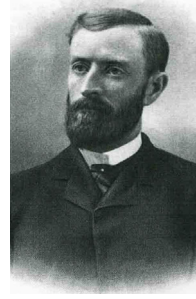


Short Biographies M - R

of All of the Surveyors and Individuals Associated with the General Land Office in Idaho, 1851-1910



Typical Format	Photo (if available with permission to post)	Short Biography
<i>Born-Died</i>	Credits and sources for photos can be found in the Photo Section.	(biography) means that there is a biography of some kind available in the Biography Section. See the end of this section for a list of abbreviations.
Political Affiliation, if		
First Contract or Engagement	Year	
to		
Last Contract or Engagement	Year	

**MacConnel,
Augustus**
1838-1915
USDMS
Special Instructions 1873
(as Assistant
Astronomer for A.
V. Richards)
to
no more

Born in Elmira, New York, the son of a farmer, Augustus was still on the farm in 1850 and was a student at the Cambridge Observatory in 1865 at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was listed in the 1872 Directory of Cambridge as a dealer in watches. He showed up in the same directory in 1873 as dealing in watches and as an astronomical observer at the Cambridge Observatory. Alvord Van Nes Richards was given a Contract to survey the West Boundary of Wyoming in 1873, and named Augustus as his Astronomer. His task was to determine the location of the intersection of the 45th Parallel and the 34th Meridian..

Augustus was listed as a scientist in a directory in 1879 and a farmer in 1879 and 1892 in Elmira. He was an astronomer on a survey to fix the ground location of the 100th Meridian and the Red River in 1902. Augustus was a farmer in Elmira from 1909 until 1913 when he was listed as retired. He died there in 1915, and apparently never married.

**Macdonald,
Malcom Lloyd**

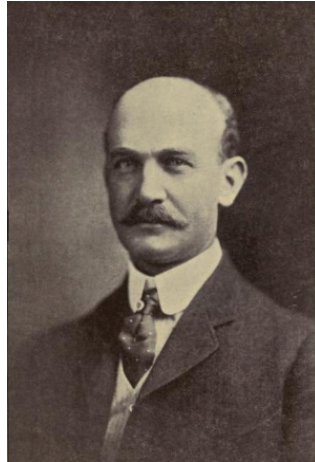
1865-1911

USDMS

Special Instructions 1899

to

no more



Born in Nevada, the son of a miner in Comstock, Malcolm lived in Montana by 1870 and was first noted as a mining engineer in Montana in 1887 in the firm of Baker and Harper in Anaconda. \ He was part of the engineering partnership of Harper and MacDonald with Joseph H. Harper in 1900. Malcolm was a single mining engineer in Mammoth, Utah in 1900 and was also bonded as an Idaho USDMS in 1900.

He did no final surveys in Idaho or other surrounding states that could be found, although the newspapers noted surveys made in Montana. He lived in Butte, Montana most of his life and was listed as a consulting engineer from at least 1892-1904. While in Montana, he served as a Director of several mines and was involved in different lawsuits

In about 1904, Malcom became involved as the Mining Engineer of the Montana-Tonopah Company in Tonopah, Nevada, and his brother, Irving, took his position with Harper and MacDonald. Malcomb became an incorporator in what was noted in the Newspaper as one of the biggest lead and silver mines in the world. By 1905 he was the manager of mines in the area. In 1906 Malcolm was noted as a Director of the Nye and Ormsby County Bank of Tonopah and Goldfield, Nevada, and in 1907 was the President of a Company that owned 15 Claims in the area. He was listed as one of the consulting engineer of the Guggenheim family out of New York. While staying in Los Angeles in 1908, Malcolm was noted as the President of the Nevada First National Bank at Tonopah,

Malcolm owned a large automobile in 1908 with the purpose of touring investors around the mining properties, using roads he had built. Malcolm also developed telephone and telegraph systems throughout Southern Nevada. The Montgomery-Shoshone Mine was noted as producing \$50,000 of ore per month. Goldfield grew from nothing to 20,000 residents during the decade beginning in 1900. Tonopah grew to 50,000 residents in the same time. Today Goldfield has about 200 residents and Tonopah about 2500. Labor unrest also became a problem at this time, with federal troops called in. The 1910 census noted him as a divorced mining engineer in San Francisco in 1910. Malcolm died of heart disease very suddenly at the Waldorf Astoria in New York late in 1911 at age 46. His body was shipped back to Butte.

Major, Daniel

G.

1832-1889

Astr

USS

USDS

Special Instructions 1867
from GLO (with
John J. Major as
Assistant
Astronomer)

to

no more

Born in Ireland, the son of a printer and lithographer, Daniel came to New York with uncle and his family in 1834. He attended Holy Cross, as did his brother, graduating as an astronomer, and received his Masters at Georgetown in 1859. He was taking observations at the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C. with Professor James Major in 1851-52. James was his uncle, and had served as a Navy Professor of Mathematics at sea for 8 years before being assigned to the Naval Observatory in 1846. James served until 1860 when he resigned to become a Jesuit Priest, and taught at Boston College and Holy Cross. Daniel was the astronomer for the surveyors, Jones and Brown, on the 1858 survey of the 98th Meridian, the Western boundary of the Chickasaw Nation. They were threatened by Comanches, but finished anyway.

Daniel postponed the astronomy for the beginning point of the 100th Meridian between Texas and Oklahoma until the next year, however. The monument he created on the Red River in 1859 was determined to be 3700 feet West of the true 100th Meridian by survey in 1902. He was a Naval Officer from 1861-1863, living in Washington, D. C. with 2 aunts and two sisters, occupying the position of Acting Master

Congress appropriated \$4500 for the survey of the 46th Parallel, the Oregon and Washington Border, in 1860, but the amount was too small. No one would survey it until Daniel accepted in May 1863, with 6 adjacent fractional township surveys thrown in for extra money. They were all adjacent to the State Line, and much of the time they worked under Army security. His brother, John, was with him the whole Contract, in charge of monumenting the line, and Frederick Hesse of the Naval Observatory was an Assistant Astronomer.

His notes of the townships were reviewed in 1865, and many corrections were requested. When out West and not surveying, he lived in Alameda or San Francisco. In October, 1867, Daniel was awarded the State Line Surveys of Oregon/Idaho and Oregon/California by the Commissioner in Washington, D. C. The OR/ID Border began at the intersection of the Owyhee River and the Snake River, and ran due South to the 42nd Parallel. He finished by June of 1868, and was in San Francisco when he finished his notes.

He began the OR/CA survey in 1868 by astronomically determining the intersection of the 42nd Parallel and the 120th Meridian without the aid of accurate time. The monument he set was 2.4 miles West of the one set by Ives and Houghton in 1863, and he did not note that monument's existence or location in his survey. A subsequent survey by Von Schmidt set a new point 3.3 miles East of Major's corner, and that stood the test of time, a resurvey by USCGS in 1892, and a lawsuit in the 1970's.

His survey of the OR/CA Border, West to the Pacific Ocean, from 1868-69 varied 500-600 feet North and South of the 42nd Parallel. According to Bud Uzes, Daniel only took three sextant readings for latitude on the way to the Pacific Ocean. He surveyed the South boundary of Idaho and Oregon with brother John, from Utah to California in 1871-73, setting a monument that ended up 3700 feet East of the Southeast corner of Idaho, even though he had accurate time. He ended his survey in 1873 at the NE corner of California and closed on both his original monument and also that of Von Schmidt, finishing 260 feet North.

Daniel, John J. and their father, John, were all in San Francisco from 1875-78, with Daniel and John as surveyors, and their father, John, as a paper hanger. Daniel and John J. were living with their aunts in Washington, D. C. in 1880. He surveyed the Ute Reservation in Colorado, and subdivided it into allotments in 1880-81. He was a GLO Surveyor in Utah in 1882.

Daniel determined the MT/ND boundary in 1885, beginning by making astronomical observations using telegraph signals near the NPRR location on the Missouri River, in cooperation with the Washburn University Observatory at Madison, Wisconsin. He and his brother, John, surveyed North and South from that position in 1885, reaching the Canadian Border in December, 1885. His line is 500-1000 feet West of the statutory meridian. His notes indicate he was plagued by clouds, unstable setups, and passing trains. He took observations on 18 days in August and September, 1885. Daniel, John and Aunt Mabel were living in Washington, D. C. in 1886. Mabel died in 1890 in D. C., and Daniel and John both died in New York in 1889. It appears that neither Daniel, John or the two aunts ever married.

Major, John J.*1842-1889*

Astr

Comp

Special Instructions 1867

from GLO (as

Assistant

Astronomer to

Daniel G. Major)

to

no more

John was born in New York, the son of a lithographer, and ten years younger than his brother Daniel. Both Daniel and John graduated from Georgetown in surveying and astronomy, Daniel in 1859 and John in 1864. John was appointed Clerk to the Northwest Boundary Commission in 1857, serving until 1864 while they surveyed the North lines of Washington, Idaho and Montana.. His duties were mainly computations and assistant astronomical functions.. He surveyed the following boundaries: after this assignment: 1864, Washington and Oregon as assistant to Daniel; 1868-69, Northern boundary of California as assistant to Daniel; 1871, Utah and Idaho, as assistant to Daniel; 1872, West boundary of Kansas; 1872-73, North boundary of Nevada, as assistant to Daniel; 1873-74, South boundary of Colorado; and 1873-74, East boundary of New Mexico.

Daniel, John J. and their father, John, were all in San Francisco from 1875-78, with Daniel and John as surveyors, and their father, John, as a lithographer. Daniel and John J. were living with their aunts in Washington, D. C. in 1880. Daniel, John and Aunt Mabel were living in Washington, D. C. in 1886. Mabel died in 1890 in D. C., and Daniel and John both died in the Spring of 1889 in New York, but all are buried in Holy Rood Cemetery, Washington, D. C., with Daniel and John having unmarked graves. It appears that neither Daniel, John or the two aunts ever married. John was slightly less than 5' 7" tall. This is the maintained version of this information.

**Mandell, Frank
Chittenden***1859-1906*

Fusion

Mineral Survey 1883

to

Mineral Surveys 1906

ID PLS 38. AIME. Born in Michigan the son of a lawyer in Detroit, Frank attended the University of Michigan and graduated in 1881. He was in Ada County, Idaho by 1883 when he began surveying Mineral Surveys as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor. He continued through that for 195 Mineral Surveys and two Contacts in Idaho by 1906, mostly in Blaine and Elmore Counties. Frank married Martha "Mattie" Johnson in Ada County in 1889, and they had four children.

Frank was named the first Blaine County Surveyor in 1895 when the County was formed. He lived in Hailey, Idaho in 1891, and continued there until he died in 1906 at age 47 of sudden onset pneumonia. Frank served one term in the Idaho Legislature in 1901. Martha moved to Salt Lake City in 1911 where she taught school, eventually becoming principal of the Ensign School.

Manley, Frank

A.

1867-1940

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1903

to

no more



ID PLS 9. Born in La Rue, Ohio, the son of a druggist, Frank moved with his family to Nebraska as a child. He attended the public schools there and graduated from the University of Nebraska in Civil Engineering in 1889. After school he worked a minor position at Burlington Road before accepting a job at Union Pacific Coal Co. at Rock Springs, Wyoming. At that time they were expanding on several fronts.

Frank became Chief Engineer of Union Pacific Coal Co. and supervised a transition to electricity for power supply. He moved to Kemerer Coal Co. in Kemerer, Wyoming in 1897 until 1889 when he returned to Union Pacific as Chief Engineer. At this time he married Wood Belle "Woodie" Hocker in Evanston, Wyoming. He felt constrained by the corporate world and hung out his shingle as a mining engineer in Boise, Idaho in 1903. He surveyed some irrigation canals and mining ditches along with two Mineral Surveys in 1903 before returning to Union Pacific Coal Co.

Frank became General Superintendent of Superior Coal Co. at Rock Springs in 1906 before transitioning to a combined job as General Manager of a combined company with Union Pacific in 1909, and two years later took over as vice president. He was in the Omaha office in 1910. Frank stayed there until 1919 when he joined the O'Gara Coal Company of Chicago. He ended with the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company in Pottsville, Pennsylvania where he died in 1837.

**Manning,
William
Morley**

1877-1945

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1908

to

no more

Born in Ontario, Canada, William was attending the Mining Engineering program at the University of Toronto in 1898. His father had died when he was 2, and in 1881 he was living with his maternal grandfather. He came to the USA in 1900, was naturalized in 1906, and was an assayer/mining engineer for mining interests in Rossburg, WA from 1900-1902. By 1905 he had started acquiring Indian artifacts, partly through his friendship with Chief Joseph. He was deputy county engineer in 1905, and then Pend Oreille County Engineer 1907-1910. He immediately sued the County Commissioners for their failure to provide him a transit, and he prevailed all the way through the Washington Supreme Court. From 1907-1915, William surveyed 32 Mining Claims in Northeastern Washington and one in Idaho.

In 1909 he designed a bridge across the Kettle River at Orient that is today on the National Historic Register. He made a map of the Spokane Indian Reservation in 1910, and that same year married Mrs. Pet Cummings, a recent divorcee 8 years his senior. They lived in Spokane after spending the summer in Europe. From 1910-14 he was chief hydraulic engineer for the power dam at Metaline Falls. From 1907-23, William was a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor in Pend Oreille and Stevens County WA, surveying a total of 37 Claims. He was chief engineer for a railroad to the Electric Mine near Gladstone Mountain in 1918. A 1921 newspaper listed him as the chief engineer for the second phase of the Fruitland Irrigation District at Garden Valley, for which he was in charge of the construction in 1922.

He loaned his huge collection of Indian Artifacts to the Eastern Washington Historical Society in 1916. Included among the collection were: a council pipe from Chief Joseph, inlaid with serpentine and silver; a sturgeon-nosed white pine bark canoe from a chief of the Kalispell's; a Chief Joseph eagle-feather war bonnet; moccasins; a horsehide drum; and two papoose pouches. Some of the items were later repatriated to appropriate tribal members.

William had begun investing in mines in Montana in 1918, and was spending considerable time there in the 1920's and 1930's. He was working at Helena, MT in 1927 and Marysville, MT in 1929 as a mining engineer and mine owner. He moved to Helena after Pet died in 1935 in Spokane. He remarried to Gertrude Ashby, a younger social woman. During the War, he worked for the War Production Board as Technical Advisor of Mines, Helena, MT from 1941-1945. He had a heart attack on this last job, while inspecting the Gallatin Mine, and died a short time later. Gertrude sold his collection, that had been on loan to the Eastern Washington Historical Society for 30 years, for \$750 to the Society.

**Marcellus,
Jonta Boen**

1878-1947

USDS

Contract 265 (with 1905
Darwin A. Utter)

to

Special Instructions 1905

Jonta was born in Kansas and attended college for 4 years. He was in Idaho by 1905 when he received Joint Contract 265 with Darwin Utter for 12 townships in various locations in very Western Idaho. Jonta received Special Instructions on his own also in 1905 for one township West of Boise. He married Myrtle Pearl Pyle in 1900 in Kansas, but was back in Boise in 1910, where he was Assistant City Engineer for Boise. He was an engineer in Kansas in 1940 and died in Los Angeles. Lived in Hailey, Idaho in 1900?

**Marsh, John
Mason**

1849-1885

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1884

to

no more

Born in Indiana, John served in the Indiana Light Artillery in the War as a teenager. He married Laura V, Herrick in Helena in 1874, and they had two children. He was a Clerk and Draftsman in the Montana Surveyor General's Office in 1875-77 where his brother, George F. Marsh, was the Chief Clerk, and he was in Butte, Montana in 1880 as a surveyor. Laura died in 1883 at age 25 in Helena of sudden spasms, leaving two young children. John was elected County Surveyor at Fort Benton about this time.

John surveyed seven Mineral Surveys near Kellogg in Shoshone County, Idaho in 1884-85, but died there in 1885 at age 36 of a brain seizure. His parents took charge of his two children. His father was Norwich University Professor, Benjamin F. Marsh, a Congressman from Illinois, and a U. S. Deputy Surveyor, doing some of the first surveys in Montana Territory in 1867.

**Marston,
Albert J.**

1836-1920

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

to

no more

1895

Born in Ohio, Albert married Anna Hamilton in Wisconsin in 1861. He lived in Boise from at least 1870-1918 when his wife, Anna, died. He was always a blacksmith and/or a gunsmith, and was the Messenger in the Surveyor General's Office of Joseph Straughn in 1895-97. Albert was dismissed when Joseph Perrault took over as Surveyor General in late 1897, because Albert was a Democrat, not a Republican. He was under Civil Service, and some of those employees in the same boat sued and received compensation a few years later. He was a widower and a merchant in the umbrella market in San Diego in 1920 and died there that year.

Martin, Henry
Bascom

1833-1913

Dem

SES

Special Instructions 1887

to

no more



Born in Indiana, Henry was raised on the family farm until 18 years old. He attended the Cloverdale Seminary for awhile, and self-educated himself in Latin, Greek, higher mathematics and surveying. He surveyed for railroads until 1854, when he went to Iowa, where his family had moved, still working as a surveyor. While in Iowa in 1857-59, he served as a Captain in the Indian wars. Returning to Cloverdale, he married Sidney Victoria Ellen Hart there in 1858.

He enlisted in the army and was mustered in as a private, but was soon commissioned as a Second Lt. His first battle was Barbersville, where he was shot through the thigh, but returned a year later. He served in many campaigns until Chickamanga, where now a Captain, he was shot in the wrist and was disabled again. Henry returned and fought with Sherman on his march.

He returned to Cloverdale, where he was a farmer, lawyer, and surveyor. He eventually moved to Greencastle to educate his children. In 1871, he was elected to the Indiana Legislature. Henry was appointed a Special Examiner of Surveys in 1885 for Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and New Mexico, by the recently elected Grover Cleveland Administration, and continued at that until 1889 when the Democrats were defeated. There are records of 16 Contracts in Oregon and 13 Contracts in Washington being examined by him, including 3 Benson Syndicate surveys, of David P. Thayer, Harry A. Clarke and James L. Mann, two of which he called "palpably fraudulent".

In partnership with his son, in 1892 he founded a newspaper, the Greencastle Democrat, and in 1893-95 he received a request by the second Grover Cleveland Administration to do examination surveys on members of the Benson Syndicate in California. One of those was of 8 townships in Death Valley of Benson surveyor J. W. Fitzpatrick in 1893. Soon after his son died, he sold the Democrat in 1897, and went to San Bernardino, CA, to help his children start a newspaper. His whole family but one was there in 1900, and after four years, he retired to his large farm in Indiana. Most of his surviving children ended up in California, but Henry and his wife, Ellen, died in Cloverdale. (biography) This is the maintained version of this information.

**Maughmer,
Carl**

1872-1966

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1905

to

no more



ID PLS 26. Born in Missouri, Carl graduated from the University of Missoni in about 1897, He was a civil engineer in Great Falls, Montana, probably for UPRR, in 1900 and moved to Idaho by 1905. He married school teacher Clara E. McDougal in either Montana or Idaho in 1905, and they had at least one child.

Carl was an engineer for UPRR in Idaho and surveyed five Mining Claims south of Boise in 1905, using only one chainman as a crew. He was an engineer for SPRR in Sacramento by 1910 and worked at that in Sacramento for 40 years, retiring in 1947. Clara died in 1963, and Carl died in Sacramento in 1966 at age 93.

**Maxwell,
Frank Dillin**

1874-1945

USDS

HES

Comp

Contract 241 1903
(with Albinus N.
Kimmell)

to

no more



ID PLS 132. Frank was born in Iowa, the son of a farmer, and was on the farm in 1885 with his family and widowed mother. By 1900 he was a recent arrival and a hired hand at a dairy farm in Boise, Idaho. He was a U. S. Deputy Surveyor and received a Joint Contract with A. N. Kimmell for eight townships in North Idaho near Harrison in 1903, another Contract in Idaho in 1906 on his own, and a large Contract in Montana in 1907.

He had moved to Weiser, Idaho by 1907 and continued there until 1910, operating Weiser Engineering Company. He was one of two Deputy Surveyors surveying about 500,000 acres of irrigation land between Twin Falls and Bruneau, Idaho in 1908. His Contract was a Joint Contract with Walter Talboy. He was a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor and surveyed one Mining Claim in Baker County, Oregon in 1908. Frank married Ann Ruth "Ruth" Pence in Boise in 1909, and they had a daughter in 1910 and a son in 1914. He was selling subdivision lots in Boise on a dozen occasions from 1905-1910.

He received a Contract in Idaho for one township Southeast of Boise in 1909, another for one township in Seven Devils Country, another in 1910, and surveyed two Homestead Entry Surveys in 1909-1910.. Frank was listed as a civil engineer in general practice in Boise in 1910. He signed on as a transitman in the Direct System in 1911 out of Boise, and was a U. S. Surveyor in 1914. He was a surveyor for the Forest Service in 1918, and a Cadastral Engineer for the General Land Office in 1920 and 1930. Frank surveyed 85 more Homestead Entry Surveys between 1911 and 1920 either under the Direct System or for the U. S. Forest Service.

Frank retired in 1936 and ran for Ada County Surveyor as a Democrat in 1938 and 1940 and lost by a small margin both times. He ran again in 1942 and 1944 against a different candidate and lost by a larger margin. He purchased a farm in 1936 10 miles West of Eagle, and farmed there until he died in 1945.

**McArthur,
Joseph Wilbur**

1876-1950

USDS

Contract 272 (with 1906
Robert F. Omeg)

to

no more



1905

Born in Ohio, the son of a farmer, Joseph was listed as a student at age 24 in Chevauchee, Washington in 1900. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1906 and was a member of the engineering club, among many other things. He was awarded a Contract in Idaho in 1906 with Robert Omeg for 22 townships in the mountains North of Boise.

Joseph married Eva J. Taylor in December, 1906, a school teacher in Reed, Oregon. For most of the rest of his career, he was an employee of the Eugene Public Works Dept., and in 1930, he was the Water Works Superintendent. There were several J. W. McArthur candidates, but his signature on his draft registration matches those on the oaths.

McCardell, Peter

1848-

USDMS

Mineral Survey 1898

to

no more

Peter was born in New York, the son of a farmer, and lived in Colorado in 1870 as a carpenter. He lived in Prescott, Arizona in 1876, but lived in Idaho from 1897-98 when he was Lemhi County Surveyor. He lost the election in 1898 to J. W. Birdseye. He ran an engineering company with a Mr. Rasor until 1898, when Rasor joined the War. Peter served as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor in Idaho from 1898-1902 for 17 Mineral Surveys of 61 Mining Claims, mostly in Lemhi County, while living in Salmon

By 1903, he was back in Yavapai County, Arizona as a Deputy Mineral Surveyor. That lasted until 1918 at age 70, when he put his house up for sale, and announced he was moving to Wyoming to go into the oil business. That is the last heard of him so far. There is no mention of him having married.

McComb, W.

Comp
Contract 137 (as
compassman for
David M. White
and W. Clayton
Miller for portions)

1894

W. McComb was listed as a chainman for the survey of the First Standard Parallel South on Contract 137 of David M. White and W. Clayton Miller in Idaho. He was named the compassman for that survey by both Examiners of that survey, who also noted that neither White or Miller were on the job. With such little information, no one can be identified yet for W. McComb.

to

no more

**McConnell,
Fredrick**

1870-1943

Rep
USDS

Special Instructions 1907

to

no more



1902

ID PLS 97. Born in Idaho, Fred graduated from the University of Idaho in 1902 in Civil Engineering. He worked as a Clerk for Canyon County, Idaho for two years before joining the Reclamation Service. In 1905 he became the City Engineer of Caldwell, Idaho until 1910. Fred married Ellen Lavinia Harmon in 1907 and soon there after received a Contract by Special Instructions for the Survey of Bridge Island in the Snake River.

