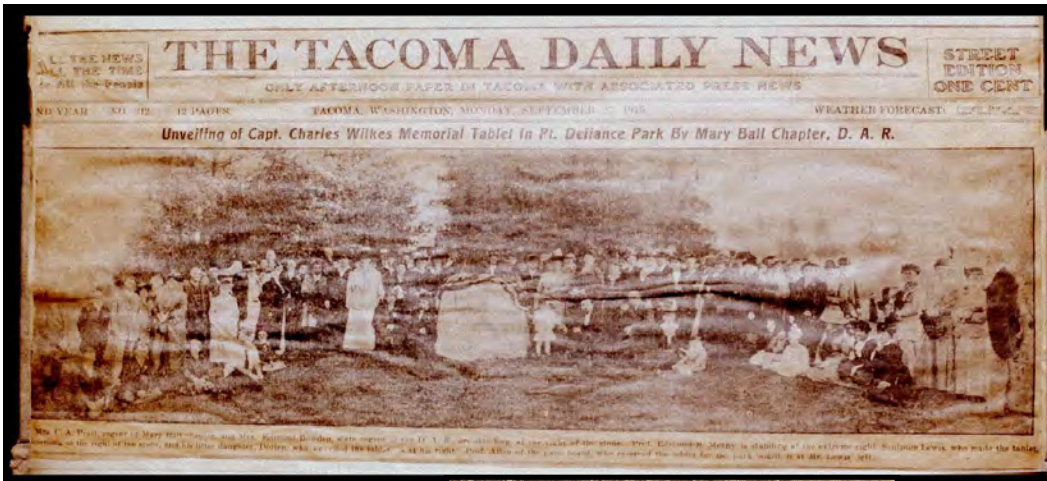
exact site of this celebration was pinpointed by local historians in 1906, with the help of Wilkes' diaries and the recollections of Chief Slugamus Koquilton, who attended the event. In 1906 Governor Mead spoke at the unveiling of the monument.

In 1941 the centennial of the 1841 celebration was honored by military ceremony. In 2011 the Mary Ball Chapter NSDAR restored and rededicated the monument.

References: Scrapbook #1, 1894-1916, Mary Ball Chapter, NSDAR, WSSDAR Collection, Yakima Valley Genealogical Society, Union Gap; WA. "Charles Wilkes," Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Wilkes; Tyler Hemstreet, "DAR chapter cleans up monument on JBLM," *Northwestmilitary.com* <http://www.northwestmilitary.com/news/focus/2011/07/northwest-military-ranger-airliifer-newspaper-JBLM-tacoma-mary-ball-chapter-of-daughters-american-re/>:



This clipping is from a DAR scrapbook. The newspaper and date of publication is unknown.



Name: CAPTAIN CHARLES WILKES - EXPLORER 1841 POINT DEFIANCE PARK

Erected: 1915 by the Mary Ball Chapter NSDAR. The marker is a bronze tablet embedded in a granite boulder.

Location: GPS 47.305608, 122.516596
The marker is in Point Defiance Park near Point Defiance Pagoda , 5400 N Pearl St, Tacoma, Pierce County, WA.

Inscription: "Captain Charles Wilkes, commanding a United States exploring expedition, visited this vicinity in 1841 and left the names Point Defiance, Neill Point, Commencement Bay, Maury Island, Robinson's Point, Colvos Passage, Gig Harbor and Fox Island. The recommendation in 1855 and later of the United States military officers Stoneman, Harney, Casey, Wright and others led the Federal Government to reserve land at Point Defiance for military purposes. Francis W. Cushman in 1905, aided by other representatives from the State of Washington, secured a gift of the land to the City of Tacoma for a city park. In commemoration of these events and in honor of these men, this tablet has been erected and presented to the park board September 25, 1915 by Mary Ball Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. 'Nothing can exceed the beauty of these waters and their safety. I venture nothing in saying that there is no country in the world that possesses waters equal to these,' Captain Charles Wilkes."

Tacoma Daily News 9-27-1915



Comments: On September 25, 1915 "at the dedication of the tablet, Mrs. C. A. Pratt, regent of Mary Ball Chapter, presided. The tablet was unrolled by the little daughter of Victor Alonzo Lewis, the artistic sculptor who designed the tablet. Mrs. Frederick Beebe, Mrs. Willard Smith and Mrs. W. M. Kennedy formed the committee that had directed the placing of the monument. The speakers were Prof. Edmund S. Meany; W. N. Allen, of the park board, and Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State Regent."²

"Point Defiance Park in Tacoma, Washington is the 2nd largest urban park in the United States. The 702-acre (2.84 km²) park includes Point Defiance Zoo & Aquarium, the Rose Garden, Rhododendron Garden, beaches, trails, a boardwalk, a boathouse, a Washington State Ferries ferry dock for the Point Defiance-Tahlequah route to Vashon Island, Fort Nisqually, an off-leash dog park, and most notably a stand of old-growth forest...Point Defiance Park is maintained and operated by the Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma...Point Defiance Park began as a military reservation [although never used as such] after the Wilkes Expedition visited Puget Sound in the 1840s to map the bays and estuaries."³ The City of Tacoma used the property as a park for many years before the federal government formally granted Point Defiance Park to Tacoma in 1905.⁴

References: 1. "Charles Wilkes," *Wikipedia* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Charles_Wilkes; accessed Jan 10, 2016). 2. Hunt, Herbert. *Tacoma: Its History and Its Builders, A Half Century of Activity*, vol 1. Chicago, IL: S.J. Clark Publishing Co, 1916, 480-481. 3. "Point Defiance Park," *Wikipedia* accessed January 10, 2016). 4. History of Point Defiance Park," *MetroParksTacoma* <http://www.metroparkstacoma.org/history-point-defiance-park/>; accessed January, 10 2016). 5. *History and Register 1924 WSSDAR*, p 63. 6. Scrapbook #2, 1915-1933, Mary Ball Chapter, NSDAR, WSSDAR Collection, Yakima Valley Genealogical Society, Union Gap, WA.

Marker/Plaque photos courtesy of Maureen Vanek. The portrait is courtesy of Wikipedia Public Domain.

Name: CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER

Erected: 1938 by the Mary Ball Chapter NSDAR. A bronze plaque was placed at the Tacoma Narrows Bridge.

Location: The marker is on the Gig Harbor side of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge, Tacoma, Pierce County, WA.

Inscription: "Narrows Bridge, marking the place where the advance party of Captain George Vancouver camped on May 20, 1792."

Comments: The marker was removed to Olympia for safekeeping after the bridge, known as Galloping Gertie, fell in 1940. It was reattached/rededicated October 12, 1950, but went missing sometime after that date.

Peter Puget, for whom Puget Sound was named, was a member of the advance party of Captain Vancouver. The Washington State Highway Commission later placed a wooden marker near the west end of the bridge to commemorate the campsite of Peter Puget.

Name: WASHINGTON STATEHOOD CANNON

Erected: June 26, 1969 by the Mary Ball Chapter NSDAR. A plaque was placed on one of two cannons on display.

Location: The marker is in Fireman's Park, 801 A Street, Tacoma, Pierce County, WA.

Inscription: "This cannon, used in the Battle of John Paul Jones, fired 43 times when word was received in Tacoma that Washington was admitted to the Union, November 11, 1889. Forty-two times for the 42nd State to join, one time for Washington to grow on."

Comments: The cannon was reportedly used in the Battle of John Paul Jones but, after the plaque was placed on the cannon, it was determined that neither cannon was old enough to be of the John Paul Jones era. The plaque was then removed from the cannon. Further research revealed that the wrong cannon had been marked as the cannon fired at the time Washington State was admitted into the Union. The correct Washington Statehood cannon is, at this time, unmarked.



Name: IN HONOR OF ROSSELL G. O'BRIEN

Erected: 1970 by the Mary Ball Chapter NSDAR. A bronze plaque is attached to the building exterior.

Location: GPS 47.255833, -122.440556 The marker is on the left side of an entrance to the Bostwick Building, 760 Broadway, Tacoma, Pierce County, WA.

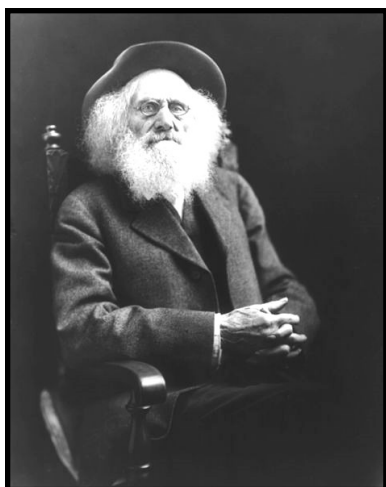
Inscription: "[DAR Insignia] In Honor of Rossell G. O'Brien who in the Bostwick Building Tacoma, Washington, on October 18, 1893, during regular session of the Washington Commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the USA, did originate the custom of standing during the rendition of the Star Spangled Banner, the National Anthem of the United States of America. Placed by Mary Ball Chapter, NSDAR, July 1970."

Comments: From the Irish Heritage Club website, "Rossell O'Brien was born in Dublin in 1846, and after coming to the US as a 16-year-old fought in the US Civil War with the Union Army's 134th Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1870, he moved to Washington Territory where he served as clerk of the Supreme Court and as United States commissioner. In 1882 he organized the first National Guard in Washington Territory and was its first Commander. He served on the Olympia City Council starting in 1883 and was elected Mayor in 1891. He was also involved in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, an organization of US Civil War veterans. At a meeting in Tacoma's Bostwick Hotel on October 18, 1893, he proposed a motion that all should stand and men remove their hats during the playing of the Star-Spangled Banner. The motion was unanimously adopted, and within two years, had also been adopted nationally by the Loyal Legion which promoted the custom nationwide. O'Brien died in 1914 and is buried in Oakland, California."² Mary Ball Chapter rededicated the plaque October 13, 1993. ³

References: 1. "Rossell G O'Brien," *Oakland wiki*, https://localwiki.org/oakland/Rossell_G._O'Brien:accessed Jan 9, 2016 2. "Rossell Galbraith O'Brien," *Irishclub*, (<http://www.irishclub.org/RGOBrien.pdf>: accessed January 9, 2016, Irish Heritage Club, Seattle, WA.

3. *History and Directory of WSSDAR, vol VII, 1986-1995*. WSSDAR, 83.

Building entry/plaque photos courtesy of Maureen Vanek. Vintage photo courtesy of Oakland Local Wiki Contributors.



Portrait of Ezra Meeker, 1921, from his book, *Ox-Team Days on the Oregon Trail*.



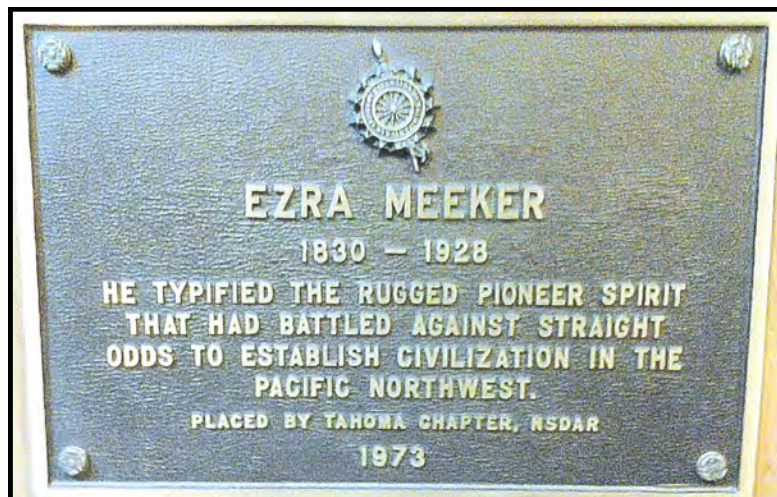
**Name: EZRA MEEKER
1830-1928 MEEKER MANSION**

Erected: October 1973 by Tahoma Chapter NSDAR. A bronze plaque is attached to a wooden base.

Location: GPS 47.190968, -122.290326 The marker is inside the Meeker Mansion at 312 Spring St, near Hwy 161, Puyallup, Pierce County, WA.

Inscription: “[DAR insignia] Ezra Meeker 1830-1928 He typified the rugged pioneer spirit that had battled against straight odds to establish civilization in the Pacific Northwest. Placed by Tahoma Chapter NSDAR 1973.”

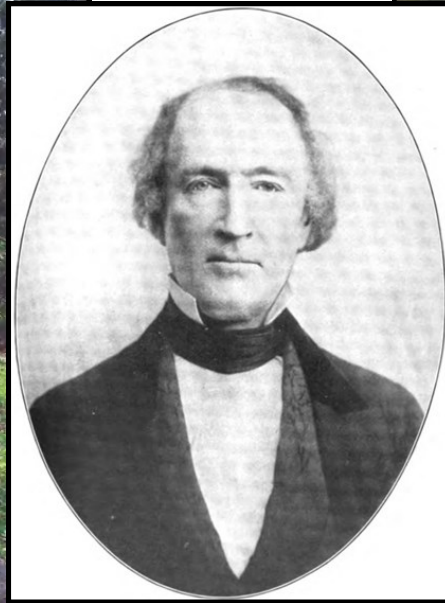
Comments: The mansion is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The plaque, previously hanging in the mansion, is now in third floor storage at the mansion. The Tahoma Chapter NSDAR disbanded in 2008.



Ezra Meeker Society Covered Wagon

Reference: *DAR Magazine* Vol 108, Issues 1-10, 1974.

Mansion photo courtesy of Shirley Stirling. Plaque photo is courtesy of Suzy Perkinson. Meeker wagon photo courtesy of Olympia Camera Club. Meeker portrait courtesy of Library of Congress.



Name: MORTON MATTHEW MCCARVER

Erected: 1974 by Honorary Oregon State Regent Ruth McBride Powers; the Alexander Hamilton Chapter, SAR; the Elizabeth Forey Chapter DAR; the Mary Ball Chapter DAR; and the Mt. Tahoma Chapter NSDAR. The marker is a large marble gravestone.

Location: GPS 47.2118, -122.4796 The marker is in Tacoma Cemetery, 4801 S Tacoma Way, Tacoma, Pierce County, WA.

Inscription: Front: “[eagle] Morton Matthew McCarver, General, Iowa and Oregon Militias, born in Madison County, Kentucky, January 14, 1807, died at Tacoma, Washington, April 17, 1875, pioneer and founder of Burlington, Iowa – 1883, Linnton, Oregon – 1843, Tacoma, Washington – 1868.”
Back: “Presented by Ruth McBride Powers, Hon. State Regent, Oregon D.A.R.; Alexander Hamilton Chapter, S.A.R.; and by these chapters Elizabeth Forey, D.A.R., Mary Ball, D.A.R., Mt. Tahoma, D.A.R.”

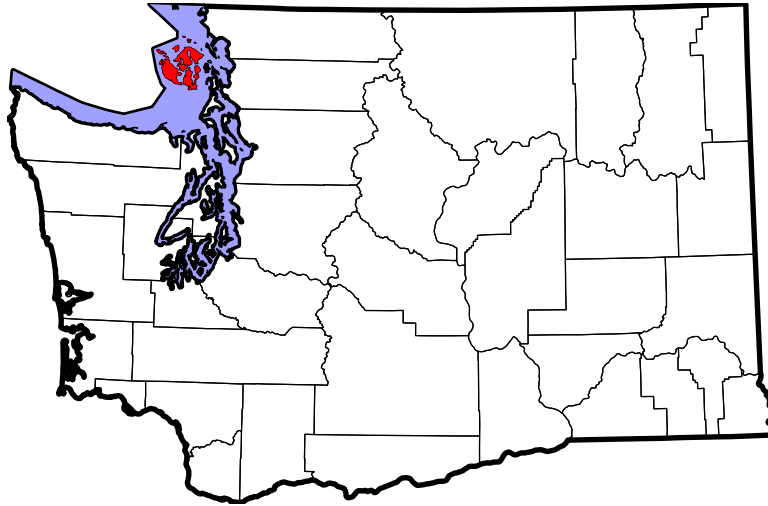
Comments: According to the Morton M. McCarver Wikipedia article, “General Morton Matthew McCarver (January 14, 1807 – April 17, 1875) was an American politician and pioneer in the West. A native of Kentucky, he helped found cities in Iowa, Oregon, and Washington while also involved in the early government of California... In March 1868, McCarver then moved north and helped found Tacoma, Washington... McCarver wanted to call the city Commencement City, but after a suggestion by Philip Ritz of the Northern Pacific Railroad, McCarver changed his mind.” McCarver chose the name Tacoma City adjacent to a neighboring plat, Tacoma and they were later merged into one city.

The Find A Grave narrative for Morton Matthen McCarver includes the following reference, “Until twenty-five years ago, only a small concrete rectangle bearing the initials ‘M.M.Mc’ marked his final resting place. In 1974, following an effort initiated by Ruth McBride Powers, a former Oregon DAR State Regent and then owner of the old McCarver home at Oregon City, a marble monument was placed to commemorate this pioneer city- builder and restless visionary.”

Reference: Find A Grave Memorial #11174360 accessed December 4, 2016. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Morton_M._McCarver: accessed January 10, 2016.

Marker photos courtesy of Maureen Vanek. McCarver portrait courtesy of Wikimedia Commons, from *History of the State of Washington*, 1909, 287.

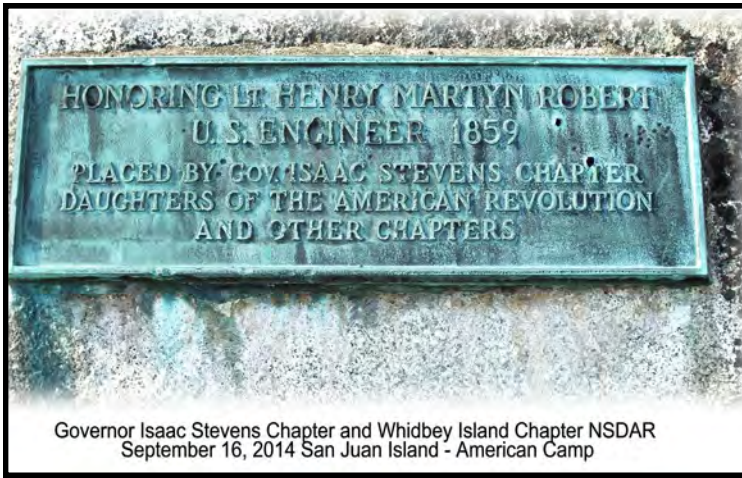
San Juan County



Placed

Marker Title

1947 HONORING LT. HENRY MARTYN ROBERT - ROBERT'S ROCK



Governor Isaac Stevens Chapter and Whidbey Island Chapter NSDAR
September 16, 2014 San Juan Island - American Camp

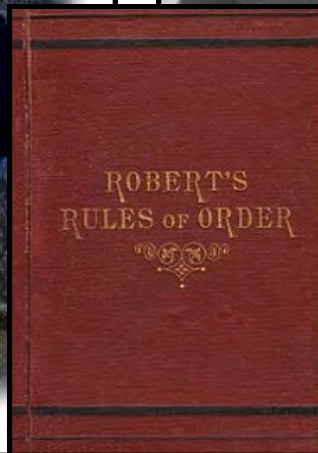


Henry Martyn Robert

Robert's Rules of Order



From left: Joyce Forbes, Pam McCunn, Joyce Amatuzzo,
Lou Mattson, Sally Buckingham & Barb Bishop



Name: HONORING LT. HENRY MARTYN ROBERT - ROBERT'S ROCK

Erected: 1942 by the Governor Isaac Stevens Chapter, NSDAR. A bronze plaque (36" x 12") is attached to a glacial boulder. The project to purchase and install the plaque started in 1940. It was placed in 1942 and dedicated in 1947. The delay in dedication was due to the stress of the WWII years that were busy with activities in support of the war effort and post war activities.

Location: GPS 48.462948, -123.016928 The marker is in American Camp. It is next to the Redoubt at San Juan Islands National Historic Park, San Juan Island, San Juan County, WA.

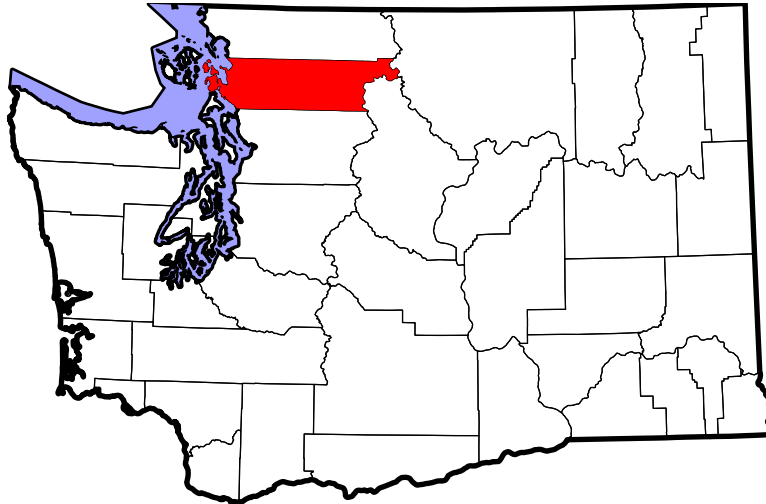
Inscription: "Honoring Lt. Henry Martyn Robert, U.S. Engineer 1859. Placed by Gov. Isaac Stevens Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and other chapters."

Adjacent to the boulder is a biographical sign: "Lt. Henry Martyn Robert supervised construction of the Redoubt. This was the first major assignment for the 22-year-old engineer just out of West Point. Robert served with the Union Army during the Civil War. He remained in uniform and retired as Chief of Engineers in 1901. He is best known, however, for his work in a more peaceful capacity. The field of parliamentary procedure fascinated him and led him to write the final work on the subject, *Robert's Rules of Order*."

Comments: The camp was occupied by the U.S. Army from July 1859 - November 1874 during the infamous confrontation between the US and Great Britain known as the "Pig War." The National Park Service maintains the monument exclusively. Contains bullet holes.

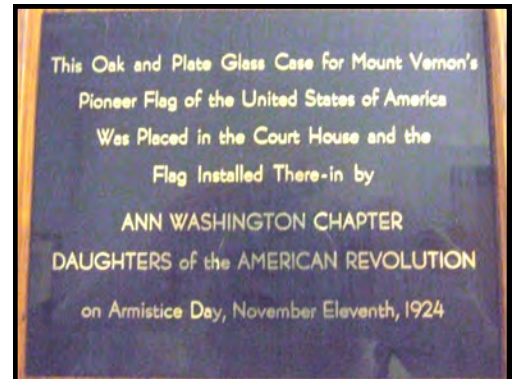
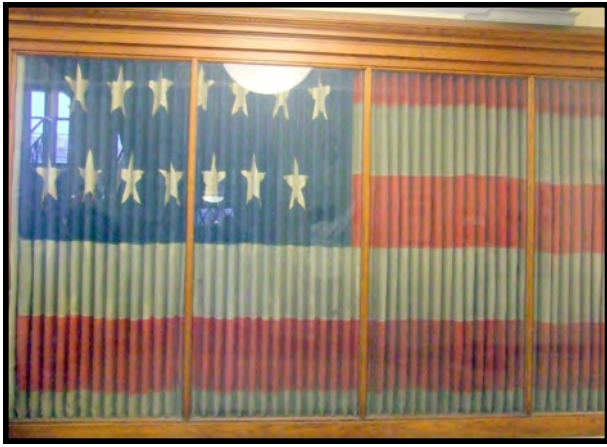
Group photo courtesy of Pamela McCunn. Robert portrait courtesy of Brigadier General Henry M. Robert's *Portraits and Profiles of Chief Engineers*. www.archive.ec/qN0lh Archived on 3-3-2005.

Skagit County



Placed	Marker Title
1924	HAND SEWN PIONEER FLAG AND CASE
1924	MOUNT VERNON HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM *
1925	JOSEPH BERG FOR HIS HEROISM
1931	IN MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON 1732-1799 - TREE AND MARKER
1937	PIONEER MONUMENT & FLAG - LA CONNER
1993	PHILLIP A WOOLLEY - FOUNDER OF WOOLLEY 1890

* The plaque at the Mount Vernon High School Auditorium, as listed in item 76 of the 1998 version of this book, mentioned that the Ann Washington Chapter dedicated the Mount Vernon High School Auditorium with a plaque in 1924. The plaque is missing and the text which was written on the plaque is unknown. Washington Daughter Sally Buckingham visited the school in 2016 and no one there had any knowledge of it.



Name: HAND SEWN PIONEER FLAG & CASE

Erected: November 11, 1924 by the Ann Washington Chapter NSDAR. The chapter donated the hand sewn 38-star pioneer flag with its own oak display case, a plaque, a framed story with a vintage flag image, and a Revolutionary War gun. The gun was gifted by a chapter member.

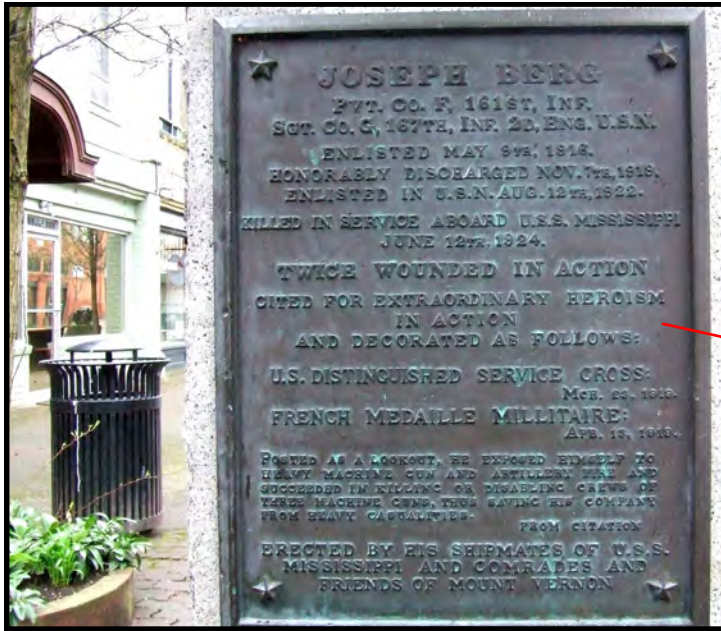
Location: GPS 48.418417, -122.335818 The display is inside the Skagit County Courthouse, 600 S 3rd Street, Mount Vernon, Skagit County, WA.

Inscription: "This oak and plate glass case for Mount Vernon's pioneer flag of the United States of America was placed in the court house and the flag installed therein by Ann Washington Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution on Armistice Day, November eleventh, 1924."

Comments: The flag was created by early Mount Vernon area settlers, in celebration of the USA's 100th birthday. It was first "flung to the breeze" on July 4, 1877. The oak case and conservation of this very large hand sewn floor-to-ceiling American flag was provided by the Ann Washington Chapter NSDAR.

For many years the flag was loaned, and no one seemed to take any special care of it until Judge E. Crookston assumed a paternal interest and guarded it zealously in his office in the City Hall for the last ten years. Mrs. John Munch has also been interested in the flag since she first saw it unfurled from the cedar flagstaff in 1891. She knew personally every one of the ladies who worked on the flag, and also Ed English, and from them gathered the historical data here given. It was she who first interested the Ann Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who very enthusiastically ordered this case and installed it here, that this historic flag may be preserved as an inspiration for generations to come.

References: History and Register WSSDAR 1924. published by WSSDAR, 1924, 117; On-site framed narrative. Photos courtesy of Sally Buckingham and Claudia Underhill.



Name: JOSEPH BERG FOR HIS HEROISM

Erected: 1924/1925 by shipmates of USS *Mississippi*, comrades and friends. It was dedicated by these parties, including the Ann Washington Chapter DAR. The 12-foot granite arch has an eagle on top and a plaque mounted on an inside wall. Another area shows a spot where a plaque, once in place, is missing.

Location: GPS 48.418178, -122.337787 The marker is in Pine Square next to 619 S 2nd Street, Mount Vernon, Skagit County, WA.

Inscription: Plaque #1 (missing): “Joseph Berg for his heroism and service to his country. Enlisted 9th of May, 1916. Honorably discharged 7th November, 1919. Enlisted USN 12th August, 1922. Killed in service aboard USS Mississippi June 12th, 1924. Received Distinguished Service Cross and French Medal of Honor.” Plaque #2: “Joseph Berg Pvt Co. F. 161 St. Inf. Sgt. Co. G, 167th, Inf. 2d, Eng. U.S.N. Enlisted May 9th 1916. Honorably discharged Nov. 7th 1919, Enlisted in U.S.N. Aug. 12th, 1922. Killed in service aboard U.S.S. Mississippi June 12th, 1924. Twice wounded in action cited for extraordinary heroism in action and decorated as follows: U.S. Distinguished Service Cross: Mch 23, 1918. French Medaille Millitaire: Apr. 13, 1919. Posted as a lookout, he exposed himself to heavy machine gun and artillery fire and succeeded in killing or disabling crews of three machine guns, thus saving his company from heavy casualties. From citation. Erected by his shipmates of USS Mississippi and comrades and friends of Mount Vernon.”

Comments: The monument was previously at the old Roosevelt School grounds which housed the Administration Building for the Mount Vernon School District.

Photos courtesy of Sally Buckingham.



Name: IN MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON 1732-1799 - TREE & MARKER

Erected: 1932 by the Ann Washington Chapter, NSDAR. A tree was planted and, beside it, a bronze plaque embedded in a horizontal granite block, set in concrete.

Location: GPS 48.418127, -122.336977 The marker is on the east side of the Skagit County Courthouse, 700 S 2nd Street, Mount Vernon, Skagit County, WA.

Inscription: “[DAR insignia] In memory of George Washington 1732-1799. This tree is planted by Ann Washington Chapter D.A.R. in the bicentennial year of his birth. 1932.”

Comments: In 1932 the American Tree Association encouraged the planting of trees throughout the United States to commemorate the bicentennial of President George Washington’s birth. They awarded certificates and granted each contributor membership in the American Tree Association.

Photos courtesy of Sally Buckingham.



