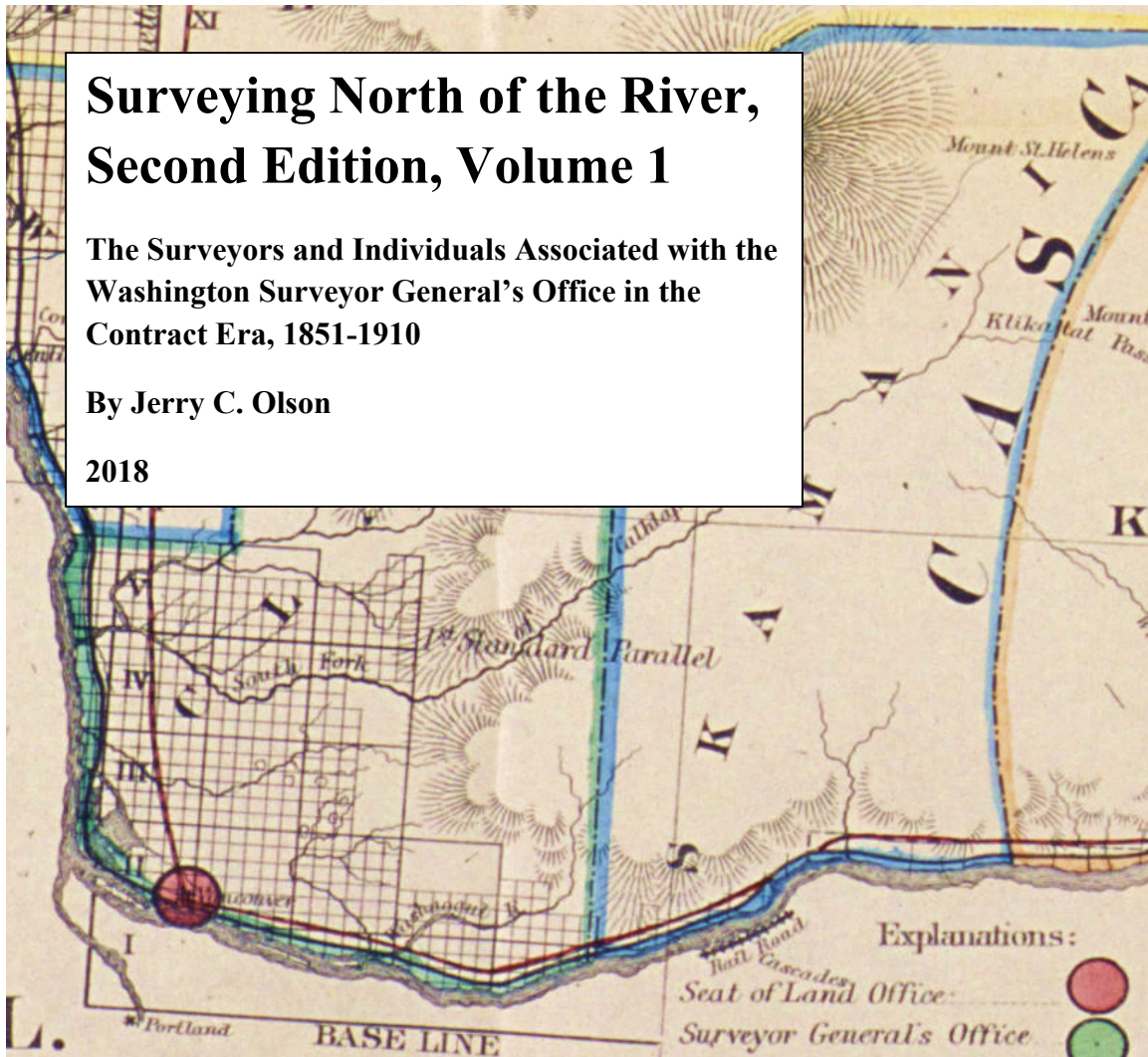


Surveying North of the River, Second Edition, Volume 1

The Surveyors and Individuals Associated with the
Washington Surveyor General's Office in the
Contract Era, 1851-1910

By Jerry C. Olson

2018





This book is dedicated to the 50th Anniversary of Olson Engineering in 2018, and to all the present and past employees that made it the great company it is.

(Cover) A Portion of the 1865 GLO Map of the Progress of the Surveys, included in the Report to the Surveyor General in Washington, D. C. (WSU Libraries Digital Collections, id 511)

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North of the River
Second Edition

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Preface

I write this preface to the Second Edition, knowing that I am not done. I will never be done, while recognizing my limitations in my advanced years. In researching and writing about history, you are allowed to have little snippets of time, and when put together, a story is formed. When more are found, the story is more complete and accurate. Considering all of the resources that exist in the archives, libraries, state and local governments, and private files, it is impossible to thoroughly cover them all. But the search continues, and that is why there will be future editions.

In previous publications in hard print, there was rarely a second chance to make corrections, cover permissions, or add to the story. This eBook format allows the author to publish sooner, knowing that the Third Edition will follow. The text and data are stored in computer files, already formatted, so that they may be posted easily. My previous work, "David D. Clarke," took ten years, and even then, there was little satisfaction that it was done.

Deputy Surveyor Levi Farnsworth started my "quest to know" some 50+ years ago. My first General Land Office (GLO) experience was right out of school, in the Olympics, South of Forks, Washington. The GLO surveys there were only 40-50 years old and in mature timber. You could follow the blazed lines, know when you were near the corner by seeing the scribing on the faces of the BT's, and then find the brass cap on the

iron pipe for the monument. Piece of cake.

The next scenario was far different. The Yacolt Burn was surveyed much earlier and had several fires, destroying nearly all of the monuments and the faces on the BT's. Because there had been no activity for a long period of time, few records existed of corner recoveries. Since I had a government job at that time that left me extra time, I spent it searching for and monumenting GLO corners important to my employer.

In the circumstances of old surveys, destruction of evidence, or poor original work, a surveyor needs to accumulate the best evidence he can to either prove or disprove a corner. Back then in the 1960's there was no recording law, and every section survey was a virgin survey with little or no prior records.

Levi was one of the original surveyors in the Burn in 1871, prior to the fires. Based on old subdivision plats, NPRR cruise records, and stump patterns, it was determined and documented that several of his corners were up to 1100 feet out of position. How could that happen? Who was this guy? I eventually determined who he was from 1851-1880 when he was in Washington, but the first forty years of his life and his ultimate demise were a mystery until 2009.

A lady posted a newspaper article from Maine on Ancestry.com, dated 1883, noting his return home after 34 years of absence, having left his wife and five children to go to California on a ship in 1849. His wife and all but one child were there to greet him when he returned. In

2010 WSHS posted their photo catalog online, and it included a photo of Levi in 1879 from the State Capital Museum Collection. And finally, the Find A Grave website recently posted a photo of his tombstone in Maine.

A WESTFED convention in about 1979 had a historic theme, and gave me an appreciation for the solar compass via Bud Uzes. I also found a form to be used to gather survey records information, which evolved into the LSAW Historical Society and the Surveyors Database.

Steve Johnson of the USFS, while researching some Benson Syndicate surveys in the Entiat Valley, found the Oregon/Washington GLO records in the NARA Sandpoint Archives. His staff inventoried those records, and Steve gave me a copy of the inventory. That was the beginning of this work and fueled my excitement on the subject. One of the first tasks was to see where else Levi had surveyed, and I found that he had surveyed Contracts in Lewis, Cowlitz and Yakima Counties. He is still somewhat of a mystery, for there is no record of any surveying experience prior to his coming to Vancouver. He had been listed as a ship's carpenter, occasionally even here in Washington.

As I mentioned, the collecting has gone on over 50 years, and a file folder has been created on each surveyor, not just the GLO surveyors. I read the books in the library on Washington history and copied the parts on surveying history. As my Board business took me around the State, I visited many of the county court houses and went through the plat books, page by

page. A survey in the Yacolt Burn required me to visit the NARA Archives at Sand Point in Seattle, where I found Contracts, inspections, correspondence and journals. A layover in Minneapolis allowed me to spend a day in the NPRR Archives.

Of course, the internet in recent years has greatly facilitated all research. In the comfort of your home office, you can visit sources you could not cover in a lifetime without it. Before the internet, when asked about publishing this book, I would say "Not in my lifetime, by myself." When BLM put all the notes for Oregon and Washington online, it was possible to quickly verify names, spelling, townships surveyed, and surveyors.

Another asset is my Ancestry.com subscription, allowing access to me to not only the censuses, but all of the amateur genealogists across the nation. It is important to create "bookends" for each surveyor, and to me that means a birth date and place, and a death date, place and burial site. Most of that comes from genealogy sources. My Genealogy Bank newspaper subscription has produced some very personal anecdotes and stories.

The books by Al White on the Rectangular Survey System were an invaluable resources, and allowed me to know what was going on politically at any time in the General Land Office history.

Early help and support came from my LSAW Chapter, including but not limited to Chuck Whitten, Wes Schlenker, Wayne Brewer, Howard Richardson, and Terry Trantow. After the LSAW Historical Society was formed, the circle

of supporters increased. Denny DeMeyer gave me lists of county engineers and surveyors, lists of logging railroads, data from the Bellingham Archives, Surveyor General Ledgers, inspection surveys, and a lot of support. Steve Johnson gave me the list of GLO surveyors that started this book. Jim Benthin, as Chairman of LSAW, gave the support needed to initiate the Historical Committee. Terry Trantow gave me biographies, articles, field notes and plats for years. The LSAW Historical Society has contributed dollars to this work by paying some of the infernal usage fees for photos.

A special thanks goes to the late Dick Sterling, who kept sending me information all these years, and recently has given me all of his WA historical files. He also helped me sort out how Indian Allotment Surveys were performed. Thank you to all whose donor names I see, when perusing the files, for having taken the time to send me something. Denny DeMeyer, Chuck Whitten, and Dick Sterling, three experienced GLO retracement surveyors, volunteered to review a draft copy of The First Edition also.

BLM has been very helpful for many years. Tim Kent gave me printouts of computer runs for HES Surveys, Mineral Surveys, and DLC surveys before they could be converted to Excel files. Recently, when I started the Oregon GLO Surveys, Royce Hill has furnished me with Excel files of Mineral Surveys for both states, DLC Surveys for both states, HES Surveys for both states, lists of GLO Surveyors and Contracts, explanations of

missing notes, and an index of plats of the surveys of township exteriors, not online. All of this has enhanced the quality of this work.

My wife Patti has been very supportive and tolerant of my hours at the computer, of cemetery and courthouse visits on vacation, and my requests to do proof reading. Also, my business partners at Olson Engineering have accepted the time spent on building and maintaining the files, and the time spent on the Historical Committee.

Jerry Olson

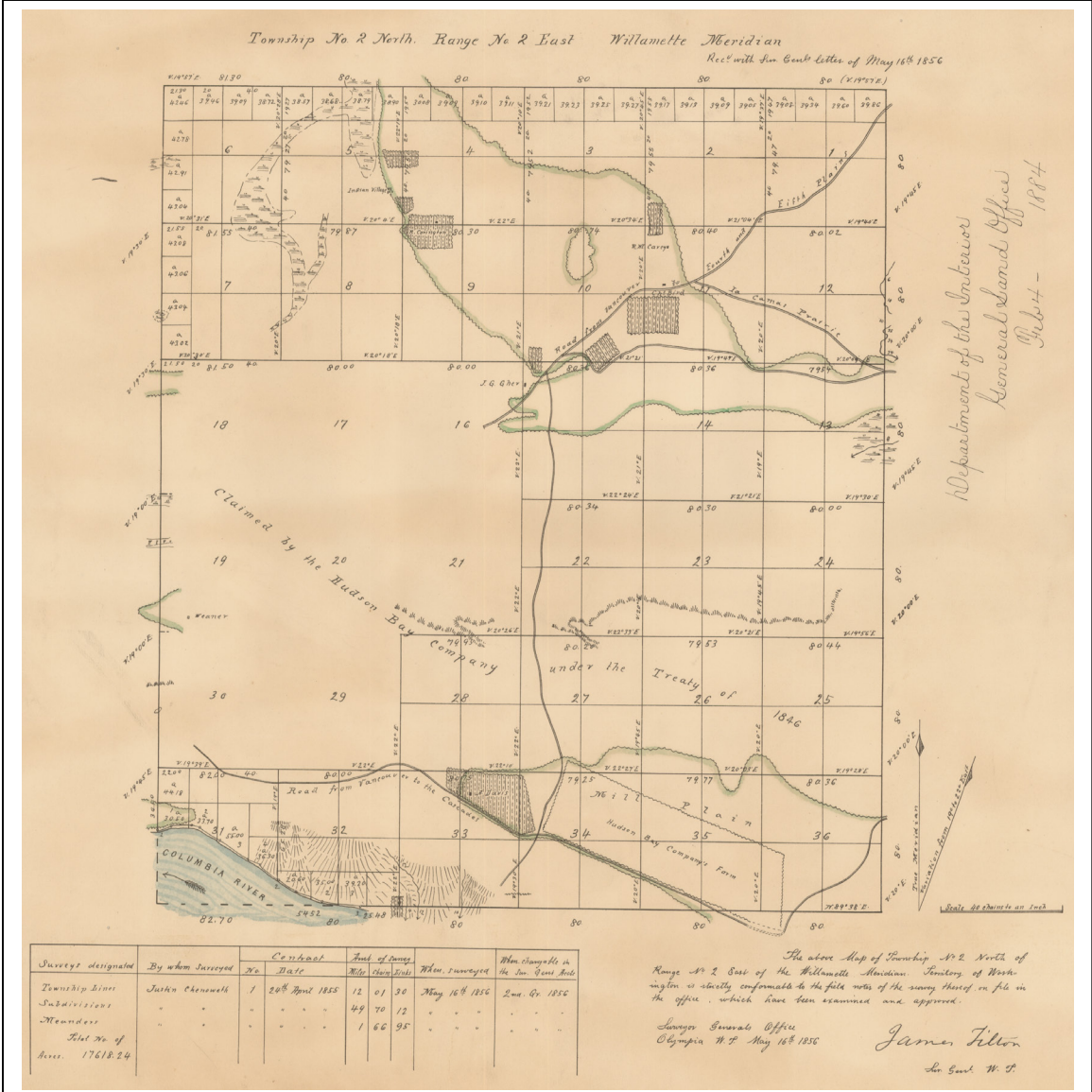


Figure 1. T2N R2E as part of Contract Number 1 of Justin Chenoweth in 1855, the First Contract by the Washington Surveyor General. It is now nearly all part of Vancouver, WA.

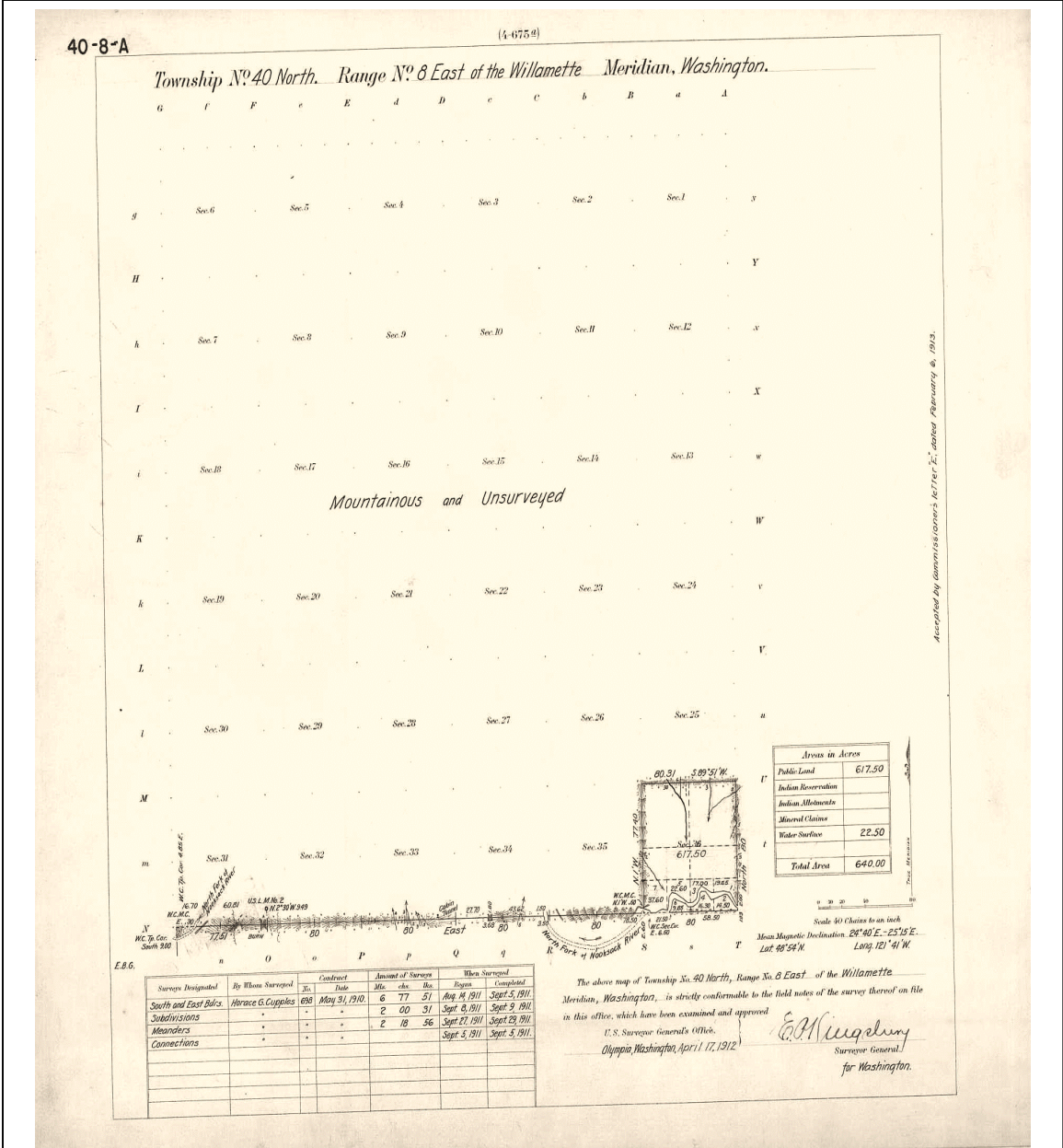


Figure 2. T40N R8E as surveyed by Horace Cupples in Contract 698, the Last Contract in Washington in 1910.

A Brief History of the General Land Office in Washington

In Colonial times, title to property originated with the King. He gave ownership in the form of Land Grants to individuals and companies, at least temporarily, subject to his royal control. The grantees of this land in the New World were mostly motivated by profit, and subsequently dispersed portions of their grant for money.

The descriptions were by latitude, longitude, geographic features, or in miles. There were overlaps, but that wasn't important. To quote Al White, "What the King giveth, the King taketh away."

Ultimately as the parcels got smaller, boundary disputes arose over the ambiguous and overlapping descriptions that are perpetuated to this day in the Colonial States.

After the Revolutionary War, one of the important issues in forming a new nation was the size and shape of each state. Another issue was the ownership of the land formerly owned by the King. Should it be held by the states or by the new federal government? This was important in determining the final

boundaries of the existing states, because they anticipated selling it to fund their war debts, or to grant land to former soldiers in payment for service. After the war, there existed bounty land warrants for several million acres, held by soldiers and officers.

The smaller states with finite boundaries wanted the states with claims to western lands to cede these claims to the new government, mostly out of fear that those states would grow to dominate the smaller states. This process was not complete until 1802 when South Carolina ceded her western lands to the new government. Thus the federal government started with no money, a lot of debt, and ownership of millions of acres of land. Unclaimed land within each of the Colonial States was retained by those states.

Anxious to sell or grant land to reduce debt, and starting with a clean slate, a process must be devised to patent land from the government. The old system created a mess, and wisdom prevailed in creating a system where a survey must precede the granting of title.

Thomas Jefferson, a surveyor, headed a Committee of Congress in 1784 that originally called for presurveyed tracts one mile square. This evolved into the "Land Ordinance of 1785" where the early version of our rectangular system was created. The New England Colony had created "towns" that were similarly configured, and the advantages were noted. A new settler would receive title to land that was presurveyed, originating from the federal government, with the

survey linked to the description, as would the adjoining tracts. They would be able to be further subdivided by a clear description.

To facilitate the distribution of land in the Northwest Territories, Congress also passed “The Northwest Ordinance of 1787.” It provided for provisional territorial governments under federal control and a process leading to statehood. It also set fee simple title as the national policy of land ownership as opposed to primogeniture or the payments of quitrents.

The new United States of America had then set the stage for orderly settlement of new territories.

The Act of May 18, 1796 was important in that it created the office of Surveyor General and allowed him to frame the regulations not spelled out by Congress. He defined the size of townships, created Sections and their numbering systems, called for the Gunter’s Chain, required bearing trees at corners, specified that detailed notes and land descriptions be taken, and that detailed markings be made at the corners.

Rufus Putnam was appointed the first Surveyor General in 1797. He established his office in Ohio, which was where the main body of surveying began. The system of Contract surveys, in use until 1910, originated with him and his very first surveys.

In 1800 Congress established local Land Offices to more easily sell land to settlers. At each office there was created a Register and a Receiver, both paid by salary. The Register handled the sales and

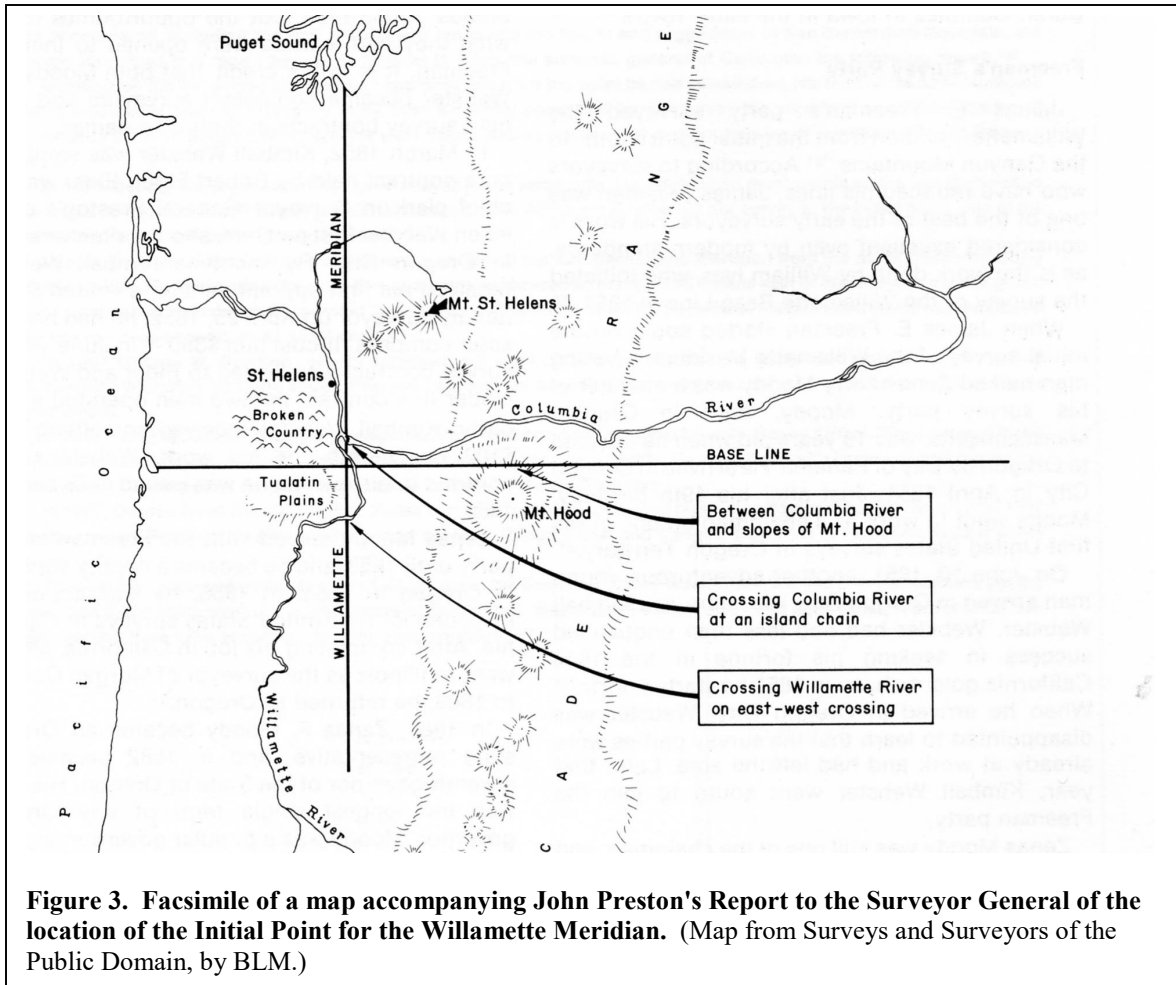
documentation, and the Receiver took care of the money. The Surveyor General furnished the office with a copy of all plats, one of the three copies created, a system still in place until very recent times.

In 1812, Congress created the General Land Office, under the Treasury Department, which was: “to superintend, execute, and perform all such acts and things, touching or respecting the public lands of the United States.” A Commissioner and a Chief Clerk were created. It took responsibility for the land surveys and sales, getting the War Department and State Department out of the land business. It did not clearly distinguish the duties of the Surveyor General under this new Agency. Edward Tiffin was appointed the first Commissioner in 1812.

The Rectangular Survey

By the time Oregon was surveyed, the system had most of the bugs worked out. A new Manual of Instructions to the Surveyor General of Oregon Territory was written in 1851, called the Oregon Manual.

It called for a Prime Meridian to be created running due North-South. In Oregon, this was called the Willamette Meridian, and was located to facilitate the surveys of the earliest settlements. It ran through the Northerly Willamette Valley and North through the farming country of Western Washington, ending on Puget Sound near Nisqually. It was also



designed to avoid the Columbia River and Vancouver Lake.

It also called for a baseline to be located on a parallel of latitude, which is actually a slightly curved East/West line, from a plane geometry viewpoint. The Oregon Baseline was to be located south of the Columbia River bottoms but north of Mt. Hood, and ultimately extended from the Pacific Ocean to the east boundary of the state. Stark Street in East Portland was built on the Baseline, as was the main road from Hillsboro, through Cornelius to Forest Grove. The intersection of the Willamette Meridian and the Baseline was called the Initial Point, and in Oregon it is located off

Barnes Road in Portland, at Willamette Stone Park.

Every 24 miles along the Willamette Meridian, (30 miles in Oregon) other East/West lines on a parallel of Latitude were created, called Standard Parallels. These were created to account for convergence, since true North/South lines would ultimately converge and meet at the North Pole. It was desirable to have all of the ultimate one-mile square Sections be as regular as possible.

Townships were then surveyed from the Meridian, Baseline, and Parallels, six miles by six miles, building on each other until the Standard Parallel

was reached where the process started over, and corrected itself.

If it was not possible to extend the Standard Parallel or township surveys, such as across the Cascades or the Olympics, a Guide Meridian would be surveyed in a manner similar to the Willamette Meridian, except that it would start at a Standard Parallel at a township corner. Standard Parallels would then be surveyed from the Guide Meridian into settled areas.

The townships were then surveyed into one mile by one mile square tracts called Sections, starting at the Southeast corner and surveying North and West. The errors due to slight inaccuracies and convergence were left at the North and West sides of the township. These errors were further restricted to the 40 acre tracts abutting the township lines, called Government Lots. The sections were numbered one to thirty-six, boustrophedonically, (as the ox goes) beginning at the NE corner of the township. The Deputy Surveyor set the four corners of the Section, called Section Corners, and the mid-point on the exterior lines of the Section, called Quarter Corners, so-called because when connected by straight lines to the opposite “quarter corner”, the section is divided into “quarters”.

Further subdivisions of the Sections would be done by local private or government surveyors by a federally prescribed method. The Sections could be subdivided by aliquot parts, a term that has legal meaning and avoids gaps or overlaps. The “Southwest Quarter” of a

Section has 160 acres, more or less, and the “Southeast Quarter of the Southwest Quarter” has 40 acres, more or less, and both have predetermined relationships to the Section Corners and Quarter Corners. This method of land description can be carried down to very small tracts.

Large bodies of water and navigable rivers were to be surveyed on all sides, with the ownership of the beds to remain in the public. Where this subtracted from the normal size of the Sections, more Government Lots were created and their areas shown on the plats.

Oregon Territory

England, Spain, Russia, France, and the United States all claimed parts of what is now the American West. The Louisiana Purchase in 1803 put what had been France’s interest into American ownership. Robert Gray sailed into the Columbia River in 1792, and Lewis and Clark came overland in 1804-1806 to reinforce the U. S. position. England temporarily took control until agreements were made in 1818, after the War of 1812, when joint control was created for Oregon Territory between England and the USA. In 1811, the Pacific Fur Company (American) had set up several fur trading posts on the Columbia River, but was taken over by the Hudson’s Bay Company (British), who continued the English presence until 1846. In the end, the sheer number of American immigrants pouring into Oregon Territory, seeking free land, settled the issue.

A treaty with Spain in 1819 fixed the southern boundary at Latitude 42 degrees, and a treaty with Russia in 1824 set the northern boundary at Latitude 54 degrees, 40 minutes. Seeing the tide of wagons coming, John McLoughlin of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver in the early 1840's at first directed them to the Willamette Valley, claiming everything North of the Columbia River belonged to England. When the best land South of the River was taken, and the settlers kept coming, they turned North to the Cowlitz, Olympia and Seattle, beginning before 1844, ignoring the British Claims.

When the settlers held a vote at Champoeg, on the Willamette River, in 1843 to form a provisional government, the outcome was for an American government. The size of its domain would be an issue. The claim initially would be from California at 42° North latitude to 54° 40' North Latitude, (a Presidential campaign issue in 1844, hence the slogan "54-40 or fight"), and from the Pacific to the crest of the Rockies. Early provisional governments claimed this area until the treaty with England settled the North Boundary at 49° North Latitude in 1846.

Oregon Territory was created by Congress on August 14, 1848, including lands between 42° and 49° North Latitude, and from the Pacific to the Rockies. There was reserved for schools all Sections 16 and 36.

The provisional government, anticipating free land claims, set up a process of recording land claims at Oregon City, hoping the federal

government would recognize them. The promise had been made for one Section, or 640 acres, to a family. By 1850, thousands of new residents had arrived, nearly all staking out a claim. At this time there was no government survey in place at all.

Finally, on September 27, 1850, the office of Surveyor General of Oregon was created. William Gooding was appointed, but declined, and his assistant, John B. Preston was then appointed Surveyor General on November 26, 1850. He went to Washington, D. C. for instructions and equipment, most important of which were four solar compasses. Accompanying him on his sea journey via Panama were his wife, Lucy, her sister, Julia Hyde, her brother, George Hyde, and the Preston's daughter. Also in the party were future Deputy Surveyors James E. Freeman, Zenas Moody, and some future Clerks and crew members. They arrived in Oregon City on May 1, 1851. Ten days later, the Ives brothers and Joseph Hunt, all future Deputy Surveyors, arrived.

What to do with all of these unsurveyed claims? The GLO had a policy of not issuing title until the federal survey was complete for that area. Also, these claims would not conform to the ultimate rectangular system. The far better good had been achieved by enticing these citizens to come West, and now they needed title to their claims.

In the same act that created the Oregon Surveyor General, Congress approved the granting of land to the claimants in Oregon. It provided for 640

acres to a couple and 320 acres to a single man. It was supposed to follow the rectangular survey whenever possible, but the majority of the claims in Oregon were staked far ahead of the surveys.

The Survey Begins

Preston, Freeman and the Ives Brothers did enough reconnaissance of the position of the Columbia River and Vancouver Lake to determine the Initial Point. William and Butler Ives actually surveyed a line South from the very Western edge of Vancouver Lake to the Initial Point. William Ives set a post at the Initial Point June 4, 1851 and started

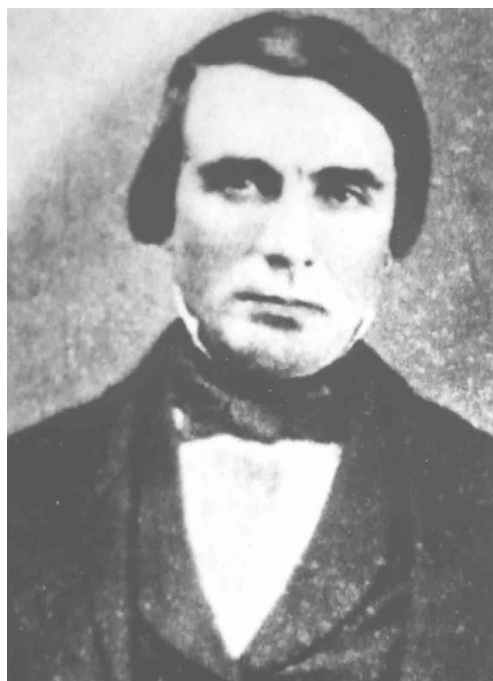


Figure 4. William Ives.

North. He crossed the Columbia and set the first official corners in Washington on June 6. One of those corners, the third one set on the Willamette Meridian in

Washington, still exists to this day with a live Oregon White Oak Witness Tree.

William Ives, assisted by Butler Ives among others, surveyed the Meridian north to Puget Sound, and James Freeman, assisted by Zenas Moody and Joseph Hunt among others, surveyed the Meridian South through the Willamette Valley. William Ives also ran the Baseline East and West from the Initial Point. As soon as the first notes were returned to Preston, he had them quickly approved, and the surveying into townships and sections started, using the corps of Deputies that traveled to Oregon with Preston, or arrived soon thereafter.

Most of the work was in what is now Oregon, for that was where most of the claims were located. Joseph Hunt surveyed the fractional portion of T1N R2E in Washington in 1852, and then several townships in Clark County and Lewis County with Butler Ives in 1853. Overall, about ten Contracts were awarded by the Oregon Surveyor Generals in what would become Washington Territory. John Trutch and Peter Crawford had Claim Survey Contracts in Washington in 1854.

Donation Land Claims

The process of the creation of the Donation Land Claims had already begun unofficially under the provisional and territorial governments. Thousands of claimants had identified the location of their future DLCs, and had filed a record of their Claim in Oregon City. After finding some unclaimed land, the settler

would have to have a temporary survey of it in order to describe it in the filing. It would be referenced to geographic features and adjacent Claims. Then they began living on it to start the possession period of four years.

After that, nothing could be done until the townships and sections were surveyed in and around it. When that was finished, the settler would hire a surveyor to make the “Notification Survey”, another survey of the Claim, tying it in to the rectangular system. These were filed with the Surveyor General, who accumulated them and issued a Contract with a Deputy Surveyor to make the official survey. The claimants paid for this survey also. The Surveyor General would then draft a Township Plat showing all of the DLCs and the newly created Government Lots adjoining them. When this plat was approved, the claimant could begin the process of securing a patent to his land. Some of the Claims would fit the rectangular system of Government Lots and Sections, so would not need a survey individually. From settlement to patent took at least a decade. Even though the Act terminated in the 1850’s, the surveying alone lasted into the 1870’s. The land could not be taxed until the patent was issued, putting some delay in the hands of the claimant.

To be eligible, one needed to be a white or half-breed Indian male, 18 years old, an American Citizen by the time of patent, and have proven up by living and farming on the DLC for four years. Obviously, there were many overlaps, disputes, shootings, lawsuits and

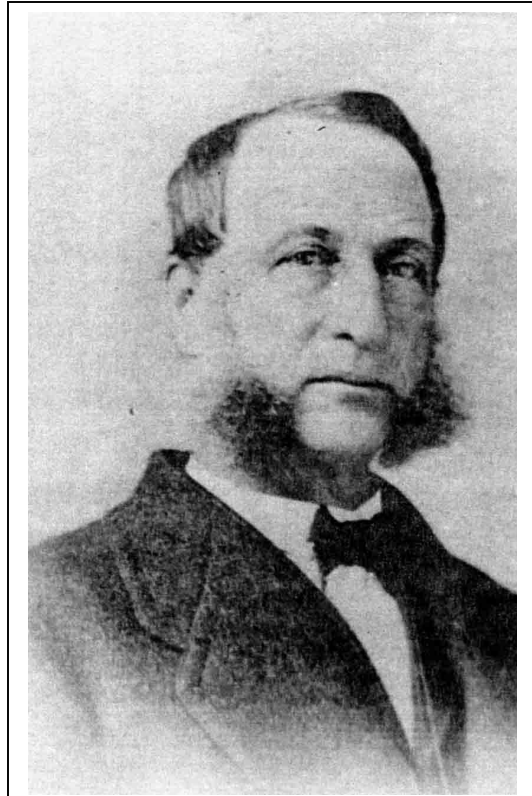


Figure 5 James Tilton. (Photo courtesy of the University of Washington Libraries, Special Collections.)

questions arising out of such things as the death of a claimant. There were 7440 Claims filed in Oregon and less than 1600 filed in Washington, with some possible overlap. Oregon had special Contracts with a separate numbering system to survey Claims where Washington did issue Claim Contracts under Special Instructions by Claim Contract Number, but only through the regime of James Tilton..

Washington Territory

Washington Territory was created out of Oregon Territory March 2, 1853, being all the land south of the 49th Parallel, North of the 42nd Parallel, excluding that

part now known as the State of Oregon, and from the Pacific to the Rockies. The Act of July 17, 1854 extended the Donation Act to Washington and created a position of Surveyor General for Washington. James Tilton was notified on August 12th and officially appointed as Surveyor General on August 27th. He was to get the plats, notes, and manuals from Surveyor General George Gardner of Oregon, and continue the surveys on the West side of the Cascades. Some Clerks arrived in December, 1854 to begin the transition while Tilton did not start in office until March 1855. Tilton would issue 61 Contracts before he was replaced by Anson Henry in 1861. Tilton's job as Surveyor General was interrupted by the Indian Hostilities in 1855-56, when it was impossible to get surveyors into the field, it being too dangerous. He was elected Adjutant General of the Volunteers to fight the Indians, having experience as an officer in the Mexican War. Many of his Clerks and future Deputies also signed up, and many were later awarded Contracts. Jared Hurd, Hamilton Maxon, William Strong, and Walter DeLacy were officers. Deputy Surveyor Dominick Hunt was killed by the Indians near Whidbey Island before he finished his survey. Tilton, Maxon, and Hurd participated in putting Supreme Court Justice Lander in jail in a period of Martial Law in the time of fighting. Deputy Surveyor John Lowell died crossing a rain swollen White River delivering a dispatch

Tilton believed that Washington needed its own Meridian, the "Puget Sound Meridian", and set about doing it.

He contracted with Thomas Frost, his Chief Draftsman, to extend the 5th Standard Parallel East to a point where a new meridian could be run North and miss the Eastern extent of the Puget Sound. He did that and marked the posts and trees accordingly, beginning again with T1N R1E, etc., of the Puget Sound Meridian. When those notes made it to the Commissioner in Washington, D. C., there was a minor explosion, and very stern orders to undo it. Tilton was to call it a Guide Meridian, and change all the marks to reflect an extension of the Willamette Meridian. Thomas Frost died of typhoid very shortly after returning from the first version, and Clerk Edward Gibson was sent to change the marks on the posts and trees. John K. Hall of Olympia had already started to extend the new Puget Sound Meridian, and couldn't be reached until he finished. He also had to go back and change his marks. Later in 1855, John Lafitte, with Walter W. DeLacy as compassman, extended the Willamette Meridian North across portions of the Sound at the insistence of the Commissioner

Homestead Act of 1862

The free land under the DLC program had ended, and a new method of enticing settlers to the Territories was needed. The Homestead Act provided that for \$34, a settler could claim 160 acres of unclaimed land by occupying and cultivating it for 5 years. If he wanted it faster, he could occupy it for 6 months and then pay \$1.25 per acre. The land must

have been surveyed to get title, but many settlers started occupying land in anticipation of the extension of the surveys, putting much more pressure on the Surveyor General's Office. The Homestead Act was in effect in some form until 1962.

Donation Land Claim Surveys

A few Claims were surveyed in 1854 based on the surveys under Oregon Contracts, but the Washington DLC surveys didn't get going until 1856 when Tilton had time to catch up with the township plats, receive or retrieve the notification surveys, plot them out, and hire Deputies to do the final surveys. Lewis Van Vleet, Henry Stearns, Thomas Berry, Levi Farnsworth, William Strong, Dominick Hunt, Edwin Richardson, and Edward Gillette were all surveying DLC's before 1860. Most of the rest were surveyed by 1875, with a few after that. They were done by Special Instructions or with a Claim Contract number, but many were included in with the township surveys.

Surveyor Generals

The Surveyor Generals, Clerks, and Deputies ebbed and flowed like the tide, in and out of office with the changing political party in power. There was usually some overlap, because it took so long for communication between Washington, D. C. and Olympia, and the logistics of getting the new appointee out

West. The following list might illustrate the situation:

Pres. James Polk, **Dem.**, 1845-49

Pres. Zachary Taylor, **Whig**, 1849-50

Pres. Millard Fillmore, **Whig**, 1850-1853

SG OR John Preston, **Whig**, 1850-1854

Deputies: Preston did not follow party lines in his choice of Deputies, but rather picked for quality or nepotism. Hunt, **Dem**; Elder, **Whig**; A. Smith, **Dem**; Henry, **Whig**; Cartee, **Dem**; Patterson, **Dem**; Hyde, **Whig**; K. Webster, **Dem**; Wells, **Whig**; Preston, **Whig**; B Ives, **Dem**; W. Ives, **Dem**; Freeman, **Dem**;

Pres. Franklin Pierce, **Dem**, 1853-1857

SG OR Charles Gardner, **Dem**, 1854-1856

Deputies: Patterson, **Dem**; Moody, **Whig**; Lake, **Whig**; Cartee, **Dem**; Smith, **Dem**; Thompson, **Rep**; B. Ives, **Dem**

SG WA James Tilton, **Dem.**, 1854-1861

Deputies: Chenoweth, **Dem**; Phillips, **Dem**; Strickland, **Dem**; Frost, **Dem**; Farnsworth, **Dem**; Patterson, **Dem**; Hurd, **Dem**; Thomas Berry, Free Soil; Isaac Smith, **Dem**; Hall, **Dem**; Strong, **Dem**; Van Vleet, **Dem**; Trutch, Unkn; Carlton, **Dem**; Gile, **Rep**; Henry, **Rep**; Maxon, **Dem**; Lodge, **Dem**; A. Smith, **Dem**;

SG OR John Zeiber, **Dem**, 1856-59

Pres. James Buchanan, **Dem**, 1857-61

SG OR W. W. Chapman, **Dem**, 1859-61

Pres. Abraham Lincoln, **Rep.**, 1861-1865

SG WA Anson Henry, **Rep**, 1861-1865 (died)

Deputies: House, **Rep**; Johnson, **Rep**, Sloan, **Rep**; Andrews, **Rep**; Henry, **Rep**; Treadway, **Rep**, Stewart, **Rep**; Stevenson, **Rep**;

SG WA Edward Giddings, **Rep**, 1865-1866

Pres Andrew Johnson, **Dem**, 1865-1869

SG WA Selucius Garfield, **Dem, Rep**, 1866-1869

Deputies: Beach, **Rep**; Meeker, **Rep**; Giddings, **Rep**; Garfield, **Dem, Rep**; Treadway, **Rep**; Cock, **Dem**;

Pres. U. S. Grant, **Rep**, 1869-1877

SG WA Elisha P. Ferry, **Rep**, 1869-1872

Deputies: Beach, **Rep**; Treadway, **Rep**;
 Reed, **Rep**;; Giddings, **Rep**; Whitworth,
Rep; Dudley Henry, Peoples; Charles
 Byles, **Rep**; Hurd, **Dem**; Freeman Brown,
Rep; Ballard, **Rep**;

SG WA Lewis P. Beach, **Rep**, 1872-1873 (died)
 Deputies: Ezra Smith, **Rep**; Snow, Unkn;
 Charles Byles, **Rep**; Moody, **Rep**; Loehr,
Rep; Berry, **Rep**; Whitworth, **Rep**;
 Brackins, **Rep**;

SG WA William McMicken, **Rep**, 1873-1886
 Deputies: Ballard, **Rep**; Abbott, **Rep**;
 Loehr, **Rep**; Berry, **Rep**; Dudley Henry,
 Peoples; Whitworth, **Rep**; Reed, **Rep**;
 Van Vleet, **Dem**; Lindsley, **Rep**; Meeker,
Rep; Navarre, **Rep**; Ezra Smith, **Rep**;
 Byles, **Rep**; Winfield Chapman, **Rep**;
 McCornack, **Rep**; Iverson, **Rep**; Shelton,
Dem; Newton Clark, **Rep**; Jacob
 Richardson, **Rep**; Gradon, **Rep**;

Pres. Rutherford Hayes, **Rep**, 1877-1881
 Pres. James Garfield, **Rep.**, 1881-81 (shot)
 Pres Chester Arthur, **Rep.**, 1881-1885
 Pres Grover Cleveland, **Dem.**, 1885-1889

SG WA J. Cabell Breckenridge, **Dem**, 1886-89
 Deputies: Berry, **Rep**; Navarre, **Rep**;
 Anderson, **Rep**; Loehr, **Rep**; Whitham,
 Prohib;

Pres Benj. Harrison, **Rep**, 1889-93

SG WA Thomas Cavanaugh, **Rep**, 1889-92
 Deputies: Ouellette, **Rep**; Jacob
 Richardson, **Rep**; Ashley, **Rep**; Freeman
 Brown, **Rep**; Lenfest, **Rep**;

SG WA Amos Shaw, **Rep.**, 1892-1894
 Deputies: Iverson, **Rep**; Fitzhenry, **Dem**;
 Freeman Brown, **Rep**; Lenfest, **Rep**;
 Jacob Richardson, **Rep**; Shelton, **Dem**;

Pres Grover Cleveland, **Dem**, 1893-1897

SG WA William Watson, **Dem**, 1894-98
 Deputies: Anderson, **Rep**; Jacob
 Richardson, **Rep**; Fitzhenry, **Dem**;
 Hammond, **Rep**; Fortman, **Dem**; Wetzels,
Rep; Ruth, **Rep**; Whitham, Prohib;
 Shelton, **Dem**;

Pres William McKinley, **Rep**, 1897-01

SG WA William McMicken, **Rep**, 1898-99
 (died)
 Deputies: Jacob Richardson, **Rep**;
 Wetzels, **Rep**; Shelton, **Dem**;

SG WA Edward Kingsbury, **Rep**, 1899-1913
 Deputies: Jacob Richardson, **Rep**; Ruth,
Rep; Lenfest, **Rep**; William Byars, **Rep**;
 Gay, **Dem**; Gesner, **Rep**; Hunt, **Rep**;
 Stocking, **Rep**; Whitham, Prohib; Wetzels,
Rep; Henry, **Dem**; Hammond, **Rep**;
 Johnson, **Rep**; Angell, **Rep**; Fitzhenry,
Dem; Campbell, **Rep**; Wilson, **Rep**;
 Crumley, Ind; Cupples, Soc; Shelton,
Dem;

Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, **Rep**, 1901-09
 Pres. William Taft, **Rep**, 1909-1913
 Pres Woodrow Wilson, **Dem**, 1913-1921

SG WA Edward Fitzhenry, **Dem**, 1913-1921
 Pres Warren Harding, **Rep**, 1921-1923
 SG WA Clair Hunt, **Rep**, 1921-1925
 Pres Calvin Coolidge, **Rep**, 1923-1929

The above list reflects only the
 Deputies whose political affiliations are
 known out of the 300+ that received
 Contracts. The Deputy Surveyors tended
 to follow the party of the Surveyor
 General, with less correlation in later
 times, as it was so hard to get competent
 surveyors that they took what they could
 get.

Preston, Tilton, McMicken and
 Watson were engineers; Henry was a
 doctor; Beach, Hunt and Fitzhenry were
 surveyors; and the rest were politicians or
 lawyers.

Special Deposits

During the Civil War there were
 small appropriations of funds for the
 advancement of the public land surveys,
 even though settlement was occurring at a
 rapid pace in the West. In May 1862,
 Congress tried to compensate for that by
 allowing entrymen to post a Special
 Deposit for the cost of surveying their

township. This cost \$600-\$1000, and by 1871 only two in Washington had followed this option.

The law was changed in 1871 to allow \$200 of an entryman's Special Deposit to be applied to the purchase price of his land from the federal government. They could possibly join together to fund the survey, but few still chose this option, mostly because the DLC and Homestead Acts provided for free land and there was nothing to apply the \$200 towards.

In 1879 Congress again changed the law to allow the Special Deposit money to be transferable and apply to any federal land purchase. A new form of currency was created de facto, trading at \$0.65 on the dollar, and opened opportunities for fraud. Some entrymen used the program, but speculators were the main beneficiaries.

Deputy Surveyors would create "fraudulent" settlers in an easy-to-survey township, perform a profitable survey, collect their fee from the GLO, and then sell the Deposit Money they had spent on the open market.

Land speculators in mining and timber would create the same kind of "fraudulent" settlers all over a township, pay the Special Deposit money in their name, bribe the surveyor to show them in his notes, and when the plats were filed, they would purchase the rights of the "fraudulent" settlers and end up with title to valuable timberlands.

This opened land up for survey that would not have been surveyed, because it did not meet the criteria that agricultural land would get surveyed first,

and that there needed to be real settlers on the land.

It also provided the platform for the gross fraud perpetrated by the Benson Syndicate, talked about later.

Nationally, Special Deposits accounted for \$368k from 1862-1879. From 1879-1885, Special Deposits accounted for \$6.2 million in deposits, compared to \$2.4 million in regular appropriations. Congress tried to eliminate the program in 1882, but powerful lobbying prevented it. The deposits instead were limited to use within the Land District from which they originated.

The new Commissioner, William A. J. Sparks, all but ended Special Deposits in 1885, starting by cancelling all of the Contracts that had originated in that manner.

Washington missed the worst of the abuses, thanks to Surveyor General William McMicken, 1873-1886. He restricted the use of Special Deposits to agricultural land and avoided the timber fraud experienced by other states. Still, about 2.5 million acres in Washington were surveyed (or not) by the Benson Syndicate.

Special Deposits were resumed in 1890 with expanded documentation required on bona fide settlers. They were seldom used after that.

Inspections

The efforts of the General Land Office to devise an adequate inspection system were limited by congressional appropriations.

The surveys in Washington under the Oregon Surveyor General were not examined, except that most were followed up by DLC Surveys over the top of those surveys as a check. One of the Oregon Surveyor Generals reported that there had been only one report of an error to his office, and that was on a survey done by Josiah Preston, John Preston's brother.

James Tilton in Washington withheld 12% of the Contract amount from the Deputy for the exam. This reduced the compensation which was already too low. To save money, he used Clerks chiefly, and had them camp with the contractor. By this method, he did examine most surveys. The Olympia office had solar compasses for this purpose. The withholding ended in 1859.

After that, the inspections were only to be done when the Surveyor General suspected the accuracy or fidelity of the survey, and then it was to be paid from the general appropriation for that year. A policy existed to have township boundaries and the section subdivisions surveyed by different deputies, but that was often ignored.

In 1873, \$10k for the entire U. S. was appropriated for inspections, and Washington's share was \$800. In 1878, regular appropriations were started, and the Commissioner apportioned the examiners and the funds between the

districts. From 1883-1886, this stopped, and the money was available on demand by the Surveyor Generals, some of whom were probably being paid under the table by Benson.

In 1887, after the stories about the Benson Syndicate were known, almost all surveying stopped. Commissioner Sparks said that all surveys were to be examined under his control. An appropriation of \$25k in 1887 and \$10K in 1888 was approved. At this time it was ordered that surveys were to be advertised, and given to the lowest competent bidder.

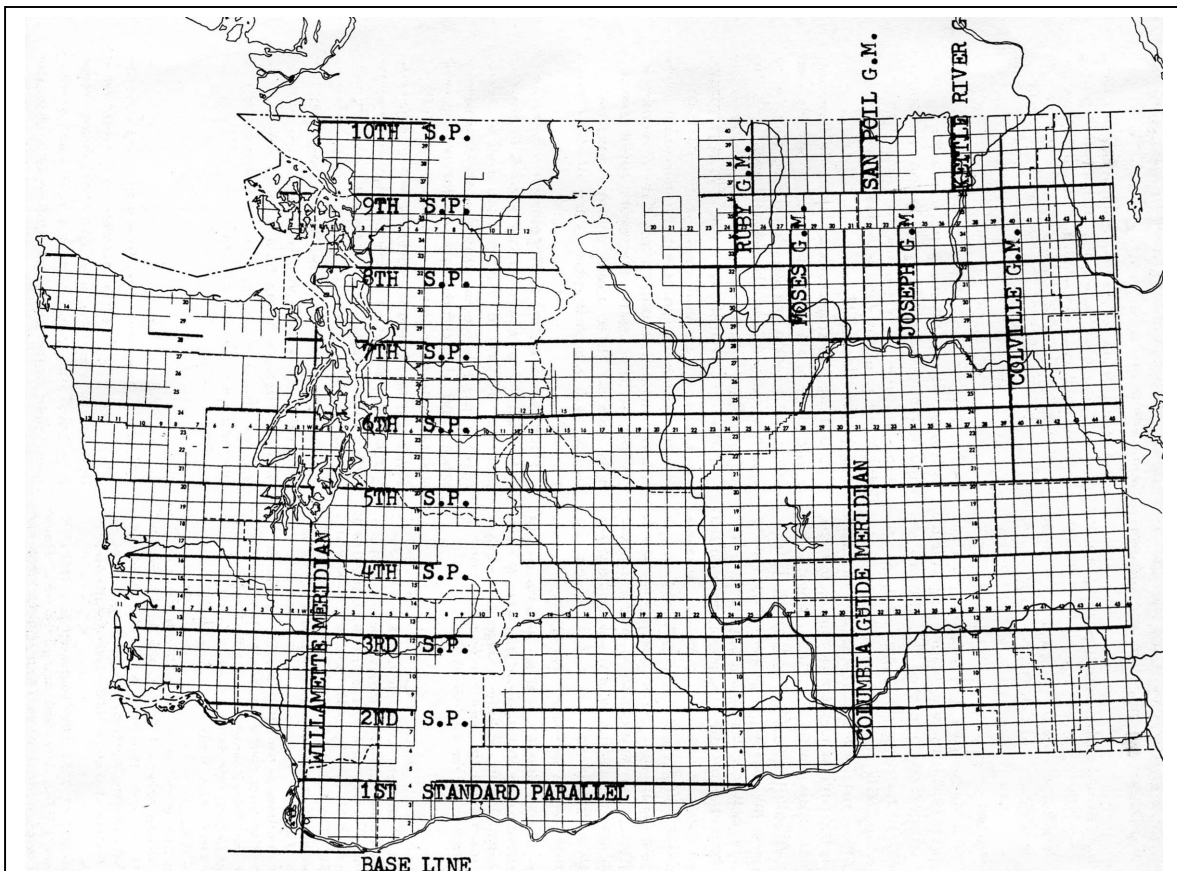


Figure 6. Map showing progress of GLO and BLM surveys up until about 1970. Each small square is a township, and the dark lines are Meridians, Baselines, Standard Parallels, or Guide Meridians. Missing are the Puget Sound Guide Meridian running just East of Puget Sound from the 5th Standard Parallel North to the Canadian Border, and the Coast Guide Meridian running North from Grays Harbor for about 4 townships.. Note the unsurveyed public lands in the Cascades, the Olympics and the Colville National Forest.