Fred was elected County Surveyor of Canyon County in 1908 and in 1910 entered private practice of his professions of engineering and surveying, still holding public office. Fred was a member of the Caldwell City Council for several years, and Mayor from 1929-31. Fred was a civil engineer for the City of Caldwell just three years before he died.

"As an engineer, he laid out the towns of Rupert and Minidoka, supervised construction of water systems at Shoshone and Parma, the sewer system at Glenns Ferry, and construction of the market road from Challis to MacKay. He was the first watermaster of the Boise River Irrigation District, and held a similar post on the Raft River. He made the preliminary survey of the Idaho-Oregon-Nevada cut off road." (from obituary)

McCoy, John

L.

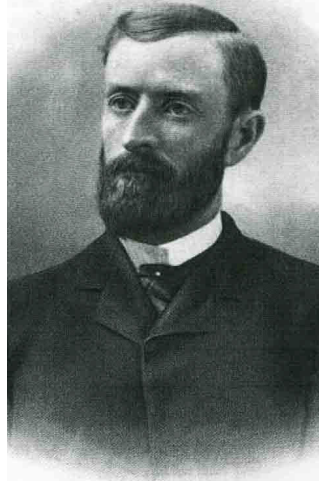
1853-1904

USDS

Contract 84 1880

to

Contract 91 1882



John L. McCoy was actually a real person, working as an employee of John Benson of the Benson Syndicate. He did officially have \$26k worth of Contracts in California, but it is unknown if he was really the surveyor on the Contracts that bore his name. He received Contract 292 in Washington in 1883 for 9 townships in a block East of Entiat, Washington comprising most of the Entiat Valley. The work had a bond only, and was cancelled before a Contract was written.

The exteriors of those townships were listed in Contract 291 in the name of Charles Holcomb, a Benson surveyor, and the subdivisions were in the name of George Gardiner in Contract 293, another Benson surveyor. J. R. Glover and George Perrin, the partners of John A. Benson were the notaries for the field crew in different Contracts in Idaho. They also held contemporary Contracts. He received final approval of Contract 110 in Idaho as late as March, 1886, as did Perrin and Glover.

John was in Wyoming in the fall of 1884, surveying for five weeks on a Contract he had not yet received, but obviously had been guaranteed. This was between the 9th and 10th Standards North and the 11th and 12th Guides West. He set only a fraction of the corners on the ground. The County Surveyor wrote a letter to the Commissioner complaining about this fraud. There was a February, 1886 directive to Wyoming to suspend McCoy's surveys and to debar him from future work. At least some of his suspended Idaho work was filed in the record in 1896, after the Benson Syndicate reached a compromise with the GLO. They were allowed to correct the work (which they never did), and were paid for the suspended Contracts.

The signature on the oaths for his Contracts in Idaho do not match his signature in his biography. McCoy was a United States Commissioner in Nevada, along with J. R. Glover, in 1884. He purchased a cattle ranch in 1884 at Embar, on Owl Creek, near Thermopolis, Wyoming, and raised Hereford and Galloway Cattle. He had surveyed a Contract nearby. John was the largest property owner in Thermopolis, including the Keystone Hotel, the Ives Building which is on the Historic Register, and the Opera House. He held a large block of stock in the First National Bank of Thermopolis.

In 1900 he was living with his younger brother on his property, the Keystone Ranch. A biography of him was published in 1903 in Wyoming. His ranch was for sale in the newspaper from July-November of 1904, for reasons of poor health. He died in October, and the Thermopolis newspaper was talking about the settling of his estate in June, 1905. His common-law-wife sued for his estate, and according to a Western forum, she prevailed. (biography)

**McCoy,
Marion Poe**

1860-1944

SES

Special Instructions 1904

to

no more



1895

WA PLS 1365. Marion was born and raised in Ohio, and at 20 years of age he was still working on his father's farm in Van Wert County. He completed 4 years of college, and in 1885 he was a deputy county surveyor in Iowa. He returned to Van Wert County and was elected County Surveyor from 1885-88. By 1890 Marion lived in Watonga, OK, being elected as a director of a church. He married Frances Teubner in 1890 in Ohio, filed a Homestead within the city limits of present Watonga, and eventually patented it in 1894.

Marion surveyed about 200 townships in Oklahoma from 1895-1898, mostly as a U. S. Surveyor for the USGS. He was elected as a Representative in the Third Oklahoma Territorial Legislature in 1895 from Blaine County, serving on several committees. He was in the Dakotas surveying for the USGS in 1898 on Forest Reserves. McCoy was appointed a Special Examiner of Surveys out of Washington, D. C. in 1899 for several Western states, continuing at that for the next ten years, examining 5 surveys in Oregon and 209 surveys in Washington alone. His work in Oregon on the exams of Contract 747 of George Waggoner and of Contract 748 of Klaetsch and Minton were suspicious. He also performed small original surveys as a U. S. Deputy Surveyor as needed, including a survey of Fort Sherman in Idaho. His home town in 1900 was Highland,

While assigned to Seattle he also had the title of Special Disbursing Agent, which allowed him to make out checks from the Federal Treasury, including his own. It was too tempting, and he was caught making out false expense checks to fake vendors, and cashing the checks himself, beginning in 1907. He also started paying himself for work he did not perform such as examinations in Montana. The amount is unknown, but later an amount of \$15,000 was said to be a small part of it. The newspapers said he spent the money on "wild speculation". Federal Investigators caught him in 1909, and he was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to three years at McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary, beginning September 1909, and ending when paroled in March of 1911. He performed examinations until 1909, but the official record stops at 1908.

In 1920 he was a civil engineer for the State Highway Department in Spokane, and District Engineer in Brewster in 1925. He then was elected Okanogan County Engineer from 1926-1937. In 1937 at age 77, a newspaper article talked of him supervising the running of level lines in Okanogan County for the future irrigation from Grand Coulee Dam. He and his wife were still in Okanogan in 1940, but he died in Georgia in 1944. His only son was a college graduate and a chemical engineer for a petroleum plant in New Jersey in 1940. This is the maintained version of this information.

**McCracken,
Robert McDowell**

1874-1934

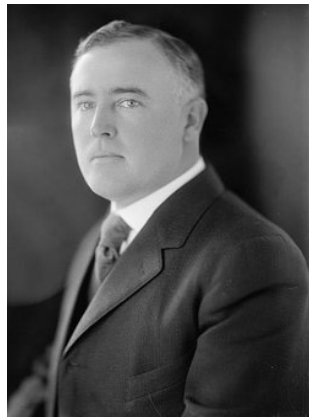
Rep

Dr/Clerk

Clerk 1897

to

no more



1915

Born in Indiana, Robert taught school in Blackfoot, Idaho and then was a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Joseph Perrault from at least 1897-1902. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1902 and practiced law in Blackfoot. Robert became Prosecuting Attorney of Bingham county 1904-06 before being elected to the State Legislature in 1908-10 and the U. S. Congress in 1915-17.

Robert was defeated as an incumbent and returned to his law practice. Robert received a commission as a Captain in WW1 and was a lawyer in 1920 in Boise. He died in a tragic auto accident in 1934 near Emmitt, Idaho while campaigning for a return to Congress.

**McCullough,
Ernest**

1866-1931

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1899

to

no more



Born in New York, Ernest graduated from the Van Der Naillen School of Engineering in San Francisco in 1887. He married Elizabeth Townsend Seymour in San Francisco in 1891, with whom he had three children. He was bonded as a Deputy Mineral Surveyor in 1899, lived in Lewiston, Idaho in 1900, Chicago in 1910, and served in the First World War. Elizabeth died in 1919, and he remarried to Mlle. Therese Claquin at Tours, France. He had an engineering practice at Syracuse, and was an architect in Illinois and a registered engineer in New Jersey.

McDonald, S.

No S. McDonald shows up in the 1870 census in Idaho or Utah. There is not enough information to search further at this point.

Comp

Special Instructions 1871

(as compassman
for Daniel G.;

to

no more

**McDowell,
Robert Morris
"Major"**

1833-1909

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1879

to

no more



Born in New York the son of a farmer, Robert graduated from Oxford seminary in civil engineering and attended Cornell Law School, but was a farmer in Elmira, New York in 1860. He enlisted in the Civil War in 1862, rising up to the rank of Major, and served as an officer on the staff of General Sherman at the end of the War.

Robert kept a diary and noted how upset he was with the pillaging by Sherman's forces. Robert had married Arlina C. Buck in Maine in 1860 and was an engraver in Elmira in 1870 with a son. By 1878, he was in Idaho as a mining engineer and was appointed U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Idaho soon thereafter. There are no mineral surveys by Robert on file in Idaho. Robert left Idaho for Nevada and California before returning East in 1878, but was back as a civil engineer in Boise in 1880 to take over running the Elmira Silver Mining Company. He took workers back to Idaho and visited other mining operations along the way. From 1883-1904 Robert was vice president of the Gould Coal company in Missouri and created the coal system of the Missouri Pacific RR. Arlina died in 1894 and Robert returned to Elmira in 1905 and died there in 1909.

**McFarland,
Morris**

1853-1931

USDMS

USDS

Mineral Surveys 1881
to
no more

Born in Pennsylvania, Morris was in Browns Park, Utah by 1880 and Bellevue and Hailey, Idaho by 1881 to begin Mineral Surveys. He completed about 40 Claims and continued until 1884. Morris took up a Mining Claim 1883 in Wood River and proved up on it in 1883. His mother died in 1884, and his father had moved to Idaho by 1892. Morris married Sarah Neale, a British immigrant, in Boise in 1895, noting that he lived in Owyhee County, and they eventually had three children. Morris proved up on a timber claim in 1893 in 3N R6W.

Morris visited his father in Pennsylvania in 1899 and he moved to Pennsylvania by 1900 when his father died. He probably took over the family farm, and Morris and Sara lived there until Morris died in 1931, being noted all the time as a farmer His death certificate noted he died of a heart attack

**McGregor,
Reuben**

1875-1952

USDS

HES

Mineral Surveys 1910
to
no more

ID PLS 24. Born in Windom, Minnesota, Reuben came West after graduating from the University of Minnesota School of Mines. From 1898-1908, he surveyed gold mines in the Hump area of North Central Idaho, although never filing a Mineral Survey, and in 1910, he surveyed Homestead Entry Surveys in the same general area. Reuben continued living there in Elk City as a mining engineer, and died in Elk City of cancer in 1952. He was never married. (biography)

**McIntyre,
Horace Lacy**

1867-1914

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1899

to

no more



Born and raised in Colorado of Canadian parents, Horace was living with his large family in 1870, with his father shown as a prosperous lumberman. He was living with an aunt and uncle in 1880 in Douglas County, CO, and also with his mother in Denver. His much older brother, John D. McIntyre, went to Montana from 1882-1890, and engineered and developed several large irrigation projects.

By 1889, Horace was a civil engineer in Helena, MT, working there until 1897. Horace received Special Instructions from the Surveyor General of Montana in 1891 to survey an island. He married Mary Alice Searles in Chouteau, Montana in 1894, and in that same year was listed as the Irrigation Supervisor for the Blackfoot Indian Reservation. He had engineered, and constructed, with Indian labor, a system of ditches to irrigate portions of the Reservation. In 1899 Horace came to Spokane, and worked as a mining and civil engineer until at least 1910. While there, he and his brother Charles created an official map of Spokane. Also while there, Horace surveyed 70 Mineral Surveys in Idaho County, containing 101 Claims. He surveyed 9 Mining Claims from 1902-05 near Nespelem, Fruitland and Inchelium in Washington.

Nevada listed him as an officer of a corporation doing business in that State in 1910, and he was noted as the creator of a map of a water right on Cottonwood Creek in Nevada in 1913. He was living in Eagleville, Nevada when he shot and killed himself in 1914 at Pioche, Nevada, leaving a wife and 3 teenage children. He was promoting a colonization project nearby. His wife remarried in 1920. Horace is buried in Pioche, Nevada.

**McNutt,
William
Caperton**

1862-1944

Dem

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1901

to

no more

Member AIME. Born 1863 in Virginia, William was an orphan by 1864, was raised by his grand parents, and attended a Normal School in Pennsylvania. He worked for several Railroads before he lived in Grangeville, Idaho in 1901. William opened an engineering office in Grangeville in 1902 and worked as a mining engineer in Idaho from a least 1900-1944 when he died in Lewiston. He was Idaho County Surveyor in 1902. It appears he never married.

**McQuinn, John
Anderson**

1855-1928

Dem

Comp

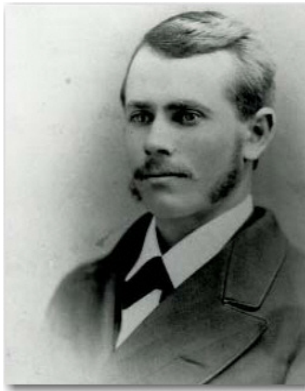
USDS

USDMS

Contract 103 1884

to

no more



John was born and raised on Sauvie Island, Multnomah County, Oregon. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1879, and in 1881 married another classmate, Nancy Caroline Cornelius. By 1881 he was a Deputy Surveyor in Oregon at Bridal Veil, and also the Multnomah County Surveyor. He received Oregon Contract 466 for at least 4 townships near Glide, and surveyed them between April and June 29, 1883 with George Collier as compassman.

There were errors and distortions of over 1300 feet in his work, as disclosed by subsequent surveys. Benson Surveyor James K. Hull, probably fictitious, listed John as the compassman for all 7 townships under WA Contract 290 in 1883, Northeast of the Spokane Indian Reservation. It is John's signature on the oaths. Either he did the work, or he signed several pages of blank oaths to be later filled in by the Syndicate. There were gross distortions of over one half mile in the East Boundary of the Reservation that were corrected in a later survey. He began this survey one week after finishing the previous one in Oregon, and continued into December. This association with the Benson Syndicate and the gross distortion in Oregon Contract 460 place a dark cloud on his legacy.

The year 1884 brought him Contract 103 in Idaho for 8 townships 100 miles East of Boise. It was finished by the end of the year, but he was still in Boise in 1885. He was not paid until 1888 because the Surveyor General lost the oaths, and the Commissioner would not accept the survey without them. The oaths in the field notes are not original signatures, so he must have prevailed. John is most known for the "McQuinn Line", the result of an 1886-89 Oregon GLO Resurvey of the West and North boundaries of the Warm Springs Reservation. In the middle of this survey, he received a Joint Contract with Frank Campbell to survey the townships adjacent to the North boundary. The new line added about 80,000 acres to the Reservation from the previous survey.

It was not settled until 1972, with the basic result of affirming McQuinn's line, and deeding most of the area to the Warm Springs Indians. There is no record of any of his work being examined up to this point, but this work was examined by Henry Martin and Alonzo Gesner. He continued to receive small Oregon Contracts from 1891-96, and all were examined. John maintained a survey practice in Portland until 1928 when he died, forming partnerships along the way with Tom Hurlburt in 1887, Herman Gradon in 1889, Eugene Schiller and Robert Bonser in 1897, C. G. Powers in 1928, and others. He had 3 children, with one son dying as a child. He was separated from his wife by 1892, and ultimately divorced. She worked as a teacher until at least 1930, and never

remarried. The one Contract in Washington was in partnership with Ralph Hardenbrook, who lived with John and his second wife for awhile afterwards. It was for 4 fractional townships in 1897 at the very Southeast corner of the state. They were inspected by A. W. Morris, and the survey needed correction of the notes. Both McQuinn and Hardenbrook were in Alaska at that time (1898), and the corrections were done through their attorney by David P. Thompson, a former Deputy Surveyor. After two sets of corrections, they were approved in 1899.

John was a U. S. Deputy Surveyor and U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor in Alaska until at least 1907, and remarried in 1907 to Mary. In 1904 he acquired land on Cook Inlet for a colony of Finns, maybe something to do with the reindeer experiment. John received two Contracts in 1910. The first had a huge crew, and Ralph Hardenbrook was listed as an axman. The second was cancelled for unknown reasons. He received Special Instructions from the Surveyor General to serve as compassman for John Wherry, who had refused to do a 14 mile survey under Contract 778. John also failed to

perform. John and his new wife sailed to Ketchikan in December 1912 for some reason. Later comments on the quality of McQuinn's work have been negative, claiming that search areas for his corners are very large, although he only used an acknowledged compassman on his second Contract. One of his original field books is at OHS. Mary died in 1926, and John died in Portland in 1928. Both are buried in Riverview Cemetery, a cemetery he surveyed in 1883.

**Meldrum,
James Henry,
Jr. "Henry"**

1852-1928

Rep
USDS

Contract 26 1871
 to
no more



Henry was born in Pacific County, Washington, where his family had a Donation Claim. He was the brother of John W. Meldrum, the father of Don Meldrum, the brother-in-law of David P. Thompson, and the uncle of Rufus Moore and Malcomb McCown. At age 17 he was a chainman for his brother John and John McClung in 1869 near Bend, and was the compassman on one township. He attended Pacific University and went on to survey 20 Contracts involving 129 townships over a 30 year period

Henry was a chainman for both Samuel Campbell and Isaac Collard in Idaho in 1871. He received his first Contract on his own in Oregon in 1872 for two townships East of Sandy and five townships West of McMinnville. He surveyed T1S R6E East of Sandy in 1872, but made errors and had to redo the subdivisions in 1873 with a different crew, which included future Deputy Surveyor and nephew, Rufus S. Moore. The other townships West of McMinnville were surveyed in 1873 with Charles S. Moore, Rufus' brother, as a chainman. Henry's brother John Meldrum surveyed the exteriors as a compassman. Henry surveyed five townships on the Coast Indian Reservation as compassman for his brother, John, in 1872.

Henry married Eugenia "Jennie" LaForest in Oregon City in 1874. He received Contract 205 for six townships just West of Ontario in 1874 and Contract 226 for six townships at Ironside in Malheur County in 1875, again using teenage Rufus Moore as a chainman for both. Henry and Rufus were awarded a Joint Contract for 24 townships East of Malheur Lake in 1876 that were all surveyed by Henry in 1877. This was the first Contract for Rufus, who had just graduated from Willamette University.

Henry's last Joint Contract for 14 years was Contract 380 with Frank Campbell for nine townships Southeast of Heppner and six townships Northeast of Enterprise. They shared the work. It appears that they surveyed T1,2N R47E overlapping the townships to the West by 1/4 mile as surveyed by Joseph Gray in 1867. Gray had a 1300 foot error in his work leaving a jog in the range line on the West boundary of T1,2N R47E. Henry had retraced that line and found no corners North of the Southwest corner of Section 18, T1N R47E. BLM stepped up in 1913 and made whole those who had patented land in good faith. They obliterated the old Range line and created metes and bounds tracts to give the existing patentees the land they thought they owned.

Contract 436 in 1882 for one township at Bull Run and ten townships South of Rowena were surveyed by Robert Hays as compassman. Another Contract for five townships at Elgin was surveyed by Henry, also in 1882. Nine townships on the Wilson River in Tillamook County were surveyed in 1884, again by Robert Hays as compassman. One township at Christmas Lake in Eastern Oregon was his last Contract for six years, probably because the Democrats were in control. He was elected Clackamas County Surveyor in 1884-86. Henry resumed in 1890 for two townships on the upper Clackamas River. Fellow Deputy Surveyor William Odell gave him his first examination without issues.

Henry was awarded Contract 583 in 1891 for five townships in the Nehalem River Valley in Tillamook County. His crew included future U. S. Deputy Surveyor and Assistant Supervisor of Surveys, Ernest P. Rands, and he was examined by his nephew Rufus Moore. According to S. A. D. Puter, Henry had surveyed this Contract in 1889, but because the funds had been spent, he had to resurvey it in 1891. There is nothing in the record to back this up. Puter approached Henry and offered him \$5 per person to show Puter's paid entrymen in his notes and on the plats of T3N R7,8W. Henry agreed and showed all 80 of them on 160-acre Claims in prime old growth fir.

Puter was cheated out of the scheme by his partner, Willard Jones, and F. P. Mayes, the U. S. Attorney for Oregon, and Puter asked Henry if he had been paid. Henry said no; the partner, Willard Jones, said I am not paying; and Henry threatened their scheme and got paid by Jones and Mayes. Puter managed to salvage some of the Claims he had arranged. The names are all on the plats and in the notes of both townships. When Puter was asked about Mayes pushing him out of the "3-7" deal, he said, "That rascal stole three jacks off my knee". Contract 590 for five townships on the upper Clackamas River was surveyed in 1892 using future Deputy Surveyor Ernest Rands as a chainman and future Deputy surveyor S. A. D. Hungate as an axeman. Henry was examined by Alonzo Gesner who also used future Deputy Surveyor S. A. D. Hungate as a crewman for the exam.

Henry was Clackamas County Surveyor from 1894-96 and surveyed nine Mining Claims in a cluster East of Stayton in 1895. S. A. D. Hungate was a chainman, and future Deputy Surveyor George Nickerson was the Notary. Later that year he received a Joint Contract with Rufus Moore for 14 townships North of Klamath Falls, partly on the Reservation. They shared the work, and Henry used S. A. D. Hungate, and future Deputy Surveyor and nephew Malcomb McCown as crewmen and George Nickerson as Notary.

Henry received Joint Contract 645 with George Waggoner in 1896 for nine townships Northeast of Summer Lake in Lake County. They shared the work and also shared the same crew, but were not there at the same time. They were examined by T. R. Hinsdale in 1897 and again by C. J. Hayes in late 1897. All townships except two of Henry's townships had been suspended until approval in January, 1898. Henry was a special Examiner of Surveys in Minnesota and North Dakota in 1897-98 and surveyed the Blackfoot boundary in 1897 in Montana. Joint Contract 704 with Rufus Moore was all surveyed by Henry. There were four townships North of Christmas Valley and four townships at Summer Lake.

Joint Contract 713 with Rufus Moore in 1899 was also all surveyed by Henry, for four townships Southeast of Newberry Crater and eight townships at Lake Albert. Gustave Klaetsch was a chainman on the crew of both Contracts and was later indicted along with Henry and others. Henry apparently had forged false applications for the survey from fictitious entrymen with Senator Brownell as the Notary. Brownell was later indicted for those notarial seals, but cleared a few years later when Henry admitted he forged Brownell's signatures. This Contract was examined by David Kinnaird in 1900, and he reported the work was "executed as first class." His notes showed that Meldrum's corners fell within a few links of his under nearly all situations. Henry surveyed 18 Mining Claims Northeast of Madras in 1900, and that was his last activity as a Deputy Surveyor.

From 1900-03, Henry Meldrum had created a group of surveyors and notaries to forge entryman applications for surveys to create the need for survey Contracts in arid worthless areas. A Contract would then be awarded out of the group, and the Notaries would be paid. Contract 714 to George Nickerson and William Elliott was one of those Contracts, with 18 applications for survey for 10 townships. George created 14 of those applications and forged the signature of the applicant on at least one. Frank Van Winkle also forged one. Nickerson, Elliott, George Wagoner, and Henry Meldrum were all charged with criminal fraud for this Contract.