**Name: PIONEERS MONUMENT & FLAG
LA CONNER**



Erected: 1937/1938 by the Ann Washington Chapter, NSDAR. The flagpole was installed by the chapter. It was in partnership with the nearby Pioneers Monument, an engraved granite obelisk which was erected a year or two earlier.

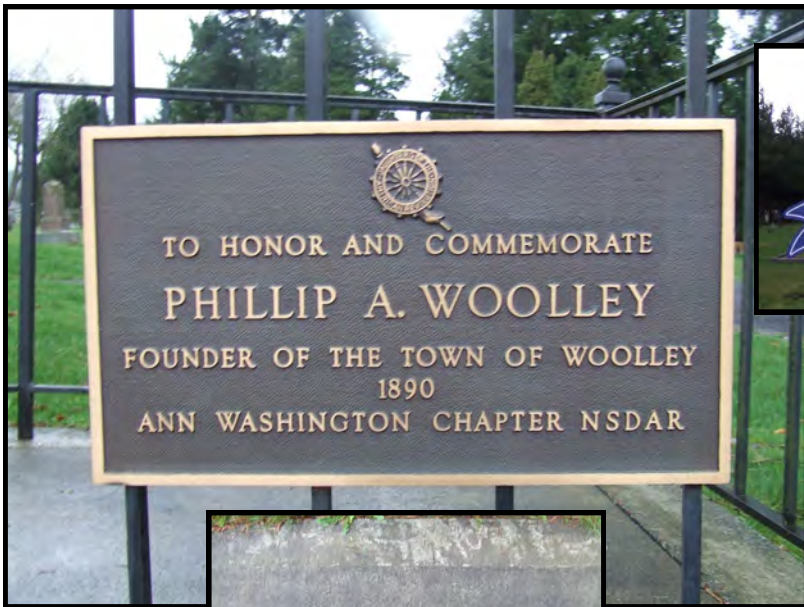
Location: GPS 48.392318, -122.486630 The marker is within a circular landscaped area at the center of a roundabout on the east entrance to La Conner, Skagit County, WA. It is at the confluence of Morris Road, LaConner-Whitney Road, and Chilberg Road.



Inscription: The word “Pioneers” is inscribed, as are pictorial engravings of early scenes on all four sides of the obelisk base.

Comments: The monument was placed by the Skagit County Pioneer Association in August 1936 and its’ time capsule opened fifty years later in 1986, according to the *La Conner Weekly News*, October 13, 2010, Vol 3, No 25. Both the monument and flag commemorate the early pioneer settlers of Skagit County. Originally a grassy area, a round-about was built to surround the monument and flag pole in 2002. Several inches of the monument, including the stepped marble base, were covered by fill material at that time. The area is maintained by the La Conner Public Works Department.

Above right photo courtesy of Sally Buckingham. Other photos courtesy of Google Earth.



1



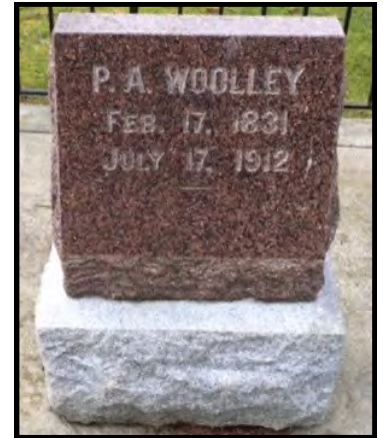
2



3



4



5

Name: PHILLIP A WOOLLEY - FOUNDER OF WOOLLEY 1890

Erected: July 3, 1993 by the Ann Washington Chapter, NSDAR. The brass plaque is attached to a wrought iron fence which encloses the gravesite of Phillip A. Woolley.

Location: GPS 48.50901, -122.214551 The marker is at Union Cemetery, 1450 Wicker Road, Sedro-Woolley, Skagit County, WA.

Inscription: On gate: “[DAR insignia] To Honor and Commemorate Phillip A. Woolley Founder of the Town of Woolley 1890 Ann Washington Chapter NSDAR” Grave inscription: “P.A. Woolley Feb. 17, 1831 July 17, 1912” On gravestone: “P. A. Woolley Feb. 17, 1831 July 17,1912.”

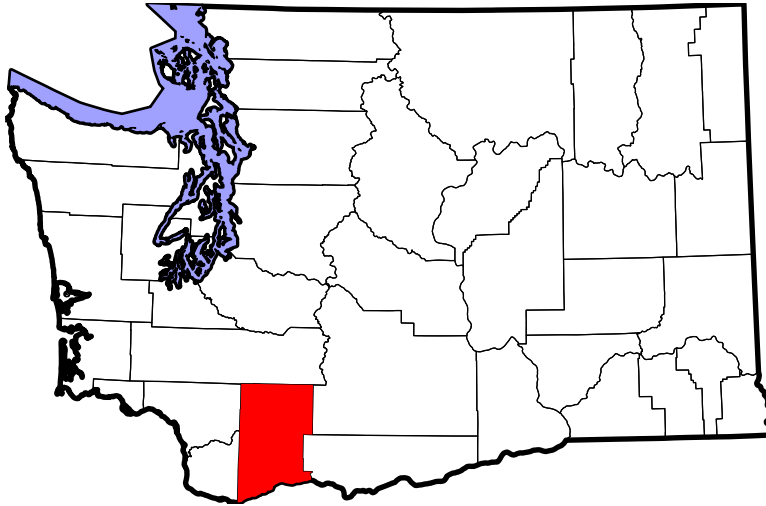
Comments: From History Link, Essay #8901: “Philip A. Woolley was a railroad developer from Elgin, Illinois, who moved to Washington just as the territory became a state in 1889. With the help of Territorial Attorney General James Bard Metcalfe, Woolley learned where three rail lines were projected to cross in a triangle a mile north of the Skagit River. Woolley and his sons built a sawmill near that point and then founded the company town of Woolley in 1890. Although Woolley and his town competed with the earlier town of Sedro about a half mile away, the two towns merged in 1898, with the new city of Sedro-Woolley centered on Woolley's old downtown blocks. After the merger, the Woolley family stayed in Washington, and Philip and his sons also established a new business in Savannah, Georgia, supplying rail ties and timber for the Seaboard Air Line.”

The marker is maintained by the City of Sedro-Woolley Parks and Recreation Department and the Ann Washington Chapter.

Reference: Find A Grave Memorial #15489100.

Photos 1, 2, and 3 courtesy of Sally Buckingham. Photos 4 and 5 courtesy of Jeff Moody.

Skamania County



Placed

Marker Title

1999 October 30, 1805 LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL MARKER #2 STEVENSON



Barbara Carlson, Shirley Wagers, and Leota King - 1999.

Shirley Wagers - 1999

Back of marker - 2016



Name: OCTOBER 30, 1805 LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL, MARKER #2 STEVENSON

Erected: December 3, 1999 by the Washington State Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Made of Lake Superior green granite, it was their second Lewis and Clark marker.

Location: GPS 45.685490, -121.899130 The marker is at Columbia Gorge Interpretive Center, 990 SW Rock Creek Drive Stevenson, Skamania County, WA.

Inscription: Front of the marker: DAR insignia, L&C Corps of Discovery Logo, and the following words highlighted in gold, "Lewis and Clark Trail." Back of marker:

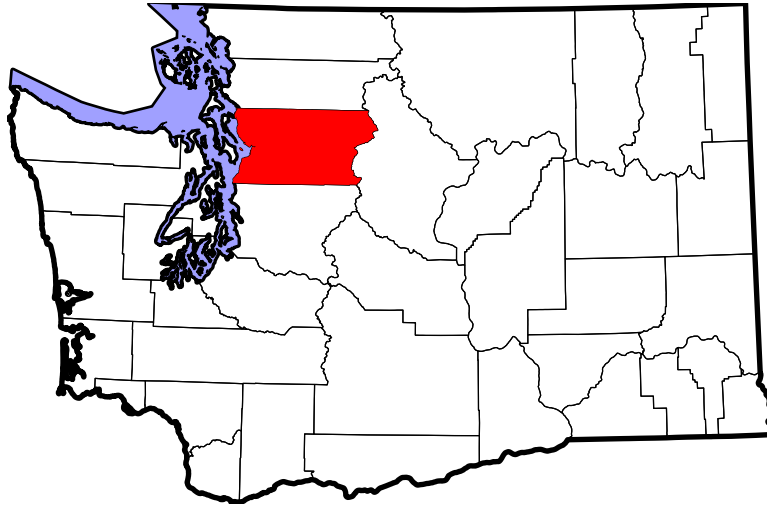
October 30, 1805 William Clark recorded in his journal that on this date, "A wet disagreeable evening. The only wood we could get to burn on this 'little island' on which we have encamped is the newly discovered ash which makes a tolerable fire." The "little island" is about 1½ miles downstream from this marker and is submerged by the waters of the Bonneville Dam. April 14, 1806 Meriwether Lewis recorded in his journal that on this date "The mountains through which the river passes are high broken, rocky, partially covered with fir white cedar and in many places exhibit very romantic scenes." Marker placed by Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution December 3, 1999.

Note: Spelling in the inscription reflects spelling conventions of the era.

Comments: Excerpt from the *Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation WA Chapter Newsletter*, January 2000, page 7: "Approximately 35 members and friends showed up on a cloudy, blustery and rainy day to witness the dedication of this beautiful marker. Shirley Wagers, WSSDAR State Regent, gave the opening address and Barbara Carlson, WSSDAR 2nd Vice Regent (and the newest member of our WS LCTHF chapter along with her husband, Richard) and Leota "Lee" King, WSSDAR State Historian and WS LCTHF member, unveiled the newest granite marker; ...Leota King reports that the states of Kansas, Missouri, Montana and Washington are using the same stone and design to bring conformity to the Trail. Other states plan to join this DAR effort as the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition approaches."

1999 photos courtesy of DAR archives. 2016 photo courtesy of Joretta Heath.

Snohomish County



Placed	Marker Title
1915	ON THE BEACH NEAR THIS SPOT VANCOUVER LANDED
1930	POINT ELLIOTT TREATY MARKER
2003	D.O. PEARSON HOUSE - CLARA J STANWOOD PEARSON



Name: ON THE BEACH NEAR THIS SPOT VANCOUVER LANDED

Erected: June 4, 1915 by the Marcus Whitman Chapter NSDAR. It is a bronze plaque on a five-and-one-half-foot tall boulder, of native granite, found within the city limits.

Location: GPS 47.993883, -122.212743 The marker is at Grand Avenue Park, 1800 Grand Avenue, Everett, Snohomish County, WA.

Inscription: "On the beach near this spot Vancouver landed June 4, 1792 [DAR insignia] Erected by Marcus Whitman Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution June 4, 1915."



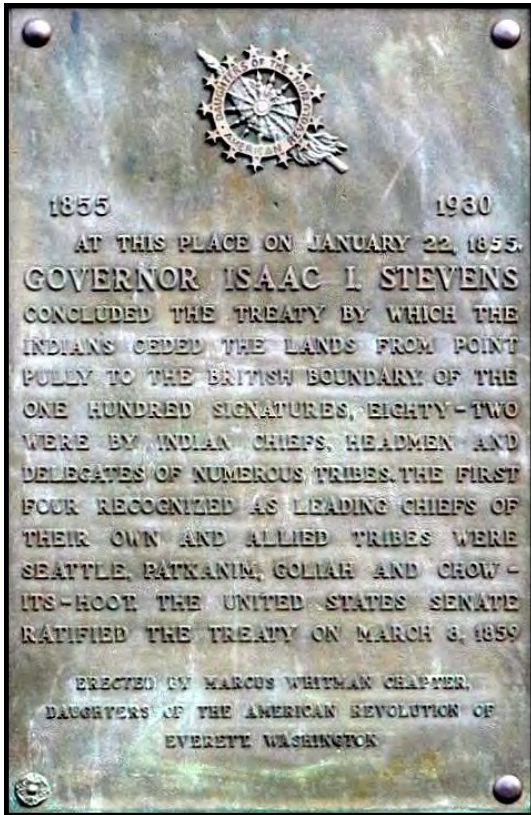
Comments: Landing site of Captain George Vancouver during his survey and discovery of Puget Sound during 1792. (He rode ashore on June 4, the birthday of King George III.)

According to the Jan-June 1916 *DAR magazine*:

The monument was unveiled, after appropriate exercises, by Mary Elizabeth Torrey and Everett Emery, children of past and present regents... Prof. E. S. Meany, of the University of Washington and noted historian of the Northwest, gave a splendid talk on Vancouver's Voyage of Discovery... Miss Elma Beechan presented the marker to the city, which was accepted in a note-worthy address of appreciation by Mayor W. H. Clay... held in the beautiful little park overlooking the place where the famous explorer pricked the soil with his sword, June 4, 1792, taking possession of the land in the name of King George... Our Chapter also feels honored that we were privileged to hang upon the stanchions supporting the Liberty Bell, when it passed through Everett, July 14, 1915, a wreath of Washington laurel. The wreath measured twelve feet in circumference and tied with red, white and blue satin ribbons.

References: *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, Vol XLVIII Jan-June 1916 Pg. 298, 299; Reference: *History and Register 1924 Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution*, p 88. Waymarking.com WM127B; <http://pugetmemorial.blogspot.com/>

Vintage photos courtesy of DAR archives. Marker Photos courtesy of Sally Buckingham and Claudia Underhill.



Name: POINT ELLIOTT TREATY MARKER

Erected: 1930 by the Marcus Whitman Chapter NSDAR. The granite monument is 6.5-feet high, 3-feet wide, and 15-inches thick. It rests on a concrete base. On the west face of the marker is a large bronze plaque. The monument was rededicated in 2011.

Location: GPS 47.945629, -122.303362 The marker is at the northeast corner of Lincoln Ave and 3rd Street, near the Rosehill Community Center (formerly the location of Rosehill School), in Mukilteo, Snohomish County, WA.

Inscription: “[DAR insignia] 1855-1930 At this place on January 22, 1855, Governor Isaac I. Stevens concluded the treaty by which the Indians ceded the lands from Point Pully to the British boundary. Of the one hundred signatures, eighty-two were by Indian chiefs, headmen and delegates of numerous tribes. The first four recognized as leading chiefs of their own and allied tribes were Seattle, Patkanim, Goliah, and Chowits-Hoot. The United States Senate ratified the treaty on March 8, 1859. Erected by the Marcus Whitman Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Everett, Washington.”

Comments: The text was written by one of Washington State's foremost historians, University of Washington Professor Edmond S. Meany. Point Elliott was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 2004.

Reference: WISAARD Property ID #700355. National Register of Historic Places #04000316. Top three photos courtesy of Margaret Riddle. Marker photo courtesy of Joe Mabel.

HistoryLink File #8445 **Point Elliott Treaty Monument**

DAR places a monument in Mukilteo in remembrance of the 1855 Point Elliott Treaty on May 2, 1931. At 2 p.m. on May 2, 1931, members of the Marcus Whitman chapter of the D A R (Daughters of the American Revolution) unveil a bronze and granite marker commemorating the 1855 signing of the Point Elliott Treaty. The marker is placed at 3rd Street and Lincoln Avenue, Mukilteo. Some 3,000 spectators attend the event. About 300 are Indians and descendants of the treaty signers. Dignitaries speaking at the ceremony include State Senator Wesley Jones, Congressman Lin Hadley, Kate Stevens Bates (daughter of Territorial Governor Isaac Stevens), Governor Roland H. Hartley (1864-1952), Professor Edmond S. Meany (1862-1935) and Tulalip Tribes representatives August Duclos and Chief William Shelton (1869-1938). Three tribal members in attendance had been present the day the treaty was signed.

Remembering a Great Event The precise location of the 1855 Point Elliott Treaty signing is unknown. Over the years, drastic alterations have been made to the Mukilteo shoreline as well as to the town itself and speculation about the original location usually brings up more questions than answers. The earliest known attempt to mark and commemorate the event happened in 1919 when Clarence Bagley and Edmond Meany planned to erect a granite pylon in remembrance of the 1855 Point Elliott Treaty signing. The project was never completed and Bagley and Meany did not record the location in any published source. But commemorative markers need caretakers and parks and schools are often good guardians. Thus the Rosehill School lawn at 3rd Street and Lincoln Avenue in Mukilteo was chosen as an appropriate place by members of the Marcus Whitman chapter of the DAR. The marker was ceremoniously unveiled on May 2, 1931.

Tulalip tribal representatives captured the most attention on dedication day. Three Indians were introduced who had been present at the signing of the treaty: John Davis, nearly 100 years old; Bill Kanim, nephew of Chief Patkanim (d. 1858), and Charley Jules (1846-1935). Jules had been only 9 years old in 1855 and had understood little of what was being said that day, except as it was related to him through translators. Chief William Shelton further elaborated on the communication difficulties that treaty day. The Indians, he suggested, had mostly hoped for continuing access to their hunting and fishing places and they also wanted medicine. August Duclos, superintendent on the Tulalip reservation, urged assimilation, asking that Indians be allowed to take their place in American life. Professor Edmond Meany brought a rare copy of the treaty to the ceremonies.

The Unveiling Robert Guss (1907-1985), great grandson of Chief Patkanim, unveiled the monument along with Lillian Sinclair, granddaughter of Mukilteo pioneer Jacob Fowler. Ardelle Gilman, DAR chapter regent, presented the monument to Governor Roland Hartley and Hartley officially placed the monument in the care of the Mukilteo school district.

Rededication, 2011 After years of debate regarding its fate, the 1928 Rosehill School building was demolished in December 2010. While the new Rosehill Community Center was under construction, the Point Elliott Treaty marker was taken down and stored. On May 14, 2011, a sunny, breezy day, members of the Marcus Whitman Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution held a ceremony to rededicate the Point Elliott Treaty marker. The marker is repositioned within ten feet of its original site.

May 2011 also marks the chapter's 100th anniversary. DAR regent Candy Thoreson led the introductory proceedings, with Mukilteo Mayor Joe Marine giving greetings and a proclamation. Other speakers included Sally Buckingham, past state DAR treasurer and current Regent of the Whidbey Island Chapter; Shawn MacAvoy, representative of the Samish Tribe; and Snoqualmie Tribe member Shelley Burch. A small crowd attended. The Point Elliott Treaty marker stands near the new Rosehill Community Center at 304 Lincoln Avenue in Mukilteo.

References: HistoryLink.org Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History, "Point Elliott Treaty Monument" (by Margaret Riddle, 2007), <http://www.historylink.org/>



Name: D.O. PEARSON HOUSE - CLARA J STANWOOD PEARSON - PIONEER WOMAN AND BENEFACTRESS

Erected: September 2003 by the Ann Washington Chapter, NSDAR. The stone plaque, 11 3/4-inches by 23 3/4-inches, is affixed to a museum entrance railing.

Location: GPS 48.242640, -122.369919 The marker is at 27108 102nd Ave NW, Stanwood, Snohomish County, WA.



Inscription: "[DAR insignia] Clara J. Stanwood Pearson Born Circa 1849 - Died July 3, 1910 The town of Stanwood, Washington was named for her. Fifteen days after her death the Stanwood town council honored Mrs. Pearson with a resolution that referred to her... as a pioneer woman and benefactress of our town... (whose) life work and best efforts have been dedicated to the upbringing of our social conditions and municipal progress. Marker placed by Ann Washington Chapter DAR 2002."

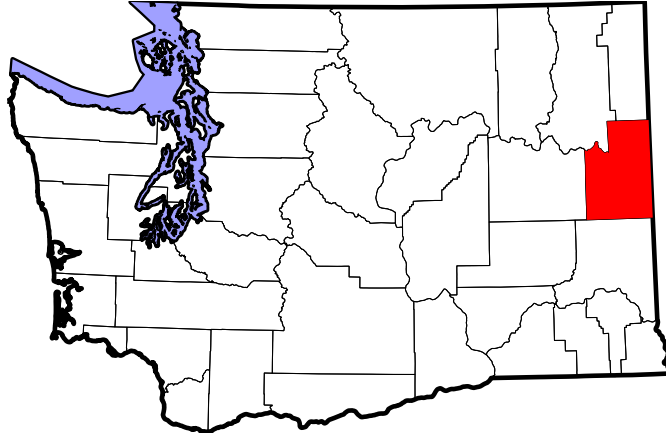
Comments: The 1890 D. O. Pearson House was home to the general store owner, postmaster and first mayor of Stanwood. In his role as postmaster he was asked to rename the city (previously Centerville) by the US Postal Service. He chose Stanwood as the name for the town, after his wife, Clara J. Stanwood Pearson. As per Stanwood Area Historical Society, See The Snohomish County Women's Legacy Project, "*Women's Stories Women's Lives, Stanwood's Namesake: Clara J. Stanwood Pearson.*"

Now a house museum with period furniture, it is operated by the Stanwood Area Historical Society. The house, a three-story Victorian with a widow's walk, was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, ID #73001890. A small museum building and the Floyd Norgaard Cultural Center behind the house feature changing exhibits.

References: Stanwood Area Historical Society, *WSSDAR History and Directory 1996-2006*; Snohomish County Women's Legacy Project.

House photos courtesy of Joe Mabel, GFDL, CC-BY-SA-3.0, 2009, Wikimedia Commons. Other photos courtesy of Stanwood Area Historical Society.

Spokane County



Placed	Marker Title
1907	BUST OF GEORGE WASHINGTON
1925	BATTLE OF SPOKANE PLAINS, COLONEL GEORGE WRIGHT CAMP
1925	GARRY CHIEF OF THE SPOKANES AND WIFE NINA
1928	DAR REAL DAUGHTER - ISABELL JOHNSON SAVAGE CONWAY
1932	GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL AND DRINKING FOUNTAIN
1955	CHIEF SPOKANE GARRY SCHOOL
2012	ENTRY EAGLES AT WA STATE VETERANS CEMETERY
2012	PATRIOT TREE DEDICATED TO OUR REV WAR SOLDIERS
2013	CARRIE ADEL AND ROBERT STRAHORN
2014	MANN-GRANDSTAFF MEMORIAL
2014	LLEWELLYN MARKS "LOUIS" DAVENPORT
2014	JESSE RAY DROWLEY 1919-1996 MEDAL OF HONOR - WORLD WAR II
2015	AMOS BRADLEY 1837-1894 MEDAL OF HONOR - CIVIL WAR
2015	CAPTAIN DONOVAN "DON" KEITH WALTERS
2016	JAMES "JIMMIE" DURKIN

**Placed Marker Title of Mentored Markers with Assistance by Jonas Babcock
Chapter NSDAR**

- 2006 SHERIFF JAMES GLISPIN (1846–1890)
- 2006 JAMES “CURLY JIM” SILKOEWOYEH (CIRCA 1842-1917)

- 2007 DR. MARY A. LATHAM, M.D. (1844-1917)
- 2007 EUGENE B. HYDE (1849–1917)
- 2007 FRANCIS H. COOK (1851-1920)

- 2008 LEVI (1860-1928) AND MAY ARKWRIGHT HUTTON (1860-1915)
- 2008 SPOKANE COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT & FIREFIGHTERS MEMORIAL
- 2008 PFC JOE E. MANN (1922-1944)

- 2009 SPOKANE’S CONNECTION TO THE RMS TITANIC DISASTER
- 2009 SHERIFF FLOYD BROWER (1884-1974)

- 2010 WILLIAM H. LEWIS (1855-1944)
- 2010 SONORA DODD (1882-1978)
- 2010 SGT. BRUCE GRANDSTAFF (1934-1967)

- 2011 CATHERINE SAGER PRINGLE (1835–1910)
- 2011 ARTHUR L. HOOPER (1875-1961)
- 2011 ETIENNE EDUARD LALIBERTE (STEVE LIBERTY) (1843–1911)

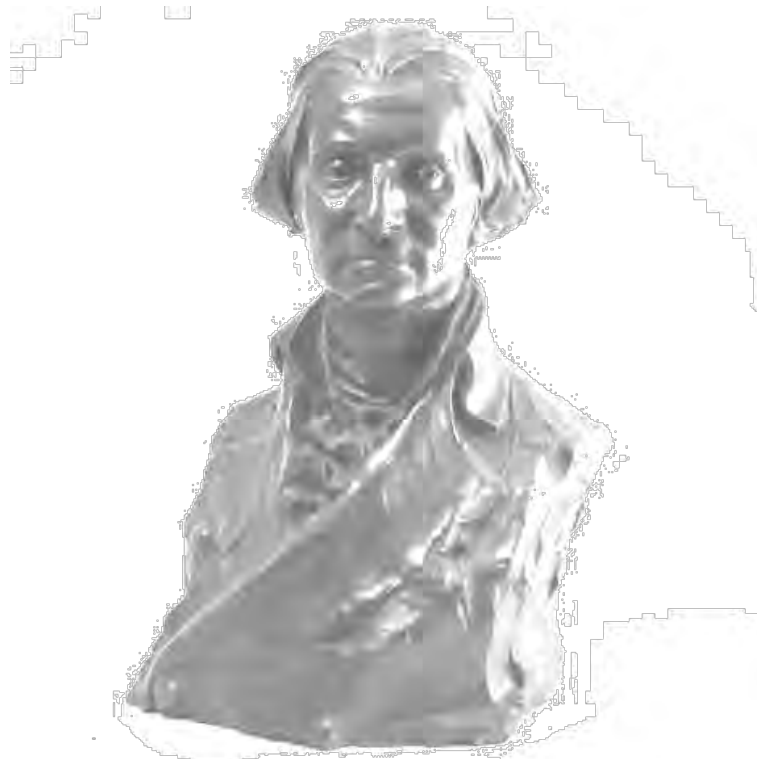
- 2012 MARY CAROLINE DAVIDSON SEYMOUR (1855–1933)

Placed Marker Title of Mentored Markers assisted by Spokane Chapters NSDAR

- 1930 ABRAHAM LINCOLN COMMANDER IN CHIEF

- 1935 BATTLE OF SPOKANE PLAINS, FAIRCHILD AIRFORCE BASE

- 1938 ANTOINE PLANTE RIVER FERRY - FIRST RESIDENCE - TREATY



Name: BUST OF GEORGE WASHINGTON

Erected: February 22, 1907 by the Spokane Chapter NSDAR. It was created for the chapter and later presented as a gift to Cheney Cowles Museum in May 1961 by the Spokane Garry Chapter NSDAR. The bronze bust was sculpted by A. Bianchini with a wooden pedestal by H.T. Cowley from one of the first cherry trees planted in Spokane. Measurements: Height 23"/Width 13"/ Depth 9."

Location: GPS 47.656839, -117.445225 The statue is in the Northwest Museum of Arts and Culture, formerly the Cheney Cowles Museum, at 2316 W 1st Avenue, Spokane, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: Plaque 1: Made from the first cherry tree planted in Spokane Co. which was presented to their Chapter by its planter, H.T. Cowley Plaque. 2: Dedicated by Spokane Chapter D. of R. to the Memory of Gen. Geo. Washington Feb. 11, 1907. Plaque 3: Presented to Cheney Cowles Memorial Museum by Spokane Garry Chapter, D.A.R., May 1961.

Comments: The marker commemorates the memory of the General who led Revolutionary armies and who became "Father of our Country" and the first US President. The Spokane Chapter was renamed to Spokane Garry Chapter in 1921.

The bust was assigned a "found in collection" number NN94.156 until 1996 when the old 'found in collection' number N2482.11 was found on the back. At the date of this publication the bust was in storage at the museum.

Photo courtesy of Cheney Cowles Museum.

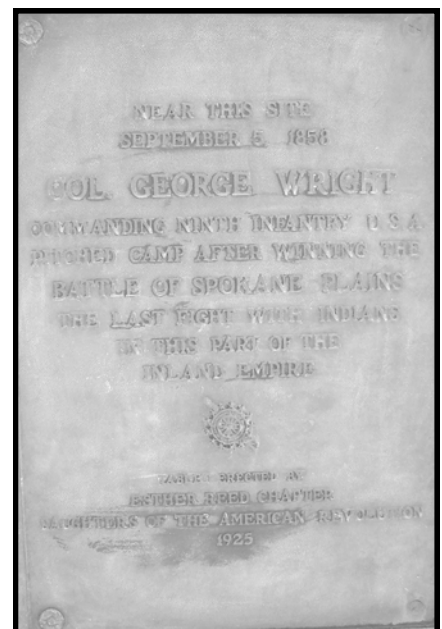


Name: BATTLE OF SPOKANE PLAINS, COLONEL GEORGE WRIGHT CAMP

Erected: June 14, 1925 by the Esther Reed Chapter NSDAR. The bronze plaque is mounted onto a granite boulder.

Location: GPS 47.675138, -117.463082 The marker is facing the street near the Extended Learning Center of Spokane Falls Community College, West Fort George Wright Drive, Spokane, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: "Near this site September 5 1858 Col. George Wright, commanding ninth infantry, USA pitched camp after winning the Battle of Spokane Plains the last fight with Indians in this part of the Inland Empire [DAR Insignia]. Tablet erected by Esther Reed Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution 1925."

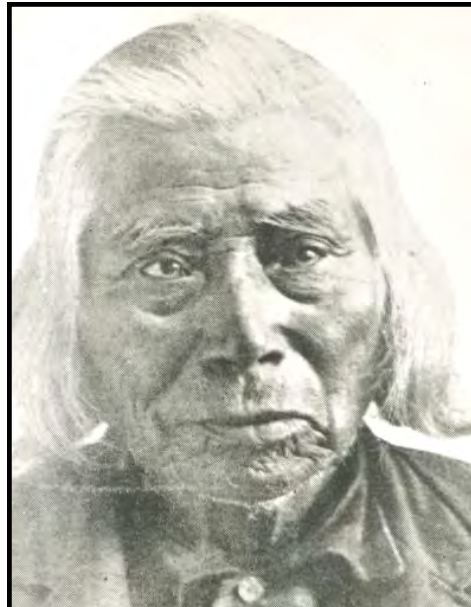


Comments: Originally on the site of the army camp after the last battle with Indians in this part of the Inland Empire, the marker was moved in 1998 to the current location facing Fort George Wright Drive and on the Spokane Falls Community College Campus. Rosette fasteners are missing on the right side of plaque.