From 1891 on, regular appropriations of \$40k were made and almost all surveys were examined. A circular was sent from the Commissioner on April 27, 1893 that flatly prohibited using other deputies to do examinations and that only Special Survey Examiners, the Surveyor Generals, or their Clerks could do them. Whenever deputies examined other deputies, the result was usually a clean bill of health, just like judging at horse shows.

The 1890's were a mess. The result of low bidders, aggressive

examinations, and tough specifications ended in the suspension of a majority of the surveys. Some Contracts took up to ten years to complete from the date of the Contract to Commissioner approval, with surveys, examinations, resurveys, reexaminations, resurveys, and reexaminations until finally approved. The Deputy Surveyors or their substitutes usually did finish the work, mainly because of the bond posted for twice the value of the Contract.

After 1891 there was a corps of "Special Examiners of Surveys," hired by

the Commissioner in Washington D. C., available in the West, usually serving one year Contracts, and travelling as necessary to perform the exams, as the field notes were turned in. Most Deputies had to wait months for the results of each exam. The Examiners were competent, and were usually educated engineers, USGS surveyors, or Clerks out of the General Land Office. Many stayed and prospered in the Northwest when their Contract was over.

RR Land Grants

The need for a railroad link to the Pacific Coast caused Congress to adopt the Act of July 2, 1864 under which land was granted to the NPRR, provided “that the President of the United States shall cause the lands to be surveyed for 40 miles in width on both sides of the said road...” The NPRR, UPRR, Central Pacific RR and the O&CRR all were recipients. The Federal Government took back all the O&C lands in Oregon and now manages it under the Bureau of Land Management.

The policy was that the railroads would pay a pro rata share in the costs of the public surveys. When the Forest Reserves and National Parks were created, the railroads received lieu lands elsewhere from existing public lands. This was beneficial to the railroads, for it was usually a trade up in value.

The railroads were not taxed on these lands until the surveys were completed and the patents were issued. There was little pressure from the railroads until the 1890’s when real or

threatened bankruptcy caused the need to sell that land. Some appropriations were exclusively devoted to the surveys of railroad land.

Mineral Surveys

The Act of May 10, 1872 created the “General Mining Law” which is mostly still in effect today, and it is/was the basis for Mineral Surveys. They were done by United States Deputy Mineral Surveyors, approved and bonded by the General Land Office. They are technically employees of the GLO, but are paid for by the claimants. The notes were given to the Surveyor General’s Office, and the plat was drawn by the Clerks. It covers lode, placer and mill site claims, except that placers may be by aliquot parts of the section, while the others are metes and bounds tracts. They need not wait for the public surveys to be extended to receive their patents.

In Oregon, the Mineral Surveys started in 1872, but in Washington, the first is dated 1883, and is number 35. Since the Mineral notes and plats were not sent to Washington, D. C., it is probable that the first Mineral Surveys are irretrievably lost in the fire in the Surveyor General’s Office in 1883.

When Mineral Surveys were done in unsurveyed lands, they were referenced to a local monument, called a United States Mineral Monument, in the vicinity of the group of Claims. Because of the terrain and rock bluffs, much of the survey work may have been done by triangulation, as this author has

experienced in the North Cascades. When the GLO went to the direct employee system, the protocol for Mineral Surveys really didn't change, for most were still done by private USDM Surveyors.

Indian Allotments

In 1853, Washington was separated from Oregon as a new Territory, and its first governor was charged with making treaties with all of the Indian tribes ASAP. He convened at Medicine Hat near Puyallup and negotiated reservations with five Puget Sound tribes, reaching agreement on their perimeters. George Gibbs was hired to survey those first reservations in 1855 since the Surveyor General's Office was not yet set up. Most, if not all, were changed before reaching their ultimate boundaries.

When land was plentiful, the treaties were more generous. As more settlers and miners arrived, they corrected the tribal reservations, and Congress acted in various ways to reduce or eliminate the treaty boundaries.

After Gibbs, the GLO surveyed all of the perimeters of the reservations, except the first survey of the Quinault, surveyed by Alleck Smith under the Office of Indian Affairs. These were sometimes in dispute, as the unfolding litigation over the years with the Yakima Reservation would attest.

If one divided the total acreage reserved for Indians by the number of decimated tribal members remaining, the acreage per individual was very high. The thought became, "What if we gave a

homestead, or allotment to each individual, taught them to farm, and then opened the remaining acreage to settlers and miners?" This evolved into the social philosophy that it would accelerate the integration of the Native Americans into the American society. In 1873 several Contracts were authorized to survey allotments on the Yakima, Puyallup, Skokomish, Tualip, Suunic and the Chehalis Reservations by several Deputies. The plan culminated into law with the "Dawes Act of 1887" which mandated a course of allotments for all tribes. Special Allotting Agents were appointed to facilitate the plan.

One important problem was that it could not be implemented without public land surveys. Many, if not most, reservations lacked first, the extension of the townships and sections, and second, the survey of the allotments themselves.

Congress authorized the restoration of the North half of the Colville Reservation in 1892 to public domain and the opening to homesteading in 1900. On the Colville and Spokane Reservations, Clair Hunt was hired in 1898 as Allotting Agent. He surveyed many individual allotments by metes and bounds on the North half so it could be opened up before the survey got there.

Contracts were accelerated with William Maxwell receiving a Contract to survey the backbone of the North Half, by creating the 9th Standard Parallel North and the two Guide Meridians at San Poil and Kettle Falls.

Robert Whitham surveyed the extension of the Columbia Guide

Meridian and the Standard Parallels within the South Half in 1896 to begin the surveys that would create allotments.

The Quinault Reservation was surveyed into sections, and in 1905, Finch R. Archer was hired as Allotting Agent. He subdivided the sections into allotments and doled them out to the tribal members. Most sold the timber from them over the next 50 years, with the help of the BIA.

There were also Allotting Agents on the Yakima and Makah. A 1917 GLO survey on the Yakima shows found and held iron pipes and brass caps “set in 1909 by the allotting agent.” There is no record of that survey at BLM. There are no notes for the other reservations at the time of these allotting agents. Unfortunately, because there are no notes or plats, subsequent surveys many times ignored the evidence of the allotment surveys, which were done with fresh evidence of the original corners. Maps do exist that show the allotments that were surveyed.

Progress of the Surveys

When the Indian Hostilities subsided, the Deputies that had not returned East went back to the field in 1857. Many of the Volunteers received new Contracts, including Captain Hamilton Maxon, Lt. Colonel Jared Hurd, James Lodge, Captain William Strong, William Carlton, and John Tennant. William Carlton extended the Willamette Meridian across Admiralty Inlet in 1857, ending it on the shore of Whidbey Island without extending it. He closed on the recent survey of Dominick Hunt, which

had been extended from the Guide Meridian, with an error of about one mile.

Alleck Smith surveyed the Coast Guide Meridian North of Grays Harbor in 1858, and then surveyed the first version of the Quinault Reservation shortly thereafter for the O. I. A. Also in 1858, Matthew Murphy was surveying Whidbey Island. Lewis Van Vleet and John Newsom extended the surveys Easterly along the Columbia River through R7E in 1859, which is as far as it was extended from the West.

After the Indians were subdued, Congress finally allowed the surveys to commence east of the Cascades. Hamilton Maxon and Jared Hurd created the backbone for the surveys in Eastern Washington in 1860. Deputy Surveyor David Thompson had extended the Baseline East to a point Southeast of Umatilla, Oregon. He was Compassman for Maxon and Hurd and had charge of the Columbia Guide Meridian from where it ended in Oregon to a point on the South bank of the Columbia River in the Big Bend Country, near the future Colville Reservation. They extended several Standard Parallels East and West of the Guide Meridian so that surveys could be started in areas of active settlement, such as Walla Walla and Klickitat. Immediately, Contracts were awarded to survey townships and sections in the easy-to-survey sagebrush.

The Oregon/Washington Boundary was surveyed by Daniel Major in 1863, and the Washington/Idaho Boundary was surveyed by Rollin Reeves

in 1873. The San Juans were mostly surveyed in 1874.

In 1869, Lewis P. Beach surveyed the 6th Standard Parallel from the Columbia Guide Meridian East to the Colville Guide Meridian, and then surveyed the Colville Guide Meridian North to the 9th Standard Parallel, where he surveyed 4 townships around Colville. Zenas Moody extended the 5th Standard Parallel to the Idaho Border in 1872, allowing the first surveys of the Spokane/Cheney area to be performed by David Clarke and Charles A. White in 1873, and Van Vleet and Sheets in 1877. Sewall Truax extended the 6th Standard Parallel East and West from the Columbia Guide Meridian in 1877.

The Benson Surveyors received 22 Contracts in 1883 and 1884, surveying about 118 townships, and over two million acres in Washington

A new Democrat President, Grover Cleveland, and a new Democrat Commissioner took office in 1885, promising to clean up the corruption in the General Land Office. Commissioner William Sparks suspended or canceled all of the Contracts under Special Deposits and would issue no more in the future. He cut back the appropriations for surveys and greatly increased the appropriation for inspections.

By 1890 George Goehring worked in Washington as one of the first Special Examiners of Surveys in the state. Sparks also cut the rate per mile, eliminated extra rates, and went to competitive bid. As a result, almost no deputies would work.

The rates were gradually raised, and the surveys commenced.

The Columbia Indian Reservation was created in 1879 to accommodate the tribes West of the Okanogan River, and North of Lake Chelan, but by 1886, it was declared public domain by President Cleveland. It then was opened to entry, and surveys began West of what is now Omak and into the Methow Valley, including the survey of the Ruby Guide Meridian near Conconully and Loomis.

When Congress decided to open up the North Half of the Colville Reservation in 1892, and open it to homesteading in 1900, there was a flurry of activity, beginning with the awarding of a Contract to William Maxwell in 1893 to survey the 9th Standard Parallel West from the Colville Guide Meridian 60 miles to the Okanogan River, and to create the San Poil and Kettle River Guide Meridians.. Adolphus McDonald surveyed the North Boundary of the diminished Reservation in 1893, but it failed the inspection, and William Roberts intervened to correct it, but it was not approved until 1896. Clair Hunt surveyed allotments in the North Half just before Congress opened it up. Robert Whitham extended the Columbia Guide Meridian and the Standard Parallels within the South Half in 1896 to begin the allotment process.

From 1893-1900, the system was a mess, with the inspectors flunking most of the surveys. The GLO was awarding small contracts to inexperienced surveyors, for rates that may not have been profitable, in a time of economic

crises, and inspecting them to nearly impossible standards.

In 1904 Mount Rainier National Park was created, and the United States Geological Survey (USGS) was allowed to do original surveys of its boundary. They also surveyed some of the Forest Reserve boundaries. They used direct employees of the government, instead of contractors, the precursor of the direct system.

From 1900-1904, the system stabilized when most of the surveyors were used to the system. The remaining townships to be surveyed were very mountainous and timbered, allowing for little chance of profit at the rates offered. The Surveyor Generals were calling for direct employees, and in 1910, that program was installed. Offices were set up in regions, a supervisor named, and "Groups" of cadastral engineers sent out, paid by the month. The claim was that it was cheaper, but there are some of us that are skeptics.

Benson Syndicate

John Adelbert Benson was born in New York and graduated from Warren College in Civil Engineering. After serving as a County Surveyor in Iowa, he came to California in 1872 and received his first Contract in 1873. He soon realized that with some bribes, the work could be shortcut, or not done at all, and he still could be paid handsomely.

Throughout the 1870's, he expanded this operation to several states, including Washington, and hired

employees to assist his effort. In 1879, the law was changed to allow Special Deposit Certificates to be sold to anyone, and used to purchase federal land, allowing the Bank to easily dispose of them.

The typical scenario would be as follows: the Syndicate would find several unsurveyed townships in a group, typically easy to survey and mostly uninhabited. They would create fictitious entrymen and pay accomplices to sign for them to file for a GLO survey by Special Deposits. Benson would pay the money for the Special Deposits, funded by the Bank of Nevada. The deposits would only be calculated at the standard rates for the survey.

The Surveyor General of the State would authorize a survey for those townships and chose a Deputy Surveyor out of the Benson pool. The Commissioner in Washington, D. C., would approve the Contract and the surveyor. The Bank of Nevada would post a bond for the Contract. In the name of the Deputy Surveyor, Benson would then ask for maximum rates to be paid, even if the townships were flat and covered with sagebrush.

Then Benson sent a small crew, usually including Charles Holcomb in Washington, to make a short presence be seen near settlers if necessary, and to create an approximate map of the topography for the notes and plats.

The office staff in San Francisco would create field notes and a plat of each township, almost totally made up. The note forms were preprinted, needing only to fill in the topography and corner

accessories. Fictitious crew members were shown to have signed the oaths and these were notarized.

Besides the townships under Contract, as much adjacent retracement and supplemental work under Special Instructions that could be authorized was included. The Surveyor General would quickly approve the work, send it to the Commissioner, and it was approved and paid. The Special Deposit certificates were sold to purchasers of government land.

The Syndicate had about 30-60 paid staff. The Bank of Nevada was knowledgeable of the fraud, but profited



Figure 7. John A. Benson (Everybody's Magazine, May, 1905.)

under the scheme. Both the Surveyor General and the Chief Clerk in each state were possibly paid participants, and if the rare inspection was done, the inspector was paid to conceal the fraud. Notaries were paid, and Deputy Surveyors and

crew members were paid to sign blank oaths.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office and his Chief Clerk must have known something was wrong or were complacent, because it was so obvious to a knowledgeable person. When all of the corners are posts & mounds were described on preprinted forms, the work could not be in timbered or mountainous conditions. William McMicken was Surveyor General and A. B. Cowles was Chief Clerk at the time in Washington, but there have been no allegations of involvement. They could not get inspections authorized or paid by the Commissioner. McMicken also limited Special Deposits to agricultural lands.

The Republicans had been in power for 16 straight years, but in 1885, Democrat Grover Cleveland was elected President. He appointed William Sparks, an honest man, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office. Sparks cancelled the Contracts under Special Deposits, and would not issue any more. He also implemented inspections by employees of his office.

In 1886, he sent three examiners to California. The first was bribed and sent back glowing reports. The second was not bribed, but was dismissed under pressure from Congress. The third, Charles Conrad, lasted long enough to create very critical reports of the Syndicate, including who the participants were, how they operated, and verification of skeletal surveys and nonexistent surveys. He interviewed many of the employees under

oath, including Charles Holcomb. Conrad sent his report to the Commissioner in December, 1886 and in April, 1887, 41 indictments were issued by a Grand Jury, including ones against Benson and Sawyer.

Unfortunately, the prosecutor that was appointed, Henry S. Dibble, was moonlighting for the Bank of Nevada, and he prepared a very poor case. Benson fled to Europe in August, but was arrested in Denmark in December and returned to the U. S. The case moved slowly, and in 1889, before the trial, the last prosecution witness, Charles Conrad, was dismissed under pressure from several Senators, including the lead Benson defense attorney.

Benson pursued the case through the court system, contending that the charge of conspiracy by itself was inadequate to convict. The Ninth Circuit ruled that he could not be indicted, but the U. S. Supreme Court reversed that opinion.

The case went to trial in 1892, under new prosecutor, Charles Carter, who had told an examiner, "We do not want to convict anyone." He went to the horse races the day of his summary argument to the jury, and left the duty to an assistant, F. S. Stratton, who was cut off half way through his presentation by the judge. Stratton's father had been one of the California Surveyor Generals that issued 40 of the Benson contracts without examination. The judge ordered the jury to acquit the defendants, and the first indictment was lost, and the case was not resumed for over 13 months.

The Benson defense offered the "1894 compromise", and it resulted in the "Amended Stipulation". This said that the Benson deputies would not sue the government, if the deputies returned to the field and corrected the work. The effect was to move control from the Justice Dept. back to the GLO. The surveys were mostly not corrected, and Special Agent H. L. Collier was dismissed for taking too long to approve the new work. Without further examination, the government paid the Bank of Nevada \$400,000 for the surveys that had already been determined fraudulent, and in 1898, and all of the indictments were dismissed.

As mentioned before, the Benson Syndicate surveyors contracted for approximately 118 townships in Washington. This adds up to over 2,000,000 acres of mostly fraudulent original surveys, many of which are still not corrected.

The known Benson Surveyors in Washington were:

Charles Holcomb
David C. Thayer
James L. Mann
James K. Hull
Frank Follman
Wencel H. Plachy
George Gardiner (not necessarily
George J. Gardiner)
George W. Sawyer
Harry A. Clarke

The following were probable Benson Surveyors:

John K Ashley
Gilbert M. Ward
John A. McQuinn

John Benson eventually did go to jail in 1909 for another land fraud in Tehama County, California, and served one year at the Alameda County Jail. Before that, he was acquitted of a land fraud in the redwoods. He died returning to his ranch, the day after being discharged from jail in 1910.

The Fire

Although they were the only tenant in the structure they were renting, and extra precautions were demanded, the Washington Surveyor General's Office burned to the ground on July 5, 1883. All of the original notes, plats and papers up until that time were destroyed. Copies were made of the copies sent to Washington, D. C. by 1884, but items such as mineral survey plats and notes had no copies. The notes on line at BLM are the copies sent to Olympia in 1884.

Homestead Entry Surveys

At first, only land suitable for agriculture was authorized for survey. Later, RR grants, mining land and timberland were added to the list for surveys. The Act of March 3, 1891 included a section that allowed the President to designate Forest Reserves by proclamation. President Harrison set aside his first in 1891 by designating an area adjacent to Yellowstone Park. Subsequent Presidents added many millions of acres which became what we know as our National Forests. The Act of

February 1, 1905 created the USFS to manage the Forest Reserves. They had been managed poorly by the GLO since their creation. The USFS would be under the Department of Agriculture, not Interior.

The Forest Reserves contained small parcels that were suitable for agriculture, mostly along streams in valley bottoms. The Act of June 11, 1906 authorized the survey of, and therefore the entry and patenting of, these small tracts. They were called Homestead Entries, and were configured by metes and bounds to conform to only the land suitable for agriculture. Some were surveyed by the GLO, but most were surveyed by USFS personnel and approved and filed in the GLO like other surveys. About 300 of these HES Surveys were done in Washington between 1909 and 1928.

Summary

The State of Washington started with about 45,000,000 acres of public land before any patents. By 1910 when the direct system was installed, the Contract Deputy Surveyors had surveyed over 32,000,000 acres. By 1925 when the General Land Office was dissolved, another 7,000,000 acres had been surveyed by GLO employees. By 1973, another 1,000,000 had been added to the total surveyed by the Bureau of Land Management. The balance is in unsurveyed National Forests and possibly Indian Reservations and water bodies.

It can be seen that the lion's share of the work was done in 59 years by the Contract Deputies. In defense of the

Deputy Surveyors, except for the Benson Surveyors, they almost all set all of the corners required in the Contracts (approx. 300,000 corners); they marked the trees and blazed the lines, and they tried to do a conscientious job. They were just not being paid enough to do all of the miles of surveying to check their work, or to redo portions if they failed to close a line within specifications. Knowing the circumstances, the Deputies covered for each other. The settlers found blazed lines and corners, and didn't complain, resulting in few examinations in the early years. The quality was amazing considering the lack of inspection, difficult conditions, and poor pay. Bottom line, they got the job done, and the Territory was surveyed as cheaply as it possibly could have been.

Staff

Of the Oregon and Washington Surveyor General's Offices, 1851-1925



Bessie Lee
1891-93



Hellen Cowles
1893



Irena Cavanaugh
1889-92



Peterfield Turpin
1858-61



Elwood Evans
1861



Victor E. Tull
1873

Staffing of the Surveyor General's Offices of Oregon and Washington

Incomplete

There is no specific record of the employees of the Washington and Oregon Surveyor General's offices during the years they were open. There were federal registers of all federal employees published at about a two year interval for much of the time, and most of those listed the employees by positions and state. Some gaps were partially filled by newspaper articles, obituaries, published biographies, Surveyor General's reports to the Commissioner, acknowledgements signed in the Surveyor General's Office, and of course, Al White's book.

Oregon Surveyor General's Office, 1850-1925

7/4/2018

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
William Gooding			1850-09-28		declined appointment
John Bower Preston, Whig			1850-11-22	1853-11-01	replaced with Democrat
	George Warren Hyde		1851-05-05	1851-10-15	awarded a Contract
	Robert Elder		1851-10-15	1852-03-25	awarded a Contract
	Wells Lake		1852-03-25	1853-11-01	continued under Gardner
	George Hubert Belden		1853-01	1853-04	date approx., appointment temp
		Allan P. Millar	1851-05	1853-01	Clerk, resigned to become U. S. Marshal
		George Hubert Belden	1852-02	1853-11-01	Clerk, continued under Gardner
		Joseph William Trutch	1852	1853-11-01	Clerk and Draftsman, continued under Gardner
		Nathaniel S. Dubois	1852-03	1853	Clerk and Draftsman, date approx.
		Allen M. Seymour	1853		Clerk
Charles Kitchel Gardner, Dem			1853-11-01	1856-03-18	appointed 1853-06-30, resigned 1856
	Wells Lake		1853-11-01	1855-02-19	Chief Clerk, awarded a Contract
	George Hubert Belden		1855-02-19	1856-03-18	
		George Hubert Belden	1853-11-01	1855-02-19	Clerk, promoted

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
		Joseph William Trutch	1853-11-01	1855	resigned to take a Contract
		John Shunk Zieber, Sr.	1853-09-30	1853-09-30	Clerk, showed in Register 9/30/1853
		John Trutch	1853-09-30	1853-09-30	Clerk, showed in Register 9/30/1853
		William Brackett Campbell	1853-09-30	1856-03-18	Clerk, showed in Register 9/30/1853
		William L. White	1853-09-30	1853-09-30	Clerk, showed in Register 9/30/1853
		Robert H. Broughton	1853-09-30	1853-09-30	Clerk, showed in Register 9/30/1853
		Ezra Timothy Taft Fisher	1854-04-17	1854-04-17	Clerk, witness to L. F. Cartee
		George Clinton Gardner	1856-01-19	1856-01-19	Clerk 1/19/1856
		Hyde, George Warren	1856-01-21	1856-01-21	Clerk, witness to Joseph and John Trutch
John Shunk Zieber, Dem			1856-03-18	1859-03-22	resigned 1859
	Lafayette Cartee		1857	1859	Chief Clerk, rec and exp of feds, letter to Cartee
		Jabez H. Huelat	1858		Clerk
		James Michael Curley	1858	1859	Draftsman, continued under Chapman
		Daniel H. Murphy	1858	1859	Clerk
		Schofield, Socrates	1858	1859	Clerk, rec and exp of feds
		Thompson, William P.	1858	1859	draftsman, rec and exp of feds
William Williams Chapman, Dem			1859-02-22	1861-06-13	moved to Eugene 10/25/1861 replaced by Republican
	Lafayette Cartee		1859-02-22	1859-09-16	awarded a Contract, 9/30/1859 S G Report
	Andrew Wilson Patterson		1859-09-16	1861	9/16/1860 witness 7/8/1861 witness bio says 5 yrs as chief clerk
		James Michael Curley	1859-02-22	1860-09-17	Draftsman 9/17/1860, witness
		William Brackett Campbell	1860	1860-09-17	Clerk 9/17/1860
		William P. Thompson	1859-09-30	1859-09-30	9/30/1859 Draftsman S G Report

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
		Elijah Lafayette Bristow	1859	1860	Copyist Found in Field Notes
		Socrates Scholfield	1859	1860	Clerk and Draftsman 9/30/1859 S G Report
		John Schunk Zieber, Jr.	1859-09-30	1859-09-30	1859-09-30 Messenger S G Report
		Daniel H. Murphy	1859-09-30	1859-09-30	9/30/1859 Draftsman S G Report
		Thomas Chapman	1859-11-16	1859-11-16	Clerk 11/16/1859 witness
		Arthur Inghram Chapman	1860	1860	Clerk
Bynon Johns Pengra, Rep			1861-06-13	1865-03-14	
	George Hubert Belden		1861-06-13	1863-06-30	Chief Clerk witness 7/8/1861
		James M. Curley	1863-06-30	1863-06-30	Draftsman, register 1863
		Joel Ware	1863-06-30	1863-06-30	Assistant draftsman, register 1863
		James B. Underwood	1863-06-30	1863-06-30	Clerk, register 1863
		James H. D. Henderson	1863-06-30	1863-06-30	Clerk, register 1863
		Elisha J. Applegate	1863-06-30	1863-06-30	Clerk, register 1863
		Horace F. Stratton	1863-06-30	1863-06-30	Clerk, register 1863
		William Smith	1863-06-30	1863-06-30	Messenger, register, 1863
Elisha L. Applegate, Rep			1865-03-14	1870-12-09	
	Joel Ware		1869-06-30	1870-10-01	Chief Clerk, register 1869
		George Stowell	1869-05-06	1870-12-09	Draftsman, continued in next regime, register, 1869
		Bell Jennings	1869-06-30	1869-06-30	Clerk, register, 1869
		Joseph Miyers (Myers?)	1869-06-30	1869-06-30	Messenger, register, 1869
	Horrocks, James		1870-10-01	1870-12-09	Chief clerk, S. G. report June 30. 1871 1871, continued into next regime
William Holman Odell			1870-12-09	1874-02-28	
	Horrocks, James		1870-12-09	1871-01-09	resigned
	A. W. Stowell		9/30/1871	6/30/1873	1872 Register, 6/30/1873 Dept Int. Report

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
		George Stowell	1870-12-09	1874-02-28	Draftsman, continued in next regime, register
		W. H. Haley	9/30/1871	9/30/1871	Transcribing Clerk, 1872 Register
		F. Dudley	9/30/1871	9/30/1871	Messenger, 1872 Register
		W. J. Shipley	7/1/1872	6/30/1873	Transcribing Clerk, 6/30/1873 Dept Int Report
		W. R. Walker	7/1/1872	6/15/1873	Transcribing clerk, 6/30/1873 Dept Int. Report
		Walter Ross McCornack	6/30/1872	6/30/1873	Transcribing clerk, 6/30/1873 Dept Int. report.
Benjamin Simpson			1874-02-28	1878-04-27	
	Rockey P. Earhart		1874-02-29	1878-04-28	Chief Clerk
		George Stowell	1874-02-30	1878-04-29	Draftsman, register
		Samuel Leonidas Simpson	1874	1874	Clerk
		William J. Shipley	1875-06-30	1875-06-30	Clerk, register
		William Miller Simpson	1875-06-30	1875-06-30	Clerk, register
		Grover Benjamin Simpson	1877-02-01	1875-06-30	Messenger, register
		Elenora Thurston Simpson	1877-02-24	1877-02-24	Clerk, register
James C. Tolman			1878-04-27	1886-06-01	resigned
	Edmond F. Lewis		1879-06-30	1886-06-01	Chief Clerk, registers
		George Stowell	1879-06-30	1886-06-01	Draftsman, registers
		John C. Tolman	1879-06-30	1873-06-30	Transcribing Clerk, register
		Grover B. Simpson	1879-06-30	1879-06-30	Messenger, register
		Emma Tolman	1881-07-01	1881-07-01	Transcribing Clerk 1881 reg
		Robert G. Smith	1881-07-01	1881-07-01	Transcribing Clerk 1881 reg
		George Stowell	7/1/1883	7/1/1883	Draftsman, 1883 register
		Edwin Miller	7/1/1883	7/1/1883	Transcribing Clerk, 1883 register
		John Withycombe	7/1/1883	7/1/1885	Special draftsman, 1883-85 registers

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
		James A. Warner	7/1/1883	7/1/1883	Special Draftsman, 1883 reg
		Arthur J. Odeneal	7/1/1883	7/1/1883	Special Draftsman, 1883 reg
		Mrs. J. A. Hillman	7/1/1883	7/1/1885	Copyist, 1883-85 registers
		Mrs. Janette Stowell	7/1/1883	7/1/1883	Copyist, 1883 register
		Mrs. K. A. White	7/1/1883	7/1/1883	Copyist, 1883 register
		Mrs. E. J. Scrafford	7/1/1883	7/1/1885	Copyist, 1883-85 registers
		Miss Ida E. Klippel	7/1/1883	7/1/1883	Copyist, 1883 register
		Miss Ida E. Klippel	7/1/1885	7/1/1885	Special Clerk, 1885 register
		Miss M. Louise Blossom	7/1/1883	7/1/1883	Copyist, 1883, 1885 registers
		Miss M. M. Donegan	7/1/1883	7/1/1883	Copyist, 1883 register
		Miss L. C. Murray	7/1/1883	7/1/1883	Copyist, 1883 register
		Herman Baumhoer	7/1/1883	7/1/1883	Messenger, 1883 register
		Kate A. Armstrong	7/1/1885	7/1/1885	Special Clerk 1885 register
		Miss Ella M. Hendrie	7/1/1885	7/1/1885	Special Clerk 1885 register
Douglas W. Taylor			7/20/1886	6/12/1890	Surveyor General
	George Stowell		7/1/1889	7/1/1889	Chief Clerk 1889 register
		Nathan B. Whitfield	7/1/1889	7/1/1889	Draftsman, 1889 register
		Mrs. Alice F. Taylor	7/1/1889	7/1/1889	Special Clerk 1889 register
		Charles E. Oliver	7/1/1889	7/1/1889	Special Clerk 1889 register
		Herman Baumhoer	7/1/1889	7/1/1889	Messenger 1889 register
William Henry Byars			6/12/1890	8/4/1894	
	George Stowell		7/1/1893	7/1/1893	Chief Clerk, 1893 register
		John Withycombe	8/7/1890	8/4/1894	Draftsman, 1895 Blue Book
		Percey E. Stowell	7/1/1893	7/1/1893	Mining Clerk, 1893 register
		Miss Mary E. Stout	7/1/1893	7/1/1893	Transcribing Clerk, 1893 reg

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
		Herman Baumhoer	8/5/1890	8/4/1894	Messenger, 1895 Blue Book
John C. Arnold			8/4/1894	8/24/1896	died
	Brigham, Frank H.		9/20/1894	6/30/1895	Chief Clerk per 1895 Register and Blue Book
		Withycombe, John	8/4/1894	6/30/1895	Chief Draftsman per 1895 Register
		John W. Rowland	1/2/1895	8/24/1896	Special and Mining Clerk per 1895 Register
		Charles E. Dustin	10/15/1894	6/30/1895	Transcribing Clerk per 1895 Register
		David J. Holmes	11/1/1894	8/24/1896	Transcribing Clerk per 1895 Register
		Miss Catherine C. Neill	6/30/1895	6/30/1895	Temporary Transcribing Clerk for Klamath Reservation for Allotting Agent
		Mrs. Ella P. Sparks	6/30/1895	6/30/1895	Temporary Transcribing Clerk for Klamath Reservation for Allotting Agent
		Herman Baumhoer	8/4/1894	6/30/1895	Messenger per 1895 Register
Robert A. Habersham			9/22/1896	4/26/1901	
	George E. Waggoner		1897	1899	Chief Clerk, 1897 and 1899 Register
		John Withycombe	9/22/1896	1899	Chief Draftsman, 1897 Registers
		John W. Rowland	9/22/1896	1899	Assistant draftsman 1897 and 1899 Registers
		James Dezendorf	1897	1899	Special draftsman, 1897 and 1899 Registers
		David J. Holmes	9/22/1896	1899	Transcribing Clerk, 1897 and 1899 Registers
		Charles E. Dustin	9/22/1896	1899	Transcribing Clerk, register
		Rudolph Kraft	1897	1897	Mining Clerk, 1897 Register
		Herman Baumhoer	1897	1899	Messenger, 1897 and 1899 Registers
Henry Meldrum			4/26/1901	3/14/1903	removed from office for fraud
	George E. Waggoner		4/26/1901	1903	Chief Clerk, 1901 Register, resigned after indictment
		John Withycombe	4/26/1901	1901	Chief Draftsman, 1901 Register
		John W. Rowland	4/26/1901	1901	Assistant Draftsman, 1901 Register

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
		Charles E. Dustin	4/26/1901	1901	Transcribing Clerk, 1901 Register
		Herman Baumhoer	4/26/1901	1901	Transcribing Clerk, 1901 Register
		James N. Dezendorf	4/26/1901	1901	Special draftsman, 1897, 1899 and 1901 Registers
		William W. Cathcart	4/26/1901	1901	Messenger and Janitor, 1901 Register
	John W. Rowland		1903	1903	Chief Clerk, replaced Waggoner per newspaper
John D. Daly			3/16/1903	10/4/1907	died in fall or was murdered, and was not being reappointed
	John W. Rowland		3/16/1903	10/4/1907	Chief Clerk
		John Withycombe	1905	1905	Chief Draftsman, per 1905 Register
		Charles E. Dustin	1905	1905	Transcribing Clerk, per 1905 Register
		Herman Baumhoer	1905	1905	Transcribing Clerk, per 1905 Register
		James N. Dezendorf	1905	1905	Draftsman, per 1905 Register
		Seth Catlin	1905	1905	Draftsman, per 1905 Register
		Edward P. Kendall	1905	1905	Draftsman, per 1905 Register
		David J. Holmes	1905	1905	Transcribing Clerk, per 1905 Register
George A. Westgate			10/15/1907	4/24/1913	replaced by a Democrat
	John W. Rowland		10/15/1907	4/24/1913	
		Herman Baumhoer	3/24/1905	3/24/1905	Clerk 1910 Census
Edward G. Worth			4/24/1913	11/15/1921	Replaced by a Republican
	John W. Rowland		4/24/1913		
Wesley W. Caviness			11/15/1921	7/1/1925	Office Abolished 1925

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
Washington Surveyor General's Office, 1854-1925					
James Tilton			1854-08-01	1861-07-17	Replaced by a Republican
	Horatio Harris Turpin		1854-12	1858	Chief Clerk, returned home by 1858, after the Indian War
	John K. Hall		1858-09-01	1861-05-23	Chief Clerk 9/1/1858 S G Report, 9/1859, died on 1861-05-23
		Adam Steele Luckett	1854-12	1855-10	Clerk and Examiner, returned home to Kentucky when the Indian War started.
		Edward Gibson	1855-04	1861-07-01	Clerk and Examiner. Chief Draftsman 1855-12 on, gone mining after the Indian War for awhile. Witness 7/1/1861
		Hanson Tilton	1854-12		Clerk, left to go mining
		John Moulder Wilson	1854-12	1855-04	left to attend West Point
		George Robert Bright	1854-12	1858	Clerk and Examiner, returned home by 1858, after the Indian War.
		James Irwin Lodge	1854-12	1860-09-03	Clerk and Draftsman, Draftsman 9/30/1859, 9/1/1858 S G Report, resigned to take a Contract
		Thomas A. Frost	1855	1855-12	Chief Draftsman, died of Typhoid
		Walter Washington DeLacy	1858	1859	Clerk and Examiner, left to be engineer for the Mullen Rd
		Jared Sparks Hurd	1858-04-15	1860-09-03	Clerk and Examiner, witness 4/15/1858, draftsman 9/1/1858 S G Report, resigned to take a Contract
		Peterfield Turpin	1858-04-15	1861	Clerk, witness 4/15/1858, clerk 9/1859, clerk 9/1/1858 S G Report
		James Michael Curley	1859-09-30	1859-09-30	Clerk and Draftsman, 9/30/1859
		James Tilton Sheets	1858-09-01	1859-09-30	Messenger on 9/30/1859, 9/1/1858 S G Report
		David F. Byles	1860	1860	Clerk
		William H. Carlton	1861	1861-07-01	Clerk, witness 7/1/61

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
Anson Gordon Henry			1861-07-17	1865-07-30	drowned 7/30/1865
	Edward Giddings, Jr.		1861-07-18	1865-07-31	became acting Surveyor General
		Albert J. Treadway		1865-08-01	Chief Draftsman
		Alleck C. Smith	1861-07-17	1863-07-02	Clerk, resigned to become Idaho Supreme Court Justice son-in-law of Surveyor General
		John Miller Murphy	1861		Clerk, owned newspaper
		John Scott, Sr.	1861	1865-08-01	carried over
		Elwood Evans	1861		Clerk
		Francis Henry		1865-08-01	Clerk son-in-law of Surveyor General
Edward Giddings, Jr.			1865-08-01	1866-02-19	Acting Surveyor General after death of Henry SGO report 9/30/1865
	Albert J. Treadway		1865-08-01		Chief Clerk carried over from Henry SGO report 9/30/1865
		Francis Henry	1865-08-01		carried over from Henry SGO report 9/30/1865
		John Scott, Sr.	1865-08-01		carried over from Henry SGO report 9/30/1865
Selucius Garfield			1866-02-19	1869-04-17	1869-04-17
	Thomas M. Reed, Sr.		1866-02-19	1869-04-17	Chief Clerk
		William C. Garfield	1867-06-19		paid 3/1/1868 appointed 6/19/1867
		Clarence B. Bagley	1868-03-01		paid 3/1/1868
Elisha P. Ferry			1869-04-17	1872-05-14	appointed Governor
	Thomas M. Reed Sr.		1869-04-17	1872-05-14	Chief Clerk
		Albert J. Treadway	1869-04-17	1872-05-14	Chief draftsman
		Henry Lenson Chapman	1871	1872	Clerk

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
Lewis P. Beach			1872-05-14	1873-04-29	died 4/29/1873
	Thomas M. Reed Sr.		1872-05-14	1873-04-29	Chief clerk
		David D. Clarke	1873-01-01	1873-09-30	Chief draftsman
		Reed, Thomas M., Jr.	1870	1870	Clerk
William McMicken			1873-05-12	1886-04-23	appointed 5/12/1873 replaced 4/23/1886
	Thomas M. Reed Jr.		1873-09-30		Chief clerk SGO report 9/30/1873
	George Little Pearson		1874-01-01	1877-02-24	resigned to take sick wife to California, register 1875 & 1877
	Augustus B. Cowles		1877	1886-04-23	Chief Clerk SGO report 7/1/1883, register 1877
		Augustus B. Cowles	1873-09-30	1877	Clerk SGO 9/30/1873, register 1877
		Albert J. Treadway	1873-07-17	1886-04-23	Chief draftsman SGO report 7/1/1883
		William P. Wright	1873-09-30		Clerk SGO report 9/30/1873
		Victor E. Tull	1873-09-30		Clerk SGO report 9/30/1873
		Herbert McMicken	1883-07-01	1886-04-23	Clerk SGO report 7/1/1883
		John P. Tweed	1883-07-01	1873-07-01	Clerk reg 1881 SGO 7/1/1883, part time
		Holton Martin	1881-07-01	1883-07-01	Messenger SGO 7/1/1883
		David D. Clarke	1874	1874	Assistant Draftsman
		Maurice McMicken	1874-07-01	1877	Messenger and Clerk, register, 1877
		John L. Henderson	1881-07-01	1881-07-01	Transcribing Clerk 1881 reg
		Frederick Nitschke	1881-07-01	1881-07-01	Transcribing Clerk 1881 reg

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
J. Cabell Breckenridge			1886-04-23	1889-07-08	replaced
	Samuel H. Berry		1888		Chief Clerk
	Thomas N. Allen		1888	1889	Chief Clerk, started in 1888, per his obituary
		Sallie Breckinridge	1886-04-23	1889-07-08	Clerk, wife of Surveyor General
Thomas Cavanaugh			1889-07-08	1892-06-24	resigned
	Augustus B. Cowles		1889-07-08	1892-06-24	Chief Clerk, continued with Shaw
		H. Irena Cavanaugh	1889		Clerk, daughter of Surveyor General
		Charles H. Goehring	1889-07-08	1891-07-01	Draftsman SGO report 7/1/1891
		Johann F. Scheltema	1891-07-01	1891-07-01	Draftsman SGO report 7/1/1892
		Edwin J. Fort	1891-07-01	1891-07-01	Draftsman SGO report 7/1/1893, part time
		Flavel H. Van Eaton	1891-07-01	1891-07-01	Clerk SGO report 7/1/1893, part time brother-in-law of S. G.
		Hannah A. Van Eaton	1891-07-01	1891-07-01	Clerk SGO report 7/1/1894 sister of S. G.
		Bessie F. Lee	1891-07-01	1891-07-01	Clerk SGO report 7/1/1895
		Nellie M. Crawford	1891-07-01	1891-07-01	Clerk SGO report 7/1/1896, part time
		Nathaniel P. Willis	1891-07-01	1891-07-01	Messenger SGO report 7/1/1896
Amos F. Shaw			1892-06-30	1894-03-27	replaced per Morning Olympian on this day
	Augustus B. Cowles		1892-06-31	1894-01-30	Chief Clerk, replaced
		Charles H. Goehring	1893	1893	Draftsman SGO report 1893
		Johann F. Scheoltema	1893	1893	Draftsman SGO report 1893
		Oliver B. Iverson	1893	1893	Draftsman SGO report 1894
		Webster E. Brown	1893	1893	Draftsman noted in newspaper

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
		Herbert E. Snodgrass	1893	1893	Clerk SGO report 1895
		Hannah A. Van Eaton	1893	1893	Clerk SGO report 1896
		Bessie F. Lee	1893	1893	Clerk SGO report 1897
		Helen A. Cowles	1893	1893	Clerk SGO report 1898 daughter of Chief Clerk
		Nathaniel P. Willis	1893	1893	Clerk SGO report 1898
William P. Watson			1894-03-27	1898-02-12	began per Morning Olympian. Replaced
	William S. Caruthers		1894	1897	Chief Clerk
		Oscar S. Bowen	6/21/1894	7/31/1894	Chief Draftsman, appr notes of Wm Mayre
		Ira C. Otis	1897	1898-02-12	Draftsman, Register 1897
		Peter G. Stixrud	1896	1898-02-12	Draftsman, Register 1897
		William J. Whitthorne, Jr.	1897	1898-02-12	Draftsman, Register 1897
		Michael Hoke	1897	1898-02-12	Clerk, per 1897 Register
		Bryan H. Allen	1897	1898-02-12	Clerk, per 1897 Register
		Frank C. Whitthorne, Sr.	1897	1897	Clerk, per 1897 Register
		Edward B. Graves	1897	1898-02-12	Clerk, per 1897 Register
		Mrs. Jessie H. Watson	1897	1897	Clerk, per 1897 Register, wife of Surveyor General
		John Charles Thompson	1897	1897	Messenger, per 1897 Register
William McMicken			1898-02-12	1898-02-12	died
	Augustus B. Cowles		1898-02-12	1899-09-12	Chief Clerk
					Chief Draftsman
		Ira C. Otis	1898-02-12	1899-09-12	Draftsman, per 1897, 1899 and 1907 Register
		Peter G. Stixrud	1898-02-12	1899-09-12	Draftsman, per 1897, 1899 and 1907 Register
		Edward B. Graves	1898-02-12	1899-09-12	Draftsman, per 1897, 1899 and 1907 Register
		Michael Hoke	1898-02-12	1899-09-12	Clerk, per 1897, 1899 and 1907 Register
		Bryan H. Allen	1898-02-12	1899-09-12	Clerk, per 1897, 1899 and 1907 Register
		Herbert McMicken			Clerk

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
Edward P. Kingsbury			1899-10-19	1913-03-01	resigned
	Augustus B. Cowles		1899-10-19	1908	Chief Clerk, died
	Michael Hoke		1908	1912-02-12	Chief Clerk until 1912, died
		Ira C. Otis	1899-10-19	1907	Chief Draftsman, per 1899 and 1907 Register
		James W. Dezendorf	2/20/1906	2/20/1907	Chief Draftsman, temp for Ira Otis for a year leave of absence
		Peter G. Stixrud	1899-10-19	1907	Draftsman, per 1899, 1901 and 1907 Register
		Edward B. Graves	1899-10-19	1907	Draftsman, per 1899, 1901 and 1907 Register
		Oliver B. Iverson	1899	1907	Draftsman, per 1899, 1901 and 1907 Register
		William A. Lang	1899	1899	Messenger, 1899 and 1901 Registers
		Dayton A. Williams	1901	1901	Draftsman, 1901 Register
		George F. Naden	1903	1905	Draftsman, per 1903-05 Register
		Joseph C. Hadsall	1903	1905	Draftsman, per 1903-05 Registers
		Edward Candee Townsend	1905-08-31	1906	Draftsman, per 1905 Olympia newspaper. Replaced Joseph Hadsell.
		Michael Hoke	1899-10-19	1908	Clerk, per 1897, 1899 and 1907 Register, and 1910 Census
		Bryan H. Allen	1899-10-19	1907	Clerk, per 1897, 1899 and 1907 Registers
		William A. Lang	1899	1907	Clerk (Messenger), per 1899 and 1907 Register
		Herbert McMicken	1901	1913-03-02	Clerk, continued with Fitzhenry
		Louis P. Ouellette	1903	1903	Draftsman per 1903 Register
		Nathan S. Porter	1901	1905	Clerk, per 1903-05 Register
		Oliver Matson	1903	1905	Clerk (Messenger), per 1903-05 Register
Edward A. Fitzhenry			1913-06-06		
		Herbert McMicken	1913-06-06	1921	Clerk, per Seattle Daily Times
Clair Hunt			1921-07-21	1925-07-01	Office abolished
		Herbert McMicken	1921	1924-11-03	Clerk, per Seattle Daily Times

Surveyor General	Chief Clerk	Clerks	Begin Date	End Date	Comments
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Short Biographies A-L

Of All of the Surveyors and Individuals Associated With the Washington
Surveyor General's Office, 1851-1910



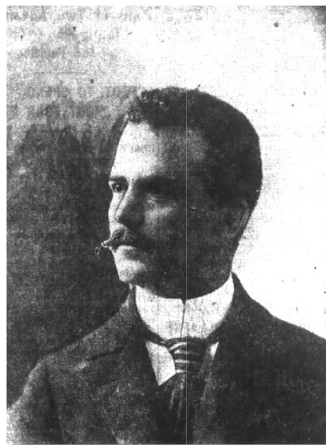
USDS Charles L. Campell



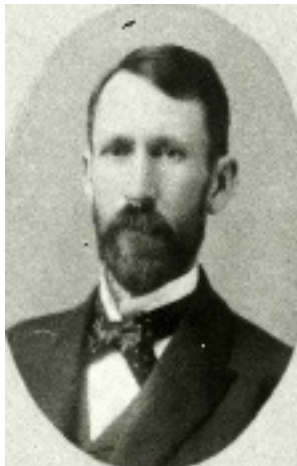
USDS Dudley S. B. Henry



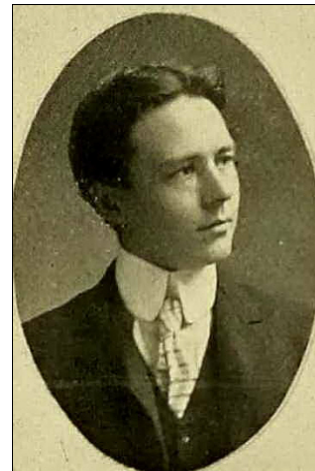
USDS Elmer Lenfest



**Benson Surveyor Charles H.
Holcomb**



USDMS Henry A. Carr



USDS Milton B. Germond

Short Biographies and Personal Notes A-E

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



7/14/2018

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.
Political Affiliation, if known Type of Surveyor	Year	See the end of this section for a list of abbreviations.
First Contract or Engagement to	Year	
Last Contract or Engagement		

Aall, Nicolai Benjamin

1875-1958

USDS

Special Instructions 1913
(2/27/1913)

to
no more



Nicolai was born in Norway, educated there probably through University in engineering, and immigrated to the U. S. in 1900, becoming a U. S. citizen in 1916. He specialized in hydraulic and electrical engineering and worked on hydro dam projects, particularly for Seattle City Light, where he was chief of the survey party for the Skagit River power site, and project engineer for Ross Dam.

Nicolai was in Seattle in 1910, Darrington in 1918 and 1920, and back in Seattle in 1930. While in Darrington, he was the superintendent of Puget Sound Copper Company that had operations there. Nicolai received Special Instructions for the survey of two Homestead Entry Surveys Southeast of Oroville. The Instructions were dated 1913, but all references stated that he was a U. S. Deputy Surveyor, even though the Contract Era had ended. He married Bessie Churchill in 1919, but she died in 1930. He remarried to Mary Chisholm in 1931. In 1923 he worked for the Riverside Irrigation District, and had to sue them for his pay. He retired in 1948 and was cremated in Seattle after he died.

**Abbott, Lewis
Gallatin**

1829-1902

Rep

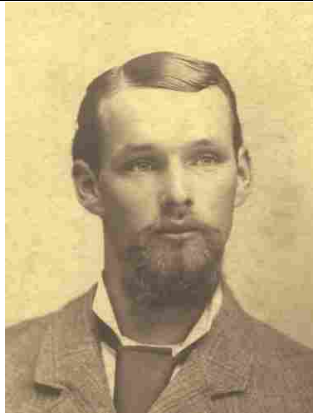
USDS

Contract 158 (with 1873
William Jameson)

(4/22/1873)

to

no more



Born in Michigan, Lewis apprenticed as a printer at age 11. He left for California to mine, via the Oregon Trail in 1854, sent for his family three years later, and then moved to Olympia in 1860, where he purchased a farm at South Union and worked as a printer. Lewis bought the Olympia "Pioneer and Democrat," and also started the "Gazette" in Seattle.

Lewis published the "Commercial Age" and "Echo" for a few years, finally selling out and retiring to his farm South of Olympia. He purchased more land to eventually total 480 acres. He served one term as Thurston County Treasurer and was also elected Thurston County Surveyor in 1874. Lewis was a crewman along with William Jameson for a Contract of Freeman Brown in 1871 for two townships on the Kalama River and East of Ostrander. This was a poor survey, and it is possible that Jameson may have been compassman.

Lewis and William received a Joint Contract in 1873 for four townships on the East side, of which only one North of Medical Lake was surveyed. William Jameson was not mentioned in the notes of the joint survey, but the oaths, both before and after the survey, were notarized in the field by Peter W. Crawford, an experienced U. S. Deputy Surveyor. Washington P. Frazier, an experienced crewman was axeman. They received their Contract seven days before Surveyor General and Republican ally, Lewis P .Beach, died of pneumonia.

After turning the farm at South Union over to his son, Lewis then opened and ran a grocery store in Olympia until 1889. His wife, Irene, died in 1887, and he returned to his home town in Michigan and married widow Helen Nye, and both returned to Olympia, purchasing a house on East Bay on the water. Lewis then devoted his time to real estate speculation and operated a grocery store in conjunction with his son-in-law in Olympia. Helen died in 1899, and Lewis in 1902. (biography)

**Abbott,
Richard Aroy**
1834-1894

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

to

no more

1871

Born in Vermont, Richard was listed as a stonecutter in Vermont in 1860, and a builder in the 1870 census of Thurston County, WA. He married Caroline Wood in Waukegan, Illinois in 1858. Richard served as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's office in Olympia in 1869-71, and was a claim agent in Michigan in 1880, living with his daughter. An R. A. Abbott fled from Portland in December 1871, leaving \$16,000 in unpaid bills behind. He died in 1894 in Waukegan, Illinois.

**Adams,
Alexander
Marshall**

1847-1894

Dem

USDS

Contract 133

to

no more

1872

Alexander Adams received Contract 133 for T9N R1E in 1872, East of Silver Lake in Cowlitz County. Experienced USDS Justin Chenoweth was a chainman, and he may have been a compassman. Justin also was listed as the geologist, and gave a lengthy geological analysis of the township. The most likely candidate for Alex Adams was the one in the 1878 census in Tacoma, listed as a clerk. He married Maggie Ralston there also in 1878, and said he was born in New York. He was a clerk or a bookkeeper for various businesses in Tacoma until 1892 when he was listed in the Directory as an accountant in private practice.

Alexander built a 10 room house in Tacoma in 1889, ran for City Council in 1892, and was the private secretary to John S. Baker, a Tacoma capitalist. He committed suicide by shooting himself in the head on May 18, 1894, leaving a wife and two children.

**Allen, Bryan
Hunt "Bun"**

1877-1952

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

to

no more

1897

Bryan was born in Lexington, Kentucky, the son of a judge and lawyer. The family moved to Olympia in 1888, when his father, Thomas Newton Allen, was appointed Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of J. Cabel Breckinridge. Bryan indicated in the 1940 census that he had completed high school, and in 1900, two of his brothers were surveyors. Bryan was a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of William P. Watson by 1897.

He continued into the Offices of William McMicken and Edward Kingsbury until 1907, serving as a Clerk and Draftsman until 1909. His sister, Harriett, married Charles Scurry, the son of John Scurry. His father died in 1910, and Bryan was noted as a civil engineer for ORN RR in Oregon. He was living with his mother in 1912, in Olympia, and married Mrs. Crissie Kneeland Orth in 1913. She was the daughter of a prominent oyster farming family at Shelton, and Bryan was on assignment on a survey in Montana, leaving right away after the marriage in Tacoma. In 1922, he and Crissie were still in Olympia, where they hired an architect to design a house at 731 Percival, overlooking the Sound. They sold it in 1924, when Bryan was a civil engineer for the Highway Department on Hood Canal. His brother, James, was at the time the Chief Engineer for the Highway Department.

The house on Percival is now on the Historic Register. Bryan was a civil engineer in Berkeley in 1930 for SPRR, living with Crissie, but by 1935 and 1940, he was living with his widowed sister, Elizabeth Polk, in Tacoma. He and Crissie appeared to live apart, although they still lived 15-30 years more. In 1962, Chrissie was referring herself as Mrs. Bryan H. Allen.