In April, 1901, Henry was appointed Surveyor General of Oregon, and started issuing some Contracts that would be his downfall. Contract 730 by his son, Don Meldrum and Stephen Hungate had been just awarded, as was Contract 732 to his nephews Rufus Moore and Malcomb McCown. Contract 730 to Stephen Hungate and Don Meldrum followed a similar pattern with Henry creating 19 applications for survey and forging the signatures on 20. Hungate created 12 applications and forged one. At the same time was Contract 732 to Rufus Moore and Malcomb McCown in 1901. Henry created 21 applications and forged 23. Rufus created three and Stephen Hungate forged four. The field notes were in the mimeo format and in the handwriting of Henry and Don Meldrum.

Both of those were under the investigation of the Land Fraud Division for nine years, eventually being partially accepted in some form. On those Contracts occurred the first noted use of the Benson style mimeo notes in Oregon. Henry awarded 17 Contracts during his two years as Surveyor General, including Contracts 739 to Stephen Hungate, Contract 748 to Gustave Klaetsch and Benjamin Minton and Contract 744 to Rufus Moore, for which all involved were indicted. The mimeo note style shows up in all three Contracts.

Contract 739 had a dependent survey done in 1987 by BLM that showed the marked stones were found in relatively the correct positions. Henry forged five applications while Hungate forged one. For Contract 744, Henry created one application and forged one also. Frank Van Winkle created 16 and forged five on this Contract. John Hamacker notarized most of the applications, with the Clerks in the Surveyor General's Office saying it was not his signature. Henry was caught with a desk drawer full of semi-completed forms. J. Scott Harrison examined the Contract in 1910 and noted the survey had been done by "young Meldrum", most likely Don Meldrum, Henry's son, acting as compassman.

Contract 748 to Klaetsch and Minton followed the same pattern. George Waggoner created three applications, Henry Meldrum three and Stephen Hungate three. George Waggoner forged four signatures, Henry three, and Stephen Hungate four. The investigation determined that all the field notes were written by Henry Meldrum on the mimeo forms. The Contract was in the very Southeastern part of Oregon, with several townships in the Owyhee Desert, having no value.

Henry proposed David Kinnaird as Examiner, but was overruled by the Commissioner, who chose Marion McCoy. In 1904, McCoy stated the following at the close of his exam: "This survey is almost perfect in every particular and should be accepted." McCoy was convicted of fraud while an Examiner of Surveys in Washington State in 1909 and also served time at McNeil Island. There have been no subsequent dependent resurveys by GLO or BLM to verify the work. All of this activity with the forged applications may have had something to do with the "Panic of 1893" and its aftermath, with surveyors looking for work.

The Oregonian reports that Henry was following the Benson Syndicate style of creating phony applications for surveys, not doing the work, making up notes on mimeo note forms, and bribing Examiners and Notaries to play along. They reported that this had been ongoing for a period. The discussion in the examination file of Contract 748 of Klaetsch and Minton noted an expert reporting that all the field notes filled in were in Henry Meldrum's handwriting. Henry was convicted in 1904 of 21 counts of forgery for the phony applications for survey on Contract 732 and others, and sentenced to three years in McNeil Island Penitentiary in 1906, after losing in an attempt for a new trial at the Court of Appeals.

Rufus Moore appealed his indictment before trial to the U. S. Court of Appeals and after losing was remanded back to District Court for trial in 1909. The prosecutors were tired and ready to quit, and the trial never happened. His case was dismissed, because the prosecution had been picking on the big names and the rest of the individuals were never tried. The only fraud mentioned at the Court of Appeals was that of forging the signatures of survey applicants, awarding and accepting a survey knowing that had happened, defrauding the government by making said survey, knowing that it was unauthorized because the land was worthless, and remaining silent for the others involved. There was no mention of falsifying notes.

Henry came out of prison briefly in 1908 to testify against Senator John Mitchell. During that testimony, he also admitted that he forged the notarial signatures of State Senator George C. Brownell, which dismissed Brownell's indictment. Coincidentally, Brownell had been Henry's defence attorney at his trial. In 1909, Henry was pardoned so that he could testify against Congressman Binger Hermann. Henry admitted that he was addicted to drink, and that he would be absent from office for several days. He was a civil engineer and surveyor in private practice in 1910 and a surveyor in 1920 in Oregon City. Jennie died in 1911 and Henry in 1928. (unfinished)

**Meldrum, John
William**

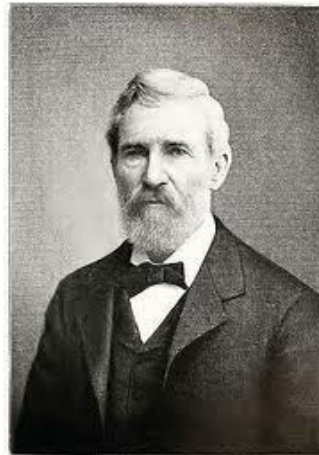
1839-1919

SES

Special Instructions unkn

to

no more



John was born in Iowa, and crossed the Oregon Trail with his family in 1845 to Oregon City. His father filed a Claim at Ilwaco, Washington, but returned to Oregon City in 1856. John was the brother of Henry Meldrum, the brother-in-law of David P. Thompson, and the uncle of Rufus Moore and Malcom McCown. John taught school, read law, and worked a little at mining. After returning to Oregon City in 1857, he taught school and read law for two years, before spending four years in the mines at Florence.

He began surveying in 1865 as a chainman for David Thompson, and spent the next 20 years mostly as a Deputy Surveyor in Oregon and Idaho. He received his first Contract in 1866, a Joint Contract with brother-in-law, David Thompson, and former Surveyor General, Bynon Pengra. John and Thompson shared the 27 townships, but left eight of them unsurveyed. The work was in Northern Klamath County. Thompson began the surveying heritage of the family by surveying Contracts just after the appointment of John Preston as Surveyor General in 1851. John was awarded a Contract on his own for 11 townships at Coos Bay in December, 1866.

From 1868-70, John was awarded several Contracts, all but two as Joint Contracts, with various individuals for a total of 113 townships. He surveyed his share with only one township of his surveyed by Henry Meldrum as compassman. All but three townships were on the East side. John was the compassman for David Thompson in 1871 for two townships South of Biggs, and two townships West of Willamina. Henry Meldrum was his compassman for the boundary of the Coast Indian Reservation, and for surveys for allotments in 1872 near Cape Lookout. He married Georgiana Pope in 1872, a niece of the Governor. Their son, D. Thompson Meldrum was a long time Clackamas County Surveyor.

John continued with 21 Contracts in the next nine years, with many using Henry Meldrum, Rufus Moore, Nicholas Walden and George Grace as compassmen. All but three were on the East side. From 1880-1883, nine of those Contracts involved George Grace, with George acting as Joint Contractor on one and as compassman on five. John was elected Clackamas County Surveyor in 1888, and two years later he was elected as a Judge, and as such, served as Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners. Together with another Commissioner, he changed the road tax system to improve County roads in 1892. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention that nominated McKinley.

For some reason, 13 years later in 1896 he was awarded a Contract for one township 20 miles East of Coos Bay. The newspaper reported this as a Joint Contract with Ira Hoffman, but that is not reflected in the records. Ira was a chainman then, but became a Deputy Mineral Surveyor later. It was a beehive of activity, for William Heydon had a Contract to the East, and Haskell and Lackland had a Contract to the West, all awarded at the same time. John did not have control of the common boundaries. Future Deputy Surveyor, Edward Heydon was a chainman, and was also a chainman for his father on the adjacent work.

John was examined and had to do corrections in the field the next year, mostly with a
John was appointed a Special Examiner of Surveys, in 1898-99, working in Wyoming, Idaho and Nevada, and in 1902 he was elected Clackamas County Surveyor again. He was Oregon City Engineer in 1908. John had his home on the banks of the Willamette River, just downstream from the Clackamas River. He is the namesake of Meldrum, a village near Milwaukie, Oregon, Meldrum Avenue, Meldrum Bar (on the river), Meldrum Bar State Park, Meldrum Bar Park Road, and of Meldrum Station, a transit stop. Surveyors later retracing his work reported him as a conscientious surveyor. There are diaries and manuscripts of John Meldrum on file at OHS.

**Merriam,
Charles
Frederick Otis**

1875-1946

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1901

to

Mineral Surveys 1910



1908

ID PLS 45. Member AIME. Fred was born in New Brunswick of an American-born father, and came with his family to the U. S. in 1879, and by 1885, they were in Minneapolis. He attended college at the University of Minnesota, Class of 1898, and the University of Idaho. He was both a surveyor and a mineral surveyor in Spokane in 1900, and spent the rest of his career, from 1905 to 1946, as a consulting mining engineer in Wallace, Idaho.

While in Idaho, Fred surveyed 82 Mineral Surveys containing 257 Mining Claims before 1911 and 80 more from 1911-1939. He used small crews, and occasionally used his brother Robert, and USDMS Ernest Gnaidinger as crewmen. His one Mineral Survey in Washington was for 10 Claims up the Methow River near Mazama in 1910. His new wife in 1905 was Ethel Steen, the daughter of a mine owner. He was reported to have a fruit orchard in Payette, Idaho in 1915. Fred's brother, Robert, was another mining engineer and spent most of his adult life in Wallace until his death there in 1942. Fred was the engineer or superintendent of many mining operations in Northeast Washington and Northern Idaho. Fred was approved as a member of AIME in 1914.

He was living with his wife and daughter in Wallace in 1920, but in 1930, he was in a hotel in Wallace, and his wife and daughter were in Spokane. They were in Santa Monica in 1935 and 1940, while Fred was in Wallace. Both Fred and Ethel indicated they were married on the censuses. He was of a short and slender build with brown hair and blue eyes.

**Merriam,
Robert Stanley**

1878-1942

USDMS

Mineral Survey 1906

to

no more



1905

Member AIME. Born in New Brunswick, Canada of an American born father, Robert came with his family to the United States in 1879. They were living in Minneapolis in 1900, and Robert graduated from the University of Minnesota in 1905. He married Mabel Clare Fleming in 1907 in Minneapolis, also a graduate of the University of Minnesota. They had three daughters.

Robert showed up in Wallace, Idaho by 1906 when he started on Mineral Surveys and also was a survey crewman for his brother, USDMS Fred Merriam. He worked as a mining engineer in Climax, Colorado in 1918-20 and was listed in Spokane in 1922. Robert lived in Wallace again by 1935 and 40, and died of septic infection of the ear in 1942 in Spokane, while living in Shoshone County, Idaho..

**Merritt, Allen
Curtis**

1877-1964

HES

USDMS

USDS

Mineral Survey 1904

to

Special Instructions 1910

ID PLS 32. Allen was born in Nevada, the son of a hide dealer. The family was in Utah in 1880 and had relocated to Salmon, Idaho by 1883, where his father was the Superintendent of a mine.. His father died the next year, and Allen completed the 8th Grade. He was listed as a civil engineer in Salmon in 1900 and married Inez Minert in Salmon in 1902. In 1904 Allen performed his first of 54 Mineral Surveys in the next 47 years out of Salmon. Allen also surveyed 8 Homestead Entry Surveys in 1909-1910. He continued in Salmon until he died there in 1964, being last listed as a civil engineer in 1940. He was Lemhi County Surveyor from 1907-1911 and 1915-19.

Metlen, George Robert

1869-1941

Dem

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1899
to

Mineral Surveys 1902



1920

Born in Montana, George completed four years of college by 1900. He married Mae B. Williamson in Illinois in 1895, and they had seven children. He lived in Dillon, Montana in 1899, and in Beaverhead County for nearly his entire life. George was named a United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor in Lemhi County, Idaho for three Mineral Surveys from 1899-1902 and a United States Deputy Survey in Montana for one HES Survey in

George served as Beaverhead County Surveyor from 1901-04 and 1925-1938. He was appointed State Engineer and head of the State Highway Commission. George was also Democrat Committeeman for Beaverhead County for several years. He died of a heart attack in Dillon in 1941, and Mae died the next year.

Millard, Nathaniel H.

1825-

Dem

Clerk 1887

to

no more

Born in New York, Nathaniel lived in Loon Creek Mining District, Lemhi County, Idaho in '1870. He was appointed Boise City Marshal as a Democrat in 1871 and ran for election successfully later in the year as an Independent. Nathaniel married Mrs. Evangeline P. Thorp in Ada county in 1876. He worked as a laborer in Boise in 1880 and was the Doorman for the House of Representatives in Boise in 1882. Nathaniel served as the Messenger in the Surveyor General's Office of Democrat Joseph Straughan in 1887 and 1889. He ran unsuccessfully for County Coroner in 1888. Nathaniel was a janitor in a public building in 1892, and Angelina was a widow in

**Miller, Elmer
E.**

1861-1930

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1908
to

no more

Born in Ohio, Elmer began surveying on the Ohio RR and made surveys for the GLO in Pueblo, Colorado. He was the City Engineer of Cripple Creek, Colorado in 1900 and a mining engineer in Denver, Colorado in 1910. During this time, Elmer was an expert, consulting for the large mine owners. Elmer married his wife, Mary, in 1890. He received a Mineral Survey for 11 Claims in Idaho in 1908 near Boise in the Pioneerville Mining District,

The survey was approved in 1910, but the Claims were rejected by the Commissioner in 1914. Elmer and Mary were still in Denver in 1930, where Elmer was a mining engineer. While there, he operated several asbestos mines near Globe, Arizona and was active in mining work near Leadville. He died in Denver in 1930 of appendicitis.

**Miller, William
Clayton "W.
Clayton"**

1859-1938

Rep

USDS

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1886
to

no more

Member AIME. Born in Massachusetts, graduated from the University of Michigan before coming to Idaho in 1883. Before then, he had resided in Kentucky and Michigan. Clayton was mated City Engineer of Spokane from 1885-84 and then was a surveyor of subdivision plats in Spokane from 1884-88, and by 1886 he was a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor Surveyor and a U. S. Deputy Mineral, living in Wallace, Idaho. He surveyed 29 Mineral Surveys before receiving Contract 128 for four Townships and a Standard Parallel in the Coeur D'Alene Valley Next was Idaho Contract 133 in late 1891 for the North Boundary of the Diminished Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation and 22 nearby townships.

Included in this Contract was the retracement of a few miles of the WA/ID State Boundary. An A. McDonald was a flagman. (Adolphus?) This survey was to clean up after the Reservation was significantly reduced in size. In about 1892-93 he served two terms as Shoshone County Surveyor at Wallace.

Clayton received Idaho Joint Contract 137 with David M. White in 1892. It was for 27 townships and a Standard Parallel surrounding Pocatello, and was surveyed by neither of them, according to the Examiners. They used W. McComb as a compassman, at least for the Standard Parallel. Because they did not use two sets of chainmen on the Parallel, they made a large chaining error and had to come back and correct work. Miller was busy with his own Contract in Northwestern Idaho in 1892 at the time, plus five Mineral Surveys, and David was on a job with the Pocatello Waterworks construction all during the Contract.

The original notes were mostly signed by White in 1892, and the significant amount of corrections were mostly signed by Miller in 1894. Clayton was in Boise noted as correcting errors in the survey of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in 1894. In addition, they made a claim for extra pay for the the tall thick sagebrush, but it was not received well. Clayton continued surveying Mineral Surveys in Shoshone County until 1899, totalling about 22 Surveys. In 1896 Clayton surveyed one Mining Claim North of Curlew, WA, and 2 Claims North of Northport, WA. He was severely injured near Wallace in 1899 when his push cart on the RR jumped the tracks on a trestle.

The Coeur d'Alene area miners organized into several local unions in the 1880's. Mine owners reduced wages and lengthened hours, leading to a strike in 1892. It escalated to violence with 4 men killed and the union physically taking over some of the mines. The National Guard was called and rounded up 600 miners, with the military rule lasting for four months. Clayton Miller was in charge of the Big Buffalo Mine from 1898-99. In 1899, after Bunker Hill Mining Co. fired seventeen union miners, the miners dynamited a mill at Wardner, killing two miners. The U. S. Army was called, and 1000 miners were imprisoned under primitive conditions in "bull pens".

The mine owners paid \$35,000 to Governor Frank Steunenberg to help fund the prosecutions. Many union men were prosecuted. By 1905, W. Clayton Miller was promoted to General Manager of the Federal Mining and Smelting Company, one of the two giants in the area. He also co-chaired the Mine Owners Association.

Governor Steunenberg retired in 1905 to his home in Caldwell, ID. On December 30, the former Governor went out for a walk, and on his return, when he pulled a gate latch, he set off a bomb that killed him. Harry Orchard was arrested soon, confessed, and implicated three officers of the miners union. He named another accomplice, but that one was released to another jail after he claimed his confession was extorted. Again, Clayton Miller and the MOA subsidized the prosecution. Harry Orchard was convicted, confined to prison until he died in 1954, and the three union leaders were acquitted for lack of corroborating evidence.

Clayton was a director of the Ambergris Mining Co. from 1908 until at least 1928. He lived in Spokane from 1910-36 in the Westminister Apartments at 2301 West Pacific Avenue, always involved with mining. His wife died in 1934, and Clayton died in 1938.

**Milleman,
Charles W.**

1859-1900

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

1892

Born in San Francisco, California, the son of bartender, Charles moved with his family first to Oregon and then Boise, Idaho in 1864. Charles lived in Idaho the rest of his life, mostly as a laborer. He was a drayman in 1880, but was appointed the Messenger in the Surveyor General's Office of Willis Pettit in 1892.

to

no more

**Mills,
Frederick John**

1864-1953

Rep

USDS

EX

Contract 126

1891



Born in Vermont, the son of a blacksmith, Fred attended the University of Vermont and studied engineering eventually earning a Civil Engineering Degree there on 1898. He was living in Mission, Idaho in 1891 when he received a Contract for 12 townships in Southwestern Idaho. Another Contract in June of 1891 was for 102 miles of the Boise Meridian, , extending to the

to

no more

Fred examined Contract 129 of Samuel G. Rhodes in 1891 and Contract 135 of Frank Riblett in December, 1892. He was elected to the Idaho State Legislature in 1892 representing Bannock County, while residing in Pocatello. One month after receiving instructions to examine Frank Riblett, Fred received two Joint Contracts with Frank for 54 townships, a Standard Parallel and a Guide Meridian. All of the work was in Southeastern Idaho and they both signed the oaths. Fred married Laura Elise Hopf in Idaho in 1893, and they had two children.

Fred was elected Lieutenant Governor of Idaho in 1895 and resigned when he was appointed the first State Engineer in 1896. He continued at that until Spain and the U. S. declared war in about 1898 and then joined the Army Engineers. He went in as a Lieutenant and served in Honolulu, but contracted typhoid, causing him to be in the hospital for eight months and at least one surgery. He was discharged in 1899 back to Idaho as a Captain.. He tried to get employment on the Oregon Short Line with J. C. O'Melveny, but failed because of his medical condition. He was hired by the Wyoming State Engineer to do irrigation studies at that point.



Fred's wife Laura confessed to having an intimate relationship with J. C. O'Melveny, the Chief Engineer of the Oregon Short Line RR while Fred was gone, and wanted to be separated. Fred took his revolver to the Salt Lake City Office of O'Melveny, the offending party, walked up to his desk, and shot him rapidly three times through the head. Fred stayed in jail until he had a trial in about three months, and the jury took about 15 minutes to acquit him of the charges. Fred and Laura kissed and made up when he was released.

Within a short time, they moved to San Francisco, where Fred was listed as a civil engineer. He was the superintendent of an aqueduct in Kern, California in 1910; a general superintendent in Tulare, California in 1920; a civil engineer in Pasadena in 1930 and retired in 1940. Fred and Laura lived to be age 88 and 90 respectively in Pasadena.

Mitchell, Fred W.

1884-1909

USDS

Special Instructions 1908

to

no more

ID PLS 121. Born in Nebraska, the son of a farmer, Fred was living with his family in Vernon, Idaho in 1900. He was a deputy sheriff in Fremont County, Idaho in January, 1908, and was elected County Surveyor in November 1908. Fred received a Contract by Special Instructions near St. Anthony in 1908 for two townships and a Joint Contract with Oscar Sonnenkalb for 13 townships in Southwestern Idaho in October 1908. He used his father as a crewman on the first Contract. Fred died of typhoid in June 1909 at age 25 while still Fremont County Surveyor. He was listed as Idaho PLS 121 in a report in 1910.

**Monroe,
Robert William**

1834-1907

Dem

USDS

IAA

Contract 116 1886

to

no more

Robert was born in Virginia and orphaned when he was a child. He was raised after that by his older brother, Alexander W. Monroe, a surveyor, lawyer, Colonel in the Confederacy, and Speaker of the House of Delegates in post-war West Virginia. Robert went through the common schools and at about age 16 began teaching and surveying at Clarksburg, West Virginia, continuing at Independence, West Virginia. He married Caroline N. Fortney in 1860, and they had eight children,. At some time, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar at Kingswood, West Virginia in 1873, and continued that profession the rest of his live in West Virginia, although he also surveyed.

A biography of Alexander W. Monroe, the older brother of Robert, noted that Robert was appointed Indian Agent for Idaho by Grover Cleveland. Robert was awarded Contract 116 in in 1886 in Idaho for nine townships Southeast of Salmon and seven townships East of Burley. Though Robert was awarded the Contract, he did not perform the survey but was reported in training in Washington, D. C. as an Applicant for the job of Special Indian Allotting Agent in 1887. It is unknown what the official status of his Indian Agent designation was. At some time, he was seriously considered as a candidate for West Virginia Supreme Court, and died in West Virginia in 1907.

**Moore, Fred
Cushing**

1875-1937

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1901

to

no more



OR PE. Member AIME. Cushing Moore was born in Walla Walla and raised both there and in Moscow, Idaho. His father, Charles, was the founder and promoter of Moscow, and his uncle, Miles C. Moore, was appointed Governor of Washington in the last year of the Territorial days. His father and Miles were both grain dealers in Walla Walla in 1880. Charles died in 1888, while Fred was only 13.

Fred managed to secure an education, attending Northwestern in Chicago, University of the Pacific in California, and graduated from the University of Idaho in Moscow. Upon leaving school, Fred worked for J. C. Ralston in Spokane for 2 years as a mining engineer, before opening up his own office in Wallace, Idaho in 1901. During that time he surveyed 17 Mining claims in the Stillaguamish District. In From 1901-1908 Fred surveyed 30 Mineral Surveys, involving 106 Claims in Idaho out of Wallae. Clarence Cunningham was an axman on an early survey. In 1908 he secured the political appointment of State Inspector of Mines for Idaho, lasting two years.

From 1902-1911, Moore was involved in a scheme to secure a large area of coal lands for the Guggenheim family in Alaska. The plan as promoted by Clarence Cunningham was that many potential entrymen, including Moore and his uncle, the Governor, applied as entrymen for 160 acre tracts in Alaska. They prospected and hired geologists to promote the area. A railroad was surveyed some 90 miles into the area. The Federal Government issued charges against all 45 claimants, saying that they were attempting to defraud the government.

The problem was that the law said that entrymen could not make contracts with others to aggregate their claims. The case was known as the Cunningham Coal Lands Claims, for Clarence Cunningham, who charged the investors for his services. There was a big trial, at which Moore testified before the BLM General Land Office Commissioner, who in 1911 ruled that the claims were invalid, and the money spent by the entrymen would be lost. Moore testified that he had spent about \$5000. The real battle was between Secretary Ballinger, head of the Department of the Interior, and Gifford Pinchot, ousted Chief Forester. He had been fired for his opposition to the Cunningham case, and Ballinger tried to grease the skids.