[Spokane Daily Chronicle - Sep 7, 1968](#) [Browse this newspaper »](#) [Browse all newspapers »](#)

Monument Spruced Up

Cleaning up the Col. George Wright Memorial plaque and monument, newly located on the Spokane Community College campus, are Michael Moore, college student body president, and Mrs. Claude Nelson, regent of the Esther Reed chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Erected by the DAR in 1925 to commemorate Wright's victory at Spokane Plains and his Sept. 5, 1858, camp site, the monument recently was moved to Fort Wright Drive in front of SCC's Student Center, southeast of the original location.



Name: GARRY CHIEF OF THE SPOKANES AND WIFE NINA

Erected: June 13, 1925 by the Spokane Chapter NSDAR. The gravestone is of gray Medical Lake granite and stands at an amazing height of eight feet.

Location: GPS 47.659842, -117.465958 The gravestone is just inside the gates at the entrance to Greenwood Memorial Terrace Cemetery 211 N Government Way, Spokane, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: “Garry Chief of the Spokanes. Died Jan. 12, 1892. His life spanned the unfolding of the Spokane Country from the days of fur traders at Spokane House to the activities of a modern city. Nina [DAR Insignia] Garry. Erected by Spokane Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1925.”

Comments: Garry (1811-1892), pronounced “Jerry”, originally had the tribal Salish name of Slough-Keetcha. He was born near the Spokane House beyond the town of 9-Mile, died in his tepee, and was buried with just a wooden cross.

In 1925, the chapter sought a fitting marker and Judge Turner offered to lend \$45 for two prominent spaces at Greenwood just inside the cemetery entrance gate. Records detail chapter fundraising and included selling magazine subscriptions. A man named W. D. Vincent offered to install an appropriate marker from Medical Lake granite and plans were made to move Garry’s remains. This activity, from February to the June 13 dedication, drew interest from Garry’s descendants, members of the tribe, and leading citizens of Spokane – plus news coverage.

Later, in 1962, the chapter had the remains of Garry’s wife Nina, pronounced “Na-Nee”, moved next to him from a sad location in the “potters field” of Fairfield Cemetery. They also placed a marker/flagpole at Drumheller Springs, the site of his school. Note: Pat Ewers and Maellen Ford of the chapter researched minutes and other records to recreate the events of that time. The Spokane Chapter was organized in 1921. Many early DAR members had fathers/husbands who had worked with Garry and they sought to register as the Spokane Garry Chapter, a process completed in September 1928.

References: *Spokesman Review* May 31, 1953, June 7, 1953, March 22, 2012; <http://spokanehistorical.org/ems/show/31> Jim Kershner “Local Historian find proof of Chief Garry’s original tribal name,” *Spokesman Review*, September 1, 2013, online story; <http://www.spokesman.com/stories/2013/sep/01/in-the-name-of-history/comments/>

Photo 1 courtesy of Debby Keith. Photo 2 courtesy of WA State Digital Archives, <http://digitalarchives.wa.gov> accessed 5/30/2016.



Washington Daughters lay wreath at the gravesite of Real Daughter Isabella Johnson Savage Conway with an assist from the Spokane Chapter CAR and SAR.



Name: DAR REAL DAUGHTER - ISABELL JOHNSON SAVAGE CONWAY

Erected: June 29, 1928 by the Esther Reed Chapter, NSDAR. An engraved gravestone and bronze plaque were installed in 1928. In 2009, a metal placeholder was set in the ground for a flag pole. The US flag is flown on July 4th and other patriotic dates.

Location: GPS 47.659324, -117.473120 The gravestone is at Greenwood Memorial Terrace Cemetery, Lawn 13 section V space 15A, 211 W Government Way Spokane, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: “[DAR Insignia] Real Daughter Isabell Johnson Savage Conway June 7, 1836 October 4, 1915.”

Comments: Isabell M Johnson Savage Conway was born June 7, 1836 in Palatine, Montgomery County, New York according to DAR records and, as per WA State Death Index, died in Spokane on October 4, 1915. She lived in Washington State for many years but retained her membership in the Benjamin Tallmadge DAR chapter, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Isabel and her sisters, Cinderalla Catlin and Margaret Hoppock, were all DAR Real Daughters.

According to newspaper references, the great grandsons unveiled the Real Daughter tablet after it had been placed in 1928, years after her actual death. Chapter bronze plaques on her gravestone were dedicated by members of WSSDAR and Spokane DAR chapters on May 21, 2009 under the

Insignia, plaque and monument photo courtesy of Sue Tanner. Other Photos courtesy of Julie and Charles Pittmann.

guardianship of the Esther Reed Chapter. Greenwood Cemetery donated a flag and flag pole and presented them July 4 2009 with Esther Reed Chapter Regent Julie Pittmann presiding. On September 27, 2013, during the Board of Management meeting, members of the WSSDAR visited Conway's gravesite and laid a wreath with SAR and CAR members participating. In 2015, Jonas Babcock members worked with family members of Isabell and the Fairmount Memorial Association to clean and refurbish the monument. The Esther Reed Chapter NSDAR is the custodian of this monument. Stone has horizontal crack from water freeze-thaw cycles.

Excerpt from *Spokesman Review* October 18, 2008 edition: "Among the colorful figures in Spokane history is a woman whose father fought in the Revolutionary War. Today members... commemorate Isabella Johnson Conway... Conway was one of only about 250 women across the U.S. who joined the DAR as first-generation daughters, or "real daughters," and she is the only one buried in Washington."

Excerpt from *Spokesman Review*, May 28, 2009 edition:

(Her father) Phillip Johnson, was born in 1764 in New York and died there at age 80 in 1845. At that time, Isabell, the 12th in a family of 13 children... Isabell Johnson was born in 1836 in Palatine, N.Y. She married Peter Savage, a teamster, and lived with him in New York and Michigan. They had two sons. She later married Palouse farmer and Civil War veteran Peter Conway. They were in Whitman County around 1897 and shortly afterward moved to Spokane. They bought the old Railroad Hotel, which they lost in Spokane's Great Fire of 1889, then ran the downtown Spokane Leland Hotel, which also burned down. In a newspaper story written when Isabell Conway was 75, she recounted stories she heard from her mother, who was much younger than her father, about how as a girl her mother had hidden in a damp pit covered with brush when the family heard British soldiers approaching. Isabell also recalled a war story from when she was young about how her father and two companions were retreating and had to swim across a body of water infested with sharks. "One of the men and my father made the shore safely, but they were forced to witness the awful fate of the third man who was eaten by a shark..."



Flag & flagpole dedication by WSSDAR members 2009

Reference: Find A Grave Memorial #38244678.

Photo Credit: Julie and Charles Pittmann.

FITCHBURG SENTINEL, FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1925

18

**Chapter To Honor Grave
Of Daughter Of Revolution**

SPOKANE, Wash., July 17 (AP)—The grave of a real daughter of the Revolution, Mrs. Isabell M. Johnson Savage Conway, in a local cemetery, is to be marked by the Erie, Pa., chapter of the D. A. R., relatives here have been informed.

Mrs. Conway's grave is one of the only two resting places of daughters of soldiers of the American revolution of which the Erie chapter has record. The other is that of her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Hoppack, who is buried in Erie.

Mrs. Conway, who died here nine years ago, was the daughter of Phillip Johnson who fought in the revolution in the command of George Washington.



Name: GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL AND DRINKING FOUNTAIN

Erected: June 14, 1932 by the Esther Reed Chapter NSDAR. A 12-foot granite shaft on a concrete base with a bronze drinking fountain commemorates the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, first President of the United States.

Location: GPS 47.636986, -117.410404 The marker is inside Manito Park, across from Park Bench Café which is at 1976 S Tekoa St, Spokane, Spokane, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: Side 1: [DAR insignia] “Presented to the City of Spokane by Esther Reed Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 14, 1932.” Side 2: (George Washington profile) “In commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington, First President of the United States. Whose wisdom, foresight, and patriotism is an inspiration to all true Americans.”



Comments: The marker was designed by the notable local firm Whitehouse and Price. The original image of Washington was a “cast bronze bas relief of the Houdon bust of Washington”, according to a report by United States Department of the Interior (OMB 10240018).

The marker has been repeatedly vandalized but also lovingly repaired, restored, and moved, most recently in the year 2009. It is maintained by the City of Spokane.



Group photo courtesy of DAR archives. Monument Photos courtesy of Julie and Charles Pittmann.

From the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, **Manito Park and Boulevard**, dated 10-22-2015:

Heading north from the intersection of Manito Place onto South Tekoa Street, visitors pass the George Washington Monument (contributing object, No. 10) on the east. The George Washington Monument sits on a poured-concrete foundation surrounded by low basalt and granite stones and a semicircle of blue holly (*Ilex xmeserveae*) and Irish yew (*Taxus baccata*). Relocated in 2009 to its present location from a different spot within the park (on a hill to the west), the monument has been altered greatly through the years. The monument includes both a stone stele and bronze water fountain. The stele, and 8.5-foot high by 2-foot square shaft constructed of light grey Wilkeson stone, was adorned with a cast bronze relief of Jean-Antoine Houdon's bust of George Washington, as well as the bronze wheel and distaff emblems of the Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR). The stone is engraved with a band of 13 stars (representing the original 13 states) and 48 flutes (symbolizing the 48 states of the year of its dedication in 1932). Designed by Whitehouse & Price, the Esther Reed chapter of the DAR dedicated and donated the monument on June 14, 1932, at a cost of \$900. Vandals damaged the monument at some time, stealing the bronze faceplate of Washington and associated plaque. The faceplate and plaque were replaced with the current stamped concrete memorial on the original stele. Though moved and altered, the monument is a contributing object to the district.

[The Spokesman-Review - Jul 12, 2001](#)

Plaque replaced at Manito memorial

By Tara Dowd
Staff writer

A rededication was held Wednesday afternoon at Manito Park to make George Washington's new face official.

A bronze plaque featuring the face of the first president was stolen about three years ago from a stone monument that was erected in the park in 1932, a gift to the city from the Esther Reed Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Spokane's oldest DAR chapter.

Over the past year, Spokane Parks and Recreation and the Esther Reed Chapter have worked together to replace the Washington plaque. The DAR chapter paid the \$400 cost.

Carmen Hagman, a member of the Esther Reed Chapter, said she started the project because the group's mission is to preserve history, promote education, and participate in patriotic endeavors.

"What better thing to do than to restore this monument, which is both historic and patriotic," Hagman said.

DAR members must prove they are related to a veteran or patriot of the Revolutionary War.

The stone memorial is hidden among the park's green trees along a paved trail that winds through the



File/The Spokesman-Review

The Manito Park monument to George Washington was first dedicated in 1932.

grassy southeast corner of the park.

The original monument was a working drinking fountain. It is made of white stone and bronze and is 8½

feet tall and 2 feet square. At the top of the shaft are 13 stars, representing the original colonies, and 48 engraved stripes.



2011



1955

Name: CHIEF SPOKANE GARRY SCHOOL

Pictured: Chapter Historian, Mrs. H.C. Faubion, Dr. Thomas W. Bibb; I.H. Garry, great grandson of Chief Garry; and Joseph R. Garry, great-great-grandson.

Erected: June 14, 1955 by the Spokane Garry Chapter, NSDAR. The wooden marker initially installed was replaced in 1964 with a granite marker and (lighted) flag pole.

Location: GPS 47.686168, -117.438089 The marker is at Drumheller Springs Historical Park in the 1700 block of West Euclid Avenue, Spokane, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: “Chief Spokane Garry School. Near this site Chief Spokane Garry held school in 1830. The school house, 50’ x 20’ was constructed of pine poles covered with tule mats, sewed together by the Indian women. Spokane Garry was born about 1813. In 1825, he was taken by Sir George Simpson of the Hudson’s Bay Co to the Red River Missionary School near Winnipeg, Canada, where he was educated. Chief Spokane Garry was teacher and missionary to his people for sixty years. Erected by Spokane Garry Chapter D.A.R. and friends 1964.”



2011

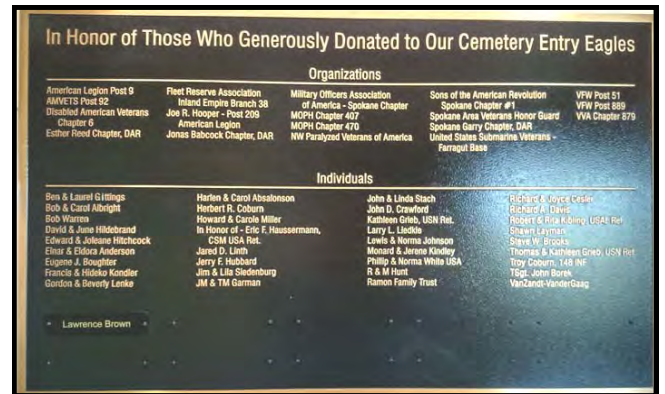
Comments: The land for this marker was bought by Spokane Garry Chapter NSDAR Regent Mattie Wetherill, in 1935-37. She then donated this land to the Spokane Parks. This marker commemorates the first school in Spokane and teacher Chief Garry (who established it in 1830) serving Native American children. He was a great educator, minister, and mediator. He worked tirelessly for peace between divided groups. This lovely natural park is on a bluff and offers a nice overlook of the city. The marker is maintained by the City of Spokane and a flag flown on holidays. In 2011 a fiberglass pole replaced the aluminum one that had been stolen.

References: *Spokesman-Review* May 4, 2007, “Voices”; *DAR Magazine* archives 1941-1961, Vol 3. Group photos courtesy of DAR archives. Monument photo courtesy of Patricia Ewers.



Name: ENTRY EAGLES AT WASHINGTON STATE VETERANS CEMETERY

Erected: May 31, 2010 by a group of organizations and individuals. The eagles were dedicated at the cemetery grand opening on Memorial Day. The eagle statues, at the front entrance of cemetery, are made of brass, five-feet wide and five-feet tall. Rock columns holding the two eagles are eight-feet tall.



Location: GPS 47.589536, -117.712464 The marker is at the entrance to Washington State Veterans Cemetery at 21702 W Espanola Rd, Medical Lake, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: “Washington State Veterans Cemetery Medical Lake.” Listed under organizations on plaque entitled “In honor of those who generously donated to our cemetery entry eagles... Esther Reed Chapter, DAR; Jonas Babcock Chapter, DAR; Spokane Garry Chapter, DAR; and Sons of the American Revolution Spokane Chapter #1.”

Comments: This cemetery, the only official veteran’s cemetery on the eastern side of Washington State, was created after many years of hard work, lobbying, and charitable donations from numerous individuals, groups, and veteran service organizations. At the grand opening, State Regent Kate Hull presented a wreath on behalf of WSSDAR.



Kate Hull, Washington State Regent, NSDAR May 31, 2010.

Top left photo courtesy of Paul Morgan. Other photos courtesy of Julie Pittmann.



Name: PATRIOT TREE DEDICATED TO OUR REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIERS

Erected: July 2, 2012 by the Spokane chapters of the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Children of the American Revolution. A patriot tree was planted and a plaque installed to represent the original Liberty Tree, an elm that stood near Boston Common, a rallying point for the independence of the United States of America.

Location: GPS 47.589594, -117.712457 The tree and marker are at the Washington State Veteran’s Cemetery, 21702 Espanola Road, Medical Lake, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: “[SAR insignia] Patriot Tree [DAR insignia] Dedicated to our Revolutionary War Soldiers July 2, 2012.”

Comments: From the program: “Today we pay tribute to our American Patriot ancestors who fought to create the United States of America. Because military honors did not begin until 1920, these patriots were never given honors.” Patriot ancestors honored were listed by organization: Esther Reed NSDAR, Jonas Babcock NSDAR, Karneetsa NSDAR, May Hutton NSDAR, Spokane Garry NSDAR, Children of the American Revolution, Spokane Chapter Sons of the American Revolution, and Others.

Mr. Cesler, VA Cemetery Director and tireless worker on the “Missing in America Project”, was presented a certificate of appreciation and, in 2010 the NSDAR Community Service Award. The Spokane Garry Chapter was also thanked for helping to develop the 4-acre Scatter Garden at the Washington State Veteran’s Cemetery into a 4-season area of reflection for families who choose to scatter their veteran’s ashes over the ground.



L-R: Pat Ewers (Spokane Garry), John Caskey (SAR) Carol Lewis (May Hutton), Wilma Johnson (Jonas Babcock) Stan Wills (SAR), Patricia Bassett (Jonas Babcock) Cindy Blue Blanton (Esther Reed) Richard Cesler (VA Cemetery Director) Sue Cagle (Esther Reed) Janelle Braithwait (State Regent) Gayle Palmer (SAR), Tom Clark (SAR) and Sherrel Roshdy (Spokane Garry) .

Photos courtesy of Julie and Charles Pittmann.



Dedication during the 2013 Spokane BOM. Members of WSSDAR, CAR, SAR and Fairmount Memorial Association attended as well as members of the public. The two women on the right side of monument, Lauren Milavec-Horhota (in blue sweater) and Nancy Milavec (in brown jacket) are descendants of Carrie Strahorn (whose Revolutionary War patriot was Jonas Babcock) and came from New York for the event. Nancy Milavec is an associate member of Jonas Babcock Chapter NSDAR.

Name: CARRIE ADELE AND ROBERT STRAHORN

Erected: September 27, 2013 by the Fairmount Memorial Association in cooperation with the, Spokane Police Department History Book Committee, the Spokane Law Enforcement Museum, WSSDAR, the Jonas Babcock Chapter NSDAR, and the Esther Reed Chapter NSDAR. It is a protective-coated three-paneled carved granite tableau set in a concrete base, secured on an excavated concrete foundation, and dressed by stones of natural basalt, shaped and set by professional stone masons.

Location: GPS 47.660855, -117.462761 The monument is in Riverside Memorial Park, 211 North Government Way, Spokane, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: See pages 111-113.

Comments: Future care and upkeep will be secured by a perpetual maintenance endowment through Spokane’s Community Cemeteries.

Jonas Babcock Chapter, NSDAR worked with the WSSDAR in raising \$11,000 for this monument. Jonas Babcock Chapter also helped in the research, writing and editing of the script, created the programs, and helped plan the dedication ceremony. Rae Anna Victor, a member of Jonas Babcock Chapter, published *The Amazing Strahorns – Literary Pioneers of the West* in 2013 to help raise funds. This project was entered as a state project in the NSDAR Historical Preservation Contest.

Find A Grave Memorial #38244924.
Photos courtesy of DAR archives.

ROBERT EDMUND STRAHORN

Early Railroad Entrepreneur

Robert Edmund Strahorn was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, on May 15, 1852, the son of Thomas F. and Rebecca E. Strahorn. In 1856, Robert's family moved to a farm in northern Illinois. Although he attended school for only a few years, private reading and study broadened his knowledge. He began learning the printer's trade when the family moved to Sedalia, Missouri. In 1870, he worked in Denver, Colorado, as a newspaper reporter, editor, and correspondent. During the Great Sioux Wars of 1875-1876, he was with General George Crook, acting as a special correspondent for the *New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune*, and *Denver News*, often participating in the fighting at the front, using a gun as well as his pen. He was commended for gallantry and helpfulness to the government.



Robert was well aware of the possibilities of Western expansion. His writings caught the eye of Jay Gould, a railroad tycoon who saw in Strahorn a talent for reporting and developing Western resources. It was a wonderful opportunity for Strahorn, who had a lifelong interest in promoting the West.

During this time, Robert fell in love with Carrie Adell "Dell" Green, and they were married on September 19, 1877. It was a marriage that proved to be fortuitous for them both. They had a most unusual and lengthy honeymoon. Robert (or "Pard" as Dell called him) was involved with the publicity bureaus of several railroads, so the honeymoon was employment as well as pleasure for Robert.

Robert entered the business world with land speculation and the development of town sites, irrigation, and power throughout the Northwest, always with an eye to the possibilities of future railroad lines. One venture with James J. Hill and the Great Northern Railroad centered on Bellingham, Washington, but Hill backed out. It was a financial disaster for Strahorn. To recoup his losses, he and Dell moved to Boston, Massachusetts. Here he became acquainted with Union Pacific developer Edward H. Harriman, with whom Strahorn was secretly involved for many years. In 1898, the Strahorns moved to Spokane, where he became actively involved in development projects. It was said he could keep a secret so well that he became popularly known as the "Railroad Sphinx."

Robert's enterprise and executive ability brought him into prominence as the promoter and builder of the North Coast Railroad, which brought the coastal cities into direct connection with Walla Walla and Spokane. Robert was president and active manager.

Strahorn's activities were not limited to the Spokane area. Hundreds of miles of roads were surveyed throughout Eastern Washington, some constructed and paid for by his personal check for several million dollars. Thousands of miles of surveyed lines and roads were completed in the Yakima Valley against tremendous odds. Among his many important personal enterprises were the Northwest Light & Water Company, owning waterpower, electric lighting, and waterworks plants in various cities in the Northwest, including the Yakima Valley Power Company and the Pasco Reclamation Company, which irrigated and developed large areas of orchard lands surrounding the city of Pasco. He also organized and built the Spokane Union Station, which centered five railways in one passenger terminal and provided for one central zone through the heart of the city.

After Dell died in 1925, Robert married Ruby Garland, a businesswoman in San Francisco in 1927. Both of them died there—Robert on March 31, 1944, at age 92, and Ruby on May 1, 1936. He was known as a shrewd and secretive businessman and was admired for his philanthropy. He was also known as a man who made and lost at least three fortunes in his lifetime. Robert authored many pamphlets and books about the West, and wrote his autobiography shortly before his death.

CARRIE ADELL STRAHORN

Early Western Journalist



Carrie Adell “Dell” Green was born January 1, 1854, in Marengo, Illinois, the second of three daughters born to noted surgeon Dr. John E. Green and Louise Babcock, pioneers of northern Illinois. Carrie Adell had the advantage of a liberal education. She was one of the first generation of women to study at the University of Michigan and became involved with the women’s suffrage movement. Possessing a natural talent and love for music, she studied under some of the foremost American and European vocal masters, and supplemented her education at several colleges and universities. When she married Robert Strahorn in 1877, she was a woman of grace and refinement. At her request, the word “obey” was removed from the wedding ceremony.

Dell, as she was known, vowed as a young girl that she would “never be a pioneer.” However, immediately after her marriage, she set out with her husband on an often dangerous and romantic journey across the western United States. For thirty-three years, they traveled thousands of miles by stagecoach, horseback, and railroad car into remote regions of the West. She and Robert helped establish several towns, including Caldwell, Weiser, Payette, Shoshone, and Hailey in Idaho. She was the first white woman to make a complete tour and describe the magnificent scenery of Yellowstone Park, Glacier Park, and Rocky Mountain National Park. She also climbed Pike’s Peak and Gray’s Peak in Colorado surviving a devastating snow and electrical storm. She was one of the first to travel to and write about the wilds of Alaska. During one of their trips, Robert was offered six ponies and two blankets by a group of Indians in exchange for Dell.

It was not an easy life. No other woman has so thoroughly experienced every phase of far west exploration and genuine pioneering. Many times she was so stiff she had to be lifted from her horse with tears streaming down her face, but she never gave up. She was a frequent contributor to the columns of various eastern publications for many years, extolling the merits of western resources. In her writings, she used the pen name “A. Stray” for Adell Strahorn, or the name “Emerald” for her maiden name of Green. Her greatest literary accomplishment was her book *Fifteen Thousand Miles By Stage*, a memoir based on letters she had written home about her travels

Her public life and accomplishments were the inspiration and pride of many communities in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states. Dell helped establish many churches and founded and supported educational and charitable institutions. She was credited with much of her husband’s success.

In the late 1870s, the Strahorns had key roles in planning and constructing the Oregon Short Line Rail Road. Their planning and work led to the founding of the City of Caldwell, Idaho in 1883, and their steadfast support to the establishment of the College of Idaho in 1891. In 1898, the couple made their last home in Spokane. The fortune that Robert had made from his investments provided them with a lovely residence to entertain their many friends and business associates. Dell was highly respected by her friends. In 1913, the Strahorns hosted a lavish reunion of the people they called “the Idaho pioneers.” The Strahorns sent a special railroad car to Caldwell to transport a group of more than a dozen to the party.

Carrie Adell was a member of the Esther Reed Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and is the namesake for the Jonas Babcock Chapter (her patriot ancestor) in Spokane.

Carrie Adell died at the age of 71 years during a visit to San Francisco on March 17, 1925, after a lengthy illness. Carrie's funeral was attended by hundreds who called her friend and benefactor. In the eulogy at her funeral, Rev. W. J. Boone of Caldwell said:

The radiance of her, her wonderful good cheer in unfavorable circumstances, her power to recover from defeat were all there. Time and again her way was not rosy, and her road was full of obstacles. She was always loyal to her friends, high and low, rich and poor. There was no one like Mrs. Strahorn.

In 1926, Robert built Strahorn Memorial Library, on the campus of the College of Idaho, to serve as a memorial to Carrie's contributions to Idaho and education. In 1967, when a new library was built, it was renamed Strahorn Hall and became a classroom and faculty office building. Strahorn Hall was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1982. To this day it stands as Caldwell's tribute to both Robert and Carrie Adell Strahorn.

In 1927, Robert donated money to create the Strahorn Memorial Library, in Carrie's hometown of Marengo Illinois. It was constructed on the site of her family home at a total cost of \$34,500.00. The library was officially opened in 1930. It is now a non-circulating research library, which focuses on all aspects of railroading.

STRAHORN PINES



The Strahorn's Tudor-style home was originally built in 1887 by pioneer J. J. Browne. The Strahorns purchased the property in 1900. It was remodeled extensively by the famous architect Kirtland K. Cutter and his partner Karl G. Malgren at the cost of \$100,000, and renamed Strahorn Pines. Located at 2216 West First Avenue in Browne's Addition, it was beautifully landscaped with rare trees and flowers. It contained 20 rooms, including nine bathrooms and ten fireplaces, with a one-lane bowling alley in the basement. It was the first home in Spokane to have a hot water-steam heating system and one of the first to be fully electrified. It was a beautiful place for entertaining their many friends and associates in Spokane.

In 1929, the home and carriage house were converted into eleven apartments. The Cheney Cowles Memorial Museum Foundation purchased the property in July 1968 for the purpose of expansion and the land was later deeded to the Eastern Washington State Historical Society. Many items and features of the home were taken by the society for future use. The remodeled carriage house was used by the museum when the mansion was demolished in May 1974. The carriage house was located where the present parking lot now exists. The entire property is now the home of the Northwest Museum of Arts & Culture.

This Monument Was Erected and Dedicated on September 27, 2013

By the Fairmount Memorial Association In cooperation with the Spokane Police Department History Book Committee, the Spokane Law Enforcement Museum, Spokane Preservation Advocates, Jonas Babcock Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution Esther Reed Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution

[DAR insignia] CARRIE ADELL STRAHORN (portrait of Mrs. Strahorn)
Early Western Journalist

Name: MANN-GRANDSTAFF MEMORIAL

Erected: June 20, 2014 by the community groups listed in below. It consists of two carved granite plaques with protective -coating, one for Mann and one for Grandstaff. They are installed on an interior wall. To the left of the Mann plaque is an oak dedication plaque.

Location: GPS 47.703766, -117.477915 The plaques are inside the entry to the Mann-Grandstaff Veterans Administration Medical Center at 4815 N Assembly St, Spokane, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: Mann: [narrative of service]. Grandstaff: [narrative of service]. Dedication Plaque: "Donated by friends and family of Private First Class Joseph E Mann and Platoon Sergeant Bruce A. Grandstaff in cooperation with the Spokane Law Enforcement Museum, Spokane Police Department History Book Committee, Spokane Historical Committee, and Ladies Auxiliary VFW Post 51, Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution. June 20, 2014. [building image] Mann-Grandstaff VA Medical Center Spokane Washington."

Comments: The Mann-Grandstaff Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center is named to honor Medal of Honor recipients PFC Joseph (Joe) E. Mann from WWII, and Sgt. Bruce A. Grandstaff from the Vietnam War. A display of the medals and other memorabilia is on display at the hospital. Members of WSSDAR wrote and gathered over 300 signatures to present at the congressional offices, beginning in March 2010. They worked closely with them until the bill was passed and participated in the renaming ceremony. They also worked closely with hospital administration throughout the process. It was due to the WSSDAR members that survivors, from the area of Best, Holland where Joe gave his life, were on hand for the ceremony.

On June 20, 2014, the final dedication came when the granite slates with the story of the heroism of these two men were placed at the entrance of the hospital. Again, the driving force, for the plaques and the accompanying displays, was the work of the WSSDAR members. Well over half the cost was raised by the WSSDAR. WSSDAR also assisted with the dedication ceremony at which members of both the Mann and the Grandstaff families took part.

Photos courtesy of DAR archives.



Sue Walker, Margaret Jones, Rae Anna Victor at dedication ceremony.





Spokane DAR members with Davenport descendants at the monument dedication, 2014.

Name: LLEWELLYN MARKS “LOUIS” DAVENPORT

Erected: July 28, 2014 by the Fairmount Memorial Association in cooperation with the Spokane Police Department History Book Committee, the Spokane Law Enforcement Museum, the Jonas Babcock Chapter NSDAR, and members of the Davenport family. It is a protective-coated carved granite tableau set into a concrete, secured on an excavated concrete foundation and dressed by stones of natural basalt shaped and set by professional stone masons.

Location: GPS 47.660967, -117.462983 The monument is in Riverside Memorial Park, 211 North Government Way, Spokane, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: See pages 116-117.

Comments: This monument honors the contributions made to the early day pioneer Louis Davenport. Future care and upkeep will be secured by a perpetual maintenance endowment through Spokane’s Community Cemeteries.

The Jonas Babcock Chapter NSDAR helped in the research, writing and editing of the script, created the programs, and helped plan the dedication ceremony.

Reference: Find A Grave Memorial #38244924.
Photo courtesy of Julie Pittmann.



Llewellyn Marks "Louis" Davenport
1868 - 1951

Llewellyn Marks "Louis" Davenport was born at Pawnee City, Nebraska, on July 14, 1868. His parents were John S. and Amelia E. "Minnie" (Taylor) Davenport. Besides Louis, they had another son and daughter. When Louis was about eight years old, the family moved to Red Bluff, California. He spent much of his youth between there and San Francisco.