**Allen, Thomas
Newton**

1839-1910

Dem

Ch Clerk

Chief Clerk 1888

to

no more



Thomas was born in Winchester, Kentucky, and completed his early education there, before attending and graduating from Bethany College. He studied law under Senator Beck, practiced in Louisville with his brother, and then in Lexington on his own. He avoided the hostilities of the Civil War since Kentucky did not secede. He married Harriett Stamps in 1867, and achieved notoriety by being elected a Judge.

In 1888, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Southerner J. Cabel Breckinridge in Olympia, with his son, Bryan, serving as a Clerk. He was out of a job when Breckinridge was removed in July, 1889. Thomas stayed in Olympia the rest of his life, working as an attorney, and ran unsuccessfully for the State Supreme Court in 1902. He was , among other things, the attorney for Olympia Power and Light. Thomas was appointed Receiver in the Olympia Land Office in 1905, and served until 1909. He was ill the last year of his life, became despondent after the death of a daughter, and attempted suicide by slashing his throat. He recovered, but died some six months later. During the last year of his life, he wrote a book, "Chronicles of Oldfield:," about his early life in the South.

**Anderson,
Charles McKay**

1858-1953

Rep

USDMS

USDS

Mineral Surveys 1883

to

Mineral Surveys 1905



Charles' father was Professor A. J. Anderson, who became head of both Whitman College and The University of Washington at different times. Charles graduated from Pacific University in Forest Grove, Oregon in 1874, where his father taught at the time. After miscellaneous jobs, he taught mathematics at the University of Washington in 1878-81, and then opened up an engineering business in Seattle.

He continued that business until he died, except for a brief spell in his brother's bank, and a winter as Chair of Mathematics at Whitman. He was King County Surveyor 1881-85, 1889-91, and again in 1891. From 1885-88 he was part of Anderson Bros. Engineering with his brother Oliver. Anderson also served as a Colonel in the Washington National Guard. He surveyed 8 Mining Claims at Snoqualmie Pass in 1883 for Arthur Denny and others, and his one Contract in 1889 on the upper Nisqually River required significant corrections in the field in 1891, and was not approved until 1892.

He had used a compassman, probably J. L. McPherson, for part of the work. He worked in Alaska at the time of the gold rush, and became Chief Engineer and an investor for the Alaska Central Railroad in 1902. Charles made the survey for the RR in 1887-88. He returned to Washington and surveyed 15 Mining Claims at Slate Creek near Harts Pass in 1905 and retired in 1923. (biography)

**Andersen,
Christian**

1860-1932

USDS

Contract 454 1895
(5/20/1895)

to

Contract 535 1897
(12/24/1897)



c.1902

OR PE. Christian Andersen immigrated from Denmark in 1882. He graduated from the Royal Military Academy in Demark, and took a graduate course at the University of Minnesota from 1882-88. He moved to Portland in 1890. From 1895-1897 he surveyed 4 Contracts, all in Okanogan and Ferry Counties, except for one township in western Skamania County.

His first Contract in 1895 near Palmer Lake, could not be finished the first year because of Dekalb Ashley. When Ashley was rejected, Christian went back the next year and surveyed what was missing and finished. He surveyed two townships at Newport in 1896, was examined three times, and returned to the field in both 1897 and 1899 to make corrections. His next Contract was under Special Instructions to finish the survey by Reynolds and Pomeroy in 1897. There were about 80 miles of corrections to their work between Wauconda and Chesaw.

He surveyed one township on the upper East Fork of the Lewis River, and his last was for one township at Omak and another at Mazama. He became the chief engineer for the dam and canals at Conconully, WA for the Okanogan Irrigation Project in 1902, and surveyed canals to irrigate 140,000 acres from Easton in Kittitas County in 1912. Christian resided in Portland, OR from at least 1898 to 1920, with an office as a civil engineer. He served in World War I as a Captain, and beginning in 1921, he worked as an engineer for the Federal Highway Dept, until his death in Portland in 1930.

**Anderson,
Ernest Ivan**

1866-1931

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1895
to

Mineral Surveys 1905

Ernest was born in Ohio and began his career as a surveyor and engineer in Chelan and Kittitas Counties in 1888. He was Kittitas County Surveyor from 1891-95 and 1898-1902, where he surveyed several town plats and 9 mining claims in the Swauk Mining District. Ernest was in Olympia in 1905 and Tacoma in 1910. In 1930 he was an engineer in Island County, WA. Ernest died in Harbor Heights, King County, WA.

**Andrews,
Lyman T.
Beach**

1829-1913

Rep

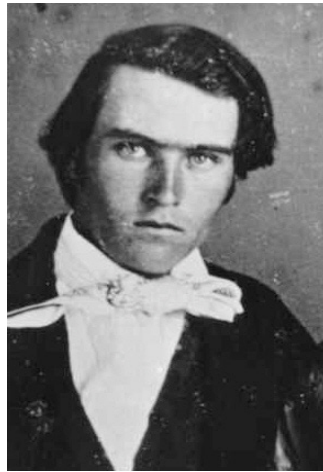
USDS

Contract 66

1862

to

no more



Lyman was born in New York, attended an academy, and apprenticed as a machinist at age 16. He married Lydia Jane Rowley in 1850 in New York and worked in various foundries and RR shops until 1854 when he went to Minnesota and took up farming. In 1859, he left for California with his family via New York and Panama, ending in San Francisco, where he worked in machine shops.

In 1860 he came to Seattle and opened a machine shop. He prospected for coal, discovered the Gilman Mine in 1863, and filed a 400 ac. homestead at its location, East of Seattle. An active Republican, he was awarded his GLO Contract in 1862 by Republican Anson Henry, and used Deputy Surveyor Edwin Richardson as Compassman. His Contract included Duwamish Head, Alki Point and Three Tree Point, and was just west of Seattle. Lyman had no known survey experience, but again was noted as a chainman for the same Edwin Richardson in 1864 in the same vicinity.

He was Clerk to the United States District Court from 1865-75, a member of Washington Territorial House of Representatives from 1865-1866, on the Seattle City Council from 1871-73, and in the State House of Rep. from 1891-1892. He was Chief Clerk to the Washington House of Representatives in 1868. Also from 1899 to 1902, Andrews served in the Washington State Senate . (biography)

**Angell, Homer
Daniel**

1875-1968

Rep

USDS

Contract 607 1904
(3/22/1904)

to

Contract 625 1905
(3/7/1905)



1909

Homer was a short man, but played football for the U. of Oregon and Columbia University. He was born and received his early education in the Wasco Independent Academy in The Dalles, Oregon. He graduated from the University of Oregon in 1900, and besides football, he was captain of the track team and the school's debate competitor. Homer worked as an axeman and chainman for William E. Campbell on four Contracts from 1891-99, and on one Contract for Ed Sharp in 1895.

He became a U. S. Deputy Surveyor just after receiving his degree from the University of Oregon. He received Contract 720 for one township East of Cave Junction, Oregon in 1900 and used classmate, and future Deputy surveyor, George R. Campbell, as a chainman. Also in 1900, he received Contracts 725 and 726 for two townships East of John Day. His last Contract in Oregon was for three townships, two east of Roseburg, and one North of Goose Lake in 1902. The work was examined and suspended, but later accepted. He had graduated from Columbia Law School in 1901, and performed Contracts in 1904 and 1905 in WA and ID.

Three were Joint Contracts with Clyde W. Riddell, who was a childhood schoolmate and played football at the University of Oregon with Homer. Robert Omeg, another schoolmate, was a chainman on several townships and Contracts, and they held a Joint Contract in 1904 in Oregon. Homer was a U. S. Transitman under Group 5 with the Direct System in the summer of 1910. Homer practiced law the rest of his career and became a Republican Oregon State Representative from 1929-1936, Oregon State Senator in 1937, and U. S. Congressman from Oregon from 1938-1954, losing a primary to Tom McCall. Growing up near The Dalles, OR, he was a neighbor and uncle of U. S. Deputy Surveyors, W. A. B., Charles L., George R. and Roy T. Campbell. (biography)

**Archer, Finch
Robert**

1860-1938

IAA

Special Instructions 1905
from Office of
Indian Affairs

to
no more



c. 1910

Finch was born in England and came to the U. S. in 1882, and resided in Oregon from 1885 to 1900, working for the Corps of Engineers. He was a government inspector in Chehalis in 1900, and then was the Assessor of Lewis County. He served a term as Mayor of Aberdeen before being appointed in 1905 as the Special Allotting Agent for the Quinault Indian Reservation, but his job ended in 1913 when Woodrow Wilson became President.

He performed many allotment surveys under the jurisdiction of the Office of Indian Affairs to create tracts for Indians to receive a patent. There are no notes or plats of the surveys of Finch, but maps of the allotments created exist at the BIA archives. Since the sections had already been surveyed, he was just subdividing the sections into aliquot parts. He was noted for bravery for disarming a group of Indians, that had killed two people, and were hiding in a cave on the upper Quinault. When Democrat Woodrow Wilson took office, his partisan appointee for BIA charged Archer with abuse of his office by using employees for his own personal projects, and he was fired.

Later he was proposed by Republican Senator Poindexter, and appointed by President Harding, to be Warden at McNeil Island Penitentiary from 1922-1934. During that tenure, Finch achieved notoriety for his acceptance and handling of members of the Al Capone crime family at McNeil Island. He also instituted many reforms in the handling of inmates. He had obtained a patent in 1901 to a homestead of 178 acres west of Beacon Rock, just beneath Archer Mountain, Archer Falls and next to Archer Creek.

**Archer,
Stevenson**

1818-1901

Dem

Special Instructions 1858

to

no more

R. E. Clements surveyed a Contract in 1857 for James Tilton, but there is almost no record of that survey. On November 18, 1858, Tilton noted receiving the results of the exam of that work by Stevenson Archer, but that Clements was to be relieved of the rest of his Contract, and all record of the survey was to be taken out of the record. Archer was paid. This is the only record of a Stevenson Archer in Washington Territory. The two candidates for his identity might be the future Congressman from Maryland or a surveyor from Texas. They were cousins, and both were from the very political Archer family in Maryland.

Both were cousins of Capt. James Jay Archer, at Fort Yakima and Fort Colville at the time, who was destined to be a Confederate Brigadier General. In addition, the sister of the future congressman married a Turpin from Kentucky, and two Turpins from Kentucky were early Clerks in the office of James Tilton. Neither one of the Archers left their respective States as far as the record discloses. However, both Stevenson Archer from Texas and R. E. Clements had surveyed for the General Land Office in Texas in the 1850's. In 1859 Stevenson Archer and R. E. Clements were awarded a Joint Contract to survey 870 miles of line in New Mexico near the Canadian Fork of the Arkansas River and Utah Creek.

Stevenson Archer immigrated to Texas with his brother and his family in 1846. He surveyed a Spanish Land Grant following a court case in 1854 in New Mexico, and listed himself as a surveyor in the 1860 census in Santa Fe. He was District Surveyor of the El Paso and Presidio Land District of Texas in 1854. Stevenson also owned a silver mine in New Mexico. He enlisted as a private in the Texas Volunteers for the Confederacy in 1861, from the Arizona Brigade.

He was living with two cousins in Maryland in 1900 at age 81, with the occupation of retired U. S. Surveyor. In 1901 he was deposed about the GLO survey he performed in New Mexico in 1854, of the Spanish Land Grant of Juan Antonio Garcia. There are letters of his on file at Briscoe Center at the University of Texas, Austin. He left all of his entire estate of \$15,000 to a Miss Alice Stump of Perryville.

Arntzen, Johann Bernhard
 1838-1895
 Dem
 IAA
 Special Instructions 1895

to
no more

Born in Prussia, Bernhard came to Quincy, Illinois in 1849, where he was engaged in the drug business for four years. He studied law and attended a college in 1856-57, graduating with high honors. By 1860 he was City Attorney of Quincy and married Martha M. Munn in 1861. He was elected as a Democrat to the Illinois Senate in 1874 and served four years. He was appointed a Special Allotting Agent by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1893-95, and served in Nevada and the Sauk Valley in Washington. Bernhard suffered a physical breakdown, and died of acute Gastritis in Duluth, Minnesota in 1895, not long after showing up there to do allotments.

Ashley, Dekalb K.
 1859-1929
 USDS
 Contract 373 1891
 to
 Contract 374 1891
 (6/6/1891)

The son of a doctor, Dekalb was the nephew of William H. Ashley, a GLO Surveyor in Colorado from 1861-1880 and a nephew of Eli M. Ashley, the Chief Clerk in the Colorado Surveyor General's Office for 17 years. He was a cousin to John K. and William H. Ashley, Jr. John was a State Legislator and Arapahoe County Surveyor in Colorado, and a U. S. Deputy Surveyor there. Eli was affiliated with the Benson Syndicate. Dekalb was a GLO Surveyor in Colorado in 1884. In 1892, DeKalb served as a deputy county surveyor in Spokane, working for John Ashley.

Dekalb was awarded Contract 373 of T38,39,40N R25E and failed to disclose a 35 chain error by his cousin, John Ashley, in crossing Palmer Lake on the Ruby Guide Meridian in Contract 363. An examination by Henry Newby ultimately disclosed the error, and after failure to correct the errors in Contract 373, the Washington Surveyor General rejected the Contract and debarred Dekalb from further GLO work. His Contract 374 in Pend Oreille County was approved in 1894. He was in Colorado as a miner in 1900 and died in Denver in 1929.

Ashley, John**Kossuth***1853-1926*

Rep

Comp

USDS

Special Instructions 1885

(as compassman

for Harry A.

Clarke)

to

Contract 371 1891

(6/1/1891)



Idaho PLS L-208. Born in Ohio of a surveyor, John moved to Colorado with his family in 1858 and worked as a messenger in the Surveyor General's Office at age 12-14, where his uncle Eli was Chief Clerk. He later graduated from college in Antioch, Ohio in 1876. He went back to Denver to rejoin his family, where he worked as a civil engineer and Arapahoe County Surveyor until 1888, when he moved to Spokane.

John received several Contracts in Colorado from 1879-1881, and was a partner in Ashley, Lambert and Clarke in Denver in 1882. John was Arapahoe County Surveyor from 1881-83, and was nominated for Denver City Surveyor but lost by a wide margin. John owned race horses in 1884-85 in Colorado, and was sued for a debt by the Colorado National Bank not long after one of his best horses died. John was a strong Republican and helped many candidates including Teller for Senator. John was elected to the State Legislature in 1884, and was elected Speaker of the House at the start of the session in 1885. His father, William H. Ashley, was a Colorado GLO Surveyor from 1861-1880, and his uncle James M. Ashley was a U. S. Congressman from Ohio for ten years and then was appointed Montana Governor in 1869.

A. W. Barber associated Eli Ashley, John's brother, with the Benson Syndicate in Colorado in 1885, and Harry A. Clarke, John Ashley's partner both in Denver and Spokane, was a lawyer for the Benson Syndicate surveyors in Washington. Barber refers to "the Ashleys" when talking about the corruption. Eli, the uncle, was Chief Clerk in the Colorado GLO Office from at least 1865-1880, and John was a U. S. Deputy Surveyor from 1879-1881. The 1885 Report of the Commissioner refers to the "Colorado Ring" in Washington, namely Harry Clarke, George Gardiner, Wencel Plachy, and John Ashley. John moved to Spokane by 1891, and was City Engineer of Spokane, and then County Surveyor of Spokane County from 1892-1893.

He served as Compassman for Harry Clarke on his Contract on the Yakima Reservation in 1885, and he was partners with Clarke in Spokane as Ashley and Clarke from 1887-91. At about this time it was proven that Harry Clarke paid a \$500 bribe to a State Senator for a vote on a U. S. Senator.

John was awarded Contract 363 to survey the Ruby Guide Meridian and several townships in 1891. Ed Hooker and Irving Worthington were chainmen on this survey. He made a 35 chain error at Palmer Lake on the Ruby Guide Meridian, which was not disclosed until the fractional survey of T39N R25E by Dekalb Ashley was submitted and inspected. Dekalb did not disclose the error, but it came to light through an examination of his contract by Henry Newby. The Ruby Guide Meridian through T39-40N of John Ashley was not approved, the entire survey of Dekalb Ashley was rejected, and all were resurveyed by Stixrud and Nasten in 1896.

John returned to Denver by 1901, and then in 1902, John moved to Sand Point, Idaho to join his father and brothers, Eli and William, where he worked as a civil engineer until at least 1920. He was appointed to both the Engineering and Surveying Licensing Boards in 1903 by the Governor. John surveyed "Colburn" in 1902 and completed a map of Sandpoint in 1904. He died in Sandpoint, Idaho. (biography)

**Ashley,
William Henry**

1867-1951

Dem

Rep

USDS

Special Instructions 1899
from the Idaho

Surveyor General
(4/28/1899)

to

no more

ID PLS 17. William was born in Colorado as the younger brother of Eli M. and John K. Ashley, and the cousin of Dekalb Ashley. He came to Idaho with his parents in 1886 and stayed the rest of his life. He married Grace in 1895 in Kootenai, ID. William spent his early career as a U. S. Deputy Surveyor and Mineral Surveyor in Idaho, including one survey that involved the retracement of the State Line. From 1888 to 1902, he was Kootenai County Surveyor, and from 1906-14 and 1921-34, he was the Registrar at the Land Office in Coeur d' Alene. The governor appointed him to lead an examination of a recently completed wagon road in 1895, which was determined to be greatly out of specifications.

William served two terms in the State Legislature beginning in 1902, and was the author of the bill requiring land surveyor licensing. Starting in 1934, he then spent the last 18 years of his life back as Kootenai County Surveyor.

**Bagley,
Clarence Booth**

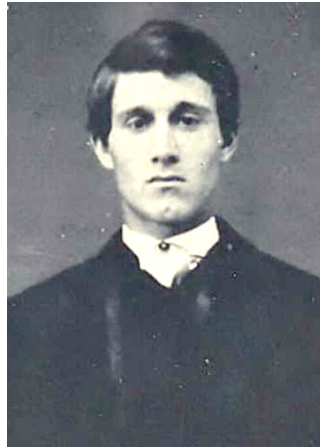
1843-1932

Dr/Clerk

Clerk 1866

to

no more



1865

Clarence was born in Troy, Illinois, the son of Pioneer Missionary Daniel Bagley. At age 9, in 1852, he came across the Oregon Trail with his family to Salem, Oregon, and while there he attended Willamette University. The family moved to Seattle in 1860, and Clarence attended Allegheny College in Pennsylvania, before returning to Seattle in 1864, where he married Alice Mercer in 1865.

He was hired as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Selucius Garfield from 1866-67. While in Olympia he either owned or worked for three newspapers. He worked for his father in the Newcastle coal mines in 1870, but returned to Olympia 1871 to be deputy Internal Revenue Collector. Clarence became the co-owner of "The Puget Sound Courier" and then accepted the position of Territorial Printer for ten years. He began amassing a collection of regional history material. His published Seattle and King County histories were academic milestones, containing three volumes each. He returned to Seattle, where he was the Secretary to the Board of Public Works for 30 years, retiring in 1929. He and his father were the namesakes of Bagley Avenue, north of Green Lake. He died in Seattle. (biography)

**Baldwin,
Layton Samuel**

1837-1906

Rep

USDMS

USDS

Mineral Surveys 1889

to

Special Instructions 1901

Idaho PLS No. 12. Layton was born in New York, and served as a Captain in the 10th New York Cavalry. He was dishonorably discharged in 1863 after he was found to have rendered fraudulent accounts as adjutant. After the war, he was engaged in civil and mining engineering in the coal fields of Pennsylvania before coming West. From 1889-1901, he surveyed 180 Mining Claims and one Contract out of Ruby in Okanogan County. Baldwin was listed as an attorney in Ruby, WA, in about 1890 and won at least one election for County Surveyor at that time. He qualified for an Invalid Pension in 1891 at age 54.

Layton had a placer claim above Conconully with others, but moved to Boise in 1902 where he worked as a Civil and Mining Engineer in partnership with his son. He surveyed 13 Mining Claims in Grant and Malheur Counties in Oregon in 1903. He died in 1906 of a heart attack while surveying a Claim at Idaho City.

**Baldy, Milton
Lightner**

1866-1916

USDMS

Mineral Survey 1907
to
no more

Born in Pennsylvania, Milton was with his family in St. Paul, Minn. from at least 1885-1895, working as a clerk, and he married Sarah Irene Talman there in 1900. He worked in South Dakota in 1900 as a surveyor, and then was Spokane County Surveyor from 1907-1908. As an engineer from Spokane, he surveyed a RR up the White Salmon River in 1909, and was in Portland in 1910 in private practice.

Between 1910 and 1914, Milton and Sarah were divorced, after having no children, and Sarah remarried. Milton was indicted in Multnomah County, Oregon in 1911 for writing a bad check. He was the surveyor of a rural subdivision in Douglas County, Oregon in 1911, and died in Los Angeles in 1916.

**Ballard,
Charles Henry**

1857-1934

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1888
to
Mineral Surveys 1910



Charles was born in Roseburg, OR as the younger half-brother of William R. Ballard. The family moved to Auburn, WA by 1870, from which both he and William studied civil engineering at the University of Washington. He went first to Butte, Montana, and then to the Okanogan in 1886. While a probate judge, he surveyed the townsite of Chelan in 1886, and then Loup Loup City and Swansea in 1892. He created a great map of all the mines along Salmon River in 1888, and at some time near 1890 was Okanogan County Surveyor.

In 1895 he surveyed and built a road over Harts Pass from the Methow River to the Slate Creek Mining District. Ballard was the engineer of the Palmer Mtn. tunnel in 1896. Between 1888 and 1910, he surveyed 68 mining claims, mostly in Okanogan County, and in 1898 went to the International Mining Congress in Salt Lake City. From 1910-11 he was in Seattle, surveying plats and in 1914 was a mineral surveyor in Alaska. He was the principle owner of the Azurite Mine in the Slate Creek District and hauled gold out of it from at least 1930-1934. He and Anna were living in Twisp in 1920 and 1930, and he died in Wenatchee. Charles was the namesake of Mount Ballard in the Slate Creek Mining District and the namesake of the Ballard Campground on the Methow River on the road to Harts Pass. (biography)

**Ballard,
William
Rankin**

1844-1929

USDS

Contract 138 1872
to

Contract 157 1873
(4/17/1873)



William was born in Ohio in 1844, the son of a doctor, and lived there until his mother died in 1850. His father remarried, and when his second wife died in 1852, William was sent to live with his maternal grandmother until she died. He was then sent to live in a boarding school run by his aunt, until his father returned from Oregon and married Mary Condit in 1857.

They all travelled back to Oregon in 1858 via Panama and settled in Roseburg, Oregon, where his father practiced medicine. He attended Umpqua Academy in Wilbur, OR and then the University of Washington after the family all moved to Auburn, WA in 1865. After teaching for awhile, he was awarded Contract 133 between Spanaway and Orting, including 28 DLC's, and surveyed it in the summer of 1872. William received Contract 157 for allotments on the Yakima Reservation in 1873. After the survey season ended, some or all of the crewmen refused to sign the oaths. Surveyor General McMicken sent David Clarke out the next year with Ballard to inspect the work that was done and to supervise the work for the new season. All of the posts were replaced, and Clarke and T. L. Nixon were compassmen to finish the Contract.

In 1876 William became a mate on the Zepher, a steamer owned by his brother; became Captain in 1877; purchased it in 1881; and sold it in 1887. In 1883, with others he purchased 700 acres on Salmon Bay, north of Seattle, and subdivided the property into what is now known as Ballard. At this point in 1889, he entered banking and electric railways, but it is not known how he fared in the panic of 1893, except that he lived a normal retirement in his later years. He is also the namesake of Ballard Avenue, Ballard Pool and Ballard High School in Seattle. William is the half-brother of Charles Henry Ballard, and died in Seattle. (biography)

Ballou, William**T. "Billy"**

1830-1878

USDS

Contract 155

(annulled)

to

no more

1872

He was probably the famous W. T. "Billy" Ballou of the W. T. Ballou Express Company running mail and freight on the Frazer River from 1858-1861. Born in Virginia, Billy served in the Mexican War, came to California in 1849, and instead of mining, started an express company, charging for mail and deliveries. He went to Olympia and was in partnership with Garfield and Williams, and with the discovery of gold in B. C., he started an express company in British Columbia in 1858, which he continued until 1862.

Ballou refused to carry the Canadian mail for free overland in the Cariboo, sold out to Dietz and Nelson, and began working for Wells Fargo. He was known as "the French waife" and used disguises to conceal his identity while transporting gold. He then took over some road contracts on the Douglas-portage Road.

Billy went to Montana and then to Idaho in 1863, where he served in the Idaho Territorial Council in 1864. After a brief stay in Walla Walla, he moved to San Francisco, where he married Camilla Cook in 1866, but she died in 1868. William ended up in Seattle, where he received Contract 155 in 1872 for one township in Whatcom County. He failed to perform adequately, and the Contract was annulled in 1873 for incompetence. William died broke in 1878 and is buried in an unmarked grave. (biography)

Barber,**Amherst****Willoughby**

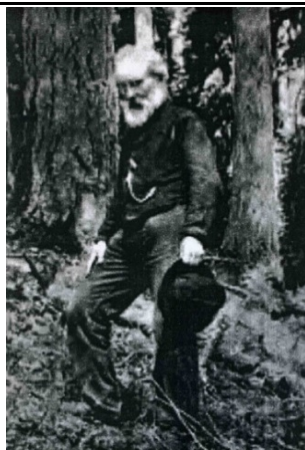
1841-1920

SES

Special Instructions 1903

to

Special Instructions 1903



1904

Born in Vermont, Amherst was nominated for West Point twice, but not selected. His older brother, Augustus, was a U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Wisconsin, and another older brother, Joel Allen, was in the Wisconsin State Legislature. Augustus also had interests in copper mines and drowned in the Montreal River in 1856. Amherst ended up in Wisconsin, and enlisted in the Wisconsin Infantry, serving for the duration of the War.

After the war, Amherst studied law, worked as a U. S. Deputy Surveyor, owned a newspaper in Yankton, Dakota, served as a clerk in the Treasury Dept. in Washington, D. C. from 1877-79, and became a Yankton County, Dakota Territory Superintendent in 1880. In 1885, he was a GLO Surveyor in Colorado and became embroiled in a dispute with the corrupt S. G. Office there at the time. His survey was suspended, and he countered by having a letter of his published in the Congressional Record as part of the Benson investigations. He pursued the issue for 34 years, and finally received his extra money in 1919, the year before he died. Ambrose next was a surveyor of jetties for the Corps of Engineers in Florida.

By 1893 he was a Clerk in the General Land Office in D C., a Special Agent for the GLO in Oklahoma in 1895 in a survey of the "neutral strip", and was an Inspector in Florida. In 1901 Barber performed a Special Survey for the GLO in Michigan. In 1903 he was named a Special Examiner of Surveys, and Barber was the government surveyor for the prosecution in the Puter land fraud trial in 1904 in Oregon. He did 11 examinations in Washington and one in Oregon in 1903. In 1907 he surveyed 55 islands in Vilas County, Wisconsin for the government.

Amherst was the author of the 1902 "Manual of Surveying Instructions", written while a Clerk at the Washington, D. C. office of the GLO, a position he held until at least 1910. While a Clerk, he critiqued the notes and plats that came in, including the controversial ones from the rival USGS from the Fairbanks Meridian and Baseline in 1910. He severely criticized the work and editorialized on the notes.

During the time he lived in Washington, D. C., he was: Author of "The European Law of Torture.", published in 1894; Author of "The Benevolent Raid of General Lew Wallace, How Mexico was saved in 1864, The Monroe Doctrine in Action", 1914; author of "My Brief Statement of Official Wrong Continued Thirty Years, Who Perpetrated It?", published by Beresford, Washington, 1919; author of "Light on the Origin of American Rectangular Surveys.", 1918; author of "Okonook, Idaho, to Francis Hodgman, Letters: 1899-1901." He died in Washington, D. C. and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. (biography)

Barnes, E. S.

Comp
Contract 36
(Compassman for
Alleck C. Smith)
to
no more

1858

E. S. Barnes was the axman for Anson Henry on Claim Contract 12 in Oregon and compassman for William Logan in Oregon in 1853 on Claim Contract 18, both where Alleck C. Smith was a chainman. E. S. Barnes was also on the tax rolls in Yamhill County, Oregon in 1853. He was noted in the voter list of Chehalis County in 1860 with \$175 in worldly possessions, and nothing else has been found so far. He became the compassman for Alleck C. Smith on three townships north of Montesano and Hoquiam in 1859.

Beach, Lewis**Philo***1831-1873*

Rep

USDS

S G

Contract 86 1866

to

Washington 1872

Surveyor General



Born in New York, Lewis travelled from Missouri to California in 1849 with a horse and a pair of matched pistols, and then came to Washington in 1861. After surveying several Contracts for Surveyor Generals Garfield and Ferry between 1867 and 1871, he was appointed Washington Surveyor General in May of 1872, after Ferry was named Governor of the Territory. He had been the manager of the Congressional campaign of Selucius Garfield, and along with Governor Ferry, he was part of the Ferry/Garfield/Beach political power.

A. J. Splawn of Yakima reported that the townships laid out there were incorrectly done by Beach, and that he was "...an Olympia politician with all of the qualifications of that tribe." Lewis died of pneumonia after returning from a trip to Washington, D. C. in 1873, probably to lobby Garfield. (biography)

Beach, Wesley*1844-1918*

USDMS

USDS

Mineral Surveys 1902

to

Mineral Surveys 1904

Wesley was born in New York and came west to California in 1888 from Minnesota, and then to Washington by 1890. He had lost a daughter in 1877 and also both his wife and a second daughter in 1879 in Minnesota. He was a civil engineer in Tacoma in 1890, County Surveyor in Lewis County 1895-97, and a private surveyor 1900-1905, during which time he surveyed 32 mining claims at Mt. St. Helens. In 1905 Wesley surveyed a highway over Carlton Pass in Lewis County (near White Pass) that never was built. He remarried in 1906 and by 1910 had moved back to Chanhasen, Minnesota, where he died in 1917.

**Beane, Henry
Jones**

1848-1894

USDS

Special Instructions 1908
(3/4/1908)

to

no more

Henry was born in Myrtle Creek, Oregon, but was orphaned in 1889 when his mother and last remaining parent died. He and his two siblings were the issue in a guardianship court case in 1892, with the result that the children were split up, and Henry was living in Tacoma in 1900. He took up the career as a surveyor, and in 1907 filed a plat in Pierce County. In March of 1908 he received Special Instructions to survey Gertrude Island in Section 15, T20N R1E, off McNeil Island, and it was surveyed and approved by the end of July.

Henry went to Alaska in 1909 to Cordova for the survey of the Copper River and Northwestern RR under M. J. Henny, and was listed as a chainman in Valdez in 1910. Henry married Mollie Spies in Tacoma in 1911. He was a civil engineer living with his in-laws in 1920, and Mollie died in 1926. He remarried in 1929, and lived in Tacoma the rest of his life.

**Beatty, James
Leslie "Leslie"**

1848-1894

USDS

Contract 412 1893
(5/20/1893)

to

no more



James drowned in Washington on June 19, 1894 while under Contract 412. He was attempting to cross the North Fork of the Skykomish River about 5 miles above Index on a cable secured for that purpose. John D. McIntyre, another Deputy Surveyor, was a chainman on this survey and testified to the Surveyor General as to the authenticity of the field notes in order for them to be accepted, and for the estate to be paid.

Coincidentally, John McIntyre received Contracts 410 and 411, the day before Beatty received Contract 412, for 3 townships adjacent to the North. No John L. Beatty could be found in the record, but there was a J. L. Batty in Duwamish in 1892 that was a civil engineer. Genealogists noted on Ancestry that this was in fact James Leslie Beatty. The official notes for the Contract name the surveyor as John L. Beatty. James was born the son of a farmer in Pennsylvania, and by 1880 he had married Cornelia Randolph and was working as a civil engineer in Pittsburg. He was a civil engineer in Duwamish, Washington in 1892, and Cornelia was a widow in 1894 in Ballard. The likely scenario was that John L. and James L. Beatty were the same person. The death date in the field notes is exactly the same as the death date on his tombstone.

Bechly, Ernst

Carl

1872-1954

Rep

USDS

HES

Special Instructions 1910

to

no more



PLS 836. Ernst was born in Wisconsin and came west through Canada on an immigrant train with his parents in 1891 to Chehalis. He was Lewis County Surveyor/ Engineer from 1907-1911 and 1919-1923, and continued in their employment until 1951 when he retired. He recorded a private plat in 1942. One of his best known maps was one printed in 1951 of the Washington Territory west of the Cascade Mountains.

It showed in detail the various forts, Indian reservations, cities and other points in the year 1870. Bechly continued to reside in Lewis County and died in Chehalis.

**Belden, George
Hubertus**

1819-1894

Dr/Clerk

Ch Clerk

Clerk in the Oregon 1852
Surveyor General's
Office

to

Chief Clerk in the 1855
Oregon Surveyor
General's Office

George was born in Connecticut and arrived in Oregon by early 1852, when he was hired by John Preston as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office. He was retained by Democrat Charles Gardner that year and promoted to Chief Clerk in 1855 when Wells Lake received his own Contract. In 1857, he was in Minnesota locating a military road for the U. S. Engineers, and married his wife, Elizabeth, there in 1858. George worked in Eugene as Chief Clerk for B. J. Pengra when he signed on as co-engineer with S. G. Elliott on the survey of a RR from Marysville, CA to Jacksonville, OR in 1863, but ended the survey there in a dispute with Elliott. He did continue the survey as assistant to Joseph Gaston and A. C. Barry in 1864, completing the survey to Portland. This was to become the "West Side Line" through Corvallis, Gaston and Hillsboro that Joseph Gaston ultimately built.

From 1867-1868 he was City Surveyor of Portland, an engineer in Portland in 1870, and a civil engineer in New York City in 1880, living in Brooklyn. That year he was the beneficiary of a \$100,000 bequest from a deceased uncle, but it proved to be an exaggeration, as there were few funds in the estate. George was the namesake of Lake Hubert in Minnesota while there in 1857. He died in New York. (biography)

**Bennison,
William**

1837-1913

USDS

Contract 485 (with 1895
Prosper Thian)

to

Contract 512 (with 1897
Prosper Thian)

William arrived in the USA in 1873 in Ohio, stayed there until at least 1880, came to Tacoma in 1893, and took control of the Mitchell Brothers Company, owned by nephews of his wife. He was a director of a million dollar mining company in 1896, but his house on Grand Avenue reflected his gardening business from the past. There is no history of surveying in his experience. His Joint Contracts were both surveyed by Prosper Thian.

**Benson, John
Adelbert**

1846-1910

Rep

USDS

Contract 290 1883

Under the name of
James K. Hull)

to

Contract 308 1884

(Under the name of
James L. Mann)



John Benson was head of the Benson Syndicate, a fraudulent crime organization that perpetrated fraud on the General Land Office from 1883-1886 in Washington, and from 1875-1888 in other western states. John was a legitimate U. S. Deputy Surveyor in 1873 in CA, and soon started doing fraudulent surveys. He bribed Surveyor Generals, Congressmen, GLO officials, examiners, and judges to cover up his crimes.

He avoided conviction of these crimes on technicalities, bribery, and with political pressure. These surveys covered about 118 townships in Washington. John is said to have netted \$2,000,000 from fraudulent surveys in the ten states. The fraud was bad enough in its effect on public expenditures, but the biggest costs were with the fraudulent surveys that were created. Surveyors and landowners have been trying to determine boundaries relying on fictitious notes and plats for over 100 years. The BLM never did resurvey many of these townships, even though they knew they were fraudulent.

John was born in Jefferson County, New York, and graduated from Warren Collegiate Institute in Illinois in about 1866. He was elected Keokuk County Surveyor in Iowa and served for 5 years before moving to California, initially to teach school. He married in Iowa in 1866. He was awarded his first Contract in 1873 for \$1814, and later the GLO would question all of his surveys as suspect. His brother William was a Deputy Surveyor in California in 1880, and John was a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1880.

John was the victim of an assassination/shooting in 1885. He was in his office in San Francisco, when an engineer and acquaintance from Wyoming by the name of Charles W. Brown entered. He locked the door behind him and told Benson "I'm in trouble with a woman and need your advice." Benson had another appointment, and rose to leave, saying that he would be back. Charles came up to Benson, shooting him by grazing his neck. Benson grabbed Charles and in the scuffle, John was shot through the cheek, a serious but manageable wound. They continued scuffling, with three more shots fired, at least one a self-inflicted wound to his own temple by Charles. Charles then started slashing his own throat, and died about the time help arrived in the room. Apparently Benson owed Charles a sum of money, about \$5400. Benson had been unable or unwilling to pay.

An honest Commissioner of the General Land Office was appointed in the person of William Sparks in 1885, and he sent a series of investigators to California to examine surveys of the Syndicate. They were bribed, politically dismissed, and sent back to Washington. They did accumulate enough evidence to indict Benson and all his crew in 1887. Corrupt prosecution, legal maneuvering and political intervention prevented any convictions from sticking. In 1895, Benson and his crew were even paid for the fraudulent surveys that were examined and challenged, and the whole case was closed in 1898.

Syndicate members continued to receive Contracts in California, and John went on to forest land fraud schemes. He was indicted for fraud with school lands and for bribing a federal official in 1903. The bribery indictment was appealed all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court in 1904 on jurisdictional issues with Benson losing there. For crimes of land fraud of 12,000 acres in Tehama County, California, he was convicted in 1907 and sentenced to 10 years in jail. That case was decided in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in March, 1909. John was sentenced to a year in the Alameda County Jail, was released on May 9, 1910, and died the next day driving to his ranch near San Ramon.

His first wife lived with her sister in San Francisco in 1910, lived with her son Ernest in 1920 and 1930, and died in 1935. John had divorced his first wife in 1878, but may have lived with her sometime after that enough to establish a common law relationship. He remarried to Grace Gates later, and the two wives fought over his estate, meager as it was. His will left all but \$500 to Grace.

**Berry,
Frederick
Martin**

1882-1968

Rep

USDS

Special Instructions 1909
to

no more



1908

WA PLS 1103. Fred was born in New Jersey, and was still attending school there in 1900. He first showed up in Chelan County in 1908 where he married Matilda Mae Gavin and surveyed a plat. He was County Engineer of Chelan County from 1908-1912 and 1916-1920 and was the surveyor of many subdivision plats. Fred was placed in charge of surveying the Columbia Basin Land Project in 1935, ultimately leading 150+ surveyors in the field.

Fred was still on that job in 1938 at Ephrata when Matilda died. He remarried the next year to Phebe Ann Staley. Berry was still doing State Highway surveys in 1953 and plats in 1956 at Wenatchee. Fred died in Wenatchee in 1968 and is buried with his second wife.

Berry, James**Tate***1833-1891*

Rep

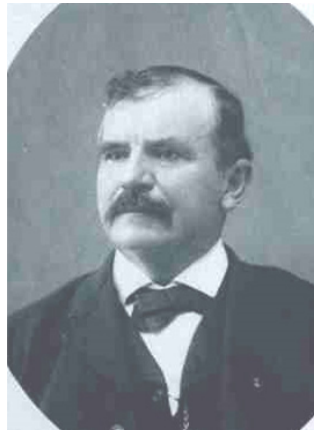
USDS

Contract 148 1872

to

Contract 329 1887

(12/1/1887)



James was the brother of Samuel H. Berry. He was born in Missouri, graduated from Westminster College, and afterward was elected as County Surveyor of Osage County, Missouri, which position he held until the war. His rank went from private to captain by 1864, but he was seriously injured in a fall in November, 1964, and was mustered out in January.

James was principal of the Osage schools until he took up a claim at Klickitat Prairie, WA in 1872, where he lived until 1877 when he moved to Chehalis, WA. James was a U. S. Deputy Surveyor from 1872-1887, the entire time he was in Washington. All of his Contracts were in Western Washington, except for the last two which were in Northeastern Washington. He was also a GLO surveyor in Oregon and used his two sons, John and Timothy, and his brother, John D. Berry, as crew members on his surveys. He was the local land agent for NPRR for ten years. After serving as County Surveyor of Lewis County in 1881-83, James was elected Mayor of Chehalis in 1889 and died in Portland. Shortly before he died, he was determined to be disabled from his fall in the war and an earlier bout of erysipelas. (biography)

Berry, John**Caleb "Caleb"***1860-1917*

Rep

Comp

Contract 304 (as 1884

compassman for

James Tate Berry

and Samuel H.

Berry) (2/9/1884)

to

no more

John was born in Missouri, the son of James T. Berry, and travelled the Oregon Trail as a child to Klickitat Prairie in 1872. They moved to a farm near Chehalis in 1877. His father was a civil engineer and a U. S. Deputy Surveyor, and John learned by apprenticeship. He started as a chainman at age 12 and continued in that capacity until 1884 when he served as a compassman for his father and uncle on T20N R7,8W. He married in 1884 and followed his 2 uncles and his father as Lewis County Surveyor from 1885-1887. John surveyed plats and surveyed for railroads, and was Centralia City Engineer at the time of his death. He was also the nephew of Samuel H. Berry and the brother of Timothy R. Berry. (biography)

**Berry, Samuel
H. B.**

1849-1916

Dem

Comp

USDS

Contract 304 (with 1883
James T. Berry)

to

Chief Clerk 1888

Washington

Surveyor Generals

Office



1889

Samuel was the brother of James T. Berry. He was born in Missouri, taught school there after his education, and served as Osage County Surveyor from 1872-1880, after which he came to Chehalis, where he was a compassman for his brother James near Castle Rock. In Chehalis, he taught school, became County Surveyor of Lewis County 1883-1885, was County Auditor from 1884-1888, and became a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention from Chehalis in 1889.

Samuel was appointed Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's office in 1888 and served until July, 1889. As part of Berry Brothers, Samuel surveyed plats and ran a real estate business in Chehalis from 1883-1891, continuing after James died until at least 1893. His brother-in-law, A. Rainey, who had been a chainman for Contract 312 of James, was also part of the business. Sometime before 1898, Samuel moved to Sidney, Kitsap County, where he was Principal for a school. His son, J. Lee Berry, PLS 839, was educated at the University of Washington and Whitworth College, and joined his father in an engineering and construction business, Berry & Son, from at least 1908-1910 in Pierce and Kitsap Counties. Samuel was elected Kitsap County Engineer from 1913-1915, and his son would also serve in that position in the 1930's. Samuel died in Bremerton. (biography)

**Berry, Thomas
Frank**

1819-1866

Free Soil

Dem

Rep

USDS

USS

Contract 8 1855
(6/4/1855)

to

Special Instructions 1863

(4/4/1863)

Thomas came over the Oregon Trail with his family in 1853 in the same train as Patterson Luark, author of an extensive diary. He was no relation to the other surveyor Berry's. T18N R2W on Mima Prairie, near Chehalis, was where he settled in 1854. He began surveying Contracts in 1855 for James Tilton, but stopped briefly when the family moved to Tumwater to escape the Indians, while Thomas served in the Volunteers. He continued his surveying in 1856 and worked at it continuously until 1861 when Tilton left. He surveyed as least 117 DLC's from 1856-1863, in the settled area from Chehalis to Shelton.

Berry received another Joint Contract with James I. Lodge to survey the South Boundary of the Yakima Indian Reservation in 1861 from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington. Their beginning point per treaty was "...on the Yakima River, eight miles below the mouth of the Satas River..." The Yakima river meandered all around the valley in that portion, moving each year. Lodge and Berry surveyed the meanders of the river in 1861 for eight miles from the Satas River and created a starting point.

Harry A. Clarke (of the Benson Syndicate) created a new line in 1885 by using the Range line between T21 and 22 in T9N, because of the difficulty of following the Yakima River, and that this was the limit of settlement by enrtrymen. The court held this line in 1953 because it favored the Indians, and the Berry/Lodge survey had been obliterated for many years. Thomas used his son, Lewis, and his brother John extensively on his surveys.

Thomas was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1860 after a successful challenge to the vote. His last Contract was near Walla Walla, and Anson Henry (other political party) referred to his notes in his journal as "the worst example of penmanship and orthography to enter this office." The family all moved to Walla Walla County in 1864 to a new farm about 4 miles from the Whitman Mission, the location that brought them west in the first place. Thomas died there of typhoid in 1866, and he was buried in a small cemetery nearby. The family moved him to Milton some twenty years later. (biography)

Berry, Timothy Roderick

1866-1952

USDS

Contract 335 (6/17/1889)

to

no more

1889

The son of James T. Berry, Timothy came across the Oregon Trail in 1872 with his family, settled in Klickitat, and then came to Chehalis in 1877. He started as a chainman for his father at age 13, and continued through his teen years. He was a surveyor living with his brother in Lewis County in 1889, where they were both surveying plats with their father. His Contract took two years to survey and approve with corrections to the notes and oaths going back and forth. He was in Eugene, Oregon in 1890 where he enlisted in the service.

In 1910 Timothy was a farmer in Multnomah County, OR with his second wife. In 1920 he was a civil engineer for the RR in Portland, and in 1930 he was a civil engineer in Portland. He died in Portland. Timothy was also the nephew of Samuel H. Berry and the younger brother of John C. Berry.

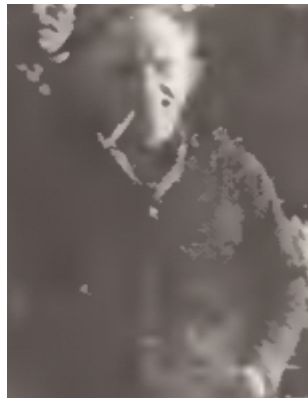
Betts, Floyd**Gleason***1888-1940*

USDS

Contract 682 1909

to

Contract 695 1910



Born in Nebraska, Floyd came to The Dalles, OR with his very large family in about 1906. He started surveying in Washington as a very young man as a crew member on 6 Contracts from 1906-10. He had several Contracts in his own right totaling 13 townships at the end of the Contract era, mostly in very difficult terrain in the Cascades. There were many field corrections involved.

Floyd completely resurveyed his work in at least four townships from 1910 to 1911. He continued surveying for the GLO as a direct employee from 1910-1928 in Olympia, Washington, and then in Alaska. Floyd enlisted in the Army in 1917 and was part of a forestry engineering company sent to Europe in 1918 during World War I. He married Rachel Weaver in Olympia in 1919, and then married for the second time to Luella Neilson in Juneau, AK in 1931, after a divorce in 1928.

He was noted as the "Dean of Alaska Surveyors." One of the surveys he headed in Alaska was the northern and western boundaries of Denali Park in 1936. Because of the terrain, it had to be completed in the winter. The survey encompassed 550 miles where the temperatures averaged minus 26°F. Along with the supplies, monuments weighting 16 lbs. each had to be hauled in and the carried to the line. Where they could not be placed, cairns over 6 ft. high were constructed. After the survey was completed, there was a 12 day snowshoe trek out from the southwest corner of the park. He died in Juneau in 1940, and for some unknown reason was the subject of a coroner's inquest. Floyd was of medium build and had blue eyes and brown hair.

Björkstam,
Adolph Ludvig
1859-1939
 USDS
 Contract 678 1909
 (3/15/1909)
 to
 Contract 679 1909

PLS 1407. Adolph was born in Sweden and came to Seattle in 1887, where he worked as a machinist in 1893. He married in 1890 to a woman 8 years his senior, they had no children, and Swedish was the language of both. Adolph received his Contracts in 1909, which were located in the Cascades between North Bend and Leavenworth. The oaths for T25N R17E had the word "swear" crossed out and replaced with the word "confirm". Also, measurements were taken on the slope with a 5-chain steel tape and reduced to horizontal with a clinometer and trigonometry. Adolph refused to do much of the work in his Contracts, calling it too steep to survey.

In 1910 the census listed him as a civil engineer in Seattle, and from 1910 to 1928, he surveyed 8 subdivisions in King County. Both the 1920 and 1930 censuses listed him as a mechanical engineer. He was married for the second time in 1926 at age 67 to a woman 25 years his junior, and had two children by that marriage. Swedish was listed as their language in 1930. He died in Seattle.

Blackwood,
Albert
Johnston
1862-1929
 USDS
 Comp
 Contract 353 1891
 to
 no more

Born in Placerville, CA, Albert came to Washougal, WA in about 1875 with his family. He was first a school teacher and then started surveying in 1879 as a chainman for his neighbor, Lewis Van Vleet. Albert worked for the Clark County Surveyor's office in the late 1880's, and was elected County Surveyor in 1888. He finished Contract 353 in Clallam County in 1892, after James Tilton Sheets died. By 1900 Albert was in Clallam County and was elected Clallam County Surveyor from 1900-02, and was also noted as an engineer for the Port Angeles Eastern RR for Edward Fitzhenry. He was a chainman for Edward Fitzhenry at Wynoochee Lake in 1903. The 1910 census noted him in Plumas, California as a civil engineer, but he was elected Clallam County Engineer from 1916-18.

**Bleakley, John
Franklin
"Frank"**

1864-1943

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1890
to

Mineral Survey 1894

Born in Bowmanville, Ontario, John graduated from the University of Toronto in 1887 as a mining engineer. and was a member of Zeta Psi Fraternity. His schooling was briefly interrupted in 1885, when he served as a private in the Queen's Own Rifles in suppressing the Métis people in the Northwest Rebellion in Saskatchewan. He was in Seattle by 1890 as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, and stayed there until at least 1894, surveying 16 mining claims in the Cascades. He filed for citizenship in 1892 in Seattle.

John went to Alaska and was noted in Nome as a miner in 1901, and a Notary Public in Sunrise, AK in 1908. He sailed on the Bertha in 1908 with John G. Scurry to Resurrection Bay to begin surveys for the Alaska Central RR. Between 1901 and 1911, he was speculating in real estate in Seattle, creating two cases before the Washington Supreme Court. In 1910 he was a fruit farmer in White Bluffs, WA and a manager of his own fruit company from 1911-1920 at the same place. He was also President of the local golf club in 1911. John died in Yakima and is buried at Port Blakely. It appears he never married.

**Blout, Sidney
Edwin**

1872-1929

USS

Special Instructions 1903
(4/17/1903)

to
no more



Born in Illinois, Sidney was in Laramie, Wyoming as a clerk in 1900. He married in Denver and ran a leveling crew under the USGS at Needles and Mohave in 1902-03. In 1903 he surveyed part of the boundary of Mt. Rainier Park as a U. S. Surveyor under the USGS and examined 4 Contracts in Oregon from 1904-05.

In 1907 Sidney was an examiner for the GLO out of Wyoming, then surveyed Contracts in Arizona, where he was listed as a civil engineer in the 1910 census. He continued for the GLO in Arizona, under the direct system, for the rest of his career until he died in 1929. There is a story of him bailing out of a runaway wagon in 1916, holding his Buff And Buff solar transit, but to no avail, for it was damaged. He finished a survey of the Fort Mohave Indian Reservation shortly before he died in White River, Arizona.

**Bonneville,
Benjamin
Louis Eulasie**

1796-1878

USS

Special Instructions 1853
from the Secretary
of War
(10/23/1853)

to

no more



Benjamin was born in Paris, France, near the time of the French Revolution, the son of a man of classic culture. His father was a member of the National Convention, and an intimate friend of Condorcet, Lafayette, and Thomas Paine. When he wrote articles in his publication, *Bien Informe*, calling Bonaparte the Cromwell of France, he was forced to leave the country, and came to New York City in 1803, paid for by Thomas Paine.

Benjamin became a Cadet at West Point in 1813 and graduated as a Second Lieutenant in 1815. He served in New England posts until 1819 when he was transferred to the Western Frontier. He took a leave of absence in 1825-26 to be Secretary to General Lafayette on his return to Europe, and became the guest of his father's old friend until he returned to duty. He again applied for a leave of absence in 1831 to explore the country to the Pacific for John Astor and others. He outfitted himself with 110 men., supplies and equipment and began in May, 1832, experiencing numerous adventures and explorations until 1835 when he returned to civilization. Benjamin sold his diaries and maps to Washington Irving, who wrote "The Adventures of Captain Bonneville", published in 1837 and a best seller for a long time.

Reluctantly restored to rank after being AWOL for two years, he continued on the Frontier and the Florida War until 1845. He was then promoted to Major and began serving as an officer in the Mexican War, where he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He had several duty assignments until 1852, when he was named the Commander of Fort Vancouver, Washington. While there, Benjamin received instructions from the Secretary of War to survey a 640 acre Military Reservation. He coordinated with the Surveyor General of Oregon, and surveyed The Fort Vancouver Military Reservation in 1854. He then gave the survey and map to the Surveyor General with the request to use it in the GLO Surveys to eliminate conflicts with the settlers and to honor the Reservation.

Benjamin was promoted to Colonel in 1855, and continued on various duty assignments, mostly in New Mexico, until he retired in 1861. His wife, Ann, and his daughter, Mary, both died on August 4, 1862, and at age 70 he married 20 year old Susan Nies in 1866. He returned to non-combat duty in 1861 for the duration of the Civil War. Benjamin was breveted to Brigadier General in 1866 for long and faithful service in the Army and died at Fort Smith, Arkansas in 1878. He was the namesake of: Bonneville Dam; Bonneville Power Administration, Bonneville Salt Flats, Bonneville Crater on Mars; SS Benjamin Bonneville, a WWII Liberty Ship; Lake Bonneville; Bonneville Slide; Bonneville Peak; Bonneville High School in Idaho Falls; Bonneville High School in Washington Terrace, Utah; Bonneville Elementary School in Salt Lake City; and many more.

<p>Booth, Arthur Allen <i>1858-1951</i> USDMS Mineral Surveys to Mineral Surveys</p>	<p>1897 1906</p>	<p>Member ASCE. Born in Wisconsin, Arthur came to the Northwest in 1879 with NPRR as an engineer. He was working as a Mining Engineer in Spokane from 1897-1907 when he surveyed 44 Claims in 1897-99 near Republic, was inactive for 4 years, and then surveyed 51 Claims north of Spokane, and one in Oregon, from 1903-1907. While at Spokane, he filed suit claiming he was defrauded in a mining stock scheme in 1902. He continued to live there until at least 1930, except in 1920 when he was living with his first wife in California. She died in 1922 in Spokane, and in 1923 he married Daisy Riblet, the divorced ex-wife of Royal Riblet of the Riblet Tramway Co. They travelled to Havana, Panama, and Europe from 1928-1930. Arthur was a director of several mining corporations, and died in Los Angeles, preceded in death by his wife Daisy by two years.</p>
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**Bosworth,
Walter Marsh**

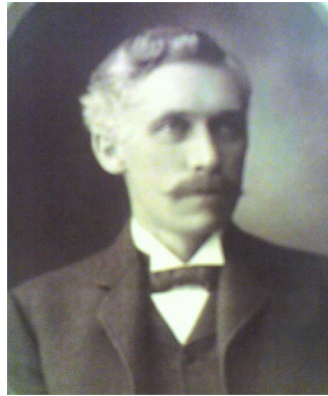
1861-1946

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1897

to

no more



Walter was born in Wisconsin and moved with his family to Iowa in 1869. After some education at the University of Iowa, he worked for the Canadian Pacific RR and then the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific RR. In 1885, he went to Cornell for four years to study electrical engineering. In 1889 he teamed with David B. Ogden of Tacoma in the firm of Ogden and Bosworth, doing plats and electric railroads in the Puget Sound area from 1889-1893.