Fred continued as a mining engineer in Spokane, and served as a director of mining companies in the Pacific Northwest and Canada until he died in Spokane in 1937. He was of medium build, brown hair, and blue eyes. (biography)

**Moore, Stanley
Ralston**

1878-1941

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1908

to

no more



ID PLS 129. Born in Ohio the son of a farmer, Stanley graduated from the University of Missouri in 1906 with a B S. in Mining Engineering.. He was in Idaho by 1908 when he received instructions on MS 2386 in T48N R5E in Shoshone County for one Claim. At this time, he was a partner in a consulting business with assayist G C. Robbins.

Stanley married Annie Burns, an immigrant from Scotland, in 1909 in Lewiston, Idaho, and they were in Wallace, Idaho in 1910, where Stanley was a mining engineer. Stanley was Shoshone County Surveyor about this time and surveyed five more Mineral Surveys in Idaho through 1910 and four more after that through 1919. In 1918, he was living in Wallace, but employed in Sandon, British Columbia as Assistant Superintendent for the Rosebery Surprise Mining Company. Stanley was noted as working in Alaska from 1924-25 as the representative of Wallace/Spokane investors on a gold mining property 100 miles South of Fairbanks. Stanley apparently moved to Helena, Montana in about 1930, where he was a mining superintendent until he died in 1941.

**Morris, Aaron
Ward "Ward"**

1854-1929

SES

Special Instructions 1897

to

no more

Aaron was born at Cold Spring, New York in 1854, the son of a West Point graduate, Brevet Major General William Hopkins Morris. William who was at that time assistant editor of the New York "Home Journal", owned by his father, but he reenlisted for the Civil War. After the War, William became a civil engineer. Aaron was a Lieutenant in Ordinance from 1871-76. He received a technical education, after which he was involved with various RR enterprises from 1875-86, which included: New York and Erie, Shenandoah Valley, Hudson Suspension Bridge, and New England and Ohio Central.

Aaron married in 1881 to Fannie Kronheimer, a widow 12 years his senior. Before 1889 he was with the city engineering department of the City of New York, and after that date moved to Virginia. Aaron opened an office in civil engineering with R. M. Darley in 1890 at Bristol, VA, where he surveyed a land development, and was a founding member of the Virginia Association of Engineers in 1891. Aaron had an extensive speaking schedule in 1896 on behalf of the Sound Money League. From 1897-98 he received an appointment as Special Examiner of Surveys for Washington, Idaho and Montana. In that capacity he performed at least 28 examinations in Washington in 1897-98, both approving and rejecting some surveys. He returned to Virginia in 1899, where he was appointed the Superintendent of the Crimora Manganese Mines in 1900.

In 1910 he and his wife Sallie were living with his step-daughter in South River, VA. Things went downhill from there, for he was addicted to alcohol, and was dependent on his wife and step-daughter. Fannie died in 1924, and his step-daughter did all she could, including sending him to treatment, and selling pies to pay the rent. He became a resident of the Elks National Home in Bedford, Virginia in 1926. He died in 1929 in Roanoke, leaving his step-daughter some money in a Shriner's death benefit fund. His distant cousins fought her over the money he willed her, taking it all the way to the Virginia Supreme Court, with the cousins losing.

**Morrison,
Albert J.**

This is probably Albert J. Marston, the Messenger in Idaho from 1895-97. Albert was a Messenger in the Surveyor General's Office of Joseph Straughan and was discharged and replaced on 11/1/1897 when Joseph Perrault took over the Surveyor General's Office in 1897.

Dr/Clerk

Clerk 1897

to

no more

**Morrison, James
McKenzie**

1864-1926

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1898

to

no more



Born in California, the son of a carpenter, James was still in school in Oakland in 1880, but at that time started in engineering and Surveying parties in Nevada. He was a civil engineer in Tacoma, Washington in 1885 and was appointed Deputy City Surveyor also in that year. James married Mary Margaret Herriott there in 1889 and was named City Engineer in 1890 and reappointed in 1892.

Flume on Grimes Creek as surveyed and designed by James M. Morrison in 1898.



James first showed up in Idaho in 1898 to survey 10 Mineral Surveys in the Placerville Mining District North of Boise for the Basic Company. With the assistance of Maitland H. Bedolfe, he also designed and surveyed a long flume and pipe system to drive a Pelton Wheel with 347 feet of head delivering 40 cfs. This furnished the electricity for the Red Rock Dredging Company and the Boise Dredging Company to operate dredging buckets. This operation was near Centerville and served the Claims covered in his Mineral Surveys. James lived in Tacoma in 1890 and 1894, but was in Oakland as a civil engineer by 1900. James was a contractor in Oakland in 1908, 1910 and 1920 and died there in 1926. There is no direct link for this James M. Morrison to these surveys, except that Maitland Bedolfe soon followed to Tacoma, where James was an engineer. A signature will tell.

**Moseley,
Frederick**

1865-1923

Dem

Rep

USDS

Special Instructions 1905

to

no more

ID PLS 4. Born in Illinois the son of a farmer, Fred was living on the farm in Princeton, Illinois in 1870 and living with his widowed mother and his siblings in 1880 in Princeton, attending school. He moved to Idaho Falls, Idaho in about 1903 and lost in an election for Idaho Falls City Engineer in 1904 as a Republican. He received a Contract by Special Instructions to survey Bear Island in the Snake River in 1905 for only a couple of Sections. He was a civil engineer in Idaho Falls in 1910 and in 1919 and married Mrs. Martha A. Johnson Lillis there in 1912. Fred was noted in 1912 as participating in some of the largest reclamation projects in the State. He was retired in 1920 and died of a heart attack in Idaho Falls in 1923, where he had served on the City Council from at least 1917 until his death

Munn, Joseph

1864-1945

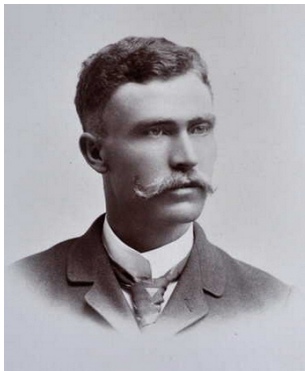
Comp

Contract 124 (as 1890
compassman for
John A. Long and
Samuel G. Rhodes
for portions)

to

1892

Contract 130 (as 1891
compassman for
Oscar Sonnenkalb
and John A. Long
for portions)



Joseph was born in Utah, and attended school through the 8th grade. He moved to American Falls, Idaho in 1880 and began farming there. Joseph was a compassman for Oscar Sonnenkalb and John A. Long in 1890-91 for Contracts 124 and 130 in Southeastern Idaho. Two younger brothers, Eli and Charles were crewmen on that work also. Joseph was also noted as a compassman on Contract 130 by Oscar Sonnenkalb and John A. Long in 1891. He signed both the preliminary and final oaths, but his name was crossed off as compassman.

Joseph married Blanche Warner in 1892, but she died ten days after their first child was born in 1893. The baby son died at age 6 months. Joseph moved to Pocatello in 1903 and remarried to Grace A. Coddington in 1904. They had three children and farmed together near Pocatello until Joseph died in 1945.

Myers, W. C.

Comp
Special Instructions 1908
(as transitman for
Thomas C., Havell)

W. C. was first noted as a chainman and axman for Deputy Arthur M. Mader in Arizona in 1900-03. He was assigned as a transitman for Thomas Havell for the survey of three townsites, Plummer, Desmet, and Worley, in Northwestern Idaho near Coeur d'Alene in 1908. Nothing more can be found for now.

to

no more

**Neiberding,
Henry**

1853-1920

Dr/Clerk
Clerk

1899

Born in Germany, Henry lived in Oregon from at least 1884-1892 when his daughters were born. He was living in Salt Lake City when he was appointed a draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office of Joseph Straughan in 1899. He continued into the Regime of Ernest Eagleson until at least 1905. He was listed as an Architect in the 1900 Census in Boise, living with his wife, Bertha, and his two daughters. Henry was divorced when he died in Boise in 1920

to

no more

**Nelson,
Clarence
Lotario**

1877-1940

USS

Special Instructions 1908

to

no more



1906

Member ASCE. Clarence was born in Wisconsin, graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1900 with a degree in Civil Engineering, and joined the U. S. Geological Survey in 1903 in California. By 1905 he was a topographer running a plane table. He was stationed in Sacramento in 1906 at the time of the earthquake, and being an accomplished amateur photographer, when assigned to San Francisco in the aftermath, he took many excellent photos.

Clarence worked in Wyoming in 1907, in Puerto Rico in early 1908, and in Washington in 1908-09 on the retracement of the WA/ID Boundary. The work was divided, and in the first season Clarence ran the first 16 miles North from Lewiston, the 30 miles South of Liberty Lake, and 4 miles South of Newport. He returned in 1909 to survey the Northerly 50 miles, except for the 17 miles surveyed by Sigurd Lunde, generally South of Priest Lake. Clarence mapped the topography of a strip one half mile on each side of the lines he ran. Baynard Knock mapped the other sections, but under Clarence's direction. LSAW performed a centennial commemorative retracement of the Northerly portion of the line, and will attest to how rugged and inaccessible it still is.

In 1910-11 he was a topographer doing GLO work on the Fairbanks Meridian and

Clarence was in San Antonio in 1920 in charge of all USGS survey work in Texas. He went to Timor in 1921 for the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Co. From 1922-23 he was loaned out to the National Park Service as acting superintendent of Mt. Rainier National Park. He finished his career with the USGS, working out of D. C. until at least 1930, and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. He was 5' 11" with brown hair and blue eyes, and a life-long bachelor

Newby, Henry

W.

1858-1905

Dem

SES

Special Instructions 1897

to

no more

Henry was born and raised in Warrentown, Fauquier County, Virginia, the son of a wealthy merchant. He was a law student in 1880, and the Commandant of Cadets of the St. Johns Academy in Alexandria, Virginia in 1883. From 1886-1887 he was City Surveyor for Alexandria, VA and surveyed subdivision plats in Alexandria and Washington, D. C. He married hometown girl, Sally English, in 1887, and they had a daughter in 1888. In 1891 Henry was the secretary for the Virginia Assn. of Engineers and Architects, and was listed as the Construction Engineer for the Roanoke and Southern RR.

In July of 1893, he received an appointment as a Special Examiner of Surveys out of the Washington, D. C. office of the General Land Office from the second Grover Cleveland Administration. Headquartered in Spokane, he examined 37 surveys through 1897. He provided accurate examinations, and many of the surveys he examined were suspended or rejected. He was doing examinations in Arizona in 1895, in Oregon in 1896-97, and then was a Deputy Surveyor in Nevada in 1900, living in Elko. In 1902 he defaulted on a Contract for 11 townships, and they were finished by a compassman. His wife and daughter were living with her sister in Maryland.

From 1902-1905 he was Humboldt County Surveyor in Winnemucca, NV. He died there in November of 1905, at age 47 of some illness. His wife and daughter were in San Francisco in 1930, and his wife lived until 1945. He was listed as single in the 1900 census, but his wife was listed as married. (biography) This is the maintained version of this information.

**Newman,
George W.**

1842-

Rep

USDS

Contract 37

to

no more

1871

Born in Iowa, George was in Oregon by 1864 when he was a chainman for Daniel Chaplin at Pendleton. The next year he was a chainman for David Thompson, also at Pendleton. From 1866-68 he was a chainman for David P. Thompson and John Meldrum for several Contracts East of Upper Klamath Lake, East of Florence, South of Boardman, South of Coos Bay, and East of Klamath Lake. In 1869, George worked for John David at Irrigon as a chainman and at John Day as a compassman. He received Contract 141 on his own in 1870 for six townships East of Eugene. In a bizarre fashion, he used John Meldrum as the compassman and future Deputy Surveyor Rufus Moore as a chainman for all of this work.

George was listed in the 1870 Census in Portland as single and as a watchman. He worked again for John David in Portland in 1871 as a chainman for one DLC. He was reported in the newspapers as having served the surveying season in Idaho in 1872, returning to Portland in late November. George received Contract 37 in Idaho in August, 1872 for four townships in Southeastern Idaho. In 1874 he received Contract 43 and Contract 49 for 12 townships in East-Central Idaho that was partially along the Snake River.

George surveyed Contract 52 in Idaho between July and November in 1874. David Thompson used him in 1875 as a compassman on his survey of the Fort Hall Reservation in Idaho. He was paid \$4861 in 1876 for Contract 63 in Idaho. A letter to the editor in Idaho in 1877, critical of Surveyor General Lafayette Cartee, noted George was given some employment by the Governor as a prison guard.

One family tree notes that George came across the Oregon Trail in 1845 and married Adeline Foster in 1875 in Oregon. His father was killed by Indians in 1848 , and his mother soon remarried. He was living with an older brother and sister in 1850 and next to his mother's new family in 1860 with a younger brother in Marion County. The tree noted that he died in 1879 in Portland. A George Newman, right age, was killed in a construction accident in Portland in 1869. In contrast, the 1880 census shows another George W. Newman as a prison guard in Boise. There was a chainman for Henry Meldrum in Oregon in 1890 with the same name, but the signature was somewhat different.

George probably moved to California by 1905 when he was admitted to the Old Soldiers Home in Malibu. He was noted as serving in the Oregon Infantry in the Civil War, and arrived at the Home as a widower. It is unknown if George resided in the Soliers Home contiuously, but he was there in 1907, 1909, and 1910. He married Millie Tubbs Wales in Los Angeles in 1911, and George died at the Soldier's Home in 1914. Millie received his pension, and lived until 1943 in Los Angeles. Both are buried in Los Angeles National Cemetery.

**Nihiser,
Winton
Weymss**

1888-1955

Comp

Special Instructions 1908
(as transitman for

to

no more

Born in Maryland the son of a physician in Needysville, Winton attended school up to two years of college. After that, he took a job in 1908 on the General Land Office field crew out of Washington D. C. Winton was first cited as a cornerman on a townsite survey for Thomas Havell in Idaho. He continued for one or two more townsites before becoming a transitman on the last survey for the Townsite of St. Maries, Idaho, still for Havell. Winton married Mary C. West of Maryland in 1917, and they had no children He worked in Alabama at sales for cemeteries in 1930 and was a surveyor in 1940 in Deale, Maryland. Winton was appointed as Deale, Maryland Postmaster by 1942 and continued at least until 1950.

**Nissen, Edward
Martin**

1891-1882

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1910
to

Mineral Surveys 1910



Born in Iowa in 1890, the son of German immigrant farmer parents, Edward only attended school for six years. He was living in Big Butte, Idaho in 1910-11 when he surveyed three Mineral Surveys in the far Southeastern corner of Idaho in Bear Lake, Cariboo and Blaine Counties. He married Nellie Willetta Lamb in Lewiston in 1912, and they had 4 children.

They were farmers in Boles, Idaho in Idaho County in 1917, and Edward worked for the Idaho County Road Dept. in 1930 at Fairview. Edward and Nellie moved to Nespelem, Washington by 1935 and lived there as a farmer until he died in 1882 at age 91.

Nixon, Axel E.

1856-1922

Dr/Clerk

Clerk 1893
to

Clerk 1905

Born in Sweden, Axel came to the U. S. in 1887 and was naturalized by 1900. He was a Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office of Democrat Joseph Straughan in 1893 and then Republican Joseph Perrault in 1897. Axel married Mary J. Lyman in Boise in 1897 and they had no children. Axel had been married once before. He was promoted to Chief Draftsman by Ernest Eagleson in 1902-1907 and then continued as a Draftsman for Darwin Utter and Edward Hedden until at least 1920.

During the transition from Democrat Joseph Straughan to Republican Joseph Perrault, Axel and other Clerks were forced to pay political contributions to the Republican Party. Other Clerks did not pay, and they were dismissed, with an investigation following on violations of the Civil Service Act. . Axel and Mary moved into a new House on Hays Street in 1903. and they lived in Boise all this time. They both died in Boise in 1922. His initials appear on many sets of field notes as the person that approved them.

Nooney, James Dennison

1810-1895

Asnt Astr

Special Instructions 1858

to

no more



Born in Chester, Massachusetts, James graduated from Yale in 1838 in Mathematics and then spent two years as a Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Navy on the ship Erie. He worked as a private tutor in mathematics at Yale until 1844 when he was named a Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio.

James left to travel on the West Coast before taking a position as assistant to G. Clinton Gardner as Assistant Astronomer on the Mexican Boundary Survey in 1849. He left that job and returned to California in 1850 to work for the Surveyor general's Office to survey a new city. James was a County Surveyor and a private surveyor, and in June 1852 he set sail for Australia as Commander and half-owner of the ship Orpheus. He sold the Orpheus in Hawaii on the way back, and returned as a passenger. James made a trip to the Bahamas in 1858 before 1859 when he was appointed to again be the Assistant to G. Clinton Gardner on the U. S./Canada Boundary Survey until 1863. James went to Washington, D. C. to work on the final report and spent several years in New Haven, Connecticut, engaged in mathematical studies.

He returned to the Pacific Coast, went to Mexico as superintendent of gold and silver mines before being driven out by the French, and engineered a tunnel through Humboldt Mountain in California for a silver mine. James was in New Haven Connecticut studying mathematics, and owned an orange plantation in Florida before returning to Chester by 1884 to live near his two sisters until he died in 1895. He never married.

Noot, William

1838-1920

Rep

Special Instructions 1906

to

no more

ID PLS 45. Born in Wales, William married Annie Bidmead there in 1869, and they had one son, born in England. They all immigrated to the U.S. in 1886, and then Idaho by 1897, where William wrote a report on the Seven Devils RR. They were in Weiser, Idaho in 1900, where William was a civil engineer. William was the architect of the classic Methodist Episcopal Church of Payette sometime before 1904. He was the engineer on the Farmers Cooperative Canal in Payette in 1901, and was elected Payette County Surveyor in 1904.

William was awarded a small Contract by Special Instructions in 1906 to survey Pool Island in the Snake River. He was defeated for County Surveyor in 1908 and 1910 by USDS Fred McConnell. William was listed as civil engineer in Payette in 1910, but was feeble after that, and confined to his home after 1915. He died in Payette in 1920 of dementia.

**Nordquist,
John Henry**

1867-1940

Dem

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1901

to

Mineral Surveys 1910



Born in Sweden, John came to the U. S. in 1885 and was naturalized. He moved to Idaho in 1888, worked to save money and ultimately graduated from the Michigan College of Mines by 1900. John was was living in Wallace, Idaho in 1901, when he was bonded as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor and opened an office in partnership with USDMS William A. Hesse.

They were each chainmen on the orhter person's crew in 1902. John surveyed the first of his 39 Mineral Surveys in Shoshone County, Idaho in 1902, continuing through the end of the Contract Era in 1910, having surveyed 108 Mining Claims. He surveyed 10 more Mineral Surveys from 1913 until 1925, also all out of Wallace. John ran for State Mine Examiner as a Democrat in 1902 with unknown results, although the county races were close.

John was married in 1903 in Spokane, Washington to Laura Marie Sommers, a waitress in a restaurant of her father's in Kellogg, Idaho, and they had three children. She and her family were German Immigrants. John was noted as a widower in 1910, with his three children, but there is no record of Laura's death, except for her placement on John's tombstone. The timing of her death was close to the birth of their third child. In 1911, John was a Director of the Bank of Commerce in Wallace that failed. The failure was mostly due to the excess of its President who had just completed a losing campaign for Governor. John was charged with knowing of the failure, but still allowing deposits to be made, and for making false reports. The criminal results are

John remarried to Marie Julie Zoile Pelletier in Coeur d'Alene in 1914. That same year, he again ran for the Office of Mine Inspector after gaining more experience, but again with unknown results in a close race. His ads noted that he had been the County Engineer of Shoshone County and the City Engineer of Wallace for six consecutive terms. He was listed as a Mining Engineer in Wallace in 1920 and 1930. John was a County Commissioner of Shoshone Count at least in 1912. He served as a Director, Manager and Chief Engineer for many mining operations in the Wallace area for his whole career and died in Wallace in 1940.

**Norton,
William
Alexander**

1834-1884

USDMS

Mineral Survey 1874
Contract 2

to

no more

Born in Georgia, the son of a farmer, William was still on the farm in 1850 and was a merchant in Kansas in 1860. By 1870, William was a prospector and miner in Blackfoot, Idaho, living with three other miners. Somewhere he developed the skill to become a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor and surveyed eight Claims in Lemhi County from 1874-76. They were all in a narrow locale centered on T22N R22E, very near Salmon, Idaho. William and his partner, John Rohner, located what was to become the Charles Dickens Mine in 1875 in the Yankee Fork District. The two of them pounded out \$11,000 of gold in one month using a hand mortar.

The mine produced \$400,000 in nine years before William died. After his death, the executor of his estate sold a two thirds interest in the Mine for over \$1,000,000. Litigation over this transaction stopped work on the largely exhausted mine until it was all but abandoned. The mine was not far East of Challis, Idaho. William made out his will in June, 1884, and died in July 1884, leaving the estate to his parents, since he was still single. He died with a large debt of about \$191,000, coming from labor and supplies to work the mine. He had bought out his two partners, each with a note of \$45,00, in addition to the debt. It is unknown how all this debt and litigation worked out

**Nourse,
Mathew
Ferdinand**

1878-1966

IAA

Special Instructions 1910



Mathew was born in Wisconsin and still lived there in 1900. He received just a basic education, and in about 1904 travelled to Northern Minnesota where he signed up on a survey crew for Great Northern. He surveyed and cruised timber for them, learning by self study, and in 1905 was in that position in Yakima.

to
no more

He married Edna A. Reed along the way in Kalispell, Montana, but by 1910 he was divorced, and Edna and his child, Helena, were living with Edna's brother in Columbia City, Montana. It appears that they were married just after Helena was born. By 1907 he was an assistant to Clair Hunt on the Spokane Reservation, first doing allotment surveys, and then helping with the classification of the land until 1909. Mathew was transferred to the Coeur de Alene Reservation to be part of the commission doing the classification there in 1909, and married Ina Stratton, a hometown girl, in Newport, WA in 1910. While living in Cement, WA in 1911, he received a U. S. patent on a variation in chaining pins. He began work on the Yakima Reservation in 1910 as an allotting agent

Matthew said that there were 400 allotments to do, and the work would not be completed within the next year and a half. He was still in Toppenish in 1914, but during the summer, he travelled to Central British Columbia and explored the area along the GTP RW, then under construction. He selected a spot on the shore of François Lake, returned to Toppenish for his family, and then sailed with them to Prince Rupert, and went back to his claim. While living in a tent, he constructed a log cabin and moved into it on Christmas, 1914.

He went back to Wisconsin to be with his aging father, who died in 1921, and at that time, Mathew and his family moved to Burns Lake, B. C. where he lived until he died in 1966, surviving his wife by one month. He was a real estate agent and auctioneer, and was instrumental in getting a hospital in Burns Lake. He is the namesake of Nourse Creek, flowing into François Lake, South of Burns Lake, where he had built the log cabin in 1914. (biography)

Oliver, Albert*1854-1910*

USDS

Contract 172

1896

to

Contract 257

1904

Born in Iowa, Albert came over the Oregon Trail in 1864 with his family to first Eastern Oregon, and then to Portland, Oregon in 1865. Within the family unit were his two younger brothers, Charles E. and Emery Oliver, who would go on to surveying and engineering careers in the Pacific Northwest. Albert was at home and in school in 1870 and was a lather living at home in Portland in 1880.