Louis came to Spokane at the age of twenty in spring 1889. He had been a clerk in San Francisco and came to Spokane to spend the summer in his uncle's restaurant. However, the Great Fire of August 1889 changed the destinies of many people, including Louis.

Davenport salvaged what he could from the rubble, bought two tents, and opened Davenport's Waffle Foundry. Spokane rebuilt quickly after the big fire. Davenport recognized his opportunity and leased a brick building on the southwest corner of Sprague Avenue and Post Street in July the next year. Soon his establishment was one of the most renowned restaurants in the Northwest. Over the years, many celebrities traveled to Spokane and dined at Davenport's.

On August 30, 1906, Davenport married Verus E. Smith at St. Thomas Episcopal Church in New York City. They began married life in Spokane, living on the upper floor of the restaurant, where Verus gave birth to their only child, Llewellyn (known as Lewis) on June 4, 1907.

In 1906, a group of businessmen in Spokane had a vision to accommodate the vast number of travelers coming to the Spokane area with a large and impressive hotel and asked Davenport to build and oversee it. He agreed and enlisted the aid of local architect Kirtland Cutter to design the hotel adjoining his restaurant. Bolstered by Davenport's already strong reputation, the Davenport Hotel Company was formed in 1912, and preparation of the site began that year. The hotel tower went up in eight months, using horse carts, steam jacks, and hand tools, and opened on September 1, 1914 at an estimated cost of \$2,000,000.

The Davenport became the social and commercial center for the city and the region and was widely considered one of America's grandest hotels. Davenport was very particular about his hotel and worked tirelessly at the management of the establishment, which was known for its excellent service and elegance at a reasonable rate. The doors of the hotel were open to

everyone. For over a half-century, travelers came from all around the world to spend a night in the hotel. In 1928, Davenport bought out the stockholders and became the single owner. He was a perfectionist, always upgrading and improving. His symbol of hospitality was a large welcoming fire burning in the main floor fireplace 24 hours a day. His objective was for guests to: "Be glad they came, sorry to leave, and eager to return."

Davenport retired at the age of 77 due to ill health and sold his establishment in 1945. However, he remained active in civic affairs, and he and his wife maintained a residence at the Davenport Hotel in Room 1128 until his death at age 83 on July 28, 1951.

Mourners from around the world sent condolence messages, and hundreds gathered at the Cathedral of St. John to pay homage. It was written at the time that he, more than any other person, put the Pacific Northwest on the map. His estate was valued at half a million dollars, and his will took care of all his family members.

In 1956, a beautiful fountain was installed as a focal point in the Duncan Gardens at Manito Park. The granite Louis M. Davenport Memorial Fountain was donated by his family with an endowment for its upkeep. This was not only a gift to the city but was also a reminder of the over forty years in which Louis Davenport was a member of the Spokane Park Board.

The man with a vision who created a building with a soul. (Hotel Monthly, 1915)

This Monument Was Erected and Dedicated on July 28, 2014

By the Fairmount Memorial Association

In cooperation with the

Spokane Police Department History Book Committee,

the Spokane Law Enforcement Museum,

Jonas Babcock Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution,

And Members of the Davenport Family



Photo Credit: Interior of Davenport Hotel, no date, Spokane City Historic Preservation Office Photographic Collection, Office of the Secretary of State, WA State Digital Archives, <http://digitalarchives.wa.gov>.

Name: JESSE RAY DROWLEY 1919 - 1996

Erected: November 11, 2014 by the Jonas Babcock Chapter, NSDAR. A protective-coated carved granite tableau is set into a concrete base and secured on an excavated concrete foundation, dressed by stones of natural basalt.

Location: GPS 47.7077, -117.4893333 The monument is in Fairmount Memorial Cemetery, 5200 W. Wellesley, Spokane, Spokane County, WA, Space 4, Section 396, Lawn 31.

Inscription: See page 119.

Comments: This monument honors the sacrifice of WWII Medal of Honor Recipient, Jesse Ray Drowley.

Erected by Fairmount Memorial Association, Spokane Police Department History Book Committee, the Spokane Law Enforcement Museum, and Jonas Babcock Chapter NSDAR. Jonas Babcock Chapter, NSDAR raised \$5,000 to build this monument. They received two grants, an in-kind-grant, and monetary contributions from chapter members. They also helped in the research, writing and editing of the script, created the programs, and helped plan the dedication ceremony. They earned the National First Place for Outstanding Veterans' Commemorative Event, 2015.

The future care and upkeep of the monument will be secured by a perpetual maintenance endowment through Spokane's Community Cemeteries.



2014 monument dedication with Drowley family members.



DAR members Christeen Olson, Wilma Johnson, Rae Anna Victor, Julie Pittmann.

Reference: Find A Grave Memorial #7670311.
Photos courtesy of DAR archives.

Jesse Ray Drowley
1919 - 1996 Medal of Honor - World War II
Purple Heart with Two Oak Leaf Clusters
Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster Combat Infantryman Badge

Jesse Ray Drowley was born on September 13, 1919, in St. Charles, Michigan. He was the eldest of six children born to Sidney and Mabel (Sylvester) Drowley. The family moved to many different areas of Michigan during those years. During his childhood, Jesse was always called Ray, and it wasn't until he joined the military that anyone used his first name.

After high school, Jesse worked with his father in a sawmill. Although he wanted to join the military right after Pearl Harbor, his father told Jesse he needed him. He waited until April 8, 1942, to enlist in the U.S. Army in Detroit, Michigan. The Americal Division of the U.S. Army, was formed in May 1942 on the island of New Caledonia. Jesse served as a staff sergeant in Company B, 1st Battalion, 132nd Infantry Regiment, Americal Division, when he became the only Americal soldier to be awarded the Medal of Honor during World War II.

Medal of Honor Citation

For gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy at Bougainville, Solomon Islands, 30 January 1944. S/Sgt. Drowley, a squad leader in a platoon whose mission during an attack was to remain under cover while holding the perimeter defense and acting as a reserve for assaulting echelon, saw three members of the assault company fall badly wounded. When intense hostile fire prevented aid from reaching the casualties, he fearlessly rushed forward to carry the wounded to cover. After rescuing two men, S/Sgt. Drowley discovered an enemy pillbox undetected by assaulting tanks that was inflicting heavy casualties upon the attacking force and was a chief obstacle to the success of the advance. Delegating the rescue of the third man to an assistant, he ran across open terrain to one of the tanks. Signaling to the crew, he climbed to the turret, exchanged his weapon for a submachine gun and voluntarily rode the deck of the tank, directing it toward the pillbox by tracer fire. The tank, under constant heavy enemy fire, continued to within 20 feet of the pillbox where S/Sgt. Drowley received a severe bullet wound in the chest. Refusing to return for medical treatment, he remained on the tank and continued to direct its progress until the enemy pillbox was definitely located by the crew. At this point he again was wounded by small arms fire, losing his left eye and falling to the ground. He remained alongside the tank until the pillbox had been completely demolished and another directly behind the first destroyed. S/Sgt. Drowley, his voluntary mission successfully accomplished, returned alone for medical treatment.

After the battle at Bougainville, Jesse was transported first to San Francisco, then to Baxter Army Hospital in Spokane for the wounds he sustained. On September 6, 1944, Drowley was awarded the Medal of Honor by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the White House. It was while he was at Baxter Hospital that he met his future wife, Kathleen E. McAvoy, a volunteer at the hospital. They were married on May 13, 1944. They raised two sons, Michael and Timothy. After leaving the military, Jesse ran a gas station for several years. He became a salesman of farm equipment for J. I. Case, and worked for Bonneville Power Company until December 1963. Jesse then worked at Fairchild Air Force Base until he retired in 1980.

Jesse and Kathleen were involved in the Medal of Honor Society, Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 1474, Americal Division Veterans Association, and Disabled American Veterans. He was able to attend several United States Presidential Inaugurations and took part in many Department of Veteran Affairs activities. He attended many Medal ceremonies at the White House and met every president from Roosevelt to Clinton. Jesse shoveled the first spade of dirt for the planting of a World War II commemorative red oak at the Veterans Hospital in Spokane. He died on May 20, 1996, a few days after celebrating his 52nd wedding anniversary and was given a full military funeral with a U.S. Army Honor Guard from Fort Lewis.

This Monument Was Erected and Dedicated on November 11, 2014 by the Fairmount Memorial Association, Spokane Police Department History Book Committee, the Spokane Law Enforcement Museum, Jonas Babcock Chapter National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Americal Division Veterans Association, Spokane Preservation Advocates.



2015 dedication ceremony for Amos Bradley.

**Name: AMOS BRADLEY 1837–1894
MEDAL OF HONOR – CIVIL WAR**

Erected: June 12, 2015 by the Fairmount Memorial Association, the Spokane Police Department, the Spokane Police Department History Book Committee, the Spokane Law Enforcement Museum, and the Jonas Babcock Chapter, NSDAR. A protective-coated carved granite tableau is installed in a concrete base, secured on an excavated concrete foundation, dressed by stones of natural basalt, and set by professional stone masons.

Location: GPS 47.662133, -117.4706 The monument is at the gravestone of Amos Bradley in Greenwood Memorial Terrace, Section 89, Lawn 8, Space 1, 211 North Government Way, Spokane, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: Gravestone: “[Medal of Honor star] Amos Bradley Medal of Honor LDS USS Varuna Civil War 1837 Jun 9, 1894.” Memorial: See page 121.

Comments: This memorial was placed to honor the heroism of a Civil War Medal of Honor Recipient. Jonas Babcock Chapter, NSDAR helped in the research, writing and editing of the script, created the programs, and helped plan the dedication ceremony.

The memorial is maintained through perpetual maintenance endowment through Spokane’s Community Cemeteries.

Reference: Find A Grave Memorial #9354311, HistoryLink.org Essay #11040.
Monument photos courtesy of Mike Movius. Group photo courtesy of Julie Pittmann.

AMOS BRADLEY

1837 – 1894

Medal of Honor – Civil War

Amos Bradley was born in 1837 in Dansville, New York, to John Chester and Elizabeth “Eliza” Bradley. He was the sixth of their ten children.

Amos enlisted in the U.S. Navy on July 13, 1861, in Boston, Massachusetts, as a “landsman,” the lowest naval rank indicating he had never served in the Navy before. By the spring of 1862, he was stationed aboard the USS *Varuna*, a 1300-ton, steam-powered vessel outfitted with powerful 8-inch guns and assigned to the Union blockade of Confederate ports.



The Civil War had been going on for a year, and the Navy was a vital element that contributed to the final victory of the Union, mostly by disrupting commerce to and from Confederate cities. The blockade of New Orleans, which was by far the largest city in the south, was an enormous asset in preventing Southern cotton and other goods from being sent to Europe. However, the Union needed control of the entire Mississippi River, and that meant occupying New Orleans.

Under the command of David G. Farragut, the Union fleet of forty-three ships, including the USS *Varuna*, waged an important battle against Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the lower Mississippi in an attempt to gain control of the city of New Orleans upriver. On April 24, 1862, Union ships entered the mouth of the Mississippi and began bombarding the forts. Leading the attack, the USS *Varuna* was struck by guns and rammed twice by the Confederate ship *Morgan* (renamed the *Governor Moore*). Landsman Bradley was at the helm of the *Varuna* during the battle and was instrumental in saving himself and many of his shipmates by maneuvering his ship close to the bank, where the crew continued firing until they had to abandon ship before it finally sank.

The Union Navy prevailed and New Orleans was taken and held throughout the rest of the Civil War. After the defeat of Vicksburg on July 4, 1863, the Mississippi River was permanently in Union hands. For his actions during the battle, Amos Bradley received one of the first Medals of Honor awarded by the United States.

His Medal of Honor citation reads: *Served on board the USS Varuna in one of the most responsible positions, during the attacks on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Louisiana, and while in action against the rebel ship Morgan, 24 April 1862. Although guns were raking the decks from behind him, Landsman Bradley remained steadfast at the wheel throughout the thickest of the fight, continuing at his station and rendering service with the greatest courage until his ship, repeatedly holed and twice rammed by the rebel ship Morgan, was beached and sunk.*

According to Civil War records, Bradley served in the U.S. Navy for three years and two months and was discharged as a “Seaman” on September 12, 1864. He later moved west, taking a job as a stage driver in Helena and Deer Lodge, Montana Territory. By 1880, he was living in Shasta County, California, age 45, a stage driver and married to a woman named Mary, age 37.

The couple is found in Spokane in 1885. The City Directories of 1889 to 1892 indicate that Amos and Mary were living in the Ross Park area, and he was working as a clerk for the A. P. Hotaling Co. in downtown Spokane. He died from emphysema on June 9, 1894. About two years later, Mary married Adolph Selheim. She died in 1903 and is buried in an unmarked grave next to Amos.



Name: CAPTAIN DONOVAN “DON” KEITH WALTERS

Erected: Reworked in October 4, 2015 by the Jonas Babcock Chapter NSDAR and the Medical Lake JROTC. First installed in 1974, it was rededicated in 1995 and 2008. The monument includes a tree and marker. The granite marker was obtained from the Medical Lake Quarry. The granite faceplate is etched and recessed into the marker.

Location: GPS 47.575717, -117.680383 The monument is at the southeast end of the property of Medical Lake High School, 200 E. Barker Street, Medical Lake, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: “Captain Donovan Keith Walters. [Distinguished Flying Cross] This tree was planted in memory of [Donovan portrait] Captain Donovan Keith Walters. It was placed here to remind visitors of those who served and are still unaccounted for. Captain Walters was living in Medical Lake at the time of his deployment. Captain Walters was the co-pilot of a B-52G assigned to the 325th Bomber Squadron on a bombing mission over North Vietnam on December 21, 1972. The bomber was hit by a surface to air missile. His remains were recovered on December 15, 1988 and identified on April 18, 1989. Captain Walters earned the Distinguished Flying Cross. He was laid to rest in Weeping Water, Nebraska, on May 6, 1989. This tree remains a living tribute to Captain Walters and to all those still missing. Dedicated in 1974, 1995, and 2008, by American Legion Post 196 and Medical Lake High School JROTC. Dedicated October 15, 2015 by Jonas Babcock Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and Medical Lake High school JROTC.”

Comments: The Jonas Babcock Chapter reworked the marker wording and contracted with a monument company for a replacement, raising over \$800 for the project. They also helped in the research, writing and editing of the script, created the programs, and planned the dedication ceremony. This project was entered in the NSDAR Historical Preservation Contest, earning second place in the NSDAR NW Division in the Historic Preservation Project, 2016.

Reference: Find A Grave Memorial #93831775.
 Photos courtesy of DAR archives.




Name: JAMES “JIMMIE” DURKIN

Erected: July 12, 2016 by the Fairmount Memorial Association in cooperation with the Spokane Police Department History Book Committee, the Spokane Law Enforcement Museum, and the Jonas Babcock Chapter, NSDAR. A protective-coated carved granite tableau is installed in a concrete base, secured on an excavated concrete foundation, dressed by stones of natural basalt, and set by professional stone masons. This marker is next to the Durkin gravestone.

Location: GPS 47.65987, -117.46725 The marker and gravestone are at Greenwood Cemetery, 211 North Government Way, Spokane, Spokane County, WA.

Inscription: Block shaped granite gravestone: “Jimmie Durkin Born 1859. Died 1934. The minister said a man of his word.” Historical marker: See pages 124 and 125

**James “Jimmie” Durkin
1859 - 1934**



Jimmie was born in Walsall, England, on August 8, 1859, to Irish immigrants Thomas and Mary (McGuire) Durkin. Thomas, a coal miner, passed away in 1863 leaving his widow with five young children, the youngest born the year he died. Mary Durkin married Patrick Murphy on September 24, that same year and, in 1867, they immigrated to America. The family moved to the Midwest, but 9-year-old Jimmie remained in Brooklyn, New York, with an uncle. One of his jobs in those years was working at a bar and learning the liquor business. Eventually Jimmie moved to Perham, Minnesota, where his mother and stepfather had finally settled. There he met Margaret Daley. They were married on August 8, 1882. After their first son was born in September 1884, Jimmie moved his family to the town of Colville in Washington Territory in 1886. There, he discovered that local bars were overpaying for freight deliveries. With his knowledge of the liquor business, he knew he could cut costs. Durkin became Colville's 10th liquor distributor. He prospered, and within a few years his \$2,500 investment had grown in value to \$65,000. Jimmie and Margaret's family also expanded while in Colville, with the births of four more children.

In late spring 1897, Durkin moved to Spokane, which, along with Coeur d'Alene, was booming. He located in a downtown storefront on the corner of Sprague and Mill (today's Wall) and began retailing liquor. In an adjoining bar, he served fine alcoholic beverages and quality cigars. Durkin's bar offered better-priced drinks than its competitors and earned a reputation as being respectable. Drunks and their boisterous behavior were not tolerated, and bartenders could not imbibe while on duty. He eventually had two other downtown establishments, one on Sprague Avenue and the other on Howard Street.

Durkin was known for his flair for advertising. Seeing the boulders along the road one day as he was on a stagecoach, he had an inspiration. He hired a sign-painter to apply "Jimmie Durkin's Fine Wines and Liquor" on nearly every boulder along the roadway. Durkin also used bar window displays to promote his products and created uniquely shaped bottles and jugs.

Prior to national prohibition, Washington State was in the throes of a temperance movement. In 1907, a local Baptist minister took offense at Durkin's window displays and railed from the pulpit on the evils of liquor, stating that he would like to put his own display at Durkin's. Learning of this, Jimmie told the minister he could use all of Durkin's bar windows to advertise anything he wanted at Jimmie's expense. The minister created an eight-window display of alcohol's ability to destroy lives and dreams. Although they drew considerable attention over the weeks, business at Durkin's increased dramatically. The minister finally conceded: "Jimmie Durkin is a man of his word." Durkin proudly used the phrase as his motto ever after.

Jimmie Durkin was known as a generous man. It was reported that he and other prominent Spokane businessmen made large personal cash contributions to aid the town of Wallace, Idaho, after it was destroyed in the "Big Burn" of 1910.

In 1915, Washington enacted a state prohibition. Durkin was quoted as saying, "We finish here now. Someday ... there will be a reversal of the prohibition policy. In any case, I and my organization will give the law the strictest obedience." Durkin wholesaled his current stock to various buyers and closed down two stores. The third business, at 415 W. Main, was sold and became Stewart and Ulrich, a card and billiard hall. Meanwhile, Jimmie had begun a business known as "Durkin's Soft Drinks, Inc." After the repeal of prohibition, Durkin rejoined Ulrich on Main Street.

Durkin was an outspoken individualist in a city not noted for progressive politics. He spent most days holding court at his small wooden desk, doling out witty opinions on many topics. Durkin himself reflected a remarkably open mind for the times and earned a well-deserved reputation as the "Main Avenue Philosopher."

Jimmie Durkin passed away at Sacred Heart Hospital on July 8, 1934. In 1935, the *Spokanean-Review* reminisced, saying: "He belonged to the vanishing race of individuals, men who developed in original molds and not in the machine standardization of today. He was an Irishman who dared to be himself."

This Monument Was Erected and Dedicated on July 8, 2016
By the Fairmount Memorial Association
In cooperation with Spokane Police Department History Book Committee
Spokane Law Enforcement Museum
Jonas Babcock Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution

Photos courtesy of Rae Anna Victor.

James “Jimmie” Durkin 1859–1934

Jimmie was born in Walsall, England, on September 8, 1859, to Irish immigrants Thomas and Mary (McGuire) Durkin. Thomas, a coal miner, passed away in 1863 leaving his widow with five young children, the youngest born the year he died. Mary Durkin married Patrick Murphy on September 24, that same year and, in 1867, they immigrated to America. The family moved to the Midwest, but 9-year-old Jimmie remained in Brooklyn, New York, with an uncle. One of his jobs in those years was working at a bar and learning the liquor business. Eventually Jimmie moved to Perham, Minnesota, where his mother and stepfather had finally settled. There he met Margaret Daley. They were married on August 8, 1882. After their first son was born in September 1884, Jimmie moved his family to the town of Colville in Washington Territory in 1886. There, he discovered that local bars were overpaying for freight deliveries. With his knowledge of the liquor business, he knew he could cut costs. Durkin became Colville's 10th liquor distributor. He prospered, and within a few years his \$2,500 investment had grown in value to \$65,000. Jimmie and Margaret's family also expanded while in Colville, with the births of four more children.

In late spring 1897, Durkin moved to Spokane, which, along with Coeur d'Alene, was booming. He located in a downtown storefront on the corner of Sprague and Mill (today's Wall) and began retailing liquor. In an adjoining bar, he served fine alcoholic beverages and quality cigars. Durkin's bar offered better-priced drinks than its competitors and earned a reputation as being respectable. Drunks and their boisterous behavior were not tolerated, and bartenders could not imbibe while on duty. He eventually had two other downtown establishments, one on Sprague Avenue and the other on Howard Street.

Durkin was known for his flair for advertising. Seeing the boulders along the road one day as he was on a stagecoach, he had an inspiration. He hired a sign-painter to apply "*Jimmie Durkin's Fine Wines and Liquor*" nearly every boulder along the roadway. Durkin also used bar window displays to promote his products and created uniquely shaped bottles and jugs.

Prior to national prohibition, Washington State was in the throes of a temperance movement. In 1907, a local Baptist minister took offense at Durkin's window displays and railed from the pulpit on the evils of liquor, stating that he would like to put his own display at Durkin's. Learning of this, Jimmie told the minister he could use all of Durkin's bar windows to advertise anything he wanted at Jimmie's expense.

The minister created an eight-window display of alcohol's ability to destroy lives and dreams. Although they drew considerable attention over the weeks, business at Durkin's increased dramatically. The minister finally conceded: "Jimmie Durkin is a man of his word." Durkin proudly used the phrase as his motto ever after.

MONUMENTS MENTORED BY JONAS BABCOCK CHAPTER, NSDAR

Several members of the Jonas Babcock Chapter have, for well over a decade, worked on a committee researching and creating monuments to honor the men and women who make the Spokane Community what it is today. Working in partnership with Fairmount Memorial Association and the Spokane Law Enforcement Museum, the committee includes: Rae Anna Victor, Susan Walker, Doris Woodward, Diane Erickson, and Karen Curran. Other members of the chapter provide support for their endeavors. It wasn't until later that the members became more actively involved in the fundraising efforts to create even more monuments. Here is a list of the first 17 monuments created and dedicated, but please note that DAR is not mentioned on any of these monuments.

Sheriff James Glispin (1846–1890) [*Dedicated May 11, 2006*] *GPS* James Glispin was responsible for leading a posse in Minnesota that pursued and captured the Younger brothers (James-Younger Gang). Glispin served as second police chief of the City of Spokane and as Spokane County Sheriff. He was also responsible for heading the posse that brought in the murderers of the first police officer on the Spokane Police Department killed in the line of duty – Robert J. Rusk, on April 22, 1886.

James “Curly Jim” Silkoewoyeh (circa 1842-1917) [*Dedicated September 13, 2006*] James Silkoewoyeh, was known as the “Good Will Ambassador of Spokane Falls,” an early-day Indian scout and friend of law enforcement. Curly Jim was the lead scout of the posse that captured the murderers of Robert Rusk, the first officer killed in the line of duty in the Spokane Police Department.

Dr. Mary A. Latham, M.D. (1844-1917) [*Dedicated March 30, 2007*] Dr. Mary Latham M.D. was the first female physician in Spokane, and took care of the poor. She was a philanthropist and had notable charitable works, such as the founding of the Spokane Humane Society and the Spokane Public Library. She practiced medicine for twenty-eight years, and after retirement, continued to befriend the less fortunate and tend to their medical needs. She died of pneumonia after being exposed while tending to victims during an epidemic.

Eugene B. Hyde (1849–1917) [*Dedicated May 10, 2007*] Chief of Police Eugene B. Hyde was the first chief and a legendary lawman. He represents the beginning of the police department as an incorporated city and was both the first appointed and elected chief. He and his family played a major role in the business community and built and owned many buildings in the downtown area. Hyde was also the first chief of the volunteer fire department for the city and served in the state legislature.

Francis H. Cook (1851-1920) [*Dedicated October 26, 2007*] Francis Cook was honored with a monument. He was the founder of Spokane's first newspaper, an elected member and president of the Territorial Legislative Upper Council, planned the first housing development on the South Hill, organized the first annual county fair, started Spokane's first motorized trolley line, built the first road up to Mt. Spokane, and developed other public recreational areas. **Note:** Jonas Babcock member Doris Woodward published a book in 2010: *The Indomitable Francis H. Cook of Spokane: A Man of Vision*.

Levi (1860-1928) and May Arkwright Hutton (1860-1915) [*Dedicated April 3, 2008*] May and Levi Hutton's combined legacy of philanthropy is told on the first three-part monument. The pinnacle of good will left to our community from the Hutton fortune was the Hutton Settlement, a home for children who were either orphaned or from troubled or abusive situations. May was active in women's rights and voting issues in both Idaho and Washington.

Spokane County Law Enforcement & Firefighters Memorial [*Dedicated May 15, 2008*] A monument was dedicated to honor all law enforcement and fire service officers who lost their lives in the line of duty. This is a tribute to the Spokane County Sheriff's Office, the Spokane Police Department, the Washington State Patrol, the Cheney Police Department, Spokane City and County Fire Departments. K-9 dogs who died on duty are also honored on this monument. On October 8, 2013, the names of two additional firefighters were added to the memorial. **Note:** Member Rae Anna Victor published a book listing names photos, and stories of all officers killed in the line of duty in Washington State, *At Peace with Honor* in 2006, with a revised 2nd Printing in 2012.

PFC Joe E. Mann (1922-1944) [*Dedicated October 14, 2008*] PFC Joe Mann was a member of the U.S. Army, Company H, 502nd Parachute Infantry, 101st Airborne Division. Mann was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, the Bronze Star, and the Purple Heart for Operation Market-Garden in Best, Holland, during World War II. He was wounded several times during the battle yet refused to leave the front lines. The next day, he sacrificed his life to save the lives of his comrades. **Note:** Member Rae Anna Victor published a biography, *Lasting Legacy: The Joe E. Mann Story* in 2010, with a revised 2nd Printing in 2015.

Spokane's Connection to the RMS Titanic Disaster [*Dedicated April 15, 2009*] The tenth monument was dedicated to Spokane's connection to the RMS *Titanic* disaster, ninety-seven years to the day after the deaths of 1,517 people. This monument tells the stories of the families who were connected to the RMS *Titanic* by Spokane in the "six-degrees-of-separation" stories, and the thread that weaves them together.

Sheriff Floyd Brower (1884-1974) [*Dedicated May 14, 2009*] Sheriff Floyd Brower began his career in law enforcement in 1919 and worked as a chief deputy for the Spokane County Sheriff's Office until 1925. Brower was appointed sheriff, serving in that position from 1925-1930. He had a dangerous and exciting career during the years of prohibition. Brower was known for his dedication, integrity, and honor. After leaving Spokane, he served in several other law enforcement positions in both the public and private sectors.

William H. Lewis (1855-1944) [*Dedicated May 13, 2010*] Inspector William H. Lewis was the first man to wear a police uniform in the city of Spokane. He has the distinction of being the first detective and the first inspector for the Spokane Police Department. The first rogues gallery in the West was set up by Lewis. He also had the distinction of being the first man to bowl in the city. As a stagecoach driver, Lewis claimed to be one of the first civilians at the Custer Battlefield after the fight. He picked up a rifle barrel flute that is now on display at the Spokane Law Enforcement Museum.

Sonora Dodd (1882-1978) [*Dedicated June 20, 2010*] Sonora Louise Smart Dodd is known as the "Mother of Father's Day." She began trying to make Father's Day an officially recognized holiday in 1909. It was embraced across the nation and generated interest for the festival amongst the masses. In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson and his family came to Spokane and spoke at the Father's Day services. It was only after the struggle of four decades by Sonora and her supporters that the day officially came to be recognized. In 1966, President Lyndon Johnson signed a proclamation declaring the third Sunday of June as Father's Day, but it wasn't until 1972, that President Nixon established a permanent national observance. The monument was dedicated on the 100th Anniversary of Father's Day.

Sgt. Bruce Grandstaff (1934-1967) [*Dedicated September 11, 2010*] was in the U.S Army. Grandstaff was a graduate of North Central High School and a Spokane-born recipient of the Medal of Honor. Bruce Grandstaff was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor for heroism under fire and for his extraordinary heroism in close combat against a numerically superior force in a conflict in Vietnam, known as the “Nine Days of May Border Battles,” which began on May 18, 1967, screening jungle terrain on the border to block communist infiltration. His name is listed in the Hall of Heroes in the Pentagon.

Catherine Sager Pringle (1835–1910) [*Dedicated April 14, 2011*] A monument was dedicated to Catherine Sager Pringle’s life, a true story of perseverance. She lost her father and mother while traveling in a wagon train on the Oregon Trail. Catherine fell under a wagon and her leg was broken in several places. Three years later, in 1847, her two brothers were killed in the Whitman Massacre, and she and her sisters were taken hostage by the Indians. One sister died in captivity. Another sister was shot by an outlaw. The three remaining girls married and lived long lives.

Arthur L. Hooper (1875-1961) [*Dedicated May 12, 2011*] Arthur Hooper gave up his law practice to work in the public service sector. He began in the office of the city prosecutor, a job he held for nineteen years, both as a city prosecutor and assistant corporate counsel. He served in the state legislature from 1927 to 1929. On December 7, 1931, Hooper was appointed Spokane Police Chief and held the office for two years, after which he returned to the field of law. Hooper gave over three decades of his life to public service.

Etienne Eduard Laliberte (Steve Liberty) (1843–1911) [*Dedicated September 9, 2011*] Steve Liberty, a French Canadian, settled in an area that later became known as Moran Prairie. Upon selling the property, he moved to Rathdrum, Idaho, where he engaged in carrying the U.S. mail. In 1871, the family moved to the west side of Lake Grier. Liberty was the first white settler in the area, and the name of the lake was changed to Liberty. It was at Liberty Lake that Liberty and the Coeur d’Alene’s Chief Andrew Seltice became close friends, with Liberty taking up their cause as confidant, helper, and legal adviser. In 1886, Stephen Liberty became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He made many trips to Washington, D.C. on behalf of the Coeur d’ Alenes in an attempt to establish the legal reservation boundaries. He was instrumental in furthering the welfare, education, and living conditions of the Indians.