He mapped around Mt Rainier in 1895, and made it to the summit, nearly freezing to death. Walter married Charlotte Sahn in 1902, the daughter of a politician and a former Clerk from the Surveyor General's Office, Siegfried Sahn. Bosworth was the chief engineer of the Tacoma Interurban Railway and in that capacity in 1906, designed flood control near Kent. He continued in private practice until at least 1924 when he was Tacoma City Engineer. He was bonded as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, but never finalized a survey. He lived in Interlaken in 1920 and 1930, probably on one of his electric railway extension developments, and died in Tacoma.

**Bowen, Oscar
Sidney**

1867-1950

Dr/Clerk

USDMS

Clerk

to

Mineral Surveys 1901

PLS 1622. Member ASCE in 1909. Born in Missouri, Oscar's father died while he was a teen, and the family went to Iowa to live with his mother's parents. He worked for railroads as an engineer from 1888 on, namely the Coeur d'Alene RW and Navigation Co., the Washington and Idaho RR, the Seattle, Lakeshore and Eastern RR, the Spokane Falls & Northern RR, the Nelson & Fort Sheppard RR and the Great Northern RR. The exception was from 1894-98 when he was a Draftsman for Surveyor General William Watson in Olympia.

Oscar had been residing in Spokane as an engineer in 1893. He surveyed 9 mining claims near Spokane from 1899-1901. In 1901, Oscar pumped a handcar from Spokane to Seattle to inspect a RR grade. In 1901 he married Imogene Anders, the daughter of a Supreme Court Justice in Olympia, and at that time was made Resident Engineer of Great Northern at Spokane. They lost a young son in 1903. He was later transferred to Seattle in the same capacity. In 1914 he was promoted to Principal Assistant Engineer for Great Northern at Seattle and was still in that capacity in 1923. By 1930 Oscar was an engineer for GNRR in Minnesota. He was the brother of Walter Bowen. and died in Wenatchee. (biography)

Bowen, Walter

Lloyd

1872-1942

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1905

to

no more

Born in Missouri, Walter's father died while he was a teen, and the family went to Iowa to live with his mother's parents. He was the brother of Oscar Bowen and the engineering partner of Louis L. Tower in Wenatchee and Irving Worthington in Ferry County. Walter's wife, Edith Cavanaugh, was the niece of Surveyor General Thomas Cavanaugh. Walter was also the brother-in-law of Clerk Dayton Williams. He was in Spokane by 1892 working as a surveyor for Riblet and Strack, and surveyed at least 11 plats in Northeastern Washington from 1900-1938.

After serving as a deputy, he was Ferry County Surveyor from 1903-1905 and surveyed two mining claims near Kettle River in 1905. In 1911 he was in charge of some construction on the CM&SP RW near Mt. Rainier. Walter was a civil engineer for a power dam in Chelan County in 1930 and died in Wenatchee.

Bowman, Amos

Clemens

1838-1894

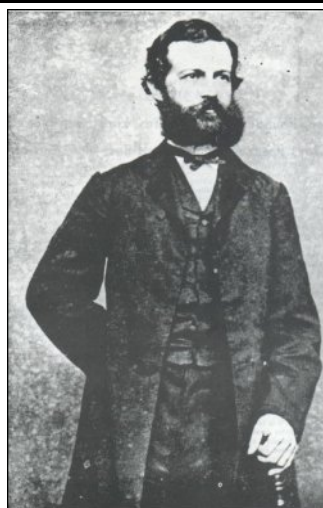
USDS

Special 1885

Instructions, 1885,

to

no more



Fellow of AIME. Amos was born in Ontario, Canada, moved with his family to Ohio, and attended school there through pre-college. He studied medicine in New York, but after learning shorthand, worked as a journalist for Horace Greeley in many places, including Europe and California. He graduated from the Universities of Munich and Freiberg in Civil and Mining Engineering, after which he returned to California in 1863.

Amos participated in the California-Nevada Boundary Survey in 1863 with Butler Ives and then the California Geological Survey until 1873. Another survey he made was the mapping of the American River in 1873 in California. He consulted in engineering and geology until 1882, when he began working for the Canadian Geological Survey, mapping the Cariboo Region. In the meantime, he settled on Fidalgo Bay where he platted and developed Anacortes, WA, named for his wife Anna Curtis. The town boomed, but crashed in 1893, leaving Amos feeling like a failure, and he died there in 1894. He is the namesake of Bowman Bay on Fidalgo Island and Mount Amos Bowman in Bowron Lakes Provincial Park in British Columbia. (biography)

**Brackins,
Samuel Elbert**

1844-1929

Rep

USDS

Contract 154

(10/18/1872)

to

no more

CA PLS 81. Samuel was born in North Carolina, but served in the Illinois Volunteers in the War. He served 100 days as a private and was out in 1864. By 1872 he was in Whatcom County, WA as an axman for John Cornelius, and later in that year received his only Contract to survey one 1872 township surrounding Lynden. He finished in 1873, and then moved to Redding California in 1875, and was registered to vote there in 1880, employed as a miner. Ever after that, until he died in 1929, he worked out of Redding as a civil engineer and surveyor. He returned to Seattle briefly in 1890 to clear title to three blocks of the City of Port Townsend of his, that had been fraudulently sold by others.

While City Engineer of Redding from 1888-89, Sam designed a irrigation sewage disposal plan. California issued him PLS No. 81 in 1891, and at the same time he was bonded as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor in California. Sam was charged with forging and altering ballots in 1895, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in 15 minutes. At some time prior, he had been County surveyor. His mother came to live with him before 1900 and died at age 102 in 1914. He surveyed a road to the asbestos mines near Cinnabar in 1915. Sam sued a corporation for a job related injury in 1916 and prevailed clear to the California Supreme Court. He never married and died in Redding

**Breckinridge,
Joseph Cabell**
1845-1906
Dem
S G
Washington 1886
Surveyor General
to
no more

From an old family in Kentucky, his father, John C. Breckenridge, was a Senator and Vice President of the USA under James Buchanan, and then ran for President against Lincoln and Douglas. His father also served as a Major General and Secretary of War for the Confederacy. Joseph served as a Lt. and Aide-de-Camp for his father, and was captured when he rode into the enemy. He married Sallie Johnson in 1869, the daughter of Robert Ward Johnson, a former Senator and Congressman from Arkansas.

Appointed by Grover Cleveland as Washington Surveyor General in 1886, Joseph named his wife, Sallie, as a Clerk in the office. Joseph's brother Clifton was a U. S. Congressman from Arkansas and had campaigned heavily for Grover Cleveland. Joseph was replaced as Surveyor General on 7/8/1889 after Republican Benjamin Harrison became President. He returned to Arkansas to run the cotton plantation. Due to ill health, Joseph moved to New York to be near his children, and died three weeks later in 1902.

**Breckinridge,
Sallie Frances**
1849-1922
Dem
Dr/Clerk
Clerk 1886
to
no more

Sallie was born in Mississippi, the daughter of Senator Robert Ward Johnson. Her father had graduated from Yale, served in both houses of the U. S Congress, and then served in both houses of the Confederate Congress. He had 193 slaves and a plantation worth over \$800,000. Sallie married Joseph Cabell Breckinridge in 1869. Her new father-in-law, John Cabell Breckinridge, was a former Vice President of the U. S, a Presidential Candidate against Abraham Lincoln, a Confederate General, and the Confederate Secretary of War. Both families were bankrupted by the results of the War. Joseph had been a Confederate Major and was captured by the North.

Sallie and Joseph lived in Kentucky for about 4 years, moved to Arkansas, and were in St. Louis by 1880. Joseph was a dealer in corn and flour and noted as a cotton planter. He received his appointment as Washington Surveyor General in 1886 and named Sallie as a Clerk with a salary of \$1600 per year. She had three children home at that time, ages 10-16. Joseph was replaced in 1889, and they returned to Pine Bluff, Arkansas, Due to the illness of Joseph, they moved to Yonkers, New York to be near children in 1902, and Joseph died three days later. Sally continued living in Yonkers and travelled to Europe with a grandson in 1914, before she died in 1922.

Briggs, Edson**D.***1850-1915*

Rep

USDS

Contract 169 (with 1873
Edson D. Briggs)

to

Contract 273 1881
(7/23/1881)

1891

ID PLS 81. Born in Vermont in 1850, he was the nephew of Sewall Truax, with whom he had a Joint Contract by 1873, the first of several. (Sewall was his mother's brother.) Edson was educated in Vermont University in surveying and civil engineering, coming West right after school. He continued government surveying until 1882 when he was elected County Surveyor of Garfield County, serving until 1889. Edson had participated , sometimes with others, in the survey of 191 townships in Washington. He then moved to Lewiston, Idaho, where he remained, to survey allotments on the Nez Perce Indian Reservation for four years with female allotting agent, Alice Fletcher.

In 1898, Edson was elected County Surveyor there, and also Lewiston City Engineer. He was a GLO Surveyor in Idaho and Oregon from 1890-1902, doing occasional surveys. He died in Lewiston, ID. (biography)

**Brigham,
Frank Hawley**

1850-1936

Rep

SES

Special Instructions 1898
to

Special Instructions 1899



1912

Born in Massachusetts, Frank received his early education there, and enlisted in the Navy in 1867. His parents had moved to Minneapolis in 1865, and he joined them in 1869, and was in the employ of the government as an engineer and surveyor for 12 years. He then went to Nebraska as a surveyor by 1876, when he married 16-year-old Isabella Flett in 1876, two months after her first child was born, who had a surname of "Corp".

Frank remained there as a surveyor until 1888, when he moved to Spokane, and then to Pendleton, OR, where he remarried to 17-year-old Sarah Elizabeth Adams in 1891, 24 years his junior, after Isabella had died in Nebraska in 1890. Isabella is buried at Ingleside Cemetery, Adams County, Nebraska, which was the cemetery for the "Asylum for the Incurably Insane". She was listed as "patient number 88", and has no marker, as is the case with most other burials there. Some sources note that Frank sired a son by Christine Flett, the 23-year-old sister of Isabella, in 1889, that was born in New Mexico. In 1891 he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Oregon Surveyor General's Office, lasting 2 years, but in 1895, Surveyor General John Arnold reinstated him to that position.

In 1897 Frank was appointed a Special Examiner of Surveys, working in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho until 1904, when he settled in North Bend, OR, eventually becoming City Engineer by 1912. Frank surveyed 25 examinations in Washington and in one in Oregon from 1897-1899. At sometime he was employed by the Mexican government as an engineer for 4 years before 1912. He had a family by both wives, and died in North Bend, Oregon. (biography)

Bright, George Robert
 1838-1870
 Dem
 Dr/Clerk
 EX
 USDS
 Clerk 1854
 to
 Special Instructions 1855

George was born in Indiana of a wealthy lawyer and politician, and graduated from Hanover College in 1853 at age 14. He came west with Horatio Turpin in 1854 as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's office, and was a relative of the Turpins. Horatio Turpin's brother-in-law was pro-slavery U. S. Senator Jesse Bright of Indiana, who was George's uncle. Through his mother, he was also a cousin of Adam Lockett. In 1855 he was given a transit and directed to accompany USDS Isaac Smith for the purpose of examining his survey of the 5th Standard Parallel North. He was given other examinations and a small survey in 1855.

George mustered in as a Private in Company B of the Puget Sound Volunteers in 1855 and fought in a significant Indian battle on White River. He was in a party of 7 men in October, 1855 that was fired on, with two killed, but George was unharmed, although he had to travel for days on foot in the rain to escape. He probably returned East with Turpin by 1858, and married Telitha Morton in 1859, just southeast of Lexington, Kentucky. Nothing is very clear about him after that except that he died in Indiana in 1870. George's height was 5' 10", with black hair and black eyes. Telitha died in 1885 of TB.

Brock, Columbus Marion
 1870-1934
 Comp
 Contract 361 1891
 (Compassman for Clinton F. Pulsifer)
 to
 no more

Columbus was born in Brownsville, Oregon, and by 1872 his family had moved to Corvallis, OR. He was in Corvallis in 1880, but in 1884 he was a chainman for Joseph Whealdon near Naselle. In 1891 Columbus was reported by settlers to be a compassman for Clinton Pulsifer in T11N R9W North of Naselle. Columbus was noted as a "timber cruiser" by the Surveyor General. Pulsifer was involved with timber interests in T11N R9W, and in fact the timber company had stationed an employee to act as a settler on each quarter section. Pulsifer acknowledged that Brock had acted as a compassman, but was incompetent and had been discharged. Pulsifer said he redid the lines. After correcting errors, the work was eventually approved in 1894.

Columbus was arrested in Olympia in 1901 for horse stealing and plead guilty. He was sentenced to the penitentiary in Walla Walla for 2 1/2 years. An action was started in Olympia in 1908 by L. E. Duval to declare Columbus a habitual drunk for his own good. Brock was divorced, a boarder, and a farm laborer in Wasco, Oregon in 1910. In 1920 he was a delivery boy for an electrical company in Portland, and married his widowed landlady in Vancouver, WA. He died in Wasco, Oregon in 1934, where his parents were located.

Brophy, John C.
 1835-1899
 Dem
 SES
 Special Instructions 1895
 to
 Special Instructions 1895

Born in Ireland, John was first noted in the U. S. in 1861 when he enlisted in the Michigan 27th Infantry for the Civil War. He enlisted as a Second Lieutenant and emerged in 1865 as a Captain. In 1867 he was teaching school in Logansport, IN, and named as the County Examiner of Schools. This lasted until 1870, and during this time he was noted as a civil engineer. He was the Democrat Cass County Surveyor from at least 1873-1874. He had a house foreclosed and sold in 1876. Between then and 1893 he bought and sold real estate and worked as a surveyor.

The new Democrat Grover Cleveland Administration appointed him an Examiner of Surveys in the West in May of 1893 and he married Mary Brennan in Logansport in June of 1893, before assuming his duties. While inspecting T12N R9W at age 60, 10 miles north of Naselle in 1895, as surveyed by Freeman Brown, Brophy became ill, headed back to camp and became lost after rounding a windfall.

He spent 2 days wandering around the dense forest, and eventually emerged at a settler's cabin. He had fallen over a cliff, fallen into a stream, injured his hands with devils club, and eaten banana slugs to survive. Levi Vickrey interceded and cared for him. He recovered to finish his 11 Examinations in 1895. (One of which was an exam of Vickrey.) Among those examined were T14N R10W and T16N R9W of James Jeffrey, reporting them as OK, even though there is significant distortion in T14N R10W. He returned home the same year and died in Logansport in 1899.

Broughton, Robert H.
 1830-1859
 Dr/Clerk
 Clerk 1853
 to
 no more

Born in Massachusetts, Robert Broughton was in Boston at home with his family in 1851, and showed up in the Surveyor General's Office in Oregon in 1853. He was the Clerk, and also generous volunteer, for the Congregational Church in Oregon City from 1856-57. Robert was ill with TB in 1857 and left for Boston, where he died of TB in 1859.

**Brown,
Edward
Marshall**

1870-1900

USDS

Contract 438 1894
 to

Special Instructions 1895



Edward was the son of Freeman Brown and the brother of Fred J. Brown. He was raised in Olympia and probably attended Olympia Collegiate Institute. In 1891, Edward surveyed the town of Custer in Whatcom County. He was still single and living at home in Olympia in 1892. He was not listed as a crew member for his father's surveys, but received Contract 438 in 1894 East of Arlington, which he completed, with no exam, using Allan Muirhead and William Frazier as crewmen.

During his second GLO Contract, T20N R11W, he was examined and debarred from further GLO work after failing to correct his survey. Edward enlisted in the Army for the Spanish/American War in 1898 and died of tropical dysentery at age 30 in Tacoma in 1900, after serving in the Philippines. He was continuously sick from some point in the Philippines, on the ship coming back, and in the hospital in San Francisco. His weight had dropped from 219 pounds to 117 pounds. He never married.

**Brown,
Frederick
Julius**

1869-1946

USDS

Contract 563 1900
 to

Contract 690 1910
(4/4/1890)



As the son of Freeman Brown and the brother of Edward M. Brown, Fred grew up in a surveying family and graduated from the Olympia Collegiate Institute in about 1891. In between his surveys, he was a teacher or Superintendent of Schools all his life. Fred served as a crew member for his father on Contracts from 1891-94, and received his own Contracts from 1902-1910, one in conjunction with Allan Muirhead and Alfred Ruth.

All seven were on the East side, involved about 27 townships, were secured by competitive bid, and were examined with no major problems. While working on Contract 641 in 1908, he was injured in the leg by a boulder rolling down the hill, and had to be transported back to Olympia, with his crew finishing up the work. He was Thurston County Engineer 1910-1913, and again in 1920, and in between was Thurston County School Superintendent. He temporarily moved to Prosser to do work on his real estate interests, and to set up an engineering office in 1913. His first wife Cora Covington died in 1916, and he remarried to Cassandra Messenger in 1920.

**Brown,
Freeman
Whitcomb**

1832-1917

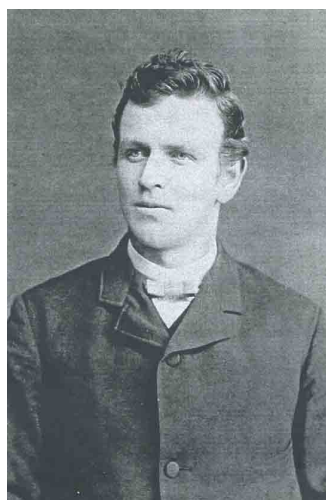
Rep

USDS

Contract 129 1871

to

Special Instructions 1894
(4/7/1894)



Born in Vermont and educated in high school and Randolph College in New York, Freeman came across Panama in 1851 to California. After a few months he moved on to Milwaukie, OR, where his uncle Lot Whitcomb resided and owed a steamer. There he worked on the survey crew of David P. Thompson in 1853, and then for Henry Stearns in Cowlitz County, WA in 1854. Freeman served a full year in the Indian Wars in 1855.

After the war, he was a chainman for Henry Stearns near Chehalis in 1857. He taught school in the winter in Oregon and prospected in the summer until the start of the Civil War, when he enlisted, but served only in California and Washington in the Quartermaster Dept. After the war, Brown worked as a surveyor and civil engineer the rest of his career, mostly out of Olympia, but he ranged over the western states and Alaska. He explored the Cascades passes for the Territorial government. He married in Butteville, OR in 1867 and by 1871 he was in Olympia, teaching school, and serving as Thurston County Surveyor in 1872. His farm was just East of Millersylvania Park and 8 miles South of Olympia. He moved his family to Tacoma in 1893, and his wife died in 1905. In 1896, he was chief scaler for Union Lumber Co. in Mason County.

His first Contract in 1871 was poorly surveyed, and may have been done by a compassman. He stubbed everything, and only estimated the distances and bearings to witness trees in T6N R1E per Jerry Olson. There was no exam. The field notes of Clarence C. Ward in 1895 state that he found no trace of the East boundary of T7N R1E as surveyed by Brown. Future Deputy Surveyors, William Jameson and Lewis G. Abbott were a chainman and an axeman on this Contract. The work would be typical of Jameson of future years.

From 1882-85 he was a locating engineer for the RR from Olympia to the mouth of the Columbia. He did not receive another Contract for 20 years, but on these next Contracts he used his sons, Fred, Edward and Leonard as part of the crew, along with Leland Henderson of the Collegiate Institute. The survey of T20N R10E on Green River later showed 8 chains of distortion. On his survey of Contract 430 in 1894, he requested to be replaced by compassmen, and Isaac Galbraith did one township and Webster Brown (no relation) did another.

Galbraith's survey was rejected and Webster's was approved, although neither name shows up in the notes. Freeman was noted as returning by train from T11N R8W in September, 1894 with full beard along with his sons. (biography)

<p>Brown, Robert E. Lee 1865-1902 USDMS Mineral Surveys 1889 to Mineral Survey 1890</p>	<p>Robert was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and was educated as a mining engineer. His father was a prominent lawyer with offices in London, Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Victoria. Robert lived in Spokane in 1898 and Wallace, Idaho in 1902 and had a wide reputation around the world as a mining engineer, travelling extensively. Robert surveyed 10 mining claims in Stevens and Pend Oreille Counties in 1889-90.</p>
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Brown won a \$5,000,000 judgment against Transvaal, when the government revoked his title to some valuable mining property. He had obtained the rights during a land rush, when land was opened up, by using a heliograph to transmit his claims, when others were using fast horses to convey their claim to the authorities. Before that, Brown used 300 men to form a flying wedge to hurl himself to the front of the line. There were 12,000 men fighting to get in the front of the line. He successfully claimed 1000 tracts.

He was nicknamed "Barbarian Brown" for his newspaper in support of the mine owners in the mining hostilities in the 1890's. Brown set up a printing office in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho and published "The Barbarian", devoted to exposing the lawlessness of the unions. He defended the shop and paper carriers with an arsenal, including a cannon. He was 5' 8" tall, with curly brown hair and dark blue eyes. Brown died of T. B. just after arriving in Arizona, but he had been a resident of the Hoffman House Hotel in New York City. (biography)

Brown, Samuel H.

USDS
Contract 162 (with 1873 Samuel Spray)
to
no more

Brown, a participant in a Joint Contract with Samuel Spray in 1873, left the survey when only part done. ("....for reasons not necessary to explain.") He had been acting as chainman, and Spray hired a replacement and finished the Contract. Brown then became a chainman for James Tilton Sheets in that same year in King County.

Brown, Webster E.

1863-1911

Dr/Clerk

Comp

USDS

USDMS

Clerk 1893

to

Mineral Surveys 1910



1902

Born in New York, Webster was raised and educated in Scotland by an aunt and uncle. Webster showed up in Seattle in 1890-93 working as a draftsman for Scurry and Owens, a draftsman for Richard Nevins, and a civil engineer for T. H. Dempsey. He married Annie Morrill Bates in Seattle in 1893, at the time that he was a draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office in Olympia. He received approval in 1895 to act as a compassman in conjunction with Isaac Galbraith to finish a survey by Freeman Brown.

Freeman ultimately surveyed the part assigned to Webster, but Galbraith's part was suspended and ultimately rejected. Contract 465 of T22N R5W was awarded to Webster in May of 1895, which he surveyed in 1896. The notes were returned to him in 1897, and he was directed to make a new field survey. He finally submitted a set of corrected notes in October, 1900. He was told parts were out of limits, and he needed to go back to the field, which he did and submitted new notes January 3, 1901.

Thomas Hurlburt performed a field exam, and noted in 1902 that corrections to the notes and plat only were needed. Those were submitted, but the Commissioner said he needed to go back to the field. Brown went back to the field in 1904 for a month to make corrections. After a series of corrections to the notes and plat, the survey was approved in 1906. This was complicated by the fact that the adjacent township to the East was surveyed by William Jameson, an awful surveyor, and had about 1000 feet of distortion. All of this was going on while Webster was involved in a successful engineering practice in Alaska during the gold rush, and at a time when Webster was taking on monumental projects.

He created a mining map of Northern Washington and Southern British Columbia in 1897, on file at the WSU Library. He became a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor in Washington and Alaska in 1899, surveying 93 claims in Washington alone by 1910. In 1899 he was named Chief Engineer for the Yukutat and Southern RR in Alaska. By 1901, Webster led the Norman Smith Trans-Alaska Co. exploration party for an all year trail from St. Michaels, South of Nome, to Iliamna Bay, just across Cook Inlet from Homer. On the way back from St. Michaels in December, they encountered a blizzard, and Webster's hands were frozen. They set up tents to thaw Webster, killed a horse for food, and after five days were able to proceed on to camp 35 miles away. His hands were badly frost bitten and took a long time to recover.

Webster has a diary and pictures relative to surveys near the Tanana River from 1905-06. In 1906, he was seeking permission for a trestle he had designed across Controller Bay and Bering Lake in Alaska. From 1907-09, he was back in Seattle surveying subdivision plats. He completed a survey in 1911 of the Alaska Midland RR over Dalton Pass to the Tanana River.

Webster drowned descending the Taku River in Alaska in 1911, and his body was not recovered, because it had probably gone underneath a glacier. He had been locating a RR from Lynn Canal to the interior of Alaska. Overall he made 20 trips of surveying or exploration to Alaska, traversing more territory than any other man of his time. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society of London, and a Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Edinburgh.

**Byars, John
Rex "Rex"**

1877-1902

Rep

Comp

Contract 560 (as 1900
compassman for
William H. Byars)

to

no more



Rex was born in Roseburg, OR, and at age 5 moved to Salem with his family, where he attended school. He was the son of William Henry Byars and the brother of William Fleming Byars. Later, he moved to Portland with the family, and attended high school there. Rex came back to Salem, entered Willamette University, and in 1897 enrolled in the Medical School, where he graduated as the head of his class in 1901.

Along the way, he volunteered for the Spanish-American war and served in the Philippines at a hospital until 1899. Trying to recover his impaired health, he signed on a sailing ship as a surgeon between the U. S. and Hong Kong, and then spent some time in California. He came back to his parents in Salem four months before he died of T. B., and spent the last of his time confined to his bed.

Rex accompanied his father and brother on a survey Contract in 1900 near Mr. Rainier Park. He was compassman for one crew and William F. Byars, his brother, was compassman for another. They first worked along Green River, then on the Carbon River, east of Carbonado, and then on the Cispus River. Rex returned to school after the summer. He did not show up in the official notes. (biography)

**Byars, William
Fleming "Will"**

1871-1949

USDS

Contract 560 (with 1900
William H. Byars)

to

Contract 613 (by 1904
William H. Byars
and Ray L. Stout as
compassmen)



1921

William F. was born while his father, William H. Byars was principal of Wilbur Academy in Wilbur, OR. He helped his father in the newspaper business in Salem, setting type and working as a reporter as a youth, and when the father became City Surveyor of Salem, he was a rodman and chainman. At Willamette University, he met and married Ada Catharine Nesbit from Goldendale, WA, and moved there in about 1893.

His wife had been a music major, played at the church, and taught music in Goldendale. He returned to Portland after six months to work for his father as a Clerk in the Oregon Surveyor General's office, before moving back to Goldendale for good. W. F. went to Astoria to work on a GLO Contract, and at some time performed an instrumental survey for the Lyle to Goldendale RR.

William worked for the County, purchased and ran the Goldendale Sentinel, a Republican paper, and was County Engineer for a term in 1921. Over time he was a justice of the peace, deputy auditor, deputy assessor, deputy surveyor and engineer, councilman, and mayor. He started an abstract company, and after several years turned it over to his son, Alfred, who also ran it for many years. William served as Postmaster for Goldendale from 1931-36. His wife Ada died after a long illness in 1936.

He was awarded Contract 560, a joint contract with his father, in the Western Cascades foothills in 1900. It was mostly surveyed by William H. as compassman, and John Rex Byars, his brother, as another compassman. T13N R9E was surveyed in 1903, and T15N R8E was surveyed in 1905, both by his father.

William F. was also awarded contracts 609 and 613, North of Newport on the Idaho border, in April 1904. He immediately asked to use a compassman, was declined, and performed the first year's work himself. In 1905 he again asked to use a compassman or cancel the Contract, and after being declined, was allowed to use William H. Byars, his 67 year old father, and a cousin, Ray Stout as compassmen in 1906. His father and Ray Stout worked as compassmen in 1904, but just didn't show up in the notes. They returned to do several townships in 1906. They again returned to survey the southern townships around Mount Baldy and make some corrections in 1909, and that survey was memorialized in an article in the Oregon Historical Quarterly, December, 1972.

A forest fire in 1904 burned all of the instructions and blank field books, and another in 1909 severely injured the camp cook, who was the cause of the fire. There were multiple exchanges of the notes for corrections, with all being approved in 1910. (biography)

Byars, William**Henry****"Henry"****"Billy"**

1839-1922

Surv Gen

in OR

USDS

Comp

Contract 560 (with 1900
William F. Byars)

to

Contract 609 (as 1904
compassman for

William F. Byars)



Born in Iowa, William H. came across the Oregon Trail with his family in 1853. W. H. attended Columbia College in Eugene 1859-60, and graduated in the first class of the Umpqua Academy in Roseburg in 1864, and then served in the First Oregon Cavalry. He was a Pony Express mail carrier on the route from Oakland, Oregon to Yreka, California from 1856-58, and at the time was known as Billy Byars. This was 175 miles each way through very rough country and hostile Indian lands, and he made one round trip every two weeks. He married Emma Slocum Reed in 1868.

William performed the following: Superintendent of Schools for Douglas County; Douglas County Surveyor in 1870; U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Oregon 1871-1906 for 29 Contracts; editor and publisher of the Roseburg Plaindealer 1875-1884; State Printer in 1882-85; part owner and editor of the Salem Statesman; a founder of the Salem Journal; owner of a 1000-acre farm at Mehema, OR; City Surveyor of Salem in 1888; Mineral Surveyor in Marion County, Oregon in 1890; and appointed Oregon Surveyor General in 1890-94.

The Oregon GLO career of William began with Contract 153 in 1871 in Douglas County. He had just been an instructor at the Umpqua Academy, and used many of his students as crewmen going forward. He continued with four more Contracts in Douglas County until receiving a Contract on the East side in 1874. There were many more Contracts in Douglas County until he was awarded Joint Contract 329 with Joseph G. Gray in Malheur County in 1879, surveyed by William. Another Joint Contract with Richmond Dickerson in 1881 in Malheur County was surveyed by both. Three Contracts in Jackson county in 1881-82 were surveyed by Dickerson as compassman.

After his time as Surveyor General from 1890-94, he returned to surveying Contracts in 1897-99. He examined two Contracts in 1899 before receiving Contract 727 in 1900. He was examined but was able to finish without going back to the field. His last Contract in Oregon was Contract 745 in 1902 for five fractional townships on the coast. They were very small, but caused him to return to the field on nearly all of them to do corrections or retracements in 1904-06, sometimes twice. He was approved in 1907. Ray L. Stout, his nephew and Deputy Surveyor, helped him with the corrections, sometimes being the only crewman. It is possible that he did not go into the field for some of the work, considering he was 67 years old at the end.

William was awarded Washington Contract 560, a Joint Contract with his son, William F., in the Western Cascades foothills in 1900. It was mostly surveyed by William F. as compassman, and John Rex Byars, another son, as a second compassman. T13N R9E was surveyed in 1903, and T15N R8E was surveyed in 1905, both by William H. All of these townships were in the rugged, steep country surrounding Mount Rainier.

William F. received Washington Contracts 609 and 613 in 1904, but immediately said he wanted to use a compassman, and was refused. He asked again in 1905, and this time was allowed to use his father, and Ray Stout, a cousin, as compassmen. They performed the surveys from 1904-1909, finally receiving approval in 1910. W. H. was still in the field as compassman at 70 years old. Along with his son, he surveyed the first sewer system for Goldendale, WA. William H. was the namesake of Byars Creek and Byars Mountain in Marion County, Oregon. (biography)

**Byers, William
Newton**

1831-1903

Rep

Comp

Contract 32 1853

(Oregon)
(4/9/1853) (as
compassman for
Joseph Hunt and
to
no more



William was born on a farm in Madison County, Ohio, and spent his youth working there, before graduating from the Academy at West Jefferson, Ohio. In 1850 he moved with his family to Iowa, but soon joined a survey crew and became a U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Iowa in 1851. He traveled to Oregon and worked on Survey crews in 1852-53, including acting as compassman for Joseph Hunt in Hazel Dell, La Center, and Tenino, WA, in 1853.

After finishing that job he went to California, staying only a few months before going back East. He worked in railroad surveying for a while, but when Kansas and Nebraska opened up, he went to Omaha when it had only one house. He became: County Surveyor for Douglas County; the first U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Nebraska; the surveyor for the first town plat of Omaha; a member of the first City Council of Omaha; a member of the State Constitutional Convention; and a member of the first Territorial Legislature in 1854-55. William married Elizabeth Sumner in 1854, the granddaughter of Governor Lucas of both Ohio and Iowa. In 1859 he purchased a printing press from the defunct Bellevue Gazette and hauled it to Denver to start the "Rocky Mountain News", a daily paper. His press was the only one West of Omaha, and this was at the start of the Pike's Peak Gold Rush.

He was co-author of "Handbook to the Gold Fields of Nebraska and Kansas" in 1859. William owned and ran the "Rocky Mountain News" until 1879, when he sold it, but it continued until 2009. In those 18 years that he owned it, he promoted the assets of Denver, wrote against crime and corruption, advanced schools, scientific farming, and was a leading citizen of the town. He was a member of two State Constitutional Conventions, and Postmaster of Denver twice.

In 1876, William had political aspirations to be the first Governor of the State of Colorado. That ended when he tried to end an affair he was having with a married woman, Sallie Holcomb. She confronted William in front of his home with a pearl-handled revolver and fired at him. Elizabeth took the family carriage and rescued William unharmed, but the scandal was rampant. The competing newspaper covered it fully, including the publishing of love letters between them. He was the namesake of Byers Peak in Colorado; the town of Byers, Colorado; Byers Branch of the Denver Library; Byars Junior High School; the SS William N. Byers in 1943; and the Byers Peak Wilderness. (biography)

Byles, Charles**Newton**

1844-1897

Rep

USDS

Contract 107 (with 1869

David Byles)

to

211 (with David 1875

Byles) (7/5/1875)



c. 1868

With his brother David F. Byles. and the rest of his family, he crossed the Oregon Trail in 1853, and was in the first wagon train to cross Naches Pass into Western Washington. Charles was the son of well known pioneer minister, Charles James Byles, who had 9 slaves in Kentucky in 1850, but was the preeminent minister in Chehalis County in the 1850's. Charles N. mined gold in Idaho in 1861, and in 1864 was a survey crew member for NPRR.

He attended the University of Washington in about 1862-64 and then Portland Business College in 1868. After that, he partnered with his brother as a U. S. Deputy Surveyor from 1869-75. Charles farmed and taught school until 1882, when he platted the first three blocks of Montesano, and grew to be referred to as "the father of Montesano". His wife, Eliza, was well-educated and the Postmistress of Montesano. Charles was: Grays Harbor County Auditor 1872-76; Grays Harbor Treasurer 1876-84; Mayor of Montesano for several terms; Councilman; school director; school clerk and founder of the Bank of Montesano in 1886. He built a large house in Montesano in the 1890's, but lost it when his bank went bankrupt in the Panic of 1893, due to losses in Ocosta Real Estate. His health failed, and he died in 1897 in Montesano of cancer of the liver. (biography)

Byles, David F.

1833-1897

Dem

USDS

Dr/Clerk

Contract 9 1855

to

Special Instructions 1894



1889

With his brother Charles N. Byles and his family, he crossed the Oregon Trail in 1853, and was in the first wagon train that crossed Naches Pass. David was the son of well known pioneer minister Charles James Byles, who had 9 slaves in Kentucky in 1850. David was appointed a U. S. Deputy Surveyor, among the first in Washington Territory in 1855, and was regularly employed as a Deputy Surveyor for over 20 years, surveying nine Contracts in Western Washington.

During the Indian hostilities, he was both a Second Sergeant in the Grande Ronde Valley, and a resident of Fort Henness at Grand Mound, which was constructed on his Donation Land Claim. As a loyal Democrat, David worked as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of James Tilton in 1860. He moved to Grays Harbor and was the co-founder of Cosmopolis, WA in 1858. He continued there until he lost it all, and acquired a claim at Elma in 1861. David started over by building a new cabin and farmed near Elma until 1891 when he built a house on "A" Street in town. David was Mayor of Elma, WA at the time of his death in 1897, which was due to a fall in a "runaway incident". He had started a sawmill East of Elma, and was hauling lumber when his team ran away, knocking him against a tree. (biography)

**Bystrom,
Andrew Alvin
"Alvin"**

1860-1946

Dem

Rep

USDS

Contract 358 1891
to

Contract 530 (with 1897
Fred Lane)



c. 1890

Alvin and his wife were both born in Sweden, with Alvin coming to the U. S. in 1879 and his wife in 1895. He received Contract 358 for two townships north of Morton in 1891, with Fred Lane as a chainman, and they were approved by 1892. His second Contract, number 428, near Lake Merrill, was examined and suspended for errors in T7N R2E, and that there were no meanders of the Lewis River for T7N R4E. He surveyed the corrections in 1896, they were approved, and T16N R7W, North of Raymond, was surveyed without incident in 1894. T26N R2,3W, South of Quilicene were surveyed in 1895 and approved in 1898.

Alvin was awarded Contract 498 in 1896 but needed to wait to proceed until William Mayer finished the South Boundary, which never happened. Alvin was issued Special Instructions to survey it in 1902, but by then he did not want to go forward with the survey because of ill health. Fred M. Lane was appointed Compassman to make the whole survey in 1902, and it was approved in 1905. A Contract in 1897 was surveyed without inspection, and another Joint Contract with Fred Lane in 1897 was not approved by the Commissioner. Alvin did a fairly conscientious job, but did not move the E/W 1/4 corners to the true position most of the time, even though he did close in. On one North township line, after closing with about 5 chains of error, he only moved the N 1/4 of Section 6 to be on line with the random position of the Northeast corner of Section 6.

Alvin was County Surveyor of Cowlitz County from 1897-1901, and surveyed two subdivision plats there in 1892 and 1908. He was State Field Engineer for State Land Commissioner Ross from 1906 until 1913, when he was politically removed, and he moved to Tacoma. His brother, Olaf, was also an employee of the Land Commission. While he was Field Engineer, it was determined by a Grand Jury in Seattle that he took \$11,000 from J. M. Clapp for help in purchasing a dock site from the State, and they strongly condemned the action. They determined that at the time of the offense, there was no law prohibiting the transgression. Alvin was one of two candidates eyed for State Highway commissioner by the Governor in 1916.

He moved to Benton County, OR after 1916 and before 1920, and stayed there raising prunes until his death in 1946 from influenza. One book of his private notes is at Olson Engr., and he left several books of the "unofficial" field notes of his GLO surveys that document his methodology.

**Campbell,
Alexander
Russell**

1853-1937

Rep

USDS

Contract 630

1905

to

no more



1899

Born and educated in Nova Scotia at a Normal School and at Dalhousie College, Alex came from Canada to the Northwest in 1876 to improve his health. He lived in Seattle in 1883 where he was the superintendent of an Indian School, worked in Tacoma in 1885, and then moved to Sehome in 1888. Alex married Catherine A. Sutherland in Nova Scotia in 1886, and they had no children.

Alex surveyed at least 25 subdivision plats out of Sehome from 1889-1892. He was a Sehome City councilman in 1889 and City Engineer of Whatcom from 1897-98. By 1899, Alex was a deputy county surveyor, and later became Whatcom County Engineer. His small contract in 1905 was of islands at the mouth of the Nooksack River on the Lummi Reservation. Charles E. Phoenix was one of the chainmen. In his later years, Alex became an expert in the engineering features of fisheries and fish traps in the Northwest. He lived in the same house, surveying in the Bellingham area until five years before his death. His wife survived him by 12 years. (biography)

**Campbell,
Charles Lois**

1878-1917

USDS

Contract 594 1903
(2/20/1903)

to

Contract 634 (with 1906
John Penland)
(2/27/1006)



1902

William Brackett Campbell was one of the patriarchs of the Campbell surveying family, along with his brother Samuel Learned Campbell. William B. was the father of USDS William Ellis Campbell, who was the father of U. S. Deputy Surveyors, George Raymond, Charles Lois, Roy Thomas and William A. Burt Campbell. They were also neighbors and nephews of Homer Angell.

William E. Campbell and Roy Campbell were GLO Surveyors in Oregon only, and Roy Campbell worked as a direct employee after 1910. William Ellis Campbell had married the sister of Homer Angell, and everyone but William B. grew up at Fifteen-Mile Creek in Wasco County, OR. Charles was boarding at the Chemawa Indian School near Salem with his brother Roy in 1895. He was a chairman and axman for both Ed Sharp and His father from 1895-98 for several Contracts. He went on to graduate from the University of Oregon in civil engineering. Charles received Joint Contract 718 with his father in 1900, and his father, surveyed two of the townships in Baker County that year. The third township in Baker county was cancelled in 1904 for unknown reasons and given to another deputy. He used Charles and his brother Roy as crewmen.

They received another Joint Contract in 1901, and they surveyed several townships that year. William died at the end of the survey of T3S R44E, in the Wallowa Mountains West of Wallowa Lake, on October 18, 1901. That is the date of the final oaths, and the date of the end of the field work. Charles signed all the oaths for the whole Contract, and it is hard to know what role William played. Charles returned the next spring to finish the last two thirds of the Contract. There were ten townships all across the East side, and it was examined by David Kinnaird in 1902 and approved. Burt and Roy Campbell and Clyde Riddell were regular crewmen. He retraced many of the existing lines on fractional townships, whether instructed to or not.

Charles had his own Contract in 1902 in Oregon, for one townships on the Southern Coast, one near Grants Pass, and one in Baker County. He turned in the notes in 1903, and he was examined on all of them. It appears that the survey issues were resolved by 1904, and there were no correction surveys in the record. There was an investigation by Special Agent S. N. Stoner in 1907, and the maps had been withheld from filing since 1904. T5N R45E was released, but the others were still withheld, and not all were filed until 1909 for unknown reasons. It is unknown when Charles was paid.

Charles received WA Contract 594 by bid in 1903 mostly in the Northeast part of the state with one township Southeast of Dayton, and he surveyed it in the summer, during a school break. His brothers Roy and Rex were chainmen. He returned to the University of Oregon and graduated in 1904 with a B. S. in Civil Engineering. While there, Charles was a charter member of the local chapter of Kappa Sigma fraternity, along with Ivan Oakes. The notes for Contract 594 were corrected several times, and approved in 1905. Charles received Contract 250 in Idaho, surveyed it in 1907, and had it rejected in 1908 by the Commissioner, Charles resurveyed part of it in 1911, and it was approved in 1912. The remainder apparently remained rejected, with the unapproved notes on file.

He was in Payson, AZ in 1905 and also worked as a chainman for Milton Germond on Contract 632 in 1906. Charles teamed up with John Penland for a Joint Contract in 1906, which was finally approved in 1908. He married Elsie M. Tong in Spokane in 1908, was a civil engineer there in 1910, helped his brother Roy on Oregon Contracts from 1908-10, helped his brother George on corrections near Yakima in 1910, and worked as a civil engineer in the shipyards in Bremerton in 1912. Charles died in 1917 at age 39, and his wife was living with her parents in Spokane in 1920, with three young children, the youngest less than 4 years old.

**Campbell,
Frank Wilbur**

1855-1889

USDS

Contract 318 1885

to

Contract 320 1885



The father of Frank, Samuel Learned Campbell, was born in Massachusetts and came to Oregon via the Oregon Trail in 1846 and 1849. He was the brother of William Brackett Campbell, the patriarch of the Wasco County Campbell family, and therefore the uncle and great uncle of several GLO surveyors. Sam was a trustee of the University of Oregon City in 1856, and the Clackamas County Surveyor from 1867-1881.

A native Oregonian and resident of Oregon City, Frank Campbell worked in the Clackamas County Surveyor's office from 1875-1888, serving one term as Clackamas County Surveyor from 1882-84. He married Sarah Athay in 1878, and they had three children. He received Joint Contract 344 in 1879 with Henry Meldrum and Rufus Moore for 22 townships South of Bend. They divided the work and Frank surveyed 7 townships. The next year he shared 17 townships in Umatilla and Wallowa Counties with Henry Meldrum and was a compassman for Rufus Moore in 1881 in Wallowa County. His next Contract in 1882 was for two townships East of Salem.

The next four Contracts for many more townships on the East side from 1883-1884 occupied him for a great part of each year. He used consistent small crews each year, with some overlap. His father and brother, Herbert, spent the summer of 1884 helping him in Wallowa County, but neither are mentioned in the notes. Frank was part of the first examinations in 1885 by Henry Martin and passed. His last Contract was a Joint Contract with John McQuinn for 15 townships on the Warm Springs Reservation, and four townships were surveyed by Frank.

His two Contracts in Washington, 318 and 320, South of Asotin, were both awarded and then suspended in 1885, along with most other Contracts, following the Benson and Special Deposits Scandals. Frank was an Oregon City Councilman and City Engineer in 1889 when he died. He was helping to move electric poles from the Willamette River in January, 1889, slipped between the poles in the raft, and drowned. (biography)

<p>Campbell, George Curtis 1872-1947 USDS Contract 569 to Contract 583</p>	<p>1901 1902</p>	<p>The father of George Curtis, Samuel Learned Campbell, was born in Massachusetts and came to Oregon via the Oregon Trail in 1846 and 1849. He was the brother of William Brackett Campbell, the patriarch of the Wasco County Campbell family, and therefore the uncle and great uncle of several GLO surveyors. Sam was a trustee of the University of Oregon City in 1856, and the Clackamas County Surveyor from 1867-1881. Sam surveyed a GLO Contract at age 69 in Idaho in 1893 that was approved by the Idaho Surveyor General, but rejected by the Commissioner, and never finished. George was a chainman (compassman?) on that survey. George was the half-brother of Frank W. Campbell.</p>
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Born in Oregon, George moved with his family to Missouri at age 6. He moved around a lot, working as: a chainman for his father in Idaho in 1893; a surveyor in Spokane in 1900 which is where he was when he surveyed his two contracts north of Republic; a civil engineer for the City of Seattle from 1900-10; a farmer in Latah County, Idaho in 1910; a shop checker in the Navy yard in Kitsap County in 1920; and a draftsman for the Osage Indian Agency in Pawhuska, Oklahoma from 1924 until he retired, while taking care of his aged mother.

An examination of his first Contract, number 569, of T37,38N R32E by M. P. McCoy in 1902 disclosed positional errors large enough to require him to resurvey all of the work. It took several versions of corrections of that work, and of the second contract, to receive approval some 5 years later. Two of his brothers and his father-in-law were part of the crew. He was tall and slender with brown eyes and dark brown hair.

**Campbell,
George
Raymond**

1874-1932

USDS

Contract 581

1901

to

Contract 647 (with
Milton Germond
and Walter Long)

1907

Member ASCE. William Brackett Campbell was one of the patriarchs of the Campbell surveying family, along with his brother Samuel Learned Campbell. William B. was the father of USDS William Ellis Campbell, who was the father of U. S. Deputy Surveyors, George Raymond, Charles Lois, Roy Thomas and William A. Burt Campbell. They were also neighbors and nephews of Homer Angell. William E. Campbell and Roy Campbell were GLO Surveyors in Oregon only, and Roy Campbell worked as a direct employee after 1910. William Ellis had married the sister of Homer Angell, and everyone but William B. grew up at Fifteen-Mile Creek or Eight Mile Creek in Wasco County, OR.

George was born and raised in Wasco County, Oregon and graduated from the University of Oregon in 1901 with a B. S. in Civil Engineering. He had been a crewman for his father on three Contracts from 1891-97 and a crewman for Ed Sharp and Homer Angell in 1898 and 1900. Before he graduated, he surveyed two Oregon Joint Contracts with his father, William E Campbell in 1899 and 1900. One was North of Elgin, and the other was East of Springfield. They used Clyde Riddell, Homer Angell, Charles Campbell and Roy Campbell as crewmen, and both signed the oaths. He surveyed his next Contract right after graduation, East of John Day, using Charles Campbell as chainman.

Another was surveyed entirely within the Quinault Indian Reservation, and he used fellow University of Oregon students, and future GLO Surveyors, Alfred Geddes and Milton Germond, as chainmen. The rest of his 5 contracts between 1904 and 1907 were on the East side, and in partnership with Milton Germond, and sometimes Walter Long. For Contract 610, the crew included brothers Roy and Rex as chainmen, and fellow University of Oregon Student, and future GLO surveyor, George X. Riddell. Roy, Rex, and George Riddell also helped on Contract 614, along with future GLO Surveyor Nathan Hubbs. Contract 632 on the Yakima Reservation in 1906 included Roy, Rex, and future GLO Surveyor Charles A. Slang as crewmen for the portion surveyed by George. An exam by Louis Dent resulted in field corrections for all three in 1907-08.

They were reexamined by Van Winkle and George was back in the field in 1910. In 1922 they were seeking relief from Congress to get paid for part of the work. George was in Spokane as a civil engineer in 1910, in Olympia in the GLO office as a direct employee in 1918 and 1920, in Yakima as a civil engineer and fruit grower in 1925, and was surveying for the RR in 1930. He was named an Associate Member of ASCE in 1915 and died in Yakima in 1932. He was of medium build with brown eyes and dark hair.

**Campbell,
William A.
Burt "Burt"**

1872-1930

USDS

Contract 638 (with 1906
Alfred Geddes and
Nathan Hubbs)

to
no more

William Brackett Campbell was one of the patriarchs of the Campbell surveying family, along with his brother Samuel Learned Campbell. William B. was the father of USDS William Ellis Campbell, who was the father of U. S. Deputy Surveyors, George Raymond, Charles Lois, Roy Thomas and William A. Burt Campbell. They were also neighbors and nephews of Homer Angell. William E. Campbell and Roy Campbell were GLO Surveyors in Oregon only, and Roy Campbell worked as a direct employee after 1910. William Ellis married the sister of Homer Angell, and everyone but William B. grew up at Fifteen-Mile Creek or Eight Mile Creek in Wasco County, OR.

William A. Burt married school teacher Mary A. Crossen in Union County, Oregon in 1891, and they had a son that died as a baby in 1899. She died in 1905, and he remarried to Mary E. Dishbow in 1910. He was a civil engineer in 1900 in Wasco County and was listed, until he died, as a trapper of predatory animals and a taxidermist. From 1891 to 1901, he was an axman or chainman for his father, brother Charles and Ed Sharp on several Contracts. In 1893, he had gone to Idaho to be a chainman for his uncle Samuel Campbell.

His one Contract in Washington in 1907 was on the Colville Reservation, and was shared with Alfred Geddes and Nathan Hubbs, with each doing about one third of the work. He climbed Mt. Hood with his brother George sometime before 1896. William was of small build with brown eyes and black hair. The "A" in his name probably stands for "Austin", which would make him named for the inventor of the solar compass.

**Campbell,
William
Brackett**

1815-1879

Union

Clerk

DS in

Oreg.

Clerk

to
no more

1853

William Brackett Campbell was one of the patriarchs of the Campbell surveying family, along with his brother Samuel Learned Campbell. His brother, Samuel, would be a future USDS, and the father of two USDS. William B. was the father of USDS William Ellis Campbell, who was the father of U. S. Deputy Surveyors, George Raymond, Charles Lois, Roy Thomas and William A. Burt Campbell. They were also neighbors and nephews of Homer Angell. William E. Campbell and Roy Campbell were GLO Surveyors in Oregon only, and Roy Campbell worked as a direct employee after 1910. William Ellis had married the sister of Homer Angell, and everyone but William B. grew up at Fifteen-Mile Creek or Eight Mile Creek in Wasco County, OR.

William B. was born in Massachusetts and married there in 1844. His wife died two weeks after their first child was born. He came across the Oregon Trail in 1846 with his brother Sam to recon, returned, and then travelled with his parents and siblings to Oregon in 1849, and remarried there in 1850 to the widow Frances Prigg. His father was the school teacher at Milwaukie and was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1850. William was hired by Charles K. Gardner as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office from 1853-60, and received a Contract from W. W. Chapman in September of 1860 near Hermiston, using his brother Samuel as a chainman. He was a chainman for David Thompson at Umatilla in 1859, Lafayette Cartee in 1860, and for his son in 1873. By 1866 William was living on his Claim on Eight Mile Creek in Wasco County, which he patented in 1873.

He was defeated by a small margin for Wasco County Surveyor in 1872. In September, 1876, one day after his daughter's wedding, he attempted suicide at his home on Eight Mile Creek by slashing his leg and throat with a pocket knife. He barely survived, and was committed to an insane asylum in Portland in November, along with his wife Frances, who had been an "imbecile" for many years. They both died there and are buried in Lone Fir Cemetery in Portland.

**Carlton,
William Henry**

1824-1895

Dem

Dr/Clerk

EX

USDS

Special Instructions 1855

to

Contract 61 (with 1861

Isaac W. Smith as

compassman)

(8/31/1861)

Born in Indiana, the oldest son of a farmer, William was a civil engineer in 1850 in Lawrence, Indiana, living at home, and showed up in the Surveyor General's office of James Tilton in 1855, soon after Tilton got there. He worked in the office and did inspection surveys, until he received a Joint Contract with Thomas Berry in 1857 for the extension of the North end of the Willamette Meridian and some adjacent townships. He eventually was awarded prized Contracts on the East side before Tilton left office. He used Isaac W. Smith and Michael J. Noyes as compassmen for part of this work. Carlton worked under James Tilton for the NPRR surveys in Western Washington in 1867, before moving to California where he was a GLO surveyor from 1872-78. He lived in Fresno as a surveyor in 1873, where he read poetry with a local group.

William signed an affidavit with others in 1873 accusing the sitting Surveyor General of California with taking bribes, and sharing profits with Deputies. From 1880-95 William was a surveyor and civil engineer in San Francisco until his death, and was listed as a civil engineer at 1137 Mission St., Apt. 15 in 1882-92. His wife Annie died in 1892, and William died in the County Almshouse, the San Francisco equivalent of a County Hospital. He was the namesake of Carlton Pass and Carlton Creek near White Pass, WA, and was 5' 10 1/2" tall with green eyes.

**Carr, Henry
Ahab**

1856-1932

Dem

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1888
to

Mineral Surveys 1898



1897

Born in Illinois, Henry came to Okanogan by 1888 as a civil engineer. While there he was: a civil engineer surveyor of the beautiful map by Charles Ballard of the Salmon River Mines in 1888; surveyor of the townsite of Chelan with C. H. Ballard in 1889; a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor from 1889-90; a cashier at the Bank of Ruby; the Okanogan County Superintendent of Schools; the Okanogan County Surveyor from 1889-1890 and 1906-1907; and the Okanogan County Auditor in 1904.