He was still a lather at home in 1892, but received a Contract in 1895 in the Northern Panhandle of Idaho for a Standard Parallel, a Guide Meridian and seven townships. He was examined by Hollyday. His brother Emery also received a similar Contract the same day in the same place. The next year they both received small Contracts, but in slightly different places. Albert's was just Northeast of Moscow for two townships. They received a Joint Contract in 1897 for seven townships near Big Payette Lake Northeast of Weiser, and both signed the oaths.

After a Contract in 1899 on his own in the very Northern Panhandle, Albert received four Contracts from 1899-1904 in West Central Idaho for 25 townships. He was back at home in 1900 as a leveler on a survey crew in Portland. Albert was an inmate in the Oregon State Insane Asylum in Salem in 1910 and died of Bright's Disease (kidney failure) in Portland in 1910 at age 56. It appears he never married.

Oliver, Emery*1863-1954*

USDS

Contract 171

1896

to

no more



Born in Iowa, Emery crossed the Oregon Trail in 1864 as a baby with his family to Eastern Oregon and then to Portland in 1865. He was in the Portland City Surveyor's Office in 1882. Emery graduated from the Vander Nellen School of Engineering in Portland and then took a job as an axman on a government survey for Henry Cook, South of Celilo.

Emery then went to the engineering departments of ORN and UPRR in 1887, and worked there off and on for 18 years, working in four states on railroads and bridges. He was in charge of locating the California Midland RR to Bakersfield in 1892 and later surveyed a RR from Salt Lake to San Francisco that was never used. Emery is credited with discovering the pass used by Southern Pacific on its RR from California to Klamath Falls. In 1892 he partnered in an engineering firm with H. D. Gradon, the Portland Superintendent of Streets at the time.

Emery became assistant engineer on many portions of the Bull Run Construction in the 1890's. He was a Deputy Surveyor in Idaho in 1896-1903, where he surveyed two Joint Contracts with his brother, Albert Oliver and three with Henry Klippel. Emery surveyed two Contracts on his own also. He was also the brother of Charles E. Oliver, a Clerk in the Oregon Surveyor General's Office in 1889. Emery was an Examiner of Surveys for one Contract by Manius Buchanan in Oregon in 1893, and surveyed seven Mining Claims in Crook County in 1900.

He married his first wife Annette Elma Sylvester in 1893. He was one of many to have surveyed a route from Skagway to Lake Bennett in 1897. In 1905 Virgil Bogue hired him to locate the \$12,000,000 RR down Feather River to Marysville. He was a civil engineer in Portland, Oregon in 1900 and moved to Sacramento in 1910 to be the chief engineer for the Natomas Company, involved in reclamation and irrigation. Emery continued at that until his retirement in 1929. Anna had died in 1915 at Oroville, after four children, and he remarried to Mary Gabriel Lindsey of Sacramento in 1930. They made a trip around the world in about 1932. Emery was the namesake of Oliver Street in Oroville. Mary died in Sacramento in 1940, and Emery died there in 1954.

Omeg, Robert F.

1879-1973

USDS

Contract 272 (with 1906

Joseph. W.

to

no more



Born in Oregon, Robert was the son of a Prussian immigrant that first came to Pennsylvania, moved to North Dakota, and then filed a Claim on 8 Mile Creek in Wasco County, Oregon. Robert was raised in Wasco County near the Campbells, Riddells, Sharps and Homer Angell, fellow Deputy Surveyors. He was an axman for Ed Sharp in 1895 and 1898, and a chainman for him in 1898, 1899, 1904 and 1908 all over the state.

Robert received a Joint Contract with Edward Sharp in 1903 for three fractional townships Southwest of Mount Rainier. Robert was a chainman for Homer Angell and Clyde Riddell in 1904 and 1905 in Washington. Robert received his own Contract in 1907 for three fractional townships in Northeastern Washington. He received very small Contract 761 in Wallowa County in 1905, but had to return for corrections in the field in both 1906 and 1907. He received a Joint Contract in 1906 with classmate, Joseph W. McArthur, in Idaho in various locations and returned for corrections in 1907. Another Contract in 1909 in Malheur County, Oregon for one township was surveyed successfully. He worked as a surveyor out of The Dalles and Portland under the Direct System until he graduated from dental school in 1912.

Robert was a bachelor until he married in 1925 to Lora F. Foster, a spinster school teacher that had graduated from Pacific University. They lived in the Laurelhurst neighborhood in Portland until he retired as a dentist in 1950. His 1942 draft card noted he was working for the William Burns Detective Agency in Portland. His wife, Lora, died in Portland in 1958. His sisters, Lucy Lindsay and Ida Omeg lived in Camas or Washougal, WA. Ida died there in 1967 and Lucy in 1982. Robert moved to Camas in 1961 and died in Washougal in 1973. He was 5' 11" with brown hair and blue eyes. (biography) This is the maintained version of this information.

**Owen, William
Octavius
"Billy"**

1859-1947

Rep
SES

Special Instructions 1899

to

no more



Born in Utah, Billy's parents separated when he was a child because his mother refused to join the church. He lived with his grandparents in Utah for three years. His mother accumulated enough money to take the family to Wyoming on a wagon train in 1868, where the family ran a restaurant and a store. Billy became acquainted with two Deputy Surveyors, Mortimer Grant and William Downey, who owned a surveying business in Laramie and were city and county surveyors.

Billy was a crewman for both Downey and Grant, along with Thomas Medary, and was admitted to West Point in 1877, continuing at Wyoming State University in 1890. He received 20 Contracts, his first in 1881, and his last in 1894, including a Contract in 1891 for the Jackson Hole Valley going West to the state line. Retracement surveys note that he used petrified mastodon bones as corner monuments on one survey in 1881. He toured Yellowstone on a high wheeled bicycle in 1883, and won a race with a stagecoach to Cheyenne. Billy was elected State Auditor in 1894 and served until 1899. He was County Surveyor of Albany County, Wyoming for 12 years, and a Special Examiner of Surveys from at least 1899-1914. He was also a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor in Wyoming. He examined five Contracts in Oregon in 1900, and served as an employee of the GLO until 1914.

He was the leader of a party to make the first documented ascent of the "Grand Teton" in 1894, and had a nearby peak named after him, "Mount Owen." He had tried twice before, and was nearly killed in his second attempt. The claim about "the first" has been in question, but the members of the Hayden Expedition in 1872 possibly only reached a saddle, short of the final ascent, and did not document their summiting in 1872, if they did. Billy again summited Grand Teton in 1924, 25 years later.

His nickname, "Billy", came from his small stature, only five feet tall. He married his wife in 1888, Emma M. B. Wilson, the daughter of surveyor Downey, and they had no children. She weighted 250 pounds and baked him cakes. Billy and Emma moved to Los Angeles by 1920, and lived there until they died, sometimes spending the summer in Wyoming. In 1929, probably with Billy's encouragement, Emma gifted to the Governor of Wyoming a plaque commemorating the first ascent of Billy of the Grand Teton, after which causing it to be placed on the mountain. Emma died in 1935 and Billy in 1947.

Page, James**Madison***1840-1924*

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1887

to

no more



Born in Pennsylvania, James' father died when he was one year old and the family moved to Michigan. His mother died when he was 13, but Henry enlisted in a Course at Eastman business College in Chicago. He enlisted in the Civil War as a Lieutenant in the Michigan Cavalry and was captured and sent to Andersonville Prison in the South. Later in his life, he would write a book about his experiences in Andersonville Prison.

James followed the gold rush to Montana in 1864 and ended up settling in Twin Bridges, Madison County with all his siblings. He married Mary C. Christenson in Ruby Valley, Madison County in 1872, and they had five children. James began receiving Survey Contracts in Montana in 1878, and worked off and on at that until 1902, receiving about 200 townships. He also surveyed 13 Mineral Surveys in 1882 in Montana and one in Idaho in 1887. He was listed in Twin Falls until at least 1892, and then was in Pageville in 1907, Madison in 1910, and Jefferson in 1920, always listed as a Surveyor, except 1920 when he was retired.

Paine, Walter**Taylor***1863-1935*

USDS

Special Instructions 1905
(with Thomas C.
Havell)

to

no more

Born in Ohio, Walter was living at home in Ohio in 1870 with his widowed mother and his siblings and studied as a Cadet at the U. S. Naval Academy from 1877-1882. He married Elizabeth "Lizzie" Darling in 1883, and they had one son. Walter still served as a Clerk for the GLO in 1900 and received Instructions from the Commissioner for the survey of the townsite of Heyburn, Idaho with fellow Clerk, Thomas C. Havell, in Idaho in 1905. He followed up with an amendment to that survey in 1906.

Walter was still a Clerk in 1910 and 1920 in Washington, and Lizzie died in 1922. In that year he was appointed Chief of the Surveying Division of the General Land Office. He was still Chief in 1930, and remarried to Nannie Pennington at some time before he retired in 1932. Walter died in Washington in 1935.

**Palmer, Obed
Alley**

1839-1917

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1880

to

no more



. Born in New York, Obed attended the University of Wisconsin, class of 1860. He went to Montana at an early age, lived in California by 1862, and settled in Utah in 1870. Obed began as an engineer for the Ontario properties at Park City, and later served mines at Eureka. He married Margaret Jane Murphy "Maggie" McClelland in Salt Lake City in 1875, and they had four daughters.

Obed was a Mining Engineer in Salt Lake in 1880 and 1900, and surveyed 23 Mineral Surveys from 1882-85 in Lemhi and Blaine Counties, Idaho. He became one of the most widely known mining men in the Western States, being engaged as a consulting engineer for the largest mines in Utah and the surrounding states. Obed died in Salt Lake in 1917.

**Parke, John
Grubb**

1827-1900

Astr

Special Instructions 1857

to

no more



born in Chester County Pennsylvania, John graduated from West Point in 1849 and was commissioned a Second Lt. in the U. S. Topographical Engineers. He served as Assistant Topographical Engineer in determining the Initial Point for the Boundary between Iowa and Minnesota, 1849-50.

John was: on the survey of the Little Colorado River in New Mexico, 1851-52; as Secretary of the Board for the Improvement of Lake Harbors and Western Rivers, 1852-53; as Assistant Topographical Engineer on Survey for Pacific RR in California, 1852; in charge of Survey for Pacific RR on 32nd Parallel 1853; on 32nd Parallel 1854-56; and as the Engineer Secretary of the Light House Board, 1856-57.

John was named the Chief Astronomer and Surveyor for the Northwest Boundary Commission in 1857, charged with Surveying the North Lines of Washington, Idaho and Montana, West of the Rocky Mountains. He worked on that assignment from 1857 to 1861, when he and others returned to Washington, D. C. to join the Civil War. John held the Rank of Captain going in to the Union Army and ended with the rank of Colonel, but was brevetted to Major General along the way. He led the Union Army in many battles all the way to the surrender of Robert E. Lee.

John returned to the Northwest Boundary Commission from 1866-69 to finish the calculations and reports. The reports were finished, but have been lost since 1872 in the federal archives. John married Ellen Blight in 1867, a 40 year old widow, and they had one daughter. He held assignments in the Eastern States until 1868 when he was named Chief of the Engineers in Washington, D. C. John stayed there until he took over as Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy in 1887 and retired in 1889 from Active Service after 40 years. He lived in Washington D. C. until he died there in 1900. John G. Parke was the namesake of Parke Peak in Northern Glacier National Park and the author of numerous technical papers and articles on engineering subjects

Payne, Eugene

B.

1888-1941

USDS

Contract 332

1910

to

no more

Born in Idaho the son of a banker, Eugene received Contract 332 in Owyhee County in 1910 for two townships. He was noted as a civil engineer on reclamation in 1910, living at home. In that year also, he married Evelyn Edelweise Yaryan in Boise, a bookkeeper in a bank. The next year he was the Assistant Cashier in Boise State Bank in Boise working for his father, the President. The bank soon failed, and his father was convicted of making false reports to the regulators. Eugene was also indicted but was acquitted after 19 hours of jury deliberation.

Eugene was a surveyor/chainman for the State Highway Department in Lemhi County in 1917. Eugene and Evelyn must have divorced between 1918 and 1925, because Eugene remarried in Chehalis, Washington to Adelaide Burlinig, a widow or divorcee from Portland. Eugene died in Washington in 1941.

**Paynton,
Charles**

1858-1938

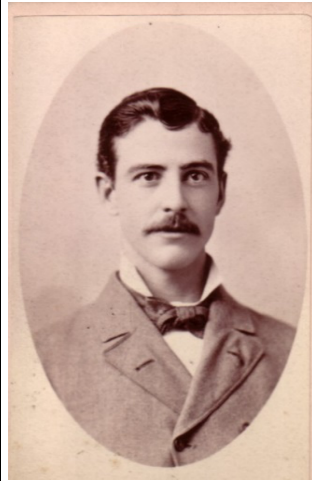
Dr/Clerk

Ch Clerk

Clerk 1885

to

no more



Born in Brooklyn, New York, Charles was a orphan by 1870 and living in an orphanage in New York City. When he reached 18 years of age, he went to Idaho with his younger brother Andrew to the home of his brother-in-law, James Hart, in Boise. He learned the trade of printer, and worked for the Idaho Statesman for eight years. He began his service with the Idaho Surveyor General's Office in 1885 as a Clerk for William Pettit.

Charles married school teacher, Helen Virginia Schaeffer, in Ogden, Utah in 1891, and they had five children. He continued with Joseph Straughan and Joseph Perrault through at least 1901 and was named acting Chief Clerk by Ernest Eagleson when to took over in 1902. The Commissioner named Alexander Schlegel to the position and the battle began. Schlegel won out and Charles stayed as a Clerk. Charles continued in the Surveyor General's Office of Ernest Eagleson and Darwin Utter until at least 1909 as a Clerk and Accountant. He enlisted in the First World War in 1917 and spent ten months in France as the driver of an ammo truck. Charles returned in 1919 and received a diploma in electrical engineering.

He returned to the Surveyor General's Office at some time and continued until 1928 when he retired. Charles and Helen purchased a home in Seattle where Helen had siblings, and Charles died in Seattle in 1938. Their house they had built in 1902 in Boise is on the National Register. Charles became an accomplished photographer in Boise and left many historic photos.

**Penland, John
Robert**

1879-1924

Rep

USDS

Contract 286 1907

to

no more



OR PE 86. John was born and raised in Texas, and his family moved to California sometime after 1889. He was first noted in the Northwest as a football player for the University of Oregon from 1901 to 1904. He was on the track team in 1904, but had dropped out of school by 1905. He returned in 1908 to be a guard on the basketball team and a member of the dorm association.

While absent, he shared a Joint Contract with Charles L. Campbell, a fellow University of Oregon Engineering Student, in 1906-1907. They shared the work, with John surveying 2 townships on the Skagit River at Diablo, and 2 townships Northeast of Lake Quinault. He apparently did graduate work in 1909 or 1910 in Civil Engineering, and married Mabel Adda Tiffany in 1911, a 1908 U of O graduate and the daughter of the Postmaster of Creswell.

He worked briefly as a mining engineer in Spokane in 1910, after he had moved to Albany, Oregon in 1909, where he was the first City Engineer. Later he became Linn County Roadmaster, and in 1911 he surveyed a flume near Philomath. He was the coach of the Albany High School football team in 1911. During a period around 1920, John was a leader in the Mazamas, being in charge of climbing expeditions and writing reports of their excursions. In 1914, he was part of the firm, Penland and Eaton in Albany, while serving as City Engineer. Both he and Mabel were involved civically, particularly with the Masonic Order, with John starting a local Shriners organization. He died in Albany in 1924 of severe infection from a tooth and boils, leading to pneumonia, leaving three children at home. Mabel taught at Albany High School from 1927-44.

**Pennington,
Walter Wilson**

1869-1935

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1902

to

no more

Born in New York the son of a carpenter, Walter was with his family in 1880 in Ohio. He surveyed two Mineral Surveys near Elk City, Idaho in 1902-03 and married Lydia E. Hogan Sandel in Pocatello, Idaho in 1905, a lady ten years his senior. He was listed as a mining engineer in Heyburn, Idaho in 1910 and surveyed two more Mineral Surveys that year on the Salmon River. He surveyed a Homestead Entry Survey as a USDS near Burre, Montana in 1911.

Walter surveyed one more Mineral Survey in Idaho near St. Anthony in 1912 and then moved to Montana, where he appears to have worked for the Anaconda Company. Lydia died there in 1921 in Anaconda, and Walter remarried to 37-year-old Martha Crystal. in 1922 at Butte. They were still in Butte in 1930, and Walter died there in 1935,

**Perkins,
Edmund
Taylor Jr.
"Rolly"**

1864-1921

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1892

to

no more



Member ASCE. ID PLS. Born in Vermont, the son of clergyman, Edmond attended high school and graduated in 1885 with a BA in Civil Engineering and in 1888 with a MA, both from Union college, From 1885-1902, he was with USGS doing topography, triangulation, and precise levelling. While there, Edmund did an examination of Contract 126 in Idaho of Fred Mills in 1892. That year he was also bonded as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor in Idaho.

Edmund also received a Contract from the Surveyor General for five townships just Northeast of Boise in 1892. He was awarded his last Contract in Idaho for two townships South of Boise in 1893 and was examined by Henry Collier. Edmund was appointed an engineer with the Idaho State Wagon Road Commission in 1893, running reconnaissance for 300 miles of roads in mountainous regions. Between 1889 and 1895, Edmund did work on ten 30 minute quadrangles in Southwest and Central Idaho. In 1897-98, he triangulated and established control for the boundary between Idaho and Montana along the 39th Parallel with Samuel Gannett.

Edmund went to the Bureau of Reclamation doing stream gauging and runoff factors and was put in charge of the Yuma Project on the Colorado River in 1902. Edmund married Jean W. Bowers of Plumas, California in 1903, and they had no children. He was put in charge of the Contracting Office of the B. of Rec. out of Chicago until 1909. After 1909 he formed the Edmund T. Perkins Engineering Co. and designed many drainage and reclamation projects around the United States. Jean died in 1917, and he remarried in 1918 to Louise Lamson Scribner, the daughter of Prof. F. Lamson Scribner. Edmund had been the President of the National Drainage Federation; President of the American Reclamation; and Chairman of the National Drainage Commission. He was the namesake of Perkins Peak in Idaho North of Ketchum and died in Chicago in 1921.

**Perkins,
Thomas Adie**

1859-1938

USDS

Contract 141 (with 1892
Charles S. Wilkes)

to

no more

Born in Connecticut the son of a librarian, Thomas was with his parents through at least 1870. He married Julia Ann Van Orden in Ogden, Utah in 1882, but she died there in 1886. He remarried to Margaret Eleanor "Maggie" Chaptow in Ogden in 1890, and they had one son. Thomas received two Joint Contracts in mostly Southeastern Idaho in 1892 for 42 townships with Charles S. Wilkes. They were examined by Henry L. Wilkes and H. P. B. Hollyday. Thomas was in Stanley, Idaho in 1900, and he and Maggie divorced in 1910 in Idaho.

Thomas was a resident of Marysville, Utah in 1912 when he married in Kansas to Margaret Teresa Gardiner, a resident of New York City. He was a civil engineer in Ketchum in 1920, but had moved to Pasadena, California by 1930, and died there in 1938. Thomas was an amateur photographer in Idaho, Utah, Nevada and California, leaving 421 photos behind that are on sale on the internet now.

**Perrault,
Joseph**

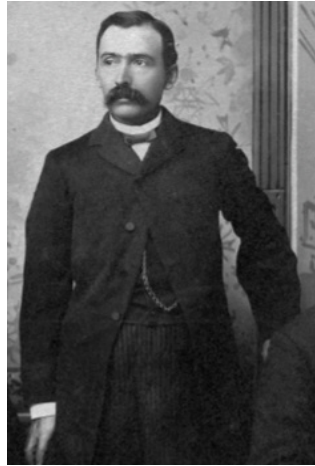
1844-1925

S G

Surveyor General 1897

to

no more



Born in Montreal, Canada, Joseph came to Idaho by 1870 when he was a grocer in Nez Perce. He married Kate Amanda Kelly in Boise in 1870, and they had six children. Amanda's father was Milton Kelly, an Idaho Legislator from 1863-64 and a Justice of the Idaho Supreme Court in 1865-70. Milton was the publisher and owner of the Idaho Statesmen from 1872-89. In 1880, Joseph was the Idaho Territorial Controller, living in Boise.

Joseph was appointed Surveyor General of Idaho in 1897. Republican Joseph Perrault replaced a Democrat Surveyor General and dismissed 9 of 13 of the staff from the previous regime, most of whom were Civil Service employees. He refused a request for a transfer of Democrat Frank C. Whitthorne from the Washington Surveyor General's Office. The employees claimed foul after he replaced them with his employees by nepotism or patronage and sued the GLO. Joseph also started collecting Republican campaign donations from his staff. Eventually they won and were paid back salary. Joseph was retired in Boise in 1910 and died there of Parkinson's Disease in 1915. Joseph is the namesake of the Perrault Building in old downtown Boise and maybe Perrault Street in Boise.

**Perrault,
Joseph K. Jr.**

1882-1936

Dr/Clerk

Clerk 1897

to

no more

Joseph Perrault was named the Surveyor General of Idaho on November 1, 1897. The next day he dismissed nine of the thirteen employees of the office, including the Messenger, Albert J. Marston, and appointed his 15-year-old son, Joseph K. Perrault, Jr. to the position, paying \$400 per month. The Congressional Record incorrectly reported that the appointee was James J. Perrault, Jr., and no such named person could be found. Joseph K. Jr. served until August, 1898 and resigned.

Born in Idaho the son of Joseph Perrault, Joseph Jr. was at school and living at home in 1900. He stayed in Boise as an insurance agent the rest of his life, and in at least 1917 was part of Perrault and married Edith Ewing in Boise in 1905. He died of a heart attack in 1936.

Perrin, George H.

1840-1906

USDS

Contract 87

1881

to

no more

Benson Surveyor. Born in New York in 1843, George was a surveyor in San Francisco by 1870. He was divorced from Julia A. Perrin in 1875 for adultery. He married Harriett E. "Hattie" Ford in 1880, but they were divorced the next year. Hattie never remarried. George was indicted along with others in the Benson Syndicate for encouraging perjury by asking a crewman to perjure himself in 1888. He must have reunited with Julia because he was listed as her husband in 1897 when she died. She had a pet horse lead her funeral procession. George was listed as employed by John A. Benson as a civil engineer in 1899. He continued living in San Francisco as a surveyor or civil engineer until 1906 when he died there.

Peterson, Olef Erastus "Rast"

1860-1954

USDS

Contract 308 (with 1909

Andrew S.

Anderson)

to

no more



ID PLS 34. Born in Denmark, Olef came to the U. S. in 1861 as a baby, and crossed the Oregon Trail to Utah in 1861, the result of LDS recruitment, and settled in Logan. His father was a craftsman and furniture maker, and made a living at that and running a sawmill. At age 16, Olef built the pulpit for the Tabernacle in Logan, and soon enrolled in the predecessor of Utah State, where he studied civil

Olef married Isabella Montgomery Wright Andrew in Logan, Utah in 1884, and they had eight children. The family moved to Rexburg, Idaho in 1899. Olef was the County Surveyor of Fremont, Idaho in 1904. He received a Joint Contract with Andrew S. Anderson East of Blackfoot, Idaho in 1909 for 10 townships, and they both signed the oaths. He used his son, Vier, as a chainman on the crew. Another Contract was awarded to Olef the same year for 17 townships North of Ketcham and he only surveyed six of them. He used sons Vier and Lays as crewmen on that Contact.. They moved to Idaho Falls in 1915, where Olef became Idaho Falls City Engineer for several years.