Mary Caroline Davidson Seymour (1855–1933) [*Dedicated May 10, 2012*] Mary Seymour moved to Spokane in 1891. In 1896, the Volunteers of America, an offshoot of the Salvation Army, was organized, and Mary, who wanted to be a missionary, became deeply involved and was very proud to be a part of this “American Army.” In 1910, Mary was hired as one of the first jail matrons in the City of Spokane at age 55, retiring 22 years later at the age of 77. The department respected her so highly that they all chipped in and placed a gold police badge on her headstone. She was the first civilian employee to have a motorcycle escort to the cemetery.

MONUMENTS MENTORED BY SPOKANE CHAPTERS, NSDAR

Abraham Lincoln Commander in Chief

Erected in 1930 on Armistice Day, November 11th. It was erected by the Lincoln Memorial Statue Fund, a group made up of citizens and organizations throughout the area, including the DAR. The bronze statue stands on top of a four-step base of a granite square column creating a 20-foot tall monument and weighs 20 tons. Located at the intersection of Monroe Street and Main Avenue, just south of the Monroe Street Bridge in Spokane, Spokane County, WA.



Battle of Spokane Plains, Fairchild Airforce Base

Erected in 1935 by the Washington State Historical Society with help from other groups including the Spokane Garry Chapter NSDAR. The marker is a 4-sided rock pyramid of basaltic rock on a concrete slab with an attached bronze plaque. It is west of the main entrance to Fairchild Air Force Base and set back from US-2 near the intersection of US-2 and 1399 S Dover Road, Medical Lake, Spokane County, WA.

Antoine Plante River Ferry, First Residence Treaty

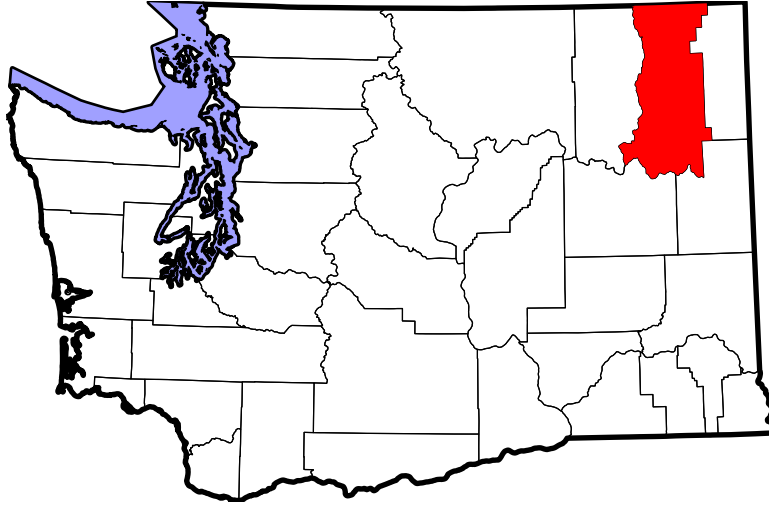
Erected in 1938 and dedicated the following year by Spokane County Pioneer Society, with the help from friends including the Kiwanis and Spokane Garry Chapter NSDAR. The marker weighs 23,800 pounds and is 20 feet tall. The stone is a 14-foot piece of granite atop a cement base. A time capsule, to be opened in 2050, was placed by Spokane County Parks maintenance employees. Located 300 feet west of an entrance to Plantes Ferry Park & Sports Complex at 12308 East Upriver Drive, Spokane, Spokane County, WA.



This photo shows board members of the Spokane County Pioneer Society standing around the recently erected monument dedicated to Antoine Plante. Valley residents Sam Glasgow and Silas Cook (pictured standing on the base, above the other men) handpicked the stone from the Spokane River in 1935.

Spokane Daily Chronicle, October 25, 1938.

Stevens County



Placed

Marker Title

1938 TSHIMAKAIN 1838 - 1908



Name: TSHIMAKAIN MISSION 1838 - 1908

Erected: October 29, 1908 by the Washington State Historical Society; the Congregational churches of Washington State; and friends, including the Spokane Garry Chapter, NSDAR. The marker is an immense granite monument.

Location: GPS 47.913083, -117.798056 The monument is northwest of Spokane, on Walker Prairie, Ford, Stevens County, WA.

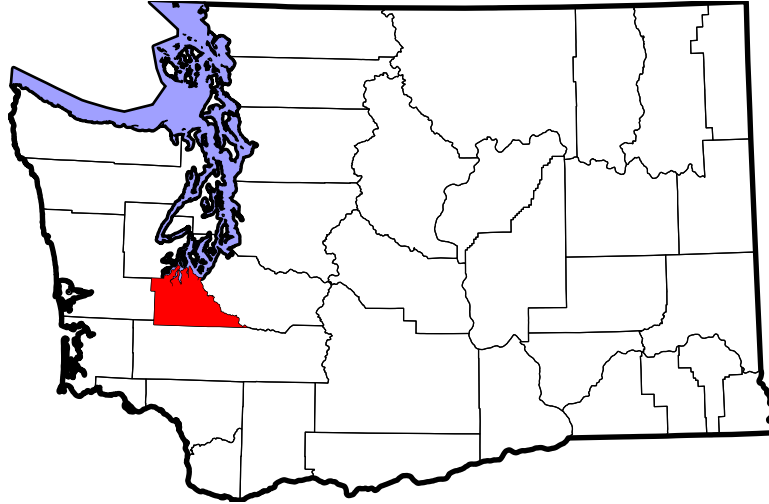
Inscription: Side 1: "Commemorating the establishing of a mission among the Spokane Indians on these grounds by the Reverends Cushing Eells and Elkanah Walker from Sept. 1838 to Mar. 1848. On this spot stood the Eells home Erected by the State Historical Society and the Congregational Churches of Washington Tshimakain. 1838-1908." Side 2: [the Eells and their two children]: "Cushing Eells, born Blanford Mass., Feb. 16, 1810; died Tacoma Wash. Feb. 16, 1893. Myra Fairbanks Eells, born Holden Mass., May 26, 1805; died Skokomish Wash. Aug. 9, 1878. Edwin Eells, born on this site July 21, 1841; died May 16, 1917. Myron Eells, born on this site; died Skokomish Jan. 4, 1907" Side 3: [the Walker's and their five children]: "Elkanah Walker, born North Armouth Me Aug. 7, 1805; died Nov. 21, 1877. Mary Richardson Walker, born East Baldwin Me. April 1, 1811; died Dec. 5, 1897. Abigail B., born May 24, 1840. Marcus Whitman, born Mar. 16, 1842. Joseph Elkanah, born Feb. 10, 1844. Jeremiah, born Mar. 8 1846. John Richardson, born Dec. 1847, Born Tshimakain."

Comments: The monument is dedicated to the memory of Elkanah/Mary Walker and Cushing/Myra Eells. Their children's names are also inscribed. In the 1938 centennial the monument was moved next to the highway and rededicated September 18 with ceremonies by the Eastern WA State Historical Society. In 1924 the NSDAR chapter in Longview, WA adopted the name, Mary Richardson Walker Chapter.

References: Historylink.org Essay 7204; *On to Oregon: The diaries of Mary Walker and Myra Eells* By Clifford Merrill Drury; Lincoln: U of Nebraska Press, [1998], ©1963.

Top photos courtesy of Albert Henry Barnes, Wikimedia Commons. Bottom photo courtesy of Julie Pittmann.

Thurston County



Placed	Marker Title
1913	MARKING THE END OF THE OREGON TRAIL 1844
1916	OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #1 TUMWATER
1916	OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #2 BUSH PRAIRIE
1916	OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #3 TENINO
1916	OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #4 GRAND MOUND
1922	SITE OF THE MEDICINE CREEK TREATY
1922	SHE-NAH-NAM MEDICINE CREEK TREATY
1924	HOME OF THE FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS & FIRST STATE GOVERNOR ELISHA P. FERRY
1928	SITE OF THE FIRST CAPITOL BUILDING OF WA
1929	WASHINGTON STATE BANNER / STATE FLAG

- 1929 ANDREW CHAMBERS BLOCK HOUSE 1855
- 1932 GEORGE WASHINGTON ELM PLANTED BY SACAJAWEA CHAPTER WITH MARKER
- 1932 GEORGE WASHINGTON ELM PLANTED BY WSSDAR WITH MARKER
- 1939 GOVERNOR'S MEMORIAL GROUP OF TREES *
- 1999 MASONIC LODGE 1854-1971
- 2005 WA STATE LEGISLATIVE MEETING SITE - 1903
- 2006 MARIAN SEELEY

* This group of trees is described in item 36 of the 1998 version of this historical marker book: Governor's Memorial Group, Olympia. Between 1937 and 1939, Sacajawea Chapter planted a group of trees near the northwest corner of the Temple of Justice, Washington State Capitol grounds, Olympia. Each tree bore a plaque designating the particular governor honored. In 2015 the editors of this publication checked with Marygrace Jennings, Cultural Resources Manager for the Washington State Capitol Campus, and she had no knowledge of the whereabouts or disposition of any of the plaques. The group of trees no longer exist.



Asahel Curtis took this photo of Ezra Meeker with ox cart in 1910.



Pictured above in 2013: Leila Chavez, choir; Julia Chavez, Chapter Librarian; Suzy Scuderi, Chapter Regent; Karen Fraser, State Senator; Helena Scuderi, choir member.

Name: MARKING THE END OF THE OREGON TRAIL 1844

Erected: February 22, 1913 by the Sacajawea Chapter, NSDAR. The bronze plaque is mounted on a granite boulder.

Location: GPS 47.043108, -122.901292 The marker is in the northwest corner of Sylvester Park, near the intersection of Capitol Way S and Legion Way SE in Olympia, Thurston County, WA.

Inscription: “Marking the end of the Oregon Trail 1844 Erected by Sacajawea Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution Olympia WN 1913 [DAR insignia].” The acronym of WN was used to represent Washington State.

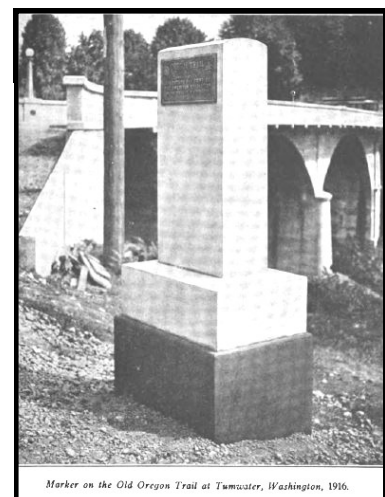
Comments: Washington State Governor Ernest Lister accepted this Oregon Trail monument on behalf of the State of Washington. The Sacajawea Chapter donated a native granite boulder that was installed with a bronze plaque marking the end of the Oregon Trail. The DAR and Ezra Meeker were interested in honoring the Oregon Trail pioneers who reached Puget Sound; documenting and preserving the Oregon Trail; promoting a national highway across the country; and attempting to rename the 'Pacific Highway' to 'Pioneer Way', the road that originally took travelers from the Columbia River to Puget Sound.

In 2013 a centennial rededication of the marker was celebrated by Sacajawea Chapter DAR in a public event. Many attendees wore period costume and the original 1916 program was re-enacted with speeches located in the Washington State Archives. The Ezra Meeker covered wagon was on display, a local band played, and a youth choir sang. A large group of local pioneer descendants attended the program.

Monument photos courtesy of Shirley Stirling; Group photo courtesy of Olympia Camera Club; Vintage photo courtesy of Wikimedia Commons, Ashael Curtis, 1910, “Ezra Meeker with Ox Cart.”



Mick Hersey, SAR member & Historical Memorial Preservationist gave a live demo of proper preservation techniques for bronze markers.



Name: OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #1 TUMWATER

Erected: August 18, 1916 by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington. The bronze plaque is mounted on an upright concrete slab.

Location: GPS 47.015600, -122.905475 The marker is at the corner of Deschutes Way SW and Boston St SW and within sight of the Falls Terrace Restaurant, Tumwater, Thurston County, WA.

Inscription: “[DAR insignia] Oregon Trail 1844. Marked by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington 1916. [SAR insignia].”

Comments: The original unveiling was hosted by the Sacajawea Chapter DAR. *Derived from the 1924 History and Register Washington State Society DAR:* “On Friday August 18, 1916 this Oregon Trail marker was unveiled in Tumwater at the falls of the Deschutes River on the site of the first house built when the white settlement was founded. Governor Lister, the President General of NSDAR, and a virtual ‘who’s who’ of early citizens participated in the dedication. This was the first DAR/SAR Old Oregon Trail marker in the series that extended between Olympia to the Oregon border. In the evening the Governor and Mrs. Lister sponsored a large reception for the DAR and SAR at the executive mansion. Mrs. Story, President General, is said to have remarked that such entertainment had never been extended by a Governor to the Daughters *anywhere* before.”

On July 9, 2016 SAR member Mick Hersey, assisted by SAR member Art Dolan, cleaned and preserved the plaque as he gave a demonstration using traditional techniques, including a special brown dye for the plaque background, as used in the era of the original marker.

Reference: WISAARD Property ID #26078; *DAR Magazine* Nov 1916, Vol XLIX No. 5. Photo collage courtesy of Lew Maudsley. Vintage photos courtesy of DAR archives.



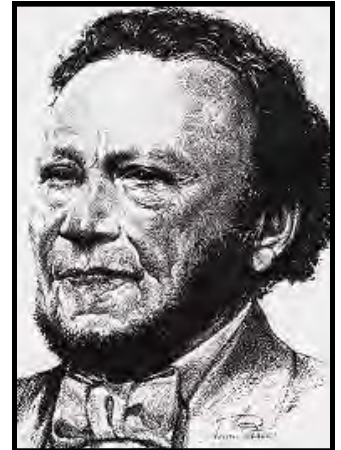
Annie Gaston, granddaughter of George Bush was among those who spoke at the dedication ceremony. Among the notables were also Governor Lister and the DAR State Regent Mrs. Edmund Bowden.

Name: OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #2 BUSH PRAIRIE

Erected: September 6, 1916 by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington. The bronze plaque is mounted on an upright concrete slab.

Location: GPS 46.962664, -122.881816 The marker is outside the grounds of CH20 International, 8820 Old Highway 99 SE, east of the Olympia Municipal Airport, on the east side of the road near 88th Ave SE and Highway 99, Tumwater, Thurston County, WA.

Inscription: “[DAR insignia] Oregon Trail 1844. Marked by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington 1916. [SAR insignia].”



George Washington Bush

Comments: George Washington Bush, a man of color, came on the Oregon Trail in 1845 to an area just south of Tumwater with the first group of Americans to settle north of the Columbia River. Bush Prairie was named in his honor and he was among the first African American landowners in Washington State. He and his wife Isabel had excellent relations with local native Americans, many of whom they nursed through epidemics of measles and smallpox. They also extended great generosity towards their fellow settlers, sharing grain with needy neighbors rather than selling it to speculators for personal profit, as others did.



DAR and SAR refurbished the marker for its hundredth birthday. Diane Smith coordinated with Ch20 International, the marker custodian. Ch20 provided water and electricity for the work party and their Vice President, Joyce Prindle, observed the process and supported the team.



Reference: WISAARD Property ID # 19001. Monument photos courtesy of Mick Hersey. Other images courtesy of DAR archives.

Back: Maureen Vanek, Fran Maudsley, Janelle Crumpacker, Della Stenstrom, Judi Hine, Chuck Hornbuckle. Front: Shirley Stirling, Mick Hersey, Diane Smith.



Name: OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #3 TENINO

Erected: September 6, 1916 by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington. The bronze plaque is mounted on an upright concrete slab.

Location: GPS 46.862905, -122.846634 The marker is on Old Highway 99 SE 1/2 mile north of Tenino, Thurston County, WA. It is across the road from the Tenino School District Office and Elementary School, near the "Welcome to Tenino" sign.

Inscription: "Oregon Trail 1844. Marked by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington 1916." Both SAR and DAR insignias are missing.

Comments: The original dedication of this marker, September 6, 1916, was hosted by the Mary Ball Chapter DAR. It was attended by many dignitaries of the time, including Governor Ernest Lister.

Restoration of Marker Tenino, September 2, 2016



Back row: Gary Sakuma, Cindy Johnson-Sakuma, Fran Maudsley, Maureen Vanek, Janelle Crumpacker, Ann Shipley, Judi Hine, Della Stenstrom, Chuck Hornbuckle. Front row: Mick Hersey, Shirley Stirling, Diane Smith.

In 2016, during the 100th birthday of the DAR/SAR Oregon Trail marker series, a work party visited each of the eleven sites and restored the markers. Tenino Public Works Director Troy Cannon provided the team with access to electricity and water.

Reference: WISAARD Property ID #19365. Vintage photos courtesy of DAR archives. Group photo, 2016, courtesy of Shirley Stirling.

Name: OREGON TRAIL 1844, MARKER #4 GRAND MOUND

Erected: October 12, 1916 by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington. The bronze plaque is mounted on an upright concrete slab.

Location: GPS 46.788385, -123.011798
The marker is at 20639 Old Highway 99 SW, in Centralia, Thurston County, WA. It on the west side of the road, 1/5 mile south of Great Wolf Lodge.

Inscription: "Oregon Trail 1844 Marked by the Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution in the State of Washington 1916." Both the DAR and SAR insignias are missing.

Comments: Hosted by Mary Ball Chapter NSDAR, the unveiling was reported in the October 12, 1916 *Morning Olympian* saying it was planned with the honor class of the state school for girls. Lunch was held in the dining room of the state training school. Governor and Mrs. Ernest Lister, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. CJ Lord, General Hazard Stevens, and Mrs. Fannie O'Brien and friends were expected to attend the event.

From: *The Washington Historical Quarterly* 1917 VOLUME VIII:

At 4 P.M. the ceremonies took place at the junction of the Pacific Highway and the Rochester road on Grand Mound Prairie. The chairman was Mrs. Edmund Bowden, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The program was as follows: Invocation, Rev. Frank W. P. Camp; singing, "America"; address, Mr. Theodore Hoff; song, High School of Grand Mound; reminiscences, Mrs. E. N. Sargent; national medley, High School; "Grand Mound Sixty four Years Ago," Mr. John R. James; solo, Miss Irene Holcomb; presentation of marker to the state, Mr. Orison J. C. Dutton; unveiling, Miss Clara James; acceptance for the state, Governor Ernest Lister; acceptance for Grand Mound, Dr. J. B. Stanley, secretary of the Southwest Washington Pioneer Association; Flag Salute, school children.

In 2016 the DAR and SAR completed a centennial restoration of this and all eleven markers in the series.

Reference: WISAARD Property ID #18988
Photos courtesy of Shirley Stirling.





Name: SITE OF THE MEDICINE CREEK TREATY

Erected: 1922 by the Sacajawea Chapter NSDAR. The bronze tablet was mounted on the Treaty Tree, an ancient Douglas fir tree that witnessed the Medicine Creek Treaty of 1854.

Location: GPS 47.075504, -122.713457 It was in the Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge, 100 Brown Farm Rd NE, Olympia, Thurston County, WA. The tablet disappeared from its original placement on the tree during or shortly after the 1970s I-5 freeway construction and, at publication date, is still missing.

Inscription: "Site of the Medicine Creek Treaty between Governor I. I. Stevens and Puget Sound Indians 1854. Marked by Sacajawea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1922."

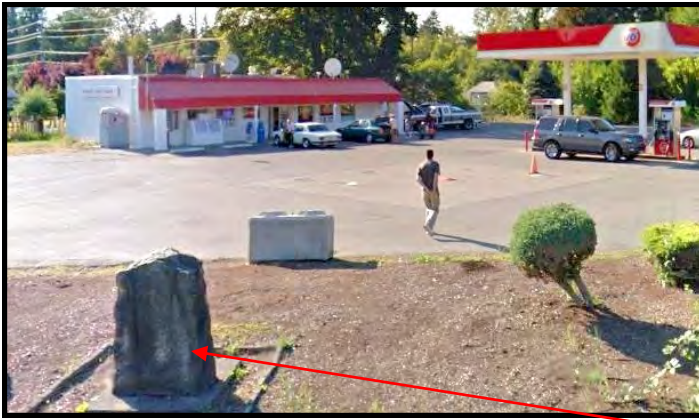
Comments: The site of the Treaty Tree is sacred and is an area within the refuge accessible only to tribal members.

In 1965 the *Olympian* newspaper reported that the tree was dying, "Soon it will fall, carrying with it the bronze plaque the Daughters of the American Revolution bolted to it in 1922 to commemorate the treaty." The tablet/plaque disappeared, as reported by WA Highway News of 1973: "Since this photo was taken, recently unknown persons have removed the plaque and its whereabouts is an apparent mystery." Seedlings were collected from the tree in 1974 and planted into a grove. The tree died and fell in a winter storm in 2007. Seedlings were planted on the original site, in a grove elsewhere, and on the grounds of the Thurston County Courthouse.

On July 4, 1976 the Timberline High School placed a monument and time capsule on Nisqually Hill above the Treaty Tree to give hope for the future.

Dec. 8, 2015: Public Law 114-101 re-designated this refuge as Billy Frank Jr. Nisqually National Wildlife Refuge to honor the longtime civil rights leader, environmental champion and Nisqually Tribal elder. Frank campaigned for tribal fishing rights leading to the 1974 federal court decision which reaffirmed certain tribal rights. He was awarded the Albert Schweitzer Prize for Humanitarianism and the Martin Luther King Jr. Distinguished Service Award. Frank died in 2014 and was posthumously awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom. The legislation also established, as a part of the National Park System, the Medicine Creek Treaty National Memorial, at the location of the 1854 treaty signing.

References: *History and Register 1924 Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution*, p.80; *114 Congress Report House of Representatives*; *DAR Magazine* Volume LVI (56) September, 1922 No. 9; *Washington Highway News of 1973*; Treaty Time Capsule, <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/88341908>
Photos courtesy of DAR archives.



Name: SHE-NAH-NAM MEDICINE CREEK TREATY

Erected: September 9, 1922 by the Washington State Historical Society. The text on the granite monument is carved.

Location: GPS 47.054179, -122.706312 The marker is along Old Pacific Highway SE near its intersection with 7th Avenue S.E. in the Nisqually Valley area, Olympia, Thurston County, WA. It is on the grounds of Nisqually Valley Grocery and Union 76 Gas Station.

Inscription: "She-Nah-Nam Medicine Creek Treaty - 1 1/4 miles north-west is a bronze tablet placed by Sacajawea Chapter DAR marking site where Governor Stevens held council with Nisqually, Puyallup and Squaxon Indians December 24-26, 1854. This stone erected by Washington State Historical Society 1922."

Comments: The 1922 tablet mounted on the Medicine Creek Treaty Tree by the Sacajawea Chapter DAR, as referenced in the inscription, is no longer in place. It is described in this document under, "Site of the Medicine Creek Treaty." It went missing in the early 1970s and its whereabouts is unknown. Note that both markers were placed in 1922.

In June of 1994 this monument was determined to be in a hazardous location and was moved to its current site by the Thurston County Historical Commission.

Lettering is worn in areas and difficult to read.

Reference: *Washington Highway News* of 1973; *History and Register 1924 Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution*, p 80.

Thurston County website, <http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/history/docs/markers/She-Nah-Nam-Medicine-Creek-Treaty.pdf>

Monument photo courtesy of Shirley Stirling. Street view photo courtesy of Google Maps.



Name: HOME OF THE FIRST TERRITORIAL GOVERNOR ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS & FIRST STATE GOVERNOR ELISHA P. FERRY

Erected: 1924 by the Sacajawea Chapter NSDAR. The bronze plaque is mounted on a boulder.

Location: GPS 47.037362, -122.901032 The marker is in the northeast corner of the State Capitol Campus near 11th and Capitol Way, Olympia, Thurston County, WA. Nearby are 13 Yoshino cherry trees in the Bicentennial Grove, a gift from Japan in 1976.



Inscription: "Home of the First Territorial Governor Isaac Ingalls Stevens and First State Governor Elisha P. Ferry. Erected in 1856 Marked by Sacajawea Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1924 [DAR insignia]."

Comments: In 1853 the family of the first territorial governor, Isaac Stevens, lived in a frontier hotel. Later they moved near the waterfront adjoining a beach where there was a large native camp, in "two long, one story wooden buildings, one room wide, little more than sheds, hired at \$900 a year." Later, in 1856, Stevens hired a carpenter to build a "plain, square dwelling with a wide hall in the centre and rooms on either side, a story and a half high." The family held a house warming for the townspeople at the end of that year. For the next 50 years the Stevens' house, always privately owned, was used, off and on, as the Governor's Mansion: 1862-66 for Territorial Governor William Pickering; 1872-1880 for Territorial Governor Elisha Ferry (Governor Ferry lived elsewhere after statehood). Then, one night in 1929, the house was razed in secret and amid controversy to make way for the new capitol campus landscape. This marker is maintained by Washington State Department of Enterprise Services. The top left rosette on the marker is missing.

Reference: *History and Register 1924 Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution*, p 81 Marker photos courtesy of Shirley Stirling. Vintage photo courtesy of WA State Digital Archives.



State Senator Karen Fraser

Name: SITE OF THE FIRST CAPITOL BUILDING OF WASHINGTON

Erected: June 1928 by the Sacajawea Chapter, NSDAR. The bronze tablet is mounted on an exterior wall of the Legislative Building.

Location: GPS 47.035557, -122.904017 The marker is located near a side entrance on the southeast corner of present Legislative Building on the Capitol grounds, Olympia, Thurston County, WA.

Inscription: "Marking the Site of the First Capitol Building of Washington Territory and State Erected 1855-56 Tablet placed by Sacajawea Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1928 [DAR insignia]." (The word "Sacajawea" was misspelled on the plaque and has been corrected here to "Sacajawea.")

Comments: The marker commemorates the first capitol building of Washington. The name of Sacajawea was misspelled in the inscription. The lower left rosette fastener is missing.

The marker is maintained by Washington State Department of Enterprise Services.

Photos courtesy of Shirley Stirling.



Everett YMCA delegation in Legislative Building 1950-1964.

Name: WASHINGTON STATE BANNER / STATE FLAG

Erected: On February 21, 1929 the DAR state banner/flag was presented to Governor Roland H. Hartley by WSSDAR State Regent, Mrs. John Wallace, accompanied by Mrs. Cyrus W. Chandler of the Lady Stirling Chapter NSDAR.

Location: GPS 47.035941, -122.904433 Since 1929, the flag is located in the official state reception room, 416 Sid Snyder Avenue S.W., Olympia, Thurston County, WA.

Inscription: On Plexiglas that protects the flag is inscribed "Original Washington State Flag presented by the Lady Sterling Chapter of the DAR, 1928." (Note that the chapter name is actually spelled using the Scottish, *Stirling*.) The inscription also includes a rhododendron etched on the left.

Comments: The state legislature did not, for many years, see a need for a state flag. However, in 1914, the Washington State Daughters were asked by NSDAR to supply a state flag to hang in Memorial Continental Hall, DAR National Headquarters, Washington DC.

Mrs. Henry McCleary, WSSDAR State Regent (1913-1915), Mary Ball Chapter Tacoma, formed a committee to design a Washington State Flag using State Legislature guidelines. Mrs. Emma Chadwick, Sacajawea Chapter member and wife of then Supreme Court Justice Stephen J Chadwick, was appointed as committee chairman for developing the design, along with committee members Miss Edith Weller from the Mary Ball Chapter, and Mrs. E. B. Judson from the Virginia Dare Chapter. The flag they designed was described as having "a green background for the Evergreen State, upon which was the seal of the State of Washington with the head of George Washington." George Washington in this banner wears his military uniform as General Washington.

DAR members lobbied to have the DAR Flag (Banner) accepted by the state legislature as the official flag of Washington. In 1923 their efforts were partially successful. The State Legislature

Top photos courtesy of Susan Parish Photograph Collection WA State Digital Archives. Bottom photo courtesy of State Governors Negative Collection, 1949-1975, WA State Digital Archives.

and Senate adopted Senate Bill 154 into law which established an intent to create an official flag for the State of Washington and decreed that the design of the flag, "...shall be of dark green silk or bunting and shall bear in its center a reproduction of the Seal of the State of Washington embroidered, printed, painted or stamped thereon. The edges of the flag may, or may not be fringed. If a fringe is used the same shall be of gold..."

The Lady Stirling Chapter created a similar state flag, also with George Washington in uniform, with beautiful hand stitching, in 1928. (Lady Stirling was also the driving force behind the effort to convince the State Legislature to accept the DAR banner as the official state flag.) It was presented to Governor Roland H. Hartley by Mrs. John Wallace, WSSDAR State Regent and Mrs. C.W. Chandler of the Lady Stirling Chapter at a joint session of the state legislature on February 21, 1929. In the course of her speech, Mrs. Wallace said, "...this state flag has been intimately and vitally connected with the history of the Daughters of the American Revolution." She then related the history of the call from the national organization for a state flag and that none was to be found in this state. She continued, "...so we designed a state flag, not to be outdone by the other states of this Union."

Of the two original flags made by the DAR, the first one is in the NSDAR archives, Washington DC and the second one is in the State Reception Room, Olympia, WA. The modern state flag pictures President Washington wearing civilian attire, rather than his general's uniform.

In 1963 Senate Resolution Ex. 1963-19 resolved to investigate and determine the designer of the Washington State Flag. The answer has never been conclusive due to an early competing design by Grover C. Gaier which cannot be located.

Due to one hundred years of ultra violet ray and other damage, the state decided to preserve the flag and store it with the Washington State Historical Society.

Washington officials asked WSSDAR to replicate the original flag for public display. WSSDAR raised funds for this project. A state committee, chaired by Patty Russell of the Sacajawea Chapter, worked with a conservation group to replicate the original flag.



Mrs. William S, Walker of Seattle in 1923, State Regent of WSSDAR.

Top photo courtesy of DAR archives. Bottom photo from an article in an unknown newspaper article.



Name: ANDREW CHAMBERS BLOCK HOUSE 1855

Erected: 1929 by the Sacajawea Chapter, NSDAR. The bronze plaque is mounted on a granite boulder.