He married his wife, Mattie, in 1891 in Conconully, and represented Conconully in the 1897 Washington Territorial Legislature. Before he finished his term, he moved to Republic, where he was also a Deputy Mineral Surveyor from 1897-99, and resigned because that was out of his District. He lived in Winthrop as a farmer in 1900, was listed as an expressman in Seattle in 1910, was a teamster in Alsea, OR, in 1920 where his wife was teaching school, and was retired in Eola, OR in 1930, where he died in 1932. (biography)

**Carson,
Edward Lees**

1848-1905

Dem

Dr/Clerk

Clerk 1886

to

no more

Born in Kentucky the son of James Green Carson,, the owner of Canebrake Plantation in Mississippi, Edward and his family soon moved to Northeast Louisiana to Airlie Plantation. His father was very wealthy and owned 170 slaves. The family then moved to Tyler Texas to evade the persecutions of the southerners in the Civil War. His father died of diphtheria in Tyler Texas in 1863, but Edward was somehow educated as a lawyer. in 1878, he was a clerk for John Breckinridge in San Francisco. He married Anna Bailey in 1881 and was appointed a Clerk and draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office of Joseph Cabell Breckinridge in Washington State.

Joseph owed his appointment to his brother, Clifton Rhodes Breckinridge, and Clifton also was the brother-in-law of Edward. Clifton was a U. S. Congressman for Arkansas and campaigned heavily for Grover Cleveland, who made the appointments. After Edward was replaced as a Clerk, he went to Seattle and practiced law in 1891-92 and then worked for the City of Seattle as a clerk in the Treasurer's Office. Anna died of poisoning in 1895 in their home in Seattle. Edward was a bank examiner in Seattle in 1901, but he had contracted TB, and died while undergoing treatment at a camp in Texas in 1905.

Carson, James

M.

1846-1905

Dem

Fusion

SES

Special Instructions 1887
(12/8/1887)

to

no more

James was born in Ohio, the son of a farmer. He enlisted in the Ohio Cavalry in 1863 and served under General Sherman in his march to the sea, until he was mustered out in 1865 and rode his horse back to Ohio. He graduated from the State Normal School, while studying law at the same time. James married Sarah Elizabeth "Bessie" Staley in 1872 and was elected to the Ohio House of Representatives in 1875 and the Senate in 1877. Governor Bishop named him a Colonel and Aide de Camp in 1878, the year he passed the bar. He also was a Justice of the Peace and Mayor of Ana, Ohio.

Grover Cleveland appointed him a Special Agent of the GLO in 1885, and he was assigned to Olympia where he made an examination report on James Tilton Sheets, Contract 314, on 12/8/1887. After Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated, James resigned and practiced land law as Carson and Adams with Albert Adams. They also did Real Estate Loans, which would have been risky, going into the "Panic of 1893". Fortunately in 1892, he was appointed City Comptroller of Seattle for two years as part of the Ronald administration. He was widely opposed by supporters of the other candidate, who gave testimony that James was not an honest man while serving as a Special Agent. There was a Sheriff's sale on 320 acres he owned North of Montesano in 1898, and his name shows up frequently in Democrat politics in Seattle at the time.

He was a lawyer in Seattle in 1900, and was appointed Commandant of the Old Soldiers Home at Orting in 1901, serving until 1902, when he was replaced and became a Justice of the Peace. He died of a stroke at home in Orting in 1905. There is a gravestone of him at the Orting Cemetery, but his wife died in Seattle in 1916, and there is also a joint tombstone of James and Bessie in Lake View Cemetery there.

**Cartee, La
Fayette**

1823-1891

Dem

Rep

USDS

Ch Clerk

Contract 42 (Oreg.) 1854
(3/28/1854)

to

no more



Lafayette was born in New York, and graduated from St. Johns College, before becoming the Chair of the Mathematics Department. He came to Oregon City in 1849 via a short stay in California, and opened a surveying and engineering office. Soon he was a member of the Oregon Territorial Legislature in 1853 and Oregon Speaker of the House in 1854.

Cartee worked as a Deputy Surveyor from the start, beginning with Claim Contract 5 in 1853 with Ezra Fisher as a chainman. He used both Ezra Fisher and Lewis Van Vleet as chainmen on Claim Contract 9 in 1854. Contract 42 crossed the Columbia River to Washington in T1N R3E in 1854, and Ezra Fisher was the compassman. Ezra continued as compassman for another Contract in 1855 in Multnomah County.

Lafayette made a trip back to Pennsylvania in 1855 to get married to Mary Bell. He had a brief term as Chief Clerk for Surveyor General William Chapman in 1859. He began surveying again in 1860 with two Contracts, one near Hood River, and another in Umatilla County. His brother-in-law, Peter Bell, and Allen M. Thompson, the brother of David Thompson were chainmen. Later that year, Peter and Allen were promoted to compassmen for two more Contracts involving a township at Hood River, a township at Umatilla, and several townships South of Hood River. Democrat Surveyor General, William W. Chapman had to leave office in June of 1861 when he was replaced by strong Republican Bynon Pengra. He gave his departing Chief Clerk, Andrew Patterson a Contract for several townships from the Dalles to Rufus.

A few days later, he gave Democrat La Fayette Cartee another Contract in the same vicinity. Bynon took over as the Contracts were signed. When both turned their notes in in September, there must have been differences, because Bynon required field corrections for both, involving remeasurements and better corner monuments. Samuel L. Campbell was the Deputy Surveyor that made the corrections, working for both, and he had been the Compassman for Patterson. La Fayette promoted axman Josephus Tomkins to compassman part way through his Contract. That was La Fayette's last Contract, and he took the job as engineer for the Portage RR on the south side of the rapids at The Dalles and Celilo in 1862.

While he was away from home, his wife died in 1862, and his children were cared for by his wife's sister, Henrietta Bell, who was living in The Dalles at the time. They took the children to Boise in 1863 where Henrietta's brother was living. LaFayette followed and took up residence there, where they were all living in 1870, along with USDS Allen M. Thompson. Lafayette built a sawmill in 1866 and became Idaho's first Surveyor General in 1866, serving through several political transitions until about 1880. Family members and friends worked in his Office. While in Boise, he was well known for his horticultural skills and fruit trees. (biography)

**Caruthers,
William
Stoddert**

1863-1935

Dem

Ch Clerk

USDMS

Chief Clerk

to

no more

Member ASCE. William was born in Tennessee and attended the University of the South from 1877-80, receiving a degree in Political Science and History. He took a course in Civil Engineering from 1881-84 at the University of Missouri. He was: resident Engineer Y & MV RW, 1885-86, Division Engineer CK&N RW (Rock Island) 1886-87, Resident Engineer ORN Co., 1886, and Resident Engineer Ala. Midland 1888-89. William was the Mayor of Anacortes in 1892-93, while it was Amos Bowman's town, and still booming. He also had a hardware business in Everett.

From 1894-97 he was Chief Clerk for William P. Watson in the Washington Surveyor General's Office, replacing 21 year veteran Augustus Cowles. He was replaced by Augustus Cowles when William McMicken returned as Surveyor General. After that, Caruthers returned to RR work as a Resident Engineer, moving around the country nearly every year. He was a Division Engineer in Shaniko, Oregon in 1910 for the RR up the Deschutes, and was appointed head of the Louis Obispo Division of the California Highway Dept. in 1912. He continued with the Highway Dept. until 1926, and entered private practice in Berkeley in 1930 as a civil engineer, living with his widowed sister. He never married.

**Casson,
William Eddy
"Will"**

1866-1943

IAA

Special Instructions 1898

to

Special Instructions 1899

Born in Wisconsin, the son of a long time County Clerk, William completed three years of high school there. He married his wife, Clara R. Tongue, in Wisconsin in 1889 and they had one daughter that died young. He was appointed a Special Allotting Agent on the Yakima Reservation in Washington in 1898, continuing at that until at least 1907. Some of that time was spent on the Colville Reservation. William had much correspondence with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs over the Wenatchapam Fishery Reservation, described more fully under the biography of Oliver Iverson. He apparently kept his residence in Wisconsin for at least part of that time. He moved to Nevada in 1910, where he engaged in mining, while living in Reno, Ormsby, and finally Carson City where he died in 1943.

**Cavanaugh,
Hannah Irena
"Rena", Miss**

1871-1948

Rep

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

1889

to

no more



Irena was born in Kansas, the daughter of Secretary of State, Thomas H. Cavanaugh. Her family moved first to Yakima in 1885, and then to Olympia the same year, with her father employed as a lawyer and then an editor and owner of a printing office. He was appointed Washington Surveyor General in 1889, and Irena was named a Clerk by her father at age 18 after attending Olympia Collegiate Institute.

She apparently continued until Thomas was replaced in 1892. Her brother was appointed to West Point, Class of 1892, and graduated head of his class. Irena married James Francis "Jimmie Mac" McIndoe in 1893, an Army Engineer, West Point, Class of 1891. She had gone East to attend a seminary in 1892, and met Jimmie through her brother. They were stationed in Portland from 1908-13, until he was appointed to serve in Manila until 1915. They returned stateside until 1917 when he was assigned to Europe. There he eventually achieved the rank of Brigadier General in charge of the Engineering Corps of all bases in France.

James came down with pneumonia on his final inspection in 1919 after the armistice, died 5 days later, and is buried in the hospital cemetery in France. In 1920 Irena was a widow, living with her brother and son in Portland. In 1921 she travelled to China and the far east. Irena was by herself in San Diego in 1930, died there in 1948, and is buried in West Point Post Cemetery.

**Cavanaugh,
Thomas Horne
Jr.**

1843-1909

Rep

S G

Washington 1889

Surveyor General

to

no more



1890

Thomas was born in Indiana, the son of a printer, and moved to Missouri in 1845 and Illinois in 1850. Beginning in 1855, he worked on several newspapers in Illinois and Missouri, and took part in the 1860 presidential campaign for Lincoln. He served as a Lieut. and Adj. in the Illinois 6th Cavalry, under his father, Col. Thomas H. Cavanaugh, Sr. They both resigned in 1862 over a dispute over procurement of whiskey from Rebel sympathizers.

Thomas Jr. continued in the military until 1865 when he returned to Illinois and married his wife, Helen. They moved to Kansas in 1869, initially to file a preemption claim, and he became: Clerk of Ways and Means, 1871; Assistant Chief Clerk of the House, 1872; Secretary of State with his brother as assistant, 1873-80; Registrar of the land office in Oberlin, Kansas, 1881-83; and Special Agent of the General Land Office, 1883-85.

In 1885 he purchased the Puget Sound "Courier" and the Olympia "Transcript", and began publication of the "Republican Partisan". In 1887 he was a board member to select the location of an insane asylum in Eastern Washington, and in 1888 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He held the State Printing Contract from 1886-1889 before his appointment as Surveyor General in 1889 by newly elected President Harrison. That lasted until 1892, when he resigned. His son, John, graduated from West Point at the head of his class in 1892. Thomas served as a quartermaster from about 1898-1899 for the Spanish-American War. In 1900 he was living with his brother, and into gold and copper mining. He purchased a farm at Prosser in 1905 and began living there. His wife died on New Years Day in 1909, and he died in Tacoma in 1909 of TB. (biography)

**Cavanaugh,
William T.**

1850-1924

Rep

Clerk

Clerk

1891

to

no more



William was born in St. Louis, MO, the younger brother of Thomas Cavanaugh. He was educated there and in Jacksonville, IL, ending up as a lawyer. He went to Kansas where he was on the farm of his brother in 1870, and after Thomas was appointed Secretary of State in Kansas in 1873, William became Assistant Secretary of State until 1889.

William married Dalia Short in 1875 in Kansas. He passed the bar in 1881, and when Thomas was appointed Surveyor General of Washington, William followed him there. At least for a short time in 1891, William was transcribing notes in the Surveyor General's Office. He practiced law in Olympia until 1897, when he was appointed Postmaster of Olympia, a position he held until 1913. He was an active Republican, being a delegate to all the State conventions (biography)

**Chapman,
Arthur
Inghram "Ad"**

1838-1905

Dr/Clerk

Partner

Clerk

1860

to

no more



The son of W. W. Chapman, a Surveyor General of Oregon, a brother of Winfield Chapman and Huston Chapman, and an uncle of William B. Marye, Arthur was born in Iowa and came across the Oregon Trail with his family in 1847. He was a paperboy in 1850, delivering the Oregonian by horseback, as far as Corvallis 80 miles away. He was a messenger in the Indian War from 1855-56, between Walla Walla and The Dalles. In 1860 he was living at home in Eugene as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of his father. He went to Idaho County, ID with his brother Tom, squatted on Chapman Creek at White Bird, and ran a ferry across the Salmon River.

In the fall of 1862 he killed "Brockey", a notorious outlaw, by "cleaving his skull to the chin" with an ax. He was acquitted of the murder, and most folks thought he had done society a favor. He sold that farm, and bought another North of Mount Idaho, ID on Cottonwood Creek. While there he had an Indian wife, at least one child, and 400 horses. He was a Captain in the Nez Perce War in 1877, being a guide and interpreter for General O. O. Howard. Arthur interpreted Chief Joseph's quote at his surrender, "...I will fight no more forever."

His family claims they have the peace pipe, and Arthur represented and helped Chief Joseph in Indian Territory and Washington, D. C. Arthur was back in Idaho in 1877, at Fort Spokane for the Army in 1879, acting as Indian interpreter for George Goethals in 1883, and working for the Army at Fort Vancouver in 1888 as a packer. He married Jennie, a much younger woman, in Vancouver and had three children.

When his wayward nephew, William B. Marye, came to him in 1892 seeking help, they formed a surveying partnership, where Arthur would supply money and William would survey. Arthur had received a lump sum payment of \$14,000 as a pension and for services rendered to the Army. To begin with, he had to pay off William's bail bondsmen, which he did not know about in the beginning. They received Contract 397 near Mount St. Helens, and William used up all the budget on the initial survey, incurred an inspection, and was ordered to do major resurveys in the field. According to Arthur, William "threw up the work" and left the country.

As a surety, Arthur had to hire a compassman, Albert C. O'Neel, to complete the survey. A battle with the Surveyor General ensued to determine who would receive the money when the survey was approved, Marye or Arthur. It seems it went to Marye, who was in California by 1900. Arthur was found on the street in Portland in August, 1902, wandering around aimlessly, not knowing his name or where he lived, and was temporarily placed in the County jail. Friends said that he was worried about losing the money. He was declared insane, and Jennie was appointed guardian. He was in the Oregon Insane Asylum in 1902 and died there in 1905. He is the namesake of Chapman Creek near White Bird, ID.

**Chapman,
Henry Lenson**

1831-1902

Rep
Clerk
Clerk

to

no more

1871

Henry was born in Ohio and came across the Oregon Trail in 1852, just after marrying Sarah Woodruff in Wisconsin. He was a Justice of the Peace and operated a flour and feed store in Olympia. In 1866 Henry was appointed Territorial Librarian to succeed his brother-in-law. He was appointed a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Elisha P. Ferry from 1871-72, and moved to California in 1877, which is where he died.

**Chapman,
Huston
Inghram**

1847-1879

Dem

USDS

Special Instructions 1870

(12/3/1870 to

4/12/1871)

to

no more

Huston was the son of W. W. Chapman, a Surveyor General of Oregon, a brother of Winfield Chapman, a brother of Thomas Chapman, and an uncle of William B. Marye. He was born in Iowa in 1847, just before he and his family embarked on the trip over the Oregon Trail. He lost his left arm in a shooting accident at age 13. Like the rest of his brothers, Huston probably graduated from the Portland Academy. Huston was the director of the Eugene City Seminary from 1867-69, and was Pierce County Surveyor from 1870-1871, working out of Steilacoom, while at the same time practicing law. Huston was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery in 1871 in Pierce County, WA, and was a chainman for Edgar Morgan near Tacoma in 1873.

In 1877, Huston was in Washington, D. C. trying to have William McMicken removed as Surveyor General, so that he, Huston, might be appointed. He worked as a civil engineer in Iowa before taking a job as bridge engineer for the AT & SF RR from 1877-1878, building a line to Santa Fe. He quit that to practice law in Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he became involved in the Lincoln County, New Mexico Range War, representing the widow, Mrs. McSween. After writing many letters to Governor Wallace, he boldly entered a group of the opposition in Lincoln.

Huston was assassinated there in front of the courthouse in Lincoln, New Mexico in February, 1879, witnessed by Billy the Kid among others, a crime for which no one was ever convicted. Billy the Kid, made a plea bargain with the Governor and testified against the assassins, to no avail. The prosecutor reneged, and Billy killed two deputies and escaped, resulting in the pursuit by Pat Garrett and Billy's death. Nineteen people died in the Range War. Huston is buried in an unmarked grave behind the old Tunstall store in Lincoln, NM.

**Chapman,
Thomas**

1836-1904

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

to

no more

1859

Thomas was born in Iowa, and came over the Oregon Trail with his family in 1847. His father was the future Surveyor General of Oregon, William W. Chapman, and three of his brothers were U. S. Deputy Surveyors. He delivered some of the first editions of the Portland Oregonian in 1850, and studied law enough to pass the bar in Oregon in 1858. Thomas fought in the Indian war of 1855-56, for which he later received a pension.

He was a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of his father, William Chapman in 1859 and a chainman for Lafayette Cartee in 1860. He was listed as a lawyer in Eugene, OR in 1860, but gave up law to pursue mining in Idaho. He shot and killed a man in Deer Lodge, Montana in 1867 in self defense, and was acquitted by a jury. He participated in the Nez Perce War with his brother Arthur in 1877, and was still with his brother in Idaho in 1880 on a ranch.

Thomas was in Portland from 1885-88 as a rodman in the City Surveyor's office of his brother Winfield. He was with Winfield as Assistant Supervisor of Streets in 1891, and worked for the American Bridge Co. part time 1892-95 while Winfield was Manager there. He was admitted to the Old Soldiers Home in Roseburg, OR in 1898, and resided there off and on through 1902, being discharged twice, once for being drunk with whiskey in his room. He died in Portland of meningitis and heart trouble, but had been despondent and attempted suicide two weeks before his death. He was 5' 8" tall with blue eyes, and never married. (biography)

**Chapman,
William
Williams (Col.)**

1808-1892

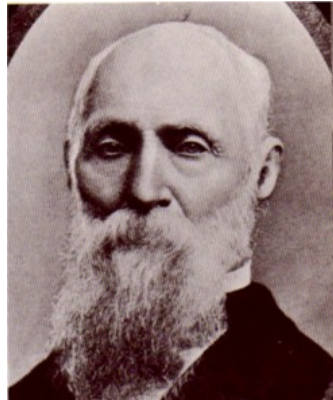
Dem

S G

Oregon Surveyor 1859
General

to

no more



Born and raised in Virginia, he was appointed U. S. Attorney for Wisconsin in 1836, and in 1838 was elected U. S. Congressman for Iowa. In 1844 he was elected a member of the Iowa Constitutional Convention. William came across the Oregon Trail in 1847 with his family, locating in Marysville first, and then to Salem in 1848. Learning of gold in California, he went there for a brief time, returning in 1849.

He was elected to the House of representatives in 1849, before he moved to Oregon City and then to Portland in 1850. William founded "The Oregonian" in 1850. He purchased an interest in land and became the co-developer and co-founder of Portland, OR along with Coffin and Lownsdale in 1850, and helped to get Canyon Road built. William moved to a ranch at Umpqua in 1853, was a Colonel in the Indian War, and was appointed as Surveyor General from 1859-1861. He returned to Portland in 1861, where he was involved in many business interests until his death in 1892. William returned to the legislature in 1868 and is the namesake of Chapman School in Portland, Chapman Street, and Chapman Square in the Plaza Blocks in downtown Portland. (biography)

**Chapman,
Winfield Scott
"Win"**

1850-1928

Rep

USDS

Contract 225

1876

to

no more



OR PE 200. Winfield was born in Portland, the son of W. W. Chapman, a Surveyor General of Oregon, and was the brother of Huston, Arthur and Thomas Chapman, and an uncle of William B. Marye. He graduated from the Portland Academy in 1868 and went to work in the City Surveyor's office off and on, becoming City Surveyor twice, Superintendent of Streets from 1884-1891, and City Engineer 1904-1915.

He founded and edited the "Daily Bee" in 1878 and also a literary magazine called "Native Son." Winfield organized the Jefferson Street Ferry and the East Portland Water Company. His help for his father in surveying RR's up the Gorge was instrumental in getting a RR to Portland. He invested in speculative real estate projects in Oregon and Alaska all along, but was wiped out in the Panic of 1893, although he recovered most of his assets before he died in Portland. He is the namesake of Chapman Point, on the north side of Cannon Beach, OR where he held property.

Winfield received a Contract in Oregon in 1875 for six townships between Coos Bay and Roseburg. He surveyed them and they were not examined. The next year he received a Contract in Washington for one township at Altoona on the Columbia River. His nephew, William B. Marye, was a chainman on both, and Samuel J. Spray was also a chainman on the Oregon survey. Dependent resurveys of T9N R7W at Altoona showed gross errors of up to 1000 feet exist in Chapman's work of 1876 per Jerry Olson. John Farmer also showed 300 ft. and 7 degrees of distortion in T28S R9W in Chapman's 1876 survey in Oregon. He also received a Joint Contract with Carl Nicklin 20 years later in 1896 near Cottage Grove that was surveyed by Nicklin. He suffered a stroke in an elevator in May, 1928 in Portland, and died two days later. (biography)

**Chenoweth,
Justin**

1825-1898

Dem

USDS

Contract 1 1855
(4/29/1855)

to

Contract 133 (as 1872
Geologist for Alex
M. Adams)



1888

Justin was born in Illinois, the 10th of 11 children of a farmer. He studied civil engineering, and ventured to Texas for a year of surveying. Along with two of his brothers, he developed a scheme in 1849 to load a barge with 3000 bushels of produce and float it to New Orleans to sell to finance a trip to California. He received only enough to reach Ft. Leavenworth, KS where he joined the Mounted Rifles as an employee on the way to Oregon.

Justin's cousin Asbury (Francis A. Chenoweth) came to Oregon about the same time, and they teamed up to develop a RR around the Cascades on the Columbia, although Justin abandoned this effort as a partner. After filing on three claims, he settled on one at The Dalles, on which he resided while hauling mail from Cascade Locks to The Dalles by skiff, twice a week. He married Mary Vickers in 1852, an orphaned immigrant and a simple girl that was no threat to Justin. Soon thereafter, he built a large warehouse at The Dalles, and he and Mary lived in a part of it while he served the immigrants coming down the river. When at the Dalles, he was elected Probate Judge, School Superintendent, and County Surveyor of Wasco County.

His cousin Asbury was appointed a Supreme Court Justice of Washington Territory, and Justin received Contract 1 in Washington in 1855. The surveys in Clark County were well done per Jerry Olson, although that may be expected because his compassman was Lewis Van Vleet, and Justin had purchased a solar compass for the work. While working on the mail route, he was aboard a raft of lumber that was swept over the rapids, and he barely survived. After Justin's wife died in 1862, his life deteriorated. He was a stage driver to Salt Lake City in 1863, a Notary Public in Shelton, WA in 1863 and a chainman for Alex M. Adams in 1872. Adams had no survey experience, and Justin may have been a compassman. In addition, Justin was listed as the geologist on the crew, and gave a lengthy, somewhat credible report in the field notes.

Justin was the recipient of a charge of criminal obstruction in Lewis County, and was guilty of criminal timber trespass in Thurston County. He went job to job, ending up working in a cannery in British Columbia, living with his son in California, and then with his daughter in Portland, where he died. He was the namesake of Chenoweth School, Chenoweth Creek, Chenoweth Butte, and the Chenoweth District at The Dalles. Justin loved to read, and subscribed to several papers. He wrote letters to the editor and to others, which some historians called "nonsensical". Acquaintances thought him intelligent, overbearing, and slightly crazy. His letter books and diaries are at OHS. (biography)

Chubb, Wistar

Morris

1886-1959

SES

USS

Special Instructions 1910
for Indian

Allotment as U. S.
to

Special Instructions 1911

Born at Ft. Yates, North Dakota, Wistar grew up in Ohio and graduated from Ohio State University in 1907 in Civil Engineering. He was a civil engineer in San Diego in 1910, and then surveyed in Washington in 1910-11 as both a Special Examiner and a U. S. Surveyor. In 1912, he joined the Army Corps of Engineers and eventually retired as a Lt. Colonel in 1920. He lived in: Fort Leavenworth, KS in 1912; Washington, D. C. in 1914; Philippine Islands in 1916; New Haven Connecticut in the 1920's, employed by Winchester Arms; South Orange, New Jersey, in about 1930; New York City in the 40's; and Los Altos, California from 1949 until he died.

His wife Edith was a champion bridge player and instructor. His son and his grandson, both with his name, went on to have very good careers in business. His son lived in Peru, and his grandson is the CFO of Paracor Medical.

**Clark, Arthur
Brown**

1869-1955

Rep

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1901
to

Mineral Surveys 1903



1925

WA PLS, PE 880. ID PLS 48. Born in Iowa, he was in Spokane as a surveyor in 1895. He surveyed 5 Mining Claims in Northeastern Washington from 1901-1903, and a RR from Pateros to Robinson up the Methow Valley in 1904. His first wife died in 1903, and he married for the second time in 1907. Arthur was noted as a farmer in Grant County in 1910, 1920 and 1930 and died in Soap Lake, WA, after doing three subdivision plats in Grant County in the 1930's and 40's. He served in the Washington State House of Representatives in 1925 from Grant County.

**Clark, Edwin
Stanton**

1865-1928

Rep

USDS

Contract 549 1899
to
no more

Born in Ohio, Edwin graduated from Denison University in 1888. At some time, he was an engineer for the ORN RR. He was Walla Walla City Surveyor from 1893-1904 and Walla Walla County Surveyor 1895-1899 and 1919-1920. Edwin married Cora Loehr in 1900, the daughter of Francis F. Loehr. His one contract in 1899 included Lew A. Wilson and his brother-in-law, Lewis Loehr, as chainmen and took until 1905 to be approved. It was located in the very Southeast corner of the state in Asotin County. From 1904-10, he was chief locating engineer for the North Coast RR in several places in Southeastern Washington. He was also an Oregon GLO surveyor, and died in Colville, WA. (biography)

Clark, Newton

1838-1918

Rep

USDS

Contract 278 1881

to

Contract 284 1882



Newton was born in Illinois and graduated from Bronson Institute at Point Bluff, Illinois. Clark served in the Civil War for four years, ending as a First Lieutenant. He became a U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Dakota Territory from 1869-1876 while managing a farm. He was in the Dakota Territorial Legislature in 1873, and in 1877 he crossed the Oregon Trail with his parents and settled on a farm in Hood River, OR.

His wife and family followed the next year. Newton practiced farming and surveying for 11 years at Hood River, receiving his first Contract near Hood River in 1878. He had two Contracts across the river in Washington in 1881 and 1882, before receiving two more Contracts near Hood River in 1884. He was appointed Grand Recorder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which position he held at Portland until he died.

He was the namesake of Newton Clark Glacier, Newton Creek and Clark Creek on the East slope of Mt. Hood, and for Clark County and the city of Clark in South Dakota. His son William, who had worked as an axman at 17, graduated from Point Bluff Institute as an engineer and practiced civil engineering in Oregon, being Hood River City Engineer for several years. Newton's grandson, Newton Clark, graduated from Stanford in civil engineering, and was a surveyor in Hood River. (biography)

**Clarke, David
Dexter**

1844-1923

Rep

Dr/Clerk

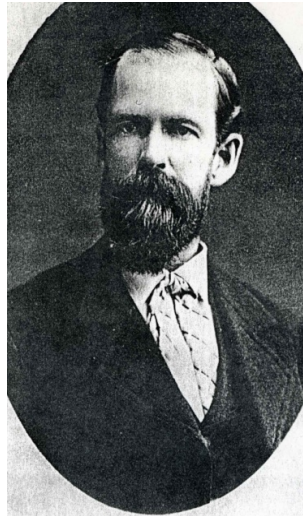
EX

USDS

Clerk 1872

to

Contract 215 1875



OR PE 58. Member ASCE. Born in MA, David came west in 1864 via Panama in the company of his sister and her husband, and settled in Portland. His surveying education consisted of attendance at Amherst and self study on the trip. He started working right away for the City Surveyor as a chainman. When George Burrage was removed as City Surveyor in 1867 and replaced by George Belden, Clarke was replaced by Winfield Chapman.

David found a job mapping rocks in rapids for the Corps of Engineers, but was fired for refusing to work on Sundays. He then was a junior engineer on the O & C RR from 1868 until 1872 when all operations ceased. Clarke was offered, and he accepted, the job of Chief Draftsman for Lewis Beach, Surveyor General of Washington. When Beach died and McMicken was appointed in 1873, Clarke was replaced by Albert Treadway who had helped McMicken get the job. McMicken made a deal for him to do Contract 164 in Clarke's name, but to have the money go to Isaac Smith, who would pay expenses and a salary to Clarke. The survey expedition included James T. Sheets and Charles A. White, and was South of Spokane and East of Cheney. In the winter of 1874, David was an Assistant Draftsman at McMicken's Office.

In the spring he was an instrument man for Isaac Smith on the new Tacoma townsite. McMicken then hired him to be compassman and examiner on a survey by William R. Ballard that had been in progress the previous year. Ballard had an examination because some of his crew refused to sign the oaths. David received a contract on his own in 1875, just north of Yakima. He purchased a solar compass with a telescope, and used stadia to measure some of the distances.

In 1876 he began work for the NPRR which continued until 1890, surveying for various entities in both Oregon and Washington. Clarke was involved in exploring Carlton Pass, the construction of Stampede Pass, the location of the Pasco to Spokane route, and many other lines. David became an original owner of the Wheeler-Osgood Company in 1889, a manufacturer of sash and doors, and kept his interest until at least the time of his retirement. Between 1890-1893, he formed his own construction company at South Bend, WA, and received the contract to dredge Shoalwater Bay, which turned out to be very difficult. Isaac Smith offered him a job as an engineer on the construction of the Bull Run Water system, in Portland in 1893, which when considering the 1893 panic, was just in time.

David continued that work until he retired in 1917, eventually succeeding Isaac Smith as Chief Engineer of the Portland Water Bureau in 1897. He died in Portland in 1923 of colon cancer. David's four surviving sons all graduated from Amherst, with two of those also graduating from MIT in civil Engineering. His achieving the rank of Member in the American Society of Civil Engineers was a notable achievement, especially without the college education. He also was grandfathered in as Oregon Professional Engineer 58 in 1919.

David summited Mount Hood in 1865 which enabled him to qualify as a member of the Mazamas in 1904, after the organization was founded. The following articles of his were published in the Journal of ASCE: "A Phenomenal Land Slide"; "A Phenomenal Land Slide, Supplement"; Submerged Pipe Work at Portland, Oregon"; The Distortion of Riveted Pipe by Backfilling"; and "Water Supplies".

Clarke, Harry

Alden

1855-1932

Rep

USS

Special Instructions 1884

(with John K.

Ashley as
compassman)

to

no more

Harry first showed up in Denver as a City Councilman in 1876, as a mining engineer in Denver in 1880, and as part of Ashley, Lambert and Clarke, Civil and Mining Engineers, in Denver in 1882-83. He married Fanny Willis of Ohio in 1884. and they had one son in Montana in 1887. Harry was in Stevens, Co., WA in 1883 leading one of the survey parties under Charles Sawyer for the Benson Syndicate. In 1884 he was running a Republican newspaper in Olympia, WA in the campaign season. Harry was awarded a Contract to survey 7 townships in the Yakima Indian Reservation in 1884 by Special Instructions from the U. S. Commissioner, bypassing the Washington Surveyor General. The 1885 Report of the Commissioner refers to the "Colorado Ring", namely Harry Clarke, George Gardiner, Wencel Plachy, and John Ashley.

John Ashley was the compassman on this survey. It was approved three years later by Commissioner Sparks, and Harry was paid in 1890. The field notes were added to the BLM records after 1910, and the work may have been under the supervision of the Office of Indian Affairs. During that survey, he did an independent survey of T10N R17,18E, even though William Ballard and David Clarke had surveyed it just 10 years earlier. Stones were set by Clarke at most corners, and they were found by Robert Farmer in 1919. From 1887-1891 he was again a partner with John Ashley in Ashley and Clarke in Spokane.

Clarke was the Sergeant-at-Arms for the Washington State Senate in 1889-90. He paid a \$500 bribe to a State Representative for a vote for a U. S. Senator, and it was determined by an investigation and Committee hearings that the bribe was solicited, and that he paid it. The House ordered that Clarke be indicted in 1891, and that the Representative be censured. Harry was a personal friend of Surveyor General Thomas Cavanaugh, and in 1886-87 was an attorney for the Benson Syndicate surveyors, asking that the Contract money be paid to David Thayer. In 1888 Harry was a defendant in Spokane in a women's suffrage case, "Nevada Bloomer", that made it to the U. S. Supreme Court, and that prevented Washington from going anti-suffrage in its Constitution in 1889.

In 1889 he was Yakima Court Clerk with George W. Gardiner as his Deputy, and from 1889-1890 he was Court Clerk in Spokane County. By 1896 he was an officer in Success Mining Company, out of Cheyenne, Wyoming, and ran the Mill there in 1899. He maintained an office as a Mineral Surveyor in Denver from 1901-05. His wife and son were living in a hotel in Denver in 1900, while he was a Superintendent of a mine at Boulder, Colorado, and he purchased a newspaper in Cheyenne in 1903. He lived in Yavapai County, Arizona in 1910 with his family, where Harry was again a Mine Superintendent. He died in Fallow, Nevada in 1932? Fanny was living in Los Angeles as a companion to an elderly lady in 1930, as a widow. (biography)

**Clarke, Roy
Hughes**

1869-1943

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1902
to

Mineral Surveys 1910



Born in New York, he moved with his family to Ohio in 1880 and later to Spokane in the 1880s. Roy graduated in Mining Engineering from the University of California at Berkley in 1894. While there he played tenor sax in the Military Band in 1893. His father was City Commissioner of Spokane in 1900 while Roy was living at home and working as a mining engineer. Roy was in Kellogg, ID. in 1910 and Mount Hamilton, CA in 1920. In 1935 he was elected as President of the Northwest Mining Association.

Roy died in Kellogg, ID in 1943 the result of a 30 foot fall while inspecting a mine. Roy surveyed 78 Mining Claims in Northeastern Washington between 1902 and 1916, plus many more in Idaho. His papers are on file at the Eastern Washington State Historical Society.

Clements, Ruben E.
1812-1868
Dem
USDS
Special Instructions 1857
to
no more

The Surveyor General's Journal notes that Clements received approval for a surveys on 3/13/1857 and 10/3/1857, and that he was released from the balance of the Contract on 11/18/1858 after an exam by Stevenson Archer. It further states that there should be no record of any Contract on file with R. E. Clements. Reuben was born in Tennessee, the son of a civil engineer, and came to Texas in 1848. In 1849 he was the postmaster of Brownsville. He served several years as City Engineer and became a State Legislator. There was a R. E. Clements as the City Surveyor for San Antonio, Texas from 1853-54.

He made a trip to Washington State and back in 1857-58, possibly with Stevenson Archer. He was a GLO Surveyor for New Mexico, surveying the Sandia Pueblo Land Grant in 1859, the subject of lawsuits 150 years later. During that survey, in July, 1859, his whole survey party was taken prisoner by the Comanches and threatened with execution if they did not permanently leave. The Indians let them go, and they were relieved of the balance of their Contract. R. E. Clements also received a Joint Contract with Stevenson Archer in 1859 to survey 870 miles of line in New Mexico near the Canadian Fork of the Arkansas River and Utah Creek. Reuben died in San Antonio in 1866.

Cline, George Thomas
1859-1944
Rep
USDMS
Mineral Surveys 1897
to
no more

CA PLS 1299. Born in Oregon, George was elected County Surveyor of Thurston County 1885-89. After his three Mineral Surveys at Republic in 1898, where Herman Neville was a crewman on one, he moved to Woodburn, OR as a civil engineer by 1900. He made his residence in Klamath County, OR from at least 1905-1910, working as a farmer and a civil engineer for the County. By 1920 George was in Alturas, Modoc County, CA until he died in 1944, all the time noted as a surveyor or civil engineer for Modoc County, and at one time he was County Surveyor. In 1936, he was a City Councilman for Alturas, CA.

**Cock, Henry de
Lorme**

1832-1895

Dem

USDS

Contract 96 (With 1867

Alfred H.

Simmons)

to

Contract 104 (with 1868

Alfred H.

Simmons)

(8/11/1868)



Henry crossed the Oregon Trail in 1853 with his family, driving one of the ox teams, and after briefly settling in Salem, OR, they moved to Olympia, where his father started a hotel, the Pacific House. Cock was present at all of the Indian Treaty negotiations of Governor Stevens west of the Cascades in 1854-1855, namely Medicine Creek, Quinault, Point Elliot, and Point No Point, and in 1854 was a member of a party to explore the Olympics.

Henry mustered in as a 2nd Sergeant of Company B of the Puget Sound Volunteers in 1855 and fought in the campaign. He was 6' 0" with light hair and blue eyes and was a brother-in-law of Jared Hurd and John K. Hall, and the father-in-law of H. K. Owen. He married Maria A. Hall in 1859 in Olympia at the home of John K. Hall. After living in Seattle for a few years, Henry moved to Mabton as a stockman in 1867, where he operated a store and ferry. He then moved to Walla Walla where he owned a drug store and worked as Town Marshal. Maria died in 1875 while they were living in Walla Walla. He later moved to Yakima where he was sheriff for several years.

He was in the first Territorial Council from Yakima County, and in the Washington Territorial House in 1869-70 from Walla Walla. He received two Joint Contracts with Alfred Simmons in 1868-69 South of Yakima. The two Contracts with the GLO were the only surveying experiences recorded of Cock, and it appears they were both surveyed by Simmons. Henry died in Yakima.

**Coe, Alfred
Byron "Byron"**

1859-1925

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1904
to
Mineral Surveys 1905



Alfred was born in New York in 1859 and graduated from Cornell with a B. S. in Civil Engineering in 1882. He was an engineer in Minneapolis by 1889 when he married Sara Alice Rollit, a teacher who would go on to publish two books and various poems in magazines. Alfred came to Seattle in 1897 and was elected County Surveyor of Island County, WA in 1898, serving until 1900.

He lived in the University District in Seattle, and from that time until 1918, he partnered with Ernest McCullough, Christopher Nasten, I. Parker Curtis and a Mr. Havilland in various engineering companies. Together they surveyed 87 subdivision plats during those partnerships. Alfred surveyed 12 Mining Claims, mostly at Index, in 1904-05. He died in Portage, King County, WA at his summer home. Alice had returned to teaching by 1920, after raising four children.

**Coffey,
Alexander
Lewis "Alex"**

1831-1913

Dem

USDS

Special Instructions 1888
(6/7/1888)
(5/9/1889)

to
no more

Alex came across the Oregon Trail in 1852 with the family, including his twin brother Terrell. He was a brother-in-law of Lewis Van Vleet and a teacher at the Mill Plain elementary schoolhouse in 1857 at age 26. Coffey served under both William Strong and H. J. G. Maxon in the Indian wars of 1855-56, being first stationed at The Dalles, and then serving with the Mounted Rifles all the way to the Grand Ronde River. In 1856-57 he was a chainman many times for both William Strong and Lewis Van Vleet, and also in 1857 for John Trutch. He assisted in the construction of the Mullen Road all the way to Montana. Alex then worked for the quartermaster at Fort Walla Walla until 1862, when he went to the mines at Florence, Idaho. He stopped in Boise to do some surveying.

Upon his return to Clark County he was elected Assessor and then Sheriff from 1872-76. After that he was County Surveyor of Umatilla County, Oregon. He lived in Greasewood, Oregon in 1880, when he surveyed an addition to Pendleton, and was Adams County Surveyor in 1888 in Washington when he did his small GLO survey. He came back to Pendleton in 1896. A life-long Democrat, he lost in a run for the legislature in 1910 from Clark County. He had black hair, blue eyes, was 5' 11" tall. His wife died in 1911, and he died in Clark County in 1913. (biography)

**Coffey, Terrel
Mackey "Mac"**

1833-1918

Comp

Contract 59 (as
compassman for
Lewis Van Vleet)

to

no more

1861 Terrel was born the twin brother of Alexander Coffey in Missouri, and crossed the Oregon Trail with his family in 1852. They settled Southeast of Fern Prairie, and Terrel filed a Donation Claim of his own on top of the hill just North of Camas, West of and adjacent to that of his father. He also purchased another tract at Fishers Landing with Military Warrants. In 1860 he was an axman for his brother-in-law, Lewis Van Vleet for 4 townships at Goldendale, and in 1861 he was the compassman for Lewis for 5 townships at Touchet. Terrel was Clark County Surveyor from 1864-65 and was living with Lewis in 1870, as a farmer at Fern Prairie.

He married 19 year old Mary E. Patterson from Cayuse, Oregon in 1875, and they were living near Pendleton in 1877 when their baby died. His brother Alex was nearby in Greasewood in 1880, and in Pendleton in 1900. Terrel had two more children in Umatilla County but he was a widower in 1900, living near Camas with two teenage sons. In 1913 he sold 560 acres of land in one block near Pendleton, and had sold another 160 acres in 1908. The Army gave him an invalid pension in 1903 and increased it in 1913. He was reported living in Camas in 1903, 1908 and 1912, but died in Denver in 1918 per his death notice there in 1918. The Pendleton newspaper noted his death in Colorado, supported by the fact that his son, Earl, was recuperating from the War at Denver in 1920.

Conn, Frank**Winslow***1860-1914*

USDS

Contract 402 1892

to

no more



1910

Member ASCE. Born in Vermont, Frank graduated from Norwich University in 1881 with a B. S. and M. E. in Civil Engineering. He was an engineer for: the Texas Pacific 1881-82; Deming, the Silver City & Pacific RR, 1882-83; the Mexican Central RR., 1883-85; the Guatemala Central RR. 1885-88; the Montpelier & Wells RR., 1888-89; the Chilean Government, 1889-91; civil works and irrigation in Walla Walla and Portland, OR, 1891-95;

(continuing) real estate and mining interests in Costa Rica, 1895-1903, where he was the Superintendent of the Bella Vista Mine; Transit Finance Co., Philadelphia, 1903-1907; and mining and timber lands in Mexico and Central America, 1908-09. He surveyed his one small Contract for an Island in the Columbia River in 1892. Frank was back in Portland in 1910, and sold his house there in 1912. He had married in Walla Walla in 1890. He was a big man with a height of 6'3". Frank died in Los Angeles, CA, not long after moving there from Portland in 1914. (biography)

**Corlett,
Bertram Edwin***1879-1944*

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1908

to

no more



1910

WA PLS 1691. Born in Ohio, Bertram graduated from the University of California at Berkeley in 1903 in Civil Engineering, and after working for the Reclamation Service, moved to Seattle by 1904, where he married Ethyl Waddingham. He was in private practice in the Puget Sound area until 1930, when he entered into Real Estate, and then became associated with the Federal Housing Administration in 1939.

His three Mineral Surveys were near Nespelem in Okanogan County in 1908. Bert was made an Associate Member of ASCE in 1909.

**Cornelius,
John Absalom**

1839-1880

Dem

USDS

Contract 115 1870
(9/3/1870)

to

Contract 142 (with 1872
Joseph Snow)
(7/12/1872)



1872

Born in Vermont, John came across the Oregon Trail in 1846 as a child, but was orphaned shortly after arriving in Oregon City. He was raised by an uncle, since his step-mother had not yet adopted him. John was a chainman for E. T. T. Fisher in Oregon in 1858. He travelled to the gold fields in British Columbia in 1860, but soon returned to study surveying in Oregon. John then went to Whidbey Island where his step mother and step sister were living, staying until he married Bessie Wallace, his step sister.

John bought half of his step mother's claim on Whidbey, but then moved to a claim of his own at Pleasant Ridge near La Conner. He alternated farming and surveying for the GLO until 1873, when he ended the surveying and concentrated on farming until 1880, the year he died of overwork and pneumonia on the farm. He had surveyed three Contracts, all in Skagit and Whatcom Counties. Joseph Snow started as a chainman in 1871, and then held a Joint Contract with John in 1872-73. John was tried for assault with a deadly weapon in King County in 1876, but found not guilty by a jury. John's wife Bessie remarried and continued living on the farm, building it into a very nice place. (biography)

**Cowles,
Augustus
Bradley**

1842-1908

Rep

Dr/Clerk

Ch Clerk

Clerk 1873

to

Chief Clerk 1875

Born in New York, Cowles went with his family to Michigan in 1855 and to Minnesota in 1857, where his father was a furniture manufacturer. He attended high school and Bryant & Stratton Commercial College in Chicago. He enlisted with his father in 1861 to play in the Regimental Band for the Union. After a hiatus, Augustus served as a quartermaster for the duration of the War. While stationed on a plantation near Selma Alabama, he met Kate Monk, the daughter of the owner, and they were married in 1866.

Augustus worked in the furniture business with his father, and then was appointed deputy auditor of Cook County, Illinois in 1859. He came to Olympia with William McMicken in 1873 and served as Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office from 1875-1907, except for some of the years of Grover Cleveland, 1887-89 and 1893-97. His daughter , Helen, was a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office in 1893. Augustus was appointed Clerk to the last session of the Territorial Council (Senate) in 1889 and Assistant Secretary to the Washington Senate in 1895. He became the brother-in-law of Deputy Surveyor Ross Shoecraft. He died in Olympia. (biography)

Cowles, Helen

Avis

1872-1962

Rep

Dr/Clerk

Clerk 1893

to

no more



Helen was born in Illinois, the daughter of Augustus B. and Kate Cowles. The family lived in Chicago, where Augustus was Cook County Deputy Recorder when Helen was born. Her father was appointed Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's office of William McMicken in 1873, causing the family to move to Olympia.

Augustus was the Chief Clerk through several Surveyor Generals until just before he died in 1908, except for the two terms of Grover Cleveland as President. Helen attended the public schools of Olympia through at least high school. In 1893 she was a Transcribing Clerk under her father in the Surveyor General's Office of Amos Shaw. In about 1906, she visited her sister in Fairbanks for an extended stay. After her father died, she took care of her mother until she died in 1940, and Helen remained a spinster in the family home at 1010 Washington , until she died in 1962 in Olympia.

Crawford, Nelle Moore

1873-1968

Dr/Clerk

Clerk 1891

to

no more



1890

The only Nelle Crawford in Washington at the time of her employment was the daughter of printer and newspaperman, Ronald C. Crawford of Seattle. His son, Samuel Leroy Crawford, was also a printer and for awhile was co-owner of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Ronald was a strong Republican and served in the Legislature from Lewis County in the 1870's.

Thomas Cavanaugh was a career printer and editor before his appointment, and would have been acquainted with the family both professionally and politically. Nelle was born in Washington and lived on a farm near Olympia, or McNeil Island where her father was Warden of the Penitentiary. The family moved to Seattle in 1877. She was serving as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Thomas Cavanaugh in July, 1891 at the pay of \$3.00 per day. Nelle lived alone in Seattle in 1892, and married in Seattle in 1892 to Lawrence Booth, one of the founders of Washington Title Company. They lived there all their lives and had several children.

Crawford,

Peter W.

1822-1889

USDS

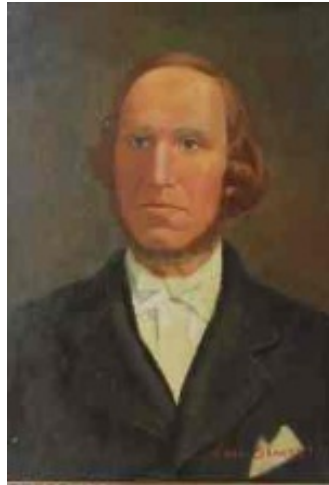
Contract 51 1854

(Oregon Territory
Claims)

(8/20/1854)

to

Contract 153 1872



Peter was born and educated in Scotland, and emigrated to the U. S. in 1843. He crossed the Oregon Trail with his solar compass in 1847 and filed a Donation Claim in Cowlitz County on the Cowlitz River. Henry Williamson hired him to make the first survey of Vancouver City in the spring of 1848, but Williamson abandoned his claim, and Amos Short jumped it and hired Israel Mitchell to resurvey it into Columbia City in 1850.

Amos had killed one of the men hired to guard Williamson's Claim. Israel enlisted Peter to help with the survey, since it was the same one that Peter had done. This same survey was also perpetuated in the survey of East Vancouver by Levi Farnsworth in 1872. The gold in California lured Peter in 1849, but he came back and started the settlement of his claim in the same year. Peter surveyed both the notifications and the official surveys (Claim Contract 51, Oreg.) of the Claims on Sauvie Island in Oregon in 1854-56. He surveyed one Claim by Special Instructions at Clatskanie in 1862. He platted several early towns along the Columbia, namely: Milwaukie, Milton, St. Helens, Monticello, and additions to Oregon City.

Peter received Contract 114 for a small survey in Clark County and a township at Skamokawa in 1870. Alexander McAndrew surveyed the one at Skamokawa as compassman in 1871. Peter received another Contract for two townships West of Kelso in 1872, and surveyed them both himself.

Other positions he held were: Cowlitz County Surveyor 1881-82, Vancouver City Surveyor 1883, and Clark County Surveyor 1884-86. Peter founded and surveyed the town of Kelso, WA on his DLC in 1884, named after his home town in Scotland. Among the experiences described in his narratives on file at the Bancroft Library at Berkeley was that of a chainman dying of hypothermia near Vernonia, OR. He was the namesake of Crawford Street and Peter Crawford Bridge in Kelso. The small park on the corner of South Pacific and Oak is dedicated to his honor. Before the town of Kelso, the RR stop was called Crawford. (biography)

**Crockett,
Benjamin
"Ben"**

1869-1915

Rep

Comp

Contract 371 (as 1891
engineer for John
K. Ashley)

to

no more

Ben was an Engineer for John K. Ashley in his survey of Port Angeles townsite in 1891. The likely candidate to be that Ben Crockett was born in Hawaii, and was in Port Angeles in 1889. In 1886, he was a drummer in the California National Guard. He was a chainman for Henry Fitch on the perimeter survey of the Quinault Reservation in 1892, and also a chainman for George Schwartz the same year for the meanders of the plat of Port Angeles. The field notes list him as "engineer" in the townsite survey for Ashley. He was in Kingston in 1900 with a wife, Emma, and a daughter, working in logging, and in Seattle from 1902-1909 as a real estate salesman and investor. He was removed in a court action as the receiver from a carnival side show at the Exposition in 1909.

Ben was a promoter of carnivals in San Diego from 1913-1916, when he drowned in a ferry accident in Coronado Bay. His hired driver was drunk, and drove off the ferry into the bay. The carnival workers held a benefit for Emma, and she sued for damages the next year, while the driver was charged with manslaughter. Another Ben Crockett was born in Missouri, and was living with his father W. W. Crockett on a farm in Lincoln County, Washington in 1889. There was a chainman, William W. Crockett on both the Port Angeles surveys and the Quinault Survey, and this may be a father-son team. Nothing else confirms this.

**Crumly,
Harvey
Derbyshire**

1868-1960

Ind

USDS

Contract 668

to

Contract 669

1908

1908

Harvey was born in Iowa, the son of a County Surveyor, and graduated from Penn College in 1895. He was the principal of Havilland Academy in Kansas for three years, with his soon-to-be wife Olive Folger as assistant, and while there became an ordained Quaker minister. From 1898 until at least 1905 he lived on a fruit ranch in Colorado and practiced his ministry. From 1908-1911, he was in Oregon and Washington surveying Contracts 668 & 669, and by 1920 he was back in Grand Junction, CO on his farm. He was part of Group 10 in the Direct System while in Washington in 1911. Harvey moved to California sometime after 1930, and died in Los Angeles. (biography)

**Cryderman,
John Jerome**

1860-1953

USDMS

Mineral Survey

to

no more

1894

Born in Indiana, John was in Bellingham by 1888, and continued long service as a RR engineer in the northern Puget Sound and the Cascade Mountains, until at least 1930. In 1888 John was Chief Engineer of the BB&CRR from Skagit to Whatcom, and in 1890 he was engineer of the S & N RR to lay rails from Anacortes to Hamilton, having recently had the same position for the F & S RR. In 1894, he was a member of the State Road Commission.

John married Dora Wellman in 1895, and they had no children. He surveyed his one mining claim in 1894 in Slate Creek and surveyed a State Land Plat in Vancouver, WA in 1899, while he served as the Chief Engineer for the State Land Commission from at least 1897-1900. He resigned in order to go back out in the field. John was named the Principal Assistant. Engineer for the BB&BCRR at New Whatcom in 1900. He crossed Chilkoot Pass towards Dawson in 1900, and was listed in Elliott Creek, Alaska as a USDS & USDMS in 1907.

Dora was appointed to the State Board of Education in 1897 and ran for U. S. Congress in 1914. John and Dora moved to Blanchard in 1914, where they started an Oyster farm. John had purchased several hundred acres of oyster beds earlier, and prevailed at the State Supreme Court on an ownership issue in 1904. John was in Seattle by 1930, Blanchard in 1935 and 1940, and died in Seattle in 1953. Dora died in Blanchard in 1933 and was cremated, location of ashes unknown. John's ashes were unclaimed at Acacia Memorial Park and Mausoleum, and were placed in the "Community Niche".

**Cupples,
Horace Greeley**

1868-1943

Soc

USDMS

USDS

Mineral Surveys 1902
to

Contract 698 (Last 1910
Contract under
Contract System)
(5/31/1910)



1912

Born in Pennsylvania, Horace was in Whatcom County 1889-1892 doing plats, in San Francisco in 1900, in Bellingham 1902-1910, and in St. Louis 1920-43. In 1891 he was a junior at the University of California School of Law in Berkley, and married Bessie Pidwell in 1891 in San Francisco. Horace co-published "The Commonwealth", the official newspaper of the Socialist Party in Washington, published in Everett from 1911-1914.

Horace surveyed 18 Mining Claims in the North Cascades from 1902-1905, and one Homestead Entry Survey in 1907. He returned to the same area to survey Contract 698 in 1910, the last Contract in the Contracting Era in Washington. Horace is the author of the book, "Arcadian Highway, a plan to grubstake the unemployed to build a grand boulevard from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico", in 1916, which is a socialist book, and still in print. Horace and Bessie were divorced before 1930, and Horace died in St. Louis in 1943.