Olef was an inventor, obtaining a patent on a steam engine in 1921. They moved again to Boise in 1934 to be near a son, and while there Olef designed and built several houses. Isabella died in 1944, but Olef continued in Boise another 10 years until he died there. Both Olef and Isabella are laid to rest back in Logan, Utah.

Pettit, Willis H.

1838-1904

S G

Surveyor General 1890

to

no more



Born in Indiana the son of a farmer, Willis was on the farm in 1850 and 1860. He enlisted in the Civil War in 1861 with the Indiana 4th Light Artillery and mustered out in 1864, beginning as a Corporal and ending as a Second Lieutenant. By 1880, Willis was a Mining Engineer in the Atlanta Mining Camp in Idaho.

He was appointed the Surveyor General of Idaho in 1890 while he was working as a Mining Engineer in Wallace, Idaho and served until 1893. By 1900, he was a Mining Engineer back in Atlanta, Idaho, and died in Boise in 1904. His remains were shipped to Yolo, California to a brother.

**Philbrick,
Arthur**

1864-1932

USDMS

Special Instructions 1899

to

no more

Born in Massachusetts, the son of a newspaper editor, Arthur attended the schools in Massachusetts and then attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating at age 17 in 1881. His paternal uncle was the author of the noted book, "American Sanitary Engineering" and was a leading sanitary engineer. After graduation Arthur went to California to be an engineer for California southern RR for four years. He surveyed subdivisions and irrigation works in the real estate boom of Los Angeles and San Bernardino in the 1880's, before locating in San Francisco briefly.

Arthur moved to Portland in 1887 where he was an assistant engineer on the UPRR line in Southwest Washington for 1 1/2 years, before transferring to Astoria for another year. He married Hetty Ione May Hudson in Portland in 1889, and they had a daughter in Walla Walla in 1890. He moved to La Grande in 1891 where he was a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor and the City Engineer of La Grande. As City Engineer he superintended water works, a pumping plant, and a reservoir at La Grande. Among others, he surveyed 18 Mining Claims in the Wallowas while at La Grande. He was a Mineral Surveyor in Idaho, Baker City and Sumpter, Oregon by 1899, and moved to Portland in 1902 while still maintaining a partnership with Charles H. Fenner as Philbrick and Fenner.

Overall, Arthur surveyed 101 Claims while living in La Grande, Baker and Sumpter, between 1892 and 1904. He usually used a different crew on each Mineral survey, but occasionally carried over a crew while working in the same vicinity. He was still operating as Booker, Philbrick and Fenner in Tonopah, Nevada in 1907. Hetty died in Los Angeles in 1908, and their daughter was living in Los Angeles in 1910. By 1920 Arthur was an engineer for the government in Galveston, Texas and had a wife named Catherine that was born in Texas. Arthur was an inmate in the San Antonio State Hospital for the insane in Bexar County, Texas in 1930, and died there in 1932 of tuberculosis.

**Phillips,
Herbert L.**
1863-1925

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1899
to
no more

Born in New York, Herbert was living on a farm there in 1870 and 1880. He married his wife Mary E. Philips in 1882, and they had four children. He was noted in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1885 and was listed as a surveyor in St. Paul in 1895 with Mary and four children. Herbert was bonded as a USDMS in Idaho in 1899 and was listed as a Civil Engineer in Littlefield, Shoshone County, Idaho in 1900 without his family. He was also a mining expert in Portland, Oregon in 1910 with his family and listed as a Civil Engineer again with his family in Seattle in 1910. Herbert died in Redmond, Washington in 1925.

**Phinney,
Frederick V.**

1872-1943

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1902
to
no more

ID PLS 252. Born in Illinois the son of a civil engineer, Fred attended the University of Kansas and upon leaving went to work on construction of the SLLA & SPRR for two years. He then moved to Wallace, Idaho in 1889 where he was a mining engineer. Fred was bonded as a USDMS in 1902 and surveyed his first Mineral Survey out of Wallace in that year. Between then and 1915, he surveyed 26 more Mineral Surveys with 82 Mining Claims in Shoshone and Kootenai Counties.

He married Minnie Key, a British immigrant, in Nebraska in 1905, and they had no children. Fred was elected County Surveyor of Coeur d' Alene County several terms and was appointed an original Member of the Idaho Board of Engineers in about 1903, concurrent with his Idaho PLS license. Fred was single and a civil and mining engineer in Twin Falls Idaho in 1920 and married Stella Hart Van Piper in Pennsylvania in 1922. He did one more Mineral Survey in 1929, was noted as a Mining Engineer in Coeur d' Alene in 1930 and 1940, and retired in 1935. He died there in 1943.

**Pidgeon,
Charles
Marshall**

1862-1954

Rep

SES

USDS

Special Instructions 1906

to

no more



Charles was born in Virginia, the son of a farmer, and raised in a Quaker family. He attended but did not graduate from the Quaker School, Swarthmore College, Class of 1886. He married Katie Duvall in 1889 and was decertified by the Church, because she was outside of the Church. Later in 1898 she joined the Church, and he was recertified. They lived in Fairfax County, just outside Alexandria until 1903. Charles became a surveyor, and the first records of him are as a copyist in the General Land Office in 1904 in Washington, D. C., at which time he was promoted to a Special Examiner

He was in Utah in 1905-06, surveying Indian townsites; in Idaho 1906-07 examining surveys; in Washington in 1907-08 for examinations of 4 surveys, including one by Hiram Marble on the Naches River; and in Colville in 1908 to examine settler claims to approve them. Hiram Marble had to resurvey 35 miles of line as a result of his examination. Charles was sent to Dayton, MT in 1907 and surveyed the townsite; made the survey of islands Southwest of Pensacola, FL in 1908 as a U. S. Deputy Surveyor; and surveyed out of the Wyoming Office with his oldest son in 1911. In 1909, Charles examined the surveys of the 600,000 acre Bruneau Tract, which was proposed as litigation patents near Buhl and Twin Falls., Idaho,

Charles performed an examination of the South Boundary of Alabama for a Congressional Request in 1911; spent the summer of 1911 surveying islands in Minnesota; worked out of the Wyoming Office of the General Land Office in 1911; appointed as a disbursing agent for the U. S. Government in 1912; surveyed in Florida in 1913 and 1915 as a U. S. Surveyor; surveyed townships in Arizona in 1913 and again in 1916-17; and surveyed townships in Nevada in 1917, again all as a U. S. Surveyor.

Charles patented a solar attachment for a transit in 1910 and patented a parallel ruler in 1918. From 1889, when he married, until 1954 when he died, it appears that he worked out of the Virginia/Washington, D. C. area and travelled to his surveys. Charles retired in 1916 to form Alpha Instrument Co., a precision instrument manufacturing and repair service in Washington, D. C., which he ran until 1953. Still with the Quaker Church, he was active in the temperance movement in the 1930's and 40's. Katie died in 1946 in D. C. He was living in Wadesville, VA when he died in Winchester, VA in 1954 at age 91.

**Plummer,
Frederick
Gordon**

1864-1913

USDS

Special Instructions 1898

to

no more



Member Geological Society, SAF, and the Academy of Sciences. Fred was born in New York City. He worked briefly as a levelman in Louisiana in 1883 and on a city survey in Tacoma, WA in 1884, before resuming his education in New York and Boston. He returned to the Northwest to be assistant curator of the Agassiz Museum in Olympia, and then as an instructor in chemistry, physics and astronomy at Washington College in Tacoma. (more)

Fred worked as: chief engineer for the State University Land and Building Commission, the Tacoma Waterworks Commission, Puget Sound University, and special engineer for Pierce County. In 1887, he mapped the south slope of Mt. Rainier, and completed 22 subdivision plats from 1887-1895 in the South Puget Sound area. Fred was hired to survey Steilacoom Harbor in 1891. He did a special survey for the Surveyor General in 1897 to map three mining claims North of Loon Lake to enable government lots to be created. Northern Pacific hired him to compile timber statistics and prepare maps and irrigation plans. From 1898-1903 he was a special field assistant of the Geological Survey, examining the new National Forests. He mapped all of Mt. Rainier during this time.

He passed the exam for irrigation engineer and hydrographer in 1903 and was appointed an engineer for the Geological Survey. He created an astronomical invention called the "Masseroth" in 1905, and was sued by the investors. In 1905 he became an engineer for the USFS. Fred was a voluminous writer on geology, geography and forestry. He wrote the first descriptions of conditions on the New National Forests in Washington, Oregon, Arizona, New Mexico and California. Fred was on the top floor of a hotel in San Francisco at the time of the 1906 earthquake, and sprang to his feet to begin writing a technical description of the phenomena. He received a world record in 1907 for continuous driving by driving a one cylinder Cadillac for over 1000 miles in Tacoma.

From very early on in Tacoma, Fred was involved with the Narada Chapter of the Theosophical Society, a generic religious and philosophical organization. The founder of the organization created the word "Aryan" and used the swastika in the logo of the organization. One of his books was on the subject, "The Next Change in the Earth's Axis," which he writes of lost continents. The Theosophical Society purchased 330 acres at Point Loma, CA, now within San Diego, and created an elaborate campus there, known locally as Lomaland. They built academies and residences, and many families moved there. Fred and his family moved to Lomaland between 1900 and 1905. He was not listed with them in the 1910 census, and may have been working in Washington, D. C.

A lawsuit between the national organization and The Narada Chapter made it to the Washington Supreme Court, with Fred as principal defendant. Fred had named Narada Falls at Mt. Rainier for this organization. His family in San Diego continued in the Society and in Point Loma until modern times. Fred died suddenly of heart problems in Washington, D. C. at age 49, at home alone on Friday night, and was not discovered until the following Monday. He is the namesake of Plummer Peak just South of Mount Rainier

Porter, David**Arthur***1871-1903*

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1899

to

no more



1894

Born in Massachusetts, David's father died in the Battle of Little Big Horn when David was a child, and David was living with his mother in his grandparents house in 1880. David graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1894 in Civil Engineering. He was a mining engineer in Kellogg, Idaho in 1896, married a fellow Berkeley student and the daughter of a California rancher, Augusta Lawton Nye, in 1898, and they had two children.

He was a mining surveyor in Wardner, Idaho by 1899, living with his mother, wife and child. He surveyed 19 Mining claims near Susanville in Grant County, Oregon in 1902 and was elected County Surveyor of Shoshone County, Idaho. His life was cut short when he was found dead in his bed at age 31 in the bunkhouse of the New Jersey Mine in April, 1903 three miles below Wallace, the cause presumed to be a heart attack. He is buried in Palo Alto, California, next to his parents. Augusta never remarried and is buried in Colma, California in Cypress Lawn Memorial Park, sharing a gravestone with unknown individuals.

Porter, James**McDill Jr.***1860-1930*

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1883

to

Mineral Surveys 1910

Member AIME. Born in Ohio, James was an apprentice mining engineer, living with his brother, Peter Porter, in Lead, South Dakota in 1880. In 1883 he surveyed one Claim each in Texas and Dahlenega Mining Districts in North Central, Idaho. In 1887 James surveyed seven Mineral Surveys in T12N R15,18E in Yankee Fork and Bayhorse Mining Districts. James was awarded Contract 140 for mostly the exteriors of 30 townships Northeast of Ketcham. He teamed with Patrick E. Connor from Salt Lake to survey Contract 150 for a Guide Meridian, Two Standard Parallels, and 9 townships near the same place as the previous Contract. By Special Instructions, James surveyed the new North boundary of the Coeur D'Alene Indian Reservation in 1895 and four nearby townships.

James married Daisy Katherine Wilkinson in Kansas in 1898, and they had four children. They were in Spokane, Washington, in 1900, where James was a Mining Engineer. He continued to live in Spokane as a Mining Engineer in 1910, 1920 and 1930, the year he died there. They are buried with Daisy's family in Spokane. James surveyed 96 Mineral Surveys Near Wallace from 1891-1910, and surveyed 12 more from 1911-1930. In 1915, James created and published a map of the 100-200 Silver Lead Mines in the Coeur d'Alene Basin in Shoshone County. The Claims were in the vicinities of Kellogg, Wallace and Mullan, Idaho. The James McDill Porter Papers, including diaries, are at Special Collections, Washington State University Library.

**Preston, John
Bower**

1817-1865

Whig

S G

Oregon Surveyor
General

1851

to

no more



Born and raised in New York, John studied bookkeeping, mathematics and surveying before moving with his family to Illinois. He married Lucy Hyde in 1838 and inherited her siblings as part of his family. He worked as an engineer for the Illinois-Michigan Canal in Lockport from 1839-1843 and 1845-48. In 1845 he was back in New York, where he surveyed a subdivision in Albany.

When the Canal was finished, he went into business at St. Louis until December, 1850 when he received his appointment as the first Surveyor General of Oregon. He brought his wife Lucy, his daughter, Lucy's brother, George Hyde, and Lucy's sister, Julia Hyde, with him to Oregon, arriving in May, 1851. They travelled via Panama before the railroad, and were packed by mules over the isthmus. Samuel Thurston, Oregon's U. S. Congressman, was on the trip North from Panama, and died before reaching Acapulco. Just before arriving at Oregon City, their small boat went aground on a bar on the Willamette, causing the women and children to overnight on the river. All had to walk the last portion of the journey.

He was a Whig appointee in a Democrat Territory, and was scorched relentlessly by the press while he occupied the office. Soon after arriving in Oregon City, he was allowed to practice law in the local court. His brother, Josiah, arrived a year later, after graduating from college, and received Contracts. John was Surveyor General for two years before being politically removed in April, 1853. His replacement, Charles Gardner, did not arrive until August, 1854, and John occupied the office until then. John stayed in Oregon until February, consulting and protecting his family. George was by then a U. S. Deputy Surveyor, and Julia had married Joseph Trutch, another Deputy Surveyor. John formed a partnership with John and Daniel O'Neill in the wholesale grocery business in Oregon City from at least May, 1854 until February, 1855 when he left Oregon.

John returned to Lockport, Illinois, where he first published a map of Oregon that he had been compiling. He then became principal engineer for the Illinois Canal, owned a founding interest in a flour mill in Joliet, was a Secretary for the Chicago and Joliet RR, and was a Commissioner of the Illinois State Penitentiary. Joseph Trutch followed him to Lockport and worked on the canal as assistant engineer. John was elected President of the Lockport Board of Trustees by 1860. He finished his canal work, and moved to St. Louis as a commercial broker in 1864. He was visiting his parents in Lockport, and drowned at age 48 at night in the Illinois-Michigan Canal on April 13, 1865, the night Lincoln was assassinated. See OR GLO Surveyors for the maintained version of this information.

Price, Lyttleton Jr.

1877-1956

Rep

USDMS

Mineral Survey 1901

to

no more



Born in California, the son of a lawyer, Lyttleton moved with his parents to Arizona in 1877 where his father was named U. S. Attorney from 1880-83. They then moved to Hailey, Idaho , where Senior practiced law, managed extensive mining interests, and served in the Idaho Legislature from 1890-93.

Lyttleton Jr. attended the University in Oregon in 1893, but graduated from the Colorado School of Mines in 1900. Soon after school, he married Idaho Frampton Kier in Pennsylvania in August 1900, and they had three children. He surveyed five Mineral Surveys in Idaho from 1901-02 in Blaine and Custer Counties. Lyttleton leased the Minnie Moore Mine near Bellyeu in 1906, was a land promoter in Salt Lake in 1910, and had two servants in his household. In 1918-20 he was working for a mining company in St. Louis, Missouri and was a mining engineer in Laguna Beach, California in 1940 and 1942. Idaho died in 1948 and Lyttleton in 1956, both in Los Angeles.

**Purington,
Charles Irving
"Irving"**

1884-1919

USDMS

Mineral Survey 1910

to

no more



Member AIME. Born in Minnesota, Irving graduated from high school there in 1899. He moved to Spokane, WA or Shoshone County, ID by 1900, where he held the following positions: 1900-03 worked as a rodman and levelman for irrigation projects for Spokane Valley Land and Water Co.; 1904, levelman, Washington Water Power Co.; 1905-08 transitman, Arthur A. Booth, E. M. and U. S. Mine; and then for Federal Mining & Smelting Co. in Wallace, ID, when he surveyed his one Mining Claim in WA

Irving married Daisy Roberts in 1907, and they had three children. He worked in Wallace, Coeur d'Alene, and Kellogg, ID in private practice from 1908, until he acquired a job with the United Verde Copper Co. in Clarksdale, AZ in 1916. Irving worked as a crewman a few times and surveyed 12 Mineral Surveys out of the Wallace area from 1911-14. although he was still married in Spokane in 1916, Irving and Daisy must have divorced, because Irving married Ethyl Estella Perkins in Portland in June, 1917. She was originally from Wallace, ID. Daisy had Irving arrested and sent back to Spokane in October, 1917 for wife desertion. Daisy would marry three more times before she died in Seattle in 1937. Irving died of pneumonia in the influenza epidemic in 1919 in Jerome. AZ at age 37.

**Rafferty,
William John**

1878-1931

USDS

HES

Contract 252

1904

to

no more

ID PLS. Born in Salt Lake City, Utah the son of an Irish saloon keeper, William was first noted in Idaho in 1904 as a U. S. Deputy Surveyor in the Northern Idaho Panhandle. From then until 1909, he completed seven more Contracts in Idaho, and then went on for many more surveys under the Direct System in Idaho. He was a surveyor in Boise in 1910, a forest ranger in Pine, Idaho in 1917 and a forest rider in White Cross, Idaho in 1920. William was listed as a printer for a copper mine in Arizona in 1930 and died in Boise in 1931.

**Ralston, John
Chester**

1864-1928

USDMS

Mineral Surveys

1900

to

no more



Member ASCE and AIME. John was born in Ontario, Canada and came to the U. S. with his family in 1879 after his father died. His mother remarried a U. S. citizen in 1881, making John a U. S. citizen at that time. He was educated as a mining and civil engineer and first worked in Missouri from 1882-86, and then in Washington D. C. until 1893. John worked for the UPRR in Montana and Chicago before he married Mary Kean Buckner of Kentucky in 1897 in Montana.

The newlyweds came to Washington by 1897 where John was a mining engineer. He started in Republic and surveyed 81 mining Claims and 3 subdivisions by 1900. He also worked in Spokane, Wallace, ID, Kellogg, ID and in Montana. John's mother lived with them from 1901-1916. He was Spokane City Engineer from 1907-1910 where he designed and supervised \$8 million in public works projects, including the design and engineering of 6 bridges. They were: Washington Street bridge (demolished 1974); Howard Street Bridge; Olive Street Bridge (Now called Trent Ave.); Mission Street Bridge; Monroe Street Bridge; and Latah Creek Bridge. His most famous was the design of the Monroe Street arched bridge over the Spokane River, at the time a record span of its type.

From 1910-1912, John was a principal engineer on the studies leading up to the Columbia Basin Project. After that he was a consulting civil and mining engineer in Spokane until his death there in 1928. He was named to a State Board that supervised the hygiene of women with STD's in 1919, and at the same time was on a short list considered for appointment to the Columbia Basin Commission. He was a Member of both ASCE and AIME, writing papers for both. (biography)

Randall,
1834-1916

Rep

Contract 21

1870

to

no more



Born in England the son of an astrologist and herbalist, Theo was still there in Somerset in 1851. By 1870 he received a Survey Contract in Idaho for 30 township exteriors near Boise and 10 township subdivisions in the same place. He was a part time Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Lafayette Cartee in 1871-72. He received another Contract in 1873 for the subdivision of 8 townships South of American Falls

Theo was a mostly full time draftsman in Cartee's Surveyor General's Office from 1873-77. Theo was named Chief Clerk under Cartee in 1877 on the departure of William Thompson and served until 1883. He was noted as lodging with Clerks, Thomas Conroy and Nelson Kimball, in Boise in 1880. Theo married recent widow Nellie Powell in Boise in February, 1882, but they soon separated and divorced, with Nellie remarrying in December.. Theo remarried to Mary Jennie Schildhauer in July, 1884, and they had three children. He continued in Boise, sometimes as a Justice of the Peace and Ada County Coroner and died in Boise in 1916.

Rands, Ernest**P.***1868-1940*

USDS

Contract 174 (with
Hezekiah H.
Johnson) 1896
 to
no more



Ernest was born in Iowa, the son of a farmer, and came to Oregon with his parents in 1877. His oldest brother, Edward M., owned newspapers, the Oregon City Enterprise and later the Vancouver Independent. He was very active in Republican politics in both states, and served in the Washington Legislature. The family first settled in Beaver and then moved to Oregon City in 1886. Ernest attended Pacific University at Forest Grove, OR.

Ernest was in the Clackamas County Surveyor's Office off and on as a deputy from 1890-1898. By 1895 Ernest did his first GLO survey, when he teamed with fellow Oregon City surveyor Hezekiah Johnson for Idaho Contract 174 for 4 townships Northeast of Moscow. They were examined by H. P. B. Hollyday. He received Joint Contract 641, again with Hezekiah Johnson, for 8 townships East of Albany, and they shared the work. Part of that was the South 2 miles of T12S R4E as surveyed by Rands. He left the North line of that work 1200 feet out of alignment, causing the ultimate rejection of the later survey by Andrew Porter in 1905. Ernest received Oregon Contract 677 for two townships in Malheur County, on Succor Creek on the state line.

He continued in Idaho: Contract 191 for 7 townships Southeast of McCall in 1897; Contract 200 for 9 fractional townships Southeast of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation in 1899; Contract 209 for 3 townships Northeast of Moscow in 1900; and Contract 226 for 2 townships North of Lake Pend Oreille, which was examined by Oregon City resident, Tom Hurlburt. He teamed again with Hezekiah Johnson for 9 townships in Southeastern Oregon in 1900 in Contract 731, sharing the townships, and both signed the oaths on the state line. Future Deputy Surveyor Norman White was a chainman on Contract 765 for one township East of Albany in 1901.

Ernest was elected Clackamas County Surveyor from 1898-1902, and Oregon City Engineer from 1902-06. He continued in Idaho with 13 townships in Contract 231 in 1902, and 15 townships in Joint Contract 251 with his brother, Harold, in 1904 in the very Northern tip of Idaho. His only Washington Contract was Contract 639 with his brother, Harold, in 1906. They shared the work, and both signed the oaths. There were plenty of crewmen to have two crews, including 3 nephews. He surveyed seven Mining Claims East of Mollala in 1908. He was appointed a compassman in 1909 to perform Contract 775, that had been awarded to Geary Kimbrall, when Geary did not perform for reasons unknown. He surveyed it in 1911, and it was examined and approved. Contract 790 in Oregon in Douglas County in 1909 was surveyed in 1910 and included Norman White as moundsman.

Ernest was elected Oregon City Councilman in 1906. His last Contract was Joint Contract 800 with Norman White in June of 1910. They did not do the work, and it was probably cancelled by the Commissioner, and ultimately given to Charles Collier the next year. He lived with his parents in Oregon City until 1903, when he built his house. He married Clara Fisher in 1906. With his brother, Harold, he ran a surveying and engineering business out of Oregon City, called Rands Bros., up until 1909. He was named Surveyor for the Blackfoot Indian Reservation in Montana in 1909 and a Special Examiner of Surveys in 1910, at least serving in Oregon from 1912-23.