Location: GPS 46.984948, -122.821024 This marker is in Olympia, Washington, Thurston County, at 6909 Rainier Road SE 98513 at the NW Corner of Rainier Rd SE and Prestwick Ln SE, Lacey, Thurston County, WA. It is at the entrance to the Indian Summer Golf and Country Club Residential Community.

Inscription: "Site of the old blockhouse on the Andrew Chambers Donation Claim built in 1855. The Tablet Placed by the Sacajawea Chapter The Daughters of the American Revolution 1929 [DAR insignia]."

Comments: Established in 1855 as a settler blockhouse/fort during the Washington Indian Wars and sheltered fourteen people. It was abandoned later in 1855 when no attacks occurred. Great-grandchildren of Andrew Chambers, drew aside the flag that covered the stone in the 1929 unveiling ceremony.

In 2009 Indian Summer Corporation developed a park area to honor the Chambers Homestead Site. The marker could have been placed in this park. However, the park is inside the gated community and the chapter opted to have the monument placed at the NW corner of the east entry into Indian Summer, so it could be accessible to the general public but still near the original Old Block House site.

Reference: WISAARD Property ID #19021.

Landscape photo courtesy of Google Maps. Marker photos courtesy of Shirley Stirling.



Governor Roland Hartley, shovel in hand, planted the famous elm presented by Mrs. J. B. (Wava) Bowman, Sacajawea Chapter Regent, DAR. From left: Wava Bowman, Kate Stevens Bates, Mr. Bates, and Gov. Hartley. Note: Kate Stevens Bates is daughter of 1st Terr. Gov. Isaac Stevens.



Mrs. Herman Koehler, Regent, Sacajawea Chapter NSDAR *Olympian*, pg.16, Dec 2, 1962.

**Name: GEORGE WASHINGTON ELM
PLANTED BY SACAJAWEA CHAPTER
WITH MARKER**



Erected: February 11, 1932 by the Sacajawea Chapter NSDAR and the University of Washington. The tree and marker were presented to Governor Hartley in a Washington birthday bicentennial observance. An American white elm was planted, a scion (descendant) of the tree under which General Washington took command on July 3, 1775. In July 2007 a new bronze plaque, mounted on a concrete slab, replaced the original marker and was rededicated.

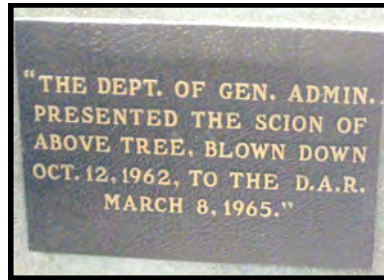
Location: GPS 47.038068, -122.901485 The marker is in the NE corner of the capitol grounds in Olympia, Thurston County, WA. It is by the sidewalk on 11th Avenue SE and near the WWII memorial.

Inscription: "1732 [DAR insignia] 1932 George Washington Elm Presented by the University of Washington Planted by Sacajawea Chapter D.A.R. Rededicated 2007."

Comments: This tree was propagated from a slip sent to University of WA from Cambridge, Massachusetts in 1899. It was damaged in the 78 mph Columbus Day windstorm of 10-12-1962 and erroneously reported to be blown down. It was damaged again in 6-26-1982 with a major trunk lateral broken out. In 1984 it was projected to have a remaining lifespan of no more than five years before needing removal but, as of this writing, appears to be flourishing.

From "Our Elm Survives", the *Olympian*, pg. 16, Dec 2, 1962: "...Reports following storm asserted that the Washington Elm buckled with the breeze. True, it did. At least one of them did. Olympia had two Washington Elms. Now we have one. But few old-timers remember this. Under the sponsorship of Sacagawea Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, the tree that still stands was planted on Thursday February 19, 1932 during the bicentennial observance of Washington's birthday. Mrs. Henry Koehler, 3223 South Monroe Street, was inspecting tree and marker when the... photograph was taken. Mrs. Koehler is Regent of the Sacajawea Chapter of DAR. One *Olympian* who worked to plant the tree there is Mrs. J. B. Bowman 211 13th Avenue East. In 1932 she was Regent of the Olympia chapter of DAR. Before the planting, Mrs. Bowman and the others in the Sacajawea Chapter turned down an offer by state DAR officials to supply a similar offshoot of the tree to Olympia, saying we already had our own. Not to be undone, State DAR officials came to Olympia later and planted their own tree. It grew on the Capitol Campus. A large concrete block helped mark its tie with history. Through the years the state-planted sapling flourished, growing taller and more widely known than the first scion. When October winds whistled across the campus they blew over the larger elm. But Olympia's still stands..."

Marker and landscape photos courtesy of Della Stenstrom. Governor Hartley photo courtesy of WA State Digital Archives.



Name: GEORGE WASHINGTON ELM PLANTED BY WSSDAR WITH MARKER

Erected: In January 2016 this marker, missing for many years, was located, by Della Stenstrom, Patty Russell, and Shirley Stirling of Sacajawea Chapter NSDAR with the assistance of Marygrace Jennings, Cultural Resource Manager for the Washington State Capitol Campus. This concrete monument was installed March 8, 1965 replacing the 1932 original. (In 1932 two American White Elm trees and markers were planted in Olympia in honor of the bicentennial of the birth of the first U.S. president: The first was planted by Sacajawea Chapter NSDAR, an original scion received from University of Washington. Later in the same year, a second was planted by WSSDAR, an original scion received from Maryland State DAR.)

Location: The marker is in General Administration (GA) storage in the dusty underground archives on the state Capitol Campus in Olympia, Thurston County, WA.

Inscription: Top plaque: "Washington first took command of this American Army under the grandparent of this elm at Cambridge Mass. July 3, 1775. Raised and presented by Maryland DAR marked by Washington DAR, this tree is planted [DAR insignia] as part of the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington 1732-1932. Washington first took command of this American Army under the grandparent of this elm at Cambridge." Bottom plaque: "The Dept. of Gen. Admin. presented the scion of the above tree, blown down Oct. 12, 1962, to the DAR March 8, 1965."



Patty Russell, Sacajawea Chapter Regent and Della Stenstrom, Historic Marker Detective.

Comments: In 1932 Maryland State DAR supplied George Washington elm tree scions (descendants) to states throughout the nation for the 200th anniversary of our first president's birth. This American Elm was lost in 1962 and another was propagated from the fallen tree by Henry Fennel of the Department of General Administration, State of Washington. The scion was presented to the DAR by Washington State's first lady Nancy Evans and family in 1965. It was removed, however, in 1984 after a 1983 windstorm broke two major laterals. It was not replaced. The marker still exists and has been out of the public eye for decades. It was located in 2016, as described above. In 2010, WSSDAR Honorary State Regent Kate Hull Pease also planted an elm on the Capitol Campus.

Reference: *Sacajawea Sojourns* Newsletter Jan-Feb 2016, GA agency transcripts. Photos courtesy of Shirley Stirling.



Thought to be from the centennial of the Masonic Lodge and Washington Legislative meeting site in Olympia, during 1954. Pictured far right is Maxine Padget, Sacajawea Chapter Regent, 1950-1954.



Name: MASONIC LODGE 1854-1971 WASHINGTON TERRITORIAL LEGISLATIVE MEETING SITE 1854-1855 AND 1855-1856

Erected: 1999 by the Olympia Lodge no. 1 F. and A. M. and the Sacajawea Chapter, NSDAR. The enameled metal plaque is mounted on a large, upright concrete slab.

Location: GPS 47.045861, -122.883302 The marker near the corner of Capitol Way and 8th Ave, 105 8th Ave SE, Olympia, Thurston County, WA.

Inscription:

“Olympia Heritage Site [Vintage photo of building] Masonic Lodge 1854-1971 Washington territorial legislative meeting site 1854-1855 and 1855-1856. The Masonic Temple was built in 1854 by the first Masonic Lodge in Washington, Olympia Lodge No 1 F. and A. M. It was built on land donated by Edmund Sylvester who had platted the town of Olympia in 1850 Designed in a classical style, the impressive two-story structure had a temple front with four columns across the facade.

“After Washington was made a territory in 1853, a territorial capitol building was begun at the present capitol grounds site. However in 1855-56, a general Indian Uprising was underway in Western Washington and men were called away on militia duty. The capitol was unfinished in time for the 1854-1855 legislature and so that session and the one the following year, 1855-1856, met in the Masonic Temple. It was the only suitable structure in the city.

“Besides Masonic services, the structure also served as a school and as a meeting place for other civic gatherings before it was razed in 1911. A new Masonic temple of similar design was built at the same location but was torn down in 1971.

“This marker was donated by Olympia Lodge No. 1 F. and A. M. and by the Sacajawea Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.”

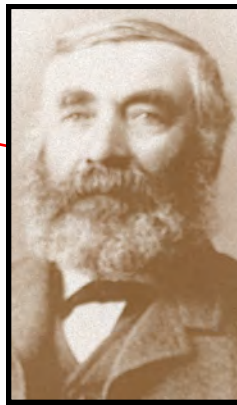
Comments: The plaque is marred by several rusty spots where the enamel is gone.

Dedication photos courtesy of DAR archives. Other photos courtesy of Shirley A Stirling.





Alexander Farquhar



Name: WASHINGTON STATE LEGISLATIVE MEETING SITE 1903

Erected: 2005 by the Olympia Heritage Commission with funds from the State of Washington and the Sacajawea Chapter, NSDAR. The marker is an illustrated plaque mounted on a stand.

Location: GPS 47.042168, -122.897472 The marker is just off the sidewalk at the corner of 7th and Adams in Olympia, Thurston County, WA.

Inscription: “1903 Washington State Legislative Meeting Site - After plans to replace the wooden Territorial Capitol on the present campus were abandoned in the mid-1890s, the Romanesque-style Thurston County Courthouse (now the “Old Capitol”) was purchased in 1901 to serve as the capitol building. A wing to accommodate the legislative chambers was to be completed in time for the 1903 session.

“The work was delayed and the legislature met instead at the Farquhar Building, which was located here, near 7th and Adams. The legislature had previously been meeting in the 1856 wooden capitol on the present campus, which by 1903 was too dilapidated for use.

“Funds were appropriated and improvements made to ready the Farquhar Building for the 1903 session, but legislators were not happy with the results. Although the building was warmer than the old 1856 era capitol and had indoor plumbing, lightings consisted of only “32 candle incandescents hung over the members” and was woefully inadequate. Legislators called it, “the Barn” and referred to their desks as “stalls.” Despite the grumbling, the 1903 session convened in January, adjourned in March and was highlighted by debate over the influence of railroads, local option prohibition votes and the election of Senator Levi Ankeny to Congress.

“When the legislature finally met in the newly enlarged, former Thurston County Courthouse in 1904, the Farquhar Building was not left empty. It was pressed into service as a social center for the legislature, becoming known as “the Lobby,” after the elegant Olympia Hotel on Capitol Way was destroyed by fire in 1904. The building was later used as an armory, public hall, skating rink, and dance hall before it was razed in 1920.

“[Caption under the portrait of Alexander Farquhar:] “A native of Scotland, who was a flax dresser and weaver by trade, Alexander Farquhar came to Olympia in 1858 with his wife Janet and their family. He first farmed at South Bay and then worked for 15 years at Olympia Hardware Company, which was owned by C. E. Williams. He later owned his own general merchandise business until his death. Photograph of Alexander Farquhar, courtesy of the Washington State Historical Society. Background Photograph: Farquhar Building, circa 1889 Photograph courtesy of the Washington State Historical Society. Placed by the Olympia Heritage Commission, 2005, with funds from the State of Washington and the Sacajawea Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. City of Olympia [Photos of Alexander Farquhar, Farquhar Building, and City of Olympia logo.]”

Comments: The plaque has been subsequently vandalized and referred to the City of Olympia for repair.

Photos of sign courtesy of Della Stenstrom, Jul-2015. Etching courtesy of WA State Digital Archives. Portrait, public domain.



Marian Seeley
*Thank you for your enduring
friendship and dedication to
Sacajawea Chapter.*
WSSDAR



Back: Jack Kiley, 1st Vice President of Olympia Rose Society; Diane Smith, Corresponding Secretary, Sacajawea. Front: Marian Seeley, Treasurer, Sacajawea; Jerri McCoy, Sacajawea Vice Regent

Name: MARIAN SEELEY

Erected: 2006 by the Olympia Rose Society and the Sacajawea Chapter, NSDAR. The plaque is installed on a stone bench.

Location: GPS 47.018188, -122.902624 The marker is just off Custer Way in the Olympia Rose Society's Centennial Rose Garden, on the grounds of Historic Schmidt House, 330 Schmidt Place SW, Olympia, Thurston County, WA.

Inscription: "Marian Seeley, thank you for your enduring friendship and dedication to Sacajawea Chapter. WSSDAR."

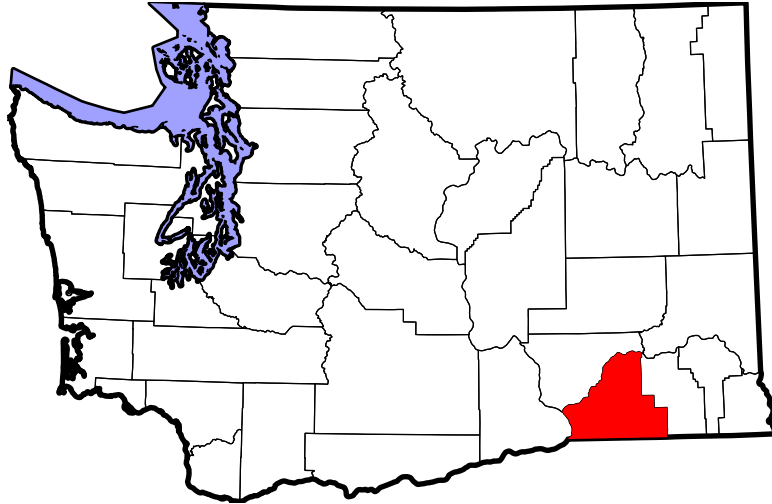
Comments: Marion Seeley (1917-2009) was a two-term beloved Regent of Sacajawea Chapter NSDAR, active at the state level DAR, a two-term president of the Olympia Rose Society, and active in several historical groups. She provided her lovely home for many events.

The Schmidt House was built in 1904 for Leopold F. Schmidt, founder of Olympia Brewing Company. The Schmidt house was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Tumwater Historic District in 1978. The house and grounds with native gardens, rose garden, bronze statues and reflection pool are used for public and private events.

House photos courtesy of Jack Kiley. Other photos courtesy of Della Stenstrom.



Walla Walla County



Placed

Marker Title

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Unknown | DEDICATED TO THE TRAVELERS ON OLD OREGON TRAIL |
| 1918 | HERE STOOD FORT NEZ PERCE / FORT WALLA WALLA |
| 1918 | THIS TABLET MARKS THE SITE OF FORT WALLA WALLA 1856 |
| 1925 | NEAR THIS SITE... WAS HELD THE GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL |
| 1927 | PORTRAIT OF NARCISSA PRENTISS WHITMAN |
| 1930 | CHIEF, HOL-LOL-SOTE-TOTE, LAWYER |
| 1930 | REAL DAUGHTERS - WAITSBURG CEMETERY |
| 1931 | TO HONOR ONE OF THOSE PATRIOTS WHO... FOUNDED THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT CHAMPOEG, OR |
| 1931 | NARCISSA PRENTISS WHITMAN AND ELIZA SPALDING |
| 1935 | LETTICE CLARK REYNOLDS & RANSOM CLARK DONATION CLAIM |
| 2000 | OCTOBER 16, 1805 LEWIS & CLARK TRAIL MARKER #3 BURBANK |

Name: DEDICATED TO THE TRAVELERS ON OLD OREGON TRAIL

Erected: A granite monument with a bronze plaque was placed by unknown parties on an unknown date.

Location: The marker was placed near the highway at Whitman Station on the Union Pacific Railroad, six miles west of Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA.

Inscription: “Dedicated to the travelers on Old Oregon Trail 1832-1834 when it passed thru Walla Walla valley. Robert Newell and Joe Meek brought wagons to Fort Walla Walla in 1840. White, Lovejoy & Hastings led the first emigrants in 1842. Whitman, Applegeate (sic) and Barnett, and Nesmith guided the train of 1832. This memorial marks that part of the Trail between Old Fort Walla Walla & Waiilatpu.” The bronze plaque includes an image of a covered wagon journeying toward the setting sun and has the legend: “Old Oregon Trail Memorial.”

Comments: The above information is from the 1938 Washington State DAR Historian’s Notebook. The whereabouts of this marker is unknown.



**Name: HERE STOOD FORT NEZ PERCE / FORT WALLA WALLA
FUR TRADING POST OF HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY 1818-1856**

Erected: The Walla Walla Kiwanis Club, which organized in 1922, placed this marker on an unknown date. The marker is an engraved granite stone atop a rectangular granite base. Beneath is a concrete slab in which a smaller flat engraved stone marker is embedded.

Location: GPS: 46.084909, -118.909587 The marker is on the roadside one mile above the mouth of the Walla Walla River, at US Highway 12E in Wallula, Walla Walla County, WA.

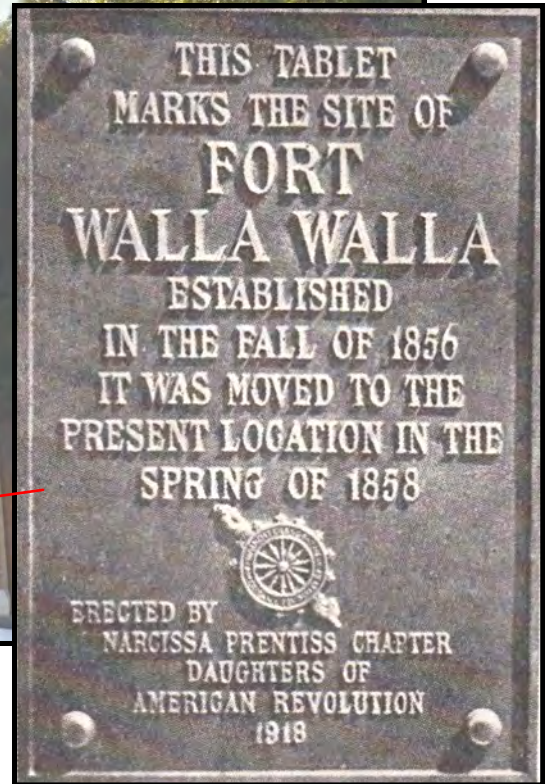
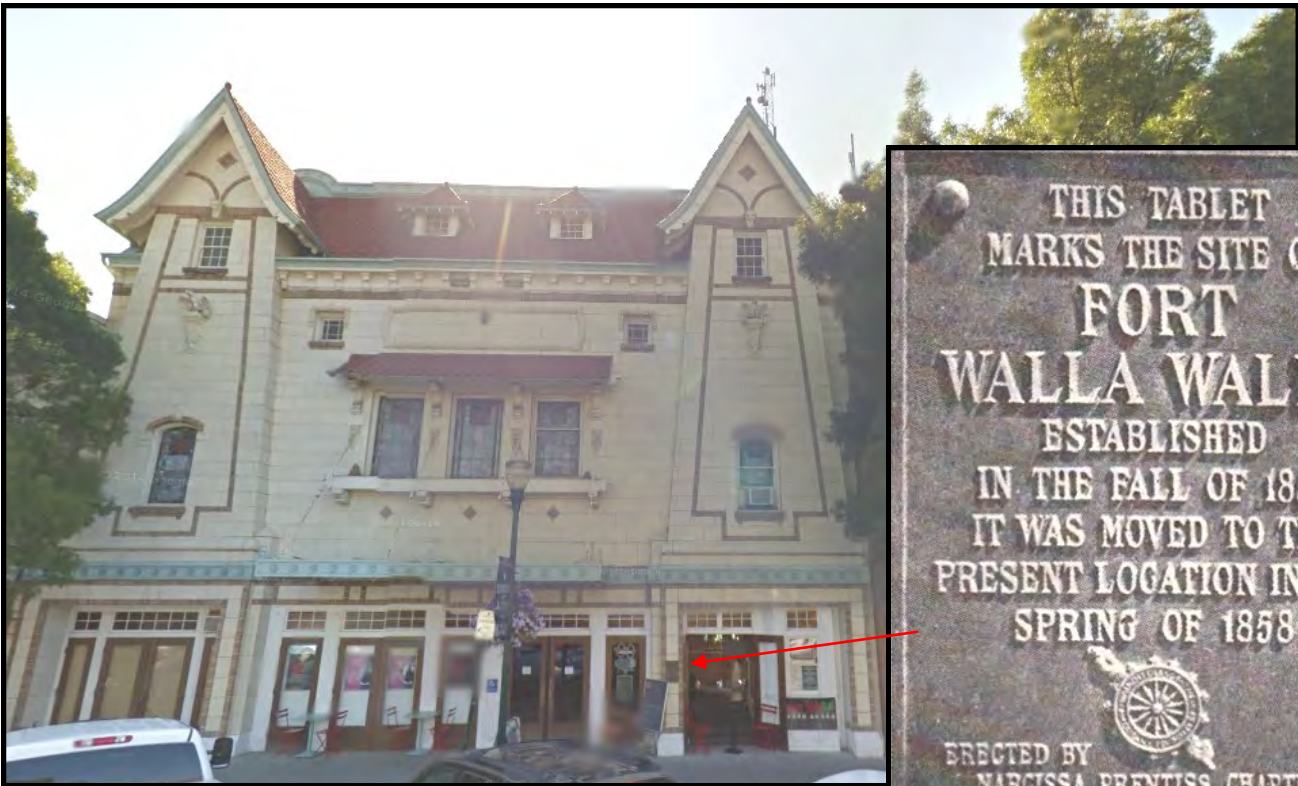
Inscription: "Here stood Fort Nez Perce also called Fort Walla Walla Fur Trading Post of Hudson's Bay Company 1818 – 1856." A second, smaller stone at the base of the stone is engraved, "Built by Walla Walla Kiwanians."

Near the stone monument is a sign by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT):



To the west, at the junction of the Walla Walla and Columbia Rivers, is the site of a trading post built in 1818. Fort Walla Walla was a vital link in the region's fur trade, and helped open up the Northwest to the white man. From this post traders and trappers pushed into the rich Snake River basin. Pioneers on the overland trek to the Oregon country in the 1840's found its farms a source of supply, and employees of the fort were among the area's first permanent settlers. The fort was abandoned by the Hudson's Bay Company at the start of the Indian War in 1855.

Comments: According to a review in 1998 by WSSDAR, the above Kiwanis-sponsored marker replaced an earlier marker installed in 1918 by the Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, NSDAR. The review stated that the chapter-sponsored marker disappeared when the highway was moved. According to WSDOT, highway re-construction took place in 1952.



Name: THIS TABLET MARKS THE SITE OF FORT WALLA WALLA 1856

Erected: June 5, 1918 by the Narcissa Prentiss Chapter NSDAR. The bronze tablet is mounted on the exterior of an historic building.

Location: GPS 46.067579, -118.337758 The marker is at the 71 East Main Street, Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA. The building was originally the A.M. Jensen & Company building. It opened as the American Theatre in 1917. It was later renamed Liberty Theatre.

Inscription: "This tablet marks the site of Fort Walla Walla established in the fall of 1856. It was moved to the present location in the spring of 1858 [DAR insignia]. Erected by Narcissa Prentiss Chapter Daughters of American Revolution 1918."

Comments: This was the first marker placed by Narcissa Prentiss Chapter. The original Fort Walla Walla was located on the Columbia River a mile above the mouth of the Walla Walla River. This fort was abandoned in 1855 and the name Fort Walla Walla was shifted to the collection of log block houses on the north bank of Mill Creek near the location of the building on which the tablet was placed.

Reference: *History and Register 1924 Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution*, p 96.
Building photos courtesy of Google Earth. Marker photo courtesy of DAR archives.



Above is the Carnegie Art Center. The monument is in the back yard of the building.



Name: NEAR THIS... WAS HELD THE GREAT INDIAN COUNCIL

Erected: 1925 by the Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, NSDAR. The bronze plaque is attached to a granite boulder.

Location: GPS 46.067420, -118.332517 The boulder is on the grounds of Carnegie Art Center, 109 South Palouse Street, Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA. It is in the middle of the lawn behind the art center.

Inscription: Marker: "Near this site May 29 to June 11, 1855 was held the Great Indian Council by Governor Isaac Ingalls Stevens with chiefs of the Nez Perce, Yakima, Cayuse and Walla Walla Indian Tribes of Washington, Oregon and Idaho. Placed 1925 by Narcissa Prentiss Chapter D.A.R., Walla Walla."

Comments: In 1930, a second monument to the Great Indian Council was installed at the Whitman College amphitheater.

In 1980 or 1981 the city revised the streets and this monument was removed from the original location. Chapter Regent Dorothy Cassens and Chapter Treasurer Louise Jaussaud contacted the city asking them to return the monument. It was returned and, following its return, the chapter decided to plant a tree for George Washington next to the monument.





"Portrait of Narcissa Prentiss Whitman"
Mary Gertrude Stockbridge Allen, Artist

Presented by
The Narcissa Prentiss Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution
May 16, 1927

DAR member Sarita McCaw and "Narcissa Prentiss Whitman" pose with the portrait on October 24, 1981.

Idealized oil portrait of Narcissa Whitman.



Name: PORTRAIT OF NARCISSA PRENTISS WHITMAN

Erected: 1927 by the Narcissa Prentiss Chapter NSDAR. It is a 3-foot by 6-foot portrait of Narcissa Prentiss Whitman with a small brass plaque.

Location: GPS 46.069466, -118.329670 This portrait is inside Prentiss Hall (a women's residence hall) on the campus of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA. It is in the Great Hall of that building.

Inscription: "Portrait of Narcissa Prentiss Whitman' Mary Gertrude Stockbridge Allen, Artist. Presented by the Narcissa Prentiss Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution. May 16, 1927."

Comments: This portrait was commissioned by Narcissa Prentiss Chapter and painted by Northwest artist Mary G. Allen, a Marcus Whitman Chapter member. A lace collar, handkerchief, and piece of satin were the artist's only guides since, other than a sketch by artist Paul Kane, there are no known pictures of Narcissa Prentiss. The artist's painting was based on a waking vision, while locked in her studio. This gift was financed by a series of bridge parties called "Narcissa Prentiss Portrait Parties." The painting was dedicated in the recently completed Prentiss Hall Dormitory. According to the *Union-Bulletin*, around 1979 college pranksters removed the painting and later placed it on the college president's steps. For a time afterward it was displayed in Memorial Building, then on 24 October 1981 the portrait was returned to Prentiss Hall and rededicated. The taller woman is likely Jacqueline Holmberg, Whitman senior and past president of the Panhellenic Sorority.

Vintage photo courtesy of DAR archives. Other photos courtesy of Megan Blair-Cabasco, Whitman College, Class of 1992 and student resident of Prentiss Hall.

Name: CHIEF, HOL-LOL-SOTE-TOTE, LAWYER

Erected: 1930 by the Class of 1930, Whitman College. This bronze plaque replaced an earlier marker by Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, NSDAR. A second bronze plaque was added in 1955 by the people of the Yakima, Nez Perce, Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla Indian Tribes. Both plaques are mounted on the treaty rock, one on each side.

Location: GPS 46.072210, -118.326515 The marker is located near the corner of Lyman Hall (dormitory), off Stanton Street and at the entrance to the Whitman College Amphitheater at Whitman College, Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA.

Inscription: First inscription: “June 3, 1855 (profile relief portrait) June 3, 1930 Hol-Lol-Sote-Tote. Here were encamped from May 24 to June 12, 1855 two thousand Indians of the Nez Perce tribe with their famous Chief Lawyer, attending the great council called by Governor Stevens. Discovering a plot of the other Indian tribes to kill the Americans, Chief Lawyer moved his lodge and family before dawn of June 3 to the white man’s camp, thereby protecting them from attack. The Class of 1930 presents this tablet in honor of Chief Lawyer, the wise, magnanimous and brave leader of a noble people.” Second inscription: “To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the signing by their forefathers of the treaties with the United States of America near this place on June 9 and 11, 1855, this plaque is presented by the people of the Yakima, Nez Perce, Cayuse, Walla Walla, and Umatilla Indian Tribes. He-Pa-Nak-Ne-Koo Kun-Koo Nu-Nim Pe-Wa-Ynpt. June 11, 1955.”

Comments: The dedication lasted most of the day on June 3, 1930 and culminated in the unveiling of the monument. Miss Mylie Lawyer, great-granddaughter of Chief Lawyer unveiled the tablet. Narcissa Prentiss Chapter assisted in the unveiling ceremony and Governor Roland Hartley gave the acceptance speech. Highlights included a performance by the Whitman Chorus and a letter, from President Hoover, read aloud. The program was followed by a luncheon at Prentiss Hall. The presentation of the plaque was made “in honor of Chief Lawyer, the wise, magnanimous and brave leader of a noble people.” Chief Lawyer’s strategy saved the lives of Governor Isaac Stevens and 96 others at the Indian Council of 1855.

Reference: <http://ww2020.net/historic-sites/walla-walla-treaty-council-of-1855/>
Photos courtesy of DAR archives.





Name: REAL DAUGHTERS - WAITSBURG CEMETERY

Erected: 1930 by the Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, NSDAR. Three honor markers were placed in the earth next to the gravestones for Real Daughters Polly Heath Jasper (1807-1876), Lois Heath (1787-1878), and Hannah Bronson Abbey (1815-1904). Note: The honor markers are now missing.

The two top photos are of the Heath sister gravestone and the small marker in the earth above is the Real Daughter marker for Lois Heath. Below is a photo of the Abbey gravestone.

Location: GPS 46.26374, -118.14592 The markers were at Waitsburg City Cemetery, East Eighth Street, Waitsburg, Walla Walla County, WA.

Inscription: Each Real Daughter marker includes a DAR insignia, the name of the daughter and the following inscription, "Daughter of a revolutionary soldier erected by Narcissa Prentiss Chapter D.A.R."