**Curley, James
Michael**

1828-1870

Dem

Dr/Clerk

Clerk 1858
to

no more

Born in Ireland, by 1858 James was appointed a Draftsman in the Office of Oregon Surveyor General, John Zieber in Oregon, and in 1859 a draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office of James Tilton in Washington. He went back to Oregon in 1859, and was the draftsman for Surveyor General Bynon Pengra in 1863. He was also the draftsman for the Lane County Map, commissioned in 1863. By 1870 he was a hopeless drunk, and died of acute alcoholism. James was an excellent draftsman, and "never hurt anyone but himself." He died in Salem.

**Davenport,
Timothy
Woodbridge,
"T. W."**

1826-1911

Comp

Contract 33 OR 1853

(Compassman for
Josiah Preston and
George Hyde)

to

no more



"The Sage of Silverton"

Timothy was born in New York, the son of a physician. He was tutored in algebra and geometry in Ohio and spent one year at Sterling Medical School, but taught school until he crossed the Oregon Trail with his family in 1851. His father filed a claim in Waldo Hills, South of Silverton. He came West to be a surveyor, and with his education, he soon found employment.

George Hyde and Josiah Preston, the brother-in-law and brother of Surveyor John Preston respectively, obtained a Contract near Olympia in April, 1853. Besides 12 townships, the survey included the extension of the Willamette Meridian across Nisqually Reach, Anderson Island, and Drayton Passage, to end at Penrose Point temporarily. The survey of the 4th and 5th Standard Parallel included crossings of Nisqually Reach again, Henderson Inlet, Dana Passage, Peale Passage, and Totten Inlet. John Preston made sure that there was an educated professional involved, to do the calculations involving trigonometry to calculate the triangulation for obtaining distances for all those crossings. The work was done in 1853, and Timothy was Compassman for the Meridian and Parallels but was not named in the 12 townships.

Timothy married Florinda Geer, a second cousin and the 15 year old daughter of a nearby claimant in 1854. She was a gifted artist and gave him 5 children, only two of whom survived childhood. Timothy was an early adopter of Republican politics in 1856, and supported Lincoln in the 1860 presidential election. When B. J. Pengra was appointed Surveyor General by Lincoln, Timothy soon received a Contract in 1861 for 4 townships on the eastside near Hermiston. Lincoln named him the Indian Agent for the Umatillas from 1862-1863, and he received two more Contracts in 1863 and 1867 for one township on the eastside each, although there is no evidence he surveyed them. From 1864-68 he was Marion County Surveyor, and from 1868-72 he served in the State Legislature. Florinda died of smallpox in 1870, and before she died, she urged him to remarry

He moved from the farm to Silverton in 1870, where he owned a general store, and in 1872 Timothy married Nancy Gilmour, a widow who bore him 5 children, all of whom lived past adolescence. He ran for the U. S. Congress as an Independent in 1874, losing in a three way race to the Democrat. In that year he was the surveyor of a road up the Santiam to the Metolius, and in 1880 of a more Southerly pass, to which the railroad was surveyed. He was elected to the State Senate from 1882-1886, and in 1895 was named State Land Agent.

While State Land Agent, he implemented a per acre fee for all Land Purchases that was to fund the salary of the Land Agent. This fee was abused in later years by Land Agents involved in fraud using dummy entrymen, although Timothy was honest. All of the time in Silverton, he continued writing. He contributed many lengthy articles to the Oregonian and other papers, and several articles for the Oregon Historical Quarterly. His topics were on slavery, politics, society, and life in general. He died while visiting his children in Pasadena.



c. 1894

Homer Calvin Davenport may be Timothy's most important accomplishment. Florinda had a premonition that Homer would be an artist, and he was drawing at age three. Timothy continued to cultivate that talent, but efforts to send him to formal education failed. But he could draw. Homer could not confine himself to traditional art, but would revert to sketches and caricatures. His talent for capturing the essence of a situation or person in a simple sketch ultimately made him the nation's most popular cartoonist. He went to San Francisco and ultimately came under the care and friendship of William Randolph Hearst, who made him the cartoonist for the Hearst chain of newspapers at a salary higher than most managing editors.

Homer purchased a farm in Morris Hills, New Jersey and with the help of Teddy Roosevelt, became the first American to directly import Arabian horses from the Middle East to the USA. He developed a love of Arabians from the label of a medicine bottle, and first saw them at the Chicago World Fair in 1893. His imports were part of the founding of the breed in America. He visited the Middle East for the purchase in 1906 and rode camels in the desert to find the horses.

In 1904 he left the Hearst papers for "The Evening Mail", a Republican newspaper, and began supporting Teddy Roosevelt. After Roosevelt was elected, he began to devote large amounts of time to other activities. His marriage suffered in 1909, and caused him to suffer a nervous breakdown. He rejoined Hearst in 1911, and sought guidance from the Theosophical Society at Lomaland, San Diego and from a new girlfriend, spiritualist Mrs. William Cochran.

On assignment concerning the survivors of the Titanic, he developed pneumonia and died two weeks later in May, 1912. Hearst paid for the team of doctors to try to save him, and also for his burial in Silverton Cemetery. In 1923, funds were raised to create a monument at his gravesite. Included on the monument is a copy of one of his drawings, depicting "The Journey Across" to the other side. To this day, Silverton honors Homer with Homer Davenport Days every August and two murals in downtown. Orla Falls near Mt. Marion is named for the oldest daughter of Timothy Davenport. A book, "Timothy Woodbridge Davenport, The Collected Works" was published by the University of Oregon in 2014.

**Deetz,
Benjamin A.**

1849-1896

USDS

SES

Special Instructions 1884
(10/13/1884)

to

Special Instructions 1893

Born in Ohio, Deetz moved to Wabasha, Minnesota with his family in 1860, where his father owned a steamship. He was an engineer in Portland in 1883, and then moved to Cowlitz County, WA and lived there from 1883-96. He lived at Stella in 1883 where he eventually patented 640 acres in the Abernathy Creek Drainage. While in Stella, he performed three small surveys by Special Instructions for the Washington GLO office. Benjamin then lived in Kalama where he was Cowlitz County Surveyor from 1889-92, while surveying plats at the same time. He was elected to the Kalama School Board in 1893.

In 1893 Benjamin examined several townships that had been surveyed by Samuel Lackland, giving approval to all. He was last noted in Kalama in late 1894. In 1896 he was managing the slate mine of his father in Cloquet, MN, and was killed in a dynamite explosion. His wife was still in Kalama 6 months after his death.

DeHuff, Arthur**Isadore**

1881-1962

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1909

to

no more



1911

Member AIME. Born in Minnesota, Arthur came to Spokane with his family, where his father was a mine broker, and Arthur was a consulting assayer from 1899-1902. He graduated from Columbia University with honors as an Engineer of Mines in 1907, and married shortly after while back East. He was a Mining Engineer in Metaline Falls in 1907 and soon associated himself with Lehigh Portland Cement Co. as chief chemist. All of his Mineral Surveys were performed while in Metaline in 1909-10.

Arthur continued as chief chemist and engineer for Lehigh, eventually achieving the position of Superintendent, which he held until at least 1946. He was tall and slender with dark brown hair, and died in Spokane.

de Lacy,**Walter****Washington**

1819-1892

Dem

Citizens

Comp

EX

Contract 14 (as 1855

Compassman for
John Lafitte)

to

Special Instructions 1859



Pres. Montana Soc. CE. Walter was born in Virginia and orphaned as a child, his parenting being done by two maiden aunts and an uncle. They did well, for he graduated from Saint Mary's Catholic College in Maryland, and was tutored privately at West Point to make up for a political reversal of an appointment there. He started as an engineer for the Illinois and Central RR, but soon accepted a position as an instructor in French at West Point, and then moved to the Navy for the same job, only teaching at sea.

Walter married Catherine A. D. Moran in 1839, had three children, and probably was divorced by 1850. He exited the Mexican War as a Captain, surveyed a RR across Central America, surveyed on the 32nd Parallel, lived with his uncle, Walter, and his family at New Orleans in 1850, and did hydrographic surveys on the Puget Sound. There, Stevens made him engineer for the Indian War in 1856, where he was in charge of blockhouses and forts. Walter was a Captain in the battle at Grande Ronde, OR.

In 1857 Walter built the "Military Road" from Steilacoom to Bellingham; in 1857 surveyed and built the Whatcom Trail to the Fraser Mines; in 1858 surveyed Sehome; in 1858 surveyed the road up the Cowlitz from Monticello; and after that in 1859-60 was engineer for the Mullen Road, which is why he ended up in Montana. The Surveyor Generals of OR/WA offered him the survey of the Oregon-Washington Boundary in 1861, but he declined because the authorized pay was too low.

Walter led a prospecting party across the corner of Yellowstone Park in 1863, discovering DeLacy Lake and the Geyser Basin. His names were changed by Professor Hayden some years later, resulting in him not getting full credit for his discoveries. Montana commissioned him to make a map of Montana in 1864, and he updated it until 1870. The map showed some of the features of Yellowstone, promoting it to the general population. In 1867 Walter was a Colonel in the Indian Wars in Montana.

NPRR named him in 1872 to conduct the survey down the Salmon River in Idaho. In 1880, he was a surveyor living with a group of surveyors and engineers in Smith River Valley, MT. He continued surveying and engineering in Montana until he died there in 1892, serving as City Engineer of Helena for awhile, and laying out the townsites of Fort Benton, Deer Lodge, Argenta and Comet.

Walter was the namesake of DeLacy's Lake, 4 miles East of Mt. Vernon, WA, now called Big Lake, and the namesake of DeLacy Creek and DeLacy Lake in Yellowstone Park. This Delacy Lake's name was changed to Shoshone Lake. He was contracted to recon and locate the Initial Point of the Montana Principal Meridian in 1867, worked as a USDS in 1876-77, and became Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's office there from 1887-1889. When Grover Cleveland became President, Walter was promoted by Montana to be the next Surveyor General. A Southern Democrat was chosen instead. Walter is noted as having a cabin in Section 6, T12N R23E in 1883, and patented 400 acres there on Flat Willow Creek in Fergus County in 1891. There are papers of his in the Montana Archives. (biography)

**Denison,
Charles Simeon**

1849-1913

Astr

Special Instructions 1873

(with Rollin J.

Reeves and Ezra L.

Smith) (6/6/1873)

to

no more



Charles was born in Gambier, Ohio, the site of Kenyon College. His father spent three years at Dartmouth and then graduated from Kenyon in 1829, and after taking graduate work at Yale, became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Kenyon. In 1853 his father took the position of head of St. John's Church, Keokuk, Iowa. After his father died in 1861, his mother returned to their former residence in Lockport, New York, where Charles was prepared for the classical collegiate course.

He worked part time as a surveyor before entering the old Military School of Norwich. After a year, Charles transferred to the University of Vermont and after three years, received the degree of B. S. in Civil Engineering in 1871, with the highest rank ever. He worked the winter of 1871-1872 on a RR survey, and in April 1872 was appointed an instructor of engineering and drawing at the University of Michigan. The summer and fall of 1873 were spent as the astronomer for the Washington/Idaho Boundary Survey with Rollin J. Reeves and Ezra L. Smith. The survey finished in heavy and deep snow, and food consisted of flour only for the last three weeks.

Charles progressed over the years at the University of Michigan, becoming an Assistant Professor in 1882, chair of a department and a professorship in 1885, and in 1888 took a sabbatical to travel Europe for several months. In 1901 he was named Professor of Steriotomy, Mechanism and Drawing by the Board of Regents, which title he held until his death in 1913. He is the namesake of the Denison Archway in the West Engineering Building at the University of Michigan.

Dent, Louis Lee

1871-1950

SES

Special Instructions 1909

to

no more



Born on the Dent farm in Dent County, Missouri, he went on to graduate from Harvard University in 1893 with degrees in Law and Civil Engineering. Louis was a practicing attorney in Chicago for his entire career, except for at least two periods where he had a Contract as a Special Examiner of Surveys. One was before 1898 in Colorado, Idaho and Wyoming, and the other was in at least Washington State in 1909.

In 1898 he was a Professor of Law at Northwestern University and published a book, "Federal Control over Interstate Commerce." In 1929 and 1933, he was president of his village of Riverside, Ill. In the 1930's and 40's Louis appeared several times at the appellate level of court. He was 6' 3" tall.

**Dewitt, James
Robinson, Jr.**

1862-1918

SES

Special Instructions 1891

to

Special Instructions 1891

James was born and educated in Pennsylvania and attended West Point from 1880-1881. His father was a successful merchant. James received a Contract as a Special Examiner of Surveys in Washington and Oregon in 1891, and made several examinations, mostly in the rain, including 13 in Oregon and 5 in Washington from 1891-92. He was in Wyoming in 1900 as an engineer; in both Indiana and Missouri in 1910 as an engineer and superintendent of construction; and was a foreman on the Panama Canal construction from 1908-09. He married Nancy Elizabeth Teal in Indiana in 1905, listing his address as Mexico. They were the parents of twins in 1911, but one died as a baby. James was noted as returning from Mexico in 1907 and from Panama in 1916. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1918.

**Dezendorf,
James Nelson
Croft**

1866-1929

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

to

no more

1906

Born in Virginia, James attended 1-2 years of college at Lehigh University. He was a Clerk in the Land Office at Los Angeles in 1895, and joined the Surveyor General's Office of Robert Habersham in Oregon by 1896 as a Draftsman. He continued at that until 1906 when he transferred to Washington to replace Ira Otis for one year as Chief Draftsman. By 1909, he was a salesman in Portland. James built the 18-unit, 4 story Dezendorf Apartments in 1911, located at SW 16th and Taylor in Portland.. He was listed as the manager of an apartment house in 1920, and retired and then dead in 1940, always in Portland. James and his wife, Hattie May Corkish, were involved in society all their life in Portland, and their son, James C. was a local attorney and continued in that tradition.

**Dimock,
Arthur Herbert**

1866-1929

Rep

USDS

Contract 469 (with 1895

George Pratt and

Christopher

to

no more

Member ASCE. Arthur was born and raised in Nova Scotia, and graduated from Kings College of Windsor in Nova Scotia in 1885 with a B. A. and B. E. He was elected as a student member to CSCE in 1887, worked for RRs in Quebec and California, married in Tulare, CA, and moved to Seattle in 1890 where he was a civil engineer for Scurry and Owens. He worked for the Seattle Parks Dept. and H. K. Owens in 1892, and then as a private engineer until 1897. He received a Joint Contract with George Pratt and Christopher Nasten in 1895 in Okanogan County. He began his career with the Engineering Department of the City of Seattle in 1897, and for much of that time, he was sewer engineer, designing many of the trunk lines for Seattle. From 1911-1922, Arthur was Seattle City Engineer, succeeding Reginald H. Thomson.

In 1922 he was removed as City Engineer by a new Mayor, and retired to private practice. He was elected a member of ASCE in 1910. The books and articles he published included: "Standard Plans and Specifications of the City of Seattle", 1913; "Instructions to Inspectors", 1922; "Lake Washington Sewage Disposal", 1926; "Report on the Lake Washington and Rainier Valley Sewerage Problem", 1926; and "Preparing the Groundwork for a City, the Regrading of Seattle, Washington" 1928. Arthur is listed as the architect of the Ballard Bridge, the University Bridge, and the Fremont Bridge, all in Seattle and now listed on the Registry of Historical Places. He died in Mount Vernon at age 63 of a probable heart attack while surveying the City's new sewer system.

Dobbs, Edward
B.
1866-1923
 USDS
 Contract 504 1896
 to
 Contract 522 1897

Edward was born in Missouri and was in Washington by 1895, when he was Columbia County Surveyor from 1895-96. Edward had three Contracts in 1896 and 1897, one of which was never finished, because corrections were needed, and he was in Manila. After Lew A. Wilson was authorized as a compassman to correct the work, and never performed, Contract 504 was rejected and reissued to Lew A. Wilson in 1902 as Contract 580. Edward served in the military as a private in the infantry from 1898-1899 during the Spanish-American War. He was still in The Philippines in 1903 surveying a road, and returned to CA in 1904. His daughter was born there in 1901. In 1910 Dobbs was a RR engineer in Novelty, King County, WA. Edward was 5' 9" with dark brown eyes and hair. He died at a veterans hospital in Los Angeles.

Dubois,
Nathaniel S.
1826-1910
 Clerk
 Clerk 1852
 to
 no more

Nathaniel came to Oregon in 1851 and worked as a surveyor and draftsman in Milwaukie, OR before being appointed a Clerk in the Oregon Surveyor General's Office in the spring of 1852. He was the Secretary to the Treaty signing with the Lower Band of Chinook for Anson Dart in August, 1851. Nathan mustered in to the Volunteers in Oregon in 1855, and returned to be married in 1856.

He filed a claim in Wasco County, Oregon by 1860 on Five-Mile Creek, and proved up on it by 1868. In 1868 he signed as draftsman for the map, "United States Map of the Territory." He was a grocer in Albany in 1870, a hotel keeper for the St. Charles Hotel there in 1873, keeper of the American Exchange Hotel in Portland in 1880, and owned a hotel in McMinnville in 1900 and 1910. His sons, Henry and Joe, owned the Chemeketa Hotel in Salem in 1888. He died in 1910 and is buried in the Masonic Cemetery in Albany, OR.

Dunn, Harvey
1864-1940
 USDMS
 Mineral Surveys 1907
 to
 no more

Born in Illinois, the son of a farmer, Harvey moved to Missouri with his family to a new farm by 1869. He was an engineer in Seattle from 1903-1908, and surveyed the 21 Mining Claims at Monte Cristo in 1907-08. By 1913 he was a fruit farmer North of Sunnyside, with 80 acres adjacent to the Sunnyside Canal. He stayed there farming until he died in 1940. His wife died in 1961 in California, and is not buried next to him at Zillah.

**Dunnington,
Abner Fay**

1862-1938

USS

Special Orders 1904

from U. S.

Geological Survey

to survey boundary

of the Forest

to

no more



Abner was born in D. C., the son of a police officer. He was a draftsman there in 1880, living at home. He held the following appointments and positions: Assistant Topographer D. C. 1882; Barometric Observer, North Carolina, 1884; in charge Topographic Party, Texas, 1885; Topographer in the gold fields of California, 1885-1892; and astronomic observations South Dakota 1890.

Abner married Frances Fell Cook in Washington, D. C. in 1886. He was also: a Special Examiner of Surveys in Washington in 1894 for 5 examinations; Engineer to survey the Blackfeet Reservation, 1896; Topographer South Dakota 1898; surveyor for triangulation in South Dakota 1905; and surveyor for Yosemite Boundary, 1906. Mostly he would return from the field each season to D. C. to do drafting and calculations. Abner was transferred to the General Land Office in 1907 where he used his experience in the rugged West to do resurveys and townsites. From 1911-16 in the Direct System, he was topographer in charge of Indian surveys, living in Denver.

For many years Abner was Chief of the Drafting Section of the GLO until his retirement at age 70 in 1932. He surveyed the part of the 7th Standard Parallel North in 1904 as a U. S. Surveyor for the boundary of the Rainier Forest Reserve in Washington. Later he supervised the survey of the Indian towns of Taholah, Nespelem and Klaxta for the General Land Office.

**Eastwick,
Philip Garrett**

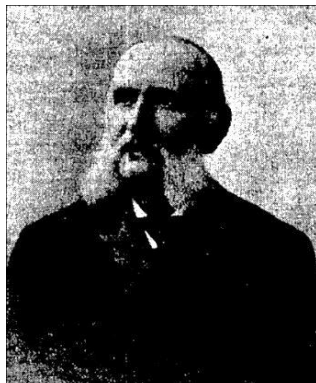
1838-1905

USDS

Contract 221 1876

to

no more



The father of Phillip was Andrew McCalla Eastwick. He was a machinist in Philadelphia who was taken in by his employer, Philip Garrett, as a partner in a railroad locomotive factory. One of their contracts was to sell locomotives for \$1,000,000 to the Czar of Russia. Andrew lived in Russia with his family from 1844-1849, fulfilling that order.

He purchased the John Bartram Botanical Gardens in 1850, moved his family to the Bartram home temporarily, and then built his mansion on the property in 1851. The original Bartram home and several acres were donated to the City of Philadelphia as the Bartram Gardens, and are maintained as such today. He sired 14 children, and Philip, the third, was named for his father's partner.

Philip was educated in Russia and Philadelphia, and probably graduated from Lehigh University, as his son did. He was commissioned as a Naval Engineer in 1862, and served as a third and second assistant engineer on the warships *Monongahela* and *Arizona* for the Union Navy from 1863 until at least 1865. He was located in Utah in 1871 (probably for the RR) when he was recruited by Thomas B. Morris to recon RR's for NPRR on the Clearwater River in Idaho from its mouth to the Bitterroot River in Montana, between Lake Pend d'Orille and Lake Coeur d'Alene, and on the Snake River. His lengthy report of the Clearwater survey of 1872 is online. He continued working for Morris, surveying routes for the NPRR in Washington at least into 1872.

Before 1875, Phillip had formed a partnership with Thomas Morris as "Eastwick Morris & Co.", and surveyed the city of Tacoma as Office Engineer under Isaac W. Smith for NPRR. They contracted with the City of Seattle to set street monuments and street grades for downtown Seattle in 1875. Morris stayed in San Francisco, but Eastwick hired Frederick Whitworth to help in the project. They contracted as City Engineers and Surveyors of Seattle until 1879, when the partnership dissolved, and Frederick Whitworth took over as City Engineer. During this time, in 1876, Phillip performed his GLO Survey of an island in the Puyallup River. He published a very accurate map of Southeastern Washington, and advertised in the *Portland Oregonian* and in *Seattle*. Philip authored a report on the Puget Sound Coal Mines in 1878.

He completed a hurried report on the Rogue River in OR in December 1878, under orders from Congress. In 1879 he took a position with the Army Corps of Engineers in Portland, as a civilian engineer, although he was in Seattle as a surveyor in 1880. In 1884, he managed rock removal for navigation in the Clearwater River in Idaho. From 1886-1888, Phillip worked on the South Jetty of the Columbia for the Army Engineers. Philip superintended the survey of the area along the Lake Washington Canal in preparation for its construction in 1891. By 1890 and 1891, the *Portland Directory* listed him as a civil and mining engineer. He was employed near Marcus, WA in 1892, working out of Portland. In 1895 he replaced C. F. B. Haskell, who had drowned at Methow Rapids above Wenatchee, as engineer in charge.

He remained in Portland through 1905 as an engineer, and at that time secured a passport to visit his son in Panama, who was an agent in international banking. Philip died of Yellow Fever in Ancon soon after arriving in Panama in February 1905. He may have retired in 1902, for he began advertising in the *Oregonian* as a private engineer. He was 5' 10" tall. (biography)

<p>Elder, Robert 1813-1872 Whig Ch Clerk Dep Surv in OR Chief Clerk in Oregon Surveyor General's Office to no more</p>	<p>1851</p>	<p>Robert was born in Orwell, Kincross, Scotland, and immigrated to the U. S. with his parents and brothers in 1827. From 1837-1849 he was an assistant engineer under John Preston on the Michigan-Illinois Canal in Lockport, IL, before going to California to the mines at Marysville. Instead of mining, Robert surveyed townsites, "paper plats", in California. From there, he arranged to go to Oregon with John Preston to take a position as Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office. After arriving and while waiting for the position to open up, he surveyed on the plat of Oregon City until he started as Chief Clerk in 1851. In April 1852, he resigned to take his own contract.</p>
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Robert used Kimball Webster as compassman, who was his assistant in CA and at Oregon City. Elder and Webster then garnered a Joint Contract in the Northwestern Willamette Valley for 13 townships in June, 1852. They shared the work, and Matthew Murphy was the compassman for Robert Elder. Robert was given a Contract to train Josiah Preston, the brother of John, and used him as compassman on five townships west of Salem. He received another Joint Contract in the Spring of 1853 with Henry S. Gile, his former chainman. Robert asked Kimball Webster to join them and Kimball was compassman for about half the work, training Henry Gile. This was in the Umpqua Valley, and Jesse Applegate, who had been denied by Preston, criticized their work. Robert left for the East in the fall of 1853, for Preston had been replaced by Gardner by then.

Robert obtained a passport in 1858 (He had been naturalized in 1856.) to travel to Scotland and back. He was living with his brother, James, in Illinois in 1860 as a farmer. In 1870, both he and his brother John were living with James in Olmsted County, Minnesota. He was listed as a civil engineer. Robert died of TB in Cascade Township, Minnesota in 1872, and apparently never married. He was described as 5' 9" tall and having brown hair, a long oval face, high forehead, prominent nose, large mouth and an indented chin. Kimball Webster wrote that he was eccentric and kind.

**Elwell, William
Elijah**

1866-1962+

EX

USDS

Special Instructions 1893

to

Contract 416

1893



c. 1910

William was born in Indiana, the son of a minister, and moved with his family to Illinois by 1870, but by 1874 and 1880 he was back in Indiana. The family moved to Toledo, WA by 1900, but by 1892 William was on the City of Vancouver, WA surveying crew, working for Manford Lisher. In 1892-93 he contracted to inspect several GLO surveys in Washington, all of which he passed with no problems reported.

William was a chainman for William Marye in August 1893 at Mt. St. Helens. He received Contracts 415 & 416 in 1893, and soon surveyed 416 in 1894, a small survey which was approved. He asked for an extension of 415 because it was not ready. Special Examiner Waller Staples found large errors in 1895, and Elwell was ordered to redo the entire survey. Elwell gave up and allowed his surety, Charles Homan, to finish the Contract. Homan wrote a letter that stated that Elwell performed the original survey by running latitudinal section lines without any checks, following the needle. After several inspections and letters, Homan finished the survey as a Deputy Surveyor.

William served as a Corporal in an Engineering Regiment in the Spanish American War in about 1899. He married Nellie Pauly in 1905 and lived in Kelso from 1905-1913. He then moved to Bremerton where he worked in the shipyards and ran a dry good store from at least 1920 until 1930+. He continued to live in Bremerton until he died in 1962, living with Nellie and their daughter, Pauline. Pauline was a school teacher all her life and never married. Nellie died in 1978 and Pauline in 1998.

Emerson, Moses M.
 1857-1938
 Rep
 Comp
 USDS
 USDMS
 Contract 325 (part 1886
 as Compassman for
 Ignatius A. Navarre
 to
 Mineral Surveys 1903

Moses was born in Stetson, Maine, the son of a farmer, and showed up as a logger in a logging camp in Kitsap County, WA in 1880. He came to Ellensburg, WA in 1880 as a timberman, and was noted as a miner in 1884. Ignatius Navarre hired him to be Compassman for 5 townships near Chelan in 1887 for 2 separate Contracts, while he was busy with politics, and he showed up officially in the field notes. Between 1891 and 1897 Moses surveyed 7 Contracts, all on the East side. All of his Contracts were examined by Special Examiners, and he had a very few minor corrections. He had a letter posted in the Seattle P. I. that was very critical of the time lines used by Washington, D. C. to approve surveys. In 1896, he was personally involved in several new Mining Claims on Mount Hawkins. He was divorced by 1900.

Moses became Kittitas County Surveyor or Engineer in 1902-04, 1906-10, and 1914-16. He was the engineer for the State Wagon Road over Snoqualmie Pass in 1906, and from 1903-06, he surveyed 12 Mining Claims at Cle Elum. Moses was listed as a surveyor in 1900 in Cl Elum, surveyor for the County in Ellensburg in 1910, civil engineer in Ellensburg in 1920, and a civil engineer for the County in Ellensburg in 1930. In 1903, he patented 160 acres in T20N R15E, a township he surveyed in 1903, which was for the purpose of defining coal lands. He patented a compacting machine for road construction in 1921. He was surveying on the North Half of the Colville Reservation in 1924. Moses continued to live in Ellensburg until his death, and he is buried beside his mother, Hannah, at the IOOF Cemetery.

Espy, Thomas Emmett, "Emmett"
 1846-1906
 Comp
 141 (as 1872
 compassman for
 to
 no more

Emmett was born and raised in Iowa, the son of a lawyer. His father was also a businessman, State Legislator and General of the Iowa State Militia in 1851. Emmett attended the University of Notre Dame in 1862-63. His father's business failed and the family moved to St. Louis, where his father was appointed an Assistant Solicitor with the U. S. Government in 1864. His father went on to become a successful attorney in St. Louis until failing health required him to return to Ft. Madison, Iowa. Emmett never married and followed his family, first becoming a Clerk for the Army at St. Louis in 1864, and then by 1870 a lawyer in St. Louis.

Emmett was corresponding with his family while he was living in Kittitas, Washington in early 1872, where he was living in a cabin by himself, trading with the Indians. Because he was a Ft. Madison schoolmate of Rollin Reeves, Emmett became a compassman for Rollin and Ezra L. Smith for two townships at Ellensburg in 1872. The next year he was a chainman for Reeves and Smith on the survey of the Idaho/Washington State Line. This project lasted well into snowfall in 1873 on the North end of the line. Emmett was in San Francisco in 1875, working for a law book publisher. By 1878 he had returned to St. Louis to his family and was working as a lawyer. He returned to Iowa in 1881 with his father. By 1885 Emmett was in an insane asylum in Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, where he remained until he died in 1906. He is buried in an unmarked grave at Mt. Pleasant.

Evans, Elwood

1828-1898

Whig

Rep

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

1861

to

no more



Elwood was born in Philadelphia and educated through law school before securing a position as deputy clerk in the Washington Territory Customs office. He left New York in August 1851, and arrived in Olympia via Panama in November 1851, with the new Customs Inspector. He soon passed the bar and became one of Washington's first lawyers.

Elwood returned back East in 1852 and then travelled West again as private secretary and Aide to Isaac Stevens on his Pacific Railroad Expedition. He was always a lawyer in Olympia until 1879, when he moved to Tacoma. He was Chief Clerk to the First Territorial House in 1854, and soon elected as a Representative. At the same time he was Thurston County School Superintendent. He was a member of the Whig Party, but transformed into a Republican in the late 1850's. Elwood was active in the creation of Olympia and served as its first mayor, 1859-61. Anson Henry appointed him a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office before Lincoln named him Territorial Secretary, where he served 1862-1867. In that capacity, he secured the public printing contract for himself.

In 1868 he was once again Chief Clerk in the House, and again was elected a member, rising to be Speaker of the House. He became Territorial Librarian, just to move the Library to the Capitol Campus. He published "History of Washington" in 1877, "Laws of Washington Territory" in 1881, "History of the Pacific Northwest, Oregon, and Washington" in 1889, and an expanded "History of Washington" in 1893. Elwood then moved to Tacoma in 1879 and was elected a member of the Territorial Council in 1881, and to the First Session of the Washington State House. He died in Tacoma.

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 of Office of Indian Affairs)
Comp =	Compassman
SES =	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 Office
Dr/Clerk =	Draftsman/ Clerk in Surveyor General's Office

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

Short Biographies and Personal Notes F - L

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



7/14/2018

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.
Political Affiliation, if known	Year	See the end of this section for a list of abbreviations.
Type of Surveyor	Year	
First Contract or Engagement		
to		
Last Contract or Engagement		

Farmer, Robert Andrew

1862-1934

USS

Special Orders 1904

from U. S.

Geological Survey

to survey

boundaries of the

Forest Reserve

to

no more



1905

Robert was born in Tennessee and joined the USDS as an assistant topographer in 1888. He worked in Colorado, South Dakota, and Wyoming, and then in Oklahoma in 1898 when he was transferred to the Pacific Division. While in OK in 1898, he married a Cherokee bride and had his only child. His wife and son went on to be part of the Dawes Enrollment. From 1898-1903 Robert ran topographical and spirit levelling crews in CA, OR, WA and ID, including acting as topographer for the Waterville Quadrangle near Wenatchee.

After the creation of the Washington Forest Reserve, Robert was assigned with others to survey the South and East Reserve boundaries for the General Land Office, while still being employed by USGS as a "United States Surveyor". The November 30, 1903 edition of the Tacoma Daily News carries Farmer's account of the survey of the East Boundary of the Reserve. He was part of the controversial Fairbanks Meridian Survey from 1909-1910, where triangulation was used for control of the GLO survey. A. W. Barber in Washington, D. C. was very critical of these methods.

Robert was a U. S. Cadastral Engineer for the GLO in Washington from 1918-24, in Colorado and New Mexico from 1913-1923, and in Idaho from 1920-23. He surveyed the Indian town of Omak in 1919. Reportedly he made the first ascent of Cashmere Mountain outside of Wenatchee in 1900. Robert was in the D. C. GLO Office in 1910 and the Denver GLO office in 1920 and 1930, and retired there in 1932.

**Farnsworth,
Levi**

1804-1884

Dem,

Green-

back

Union

Rep

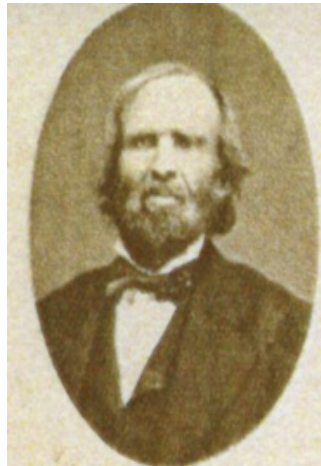
USDS

Contract 4 1855

(5/22/1855)

to

Contract 147 1872



Born in Jonesborough, Maine, Levi and his brothers were ships carpenters. He left Machias, Maine on November 4, 1849 in the cargo ship, Agate, headed for the Pacific Coast, leaving his wife, Delia, and 7 children in Maine, ages 21 to 1. Delia and the children were living with her son in law, Jason Drisko, in 1860, with Levi noted as being there also. (But he was not.) He showed up in Vancouver, WA around 1851. He had several legal claims for debt in Maine in the 1840's. He was a Justice of the Peace in Washougal from 1852-53.

1879

Levi was awarded Joint GLO Contracts 4 and 5 with John Lowell in 1855, although they had separate Contracts. John Lowell was from East Machias, Maine, only about 10 miles from where Levi lived. Lowell drowned in 1856 while serving as an expressman for the Volunteers, and Levi finished the Contracts as "Compassman". He was the first Mayor of Vancouver in 1858, City Surveyor of Vancouver in 1857, and surveyed the first plat of Vancouver, USA, in 1858, which was later resurveyed under the defective plats statute in 1881. From 1857-62 he surveyed many of the early Donation Land Claims in Clark County. From 1860-62 he was Clark County Sheriff and in 1863 a Legislative Road Commissioner.

Levi was: a Charter Member of Masonic Lodge Number 4 in 1857 and Past Master in 1863; a member of Washington Territorial Council (Senate) in 1865-66 (from Clark Co.) and the Territorial Legislature in 1876-79 (from Yakima County); Vancouver City Surveyor in 1867; Clark County Auditor from 1867-71; and Clark County Surveyor 1872-74. He patented 120 acres near Hockinson, WA in 1892, after his death, and patented 80 acres 2 miles west of Ellensburg in 1878.

Levi returned to surveying Contracts in 1871 and 1872. Contract 121 was in the foothills of Clark, Cowlitz and Wahkiakum Counties. Levi was 67 years old at the time, and this was tough ground. The notes stated that he used George H. Steward as compassman in T3N R3E, but there probably were more. The South half of the work in T3N R3E makes no sense, like the notes were lost and made up. There were corners and BT's before the 1902 fire, so he was there. The North half has corners but as the survey went North, it deviated from true position by up to 1000 feet. Other surveyors report poor quality work on the rest of the surveys on the West side. George H. Steward was the Notary for the Contract 147 in 1872 in Yakima, both before the work and after, and may have been compassman. Those surveys also have problems.

Levi was voted into the Washington Territorial Assembly in 1878, and at the same time elected Surveyor of Yakima County in 1878. Levi secured a water right for a sawmill on the Yakima River 4 miles upstream from Ellensburg in 1876, and sold the mill in 1882. He was in West Kittitas, WA, in 1880, a Charter and first Past Master in Ellensburg in 1882, and finally showed up in Jonesboro, Maine in 1883 after a long absence of 33 years. His wife and all but one of his children were all still alive and there to greet him. (biography)

**Fenner,
Charles Henry**
1858-1938
USDS
Contract 324
to
Contract 545 (with
Elwood G. Hunt)

CA PLS 2727. Member AIME. Charles was born and educated in Rhode Island through grammar school. He then apprenticed to two civil engineers for three years before working for the RR. He travelled west to Washington Territory to be an assistant engineer for the NPRR from 1880-1883, and engaged in general practice from 1883-1899 in Montesano and Seattle, working for various private entities and governments. He married Ella Scammon in Washington in 1884, and they had two children. He was the County Surveyor of Chehalis County in at least 1889, and published a map of the County at that time.

He received his first Contract in 1886 for T20N R8W, 15 miles North of Montesano, and that was surveyed with no problems. He received three more Contracts between 1897 and 1898. One was a township at Wenatchee Lake, and another was on the Spokane Indian Reservation. The first was examined by F. H Brigham, and there were corrections. The second was examined by M. P. McCoy with minor corrections noted. Charles received a last Contract with Elwood Hunt, but a year later they requested a compassman be used. That was denied and the Contract was cancelled. Charles was appointed State Land Cruiser in 1896, at a time the State was selecting replacement lands from the Feds.

Charles was the engineer for the Sumpter, Oregon Townsite Company and formed an engineering partnership with Irving Worthington there in 1899. Charles was City Engineer of Sumpter twice at that time. In 1903 he was part of an engineering firm, Philbrick and Fenner at Sumpter, and during that time surveyed 4 Mining Claims in Baker County. He was divorced from Ella after 1900, and married divorcee Eva May Fowler before 1910, who had attended 5 years of college. Charles went to Nevada and California as an engineer, and from 1900-1913, he maintained a general practice in mining engineering out of an office in Los Angeles, while also serving as part of management in various mining concerns. Charles and Eva were living in Whittier in 1930, with Charles listed as a civil and mining engineer, and Eva was listed as a widow in 1940. (biography)

Ferry, Elisha
Frontis Pierre

1825-1895

Rep

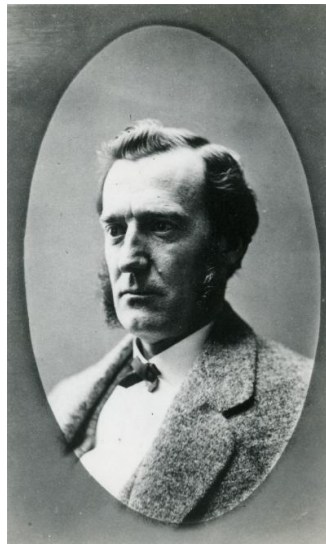
S G

Washington 1869

Surveyor General

to

no more



Elisha was born in Michigan, the son of a judge, and graduated from Fort Wayne Law School in 1845, after which he lived in Waukegan, Illinois, where he practiced law from 1846-1869. He married Sarah Brown Kellogg in 1849. While in Illinois, he was the first Mayor of Waukegan, a Presidential Elector, a member of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, a Bank Commissioner, Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Colonel, and a facilitator in sending out a large number of Illinois regiments. During that engagement, he had become friends with Grant and Lincoln.

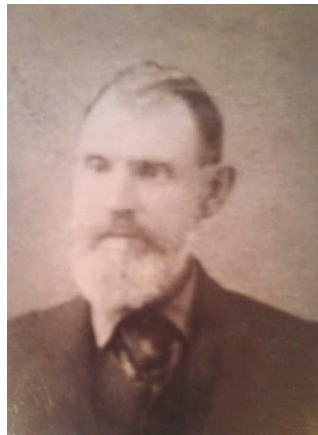
In 1869 Elisha was appointed by President Grant to be Surveyor General of Washington, and in 1872 he was appointed Territorial Governor, also by Grant. After 8 years as Governor, he was not reappointed, and he moved to Seattle to practice law, including being on retainer for NPRR, until he was named as Vice President of Puget Sound National Bank in 1887.

Elisha was elected Governor of the new State of Washington from 1889-93. He was in failing health during his term, which prevented him from dealing adequately with the Railroad and the labor unrest controversies. When Ferry went to California in 1891 for health reasons during his term, his Lt. Governor Charles Laughton of Conconully, caused controversy with his vetoes of anti RR legislation. Ferry was very active in the Masonic order in Washington, leading the lodge in 1878.

In his usually slightly humorous writings, Deputy Surveyor O. B. Iverson wrote in 1875: "I think the governor was the biggest man for his size I have yet seen. He stood five feet seven on his rather high boot heels and he weighed less than ninety pounds, but he had a head big enough for a very large man, and it was crowded full of brains and energy." Elisha is the namesake of Ferry County, WA, Ferry Hall at WSU (now gone), and the Press Expedition named Mt. Ferry in the Olympics for the Governor. He died in Seattle. (biography)

**Fisher, Ezra
Timothy Taft**

Rep 1835-
Comp 1899
Clerk
DS
in Oreg
Contract 42 (Oreg.) 1854
(Compassman for
Lafayette Cartee)
(3/28/1854)
to
Claim Contract 101 1859
(Oreg.)



Ezra, the father, was a graduate of Amherst in 1828 and Newton Theological Seminary in 1830, and became an ordained Baptist Minister in 1830. Ezra Sr. soon affiliated with the American Baptist Home Mission Society and was assigned to Indiana, where Ezra T.T. was born. Ezra Sr. preached all over the Midwest until the spring of 1845 when he was assigned to Oregon, and began the trip over the Oregon Trail. He was joined by Rev. Hezekiah Johnson, the father of USDS Hezekiah Johnson on the trip, with Johnson Sr. also receiving a Baptist Mission appointment.

Ezra Sr. preached in the Willamette Valley and in Clatsop County until 1849, when he went to California to earn some money. Ezra Sr. returned to Oregon City and bought a Claim with his earnings, and then set up the Oregon City College on his claim, the predecessor to Linfield College. The family moved to Santiam in 1855 after Mrs. Fisher died in 1854. Ezra T. T. served as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Charles Gardner in 1854. Ezra T. T. was a veteran of the Indian War, 1855-56, and married Hannah Stout near Oregon City in 1856, producing a number of children.

Lafayette Cartee hired Ezra T. T. in 1853 as part of his survey crew for Claim Contract 5. He grew in responsibility to Compassman, including the survey of the exteriors of T1N R3E in Washington, and then surveyed Contracts on his own in Oregon after 1855. He was a crewman for David Thompson near Klamath Falls in 1858. From 1856-59, he received 5 Claim Contracts in the Willamette Valley and one regular Contract near Klamath Falls on his own.

Ezra Sr. moved to The Dalles in 1861, but Ezra T. T. mostly stayed in Linn County until his death. In 1862 he was in the State Legislature, from 1863-66 was Clackamas County Surveyor, and then moved to a large farm North of Albany at Syracuse in 1867. Ezra served as Linn County Surveyor from 1884-1899. He was a Mineral Surveyor in Clackamas County in the Bald Mountain Mining District in 1890. Ezra died of erysipelas, a streptococcus infection, while in office after an illness of only three days. There are papers of his on file at the Oregon Historical Society.

Fitch, Henry

Lawrence

1851-1929

USDS

Contract 382

(5/23/1892)

to

Contract 393

(6/27/1892)

1892

1892

Henry was born in Rochester, New York, and by the time he was born, his father had died of TB. His mother remarried a lawyer in 1866, who later sent his own son to the University of Rochester, which is where Henry probably received his education. He was living at home as a civil engineer in 1870. In 1880 Henry was still single and was the County Surveyor of Stafford County, Kansas, and he was married by 1885 to Winona Ellen Miller. His brief GLO career occurred when he traveled west in 1892 and 1893, leaving his family in Kansas, to survey two Contracts, one for the boundaries of the Quinault Indian Reservation and the meanders of Lake Quinault, and the other near Port Angeles. The first went well, even with an examination by Ralph Ober.

The second was examined by Henry Newby and suspended, but accepted after corrections. In 1900 he was a recent widower (after 1897) in St. Johns, Kansas, with five children, owning a grocery store. He returned to Rochester, New York by 1910 where he was living with his mother after his stepfather died in 1900. Henry worked as a civil engineer for himself and the city, and remained there until he died.

**Fitzhenry,
Edward Allen**

1866-1937

Dem

USDS

S G

Contract 417 1893

to

Washington 1913

Surveyor General



1915

WA PLS 54. Born in Illinois, Edward graduated from high school in 1886, attended Illinois Wesleyan for a year, and then the University of Illinois at Urbana. After school he worked for the Lake Erie and Western RR for two years, and then came west to work for the UPRR, before moving to Port Angeles as a civil engineer in 1889 for the Port Angeles Eastern RR. He married there in 1891, but his wife died two years later, 2 days after the birth of their first child, and he remarried to Jessie Crooks in 1898.

Edward surveyed Contract 417 just South of Lake Crescent in 1894, and Contract 461 for 4 townships between the Queets and the Hoh in 1895. Contract 417 was examined by C. V. Sheldon, suspended, and accepted after corrections. Contract 461 was examined by Henry Newby and accepted after corrections. Contract 507 in 1896 included a township just South of Port Angeles. Contract 584 with 6 townships was surveyed in 1903. Two were just South of Port Angeles, one was South of Pe Ell, two were at Wynoochee Lake, and one was South of Neah Bay. All were on the Olympic Peninsula, and were partially inspected by N. B. Sweitzer and M. P. McCoy with few problems. His last Contract took him off the Peninsula with a township just Northwest of Leavenworth, and another on the Columbia River upstream from Bridgeport.

The San Francisco Call reported that in 1896 when Edward was returning from an assignment, a tree fell on his horse, smashing the pommel, breaking the horse's neck, and catapulting him in the air. He was unhurt. Edward was County Surveyor of Clallam County 1892-1896, County Clerk 1900-02 and 1904-08, and County Engineer 1908-1912. He continued off and on as the Chief Engineer for the Port Angeles Eastern RR until at least 1900.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1912 in Baltimore. His brother was a U. S. Congressman from Illinois in 1912, and helped Woodrow Wilson get elected. President Wilson appointed Edward Washington Surveyor General in 1913, a position he held until 1921. He is the namesake of Mt. Fitzhenry in the Olympics on the upper Elwah. He was Deputy State Land Commissioner in 1937 at his death, and had served in that position since 1933 when A. C. Martin was elected. He died in Tacoma. (biography)

**Flood, Francis
Blaine**

1866-1904

Comp

Contract 365 (as 1891
Compassman for
George A.

to

no more



1891

CA PLS 230. A complaint was filed with the Commissioner that George Schwartz hired a compassman by the name of Flood in 1891, that he solicited money from the settlers to do the survey, and also that a timber company put their own people in there as settlers. All were determined hearsay, except for the part about Flood, by John D. McIntyre, Special Examiner. He found that F. B. Flood did run the compass part of the time on his own, but under the direction of Schwartz. He was listed as a chainman in the notes.

Born in Indiana, Francis was living with his family there in 1880, and was listed as a private surveyor and deputy county surveyor in Lewis County, WA in 1891. He became a PLS in California at Redding in 1896, where he was an organizer of an electric railway. He left Oakland for Alaska in 1897 with several others to prospect on the Copper River. They were back in Seattle before the end of the year. Francis also worked on the Chilcoot Trail in about 1899. He was a Mineral Surveyor in Nome, Alaska in 1899-1900. Francis was buried in Oakland, CA in 1904.

Follman, Frank

USDS

Contract 297 (Part 1883
of the Benson
Syndicate)

to

no more

He was part of the Benson Syndicate and probably a fictitious person. The only person by this name in the U. S. Census records that was of the proper age to do this Contract was a farmer in Iowa. His field notes were in the classic preprinted format of the Benson Syndicate, and his name appears on 12 townships East of Chelan, around Mansfield. His name is also associated with GLO surveys in Arizona at the same time.

Folstad, John John immigrated to the US from Norway in 1875, and was naturalized in Snohomish County in 1891. In 1891-92 he surveyed Mining Claims east of Seattle, and was an incorporator of the Snohomish and Port Gamble Electric Motor Company. He patented 160 acres by Cash Sale just Southwest of Monroe in 1892. By 1910 he was on Kodiak Island, Alaska as a civil engineer, and stayed there until he died. He was convicted of ballot box stuffing in 1913.

J.
1857-1925
 USDMS
 Mineral Surveys 1891
 to
 Mineral Surveys 1892

John was in Kodiak in 1912 when the tremendous eruption of Katmai occurred, dumping 18 inches of ash on Kodiak. In 1920 he was a civil engineer for a railroad in Afognak Village, Kodiak. He had been mining coal on the western shore of Amalik Bay in 1923, and when the Katmai National Park was formed, his 10 acres were excluded. His parcel was included in the Park years later. It appears he never married, and he died in Kodiak.

Fort, Edwin Member ASCE. Edwin J. Fort was named as a draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office of Thomas Cavanaugh in the Federal Registry of 1891. Edwin was born in Illinois, and by age 3 he and his sister were living with an uncle in Michigan. The next mention of him is as a draftsman with the "U P System" in Ogden Utah in 1890. In 1891 he was in Olympia in the Surveyor General's Office being paid \$5.00 per day, and was at Cornell in 1892.

James
1868-1937
Dr/Clerk
 Clerk 1891
 to
 no more

Edwin graduated in 1893, and received a M. C. E. in 1894. He married in 1899 and was living in Niagara Falls, New York as a civil engineer in 1900. From 1902-10 he was an engineer for the City of New York, and from 1919-1922 he was City Manager of the City of Niagara Falls. His wife died in 1912, and he married her sister, Aimee Beach Crandall. He and Aimee were living with their daughter in Ridgewood, New Jersey in 1926, and he died in Melrose, Massachusetts in 1937. Aimee died in 1956.

**Fortman,
Nicholas Jan
Herman**

1841-1910+

Dem

Rep

Peoples

USDS

Contract 462 (with 1895

Thomas

to

Contract 489 (with 1895

Thomas

Hammond)

Born in Holland of Dutch parents, Nicholas Jan Herman de Gaay Fortman came to New York with his parents as a child. His father was a professor of languages, and Nicholas entered the Naval Academy. He served at sea until 1859, the last two years as an officer, made a stop in California, and then moved to Port Townsend. At sea he had travelled the globe, and was shipwrecked off the South coast of Java. At Port Townsend he farmed, surveyed, dealt in real estate, and served as County Surveyor from 1862-63. Nicholas married an Indian bride before 1874 and sired a son, but there is no record of them after 1880. He formed a partnership with Thomas Hammond in surveying and engineering by 1888, and when times were tough after 1893, they surveyed Contracts on the Peninsula.

They surveyed three Contracts from 1895-97, all between Port Townsend and the Pacific Ocean. Contract 462 was next to both the Makah and Ozette Reservations and was not inspected in the field. A township at the South end of Ozette Lake in Contract 470 was surveyed, but another at Hurricane Ridge was not because it was too mountainous. Contract 489 for two townships around the Hoh Reservation was surveyed and inspected. Corrections in the field were required, and the Contract was not approved until 1900.

By 1899 he had relocated to Ferry County and began working on the crew of Thomas Hammond until 1904. He never surveyed a Claim on his own by probably acting as compassman for Hammond many times. In 1902 he ran against the incumbent, Thomas Hammond, his long time partner, for Ferry County Surveyor. This may have been to keep the office in the firm, and it appears that Hammond won it back in 1904. Nicholas was last noted as a civil engineer in Republic in 1910. (biography)

**Frater,
Archibald
Wanless**

1856-1925

USDS

Contract 546 (with 1899

Hutson Niles and
William Trumbull)

to

no more



1904

Born in Ohio, Archibald studied law at Ohio Central College, and was practicing in Ohio by age 24. He then went to Minnesota for five years, where he was Clerk to the District Court at Brainerd, Minn. He went to Kansas for two years, and finally to Tacoma, WA in 1888 for one year. He moved to Snohomish in 1890, where he was elected a Member of the House of Representatives from 1891-92 and Chair of the Judiciary Committee.

Archibald moved to Seattle in 1898 and was listed as a lawyer in the 1900 census. Hutson Niles, William Trumbull and Archibald Frater received Joint Contract 546 in 1899 to survey four townships just West of Ione in Pend Oreille County, where all were in the field. Frater is listed as the USDS for the Ninth Standard Parallel and signed the oaths. The work took until into 1900. Niles and Trumbull were educated civil engineers from Snohomish, but there is no history of surveying in Frater's experience. They used James Todd Cowles, the son of the Chief Clerk, as one of the chainmen. The Contract was examined by M. P. McCoy with Supplemental Special Instructions Issued. It appears Hutson Niles returned and corrected some work in 1900.

Archibald was a long time personal friend of President Warren Harding. In 1902 he was a deputy state commissioner of statistics in Seattle, and also in 1902 was listed as the Receiver of Merchants' National Bank. He was elected as a Superior Court Judge in King County 1904, a position he held until 1925, when he died. His wife Emma died only four days after he did in Seattle. Archibald was holding out for a commitment to appoint his son to succeed him as Judge, which is what happened. He was active in the Masonic Lodge, achieving State Lodge Grand Master in 1897. (biography)

Frazier, William James
1856-1941
 Dem
 Comp
 Contract 203 (as compassman for Henry S. Howe) 1875
 to
 Contract 299 (as Compassman for Dudley S. B. Henry) 1883

William was born in Thurston County, WA, the son of a family that crossed Natches Pass in 1853. He grew up on a farm there, being listed as both a surveyor and farmer, until 1889 when he alone was living with his mother. In that year he married and moved to Olympia. William was a chainman in 1874 for William Jameson on Contract 165 20 miles east of Chehalis, a chainman for Ross Shoecraft in 1874 on Puget Sound, and he was a chainman for Thomas Reed at Sunnyside and in the San Juans in 1874. He was a compassman for Henry Howe in 1875 in the Olympics, a compassman in 1883 for Dudley S. B. Henry on Contract 299 for three townships just north of Eatonville, and also was an axeman for Ed Brown on Contract 438 in 1895. Francis D. Henry was an axeman on Contract 299.

His older brother, Washington P. Frazier, was always listed as a surveyor, and probably was a compassman sometime along the way. Washington was listed as an axeman with William on Contract 165. William was a surveyor or civil engineer in Olympia from 1890 until at least 1930, recording 32 plats. For some of that time in 1890, he was associated with Whitham and Page. He was struck by a car in 1926 in Olympia and sustained serious injuries. He finished an 86 acre subdivision of 50x120 foot lots at Hunters Point in 1939, at age 83. After 1939, he and his wife had moved to Port Townsend to be near their daughter, which is where they died and are buried.