When the direct system of government surveys came into effect in 1911, Ernest was appointed to head the Field Survey Division for Oregon and Washington for the GLO, with the title, Assistant Supervisor. Ernest continued in this role, into the Bureau of Land Management change, until at least 1938 when he received congressional approval to go beyond the mandatory retirement age. At some time before 1917, he was also given the charge of classification of the O & C timber lands. He died in Oregon City in 1940. See OR GLO Surveyors for the maintained version of this information.

Rands, Harold**Alva**

1871-1952

Rep

USDS

Contract 186 (with 1897
Hezekiah H.

Johnson)

to

no more



OR PE 525. Member ASCE. Harold was born in Iowa, the son of a farmer, and came to Oregon with his parents in 1877. His oldest brother, Edward M., owned newspapers, the Oregon City Enterprise and later the Vancouver Independent. He was very active in Republican politics in both states, and served in the Washington Legislature. The family first settled in Beaver and then moved to Oregon City in 1886.

Harold's first Contract was a Joint Contract in 1897 with Hezekiah Johnson, South of McCall, Idaho, and they shared the work on 5 townships, with both signing the notes. Harold entered Cornell University in 1897 and graduated in Physics in 1901, taking many civil engineering electives. He was in graduate school at the University of California at Berkeley in Chemistry in 1902.

With his brother, Ernest, he ran a surveying and engineering business out of Oregon City, called Rands Bros., up until 1909. While still in Cornell, he surveyed a Joint Contract for eight townships in Malheur County with 58 year old John David. They both signed all the oaths. He also surveyed 4 townships near Bonners Ferry, Idaho in the fall of 1900. Harold received Idaho Contract 221 for 3 townships along the North Boundary of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation in January, 1901, specifically to solve a boundary dispute with the town of Harrison. He surveyed it in that summer, and it was approved in 1902.

Oregon City resident, and future engineering partner, Tom Hurlburt, was the Examiner. The next year he was awarded Idaho Contract 230 for 12 fractional townships South of the Reservation. Idaho awarded him Contract 236 in 1903 for 7 fractional townships North of Coeur d'Alene, a Joint Contract with his brother in 1904, Joint Contract 260 in 1905 with Herman Gradon, which appears to have been surveyed by Harold, and his last Idaho Contract, Contract 276 in July of 1906 South of Coeur d'Alene Lake. Harold's only Washington Contract, and his last GLO Contract was Joint Contract 639 with his brother Ernest on the Colville Reservation in November of 1906. They shared the work, and both signed all of the notes. There were plenty of crewmen for two crews, including three nephews.

The 12 townships took most of the seasons of 1907 and 1908. They were examined by Marion P. McCoy just before he was indicted and sentenced to McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary for fraud against the government. The Rand brothers were writing to the Surveyor General about how this might affect their examination, and when they would be paid. It appears that all of Harold's Contracts were obtained by competitive bid.

Ernest became head of surveying under the direct system for the General Land Office for Oregon and Washington in 1911, a position he held until at least 1938, and Harold partnered with F. F. White, an architect at Oregon City at that time. In 1906 Harold succeeded his brother as Oregon City Engineer for one term. In 1909 he copyrighted a map of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation with Hezekiah Johnson, probably for sale.

Harold lived with his parents until he married Florence Graham in 1911 in The Dalles, and soon moved to Estacada, where he designed and supervised the grouted cut-off wall of the Estacada Dam, a model to be followed across the nation. He was part of Hurlburt and Rands in Portland in 1914 and on the Oregon City School Board in 1915. In 1914-15 he surveyed and designed the 24 mile water line from the South Fork of the Clackamas River to Oregon City. He spent the winter of 1917 making tests and designing the foundations for the railroad bridge across the Tanana River in Alaska. He was an engineer for the State of Oregon in 1920, and for Portland Electric Power in 1925, where he was an engineer for the Clackamas and Oak Grove dams and powerhouses. In 1927 he was in Manifests, British Columbia working in mining.

He was with Crown-Willamette Paper Co. in 1928, and from 1929-1943, he was the senior hydraulics engineer for the Corps of Engineers in Portland, where he did basin studies of most of the Columbia Basin. He determined where the ultimate dams would be placed along the Columbia and Willamette Rivers. Harold was a senior engineer for the construction of the Bonneville Dam and Powerhouse. He also had been an engineer for electric railways from 1909-11, and obtained a patent on a threshing machine in 1899. He was in Nome, Alaska for some time in 1925 & 1926. There are 7 ft. of his records at the University of Oregon, including diaries. He died in Portland. (biography) See OR GLO Surveyors for the maintained version of this information.

**Rasor,
Clarence
McAniffe**

1873-1946

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1895

to

Mineral Surveys 1895



Born in Ohio, Clarence was living at home there in 1880. He showed up in Lemhi county, Idaho by 1895 when he surveyed four Mining Claims in the Yellow Jacket Mining District in Lemhi County. Clarence was a civil engineer in San Bernadino, California in 1900, married Kathryn "Kate" Teresa Harrington in about 1906, and they had their first son in San Bernadino, California in 1907.

They were in Los Angeles by 1910, where Clarence was a civil engineer. Kate had two more children in 1912 and 1914 in California, but died there in 1916. Clarence was a civil engineer for the Tononah & Tidewater RR in 1917 and received a passport to

**Ray, Nathaniel
C.**

1871-1961

Rep

Dem

USDMS

Mineral Survey 1889

to

no more



Member ASCE. Born in Massachusetts the son of the Treasurer of the Northhampton RR, Nathaniel moved with his family to New Haven Connecticut in 1867 and graduated from the Yale Scheffield Scientific School in 1877 in Civil Engineering. He pursued railroad construction engineering, including the UPRR out of Omaha, until 1882 when he ended up in Butte Montana where he was a mining engineer.

While there, Nathaniel surveyed Mineral Survey 789 in the Pend Oreille Mining District in 1889. Nathaniel married Adelaide May Smith in New Haven Connecticut in 1885, and they had one daughter that died as a baby. Some of his clients were business men having mining interests in California, and by 1892 he moved to San Francisco to represent them. in 1902 he was the manager of the Merced Gold Mining Company in Coulterville. At that time, he proposed a RR from Merced, up the Merced River, into future Yosemite Park, called the Yosemite Valley RR. Nathaniel became the engineer for the RR, the construction engineer, and the consulting engineer after it was completed.

Nathaniel served in the California House of Representatives from 1900-1902 as a Democrat, even though he had previously been a Republican. The California Earthquake in 1906 removed him from his office and residence, and he moved to Merced. He became a senior engineer with the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1915 and died in California in 1917, but is buried with his parents and siblings back in New Haven. He sent regular letters to his spinster sister, Anna Chapin Ray, from the time he graduated from Yale until his death, and they are available at the New Haven Museum

**Reaburn,
DeWitt Lee**

1871-1961

Comp
USS

Special Instructions 1897

to

no more



c. 1917

CA PE 172. Born in West Virginia, DeWitt attended the University of Illinois in 1894-95, the University of Washington in 1896-97, and indicated in the 1940 census that he had attended college for 2 years. Samuel S. Gannett was contracted to survey the East Boundary of Idaho, North of the Bitterroot Mountains, in the very Northern Panhandle in 1897. He used E. T. Perkins as his assistant and DeWitt as the transitman. They created a new Latitude Monument in Spokane and triangulated the 70+ miles to the East and North to control the survey.



Dewitt occupying an unusual setup on the Idaho Boundary Survey in 1898. The author doubts this would produce any accurate results.

They had created a network in 1897 by the time the snow fell, and they quit for the winter, with Gannett going to San Francisco to calculate the results by least squares. The next year in June, they returned with Perkins finishing the triangulation, and DeWitt beginning the random line North to the Border. The crew finished that line in late October in 2 1/2 feet of snow, barely avoiding being snowed in. The 72 miles of line across the Cabinet Mountains covered 63,000 vertical feet. The line was marked by Dewitt as a U. S. Surveyor on his own in the third season in 1899 with the total budget being \$7650.

DeWitt was assigned to surveys in Alaska in 1900, with surveys first at Seward, then at the Arctic Circle, and then in the Mt. McKinley Region of Alaska in 1902 with Alfred H. Brooks, where he made an 800 mile pack train journey. Dewitt served as a topographer on the U. S./Canada Boundary in 1903 and married Helen Maude Lightfoot in Washington, D. C. in 1904, who was an active artist. She continued the art into Alaska and then later to California. DeWitt was a topographer in Klamath Falls, Oregon in 1905, and a civil engineer in California in 1910.

While there he surveyed for the great Los Angeles Aqueduct and went to Argentina for eight months to lay out a transcontinental line to the summit of the Andes. DeWitt was named as the Superintendent of Mount Rainier National Park in 1915-1919, leaving behind his surveys of the access roads to the Park after he left to be constructed after the War. He was then the Superintendent for Grand Canyon National Park from 1920-21 and supervised the construction of Mulholland Drive in Los Angeles in the 1920's. Maude died in 1928 in Los Angeles, and Dewitt was a civil engineer in construction in 1930 and 1940 in Los Angeles. He remarried to Laura Roberts in 1933 in Los Angeles and is the namesake of Mount Reaburn in the Alaska Panhandle. DeWitt died in Los Angeles in 1961.

**Redway,
Elizabeth
Charlotte
"Lizzie"**

1865-1958

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

1893

to

no more

Born in Idaho, the sister of Clerk William Harvey Redway and the daughter of Clerk Auren Grinnel Redway, Elizabeth was noted as a Transcribing Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Willis H. Pettit in 1893 when she was replaced by Charles A. Paynton. She was a 35-year-old single school teacher in Boise in 1900, with her widowed mother living with her and worked as a secretary in a business in 1910 in Boise. Elizabeth moved to Sioux Falls, South Dakota by 1920-22, where she was again a teacher. She lived in Tacoma, Washington from 1930 to when she died in 1958, and worked as a school teacher until at least 1940. She never married.

**Redway, Auren
Grinnel**

1835-1900

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

1871

to

no more



Born in New York the son of a farmer, Auren married Mary Ann Outerson in New York in 1856, and they had three children, including William Harvey Redway and Elizabeth Charlotte Redway. He was in Pennsylvania in 1858, New York in 1860, Washington State in 1851, and arrived in Boise, Idaho by 1865. Auren was a store keeper in Boise in 1870, and in 1871 he worked briefly for Surveyor General Lafayette Cartee in Boise as a Transcribing Clerk. Auren was a bookkeeper for 1st National Bank in Boise in 1880 and its Cashier in 1891. He died in Boise in 1900.

**Redway,
Elizabeth
Charlotte
"Lizzie"**

1865-1958

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

to

no more

1893

Born in Idaho, the sister of Clerk William Harvey Redway and the daughter of Clerk Auren Grinnel Redway, Elizabeth was noted as a Transcribing Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Willis H. Pettit in 1893 when she was replaced by Charles A. Paynton. She was a 35-year-old single school teacher in Boise in 1900, with her widowed mother living with her and worked as a secretary in a business in 1910 in Boise. Elizabeth moved to Sioux Falls, South Dakota by 1920-22, where she was again a teacher. She lived in Tacoma, Washington from 1930 to when she died in 1958, and worked as a school teacher until at least 1940. She never married.

**Redway,
William
Harvey**

1858-1939

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

to

no more

1875

Born in Pennsylvania the son of Auren Grinnel Redway, William moved with his family to Washington State in 1861 and then settled in Boise, Idaho by 1865. He was a temporary Transcribing Clerk for Surveyor General Lafayette Cartee in 1865 at age 17 and married Edith Jacobs in 1881, siring four daughters. William was a merchant in Caldwell, Idaho in 1900, and retired there in 1910 and 1930. Edith died in Caldwell in 1938 and William in San Francisco in 1939.

Reeves, Rollin**Joseph**

1846-1918

Rep

USDS

Special Instructions 1873
from WA S. G.(with Ezra L. Smith
and Charles S.

Denison)

(6/6/1873)

to

no more



Rollin was born and educated in Iowa until age 14, when he moved to Chicago for high school. He attended the University of Michigan, graduating in civil engineering in 1868. He worked for the Cairo Vincennes & Indianapolis RR for a year and then travelled Europe with a schoolmate for a year, possibly Emmett Espy. He received a Contract in Minnesota in 1870 for a few miles of State Line, a fractional township, and the 7th Standard Parallel.

He then received a Joint Contract in Washington in 1872 with Ezra L. Smith, the then Speaker of the House. Although Smith was present, it appears that Rollin was the surveyor for nearly all of their work, since Smith had no survey experience. They extended the 5th Standard Parallel West 90 miles through Ranges 30-16E, across the heart of Eastern Washington, South of Ephrata, across the Columbia, ending near Cle Elem. Of the 11 townships included, only 3 around Ellensburg were surveyed. Hometown schoolmate of Rollin, Emmett Espy, was a compassman for part of the work. Before they finished in 1873, Reeves and Smith were awarded the survey of the Washington/Idaho Boundary, North of the confluence of the Clearwater and Snake Rivers, and they moved on to prepare. Rollin and Ezra were both residents of Olympia at that time.

Their first choice for astronomer, a classmate from Michigan, took another position, and they hired young Charles Denison from the University of Michigan. Espy was a chainman, and several of the previous year's crew were included. Rollin spent two weeks determining the confluence, including mapping and floating kegs, and set a stone pillar on the North bank. The party of 18 with 45 horses headed North using a solar compass, setting posts every mile. They proceeded until October when they reached the mountains, with slow going. Their provisions were nearly exhausted, and a foot of snow hampered their progress. With only a little flour left, biscuits were baked from the final flour, and a final push for the Canadian Border was made.

They did not find it, and set a monument about a half mile shy. After returning to Olympia, it was found that that portion of the International boundary was not surveyed or marked. After the State Line survey, Reeves and Smith received Contract 194 in 1874 for 5 townships on the Palouse River Northeast of Washtucna. They shared the work, and Smith was recorded as the Deputy for 2 townships.

**Rhodes,
Josephine
Amelia Miss**

1876-1929

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

1901

to

no more

Born in Nevada the daughter of a school teacher, Josephine was a typewriter in Reno, Nevada in 1900. She was appointed a typewriter in the Surveyor General's Office of Joseph Perrault in 1901 and married Walter G. Corker in Ada County in 1902. They lived in Glenss Ferry, Idaho in 1910, and Josephine was a Clerk for the School Board in Glenss Ferry in 1920. She died there in 1929 of breast cancer.

**Rhoades,
Samuel Gray**

1844-1912

Dr/Clerk

USDS

Dr/Clerk

1887

to

no more

ID PLS. Samuel was born in the West Indies where his parents were living. He attended a boys school in Maine and completed a college course at Bowdoin College in Maine. He went to sea as a Master of sailing ships, sailed around the world, and made many trips to Africa. That ended in 1869 and he went to Chicago to study civil engineering. He married Electra Emaline Jackson in 1868, and they had three daughters. He went to Denver about 1880 and was appointed a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor.

Samuel moved on to Idaho in about 1885 and served five years in the Surveyor General's Office as a Draftsman, beginning in 1887. He began receiving Contracts in 1888 in Idaho with Contract 122 for 18 townships Northeast of Weiser. He surveyed the townsite of Pocatello in 188 under Special Instructions. A Joint Contract with Oscar Sonnenkalb in 1890 for 22 townships required Samuel to return in 1892 to resurvey T8N R22E. A Joint Contract with John Long in the same year included 20 townships and a Standard Parallel near the East State Line.

Two Contracts on his own in 1891 and 1893 for 31 townships were scattered around Southern Idaho. Four Joint Contracts from 1893-98 with William B. Kimmell in Southwestern Idaho included 57 townships with at least two resurveys. He was bonded as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor in Idaho in 1901. Samuel settled down in Mountain Home, Idaho, and was elected as Elmore County Surveyor for 19 years. Samuel died in 1912 of internal injuries he received on the job while holding the Office of County Surveyor.

**Riblet, Byron
Christian
"BC"**

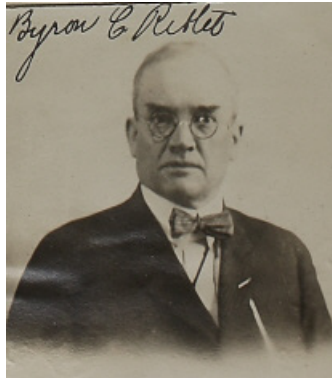
1865-1952

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1903

to

no more



Member ASCE. Byron was born in Iowa and pursued his education there, until attending the University of Minnesota where he graduated with a degree in Civil Engineering in 1885. For 3 years he worked in engineering work for RR's in Minnesota and Spokane. From 1888-89, he was with George Jones and then worked on the RR to Wallace, ID.

Byron operated within Riblet and Strack from 1889-92, in general engineering work, also designing several electric RR's. In 1890-91, also with John Strack, he surveyed 5 Mining Claims in the Chewelah and Summit Mining Districts out of Spokane. Byron married Hallie Chapman in 1893, the granddaughter of William W. Chapman. He had the following engineering engagements: 1889-1892, electric railways in Spokane for Washington Water Power Co.; 1893-95, designing a dam and the pumping plant on the Spokane River; 1895-96, 60 miles of canal for the Kittitas Irrigation Company; 1896-97, Noble Five Mining Company at the Sandon, B. C. power plant and his first tramway; and 1898-99, Last Chance Mining Company tramway. From 1899-1903, he was engaged designing about thirty aerial tramways in Wyoming, Peru, B. C., Alaska, and in the Northwest.

There were at least three in Idaho: Snowstorm Mine at Mullen in 1904; Silver Cup Mine at Cottonwood; and for the Hypotheek mill at Enaville. Riblet Tramway Company continued until the depression in 1931 and then struggled. Byron had filed patents on important items like the connection to the cable and self dumping buckets. Byron brought back ex-employee Carl Hansen who convinced Byron to design ski lifts, beginning with the "Magic Mile" at Mt. Hood in 1938, and early lifts at Donner Summit, CA, in 1939, Mt Hood Ski Bowl, 1948, Ski Acres, 1949, and Hoo Doo Bowl, 1950. Riblet Tramway Co. installed chairlifts at Mt. Baker, White Pass, Stevens Pass, Mt Spokane, Spokane Expo 1974, and at 400 other ski areas throughout the country

In the face of expanding business, Byron brought his brother Walter in to run an office in Nelson, B. C., and his younger brother, Royal, was recruited from his bicycle shop in Aberdeen to run the foundry. Byron built an 11-room mansion on the Little Spokane River that burned in 1933. From that home, he had entertained high society, including the U. S. Senator. He exhibited a temper and obstinacy at times by resisting traffic control and blocking a railroad with his car.

He gave Royal 40 per cent of the stock, and then when he found that Royal had allegedly taken money from the foundry in 1933, fired him. They did not speak again in the 29 years that Byron lived. Byron had a drinking problem that contributed to his lack of involvement in Riblet Tramways in later years, and even went on binges for several days. Royal founded a competing company that falsely claimed to have designed the tramways and invented the patents, but failed in the design of its largest project.

Byron had spent most of the money he made, and Royal built a large house on a lava cliff overlooking Spokane in 1927 with a yard checkerboard, miniature golf course, swimming pool, private airstrip, and a tramway to the Spokane River. He married several times and relished the limelight. Byron died in 1952, his wife in 1959, and his daughter Josephine some time later. They were all cremated at Fairmont Crematory, but no one claimed the cremains. They are all "on the shelf" at Fairmont in the warehouse to this day, probably a continuation of the family feud. (In 2022, LSAW and Jim McElfresh managed to get them all buried with markers at Fairmont.) (biography)

Riblett, Frank

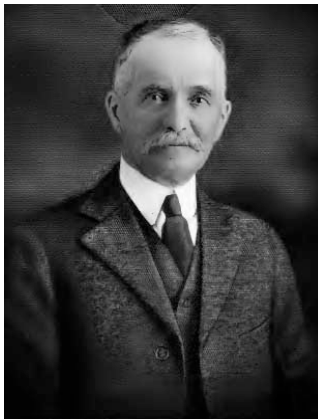
1854-1936

Rep
USDS

Contract 135 1892

to

no more



ID PLS and PE 40. Born in Illinois the son of a horticulturalist, Frank lived with his parents in Hollis Township, Illinois in 1860. He attended Alexandria College and came to Idaho in 1875 where he taught school for at least four years. He surveyed his first canal and reservoir in 1881 on what would be the Minidoka Project and continued at that for many years. He married Dora C. Long in Idaho in 1884, and they had two sons that died as toddlers

Frank was the County Surveyor of Cassia County, Idaho in 1879 and lived in Albion, Cassia County, Idaho in 1891. He received Contract 135 in 1891 for 60 townships South of Jerome. He followed that with two Joint Contracts in 1893 with Fred J. Mills for 53 townships, a Standard Parallel and a Guide Meridian, scattered across Southern Idaho. Contract 167 on his own was for three townships North of Orofino in 1895. Frank enlisted in the Spanish American War in 1898 and served in the Philippines for a year before returning home. Frank was reelected County Surveyor in November 1898, even though he was off serving in the Philippines. Frank and Dora divorced before 1900.

Frank was bonded as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor in 1881 and again in 1901 and followed up with four Mineral Surveys in Cassia County in 1901-02. He was elected in 1902 for the 1903 Session of the State Legislature and then appointed to be State Water Commissioner in where he served until 1907. He again served in Legislature in 1908-09. In 1911 Frank was appointed United States Commissioner and served until at least 1920. He was a Republican and served in positions of leadership within the party. Frank operated a Ranch at Burley and another at Doco.

**Richards,
Alonzo Van
Ness "Lon"**

1841-1891

USS

Astr

Special Instructions 1873

to

no more



c. 1864

Born in Illinois the son of a cooper, Alonzo was still with his family and in school in Hazel Green, Wisconsin in 1860. He had attended enough college to become familiar with Algebra, Geometry and Philosophy. He enlisted in the war in 1861 in the Signal Corp and was promoted to Sergeant in 1863. Alonzo took the exam for becoming a Lieutenant in 1864 and passed, but did not get his commission until 1865.

In the Summer of 1865, Alonzo was transferred to the staff of General Conner to fight Indians at Powder River, and at the end of the year, he was discharged at Fort Leavenworth. While in the Army, he was engaged in several battles, including Antietam. Alonzo married Flora Lorinda Miner in 1867 in Galena, Illinois and was in the insurance business in Galena from 1867-72. In 1868-69 they were living in the home of Ulysses S. Grant in Galena.

Alonzo received a Contract from the Commissioner of the GLO in May, 1873 to survey the South and West Boundaries of Wyoming. Ulysses S. Grant was still President, which probably helped him to get the Contract. His 13 man crew included: Augustus MacConnel, a little known astronomer from the Cambridge Observatory at Harvard; his brother William, an experienced GLO Surveyor who did most of the line running as Assistant Surveyor; and Porter P. Wheaton, the Topographer. Alonzo had unknown survey experience, but finished the survey in 1873-74, ending just before the snow. The line traversed the Western fringe of the Teton Mountains..

He was the owner and editor of the Freeport Journal in Freeport Illinois from 1875-81, living with his wife and four children. In about 1882, Alonzo moved to Dubuque, Iowa where he entered the jewelry business under the name of Richards and Rose. He again moved in 1890 to Chicago, where he was identified with the long distance telephone industry, and died in 1891. Alonzo alone/and/or his brother William, were the namesake of Mount Richards on the Idaho/Wyoming line.