Comments: *Walla Walla Union-Bulletin*, sometime in 1930:

GRAVES OF THREE REAL DAUGHTERS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS MARKED

Narcissa Prentiss Chapter placed DAR Honor Markers on the graves of Polly Heath Jasper, Lois Heath, and Hannah Bronson Abbey. Polly Heath was born 14 October 1807, her sister Lois was born 1 December 1787. Hannah Bronson Abbey, daughter of Luman Bronson who served with "whole souled devotion as a private through the years of the Revolution", was born in 1815.

The State Regent, Mrs. Wesley DuBois assisted with the services to honor these revolutionary daughters and chapter member, Mrs. Stephen Penrose, recalled the lives of the three daughters. In her remarks she said: "It is a unique experience to be able to place markers of honor upon the graves of women whose fathers served in that momentous struggle for liberty – our Revolutionary War." Note: The newspaper listed the birth year of Lois as 1887. Date here is corrected to 1787.

Find A Grave Memorial: Polly #38046260, Lois #38046154, Hannah #38045449. Gravestone close-up courtesy of Harvey Crowder. Other gravestone images by WA Cemetery Association.

Name: TO HONOR ONE OF THOSE PATRIOTS WHO... FOUNDED THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AT CHAMPOEG, OREGON

Erected: 1931 by the Multnomah Chapter, NSDAR, of Oregon. The bronze plaque was added to the marble obelisk-style gravestone of William Henry Gray and Mary Augusta (Dix) Gray, which had been erected in 1916 beside the site of the mass grave of the Whitman victims.

Location: GPS 46.042127, -118.463969 The marker is at Whitman Mission National Historic Site 328, Whitman Mission Road Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA. From the visitor center it is a three minute walk on the east path to the marker and the mass grave of the Whitman victims. Then, it is a 1/4 mile walk to the 26-foot, 11-inch Whitman memorial shaft on the hilltop above the mass grave site.

Inscription: "To Honor One of those Patriots who on May 2, 1843 Founded the Provisional Government at Champoeg, OR. [DAR Insignia] Multnomah Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution May 1931."

Comments: The patriot honored is William Henry Gray (1810-1889) along with his wife Mary Augusta Dix (1810-1881). The Grays were buried originally on Clatsop Plains near Astoria, Oregon and moved to this location in 1916.

Narcissa Prentiss Chapter NSDAR assisted in the dedication and unveiling ceremonies.

The mission was established in 1836 as Whitman National Monument and re-designated as Whitman Mission National Historic Site in 1963. On November 29, 1847, Dr. Marcus Whitman, his wife Narcissa Whitman, and 11 others were slain by Native Americans of the Cayuse. The mission site commemorates Dr. and Mrs. Whitman, the role they played in establishing the Oregon Trail, and the challenges they encountered when cultures collide.

Photo courtesy of Stephanie Martin.



PIONEERS TO BE HONORED

**Bodies of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gray
to Be Reinterred at Wallatpu.**

WHITMAN COLLEGE, Walla Walla, Wash., Oct. 26.—(Special.)—When the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Gray, the famous missionaries of 1836, are brought from Astoria to Wallatpu, the Whitman Mission, November 1, a unique celebration will take place as the bodies are laid beside those of their fellow pioneers. The Walla Walla Commercial Club has joined with Whitman College to do them honor. Special trains will be run to the Whitman Mission and the students will attend in a body. Rev. John H. Boyd, of Portland, will speak on the life of Mrs. Gray and Professor W. D. Lyman, of Whitman College, will eulogize Mr. Gray. Captain William P. Gray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gray, will read a poem. William H. Gray was the father of Mrs. Jacob Kamm, a society woman of Portland.

The Oregonian, Portland, OR Oct 27, 1916 - Page 5



**NAME: NARCISSA PRENTISS WHITMAN
AND ELIZA SPALDING**

Erected: 1931 by the students of Adelphi College. The granite monument is engraved and a round bronze plaque is mounted above the engraved text. According to a WSSDAR review conducted in 1998, this monument replaced an earlier marker by Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, NSDAR.

Location: GPS 46.069466, -118.329670 This monument is at the west entrance to Prentiss Hall on the campus of Whitman College near South Park Street, Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA.

Inscription: Circular bronze emblem depicting a covered wagon and oxen walking toward the setting or rising sun with the following inscription: Oregon Trail Memorial J.E.N. L.G. Frasier, Sculptor. Inscription in the middle section of the marker: "To Narcissa Prentiss Whitman one of the two first white women to cross this continent. 1836. Presented by the students of Adelphi College - 1931."

Comments: The Narcissa Prentiss Chapter NSDAR assisted in the dedication ceremonies.

Photo courtesy of DAR Archives.



**Name: LETTICE CLARK REYNOLDS
& RANSOM CLARK DONATION CLAIM**

Erected: 1935 by the Narcissa Prentiss Chapter NSDAR. A bronze plaque is mounted on a large boulder of native granite sourced from nearby hills.

Location: GPS 46.040940, -118.344851 The boulder is located near the intersection of Plaza Way and Whitney Road at 2138 Plaza Way, Walla Walla, Walla Walla County, WA. This is the northwestern corner of the original claim.

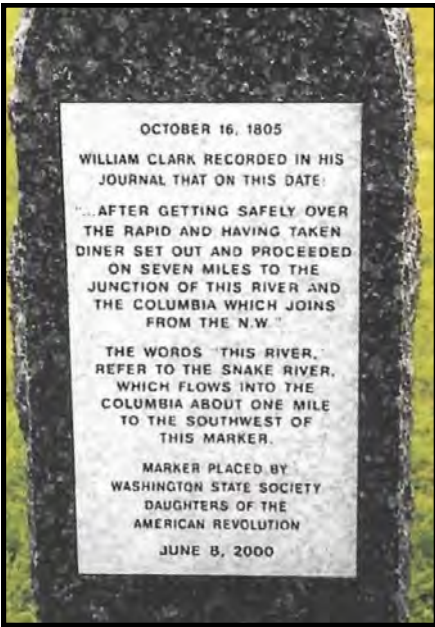


Inscription: "To mark the site of the Ransom Clark Donation Claim and to honor the memory of Lettice J. Reynolds 1830-1911. A pioneer of 1843 with Whitman's train. As a widow of Ransom Clark this brave woman completed, in 1859, under conditions calling for the greatest courage, the claim to this land, initiated by him in 1855. She married Amos H. Reynolds in 1861 and survived him by 22 years. She was the ideal pioneer wife, mother, and generous Christian citizen. The marker was placed by Narcissa Prentiss Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June 1935 [DAR Insignia]."

Comments: Lettice Jane Millican met Ransom Clark during the 1843 emigration. They were married in 1845 and settled in Yamhill County in the current State of Oregon where they farmed. In 1856 Ransom Clark traveled to Walla Walla to secure a land claim. Mr. Clark became ill on the way home and lived only a couple of weeks. Sixteen years before, Lettice, at age 13, had passed through the Walla Walla valley; now she returned, the widow of Ransom Clark. At Celilo, Oregon she boarded the steamer Col. Wright, which was loaded with supplies for Lieutenant Mullan, who was in charge of the Mullan road construction between Fort Benton, Montana and Walla Walla. Upon arrival at the claim she found the log house finished and farm work progressing. Mrs. Clark returned to Portland, settled her affairs and later, with her two youngest children, one a baby girl six weeks old, left for her donation claim to make final proof. Lettice is also honored in a bronze marker embedded in the fireplace of the local YMCA.

Reference: <http://mclgenealogy.blogspot.com/> and DAR archives.

Street view photo courtesy of Google Earth. Marker photo courtesy of DAR Archives.



At the dedication in 2000: Margaret Mabbutt, Sally Slate, Carolyn Oster, Ginger Jansen, Columbia River Chapter Regent Della Stenstrom, & Elaine Wagenaar. Columbia River Chapter was the host.

Name: OCTOBER 16, 1805 LEWIS AND CLARK TRAIL, MARKER #3 BURBANK

Erected: June 8, 2000 by the Washington State Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Made of Lake Superior green granite, it was the third Lewis & Clark marker in a series of four.

Location: GPS 46.214513, -119.013130 The monument is in Hood Park, an Army Corps of Engineers Park, near Burbank, Walla Walla County, WA. It is between the Snake River and Highways 12 and 124, both official Lewis and Clark Trail highways.



Barbara Herbst-Anderson
 WSSDAR State Regent
 2000-2002 & Shirley Wagers,
 VP General of NSDAR.

Inscription: Front of marker: DAR insignia, L&C Corps of Discovery Logo, and the following words highlighted in gold, "Lewis and Clark Trail." Back of marker:

October 16, 1805 William Clark recorded in his journal that on this date "...after getting safely over the rapid and having taken diner set out and proceeded on seven miles to the junction of this river and the Columbia which joins from the N.W." The words this river refer to the Snake River, which flow s into the Columbia about one mile southwest of this marker. Marker placed by Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution June 8, 2000.

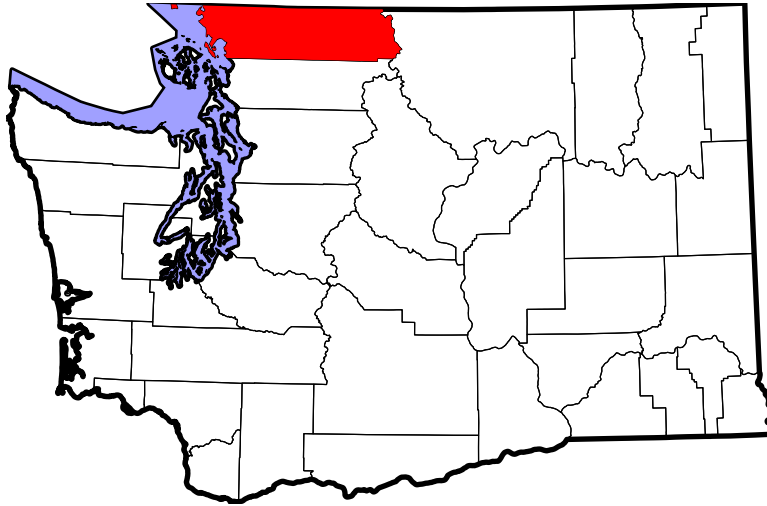
Note: Spelling in the inscription reflects spelling conventions of the era.

Comments: The park is well maintained with picnic and camping areas but only open from May to September.

Excerpt from: *Lewis & Clark Trail Heritage Foundation WA Chapter Newsletter*, August 2000, page 3: "On June 8, 2000, the Washington State Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, dedicated their third Lewis and Clark trail marker. Master of Ceremonies for the event was new State Regent, Barbara Herbst-Anderson. Shirley Wagers, under whose Regency this project was started and who is now a Vice President General of the National Society, DAR, gave the dedicatory address. Sgt. Patrick Gass of the Corps of Discovery was expected to attend, but his canoe must have swamped on the way up river because he didn't arrive. He has been a long-time house guest of Gary Lentz, manager of the Lewis and Clark Trail State Park near Dayton. *By Leota L. King.*"

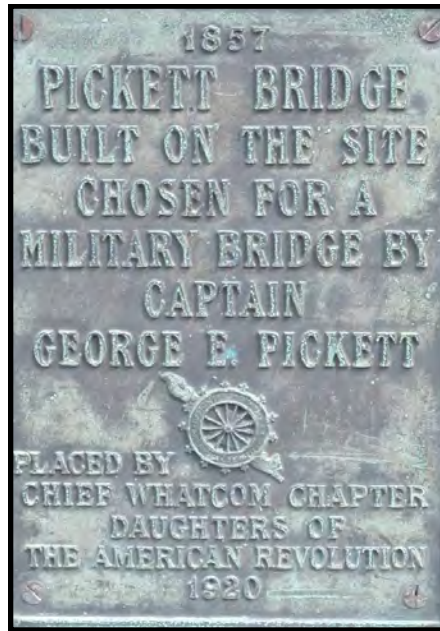
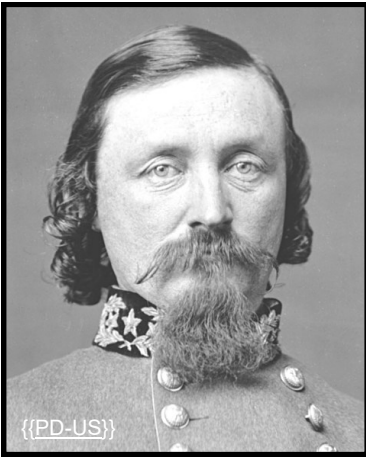
Top row photos courtesy of Della Stenstrom. Bottom photo courtesy of DAR Archives.

Whatcom County



Placed	Marker Title
1920	PICKETT BRIDGE
1932	MEMORIAL TO CAPT HENRY ROEDER
1935	PEACE ARCH DRINKING FOUNTAIN
1941	OLD TELEGRAPH ROAD
1982	BELLINGHAM MUSEUM / WHATCOM MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ART*
2014	CAPTAIN GEORGE E PICKETT HOUSE AND MUSEUM

*This marker has not been located for this review.



Name: PICKETT BRIDGE

Erected: 1920 by the Chief Whatcom Chapter, NSDAR. A bronze plaque was embedded in a pillar of the newly finished Pickett Bridge.

The first bridge was wooden.

Location: GPS 48.755010, -122.481108 The plaque is on the south end of Pickett Bridge on Dupont Street, crossing the Whatcom Creek, Bellingham, Whatcom County, WA.

Inscription: Bronze Plaque: "1857 Pickett Bridge built on the site chosen for a military bridge by Captain George E Pickett [DAR insignia]. Placed by Chief Whatcom Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution 1920." Brown Sign: "Pickett Bridge first built in 1857 as a military bridge by Captain George E. Pickett Chief Whatcom Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution."



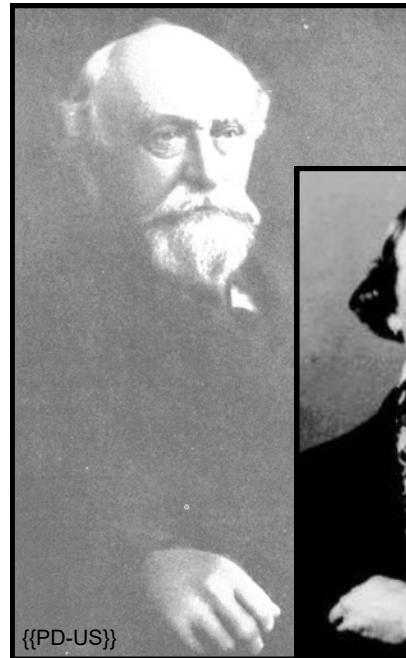
Vice Regent Sharon Susdorf

Comments: A native of Virginia, George Edward Pickett (1825-1875) served as a career US Army officer, after having graduated from West Point. He first served in the Mexican War and, in Texas, his first wife died in childbirth. Appointed commander of Company D, 9th US Infantry, he served in the Washington Territory 1855-1856. He then served at Fort Monroe, Virginia from June 1856 to June 1857, after which he reported back to the Washington Territory, June 1857 to June 25, 1861. He commanded the garrison at Fort Bellingham, a blockhouse, and built a military road and bridge, his namesake. It was part of a military road plan, later discontinued. Pickett was then sent to San Juan Island as Commander in the "Pig War," but resigned his commission to serve in the US Civil War in the Confederacy under General Lee. Pickett led an abortive attack in the Battle of Gettysburg, known as "Pickett's Charge." After the war, he temporarily fled to Canada, but later returned to Virginia. While in Whatcom County area he married Kaigani Haidas "Morning Mist" living at Semiahmoo Bay, now Blaine, WA. She was a Hadia tribal member and died after giving birth to his first son, James "Jimmie" Tilton Pickett. Jimmie was raised in Olympia by foster parents Isaac and Catherine Collins. He attended art school in California and worked as a newspaper artist at the *Post Intelligencer* and *The Oregonian*.



Sharon Susdorf DAR and Edradine Hovde, Daughters of the Pioneers of WA cleaning the plaque.

Reference: Reference: *History and Register 1924 Washington State Society Daughters of the American Revolution*, p 91. www.fortwiki.com/George_E_Pickett Vintage photos are in public domain. Other photos courtesy of DAR Archives.



Name: MEMORIAL TO CAPT HENRY ROEDER

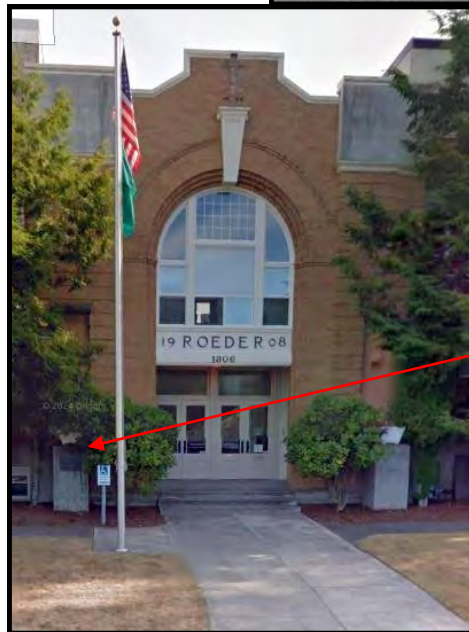
Erected: June 14, 1932 by the Chief Whatcom Chapter, NSDAR and by the Daughters of the Pioneers. The bronze plaque was first mounted on the historic Roeder Maple Tree, now on an upright concrete slab.

Location: GPS 48.759023, -122.487236 The marker is at the Bellingham Public Schools District Office, 1306 Dupont Ave. Bellingham, Whatcom County, WA.

Inscription: "Memorial to Capt. Henry Roeder Chief Whatcom Chapter D.A.R., Daughters of Pioneers 1932."

Comments: In the winter of 1852-1853, Captain Henry Roeder (1824-

1902) arrived from San Francisco to establish a sawmill to fill the demand for lumber after much of the city burned in a series of fires. He located his mill below the waterfalls of Whatcom Creek, where it plunged into salt water. Roeder worked in several other business ventures and, with others, established the European community and government there. He amassed a fortune in timber and real estate during his life and was acclaimed as the founder of the Whatcom Settlement, which eventually became the city of Bellingham. As per the 1986 history by Washington State Society DAR, the tree on which this plaque was originally mounted was cut down because it had split in half. The plaque was then mounted onto the upright concrete slab pictured above.



Above the front door of the building outside of which it resides, is inscribed "Roeder" and "1908," the year of the building's completion. The building was first an elementary school, then in 1927 a Junior High School, later a primary school again, and finally school administration offices.

Building photo courtesy of Google Earth/Sep 2012. Vintage photos are in public domain. Other photos courtesy of DAR Archives.



10/7/1935

Dedication Of Fountain Is Held

Seven representatives of Governor Isaac Stevens chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, attended the formal dedication of a beautiful bronze fountain held Saturday afternoon at Blaine within the shadow of the Peace Arch, the monument erected on the border between the United States and Canada commemorating 100 years of peace.

Mrs. C. X. Larrabee presided, introducing Mrs. Pelagius Williams, who told of the work of the organization in placing markers at historic and important locations to mark the progress of a great country.

Mrs. Larrabee presented the fountain in the name of the committee on erection. It was financed by the four northwestern chapters of the D. A. R., the regents having a part in the dedication. Mrs. Larrabee paid a tribute to Samuel Hill, whose idealism and generosity promoted the building of the Peace Arch, and regretted he could not see how the spot had been dignified and beautified.

Mrs. William Raddatz, regent of the local chapter, and Mrs. G. A. Campbell, regent of the Mount Vernon chapter, were the Skagit county representatives on the program.

A quintet of Canadian men sang three songs, "God Save the King," "Maple Leaf Forever" and "America."

Following the dedicatory service, tea was served on the lawn by Mrs. George Montfort, Mrs. Harold Hunter and Mrs. Abbe Brown. There were 100 D. A. R.'s attending.



Name: PEACE ARCH DRINKING FOUNTAIN

Erected: October 5, 1935 by four NSDAR chapters: Ann Washington, Governor Isaac Stevens, Chief Whatcom, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton Chapters. The bronze drinking fountain is 26-inches high with a cast iron bowl.

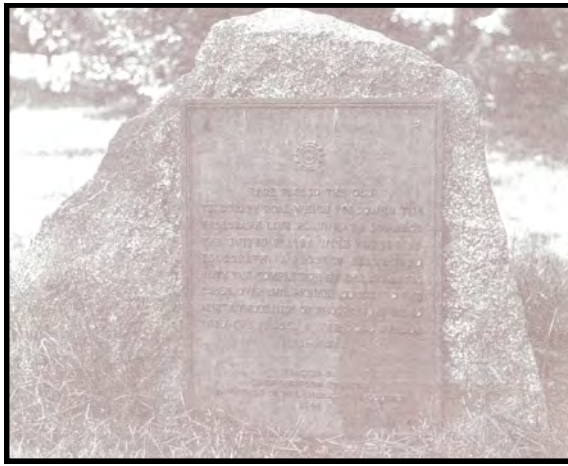
Location: GPS 49.001754, -122.755582 The marker is at Peace Arch Historical State Park, 19 A. Street, Blaine, Whatcom County, WA. The park is on the border between the USA and Canada. The fountain is set just east of the 67-foot Peace Arch and is visible from the arch.

Inscription: Inscribed on the edge of the bowl: "Daughters of the American Revolution."

Comments: In 1921 the WSSDAR State Regent reported at the Continental Congress on plans to build the fountain in the next year but it was actually delayed for 14 years. On October 5, 1935 one hundred friends and members of the contributing chapters attended the dedication ceremony. Washington State Parks temporarily removed the fountain in 2015 to replace water lines and it is in working

condition. The Charles Carroll of Carrollton Chapter disbanded in 1970.

Photo Credit top right courtesy of Pamela McCunn. Other photos courtesy of Jason Snow.



Name: OLD TELEGRAPH ROAD

Erected: 1941 by the Chief Whatcom Chapter, NSDAR. The chapter placed a bronze plaque on a boulder in Cornwall Park. After vandalism some years later, they replaced the bronze plaque with a granite plaque which was mounted on the boulder, and rededicated it on May 9, 2015.

Location: GPS 48.776564, -122.484216 The marker is along the east side of the playground accessed from the Meridian Street entrance to Cornwall Park, 3424 Meridian Way, in Bellingham, Whatcom County, WA.

Inscription: “[DAR insignia] The Old Telegraph Road Here passed the Old Telegraph Road which followed the telegraph line planned to connect the United States with Europe by telegraph; a project abandoned with the completion of the Atlantic cable. Over this pioneer outlet to the north, thousands of prospectors filed into the Fraser River gold fields, 1858-59. Erected by Chief Whatcom Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution 1941.”

Comments: Telegraph Road followed Nook-sack Road, and was the main entry into the Fraser River gold fields in British Columbia, Canada. Local Bellingham area man, John H Fravel aptly led the crew that constructed the telegraph line along the east coast of Puget Sound to the Fraser River and New Westminster, becoming a respected player in the telegraph company. The grand plan for the overland telegraph line was never finished due to technological breakthroughs by which an underground trans-Atlantic telegraph line was made possible.

Left: 1941 original;
Right: 2015 replacement

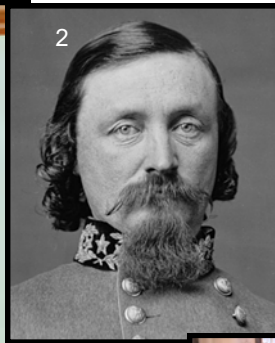
Bellingham Reveille, March 18, 1905

John Henry Fravel Dies, Aged Seventy-Three Years First Came to Bellingham Bay in 1858 “Was on the Fraser River During the Gold Excitement” Assisted in the Construction of First Telegraph Lines in the Northwest.

Another of the old pioneers departed when John Henry Fravel expired at the family residence, 2415 Utter street, at a late hour last night. Deceased first came to Whatcom in 1858 and in the same year went to the Fraser river, carried by the tidal wave of the gold excitement. For the next twelve years he was engaged in the construction of telegraph lines in parts of Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. He helped to build the first telegraph line north of Portland, Oregon, for the Collins Overland Telegraph Company. In 1871 or '72 he settled at Samish, at a point now known as Fravel. There he and his family resided until 1899 when all moved into Bellingham. Deceased was born May 3, 1832, at Woodstock, Shenandoah Valley, West Virginia. With his parents he moved to Columbus, Ohio, in 1838, and crossed the plains to California in 1849, where he engaged in mining until 1858. He leaves a wife, six children and a nephew, S. E. Barrett, local agent for the LaConner Trading & Transportation Company. The children Lottie, Mason, Thomas, Blanch, Rebecca and Gladys reside with their mother. One brother lives in the East. The oldest daughter, Lottie May Fravel, is bookkeeper at the Fair Department store. The body is at A.R. Maulsby's funeral parlors and the funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Submitted to wagenweb.org by Merrily Lawson

References: Skagit River Journal, accessed 11-15-2016, www.skagitriverjournal.com Photos courtesy of DAR archives.



Name: CAPTAIN GEORGE E PICKETT HOUSE AND MUSEUM

Erected: 2014 by the Chief Whatcom Chapter, NSDAR: the chapter was, at that time, awarded a certificate that was installed at the Pickett house and museum. The certificate was awarded in appreciation for the chapter's work in assisting with the 2013-2014 museum renovation.

Location: GPS 48.756195, -122.485491 The marker is at 910 Bancroft Street, the corner of Bancroft and F Streets, Bellingham, Whatcom County, WA.



5 Vintage Pickett House - Before Restoration

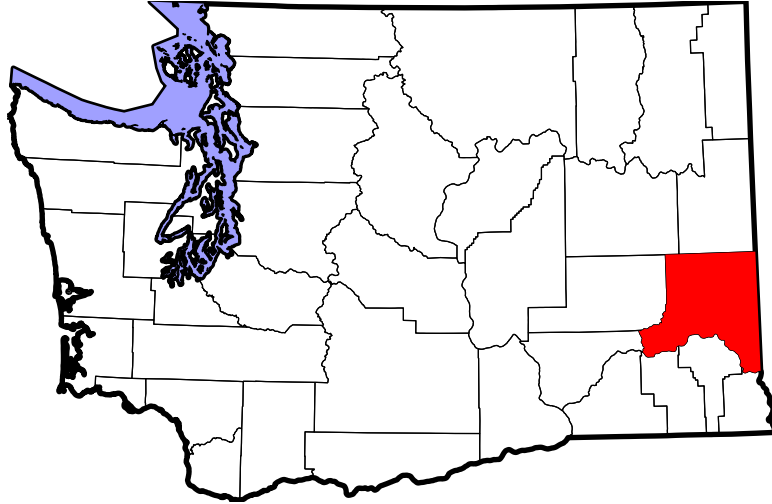
Inscription: Outdoor Sign: "910 Historic Site. The Pickett House Built by Capt. Geo. E. Pickett, Co. D, 9th Inf. U.S.A in 1856. During the Indian War the same year, he erected Fort Bellingham to protect the settlers at Whatcom in this house he and his Indian wife lived." Indoor Plaque: "Pickett House Museum Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington Appreciate and wish to sincerely thank the Daughters of the American Revolution for their financial support and encouragement with the 2013-2014 renovation of the museum. President, Whatcom Chapter 5 Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington May 10, 2014." A boulder on the property has a plaque reading: "George E Pickett Memorial Home Built 1856 Placed by Daughters of Pioneers."

Comments: This house, the 1856 home of US Army Captain George E. Pickett, is the oldest wooden building on its own foundation in Washington state. The inside of the home is furnished as the house may have appeared during Captain Pickett's time in Bellingham. The Pickett House Museum was designated as a museum in 1941 and, in 1956, became home to the Daughters of the Pioneers of Washington. It continues to serve both of these functions as of 2016. It was placed on the US National Register of Historic Places in 1971. The Chief Whatcom Chapter NSDAR assisted with the 2013-2014 museum renovation.

References: WISAARD Property #1857 City of Bellingham <https://www.cob.org/services/planning/historic/buildings>
<http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com/wa/Whatcom/state2.html>
http://www.waymarking.com/waymarks/WMH7MX_Pickett_House_Bellingham_WA

Photo courtesies are numbered as follows: 1 Plaque, Diana Voorhees Chief Whatcom Chapter NSDAR; 2 George Pickett Portrait, public domain; 3-4 Pickett House Museum, Julius Reque of Wikimedia; 5 George Pickett House, Library of Congress.

Whitman County



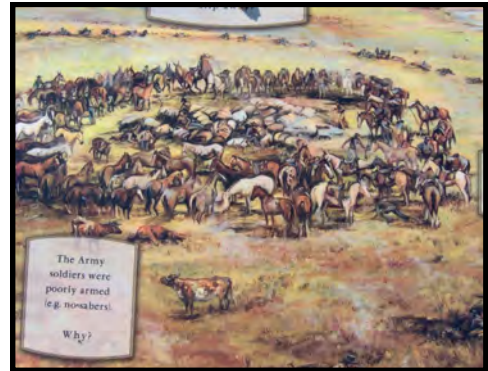
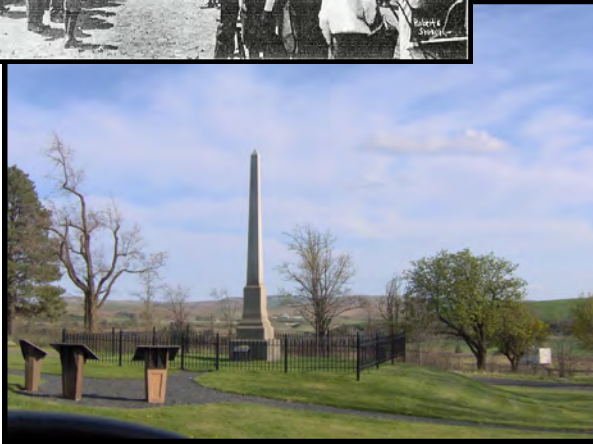
Placed

Marker Title

1914 STEPTOE INDIAN BATTLE 1858 / TE-HOTS-NIM-ME



Esther Reed Chapter - Rededication 2014



One of several historic placards on site.

Name: STEPTOE INDIAN BATTLE 1858 / TE-HOTS-NIM-ME

Erected: 1914 by the Esther Reed Chapter NSDAR. The marker is a 25-foot shaft of Barre gray granite.