Freeman, James Eldridge
1816-1895
 Dem
 USDS
 Special Instructions 1851
 to
 no more

Born in New York, James headed west in 1840 to be a U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota until 1850. At that time he was elected Grant County Surveyor in Wisconsin, just before being named to the Oregon team by John Preston. It is reported that he was a "constant stammerer". He travelled through Panama and California to Oregon with Preston in 1851. Before beginning Contract Number 1 in Oregon, he and William Ives helped Preston determine the Initial Point of the Willamette Meridian. Freeman surveyed the Willamette Meridian South, offsetting to the West twice to avoid mountains, until he was through Range 30 South.

Zenas Moody, Joseph Hunt, and Israel Mitchell, all future Deputy Surveyors, were on his first crew, and he used four "markers", a term in use in 1851-52 only. He returned to survey Contract 5 for the exteriors of 11 townships near Salem in September and Contract 11 for five more townships in November, again near Salem. J. S. Pownall, Zenas Moody and Kimball Webster were on the crew, with Kimball Webster advancing to compassman on the last township. Contract 16 was awarded in the Spring of 1852, with Zenas Moody acting as compassman for part of the work. Contracts 24 and 25 for 14 townships were surveyed over the winter near Albany with Zenas Moody as compassman for all of the work. In the spring of 1853, James headed South to California, probably anticipating Preston's coming replacement, and for the higher pay and drier weather there.

James and his brother Jonathan were both in San Francisco in 1853. He began surveying townships and Spanish Land Grants by 1854, and continued that until he retired. In 1858-59 James went to British Columbia to perform original surveys for the B. C. government. His surveys in California were highly regarded a hundred years later in earthquake studies. The 1870 census showed him having a wife, Mary, and in 1879 he moved his residence to Oakland while keeping his office in San Francisco. He received a Contract in 1885. By 1894 he had moved back to San Francisco, which is where he died. James was buried in the historical Laurel Hill Cemetery, but was probably one of 35,000 bodies moved to Colma, CA in 1937, and reburied in a mass grave mound to make way for development. The tombstones were used as riprap for the harbor.

<p>Frost, Thomas A. 1828-1855 Dr/Clerk USDS Clerk to Contract 3 (5/18/1855)</p>	<p>1855</p> <p>1855</p>	<p>Thomas was born in Boston, the son of Walter Frost, Esq., graduated from high school in 1845, and worked as a civil engineer for railroads in Massachusetts, Vermont, and Indiana. He came to Olympia via Cape Horn on The Phantom, accompanying Mrs. James Tilton on a steamer the last stage, March 30, 1855. His sister Sarah came also. He would become Chief Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office of James Tilton, and also was awarded the ill-fated Contract Number 3 to create the new Puget Sound Meridian between Townships 20N-24N R5&6E. This was vetoed by the Commissioner, and the markings all had to be changed.</p>
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Before Frost could do this, he died of typhoid in Olympia on November 9, 1855. There are no notes or plat of this survey, except for the 6th Standard Parallel, in the BLM records online, even though subsequent Deputy Surveyors are finding and using the corners. (biography)

Gaertner, Erich Guido 1853- USDS Contract 254 (4/12/1880) to no more	1880	Member AIME. B. C. PLS. Erich came from Bavaria to California in 1871 as a mining engineer, and was naturalized in 1875. He spent several years in Mexico as engineer for a mine. He became a partner of W. S. Rumble in Los Angeles in 1875 as Rumble and Gaertner, and married his wife Adele there the same year. He authored a book on the "Advanced Mine in California" in 1876, and in 1877 Erich was advertising as a Deputy Mineral Surveyor out of San Francisco. He was a member of the NPRR survey party of Charles A. White, running a line from Priest Rapids to Spokane in 1879.
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Erich was in Spokane, WA and Kootenai, ID in 1880-81 and may have performed some original surveys in B. C. at that time. being recognized as a Professional Land Surveyor in B. C. prior to 1891. He received Contract 246 in 1880 of T26N R45E between Spokane and Post Falls, ID. Erich was elected as a member of AIME from Chicago, IL in 1884, and by 1885 he had moved to New York, where he authored an article on "The Mining Compass and Trigonometer" in 1886. In 1887 he was affiliated with the La Union Mine, Puntarenas, Costa Rica. In 1888, the Congress of Costa Rica approved an agreement with Gaertner that allowed him to form syndicates that would be granted significant concessions, and in 1889 he became a founder of the Costa Rica Development Company. He was back in San Francisco in 1889, and was no longer a member of AIME in 1893.

His wife died of cancer in Yolo County in 1896, and his daughter was attending school in Sacramento in 1893. One son was in Dawson City in 1901 and then as an Engineer in Seattle in 1906, and his daughter was in San Francisco in 1917. Another son was an engineer on ships based in San Francisco. No more in the records could be found of Erich after 1889.

**Galbraith,
Isaac
McFarland,
"Mac"**

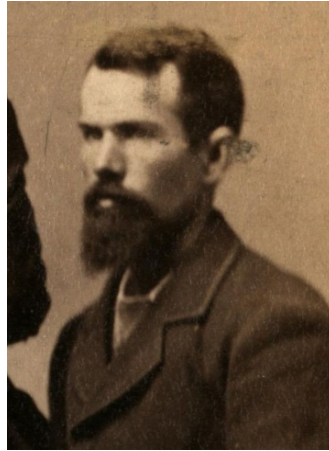
1857-1903

USDS

Contract 313 (as 1884
Compassman for
Oliver B. Iverson)

to

Contract 527 (with 1897
Ralph H. Ober)



Born and raised in Tennessee, by 1875 he was on his second year of scientific study at East Tennessee State University. He was in Brownsville, Oregon as a farmer next to his brother Joseph in 1876 when he married widow Louisa M Brown Carolin. In 1880 Isaac was in Brownsville, OR, living alone, but listed as a married farmer, and Louisa was living with her parents. Louisa remarried about that time.

Isaac moved to the Sound in 1881, and in 1883 he was in Whatcom County, WA, again as a farmer, where he filed a claim on the South Fork of the Nooksack about one mile Southeast of Acme, receiving the patent to his homestead in 1892. His brother Audley followed him to the South Fork, and brought his family eventually. His claim was just North of Isaac's.

Isaac married Elizabeth Jeanette "Nettie" Cain in 1888. He worked as a chainman or compassman for Oliver Iverson in 1885, and from 1889 on, he was awarded his own Contracts, or worked for other deputies as a compassman. Isaac surveyed next to the International Boundary in 1892, and an inspection noted that he closed on a random traverse instead of the boundary, and had to go back and extend his survey to the north. He began to have trouble in 1895. He was appointed Compassman to finish Contract 430 for Freeman Brown, and the survey was ultimately rejected. Ralph Ober had to correct the notes of Contract 449. Isaac was unable to correct Contract 451, and Contract 518 in 1897 was cancelled for his failure to perform.

His remaining contracts were in partnership with Ralph Ober, who had to correct and finish the work of Isaac. Ober's brother-in-law was the surety for that work. From 1893 on, Galbraith was in Everett as a Government Surveyor and also working for James J. Shehan, City Engineer. In 1903 he was found dead in Seattle without finishing many of his Contracts. (See the Notes for Ralph H. Ober for more details.) He was on his way to the Puyallup Indian Reservation to correct some survey, and drowned near the wharf in Seattle at the foot of Battery Street. From 1899-1903, Isaac had become very unresponsive to the Surveyor General. He had been despondent for some time and had been drinking heavily. The newspapers speculated as to whether it was suicide or murder. He had just been paid and had no money on him when found.

**Gannett,
Samuel Stinson**

1861-1939

USS

Special Instructions 1908

to

no more



Born in Maine, Samuel was in the Class of 1883 of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, and did not graduate, but went on to MIT. His older brother was Henry Gannett, the father of quad maps in the U. S., and a long time important figure in the USGS. By 1884 Samuel was reducing triangulation in the Washington, D. C. office of the USGS in the winter, and was a topographer in the summer. He married Ella Cole in 1885, and they had several children. Both Henry and Samuel were in the founding 33 professionals that started the National Geographic Society in 1888. Samuel was appointed head of the Astronomic and Computing Section in 1890 and at that time established an astronomic station at Rapid City, S. D.

His entire career from 1882-1932 was with the USGS, doing triangulation, spirit leveling, publishing mathematical tables, and surveying state boundaries. He was living in Washington, D. C. in 1900, and continued in the same house until he died in 1939. In 1898 he established the boundary between Idaho and Montana. In 1908 Samuel was charged with retracing the survey of Rollin Reeves of the Washington/Idaho Border; in 1910, the West Virginia/Maryland Border; in 1915, the Ohio/Michigan Boundary; and in 1930, the Texas/Oklahoma boundary. He surveyed other state boundaries also. In 1919 he was a court appointed commissioner with Stevenson Archer, Jr. to report to the Supreme Court on a state boundary dispute. In 1915, his daughter married Clarence Birdseye, a surveyor and the founder of Birdseye Foods and the quick freezing process.

<p>Gardiner, George W. <i>1819-1899</i> USDS Contract 294 (Under the influence of the Benson Syndicate.)</p>	<p>1883</p>	<p>George Gardiner was a member of the Benson Syndicate, and may be a fictitious person. His field notes were in the same preprinted format as the other Benson Syndicate notes. His surveys (or lack thereof) in the Entiat Valley created distortions in the rectangular system of up to one mile horizontally, and were the subject of legal battles in the 1980's by the USFS to determine bonafide rights. As a result of the research for these battles, Steve Johnson and USFS personnel discovered the General Land Office Archives at NARA in Seattle. For Contract 294, George was paid \$7544 after an estimated cost of \$5000.</p>
<p>to Contract 301 (Under the influence of the Benson Syndicate.)</p>	<p>1883</p>	<p>For Contract 301, Benson put up Special Deposits of \$3600, and Gardiner was paid \$8040. This was for 19 fraudulently surveyed townships in total.</p>

The USFS determined that the Entiat Valley surveys were actually partially surveyed by Charles Holcomb, who had his signature notarized by Harry A. Clarke on another nearby township. The 1885 Report of the Commissioner refers to the "Colorado Ring" in Washington, namely Harry Clarke, George Gardiner, Wencel Plachy, and John Ashley.

It is probable that Deputy Surveyor George Gardiner was one of only two people. One was George W. Gardner of Denver, and the other was USDS George J. Gardner, his son, also of Denver in the early 1880's. Denver was the headquarters of Harry A. Clarke and the "Ashleys" in the 1880's, all with Benson ties. The premise that he was a real person is supported by the fact that his signature on the Contract was notarized by the Court Clerk of Stevens County, a credible officer. George Gardiner was in Stevens County in 1883, head of one of the parties under Charles Sawyer, for the Benson Syndicate, as noted in the examination notes. The signature is very close to that of George J., the son. The father was not in the 1885 Colorado census, but was listed in the Denver City directory up until 1886.

George J., the son, who is described next, was in Yakima by 1885 as a surveyor. He was a deputy county surveyor for a few years there. In about 1890 he displayed an ethical flaw when he participated, with his father-in-law, in defrauding an elderly ignorant man out of 80 acres. His father-in-law convinced the man that he would lose his farm, and that he needed to deed the ranch to him. As soon as that happened, George W. mortgaged it for \$1000 and pocketed the money. He then deeded it to George J., the son, and his daughter who moved onto the property. The old man sued, and the case made it to the Washington Court of Appeals where they determined that the Gardiner family acted in a predatory manner. An analysis of the survey crew of George Gardiner found that the crew members listed do not match any local residents. The oaths only appear in one place per contract in all the notes, which indicates that they may have had had only one set of fraudulently signed signatures.

<p>Gardiner, George J. <i>1859-1915</i> USDS USDMS Contract 347 to Mineral Surveys</p>	<p>1890 1910</p>	<p>George J. Gardiner was possibly not the same person as George Gardiner of the Benson Syndicate, but their signatures are very, very similar. George was born in Kansas in 1850, moved with his family to Illinois, then to Missouri, and then was in the Denver Census in 1880. By 1885 he was listed as a surveyor in the Yakima, WA census. Between 1880 and 1885 he could have participated in the Benson surveys of Contracts 293, 306, 347 and 301. He was a local surveyor and deputy county surveyor until at least 1892. George surveyed a township between Westport and Tokeland on the Washington coast in 1890, which was inspected by E. G. Hunt with a good approval. See the notes about his father to read about his unethical behavior in defrauding an elderly man.</p>
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He was County Surveyor of Okanogan County from 1900-1906 and again in 1915, and surveyed the town of Tonasket in 1910. In 1898 he surveyed two townships at Malott and Conconully in a Joint Contract with Martinius Stixrud, which were surveyed by George. He used mimeographed forms for the oaths which is indicative of his possible Benson Syndicate ties. From 1902 to 1910 he surveyed 95 Mining Claims near Okanogan. It was reported by Mike Howells that he was a U. S. Transitman in the Direct System after 1910. George died in Okanogan in 1915.

Gardner, Albro**Burr Sr.***1847-1928*

Rep

USDS

USDMS

Contract 431 1893

to

Special Instructions 1909



Born in New York, Albro was mustered into the Michigan Cavalry in 1863 as a private, serving until 1866 as a bugler. Albro was in Michigan in 1871 when he married Alice, in Wisconsin from 1872-1876, and was Allegan County Surveyor in Kalamazoo, Michigan in 1879. He was King County Surveyor in 1879, 1885-87, and 1891, and Seattle City Surveyor/Engineer from 1886-88 and 1890-92. At that time Albro resigned in frustration over the underground lake found when boring the sewer tunnel from Lake Union to Elliott Bay.

He was replaced by Reginald Thomson who used mining techniques to solve the problem. Albro was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1900, and was the City Engineer of West Seattle in 1906-08. His first Contract was examined in 1896 by Charles Sheldon, resulting in the suspension of the Contract. He challenged the examination, done by traverse methods, as incompetent, and the Surveyor General agreed, saying it was "incorrect and practically worthless." Albro corrected the notes, and received a new examination from T. R. Hinsdale in 1897, and was approved in 1900 after field corrections of 40 miles of line and a new exam by M. P. McCoy. One of his chainmen on the initial work was Lucien S. Robe, a U. S. Deputy Surveyor himself at about the same time, with his own problems.

Albro's last, small Contract in 1909 of the "lost township" was approved without exam. This was a township on the coast thought not to exist until someone filed a claim on it. One of the axmen on this job was T. F. Rixon, a County, Government and RR surveyor by this time. Between 1902 and 1908, he surveyed 2 jobs under Special Instructions and 99 Mining Claims in the Cascades. One of his chainmen on one of the S. I. surveys and several of the Mineral Surveys was William R. Whitton, a U. S. Deputy Surveyor. It appears that the Surveyor General made him send a man back out to the field the next year to add the Section numbers to the BT's at the quarter corners. The other S. I. survey may have been surveyed by Albro, Jr. because the N. P. signature of Albro, Sr. is not his. In 1897, Albro Sr. had applied for a Veteran's Invalid Pension.

Albro was the first of a long line of Gardners in surveying and engineering in Seattle, forming many engineering companies, doing public works, mineral surveys and subdivisions, until he died in Seattle in 1928. His partnerships included, Gardner and Hogg, 1887-1889; Gardner and Mosier, 1890's; Gardner and Gardner, 1903-1918; and Gardner, Gardner and Fischer, 1918-1928. He participated in over 550 subdivision plats and 100 mineral claims. Alice died in 1926, and Albro in 1928 in Seattle.

**Gardner,
Charles Kitchel
(Col.)**

1787-1869

Dem

S G

Oregon Surveyor

General 1853

to

no more



A lifelong Democrat, Charles was born in New Jersey, educated in New York at Columbia University in Medicine, and joined the military as an ensign in 1808. He served in various line and staff positions through the War of 1812, leaving the military in 1818 as a Colonel at the request of his fiancé. In 1815 he was court martialed by General Eleazar Ripley, with whom Charles had a personal quarrel.

He was found guilty of only showing disrespect to a superior, but not cowardice or neglect of duty, and he was restored to rank. While in the Army, he is credited with coming up with the system of naming companies in regiments by letters of the alphabet. After his military service, Charles went to New York where he first succeeded his father-in-law as Commissary General of New York, and then edited or published at least two magazines, *The New York Patriot*, a political publication, and *The Literary and Scientific Repository*, loosely affiliated with James Fennimore Cooper.

He started as a Clerk with the Post Office Dept. in 1822, became Assistant Postmaster General in 1829-1837, Auditor for the Post Office in the Treasury Department in 1837-41, and Postmaster of Washington, D. C. 1845-49. He was a friend of Franklin Pierce, and Pierce named him Surveyor General of Oregon at age 66 in 1853, arriving on November 1, 1853 with his sons and serving until 1856. He moved the office of Oregon Surveyor General from Oregon City to Salem in 1854. His sons, George Clinton and Charles T. came to Oregon with him and worked as chainmen, compassmen, and U. S. Deputy Surveyors as long as Charles was in office. He served two years, and then received a job in the Treasury Department, which he held until two years before his death.

Gardner was the author of: "Compend of Military Tactics", and "Dictionary of the Army." His daughter, Emma, married the future Governor of Louisiana, Senator Alexandre Mouton. Franklin, one of his sons and a West Point Graduate, married the step daughter of Emma and became a Major General in the Confederacy. Another son, Charles, became Assistant Adj. General for General Parke in the Union Army. George was an astronomer on both the Mexican and Canadian Boundary Surveys before becoming an engineer and executive for railroads. Charles K. died in Washington, D. C. (biography)

Gardner,
Charles
Thomas
1830-1895
 Dem
 Comp
 USDS
 Clerk
 EX
 Contract 45
 (Oregon Territory)
 (with George
 Clinton Gardner)
 (with portions by
 John Trutch as
 compassman)
 to
 no more

1854 Charles was born in Washington D. C., and probably educated there enough to feel competent to apply for a position with the US Coast Survey. When Charles K. Gardner was appointed Oregon Surveyor General of Oregon in 1853, Charles T. Gardner, his son, came west with his brother, George, to participate in the public surveys and was a chainman, compassman and U. S. Deputy Surveyor while here with his father. He was wounded in the explosion of the boiler of the steamship Gazelle on the Willamette River in April 1854, killing Joseph Hunt standing next to him. Charles was scalded and suffered a broken arm. He owned slaves in Washington, D. C. in 1850 and 1860, but was compensated in 1862 when they were freed.

The Contract that Charles shared with his brother, George, in 1854 included the exteriors of four townships from Adna to Rochester in Lewis County, WA. They both signed the oaths and apparently did the survey. Their father wrote that the work was done at a loss of \$200-300. They spent 60 days to survey 54 miles of line. The last work of the subdivisions of T16N R3W was surveyed by John Trutch as compassman, with Charles T. signing the oath. They had requested a one year extension, or to relieved of some of the subdivisions of T13-16N R3W. Charles received Joint contract 52 with Harvey Gordon in February, 1855 for 11 townships near Cottage Grove. They both signed the oaths, and Lewis Van Vleet was the compassman for some of the townships. Joint Contract 53 with Harvey Gordon in Douglas County in 1855 was signed by Gordon.

In 1859, Charles was an Examiner and Clerk for James Tilton in the Washington Surveyor General's Office, and then was a member of the U. S. Canada Boundary Survey in the Bitterroot Valley in 1860. He enlisted in the Army in Oregon, and during the Civil War, he served as a Major as Assistant Adj. General for General Parke in the Union Army. Later he was a Clerk in the Third Auditors Office of the U. S. Treasury in Washington, D. C. for 25 years until his death. Charles was granted an invalid pension in 1890.

**Gardner,
George Clinton
"Clint"**

1831-1904

Dem

Comp

USDS

USS

Astr

Contract 45 1854

(Oregon Territory)

(with Charles

Thomas Gardner)

to

no more



George was born in Washington, D. C. and educated partially at Columbia College, quitting to be tutored in Astronomy and Geodesy. In 1849 he joined the Mexico/U. S. Boundary Survey. When Charles K. Gardner was appointed Oregon Surveyor General of Oregon in 1853, George and Charles Gardner, his sons, came west later to participate in the public surveys. George was chainman, compassman and U. S. Deputy Surveyor while in Oregon with his father.

The Contract that George shared with his brother, Charles, in 1854 included the exteriors of four townships from Adna to Rochester in Lewis County, WA. They both signed the oaths and apparently did the survey. Their father wrote that the work was done at a loss of \$200-300. They spent 60 days to survey 54 miles of line. The last work of the subdivisions of T16N R3W was surveyed by John Trutch as Compassman, with Charles T. signing the oath. They had requested a one year extension, or to be relieved of some of the subdivisions of T13-16N R3W. He was also a GLO Surveyor in Oregon in 1855.

In 1856 he was named Assistant Astronomer and Surveyor of the U. S./Canada Boundary Survey under Archibald Campbell, at which he continued until 1869. George did the mapping to advocate for Canal de Haro instead of Rosario Straits as the International Boundary in the San Juan Islands. He married Mary Brodhead in 1863, the daughter of the President of the New York Stock Exchange. After he left the Boundary Commission in 1869, George worked for the Pennsylvania RR until 1879; then the Troy and Greenfield RR and Hoosac Tunnel in Massachusetts until 1881; in Mexico until 1884; the WYNP RR until 1888; and the Ohio River RR until 1896 when he went to Peru to work on RR's.

George took the job of President and General Manager of the Flemington Coal and Coke Company. He died in New York in 1904, and is buried in Congressional Cemetery in Washington, D. C. George fathered a son, Charlie Alphonsus Gardner, by an Indian girl in 1860 while on the Boundary survey, who went on to become a famous riverboat captain on the Yukon. (biography)

**Garfield,
Selucius
"Lucius"**

1822-1883

Dem

Rep

S G

USDS

Washington 1866

Surveyor General

to

Contract 94 1867



Selucius Garfield (spelled Garfielde 50% of the time) was born in Vermont, moved to Ohio, and then to Kentucky, where he worked for a newspaper and attended school. He married Julliett M. Font in Kentucky in 1844, but she died in 1850 after two children. In 1849 he was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He went to California in 1851 where he was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1852, codified the laws of the state in 1853, and was admitted to the bar in 1854.

He returned to Kentucky in 1855 and had married Sarah Electra Perry in Boston in 1853, by whom he had nine children. Selucius attended the Democratic Convention in 1856, where he was campaigning for James Buchanan. A loyal Democrat, he was appointed Receiver of the public money in the Land Office in Olympia in 1857. Soon after arriving, he started assisting Isaac Stevens in his successful run for the U. S. Congress. In 1860 he ran unsuccessfully for the Congressional seat to replace Stevens. In 1864 he had a mining license in Barkerville, B. C. in the Cariboo District. When the Democrats came back in, he was appointed Surveyor General in Washington from 1866-69, after the death of Anson Henry. While Surveyor General, Lucius awarded himself two contracts in 1867, but assigned the survey to others.

Selucius was elected to two terms as U. S. Congressman as a Republican from 1869-73, but was defeated by O. B. McFadden in 1872. During his whole career, he was referred to as a silver-tongued orator, and a great stump speaker. Selucius was appointed Collector of Customs for Puget Sound in 1873, and was stationed in Port Townsend until at least 1877. He lost his Customs job in 1874, and after that he practiced law in Seattle and also Washington, D. C.

His wife divorced him in 1879. When his wife remarried to Daniel Varner in 1880, the Walla Walla Union had the following announcement, "...The bride was once the wife of a man who was an honored Delegate to Congress from this Territory, but who has of late years been the keeper of a low gambling hall in Washington, D. C. We trust that Mrs. Varner may prove a happier woman than ever Mrs. Garfielde was." Selucius had opened several gambling houses in D. C., and married Nellie Homer, a bar owner in 1881. While in Congress, he wrote two long articles, "Climates of the Northwest", and "The Northwest Coast". He fell ill in 1883 of pleurisy and pneumonia and died in Washington, D. C. in relative poverty. (biography)

**Garfield,
William Chase**

1854-1894

Rep

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

to

no more

1867

He was born in Kentucky as the eldest son of Selucius Garfield, the Washington Surveyor General. His father appointed him a Clerk in 1867 at age 13, and the Commissioner approved his hire, "assuming he was competent". He was in Port Townsend with his parents in 1875 as a surveyor, and married in Dungeness in 1876. William was indicted by a grand jury with five counts of grand larceny of \$76 in 1880 in Jefferson County, involving him acting as agent for some Indians, but the outcome is unknown.

William was elected Clallam County Surveyor from 1882-84, and in 1887 was still living in Dungeness as a teacher. When his law partner, C. M. Bradshaw, was made Customs Collector at Port Townsend, William was named statistical deputy from 1888-89. He died in Seattle in 1894 of heart disease and was listed as a lawyer.

**Gaston, Wilson
Lippincott**

1831-1908

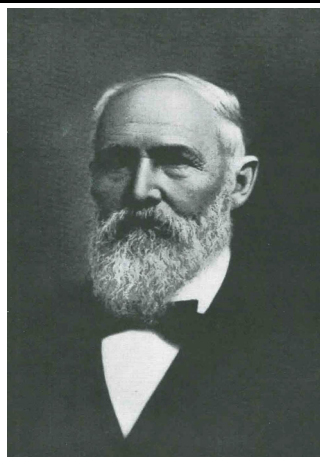
Dem

USDS

Special Instructions 1867
(9/27/1867)

to

no more



Born in Ohio, Wilson was the brother of Joseph Gaston, the well known historian and railroad builder. Joseph and Wilson were orphaned as young children when their physician father died, and were cousins of William Gaston, the Governor of MA in 1874, and great grandchildren of Commodore Perry. Wilson was listed as a saddler in both 1850 and 1860 in Ohio.

He raised a company of cavalry in 1857 and was ordered West as a Lt. by President Buchanan to suppress the Mormons, who were raiding wagon trains. He was then detailed to protect immigrants from Fort Hall to Fort Walla Walla, and after a few years, Wilson returned back east to marry in 1860, and then in 1862 travelled to Jacksonville, OR with his brother. His wife and baby followed shortly via Panama, steamer, and a stage over the Siskiyou. With his brother, he made the first railway survey from Marysville, CA to Portland and personally had charge of the transit from Jacksonville to Portland. Later he engineered the construction of the high bridges across the gulches on the Heights back of Portland for the Portland and Hillsboro Railway.

Wilson worked in Walla Walla as both City and County Surveyor in 1866-67, and while there was appointed a Deputy Surveyor to survey the DLC of William McBean. By 1869 he was in Yamhill County, Oregon, when he surveyed three Donation Claims near Sheridan. In 1870 in Yamhill County, he was a civil engineer building the water-power canal on the Yamhill River, and in 1879 he built the bridges on the Dayton, Sheridan and Grand Ronde Railway. Wilson settled on 16 acres at the foot of Council Crest in 1870 on the Talbot DLC and was in Multnomah County as a farmer in 1880. At that time, he returned to his home town in Pennsylvania, but returned to Portland in 1907 with his wife. (biography)

<p>Gay, Henry M. <i>1862-1934</i> Peoples Populist Dem USDS Contract 562 to Contract 570</p>	<p>Henry was born of French Canadian immigrants in Wisconsin soon after they arrived. The family moved to Minnesota within a year after Henry was born in 1862, and Henry was still with his family in Minnesota in 1885. He worked as a chainman for Isaac Galbraith in Skagit and Whatcom Counties from 1892-96, and in 1896 was elected County Surveyor of Skagit County. He lost in 1898 and 1900, but won again in 1902 and 1904. In 1899 he was a lumber inspector in Seattle and married his wife there. From 1900-1901 Henry surveyed Contracts 562 and 570 in Whatcom and Skagit Counties. He was examined by Thomas Hurlburt and had to correct a few miles of line in 1901 in the field. He was approved in 1902.</p>
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Henry had a general store in Sauk about 1902. Gay owned a lumber camp, called "Gay's Camp," upriver from Sauk until at least 1908, and also a sawmill. He spent the rest of his career in the lumber business in Skagit and King Counties. Henry and his wife patented over 400 acres in Washington over the years. He died in Rockport, WA, and is the namesake of Gay Creek flowing through Rockport, Washington.

**Geddes, Alfred
Lathrope**

1878-1953

Rep

USDS

Contract 638 (with 1906
W. A. B. Campbell
and Nathan Hubbs)

to

no more



1920

OR PE 159. Alfred was born in Minnesota, his father being an Irish school teacher, and moved with his family in 1883, first to Yakima where his father was briefly head of the Indian School, before settling as a teacher at King's Prairie, near Mill City, OR. Alfred was living in Eugene, OR by 1900, where he was a student in Civil Engineering at the University of Oregon. He was a chainman for George Campbell on the Olympic Peninsula in 1902 and a chainman for Milton Germond on the East side in 1906. Soon after school in 1904, he received two Contracts in Northern Idaho for several townships. Future USDS George Riddell and Nathan Hubbs were chainmen on part of that work.

Alfred then held a joint Contract with W. A. B. Campbell and Nathan Hubbs, part of the Wasco/U. of O. connection. The work was in the Northern part of Okanogan County, and they shared the work. Alfred used future USDS Floyd Betts as a chainman on his part of the work. Alfred was Linn County Surveyor from 1906-1916, and moved to Seaside to be a civil engineer for the Hammond Lumber Co. by 1918. Alfred was married to Anna May Clelan, with two step-children, in 1909, but she died in 1919. He came back to King's Prairie in 1927 to live with his mother after his father died, where he was a "free lance civil engineer". He stayed there until 1953, when he died. Alfred had brown eyes and black hair.

**Germond,
Milton Bernel**

1881-1920

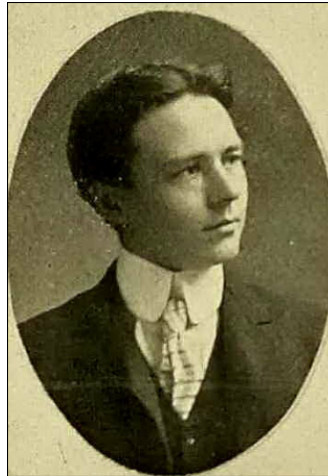
Rep

USDS

610 (with George R. Campbell) 1904
(4/15/1904)

to

Contract 647 (with George Campbell and Walter Long) 1907



1905

Oregon CE. Milton was born in Oregon, and was living in Roseburg while attending school. He graduated from the Drain Normal School in 1902 and the University of Oregon in 1906 in Civil Engineering, writing his thesis on the public land survey system. He was a chainman for George R. Campbell in 1902 on the Quinault Reservation. In 1904-1905, Milton had his own Contracts, probably in the summer, sometimes held jointly with University of Oregon Engineering students, George R. Campbell and Walter Long.

He held 3 contracts in 1904, all with George Campbell, a University of Oregon Classmate, and they were completed uneventfully. They were in Spokane and Pend Oreille Counties, and one of his chainmen was Walter Long. He surveyed a Contract by himself in 1905 near Leavenworth, and future USDS and U of O classmate, Alfred Geddes, was a chainman.

Late in 1905, he received a Joint Contract with George Campbell and Walter Long on the Yakima Reservation. They were the second lowest bid, but received the Contract after the lowest bid was disqualified on a technicality. It was a large Contract and they all surveyed townships in 1906 and were examined by Louis Dent in 1907, resulting in corrections in the field in 1907-08. It was examined again, and George Campbell returned to make field corrections again in 1910. Milton's part had corrections of 3 miles, one of which was an error by the examiner. It appears that most of the corrections were caused by not closing the East-West lines. (stubbing) They were all seeking relief from Congress for payment in 1922, even after Milton had died.

He worked for the city of Roseburg, and in 1908 was a deputy County Surveyor for Douglas County. He was replaced as Douglas County Road Engineer in 1914 to become County Surveyor, but was listed as County Engineer for Douglas Co., OR in 1920. He died in 1920 as a young man in the influenza outbreak and became the namesake of the Milton B. Germond covered bridge over Deer Creek. . His wife, Cynthia Applegate Germond, was the granddaughter of Jesse Applegate, and the daughter of Oregon USDS Daniel Webster Applegate. He was of medium height and build with blue eyes and dark brown hair.

Gesner, Alonzo**"Lon"**

1842-1912

Rep

USDS

Contract 571 (with 1901
Frank Gesner)
(4/2/1901)

to

Special Instructions 1901
(4/2/1901)

1895

His family, including Alonzo as a young child, came across the Oregon Trail in 1845, filing a claim of 640 acres East of Salem, OR. After graduating from Willamette University, he taught school for a year, and then cut cordwood for a year to save money to buy a 30 acre farm. Acting as a chainman in 1872, he gained enough experience to get his own Contract in 1873 in Oregon, and received 9 Contracts in Oregon from 1873-80.

Five future U. S. Deputy Surveyors appeared on his crews during this time, and it is unknown how much they assisted. He was Marion County Surveyor 1881-82, Indian Agent at Warm Springs in 1883-85, Oregon State Senator 1894-98, Salem City Councilman for four terms, newspaper owner with William ODeil, and Salem City Surveyor in 1891. Alonzo was a Special Examiner of Surveys for Oregon in 1891-92 and 1896-97. He surveyed 11 more Contracts in Oregon between 1890 and 1902, and by that time, they were examined, including one of them in 1892 that was examined by his old newspaper partner, William ODeil. He was examined many times with multiple examinations, and had four townships rejected.

In 1901 Alonzo received a Joint Contract with his nephew, Frank Gesner, to survey a few townships in the Columbia Gorge near Carson, WA. According to the notes they divided up the work. The author has retraced much of their survey and find them to be fairly good. They were the second choice for this Contract, after the low bidder refused to correct his survey. They were examined by M. P. McCoy and had to resurvey one mile of line. Gesner, a railroad station east of Salem was named for the Gesner family. Alonzo died at home in Salem. (biography)

**Gesner, Frank
Xavier**

1876-1948

USDS

Contract 571 (with 1901
Alonzo Gesner)
(4/2/1901)

to

no more

Born in Oregon, Frank was first noted as a chainman for His uncle, Alonzo Gesner, in Oregon in 1892 and 1902. He was deputy county assessor in Salem in 1898. Frank married Edith White in 1906, and at the time was a Justice of the Peace in Lincoln County. He was a fireman in Salem in 1918. Frank was a nephew of Alonzo Gesner, the son of his brother B. B. Gesner. Frank was also a GLO Surveyor in Oregon with two Joint Contracts in 1901-02 with Alonzo Gesner. The first one was surveyed by Alonzo, and at least part of the second by Frank. Both were suspended and corrected in the field. One township in Lincoln County was rejected after multiple examinations.

In 1901 Frank received another Joint Contract with his uncle, Alonzo Gesner, in Washington to survey a few townships in the Columbia Gorge near Carson, WA. According to the notes they divided up the work. The author has retraced much of their survey and find them to be fairly good. They were the second choice for this Contract, after the low bidder refused to correct his survey. They were examined by M. P. McCoy and had to resurvey one mile of line. Frank died in Rose Lodge in Lincoln County in 1948 at the family home, and Edith in 1951. He was of medium height and build with blue eyes and brown hair.

Gibbs, George**IV**

1815-1873

Whig

Dem

USS

Special Instructions 1855

to

no more



George was born in New York, the son of an educated gentleman farmer, and was well educated himself. His maternal grandfather was Secretary of the Treasury and Governor of Connecticut. His uncle was also a Governor. He was turned down twice for West Point, and travelled and studied in Europe for two years. He then graduated from Harvard Law School in 1838, and started to practice law.

George was working as a librarian at the American Ethnological Society when he decided to head to Oregon in 1849. He ended up travelling with the Mounted Rifles, the same group that Justin Chenoweth joined, and upon arriving, hung up his shingle as a lawyer in Oregon City. In Oregon he studied the native languages, created a map of Oregon, was a customs inspector, and assisted in negotiating Indian Treaties. In 1853 he asked a personal friend, George McClelland, if he could accompany the Northern Railroad Survey in Washington as ethnologist. By 1854 he had compiled more records on the Indians in Washington Territory, and was hired by Isaac Stevens to assist in the Washington treaties. It was after he had drafted the treaties that he surveyed the first versions of the reservations for Stevens in 1855.

George was named a Brigadier General in 1855 to command the new Territorial Militia, a predecessor to the National Guard, however, they were never funded while George was General. Sometime along the way he filed on a DLC in Pierce County which would now be adjacent to I-5 within McCord Air Base. It was patented in 1888. George joined the Northwest Boundary Commission in 1857 and continued until 1862. After that he returned to Washington, D. C. and worked for the Smithsonian, writing papers until he died. In 1871 George married his cousin, Mary Kane Gibbs, at the age of 56 and soon died in Connecticut in 1873. He is buried with his parents and siblings in Saint Marys Episcopal Churchyard in Portsmouth, Rhode Island.

George created and/or published the following works: "The Memoirs of the Administration of Washington and Adams", 1846; "Report of the March of the Mounted Rifles", 1849; Drawing of the Methodist Mission at The Dalles, 1849; Dictionary of the Calapooya Language, 1850; Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, 1851; Sketch of Champoeg Village 1851; Journal of Redick McKee's Expedition Through Northwestern California, 1851; Map of Humboldt Bay, 1851; Census of Western Washington Tribes, 1854; Map of military road from Astoria to Tuality Plains, 1855; Map of military road from Columbia Barracks to Fort Steilacoom, 1855; "A Report on the Indian Tribes of Washington, 1855;

(cont.) "A Report on a Reconnaissance of the Country lying upon Shoalwater Bay and the Puget Sound", 1855; "A Report on the Geology of the Central Portion of Washington Territory:", 1855"; Map of the Indian Tribes in the Western district of Washington, 1855; American Geographical Society, Map of the west part of the United States, 1856; "Indian Nomenclature of Localities in Washington and Oregon"; "Alphabetical Vocabularies of the Clallam and Lummi", 1863; "Physical Geography of the Northwestern United States", in the American Geographical Society Journal in 1869; and "Tribes of Western Washington and Northwestern Oregon of the United States", 1857-61. (biography)

**Gibson,
Edward**

1834-1904

Dem

Dr/Clerk

EX

Clerk

to

Special Instructions 1858

(with Jared Hurd)

1855

1858

Born in Maryland, Edward was the grandson of a large plantation owner. By 1850 both of Edward's parents had died, and the children were living together. Edward was the cousin of Tilton's wife, Frances Gibson. He arrived in Olympia on a steamer via Cape Horn on the Phantom in April of 1855 with Thomas Frost, Sarah Frost, Mrs. Tilton, her family and servants. He was a Clerk in the Surveyor General's office of James Tilton, and then Chief Draftsman after Thomas Frost died in 1855. Edward was mustered into Company B of the Puget Sound Volunteers as a Private in 1855, but was appointed an aide to Governor Stevens for the Indian conflict.

After the War in ended 1857, he was charged with correcting the marks on the ill-fated Puget Sound Guide Meridian and adjacent Parallels. Beginning in 1857 he examined Contracts for Tilton, continuing through 1862 until Tilton left office. Edward and Hanson Tilton left temporarily for the gold fields of British Columbia in 1858. They bought a boat to carry supplies for the miners, under the name of Tilton and Gibson, and did some mining themselves. After a short while, the Canadian Government prevented them from going up the Fraser River, and they quit. Early on, Hanson reported bringing out 220 oz. of gold. Before coming West, James Tilton had rented Charlie, his slave, from Edward's sister, Rebecca R. Gibson from Maryland.

The Tiltons and Gibsons were intermarried for generations. Edward probably arrived in Virginia City, Montana by 1866 where he was a crewman for a GLO Surveyor. He and his brother, William, trapped all aver the West until settling on a ranch in Boulder Valley, MT. Edward was a member of the surveying party of Walter DeLacey for NPRR on the Salmon River in 1872. He was a miner in Boulder Valley, Montana in 1880 with his two brothers, Fayette and William, and a farmer there with William in 1900 and 1904. They were all single. Edward died in Boulder, survived by his brother William and a sister back East.

**Giddings,
Edward Jr.**

1822-1876

Rep

Ch Clerk

EX

S G

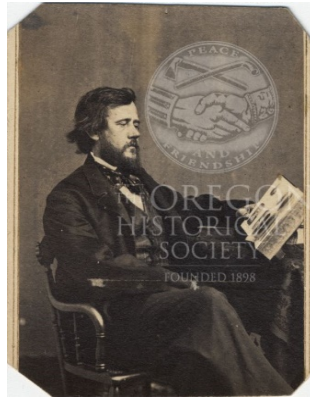
USDS

Chief Clerk in the 1861
Washington

Surveyor General's
Office

to

Contract 137 1872



Born in Niagara County, New York, he served several years in the office of the state controller at Albany, some of it under future President and Whig, Millard Fillmore. Edward went west in 1849, returned in 1850, married, and returned to California until 1853 when he arrived in Olympia. In 1854 he claimed title to the mud flats fronting Olympia, imported a pile driver, and built a 300 ft. wharf for vessels to tie up. It was high and dry at low tide, and by 1883 someone built a wharf one mile out.

Edward was affiliated with McClellan and the Pacific Railroad Survey in late 1853. Giddings was present at the Medicine Hat Treaty negotiations in December, 1854, arriving by canoe with Governor Stevens. In May of 1855, he was a Surety for Jared Hurd and was a "foot soldier" in the 1855 Indian War. Edward was arrested in 1856 for "displaying a firearm and gesturing in a dangerous manner," (not guilty), and in 1859-60 he had debt problems. When Anson Henry became Surveyor General of Washington, Edward was named Chief Clerk.

He travelled to the Nez Perce country to make a map, to Port Angeles for Henry to solve problems with the townsite survey, and produced a map of the progress of surveys in Washington. Olympia elected him as President of the Town Board in 1864. Anson Henry drowned in the sinking of the Brother Jonathan off Crescent City, CA in July, 1865, and Edward was named acting Surveyor General of Washington, at least in title if not pay. Selucius Garfield was appointed Surveyor General in February, 1866 and took office in April. He kept Giddings as Assistant Draftsman in the office and awarded him several contracts.

His first contract was in Klickitat County, along the North shore of the Columbia River, and further North. Lewis P. Beach, an existing Deputy Surveyor was his chainman for half the work. The other half had a completely different crew. Beach would soon serve as campaign manager for Surveyor General Garfield's successful campaign for Congress, and would be Surveyor General himself. Deputy Surveyor Edwin Richardson, who lived nearby in Goldendale, said that he had instructed Giddings and Beach in the field in how to run the solar compass, chain, and run lines in March of 1867. Richardson notarized some of the oaths, and had his own contract of adjacent townships the next year. He said he found a township line that Giddings could not find the previous year. in T3N R16E.

Contract 100 in 1868 was for 6 townships in Horse Heaven Hills. He said there was no timber, and he milled all the posts of red cedar and hauled them to the corners. He received another Contract on the East side in 1868, and then one for 6 townships near Orting on the West side in 1870, and another on the East side in 1871. His last Contract was Contract 137, all on the East side. Surveyor General Lewis Beach approved all the work, but the Commissioner rejected the subdivisions of two townships (T15,16N R31E) as illegal, and withdrew the plats from the land office. (The reason is unknown.) He also ordered an examination of the work in 1874. In 1895 they again were withdrawn but reinstated in 1899. No patents were issued in those townships until 1902. Giddings received the job of assessor of internal revenue sometime in 1871, and there may have been other people on the job.

His wife, Amelia, was a National Officer in the Women's Suffrage movement, and chaired a convention in Olympia in 1871. Edward was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for Washington, lost it, and then was reappointed in 1875 to the position he held at his death. His wife died as a missionary in San Francisco in 1881. (biography)

**Giddings,
Raymond S.**

1868-1919

Comp

Contract 371 (as 1891
transitman for John
K. Ashley)

to

no more

Raymond was born in Illinois and soon moved with his family to Nebraska. They moved to Seattle in 1882, and Raymond was a transitman for John K. Ashley on the survey of the Port Angeles townsite in 1891. He was in Seattle working as a printer and lithographer soon thereafter, and then spent four years in San Francisco. Raymond was one of the first to leave for Alaska during the gold rush, and became part owner of the Gertrude mine, a rich one. He spent the summers in Alaska, and at one time was connected with the Alaska Road Commission. IN 1910, he was a printer, living with his parents. He married Sarah Stark in Portland in 1918, moved to a farm in Van Buriem, and died in Seattle in 1919.

Gilbert, John**Jacob**

1845-1929

Dr/Clerk

Clerk 1869

to

no more



c. 1883

John was born in Virginia, the son of a farmer and entered the Wilson Academy in Lewinsville in 1860. He then enrolled in Williams College in Massachusetts in 1863 and began with the Coast and Geodetic Survey on June 1, 1864. Somehow he was a part time Clerk, copying field notes, in the Surveyor General's Office of Elisha P. Ferry in Olympia in 1869. The 1870 Census listed him as an employee of the Coast Survey in Port Townsend, WA.

He married Frances Yantis in 1873, the daughter of Judge B. F. Yantis, one of the founders of Olympia. Frances was a three-year-old child when she crossed the Oregon Trail in 1852 with her family. Their only child, a daughter of John and Frances, died in 1875 as an infant. They were in San Francisco in 1880, where John was stationed. He spent from 1888-97 producing detailed topographic maps of all of the San Juan Islands, while maintaining a residence in Olympia. In 1900 they were listed as residents of Olympia, and John was also listed as Captain of the Coast Survey ship, Pathfinder, where he was involved in surveys in Alaska and The Philippines.

John co-authored at least three books on the survey and explorations of the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts by the Coast and Geodetic Survey in 1908. He was Inspector of Hydrography and Topography in Washington, D. C. in 1909, where he was in trouble for on-going friction between himself and his boss, a man he had engaged in a workplace fist fight two years before. Frances died in 1913 in Washington, D. C., and John also died there in 1929, after retiring in 1921. He was the namesake of the survey ship "Gilbert."

**Gile, Henry
Smith**

1827-1918

Rep

USDS

Contract 30 1858

to

Contract 208 (with 1875
Joseph Whealdon)



Henry Gile was born in Maine and was educated through high school before he ventured to the gold country of California in 1849, via Cape Horn. Together with some friends, they bought a ship, loaded it with goods to sell, and sailed to San Francisco. He lasted two years, earning little, before going on to Oregon City in 1851, where he secured employment on a steamer between Portland and Corvallis for a year.

Henry was a chainman for Robert Elder on his first Contract in 1852. He then signed up with Robert Elder and Kimball Webster as a chainman for their Joint Contract, number 20 (OR), in June 1853. Webster noted Gile as "a very intelligent man." Henry followed that by being a chainman for Elder on Contract 26. The next year, Henry partnered with Elder in Joint Contract 31 in the Umpqua Valley by taking over one crew. Kimball Webster was compassman for Elder, and trained Henry on the compass. In 1854 Gile moved to Chinook, WA, where he managed a fish cannery at Chinook and an oyster farm at Oysterville for many years. Henry mustered into the Volunteers in the Indian War in 1855. He kept up his surveying in Pacific County doing government Contracts, notification surveys, and town plats and served a term as County Surveyor in Pacific County in 1867.

His first Contract in 1858 was for the offset 2nd Standard Parallel West from Cathlamet. At the same time he contracted to survey all the land from Ilwaco to Leadbetter Point and around Willapa Bay. He didn't receive another Contract until 1873 when he surveyed two townships near the Naselle River Estuary. Joseph Whealdon was a chainman on that survey. His last Contract in 1875 was a Joint Contract with Joseph Whealdon for 3 townships along the Eastern shore of Willapa Bay. They both signed the Deputy Surveyor oath. All of Henry's Contracts were in Pacific County near Willapa Bay.

He was a member of the Washington Territorial House of Representatives in 1859, 1867-68, and 1873-74, all from Pacific County. In 1869-75 he was listed as an oyster wholesaler in San Francisco. He moved to Portland in 1883, San Jose California in 1887, and back to Portland to stay in 1890. He invested in the Railroad from Ilwaco to Nahcotta in 1882. Henry merged his oyster business with others in 1887.

Two of the plats he created were of Sealand in 1889 and Chinook in 1897. His son, Albion, graduated from Yale Law School, and his daughter, Eleanor, graduated from Boston Academy. After 1900, Henry was involved in processing prunes and loganberries in Oregon. He was the namesake of Gile's Slough and Gile Lake Northeast of Long Beach, WA, where he had patented property in 1866. His two daughters never married and lived at home. He died in Portland in 1918. (biography)

**Gilham, Frank
Fletcher**

1860-1907

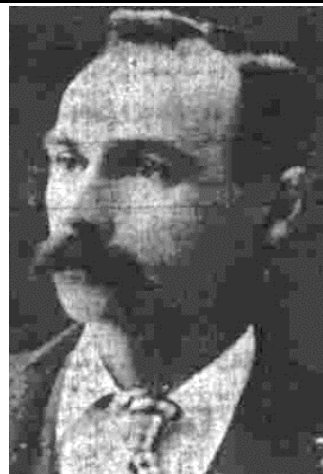
Dem

Citizens

Contract 500 (with 1896
Augustus Haskell)

to

no more



1907

Frank was born on the family Donation Claim on Mount Tabor, Portland, Oregon. At age 19 he was in charge of a survey party on RR work, and was assistant to Chief Engineer Kennedy of the OR&N for 10 years. One of his projects was the construction of the Clearwater Line. He then had charge of an electric RR up the Clackamas River. Frank laid out and constructed the Oaks Amusement Park on the Willamette, and later he was Chief Engineer for the OWP division of Portland Railway, Light and Power.

Frank formed Haskell and Gilham, Civil Engineers, in Portland in 1892 with Augustus Haskell who was a graduate of Harvard University in 1887. This transitioned to Frank Gilham as Portland City Surveyor and Augustus Haskell as Assistant Surveyor from 1896-98. Frank married his wife, the widow Kate Bonar, in 1893 and petitioned the court to adopt his step-daughter in 1900. In 1900 Frank led a survey team that surveyed possible improvements to navigation on the upper Snake and

Frank was a civil engineer in Portland in 1900 and died there in 1907 of Bright's disease. His only GLO Contract in WA was a Joint one in 1896 with Augustus Haskell that was cancelled because the area was withdrawn to be put in a Forest Reserve. His wife Kate remarried to USDS John R. Hanson just before her death in 1912. John had worked with Frank in many places.

**Gillette,
Edward C.**

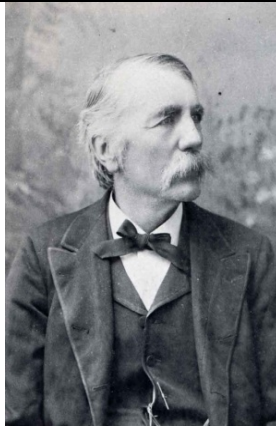
1826-1902

USDS

Claim Contract 9 1859
(May 1859)

to

no more



Edward was a RR engineer and surveyor in Shasta, CA, 1853-1856, County Surveyor 1854-56, and filed a claim on the Susan River. He was a delegate to the Statehood Convention in California in 1856. In 1858, he was a partner of A. M. Poe and George Gift in Whatcom, WA in an engineering business, was San Juan County's first County Surveyor, and in 1859 was a Whatcom County Commissioner.

In 1860 Edward was a Justice of the Peace in the Pig War Era on San Juan, cleaning up the alcohol sales to Indians and keeping law and order. His only survey Contract was to survey 7 DLC's near Sequim and Dungeness in 1859. He was the first permanent settler on Blakely Island, and quit his justice campaign to own a lime mine in 1860 at Roche Harbor. Gillette was in Barkerville, B. C. in 1863-68 as surveyor and mining engineer, and in Elko, Nevada as a surveyor in 1870. He was the owner of the lime mine off and on from 1860-78, and sold his claim on Blakely Island in 1889. In 1887-89 he was Superintendent of Schools for San Juan County. He was a farmer at Myrtle, Idaho in 1900, and filed his final notice for a 20 acre homestead on Cottonwood Creek, not far from there in 1902. Edward died in 1902, running the Post Office at Myrtle. The patent was issued the next year.

**Godfrey,
Albert Nelson**

1854-1920

Rep

USDS

Contract 656 1908

to

Contract 657 1908
(5/12/1908)

Albert, the son of a civil engineer, graduated from Kansas State with a Masters in Civil Engineering in 1879, and married in 1878. He came West after 1885, and worked in the King County Surveying Dept. in 1889, was a deputy county surveyor at Mercer Island in 1890, a civil engineer in King County in 1892, and a clerk in the customs office at Port Townsend in 1899-1900. In 1905 he was an assistant engineer for the City of Port Townsend, and from 1907-1911, Godfrey was Jefferson County Engineer.

Albert received two simultaneous contracts in 1908 for 5 townships. There are only notes for fractional T27N R9E, and he surveyed on that from 1908 to 1910, having had unknown examinations. Resurveys of his work showed it was very good. His three sons and a local settler were his crew . He moved to Wenatchee, WA, in 1911, was an engineer for Chelan County in 1914, and a fruit farmer in Cashmere in 1914, continuing at that until he died there in 1920.

**Goehring,
Charles H.**

1837-1909

Dr/Clerk

SES

Clerk

to

Clerk

1889

1893

Born in Pennsylvania, Charles served in the Civil War from that state as a Captain of an independent company, and showed up in Colorado in 1880 as an engineer. He had graduated from college in Pennsylvania in civil engineering. While in Colorado, he created a good sketch of Gunnison City. He worked as an engineer, platter, and U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Colorado. He moved briefly to Spokane in 1888, and then to Olympia, where he garnered a job as a Chief Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office of Thomas Cavanaugh in 1889. As a Special Examiner of Surveys in 1890, Charles examined several contracts and reported problems faithfully, noting compassmen when found.

In 1891 he was living on a farm with Deputy Surveyor George Schwartz in McLane, WA. He was affectionately known as "Uncle Charley". He continued as Chief Draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office of Thomas Cavanaugh from 1889-91 and of Amos Shaw in 1893. It is of interest that Stixrud and Nasten used him to format their notes to pass muster with the Surveyor General from 1897-99. Charles suffered a stroke in 1898, and was impaired the rest of his life. He took the position of chief draftsman for the Port Angeles Eastern RR in 1899, but had another stroke in June, 1899.

In 1900-01, he was a draftsman in the State Lands Department in Olympia. He was noted as returning to New York from Germany in 1906. Charles died in Olympia in 1909, after being hospitalized for two years following another stroke. He had continued to live with Schwartz. Charles was an accomplished artist, with some local notoriety. He never married, and had no close relatives.

**Goodell,
Nathan
Edwards**

1839-1886

Rep

Comp

29 (4/6/1858) (as 1858

Compassman for

Henry N. Stearns)

to

no more

Nathan was born in Ohio, the son of preacher Jotham Goodell. The family travelled West in 1850-1851 across the Oregon Trail, wintering in Utah. Jotham became the preacher for the church at Claquato, WA, that Henry Stearns kept going for 17 years after Jotham died in 1859. Nathan was a crewman for Henry Stearns from 1857-60 from Chehalis to Olympia. Henry married Mary Goodell in 1863, the widowed sister of Nathan. Nathan had been a compassman for Henry Stearns in 1858 near Grays Harbor. Nathan moved to Forest Grove, OR by 1861 when he married. He leased the farm of his mother at Forest Grove, and operated a general store there until 1874. The family then moved to Empire City, OR, (Coos Bay) and moved back to Forest Grove in 1877.