**Richards, John
R.**

Rep

Ch Clerk

Chief Clerk

to

no more

1891

Born in Pennsylvania, John first showed up in Idaho as the Clerk in the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in 1881, appointed in Iowa. He was still there in 1892, but was the Acting Superintendent that ratified the Treaty with the Shoshone and Bannock Indian Tribes and produced 256 signatures, all witnessed by John. John was named Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Willis Pettit in 1891 and stayed at that an unknown length of time.

John incorporated the Boise Mining Company in 1893 and joined in surveying the Bedrock Flume near Boise about the same time. John was the Clerk to the U. S. Marshal in Boise in at least 1894-95 as a Republican in a Democrat regime. He was in Shoshone, Idaho in 1896 when he married Mrs. Sarah O. Newton, a Shoshone resident from Denver, Colorado. He moved in 1897 after he accepted a position as a bookkeeper of a Moscow, Idaho firm. He may have been a resident of Spanish Town in Boise in 1900 or a good seeker in Rocky Bar in 1900. That is the last of John at this time. There is no birth date or place or death date yet to be identified.

Richards, William Alford

1849-1912

Comp

Special Instructions 1873
(as Asnt Surveyor
to Alonzo V.
Richards)

to

no more



Born in Wisconsin, the son of a cooper and the brother of Alonzo V. Richards, William lived at home until 1869 when he moved to Omaha, Nebraska. He obtained a job as a crewman on a GLO survey crew, and while studying law eventually worked up to where he had Contracts on his own in 1871. His brother Alvord received a Contract from the Commissioner in 1873 to survey the Southern and Western Boundary of Wyoming, and he asked William if he would be his Assistant.

There were 13 men in the crew, including William, an Astronomer and a Topographer. They surveyed the Southern Boundary of Wyoming in 1873, ending at the Southwest Corner. Alonzo gave William the Western Boundary to do in 1874, and it was tough country, going over the Cabinet Mountains and the Western slopes of the Tetons. At the Southeast corner of Idaho they found the monument set by Daniel Majors to be about 3700 feet too far East and set a new point. The crossing of the Salt and Snake Rivers proved to be an almost unsurmountable challenge. All the men, their equipment, supplies and the pack mules needed to get across. William kept a diary of all of this boundary survey that makes interesting reading. He had a nice writing style. One mule tipped over backwards, summersaulted down the steep hill and ended up in a creek on top of its pack, thus saving it from injury.

They crossed right over one of the mountains, and named it "Richards Peak". Alonzo and the astronomer had been doing observations to determine the Northwest Corner of Wyoming and were done when William and crew got there. They set a vertical log for the State Corner, 15" in diameter, that was still there in a resurvey in 1958. After finishing the survey late in the fall, William went to Oakland, California where he married Harriet Alice Hunt, a Nebraska girl. They stayed in California through 1880 when he was Santa Clara County Surveyor. between 1880-85, he was in Colorado, where he was a County Surveyor and Colorado Springs City Engineer.

William homesteaded in the Bighorn Basin in Wyoming in 1885, where he eventually patented 160 acres. The family loved the ranch, but the kids needed schooling. He was named the Surveyor General of Wyoming in 1889 and moved to Cheyenne. He was elected Governor of Wyoming in 1892, and at the end of his term was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office in Washington, D. C. Teddy Roosevelt appointed him Commissioner in 1903 and he served until 1907, when ill health forced him to move back to his ranch.



Edna Richards Jenkins

Harriett had died in Washington D. C. in 1903, and he was alone with his youngest daughter Edna in 1910 in Cheyenne. Edna married surveyor Thomas W. Jenkins in Pueblo, Colorado in May, 1911. They came to Colorado to run William's ranch, but were both found murdered there in September 1911. The original verdict of the coroner's jury was suicide, but after William returned from a hunting trip to investigate, he uncovered evidence that showed that in fact that it was murder. Now all alone in Wyoming, William travelled to Australia to begin a new life, but soon died there in 1912. His diaries kept on the Idaho/Wyoming survey are at the Wyoming State Archives, Cheyenne, Wyoming

**Richardson, J.
Albert**

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1883

to

no more

J. Albert Richardson first showed up in Boise as the County Surveyor of Boise County in 1882. The Idaho Weekly Statesman noted him as having a large experience in railroad work in Washington, mining surveying in California, and in land surveying in Government Surveys. Albert surveyed 14 Mineral Surveys in Idaho between October, 1883 and March of 1886. Almost all were in Boise County, just North of Boise. He was described as the Engineer in Charge of the Indian Valley Irrigation Canal in 1883.

Albert surveyed for the IU&O RR along the Boise River in 1883 and made a hazardous trip by boat down the river. He was listed in the 1884-85 Gazetteer at Boise as J. Albert Richardson, Civil Engineer and U. S.; Mineral Surveyor. Albert had some talent for getting glowing positive press in several papers. In 1885, he was appointed Canyon County Surveyor but lost the position due to the law that he could not serve two counties at once. Albert disappears from Idaho in 1886 at about the time his last Mineral Survey was approved. No individual can be defined as this J. Albert Richardson so far.

Riddell, Clyde Wellington

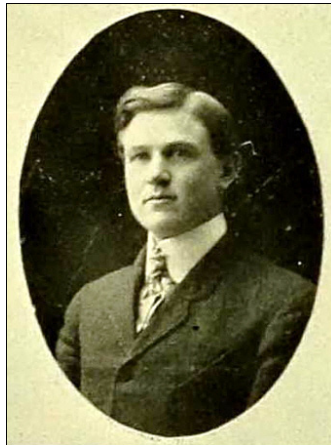
1879-1959

USDS

Contract 247 (with 1904
Homer D. Angell)

to

no more



1905

OR PE 933. Clyde was born at Oakville, OR, but moved with his family to a farm near The Dalles in 1881. He was the brother of George X. Riddell and graduated from the University of Oregon in 1905. He worked a clerk in the Post Office at The Dalles in 1900, and after working as a chainman for Homer Angell in 1904, he then surveyed 3 Joint Contracts in WA, plus at least another in ID, with Homer. Homer, along with the Campbells and Robert Omeg, grew up near the Dalles.

Homer surveyed all of the 3 Joint Contracts in Washington. Clyde's brothers graduated from the University of Oregon, and Clyde played on the Oregon football team in 1900 along with Homer. Clyde surveyed 3 townships and 69 Mining Claims near Mt. St. Helens in 1906, with some help from brother George. This work was examined 4 times in 1907-08 and suspended before being accepted. The work before 1909 was supposedly part of a partnership with Frank Rhodes. The arrangement ended in 1909 with accusations and a lawsuit over money. His last Contract was Joint Contract 663 with George for one township at Husum and 5 townships in very Northeastern Washington. From 1909-1913 it was examined by 5 different examiners, with somewhat unknown results.

Lincoln Wilkes in 1911 noted several errors requiring field corrections, including errors in chaining, and not finding an original corner. The official notes are those surveyed in April, 1909, with notes about corrections that refer to letters by Clyde Riddell and Fred Rase. Other examiners were M. P. McCoy, W. H. Thorn, W. M. Chubb, and F. W Rase. A Senator was involved, but field corrections were made. From at least 1906-1912, Clyde had an office in Portland as a civil and mining engineer, including a time in 1907 where he was partners with C. Frank Rhodes.

**Riem,
Frederick
Lawrence**

1878-1954

USDS

Contract 208 (with 1899
Robert C. Bonser)

to

no more

Born in Wisconsin, Fred attended 8 years of school, and was in Oregon by 1900 when he was living with his mother, listed as a surveyor's assistant. He had received Joint Contract 278 with Oregon Surveyor Robert C. Bonser, many years his senior. They used Fred's younger brother, Oswald, as a chainman. It was for five townships in the very Northern Panhandle of Idaho, and they shared the work. He married Sarah A. Tatlow in Portland in 1902, but that is the last record of her. In 1910, Fred was living alone as a roomer and worked in a sawmill in Portland.

By 1920, he was single and an edgerman in a sawmill in Raymond, Washington. He was the same in 1930 in Newport, Oregon and in 1940 in Preston, Washington, except for his marriage to a woman named Bessie from Portland by 1940. Fred applied for Social Security in 1945, was living in Portland in 1950, and died in Bremerton, Washington in 1954.

**Rinearson,
Abraham
Lewis**

1851-1930

USDS

Comp

USDMS

Dr/Clerk

Contract 54 1874

to

Mineral Surveys 1908

ID PLS 147. Abraham was born in Oregon, the oldest child of an early immigrant that had settled in Gladstone. He was still attending school at age 18 in 1870. He was hired as compassman for John D. Crawford for Contract 196 West of Ontario in 1873, probably because John was in the Legislature and had no survey experience. A subsequent resurvey noted it was done by a conscientious surveyor. Abraham was a surveyor in Boise by 1874 when he received his first Contract from the Idaho Surveyor General, LaFayette Cartee, originally a Deputy Surveyor from Oregon. Abraham was awarded another Contract in 1875, South of Boise, and was loosely affiliated with Deputy Surveyor Allan Thompson on that survey.

Abraham was bonded as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor in Idaho by 1877 and completed 16 Mineral surveys in Idaho from 1880-1908, Containing 32 Mining Claims. He was the Mineral Draftsman in the Idaho Surveyor General's Office of William P. Chandler in 1882. Abraham married 14-year-old Martha Ellen "Mattie" Minor in Horseshoe Bend in 1882, and they had three children. He successfully sued Mattie for divorce in 1889. Mattie remarried a month later to Joseph Robbins in Boise County, but she died four years later after one child.

He drew a map of a 150,000 acre irrigation project out of the Payette River to irrigate lands near Boise City. Abraham remarried to Anna Woodland in 1892, by whom he had a daughter. He ran frequently as a Republican candidate for Boise County Surveyor, and served from at least 1888-92. He built a bridge across the Payette River at Horseshoe Bend in 1894. The Surveyor General awarded him at least two more Contracts in Idaho, one in 1892 for 13 townships North of Boise and another for Contract 233 with 9 townships North of Boise in 1901.

Abraham was a civil engineer in Horseshoe Bend, Idaho in 1900, and in 1903 he began a series of seven courses in Metal Mining through International Correspondence Schools, completing all. He ran again for County Surveyor of Boise County in 1908, was a civil engineer in Boise City in 1910 and was a surveyor in Jarbidge, Nevada in 1910. Anna and their daughter stayed in Boise. He was a divorced mining engineer in Jarbidge in 1920, the same year he filed a plat of the town. It was noted that the plat was based on a survey by his son Albert.

**Robb, Bamford
Albert Jr.**

1872-1916

Rep

Chief Clerk

1897

to

no more

Deputy Surveyor Bamford Robb Sr. was born in Athens, Ohio and attended a Presbyterian College at Athens, Ohio. He married Maria Jane Eckelson, the daughter of Deputy Surveyor A. O. Eckelson, in Ohio in 1858, and was in Jacksonville, Oregon in 1872 when Bamford Jr. was born. The family was in Stockton, California from about 1875-78, and Maria died in 1878 in California. The remaining family was in Portland by 1880. Bamford Jr. attended the University of Oregon Law School and graduated from Yale Law School in 1893.

He practiced law in Portland before moving to Idaho in 1895. He then practiced law there before being appointed Chief Clerk in the Idaho Surveyor General's Office of Joseph Perrault from 1897-1902. While in that position, he participated in collecting money from the employees to give to the Republican Party in about 1901. A Civil Service complaint was filed, and he resigned.. Perrault's term ended in 1902. Bamford Jr. served as judge advocate general for the Idaho State Militia from 1895-1902. He then went to Tacoma briefly before settling in Seattle. He married Mary Birney Sherman in Boise in 1903. He practiced law in Seattle before dying from a fall out the eighth story window of a Seattle office building, either by accident or suicide.

Robb, James**Howard***1868-1945*

USDS

Contract 180 (with 1897
Herman D.
Gradon)

to

no more

Member ASCE. Born in Oregon the son of a trucker, James was living in Forest Grove, Oregon with his parents in 1880 and attended two years of high school only, per the 1940 census. He was living with his parents in Tacoma, Washington in 1887, listed as an engineer. John was living in Colfax, Washington in 1893, probably for a RR. He received two Joint Contrsacts with Oregon Surveyor, Herman Gradon, in Idaho in 1897, one for 20 townships within the ceded lands on the Nez Perce Reservation and the other for ten townships Northeast of Weiser.

John received a Contract on his own in 1899 for nine townships Northeast of Weiser. He teamed up with another Oregon Surveyor, Robert C. Bonser, in 1901 for six townships and a Standard Parallel Northeast of Orofino, paid for with RR Special Deposits.. He had one more Joint Contract with Herman Gradon in 1903 for five townships Northeast of Orofino and one Northeast of Weiser. His second Contract with Gradon and his own Contract were examined by Surveyors authorized by Washington, D. C.

He was Division Engineer at Tekoa Washington for OR&N RR in 1905 and while in the same position in 1907 was arrested for a safety infraction for a switch on the track. At some time John switched to UPRR and was stationed in Spokane in 1910 and married Sarah Emma Trumbo there in 1911. They had no children. . He was Division Engineer for UPRR in Spokane in 1820 and an engineer for a RR in 1930, again in Spokane. John was retired in Portland, Oregon in 1940 and died there in 1945.

**Robinson,
Amos Dean
"Dean"**

1861-1942

USDS

USDMS

Special Instructions 1890

to

no more



Born in Iowa the son of an attorney, Dean was a student in Iowa in 1880 and attended Iowa State College in Engineering for four years. He married Maude Swan Herrick Smith in 1883, who was a school teacher with three years of college. They had three children and lived in Rathdrum, Idaho by 1885. Dean was reported as an active Mineral Surveyor in Idaho in 1891, although there is only one final survey of his in the records..

His first survey was actually in both Montana and Idaho in 1890 by Special Instructions, looking for timber deprivations on federal land within the checkerboard ownership pattern with NPRR. Dean surveyed the townsites of Eaton in 1892 and Bonnersport in 1895. From 1892-1894, Dean received four Contracts in the Northern Idaho Panhandle, including a Joint Contract with James E. Dike, totalling about 55 townships. In addition, there were sections of four Standard Parallels. They shared the work and mostly both signed the oaths. Dean was a civil engineer in Rialto, California in 1898 and a grocer in Spokane in 1900, although he continued as an engineer in Spokane until near the time he died, including a position in the City Surveyors office in 1940.

**Robinson,
Aubrey Ewing**

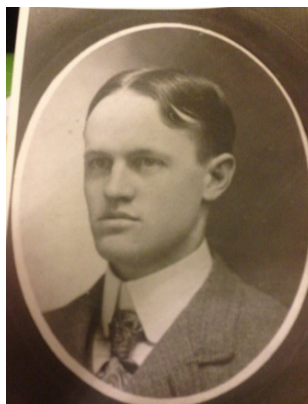
1877-1958

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1907

to

no more



ID PLS 123. Born in Deer Lodge, Montana, the son of a lawyer, Aubrey graduated from Montana State College and was in Butte, Montana in 1900 as an assayer and in Wallace, Idaho in 1910 as a mining engineer. Aubrey lived in Shoshone in 1910 as a mining engineer in a lead mine and married Catherine Brennan in Boise in 1913.

They were in Bingham, Utah in 1918 where Aubrey was a mining engineer for a mining company. Aubrey served in the Army Engineers from October to December in 1918, and worked as a mining engineer in Salt Lake City in 1920. He was a mining engineer for Utah Copper Company from 1926 until 1946 when he retired.

**Rodgers,
Myron Knox**

1861-1917

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1891

to

no more



1908

Member ASME, AIME. Born in Pennsylvania the son of a farmer, Myron graduated from Washington and Jefferson College in 1886 with honors, and immediately went to Helena, Montana where he began surveying for GNRR, working up to Assistant Engineer. Marcus was listed as an active mineral surveyor in Idaho in 1891 and married Lucy Forshee Joyner in Helena in 1892, the daughter of a mill owner.

He was Chief Engineer for Anaconda Copper company and being noticed by Marcus Daly, the owner, was sent him all over the world looking a potential mines. While walking down the street in Vancouver, B. C., Myron noticed some ore samples in a store window, He inquired, examined them, and soon went to the source. It was in Southern B. C., 150 miles from the nearest RR, and 40 miles back on a trail. The prospects were very good, and Daly ultimately gave him \$850,000 to develop the mine, to be known as the Nickel Plate Gold mine. Improvements included a reduction plant, stamp mill, concentrating plant, cyanide plant, office, assay office, and a hydroelectric plant. There was also an electric ore cart road, a three mile flume, and a two mile tramway. His engineer, younger brother Wesley, did much of the engineering on the site. Daly died in 1902 and Myron went on to discover the Grandby Copper Mine in Northern B. C.

In 1905, Myron was in New York City and was hired by the Guggenheim Family to take care of their interests in Alaska, namely the Bering River Coal Field. He again hired his brother Wesley to do the engineering. Myron chose Katalla, Alaska and nearby Palm Point as the place to make a deep water port for the terminus of a RR to the coal fields. They made significant improvements including a 200 ft stone breakwater. A severe storm in 1907 destroyed the breakwater and many of the improvements, including some of the RR.

Myron and the Guggenheims parted ways shortly thereafter, and they hired Michael Heney as their representative to build the RR to not only the Bering Coal Fields, but the Kennecott Copper Mines, also owned by the Guggenheims. Oregon and Washington USDS Albert Oneel was the steel bridge Superintendent for the bridges on that project, including the "Million Dollar Bridge" over the Copper River at Miles and Childs Glaciers. Myron sued the Marcus Daly estate for \$1,000,000 in 1908 for his 25% share of the Nickel Plate Mine. Myron was sued by Thomas Hedges, the money behind Daly, for \$21-03,000 in 1911 for not spending all the money he was given. He returned to Seattle by 1910 to travel to Mexico to inspect several mining properties. He was in Los Angeles in 1915-16, but returned to Pennsylvania to die in 1917.

Ronan, Peter

1838-1901

IAA

Special Instructions 1892

to

no more



Born in Nova Scotia, Peter came to the U. S. with his parents, and married Mary Catherine "Molly" Sheehan in California in 1852. They had ten children. He was a bar keeper in Kansas in 1860, but was soon in Montana in Bannack, then Alder Gulch, and then Virginia City. Peter was one of the publishers of the Rocky Mountain Gazette in Helena before being appointed the Indian Agent for the Flathead Reservation in Northwestern Montana in about 1877. He returned to Pennsylvania and died there in 1917.

Peter moved to the Agency with his young wife and young children, and excelled at the job, which was usually just a political plum. He was reappointed across administrations and loved by the Indians. The settlers admired him for keeping the peace and tranquillity. Peter was the Allotting Agent for the Kootenai Indians at Bonners Ferry, Idaho for 22 allotments. in 1892. Peter died at the Agency in 1893 of a heart attack, and the Indians carried his casket to Missoula for burial. Peter is the namesake of Ronan, Montana, Mount Ronan in the Mission Mountains, Montana, and Ronan Creek near Ronan, and Mary is the namesake of Mary Ronan Lake in Montana. He published a book in 1890 on the Flathead Indian Reservation, and there is a biography of Mary called "Girl from the Gulches". Peter also bestowed the unique official middle name on his last son and tenth child, Peter Rankin Chahamackchickalkloestes Ronan

Rothwell, Peter

D.

1849-1927

Dem

Clerk 1872

to

no more



Born in Ontario, Canada, the son of a brick maker, Peter was teaching school at 15 and graduated from the Toronto Normal School in 1867, He taught in Ontario for five years before being named the head of the St. Michael Parish School in Boise, Idaho in 1871. Peter worked as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Lafayette Cartee for five days in 1871.

Peter worked his vacations surveying, and saved his money, intending to go to Medical School. At the time he was to begin that, he discovered that the enterprise he invested his saving is was bankrupt, and he obtained a job teaching in Baker City, Oregon and mined during his vacations. He went back to teaching in Boise, but began studding medicine under his brother, a doctor. Peter finally entered the University of Michigan Medical School in 1879 and graduated in 1881, He moved to Denver, Colorado that year and married there in 1885 to Rosalia King and continued in Denver with a medical practice. Rosalia died in 1906 and Peter remarried to Mrs. Carrie V. Wier Houghton. At one time, he was named a Pension Examiner by Grover Cleveland., and was an organizer of Gross Medical College.

Ruger, Edward*1834-1918*

S G

Surveyor General 1869

to

no more



Born in New York, Edward moved with his family several times within New York, before moving to Janesville, Wisconsin in 1844, where his father was a home missionary to the local Episcopal Church. While there, he attended the Janesville Academy for a short time before returning to the farm. His father was the first principal of the Academy and an accomplished mathematician. He tutored Edward after school and Edward developed a love of mathematics.

Edward participated in government surveys and RR surveys over the next few years before opening an engineering office in Janesville. He was elected City Engineer of Janesville in 1859 and Rock County Surveyor in 1859. In 1861, he enlisted in the 13th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry as a Captain, and served first in Kansas rebuilding bridges. Edward married Sarah B. Wright while on leave in 1862 in Janesville. He served under several Generals before being named the superintendent of the topographical engineering office of the Army of the Cumberland., a post he kept until April, 1869.

Runner, John*1872-1936*

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1902

to

no more

Born in West Virginia, John was living with his parents in Virginia in 1880. They had moved to Colorado by 1900, where John was listed as a civil engineer. He was bonded as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor in Idaho in 1902, although there are no final surveys of record. By 1909, John was advertising as a Mining Engineer and USDMS in Lovelock, Nevada, and was still there in 1910. He was a surveyor or civil engineer in Lovelock in 1820 and 1930 and died of a heart attack just outside of town in 1936. He reported on petroglyphs in Star Canyon, Pershing County, Nevada in detail.

**Russell,
Charles E.**

USDMS
Mineral Surveys 1901
to
no more

The Surveyor General of Idaho announced in 1900 that Charles E. Russell had been appointed a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor on January 1, 1900. There were no likely individuals in Idaho that went by that name at that time, but there was an engineer in Spokane in 1900 that was later listed as an architect in Spokane and died of TB there in 1913. Also there was a miner in Colorado in 1907 that was a broker and speculator of mining property. He moved to Portland, Oregon, where he was a house painter until he retired and died of a stroke in 1951 in Oregon. There also was a Mineral Surveyor in Colorado in 1896, C. A. Russell, and a C. E. Russell in Spokane on 1902. No one has been named as this individual at this time.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Name
USDS =	United States Deputy Surveyor
USDMS =	United States Deputy Mineral
USS =	United States Surveyor (Employee of another agency)
Astr =	Astronomer
IAA =	Indian Allotting Agent (Employee
Comp =	Compassman
	Special Examiner of Surveys (Hired by the Commissioner)
EX =	Examiner of Surveys (Hired by the Surveyor General)
S G =	Surveyor General
Ch Clerk =	Chief Clerk in Surveyor General's
Dr/Clerk =	Draftsman/ Clerk in Surveyor
Comm	Commisioner of the General Land

Rep	Republican
Dem	Democrat
Whig	Whig
Peoples	Peoples
Union	Union
Ind	Independent
Prohib	Prohibition
Free Soil	Free Soil
Fusion	Fusion
Greenback	Greenback
Populist	Populist
Socialist	Socialist