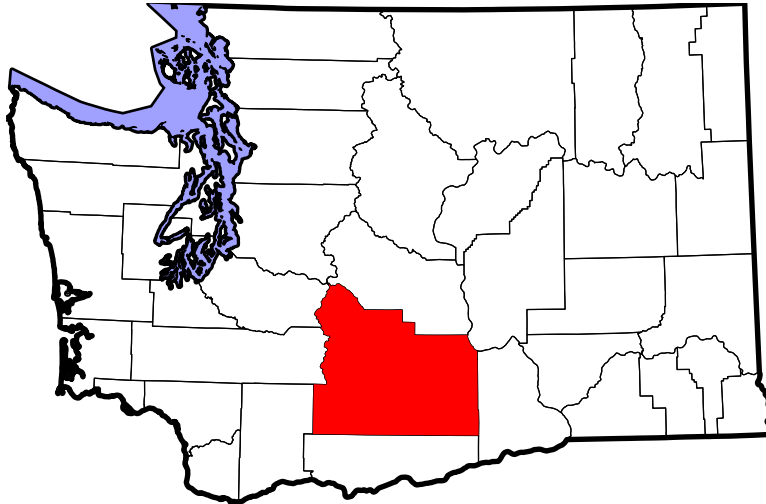
Location: GPS 47.044068, -117.295280 The marker is in Steptoe Battlefield State Park, South Summit Loop, Rosalia, Whitman County, WA.

Inscription: *Front:* "Sacred to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the United States Army who lost their lives on this field in desperate conflict with Indians in the battle of Te-hots-nim-me, May 17, 1858." *Side:* "Killed in conflict: Co. C, Capt. O. H. P. Taylor, Alfred Barnes, Victor Charles De Moy; Co. E., Lieut. William Gaston, Sergt. William C. Williams; Co. H., James Crozet, Charles H. Ilarnish; all of the First Dragoons, United States Army." *Side:* "In memory of Chief Tam-mu-tsa (Timothy) and the Christian Nez Perce Indians, rescuers of the Steptoe expedition. *Side:* "Erected by Esther Reed Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Spokane, Washington, June 14, 1914."

Comments: Steptoe Battlefield State Park is a 4-acre, day use park with a monument and interpretive program describing Steptoe Battlefield. This is the site where, on May 17, 1858, Lieutenant Colonel E.J. Steptoe led 159 American soldiers in a running fight with a large band of Spokane, Palouse, and Coeur D'Alene Native Americans. The American soldiers beat off a series of attacks until night halted the battle. With ammunition almost gone and facing disaster, Steptoe and his men retreated through the darkness, with their wounded, to Fort Walla Walla.

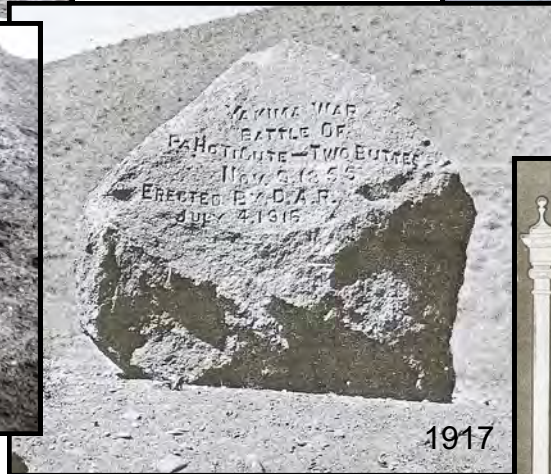
Reference: History and Register 1924 WSSDAR, p 71. WISAARD Property ID #15794. Vintage photo courtesy of DAR archives. Other photos courtesy of Julie Pittmann.

Yakima County



Placed	Marker Title
1916	BATTLE OF TWO BUTTES 1855 - PA-HO-TI-GUTE
1956	FORT SIMCOE, MUSEUM
1988	MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION YAKIMA*

*This marker has not been located for this review.



**Name: BATTLE OF TWO BUTTES
1855 - PA-HO-TI-GUTE**

Erected: July 4, 1916 by Narcissa Whitman Chapter, NSDAR. The marker is a 15-ton boulder of native basalt with text carved directly into the rock. It was obtained from the quarry at Painted Rocks.

Location: GPS 46.524873, -120.478826 The marker is south of Union Gap, on the west side of US Highway 97 near Wapato Dam, Yakima County, WA. The boulder is preceded by two signs: "Heritage Marker" and "Entering Yakama Nation..." It is in a pullout area enclosed by a chain link fence that contains both the DAR boulder and the marker honoring Tow-Tow-Nah-Hee.

Inscription: Boulder inscribed with: "Yakima War - Battle of PA HO TI GUTE - Two Buttes November 9, 1855. Erected by D. A. R. July 4, 1916."

The next year a granite monument, rectangular shaped, was installed a few feet away: "In memory of TOW-TOW-NAH-HEE, a non combatant killed-3 1/2 miles north of here by OW-HAH-TAH-MA-SO, a gov't scout. Yakima War 1855-56. The only Indian hurt in the 'battle' of OY-TI KOOT. Erected by the Yakimas and friends, Nov. 9, 1917." (The word "combatant" has been correct here to "combatant.")



Comments: The Battle of Two Buttes or Pa-Ho-Ti-Gute was a 3-day battle that followed the Yakima War, the last stand made by native Americans, under Chief Kamiakin, against government forces and Oregon volunteers, under Major G.J. Raines.

References: <http://www.yakima.org/yakima/#sthash.fbbeYxm6.dpuf> Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine: Vol L No. 4, April, 1917. Page 265-266. *History and Register 1924 WSSDAR*, p 85. Vintage photos courtesy of DAR archives. Other photos courtesy of Lesli Shields.

Name: FORT SIMCOE, MUSEUM

Erected: 1956 by Narcissa Whitman Chapter, NSDAR. The marker is a bronze plaque.

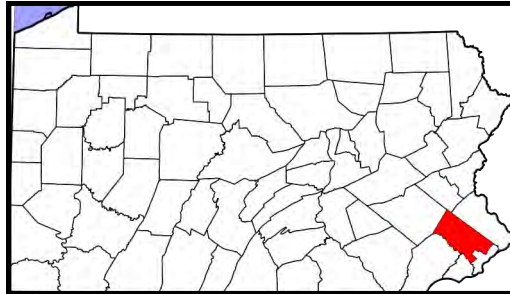
Location: GPS 46.343519, -120.837773 The plaque was placed at Fort Simcoe Historical State Park, on the Yakama Indian Nation Reservation, 5150 Fort Simcoe Rd, White Swan, Yakima County, WA. It is 27 miles from Toppenish, within an old grove of Garry oaks that are watered by a multitude of natural springs.

Inscription: Location of the marker, an interior plaque, is currently unknown.

Comments: Fort Simcoe Historical State Park is a 200-acre, day-use heritage park formed in 1956 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in June of 1974. This interpretive park tells the story of 1850's army life and provides insight into local Native American culture. Before 1850, the park was used as a trade center and camp site for Native American bands now within the Yakama Indian Nation. They called it Mool-Mool or bubbling water for the natural springs there. It was on a trail that led to traditional Columbia River fishing areas. The fort, named for Simcoe Mountains, was established by U.S. Army Colonel George Wright in 1856 and used for three years. Wright and military leaders hoped that the post would keep peace by preventing white settlement of Indian lands. In 1859, the military turned the fort over to the Yakama Indian Agency. It was converted to a vocational Indian Boarding School and the Yakama Indian Agency managed its affairs from the site until the early 1900s. Five original buildings are still standing at the fort: the commander's house, three captain's houses and a blockhouse. Other buildings have been recreated by Fort Simcoe Job Corps. The interpretive center, as well as some other buildings, are open to the public with various activities and special events. This park is also home to the Lewis's woodpecker.

References: Oh, Ranger! Park Finder website <http://www.ohranger.com/wa/fort-simcoe>
Washington State Parks website <http://parks.state.wa.us/509/Fort-Simcoe> www.historylink.org

Out of State



Above: Kootenai County, Idaho; Montgomery County, Pennsylvania; Lenawee County, Michigan.

Placed

Marker Title

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1924 | LUCY GARRY AND NELLIE GARRY |
| 1953 | VALLEY FORGE, WA MEMORIAL CHAPEL & NATIONAL PATRIOTS BELL TOWER |
| 2009 | DAR REAL DAUGHTER ELIZABETH BARTLETT |

In addition to Elizabeth Bartlett (listed in “Out of State”) and Isabell Johnson Savage Conway (listed in “Spokane County”), other DAR Real Daughters who belonged to chapters in Washington State:

Elizabeth (Lockwood) Secor (July 26, 1818-April 1, 1910) She was a member of Lady Stirling Chapter. Wife of Elijah Secor. Daughter of Revolutionary War Patriot David Lockwood of New York and Rebecca Thomas. She is buried in Hardin Cemetery, Greene County Illinois. Marked in bronze tablet. FindAGrave#29267034

Rebecca (Smith) Tylee (December 26, 1809-March 21, 1905) She was a member of Mary Ball Chapter. Wife of Edward Tylee. Daughter of Revolutionary War Patriot Austin Smith of Connecticut. She is buried in Purdom Cemetery, Keosauqua, Van Buren County Iowa. FindAGrave #46721814.



Name: LUCY GARRY AND NELLIE GARRY

Erected: unknown date by the Spokane Garry Chapter, NSDAR for the daughters of Spokane Garry, leader, first educator in the Spokane area, native/settler liaison, and missionary. Marble gravestones were placed at the graves.

Location: GPS 47.11, -116.911111 The grave is in St. Michael's Cemetery, also known as Worley Indian Cemetery and Coeur d'Alene Indian Cemetery. It is off of Rolling Hills Road outside of Worley, Kootenai County, Idaho.

Inscription: "Nellie Garry Daughter of Chief Spokane Garry June 5, 1924" and "Lucy Garry Daughter of Chief Spokane Garry Feb. 3, 1924."

Comments: As of the 1917 from "Case of Spokane Garry" (paraphrased): Of the (9) children of Spokane Garry, only two survive: Nellie, a daughter of Nina (Umatilla tribe), at present living on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, and Ok-Pee, or Lucy, a daughter of the San Poil wife, living on the Spokane Reservation. Also from this reference: "During the last years of his (Garry's) life, subsistence depended almost entirely upon the charity of chance, supplemented by the occasional earnings of his daughter, Nellie, a strong, honest, industrious woman, who did washing for the early settlers before the advent of the Chinaman and the steam laundry. The writer, when a boy, remembers taking an occasional ride on Nellie's pony while she was doing up the family washing."

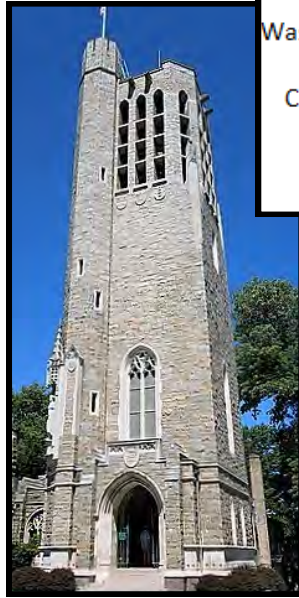
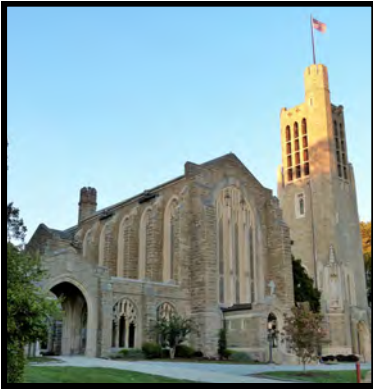


Nellie Garry
Photo by Angvire, Spokane, 1916.

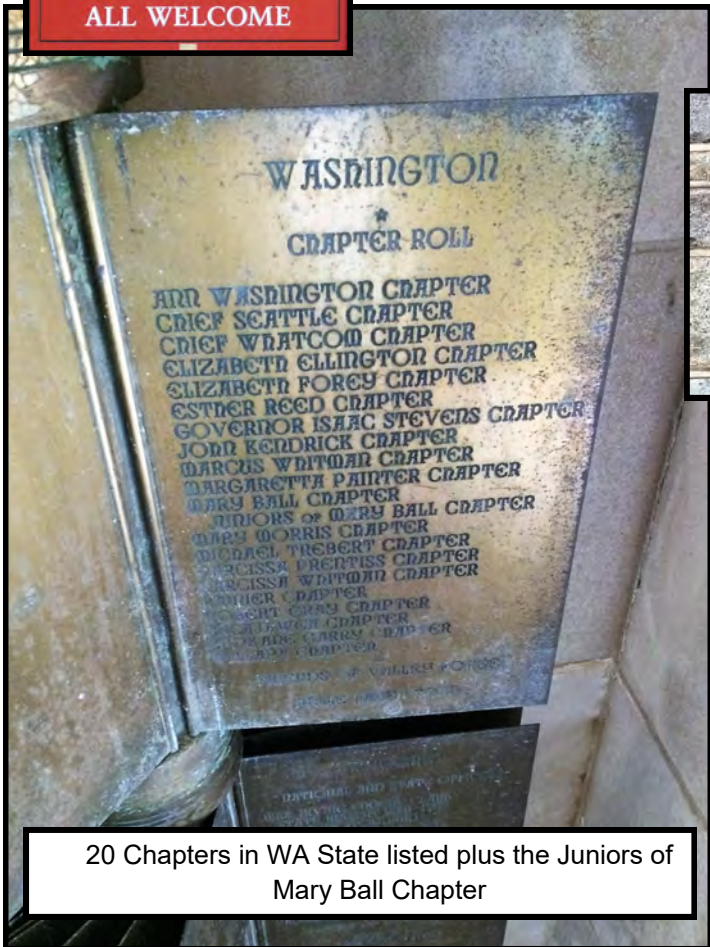
Reference: *Bulletin of the Spokane Historical Society* Vol 1 No. 1, Jan. 1917, "The Case of Spokane Garry"; Find A Grave Memorial: Lucy #13623661, Nellie #13623683.

Gravestone photos courtesy of Maggie Rail. Portrait of Nellie courtesy of "The Case of Spokane Garry", *Bulletin of the Spokane Historical Society*, January 2017, 52. Other photos courtesy of Julie Pittmann.

VALLEY FORGE, WA MEMORIAL CHAPEL & NATIONAL PATRIOTS BELL TOWER



Valley Forge Episcopal Church Bell Tower
 Located 6 miles from Royersford, Pennsylvania
 Washington bell of "High G" dedicated 18 April 1953-All WA Chapters
 Names of 3 Gold Star Boys – Chief Whatcom Chapter
 Chapter Members and Regent's names – Columbia River Chapter
 U.S.S. Spokane – Esther Reed Chapter
 Chapter Name – Esther Reed Chapter
 Chapter Name – Rainier Chapter



20 Chapters in WA State listed plus the Juniors of Mary Ball Chapter



State of Washington plaque is signed by Blanche Cooper Swem State Regent, 1950

This was a national NSDAR project in which all states participated.

Photo courtesies are listed as follows: Plaque, Christyn B. Olmstead, Valley Forge Chapter NSDAR; Church and chapel sign, Carol Jean Gaffney, Honorary State Regent, WA State; Tower and emblem: Julie Pittmann, State Regent, WA State.



Pictured along with Michigan Daughters are Washington Daughters, Kati Grulke, Mary Ball Chapter, 3rd from the left and WSSDAR State Regent Kate Hull, 4th from the left.



Name: DAR REAL DAUGHTER ELIZABETH BARTLETT

Erected: 2009 by the Mary Ball Chapter, NSDAR. A bronze marker in the shape of a shield was placed near the gravestone.

Location: GPS 41.802199, -83.927189 The marker is in the Ogden Zion Cemetery, 6790 E Horton Road, Blissfield, Lenawee County, Michigan.

Inscription: “[DAR insignia] Real Daughter Elizabeth Bartlett, daughter of Abraham Bartlett, Revolutionary War Soldier – CT, Marker Placed by Mary Ball Chap., NSDAR, June 6, 2009.”



Comments: Miss Elizabeth Bartlett was born in Massachusetts in 1803, the daughter of Abraham and Melinda Bartlett. She died in Ogden Center, Michigan, 13 Nov 1897. Abraham Bartlett (1759-1841) served as a soldier in the revolution and received a pension; he was among those who assisted in defending the battery of New York City against the British. He was born in Durham, Massachusetts and died at Peterboro, New York. Elizabeth became a Mary Ball Chapter member several months before her death. The chapter honored her as a Real Daughter with a plaque at her grave in 2009. Kate Hull Pease, WSSDAR State Regent, Mary Ball Chapter, and Kati Grulke, Mary Ball Chapter, attended the ceremony and dedicated the plaque with the Michigan State Regent Sharon Hopkins and Michigan State Chaplain Lou Pinson. The participants also laid a memorial wreath at the gravesite.

This dedication was related to the **NSDAR Real Daughters Commemoration Project**, of which Washington Daughters Shirley Wagers and Kati Grulke were the national co-chairmen. The project, to trace all DAR Real Daughters, was a brainchild of Kati, the result of her piqued interest in Elizabeth Bartlett. Jerri McCoy, Sacajawea Chapter, was a researcher and photo coordinator for the project. They researched each DAR Real Daughter’s life including chapter, father/patriot, death date, death place, burial information, and more. They provided the data plus wrote a short biography for each daughter and obtained a photo of her gravestone. The photos supplemented the national files for each Daughter and the report was later utilized by the Office of the Historian General to publish a book (May 2010) entitled, *My Father Was a Soldier, The Real Daughters of the American Revolution*.

References: 1. Harvey, Margaret B. *Real Daughters of the American Revolution*. Philadelphia, PA: Merion Chapter, NSDAR, 1913. 2. Dan Cherry, “DAR ‘Real Daughter’ grave marked with bronze plaque,” <http://www.lenconnect.com/article/20090607/NEWS/306079976> accessed Feb 2, 2016. Find A Grave Memorial # 46589511. Photos courtesy of DAR archives.

Lost Markers

We researched for every lost marker in the state. As it turns out, some monuments lost are as interesting as those found. For that reason you may note that a number of them have been included in this collection. Others, not detailed here, were documented in the 1998 book entitled *Historical Marker Review, Washington State Society National Society Daughters of the American Revolution*.

Strangely Lost - Some seem as though they would be too big to be lost. For instance, The **Washington Statehood Cannon** in Tacoma! Our **Captain George Vancouver** marker was lost after the "Gallopig Gerty" bridge collapsed in Tacoma. During or after the I-5 freeway construction, the **Medicine Creek Treaty** marker disappeared. One marker apparently washed away in the Hanford area; it was commemorating the **Lewis and Clark Expedition**. A marker for the site of the **first school in Castle Rock** was lost due to flooding. A **totem pole** at the Seattle Woodland Park Zoo funded by the DAR is now gone, seemingly into thin air but perhaps it just decayed with age and was removed.

Lost but Found - Another marker thought to be lost in local flooding was recently rediscovered. It had sunk into the earth, hiding for decades. It is the "**Mary Richardson Walker Patriot and Pioneer**" marker and it was found in 2014 by local DAR chapter member Diana Justice and her husband, SAR member and US Coast Guard veteran Harry Justice. They took old photos to R. A. Long Park in the City of Longview and vectored into the spot where it should have been. After scraping away inches of mud and debris, the marker reappeared!

Trees and Plants Gone - Trees and plants have a way of dying from disease, drought or falling in wind storms. The entire **Washington State DAR Forest** died of disease, as a non-native species had been planted. A grove of memorial trees on the state capitol campus, each one honoring a **Washington State governor**, were removed due to a new landscape plan. A **Douglas fir** and **rose bushes** were dying and removed in Redmond by DAR members.

Flags Lost - Flagpoles and flagpole plaques went missing or were removed in Robinswood Park in Bellevue; at the King County Library, the Spokane Opera House, and the Spokane Museum flag.

In Storage - A DAR donated **statue in the Toppenish Library** disappeared long ago. Perhaps it is "lost" in storage. The **George Washington Bust** in Spokane is retired in museum storage, as is an **Ezra Meeker plaque** in Puyallup. Lost but found by members of the Sacajawea Chapter is the marker for the **1932/1965 George Washington Elm** in Olympia. It was found in the dark abyss of underground storage at the State Capitol Campus. It remains there in the dark, but we hope to find a new home for it someday. The **SS Sacajawea plaque** is now in its rightful home at the Bremerton Navy Museum due to the diligence of DAR members but, unfortunately, out of sight. The beloved **Narcissa Prentiss Whitman** statue, with fountain, in Tacoma fell into disrepair and was carefully stored. It may never see the light of day again due to the high expense of restoration.

More Not Found - More markers not found include a **Walla Walla Oregon Trail** marker; **Fort Simcoe** plaque; **First School and Teacher 1875** in Spokane; **Mount Vernon High School Auditorium** Plaque; a carved oaken plaque at **Fort Columbia** Museum House; a plaque at the **Fort Borst Block House**, and a plaque on the now crumbling cemetery wall at Vashon Island.

Glossary / Acronym List

BOM – Board of Management.

CAR – Children of the American Revolution.

CCC – Civilian Conservation Corps.

DAR – Daughters of the American Revolution. The terms DAR and NSDAR are interchangeable.

DAR Insignia - The official DAR insignia consists of a spinning wheel, each spoke tipped with star representing the original thirteen colonies. The wheel is inscribed with the words, “Daughters of the American Revolution.” Through the wheel is a distaff holding a grouping of flax reeds.

Daughter - Member of the NSDAR.

Real Daughter - a female who was the literal daughter of a Revolutionary War Patriot.

DAR Real Daughter - a female who was the literal daughter of a Revolutionary War Patriot, and was also a member of DAR.

GAR – Grand Army of the Republic.

History Link - The first and largest encyclopedia of community history created expressly for the Internet. It is free and is an evolving online encyclopedia of Washington State and local history.

Historylink.org is a 501(c)(3) organization. www.historylink.org

HODAR – Husband of a Daughter of the American Revolution member.

IOOF – Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JBLM – Joint Base Lewis-McCord.

JROTC – Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps.

L&C – Lewis and Clark.

L&C National Historic Trail symbol - The symbol displays the profile of Lewis and Clark looking and pointing west into the distance.

LDS – Landsman.

NSDAR – National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The terms DAR and NSDAR are interchangeable.

RN – Royal Navy.

RMS – Royal Mail Ship.

SAR - Sons of the American Revolution.

SAR Insignia - The official SAR insignia consists of a Maltese cross surrounded by a garland, with a relief of George Washington in a center circle.

VFW - Veterans of Foreign Wars.

WISAARD – Washington Information System for Architectural & Archaeological Records Data. This free government database is available at: <http://www.dahp.wa.gov/>

WSDOT – Washington State Department of Transportation.

WSSAR – Washington State Sons of the American Revolution.

WSSDAR – Washington State Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Note on Photos:

Photos published in the USA before 1-1-1923 are in the public domain. Where possible sources and credits are given.

Note on a general reference: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, DAR Markers in Washington State 1909-1961.

WASHINGTON STATE CHAPTER LIST, HISTORICAL

Chapter	National Number	Date Organized	Active or Date Disbanded	Location
Admiralty Inlet	7001	10/12/1965	Active	Port Townsend
Ann Meyers		After 1924	Before 1941	Deer Park
Ann Washington	7002	1/10/1921	Active	Mount Vernon
Annie Pulliam	7053	2007	Active	North Bend
Betsey Wright		10/31/1916	2/1/1938	Newport
Captain Charles Wilkes	7003	12/15/1925	12/31/1974	Winslow
Cascade	7004	11/1/1961	Active	Bellevue
Charles Carroll of Carrollton	7005	4/20/1922	1/31/1970	Sedro Wooley
Chief Whatcom	7007	10/20/1912	Active	Bellingham
Columbia River	7008	3/17/1949	Active	Richland
Darby Huntington		6/27/1951	10/13/1954	Castle Rock
David Douglas	7046	6/20/1981	Active	Redmond
Dayton		9/7/1921	10/12/1960	Dayton
Eliza Hart Spalding	7009	11/30/1917	7/02/2002	Pullman
Elizabeth Bixby	7010	11/19/1921	Unknown	Vashon Island
Elizabeth Ellington	7011	2/16/1926	Active	Bremerton
Elizabeth Forey	7012	6/5/1922	Active	Tacoma
Esther Reed	7013	6/14/1900	Active	Spokane
Experience Wood		3/21/1923	Before 1941	Garfield
Father Wilbur		11/17/1920	Before 1941	Sunnyside
Fort Vancouver	7014	2/18/1919	Active	Vancouver
Gig Harbor	7048	2/24/1990	12/17/1994	Gig Harbor
Gov. Isaac Stevens	7015	5/14/1922	Active	Oak Harbor
James Huntington		2/23/1923	Before 1941	Castle Rock
Jeremiah Mead	7016	1/22/1963	10/04/2003	Medina
John Kendrick	7017	5/20/1914	Active	Wenatchee
Jonas Babcock	7043	10/9/1970	Active	Spokane
Karneetsa	7047	6/6/1986	Active	Moses Lake
Kennewick	7018	5/15/1912	Active	Kennewick
Lady Stirling	7019	11/16/1901	Active	Lake Forest Park
Lakota	7045	1/24/1981	Active	Auburn
Marcus Whitman	7020	6/14/1911	Active	Everett
Margaretta Painter	7021	4/19/1917	2/1/1970	Ellensburg
Martha Atkinson Gray	7022	2/4/1925	4/12/1969	Aberdeen
Martha Guthrie		3/15/1921	1928	Colfax
Mary Anne Gibbes		5/5/1922	2/1/1943	Toppenish
Mary Ball	7023	6/22/1894	Active	Tacoma
Mary Fell Stevenson	7055	2/8/2014	Active	Black Diamond
Mary Lacy	7024	1/12/1918	Pending Disbandment	Centralia

Washington State Chapter List, Historical (continued)

Chapter	National Number	Date Organized	Active or Date Disbanded	Location
Mary Morris	7025	4/18/1931	10/14/1993	Seattle
Mary Richardson Walker	7026	2/22/1924	Active	Kelso-Lonview
May Hutton	7050	10/12/1996	Active	Spokane Valley
Mercer Girls	7052	4/17/2004	Active	Seattle
Meriweather Lewis		4/11/1914	10/18/1963	Chehalis
Michael Trebert	7027	11/6/1916	Active	Port Angeles
Mount Adams	7051	4/15/2000	4/9/2011	White Salmon
Narcissa Prentiss	7028	2/22/1915	Active	Walla Walla
Narcissa Whitman	7029	6/19/1909	Active	Yakima
Ocian in View	7054	2012	Active	Ocean Park
Olympus	7030	11/11/1951	6/8/1996	Seattle
Peter Puget	7031	5/26/1964	Active	Edmonds
Rainier Chapter	7032	09/20/1895	Active	Seattle
Robert Gray	7033	3/7/1903	Active	Hoquiam
Sacajawea	7034	11/17/1905	Active	Olympia
Samuel Elgin		6/18/1921	Before 1941	Hanford
San Juan Islands	7044	4/14/1979	Active	Friday Harbor
Sarah Buchanan	7035	10/10/1940	6/8/1996	Seattle
Sarah Wilmot		6/28/1923	12/6/1950	Auburn
Seattle (1906-1941) Chief Seattle (1942-1993)	7006	5/31/1906	6/14/1993	Seattle
Simcoe		11/16/1951	2/1/1957	Union Gap
Spokane Garry	7036	4/30/1921	Active	Spokane
Susan Woodin	7056	4/12/2014	Active	Woodinville
Tahoma	7037	4/15/1950	7/7/2008	Tacoma
Tillicum	7038	1/20/1963	Active	Des Moines
University of Washington	7039	4/4/1918	10/8/2005	Seattle
Virginia Dare	7040	1/12/1900	6/12/1975	Tacoma
Waukomah Trail	7042	2/27/1954	7/12/1984	Woodland
Whidbey Island	7049	10/15/1994	Active	Langley
Willapa	7041	1/23/1923	10/11/1973	Raymond



AND PATRIOTISM ABOVE AND BEYOND THE
HONORING
IN GLENN SHIELDS, CM
1939 19
GRESSIONAL MEDAL OF
DONG XOAI, VIETNAM
JUNE 9, 1965
ED BY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN



OREGON TRAIL
1844
MARKED BY THE
DAUGHTERS AND SONS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN
THE STATE OF WASHINGTON. 1916

WIL- ETC
"BIG T
DIED. FO
A FRIEND OF THE WH
ERECTED
SARAH WILMOT
AUBURN, WA

A MEMORIAL TO
INDIAN ZACK
INDLY INDIAN WHO CAME BY FO
ICHE PRAIRIE SOME 20 MILES ON
O WARM THE EARLY SETTLERS
RIVER VALLEY OF THE IMPENDING
KIMA INDIANS. IN TIME FOR THEM
COLUMBIA RIVER TO SAFETY. R
NT BURKE AS TOLD HIM BY ERNE
THIS TABLET WAS DEDICATED I

"SPIRIT OF THE TRAIL"
ERECTED BY
THE D.A.R. AND S.A.R.
IN THE STATE OF
WASHINGTON
1916

ON THE
JACK SPI
ROBBERS R
FIRST
IN KITTAT

TO THE MEMORY OF
ALL MEN
OF COWLITZ COUNTY, WASHINGTON
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE
WORLD WAR
THIS TABLET IS ERRECTED BY
JAMES HUNTINGTON CHAPIN
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
1924

THE BATTLE OF SEATTLE
WAS FOUGHT ON THIS GROUND
JAN. 26TH 1856
COMMEMORATIVE BOULDER IS ERRECTED BY
BY STIRLING CHAPTER
HTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
AUGUST 15TH 1916

TRADITION LINKS THIS TREE
WITH THE NAME OF
CAPTAIN ROBERT GRAY.
WHO ON MAY 7TH 1792 ENTERED
THIS HARBOR IN HIS SHIP COLUMBIA.
THIS TABLET WAS ERRECTED IN HIS HONOR BY
ROBERT GRAY CHAPTER
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
MAY 7TH 1911
THE SITE WAS DONATED BY MR. A. O. DANON

Made in the USA