He was a merchant at Goodell's Landing in Whatcom County, up the Skagit River, selling supplies to the miners from 1879-1881. The first year he bought a sloop and packed in about \$1000 of supplies, but lost money in the end. He gave up in 1881, and called his adventure "a wreck". It is unknown whether his wife and children participated in Goodell's Landing. He is the namesake of Goodell Creek, Goodell Siding, and Goodell Campground at that location. Nathan moved to Astoria in Clatsop County, OR by 1883 and was elected a Justice of the Peace there in 1884. He continued in that capacity until at least 1886, and he died in 1886 in Forest Grove, OR.

His daughter married a District Attorney and future Judge in Astoria in 1888. His wife's adoptive father died in 1888, and she purchased some property that year. She then filed for a 160 acre claim near Seaside in 1889, and proved up on it by herself, teaching school to pay expenses. She died in 1923, but Nathan is not buried with his wife and daughter in Warrenton.

**Goodsell,
Charles Henry**

1877-1940

Rep

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1910

to
more mineral
surveys after 1910



1897

ID PLS 90. Member AIME. Charles was born the son of a merchant in Minnesota, and moved with his family to Spokane in 1888. His father bought a farm in Sunnyside in 1891, but Charles returned to Spokane. He graduated from WSU in Mining Engineering in 1901, and had played on the WSU football team in 1895. While there he was a founder of the S. C. I. Club, a predecessor to Sigma Nu fraternity on campus, and President of the Athletic Club. After doing post graduate work in the fall of 1901, he was the coach of the second football team.

From 1903-05 he worked as a deputy county surveyor in Whitman County, and in 1902 opened up an assay office at Thunder Mountain with E. D. Timm, an ex-classmate. In 1915 Charles was a Member and the Sergeant of Arms for the Washington House of Representatives. He did a brief tour of duty as a Captain in the Army Engineers from 1918-1919. Charles kept his practice in Spokane, representing mining interests over a large area until at least 1938, serving as head of the Northwest Mining Association in 1928. He surveyed about 160 mining claims in Washington alone, and many more in Idaho from 1908-1940. His son, Barclay, followed as a surveyor and mining engineer. Charles was short and stout, with blue eyes and blond hair. He died in Spokane.

**Gordon, Scott
Elliott**

1888-1968

USDS

Contract 670 1909
 to
Contract 671 1909



1921

OR PE 190. Born in Wasco County, Oregon, Gordon attended three years of high school, and was awarded his Contracts at age 21, already having been awarded a small Oregon Contract the year before. His work was confined to T9N R4E just West of Mt. St. Helens on the North Fork of the Toutle River, and it was completed in 1909. He was an engineer working for the SPRR in Portland in 1910 and 1920 and moved to Meadow Lake, California as a Roadmaster for the RR in 1923. Scott was drafted in 1918 and briefly served in the Army.

Scott was still working for the RR in Oakland in 1942. His wife died in Alameda in 1953, and he remarried there in 1964 to Emma Wuelzer. He remained in Alameda until he died. Scott was 6' 1" and 180 lbs. with blue eyes and brown hair.

**Gosslin,
William
George**

1862-1925

USDS

Contract 336 1889
 to
no more



1920

Born in England, he came to the US to Philadelphia with his parents in 1868 and became a citizen in 1906. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as a Civil Engineer, and in 1884 was in St. Paul, Minnesota with NPRR. He worked in St. Paul for NPRR until 1889 when he was promoted to Head of the Right of Way Department with offices in Tacoma. He was forced to step down from that position in 1895, due to his outside interests.

He soon joined with A. B. Hammond in building the Astoria and Columbia River RR, in developing Eureka, and representing Hammond Lumber Company. William was an engineer in Tacoma in 1889, part of the engineering company of Gosslin and Jenkins in Tacoma and Cowlitz County in 1890, and President of Pacific Supply Co. in 1891. He was approved for Contract 336 for 4 townships on both the East and West sides, but a year after he was authorized to proceed, it was canceled by the Commissioner, probably because of inactivity. Along with Jenkins, he acquired a patent to a photographic process in 1892. He married Marthena Kerr in Helena, Montana in 1895. Whether in his own interest or that of his employer, A. B. Hammond, he took an interest in speculating on federal lands, receiving patents to more than 200 parcels in Washington, Oregon, California, and Montana.

He was indicted in 1899 in the Oregon Land Frauds Cases for conspiracy to defraud the government by lining up phony entrymen at Tillamook, so he could trade their claims for script for valuable timberland. He did this on behalf of his boss, timber industry executive, A. B. Hammond of Hammond Lumber Co. The case went to trial in 1905, and the charges were dismissed by prosecuting attorney Hall in 1908, who was complicit. When the O & C RR forfeited its Land Grant, William lost 8500 acres in Lane County he had purchased from them illegally. Gosslin appealed some decisions to Federal Court, and sought relief from the U. S. Congress. He lived in Portland from 1900 until he died there in 1925. He was appointed to the State Board of Immigration Commissioners in 1907. He and Marthena, traveled to Cuba in 1920 and Hawaii in 1922. He was 5' 7" tall.

**Gradon,
Herman Davis**

1855-1928

Rep

USDS

Contract 319 1885

to

Idaho Contract 173 1896
(5/25/1896)



Gradon was born in Portland, and graduated from high school there in 1876. At 16 he was on the crew of U. S. Deputy Surveyor George S. Pershin in Oregon. Both Herman and his brother William had GLO Contracts in Oregon beginning in 1880 and 1882.

His Washington Contract in 1885 was cancelled along with most others in the aftermath of the Benson Syndicate scandals. Herman married Minnie M. Thomas in Portland in 1888. He had Contracts in Idaho beginning in 1883, as part of Gradon and Angel out of Portland in 1888, Gradon and McQuinn (USDS John McQuinn) from 1889-1891, and Gradon and Oliver (USDS Emery Oliver) from 1893-1894. Nearly all of his Contracts were on the East side. His last Contract in Oregon was a Joint Contract on the West side with Henry Chandler in 1892, which was examined and rejected. They corrected it and it was later approved.

From 1893-1896 he was elected the Supt. of Streets (City Engineer) in Portland as a Republican, but declined to run again as he was awarded survey Contracts in Idaho, lasting until 1905. Early in his term, he was sued for a sewer trench cave-in that killed a child. The contractor had no assets, so the father sued Herman, winning a judgement. They then went after his furniture and tried to garnish his city salary, which was not permitted. It was reported that Herman was a poor surveyor, but again, all of his Contracts were obtained by bidding. Minnie died in 1897, and Herman married Dorothea Grethe in Vancouver, Washington in 1898.

Herman was the City Engineer of Vancouver, Washington in 1900, surveying in Idaho in 1901, living at Mt. Tabor, OR in 1900-03 as a surveyor, and followed his former partner, Emery Oliver to California in 1905, where Oliver was Division Engineer for the Western Pacific RR. Herman worked out of Oroville and on the Feather River until 1910, where he worked for Oliver in engineering until 1915. He then became an engineer for the Natomas Reclamation District until at least 1923. He was in San Francisco as a civil engineer in 1927. His wife was a widow in San Francisco in 1931. He died in Marin Co., CA. (biography)

**Graham,
Stephen Albert**

1849-1926

USDS

Contract 351 (from 1890
Special Deposits)

to
no more

Stephen was born in Ontario, Canada and came to the United States in 1870, married Emma Butts in 1872, and spent the next ten years in Michigan, at least part of it as the foreman of a logging camp. By 1889 he was in Seattle as a land locator and timber cruiser. He received Contract 351 in 1890 for one township in Northwest Clallam County. His Contract was examined by Leonidas Haskell in early 1892, who reported that it had to be resurveyed and that Lewis D. W. Shelton had acted as compassman. Graham said OK, but in June he broke his leg in Foss River and asked for an extension. The survey was finished by Graham in his own person in late 1892, examined by Emery Hermans in December, 1892, and approved in 1893.

Stephen patented 160 acres between Hoodspout and Lake Cushman in 1893 by cash sale. He remained in Seattle as a timber cruiser from 1900-1910, retired by 1920, and died in Seattle in 1926. Three of his four children had died between 1897 and 1899 as young adults. One had diabetes, one had TB, and the third fell from a streetcar.

**Graves,
Edward
Bertram**

1861-1939

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

1897

to

no more



1921

Edward was born in the District of Columbia, graduated from Cornell in 1897, and worked as a draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office of William P. Watson in the same year. He continued into the regimes of Surveyor Generals William McMicken and Edward Kingsburg until at least 1907. Edward was a banker in New York City in 1918, lived in Garden City, New York in 1930-40, and died in Patchogue, New York in 1945.

**Gray, Albert
Howard**

1861-1939

USDS

Contract 352

1891

to

Contract 356

1891

Albert grew up on a farm in Linn County, OR and was still there at age 19 in 1880. From 1882-88 he lived in Whitman County, WA as a farmer, and married local girl, Laura Belle Strange. He worked for Ashley and Clarke in Spokane in 1889, was a deputy county surveyor in Spokane in 1892, and graduated to Spokane County Surveyor in 1893, replacing John K. Ashley. Albert received Contract 352 for four townships adjacent to the Columbia River East of Grand Coulee in early 1891, and surveyed it that year.

Despite hounding from the Surveyor General, he did not turn the notes of the survey in until June of 1893. The excuse was that they were taken to Mr. Ashley's office and were not ready yet. They were returned for corrections, and again submitted to the Surveyor General on New Years Eve. There was apparently no exam and the Contract was approved in July of 1894 with a 22% deduction in pay for being late.

Future USDS Irving Worthington was a chainman, and J. O. Ashley, brother of John and Eli, was axman. Irving was a chainman for John Ashley nearby in 1891. Albert, Irving, Eli M. Ashley of Benson connections, Ed Hooker and Dekalb Ashley were all deputy county surveyors in the Spokane office of John Ashley in 1891-92. Harry A. Clarke, the Benson Syndicate Attorney in Washington, was the engineering partner of John Ashley in Spokane in 1891, and a personal friend of Surveyor General Thomas Cavanaugh. All except for Eli and Harry had Contracts in 1891-92 in Northern Washington, and struggled with exams. Cavanaugh resigned in June 1892, and was replaced by fellow Republican Amos Shaw. Albert was County Surveyor of Spokane County from 1893-94.

The second Contract of Albert was in 1891 also, and followed much the same saga, except for no well-known crew members other than William Worthington, a chainman and brother of Irving and the same J. O. Ashley. The notes were turned in during February 1893, and an exam noted errors to be corrected in one of the townships. The corrections were turned in on Christmas, and the survey was approved the next April with a 5% deduction for being late. Gray moved on to Montana as an engineer on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation in 1900, then as a contractor in a mine in Missoula in 1910, where he and his family escaped the forest fire at Saltese, Montana in 1910.

Albert and his family were listed as lodgers in a large house in 1910, with a William Conover listed on the next line as a lodger. By 1920 Albert was single and listed as a laborer on the tracks for the RR in Lincoln, Montana, and Laura had divorced him and married William Conover. Albert was a gold miner in Baker City, OR in 1930. Laura is buried in her home town of Oakesdale, Washington. Albert moved to Seattle, where his daughter may have lived, and died there in 1939 in a nursing home.

**Greenwalt,
David Benton**

1860-1915

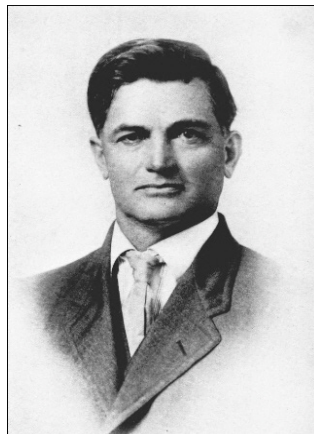
Rep

Comp

Contract 326 (as 1886
Compassman for
Joseph M. Snow)

to

no more



David was born the son of a farmer in Illinois, and followed his family to California in 1870, then to Jackson County, Oregon, and finally to Ahtanum, Washington in 1881. He was a surveyor in his younger years, surveying from Yakima to Chelan before enrolling in Empire Business College at Walla Walla. In 1887 he became a compassman for Joseph Snow for one township East of Rock Island, and another at Ephrata.

They were examined in 1887 with the exteriors being approved, but the subdivisions of T22N R22E were rejected because the closures were slightly out of tolerances. Joseph appealed with a letter, but had to redo the township in 1890, getting approval in 1891. David married school teacher Mary Crosno in 1892, and upon the passing of her father, they moved onto that homestead at Ahtanum. They raised hay, grain, and Holstein cattle until David died there in 1915. (biography)

**Grimm,
Samuel Edwin**

1859-1942

Comp

Contract 466 (as 1895
compassman for
Oliver O. Ort)

to

no more



Samuel was born in Pennsylvania and graduated from the Freeburg Academy, where he later taught. He married his wife, Frances Ort, in 1883, and in 1889 he traveled to Centralia, Washington with his brother, Huber, and his brother-in-law, Oliver Ort, to scout out the area. He returned in 1890, and all of the family moved to Centralia in 1891. He immediately formed a partnership with Oliver in surveying and civil engineering.

From 1889-1894, Samuel and Oliver surveyed 32 subdivision plats in Lewis County during the real estate boom that preceded the Panic of 1893. From 1893-98, they surveyed Government Contracts in Western Washington. There is no hard evidence that Samuel was a compassman except for the following: 1). Forest Engineer John Markham, in his autobiography, noted Oliver Ort, Caleb Berry, and Samuel Grimm as GLO surveyors from Centralia. 2). Samuel's biography noted that he "did government surveying on the Olympic Peninsula when it was a wilderness." 3). Samuel was the engineering partner of Oliver during the time that Oliver surveyed several Contracts. 4). Samuel was competent to run a crew himself, and is noted as a chainman in two of the Contracts, and for T16N R6W, the newspaper reported 2 more crewmen than were reported in the notes.

During that time, Oliver surveyed Contract 401 for one township West of Oakville in 1892, Contract 435 for one township at Mineral, Contract 466 for 3 townships Southeast of Lake Quinault, Contract 499 for one township 15 miles East of Centralia, and Contract 515 in 1897 for 2 fractional townships at Randle and 2 townships West of Lake Quinault. Oliver and Samuel were engineering partners throughout this time. Samuel was elected Lewis County Assessor from 1898-1902 and Lewis County Treasurer from 1902-1906, and the surveys in Contract 515 missed his presence. He participated with the Ort/Grimm family farm of 220 acres in the Hannaford Valley, until he moved to town for a time in 1902. He surveyed 2 subdivisions in Lewis County in 1908.

All three of Samuel's sons graduated from the University of Washington, where they were all-star athletes. Warren Grimm served in World War I as a Lieutenant. When he was leading the Veteran's Day Parade in Centralia in 1919, he was shot and killed by the Wobblies, along with several other townspeople. A group of vigilantes stormed the jail and took the lead killer, Wesley Everest, castrated him and hung him from a bridge over the Chehalis River at Mellen Street, later known as "hangman's bridge." He was then shot several times. The sheriff retrieved the corpse the next morning and laid it out on the jail floor for the other Wobblies to see. Six more IWW men were sentenced to 25 years in prison, but Franklin Roosevelt freed them after 10 years. Warren left a wife and baby daughter.

His wife was a librarian and a graduate of the University of Washington, never remarried, and went on to become a noted National Librarian for the American Legion. Samuel and Oliver Ort had purchased a 220 acre farm just outside Centralia, and they lived there until at least 1910, except for a brief period when Samuel lived in Chehalis. By 1920 Samuel and Oliver lived next to each other at 303 and 307 M St. in Centralia, where they stayed until they died. Their unmarried daughters continued living there after that.

Guernsey, Frank Ward
 1850-1924
 Rep
 Special Instructions 1909
 to
 no more

Frank was born in Wisconsin, the son of an Insurance Agent. He was still living there in 1870 with his family, Graduated from the University of Michigan in 1873 with a BS in Civil Engineering, and married Esther Stebbins in 1876. They moved to Iowa by 1873 where Frank was County Surveyor 1873-81 and Superintendent of Schools 1878-80, and then to Dayton, Washington by 1889, where a brother was living. His brother was a banker, and the first job of Frank in Dayton was that of Cashier of the bank, where his brother was Vice President, from 1890-98. Frank was Columbia County Treasurer in 1898, and County Engineer from 1907-11, 14-17, and 20-21. Frank was listed as a civil engineer in general practice in 1920 in Dayton and died at Portland in 1924.

Three settlers hired him to do their Homestead Entry Surveys in the National Forest outside of Dayton, and he received Special Instruction from the Surveyor General in 1909. When the Commissioner in D. C. saw the results, he suspended the survey and debarred Frank from government surveys for life. The Washington Surveyor General, Edward Kingsburg pleaded to give Frank another chance, but the Commissioner said no. Further pleas from Kingsburg prevailed, and the Commissioner issued Special Supplemental Instructions to do a new survey. Frank refused to cooperate, and the settlers hired another surveyor for the HES surveys.

Haas, Nathan
 1874-1911
 USDMS
 Mineral Survey 1910
 to
 Mineral Survey 1910

Nathan was born in Michigan of Jewish Austrian immigrants and graduated as a Mining Engineer from Michigan School of Mines in 1898. His brother was Jacob Cleveland Haas, was a well known Mining Engineer and businessman in Spokane after 1900. Nathan came to Spokane in about 1902. He served as chemist or mining engineer at the following assignments: Quincy Copper Mine in Michigan; Arlington and Speculator Mines in Slocan, B. C.; the Snowshoe Mine, Libby, Montana; the Rogue River, the Blue Ledge and the Wolverine & Western in Oregon; and the Ruby Mine at Loomis, Washington.

He formed the firm of Haas and Rea in Spokane in 1908, and in the same year he was in Coeur d' Alene, ID. He was listed both in Spokane and Orogrande, ID in 1910 as a mining engineer. Nathan travelled extensively in Oregon, Idaho and Washington as a consulting engineer and superintendent of mines. In 1911, he moved back to Cleveland before accepting a position in Ontario. He met with a tragic end when he was trying to escape the New Ontario Mining District forest fires in Ontario, Canada in July, 1911 when his canoe overturned in Porcupine Lake because of the 80-mile-per-hour winds from the fire, and he drowned, adding to the 300 other deaths in that fire. He had started to leave three times, but stayed when the fires were checked. His body was recovered by a brother a week later. He had been working for the Blue Ledge mine.

Hadsall, Joseph

Canby

1873-1911

Rep

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

to

no more

1903

Assoc. Member ASCE. Born in West Virginia, Joseph graduated from the Normal School at Bethany, West Virginia, and then attended Columbian University in Washington, D. C. from 1898-1900 in Architecture and Civil Engineering. He won one of the prizes for his grades. This was followed by his self employment in engineering in West Virginia, and by office and field work for South Penn Oil Company. From 1898-1902 he was in Washington, D. C. as a Clerk in the Treasury Department, and at the same time he pursued his painting and photography, specializing in feminine beauty.

He received a prize in 1899 for artistic work, copyrighted a photograph in 1900, and held an exhibit of his painting of Cleopatra. In 1902 he was appointed City Councilman for Kensington, Maryland, but resigned in October to move to North Carolina for health reasons. He married Frances Luttrell of Tennessee in June of 1902.

By 1903, Joseph was a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Edward Kingsbury in Olympia. He requested and was granted a transfer to the Cheyenne, Wyoming Surveyor General's Office in September of 1905 for health reasons. From 1905-11 he worked for the Wyoming Development Company and the Wheatland Industrial commission on irrigation projects. He also did municipal engineering for the City of Wheatland. He died in 1911 at Wheatland of T. B. (biography)

Hall, John K.*1828-1861*

Dem

Rep

Dr/Clerk

USDS

Ch Clerk

Contract 13

to

Chief Clerk

1855

1859

John Hall was born in Indiana and started as a Clerk in James Tilton's office in 1855. He was awarded Contracts 13 & 16 in 1855 to extend the new Puget Sound Meridian from the 6th Standard Parallel north to the 7th Standard Parallel and then to run the 7th Standard Parallel West to the Sound. By the time he finished, Tilton had been ordered to make it a Guide Meridian instead, and Hall had to go back and change the scribing on the posts and trees, which he did in 1856. Sometime between 1856 and 1861, John was appointed Chief Clerk for James Tilton, serving until he died in 1861. Anson Henry attempted to bribe him with an appointment as Chief Clerk in Anson's anticipated regime in exchange for forgiving Anson of his problems in his survey Contract, but John refused.

His survey of the 7th Standard Parallel North extended it from the Guide Meridian West across Possession Sound to Whidbey Island and then Across Useless Bay to Admiralty Inlet. Still in 1855, and with the same crew, he then surveyed the South 12 miles of Whidbey Island into townships and sections. Future U. S. Deputy Surveyor James Stewart was a chainman.

John was head of the IOOF Lodge in Washington and kept weather records for Olympia in 1861. His wife died in Victoria on May 8, 1861, and John also died 2 weeks later on Vancouver Island (Olympia?) on May 23, 1861, leaving an orphaned 2 year old daughter named Helen J. ("Ella"). So far, he cannot be identified in the censuses. By report, he was the older brother of Walter B. Hall, and it appears that there was some kind of familial relationship. Ella was adopted by a neighbor, C. A. Doyle, and raised in Washington. She was the next door neighbor to Walter Hall in 1880, and married an attorney and postal inspector in Seattle. They raised three children that were well educated.

**Hall, Walter
Buell**

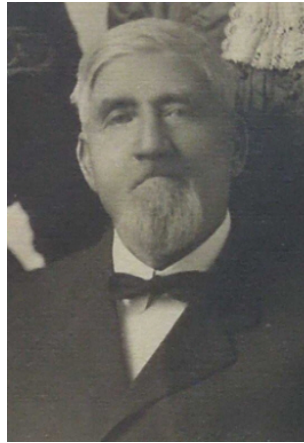
1832-1919

USDS

Contract 111 1870

to

Special Instructions 1877
(8/31/1877)



Walter was born and raised on a prosperous farm in Indiana and married Sarah E. Crane in Iowa in 1853. In 1860 he was a District Clerk in Iowa. He and his family were in Seattle by 1870, from which he surveyed several Contracts. For Contract 167 on the 7th Standard Parallel, he used future U. S. Deputy Surveyors, William Jameson and Ignatius Navarre, as chainmen.

His seven Contracts ranged from 1870-1877, and were in the King and Snohomish County area. He was Seattle City Engineer 1873-75 and King County Surveyor 1875-77. He was charged with unlawful timber cutting by the United States in 1879, and his wife filed for divorce in 1884, but they were still married a short time later. Walter continued a practice of surveying and civil engineering in Seattle until retiring before 1900. In both 1900 and 1910, he was living with his daughter Emma in Seattle, and died in Bellevue in 1919, still living with his daughter, after Sarah had died in 1907. In 1880 he was living next door to Ella Hall, the orphaned daughter of his reported older brother, John K. Hall.

**Hammond,
Albert Ernest**

1855-1925

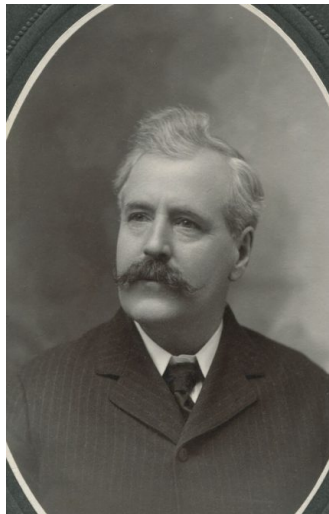
Comp

USDS

Contract 272 (as 1881

to

no more



Albert was born in Indiana, attended college at DePauw University, and then joined his family in Yankton, Dakota Territory, where he pursued engineering work. He followed his family to Ashland, Oregon in the early 1880's where he taught school before working on the O&C RR under John Hurlburt, an Oregon GLO surveyor and father of Thomas Hurlburt. He followed John Hurlburt to the NPRR construction on Stampede Pass in WA, and then surveyed for NP in Montana.

Albert was a chainman for Dudley Henry in 1881 at Enumclaw and a compassman near Raymond. He received Oregon Contract 527 in 1886 for 8 townships in South Central Oregon, and an exam by H. B. Martin said the work was well done. He married a widow with two children in San Francisco in 1889. He then moved to Portland in 1889, where he worked for many years on streetcar RR's, the RR to Astoria, and the RR's to Shaniko and up the Deschutes in 1900-02. In 1900 he was sued by investors as a Director for the RR, alleging that he was also a contractor for the grading at twice the going rate. He was the Multnomah County Surveyor from 1894-1897.

Albert surveyed for two months on the RR to Goldendale in 1899 for the developer of the Columbia Southern RR in Wasco county. He was the engineer for the Portage RR around Celilo in 1902. His Contract in 1895 near Stevenson was inspected, and he was ordered to redo it. But he refused, and the Contract was rejected and reissued to the Gesners. The rejected plats are in the archives at NARA in Washington, D. C. Another Contract in Oregon in 1895 for one township in the Cascades was examined by T. R. Hinsdale, suspended, and later approved.

Albert was campaign chairman for Thomas Hurlburt for Multnomah County Sheriff in 1914. Governor Chamberlin appointed him State Engineer, and he was involved in the irrigation projects around Bend, OR. He surveyed a short RR from Toledo to Dundan Bridge in 1918. Albert retired to California in 1918, and died there in 1925. The photo and personal notes are from Joan Cain. (biography)

**Hammond,
Thomas Murry
Jr.**

1859-1914

Rep

USDS

USDMS

Contract 462 (with 1895
Nicholas Fortman)

to

Mineral Surveys 1906

Thomas was the son of a very early (1852) pioneer at Port Townsend. He was Jefferson Co. Surveyor 1888-1893 and County Treasurer 1893-1894. He formed a partnership with Nicholas Fortman in Port Townsend first, and then in Republic, from 1895-1906. He was Republic City Surveyor in 1902, and ran against Fortman in the County Surveyor race in Ferry County in 1904 and both claim they won, although Thomas resigned the position in 1906. They surveyed three Contracts from 1895-97, all between Port Townsend and the Pacific Ocean. Contract 462 was next to both the Makah and Ozette Reservations and was not inspected in the field. A township at the South end of Ozette Lake in Contract 470 was surveyed, but another at Hurricane Ridge was not because it was too mountainous.

Contract 489 in 1895 for two townships around the Hoh Reservation, which was surveyed by Hammond, was inspected. Corrections in the field were required, and the Contract was not approved until 1900. Thomas received Contract 595 on his own in 1903 for 6 townships between Lake Quinault and the Clearwater River. It was inspected by M. P. McCoy with no problems.

Thomas is most known as a Mineral Surveyor, surveying at least 229 Claims in Washington out of Republic between 1897 and 1906. Future USDMS Herman Neville was a crewman in 1897-98, and after that until 1904, Hi partner Nicholas Fortman was on the crew much of the time. Nicholas never surveyed a Claim on his own, but did win as Ferry County Surveyor in 1902 against Thomas. Thomas also owned mining interests in Washington and Nevada and was a civil engineer in Paso Robles, CA in 1910. He was also prospecting in the Olympics in 1910, and served as acting City Engineer of Port Townsend in 1913. Thomas never married and died in Port Townsend in 1914 while out in the woods. (biography)

Hanson, John

Rudolph

1853-1923

USDS

Contract 537

to

no more

OR PE 21. John was born in Sharpsburg, Norway and graduated from Horton Polytechnic in 1873 with high honors. He came to the U. S. from Norway in 1875, first working in a drug store in Minneapolis, and then for an architect in Chicago. He soon came to Washington where he created a beautiful map of Eastern Washington for Eastwick, Morris Co. in 1878. In 1879 he was the topographer for David D. Clarke on his RR survey from Priest Rapids to Yakima. He was the chief draftsman for NPRR for the RR from Spokane to Walla Walla. By 1881 John was drawing maps as head of the drafting department under Hans Thielson of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co, and married his first wife Elizabeth.

In 1891 he was a draftsman and an engineer in East Portland, and was City Engineer or Assistant City Engineer of Portland, OR from 1898 to 1920. His Contract 537 near Conconully in Okanogan County took from 1898-1902, mostly because he had to wait for Christian Andersen to receive approval for the township boundary, and he had to make some corrections to the notes. His son, Lindon, was a chainman on the contract. John may have had a sideline, for there was a "Hanson Map and Blueprint Co." in Portland in 1912. His first wife died in 1908, and he remarried to Kate Gilham, the widow of friend and USDS Frank Gilham just before she died in 1912. He remarried again to his third wife, Hilda in 1916 and died in Chicago in 1923 after an operation for throat cancer. (biography)

**Hardenbrook,
Ralph Wilson
"Rafe"**

1865-1917

USDS

Contract 523 (with 1897
John McQuinn)

to

no more

Ralph was born in Oregon and lived with his parents in Elkton, Douglas County, OR in 1880. He roomed and boarded in Portland, working in timberlands in 1891, and as a timber cruiser in 1895 and 1897. He took on a Joint Contract with John McQuinn East of Walla Walla in 1897. Ralph was a chainman, and after the survey was ready for examination in 1898, they both were already in Alaska for the gold rush. An attorney handled their affairs by hiring David P. Thompson to do the corrections to the notes necessary for the survey to be approved in 1899.

Ralph was a roomer in Portland, listed as a prospector in 1900, and showed up as a miner in the Dawson City census in 1901 where he owned a gold claim at Bonanza Creek. He roomed with John McQuinn and his wife in 1910, again as a prospector. He married his wife Jean after 1910, and lived in Ketchikan, Alaska until he died there in 1917. He is buried beside his wife Jean in Greenwood Cemetery in Portland.

**Harrison,
Edward P.**

1858-1909

USDMS

Mineral Survey 1899

to

Mineral Survey 1908

Idaho PLS 49. Edward was born the son of a minister and was educated in Cincinnati, OH until 1879. Three of his older brothers were engineers in 1870, living at home with their widowed mother. He was a rodman in 1878 and a clerk in 1879. In that year he moved to Carbondale, IL to be an engineer on the St. Louis Central RR with his brother Zeph. Starting in 1883, he spent 7 years in San Francisco and Los Angeles in the publishing business. Edward then moved to Spokane via Kittitas County, WA, and Caldwell, Idaho, where he married. From Spokane he engaged in engineering and surveying until his death there in 1909.

He was a Mineral Surveyor for the GLO in both Washington and Montana, and was surveying for the USGS in the Black Hills of the Dakotas in 1898. Edward worked for the City of Spokane Water Works for 5 years, and did subdivision plats in many counties in Eastern Washington. His wife was a domestic servant for a family in Richmond California in 1920. (biography)

**Harrison, John
Scott "Scott"**

1867-1951

Rep

SES

Special Instructions 1908

to

no more



1930

Scott was born in Kansas, the son of an attorney/civil engineer. He completed the schools in Mound City, KS, and then was tutored by his father, who had attended West Point and graduated from Cincinnati University. After that Scott read law for two years, but chose not to follow that profession. Scott was the great grandson of William Henry Harrison, President of the United States, and the cousin of Benjamin Harrison, another President of the United States. He followed civil engineering in Kansas and Oklahoma, and from 1895-99 was employed by USGS in Oklahoma and the Dakotas. From 1900-1910 Scott worked for the Washington, D. C. office of the GLO doing inspection surveys in the West, including a 1903 exam of the boundary of Yellowstone Park and 42 Exams in Oregon.

He lived in Montana much of that time, and married there in 1903. Scott was a Special Examiner in Washington and Oregon 1908-1910, and was in Kansas in 1910. He performed 8 Exams in Washington in 1908. He was named the Assistant Supervisor of Surveys for Montana (head) in Helena in 1910, in which capacity he stayed until he retired in 1937. At that time the office was moved to Boise. He lived at 801 Holter Street. His wife died in 1939, he died in 1951, and they are buried in Helena. (biography)

**Haskell,
Augustus Story**

1866-1949

USDS

Contract 500 (with 1896

Frank Gilham)

to

no more

Augustus was born in Salem, Massachusetts, the son of a Clergyman, and attended Harvard from 1885-1888, graduating from the Lawrence Scientific School, with a degree in C. E., in 1888. He worked for the UPRR 1888-90 in Cheyenne, WY, Colfax, WA and Portland, OR as an engineer and roadmaster. Augustus married Nina Albee in Boston in 1890, and had two children by her from 1890-92. He was in Portland, OR from 1890-1898 as a civil engineer and surveyor, forming Gilham and Haskell, Civil Engineers, in Portland in 1894. This transitioned to Frank Gilham, Portland City Surveyor and Augustus Haskell Assistant City Surveyor in 1896.

He received an Oregon Joint Contract with Samuel Lackland in 1896 in the Southern Coast Range, but did not do any of that survey. They were examined in 1897 by David Kinnaird and in 1901 by W. H. Byars, and had to use a compassman to do corrections in 1901. His Joint Contract with Frank Gilham in 1896 in WA was cancelled because the land was put into a Forest Reserve in the Olympics.

Haskell worked as a civil engineer in Shasta, CA by 1900, where he was a superintendent at a copper mine. He was a widower in Alameda in 1910 living with his one remaining daughter, with Nina and their oldest daughter, Edith, both having died in 1908 at Shasta. He was a civil engineer in San Francisco in 1920 and had remarried to Stella Priest. In 1930 he was an attendant at a museum in Gardena, CA, where he had lived since 1923. He is no relation to Leonidas Haskell. (biography)

**Haskell,
Leonidas K. Jr.
"Leon"**

1862-1942

SES

Special Instructions 1891

(12/10/1891)

to

Special Instructions 1892

(1/5/1892)

His father, Leonidas, Sr., was a Major and Aide de Camp to General Fremont in the Civil War, and was accused of profiteering on supplies. He had also been a merchant and political trickster in California in the 1850's, serving as an aide to U. S. Senator Broderick in his duel with Judge Terry in San Francisco in 1859 over slavery in California. The Senator died from his wounds in Haskell's house, and both Sr. and Jr. named a son Broderick. Leonidas, Jr. was born in that house at Fort Mason.

Leonidas Sr. and his family returned to Gloucester, MA after the war, and were still there in 1880, where Leon was a Clerk after attending four years of high school. His sister and her husband were wealthy investors in Tacoma in the 1880's and Leon probably followed them there. He married Rachael Barrett in Tacoma in 1890, and all of Jr.'s children were born in Washington State in the 1890's.

There is no mention of any surveying or engineering in his work history except his appointment as a Special Examiner of Surveys in about 1891. He inspected Contract 351 of Stephen Graham and Contract 354 of Byron Majors. The first by Stephen Graham was suspended, and Leon noted that L. Shelton acted as compassman, and the second by Byron Majors was approved. Leon remained in Tacoma as: a grocer in 1900; a deputy food inspector in 1903; a salesman of wholesale meat in 1910; a popcorn manufacturer in 1912; a candymaker in 1920; a clerk in 1930; and a tender of the vault in a bank in 1940. He died in 1942 in Tacoma and is no relation to Augustus Haskell.

**Hauschild,
Otho Orlando**

1879-1942

Dem

USDS

Contract 596 1903

to

no more



Otho was born in Kansas, and came to Vancouver, WA in 1881 with his family as a child. After a few months they moved to Ritzville, WA, which at that time was awaiting the anticipated GNRR. They then purchased a farm just South of town, at the site of the present freeway interchange, and grew wheat. His father, Theodore Hauschild, was born in Germany and educated as a civil engineer at Rensselaer Institute in Troy, New York.

Theodore was elected Adams County Surveyor for 3 terms. Otho succeeded his father as County Surveyor of Adams County in 1904, 1906, and 1912. Otho received Contract 596 in 1903 at Quincy by bid, and was inspected by M. P. McCoy. He failed to survey the South boundary of his township correctly, causing all of his survey to be wrong. Somehow he was unable to correct his survey of T20N R24E in 1904, and his father, as surety who had pledged his farm as collateral, had to hire Dudley Henry to redo the work.

Otho suffered a severe stroke or brain aneurysm before 1920 and spent the rest of his life in the Masonic Home in Des Moines, WA, although he was living with his mother in 1920 in Ritzville. In 1920 his two sons were in an orphanage, and his wife was a wiper in a RR switchyard in Spokane. They were divorced, and she married a brakeman by 1930, and was living in Pasco with all the children. Otho died at the Masonic Home in Zenith, WA in 1942. (biography)

**Henderson,
John Leland**

1853-1927

Dr/Clerk

Clerk 1881

to

no more4



1922

Born in Boston, John attended Cornell before he came to Oregon from California in 1870. He taught school in Hillsboro, and was later Washington County Surveyor, City Engineer, and Justice of the Peace. He married Harriet Humphrey in 1879, and was in Olympia by 1877, where he was a teacher at the Olympia Collegiate Institute.

He was a Transcribing Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of William McMicken in 1881, and remained in Olympia until at least 1889. By 1897 John lived in Hood River, Oregon, where he had divorced Harriet and married Marion Grimes, age 20. Harriet returned to Olympia where she was a founder of the Assembly of God Pentecostal Church. John was a lawyer in 1900 and 1910, the first County Surveyor in 1913, and County Commissioner at some time. At Age 57 in 1900, he swam the Columbia River from Hood River to Cascade Locks, 22 miles.

John stayed in Hood River until after 1909 when he divorced Marion and married Margaret Darling in 1910 in Portland. They divorced in 1913, and he moved to Tillamook, married Mary Mosier in 1917, and lived in Tillamook County, Oregon until he died at his cabin at the foot of Sugar Loaf Mountain. He practiced law and was an officer in a title company. At age 76, he had gone alone on a tour of his property, and was found dead sitting with his feet in a creek.

**Henry, Anson
Gordon**

1804-1865

Whig

Rep

USDS

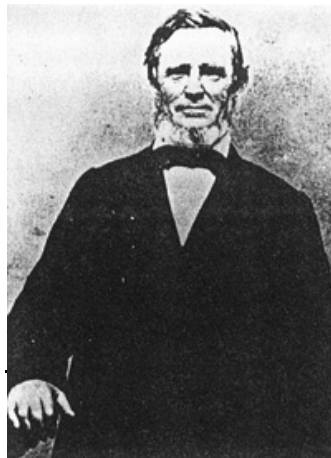
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Contract 38 1858

to

Washington 1861

Surveyor General



Anson was born in New York and graduated from medical school. He travelled to Michigan to mine, lost for the State Legislature there, and returned home to teach school in 1829. He then went to Louisville to start a drug store on \$5000 of borrowed money from Dudley Storey Bradstreet, his future father-in-law. He went broke, but married Eliza Bradstreet and moved to Springfield, IL to practice medicine.

While there, he became a close personal friend of Abraham Lincoln in 1834, just after Lincoln was elected to the Illinois State Legislature. Mary Todd first rejected Lincoln's marriage proposal, and Lincoln was very despondent. Henry pulled him through, and a bond developed that lasted until their death. Anson was charged with corruption in the construction of the Capitol Building, and Lincoln got him off with a payment of only \$271. Anson was appointed Indian Agent for Oregon in 1851 by Whig Zachary Taylor, but after drawing \$750 in salary and never making it past Panama, he returned to Springfield. Anson came across the Oregon Trail in 1852 with his family and claimed a DLC near Dundee, Oregon. He had no history of surveying before his first GLO Contract in Oregon in 1853.

He was also elected to the Oregon Territorial Legislature in 1853. Anson spent his life trying to live off the political patronage system. Henry was well known in Yamhill County, and probably put together a group of claimants that needed their claims surveyed. Claim Contract number 13 was awarded on June 4, 1853 to Anson by Surveyor General John Preston, a Whig. It covered claims in T3,4S R3W and T2S R4W, all very near to Lafayette and Dundee. He began on June 9th and was finished August 30th, 1853, with Alleck Smith and Charles Handley as chainmen and E. S. Barnes as axman for the work. Franklin Pierce, a Democrat became President in 1853 and replaced John Preston with Charles K. Gardner as Surveyor General.

Before he left, Preston awarded Survey Contract 38 to Anson in September of 1853. He completed T2S R3W, including the Chehalem Mountains, northwest of Newberg during December. Anson was compassman and Francis Loehr, a future Deputy Surveyor, was chainman. In February he surveyed T1S R2E encompassing most of the area between Gresham and Milwaukie, all relatively flat. The crew included future Deputy Surveyor Sewall Truax as compassman and future Deputy Surveyor Lewis Van Vleet as one of the chainmen. They were finished on February 21, 1854. Next was T1N R1W, beginning on February 29th. It was the township immediately northwest of the Initial Point of the Willamette River, going from the Sunset Highway to the St Johns Bridge. This was steep wooded ground and included a portion of the Willamette River.

The same crew as on the previous township completed the work by March 13th. The last township was T2S R2W between Aloha and Newberg. Sewall Truax was still compassman, but Lewis Van Vleet was not a chainman. They were done on April 3, 1854. This survey included many crossings of the Tualatin River as it meandered through the lowlands. In correspondence dated June 30th, Gardner told Henry that his Contract was suspended for errors and omissions, and that there would be no money until all was accepted by the Surveyor General. If Anson had performed a correct survey, it would have been approved by June 1 and the settlers could have filed their notifications. The errors involved poor notes, location of witness trees, closing of meander lines, and the triangulation across the Willamette.

However, Alleck Smith, Anson's son-in-law, was a proclaimed Democrat, and aligned himself with Charles Gardner to receive a Contract soon after Gardner's arrival in Oregon City. Claim Contract 22, dated January 30, 1854, was awarded to Smith, and he surveyed it between March and December of 1854. Anson was a chainman for part of it in August. In July of 1856 Smith also received Contract 65 in Oregon from Democrat Surveyor John Zieber for seven townships. These were all partial townships consisting of the mountainous sections left over after the first and second surveys. Anson did not help, but his son Gordon and son-in-law Francis Henry were chainman. The Contract was completed by late 1857.

Before these two Contracts and the role as chainman for Anson, there is no known record of Alleck Smith doing any surveying either. He had an education in law and advertised himself as a lawyer. Meanwhile, in the fall of 1855, Anson joined the Rogue Valley Indian wars, acting as either commissary or surgeon. When the Salem Statesman criticized the volunteers for being mercenary and vengeful, Henry gave a speech in December defending the militia. He has been quoted for the end of his speech where he said "...the only alternative to the citizens of the valley was to "kill them off" or, in other words, to exterminate them." Shortly after this in 1856, he received an appointment as Physician and Surgeon to the Grand Ronde Indian Reservation in western Yamhill County for a salary of \$2000 per year, but was ultimately dismissed.

At about this time, he was also elected City Surveyor of Portland. In 1858, Anson and his son-in-law, Alleck Smith, were awarded interdependent Contracts north of Grays Harbor. Alleck surveyed the Coast Guide Meridian from the 4th to the 5th Standard Parallel, involving a four mile triangulation across Grays Harbor, and then continued to the 5th Standard Parallel near the present Quinalt Indian Reservation. Anson surveyed the 5th Standard Parallel west to the Pacific Ocean, and then T20N R11W. Alleck was compassman on the Parallel. Alleck surveyed portions of T17-19N R7-12W with Anson as axeman much of the time. Alleck used E. S. Barnes as compassman for T18N R10W, and Anson used Alleck as compassman on the Standard Parallel and Township Exteriors, and George House on the subdivisions of T20N R11W.

He made some error in the West boundary of T20N R11W, and had to redo it in 1859. Per Richard Sterling, they also made an error of 0.83 chains in the triangulation across Grays Harbor. Matthew O. C. Murphy examined Anson's Contract and found errors that needed correcting. Anson unsuccessfully tried to bribe Murphy, and then Chief Clerk John K. Hall by offering him the job of Chief Clerk in the soon-to-be Surveyor General's Office of Anson.

Lincoln ran for the Senate from Illinois in 1858 as a Whig and lost, but defined the slavery issue. He was elected as President in 1860 on the third party, Republican platform, and in July, 1861, appointed Anson as Surveyor General of Washington Territory. He took office on September 11, replacing James Tilton. He was as partisan in that office as he ever was, giving Contracts to Republicans and relatives wherever he could and deriving profit from the office.

He purchased a part interest in The Washington Standard, a local newspaper, by hiring its editor as a Clerk in 1861 for \$1200 per year. Some scholars called Anson "Lincoln's junkyard dog", barking and snarling at adversaries. B. F. Kendall, of the Democrat newspaper in Olympia, wrote a very critical article on Anson in 1862, and Anson, thinking it was Amos Poe that had written it, confronted Poe with a Bowie knife at the general store, and struck Poe with his cane, resulting in an indictment for assault charges. Henry had secured the state printing contract away from Kendall. The son of a man shot by Kendall, in self defense attacked Kendal in his office and shot him, by rumor with a gun owned by Henry.

Anson travelled to Washington, D. C. in the winter of 1863 to lobby for a better political job, and to remove Victor Smith from the post of Customs Collector. He didn't get the job, but did remove Smith. While there he lived at the White House and visited the war zone at the Potomac with Lincoln. He also shepherded the creation of Idaho Territory through Congress, and his reward was the appointment of Alleck Smith as a Justice of the Idaho Territorial Supreme Court. When Lincoln was reelected, Abe sent for Anson, and he returned to D. C. in December of 1864, escorting Mrs. Lincoln to the official counting of the electoral vote.

In January he was told he would not be appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and went to Richmond VA, which is where he was when informed Lincoln was assassinated. He was in the funeral procession with Mrs. Lincoln, and stayed six weeks comforting her, and took her to Chicago. He left for home via Panama, and on the leg from San Francisco to Victoria, the Brother Jonathan ran aground on rocks off Crescent City, CA, with 110 passengers drowned, including Anson. Also drowned was Victor Smith, his arch rival. The California newspapers reported that Anson had been recently appointed Governor of Washington in their reports of the shipwreck. His body was never recovered, but there is a bronze plaque at the Tumwater IOOF Cemetery next to his wife. (biography)

**Henry, Charles
Storey
Bradstreet
"Charley"**

1885-1943

USDS

Contract 672 (with 1871
Dudley Henry and
Herbert Raymond)

to

Contract 673 (with 1909
Dudley Henry and
Herbert Raymond)



Charles was born in Olympia, the son of Dudley S. B. Henry and the brother of John Dudley Henry. He began as a chainman for his father and brother in 1898-1907 on Contracts 482 - 640. His two Contracts were Joint Contracts with his father and Herb Raymond in 1909. Charles and Herb Raymond were listed as chainmen. He formed a blueprint and map selling business in Olympia with his father, Dudley, and W. H. Yeager in 1902, and sold it to W. H. Yeager in 1910.

The 1910 census showed him as a civil engineer living with his brother, John, and his wife in Raymond. He was Pacific County Engineer from 1917-1919 and 1923-1927, and surveyed plats in Thurston County from 1916-1923. In 1918, he worked part time with Sanderson and Porter in Raymond, WA and also was unemployed in South Bend. He received a patent for an improved saw handle in 1919. He devoted much of his later life to promoting oil and gas interests in Washington. In 1930 Charles was listed as a civil engineer in fishing in Pacific County and died in Seattle.

**Henry, Dudley
Storey
Bradstreet
"Dud"**

1842-1915

Peoples

Dem

Rep

USDS

Comp

IAA

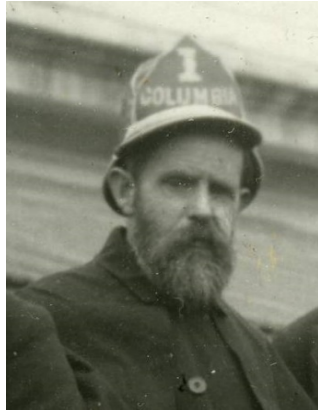
Contract 119 1871

to

Contract 673 (with 1909

Herbert Raymond
and Charles Henry)

1888



Dudley was the son of Anson Henry, the brother of Gordon A. Henry, and crossed the Oregon Trail in 1852 with his family to Lafayette, Oregon. They all moved to Olympia in 1861 when Anson was appointed Surveyor General, and Dudley stayed there until he died. Dudley ("Dud", as he was known) went prospecting in Idaho and Montana in the summer of 1862, and then was axeman for his uncle, Francis Henry, near Walla Walla in 1863. He married Fannie E. Talcott in Olympia in 1873. He was elected Thurston Co. Surveyor in 1872, and was reelected in 1874 & 1876.

While surveying on the Skagit in 1879, he was threatened by the Indians, but bribed them and finished the work. In 1880, he was again threatened, but this time left the job, and a substitute township was offered. He ran for Auditor of Thurston County in 1888, and was Olympia City Surveyor 1883-90, 1893-94. In 1887 he took an oath as an official lumber inspector, and also surveyed many subdivisions in Olympia in the 1890's. Dudley had the longest active career as a U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Washington, spanning 38 years, and 25 Contracts. At some time he surveyed a Contract in Umatilla County, OR.

Dudley surveyed his early Contracts, from 1871-1885, in Southwest Washington in Thurston, Lewis and Grays Harbor Counties. He ventured North in 1881 where he was threatened by the Indians on the Skagit. In 1881 Albert Hammond surveyed part of Dudley's Contract as a compassman, and in 1883, William J. Frazier did the same. After the controversy around the Special Deposits in 1885, his contract was cancelled, and he didn't return to General Land Office surveying for 10 years.

Fannie died in 1891. A Contract north of Lake Cushman in 1895 was not examined, but another Joint Contract in 1895 at Randle with his son, John, and he did extensive corrections in the field in 1898. Two more of his Joint Contracts with John required corrections in the field. Beginning in 1900 he began surveying East of the Cascades, mostly with his sons, John and Charles, and Herb Raymond. He surveyed for an electric RR from Olympia to Tacoma in 1904. He was noted as surveying for some time for the Office of Indian Affairs for the allotments at Quinault in 1906. His last Contracts in 1909 were with his son, Charles, and Herb Raymond northwest of Morton. He formed a blueprint and mapping business in 1902 with his son Charles and W. H. Yeager and sold it to W. H. Yeager in 1910.

**Henry, Francis
Dudley**

1864-1953

USDS

Contract 334 1889
 to
no more



1936

Francis Dudley Henry was the son of Francis Henry, the grandson of Anson Henry, and was born and raised in Olympia. He worked on the survey crew for his uncle, Dudley, in 1881-83 and was listed as a surveyor in the 1887 census in Olympia. In 1888 he was indicted for assault with intent to kill in Thurston County.

He was awarded Contract 334 in 1889, which was eventually cancelled in 1891 for reasons unknown now. The Contract was awarded to Elijah L. Wade, and in 1891 Wade complained to the Surveyor General about being harassed by Francis Henry. Francis was held at McNeil Island Penitentiary on 5/11/1891 for impersonating a U. S. Officer. The same record showed him being taken to Tacoma for trial on 2/10/1891. In 1892 the attorney General of Kansas reported that he had been asked to extradite Francis D. Henry to Washington for Grand Larceny.

There is no further record of him until Francis was in Seattle living with his sister in 1920 as a carpenter. He married in 1922, but was a widower living next to his brother-in-law in Cedar Valley, WA in 1930. He ultimately died in Seattle and is buried in an unmarked grave in the Henry plot in the IOOF Cemetery in Tumwater.

Henry, Francis**G.**

1827-1893

Dem

USDS

Dr/Clerk

Contract 67 1862

to

Contract 79 1865



Francis was born in Illinois and did odd jobs until he fought in the Mexican War in 1847, being brevetted up to Captain. He then studied law in Wisconsin, and came west to California in 1851 via Panama. Francis followed mining in CA; then went to Jacksonville, OR; then to Eastern Washington; and finally settled in Lafayette, OR, where he married Anson Henry's daughter, Eliza, in 1857. He returned to Michigan until about 1859, when he resumed mining in the Caribou and in Idaho, but came to Washington for GLO surveys when Anson Henry was appointed Surveyor General.

Francis was a crewman for both Albert Treadway and George House in 1862. Francis was awarded Contract 67 for exterior township lines near Port Angeles in September 1862, and he finished it in October 1862. Rufus Henry, the brother of Anson, was a chainman. George House, the former compassman for Anson, was awarded the subdivisions of one of those townships at the same time, and Francis was listed as an axman on that survey. Albert Treadway was the compassman, and it was finished in November. The following June, Francis was awarded the exteriors of 11 townships east of Dayton on the East side. Dudley Henry and George House were axemen. The survey was completed by September.

The next year George House received a Contract to do the subdivisions for some of those townships. The last Contract of Francis was for 16 townships Southeast of Yakima and three townships at Kennewick in 1865. This award was criticized for being the largest Contract awarded by Anson Henry, and being awarded to a relative. Part of that Contract was surveyed by Charles White. By 1865, Francis was named a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office.

After Anson drowned, Francis started an abstract business in Olympia in 1867. He was then a member of Washington Territorial House of Representatives from 1867-68 and 1871-72, and a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1878. In 1877, he was elected as a Probate Judge for 8 years and shortly thereafter a Delegate to Washington State Constitutional Convention in 1889.

Francis had been: 2 years President of the Washington Council; 3 years City Treasurer; President of the Thurston Bar Association; and Clerk of the Supreme Court. Francis Henry was a poet and song writer who wrote the song, "The Old Settler, Acres of Clams," a Washington classic and onetime State Song. (biography)

Henry, Gordon**Anson**

1837-1897

Whig

Rep

Prohib

EX

Special Instructions 1862

to

no more

Gordon was the son of Anson Henry and the older brother of Dudley Henry. He came across the Oregon Trail with his family in 1852, settling in Lafayette, Oregon. Gordon was panning gold at Rock Creek in the summer of 1860, and when Anson was appointed Surveyor General, they all moved to Olympia. Gordon was a chainman for Anson and Alleck Smith, in their early Contracts in Oregon and Washington, and for George House in Port Angeles in 1862. He was hired as an examiner of surveys by his father in Olympia in 1862 to examine the survey of T24N R4E of Edwin Richardson. As a result, the survey was suspended but later approved. In the summer of 1862, he went on a prospecting trip to Idaho and Montana.

He returned to Oregon after Anson died in 1865, but later became a teacher at Taholah in 1868, and Methodist minister and Quinault Indian Reservation Agent from 1872-1878, doing a very effective job. He was in Tualatin, Oregon in 1880 as a farmer, and in Olympia 1883-92 as a farmer. By 1895, Gordon was becoming insane, preaching religion outdoors on Main Street, and ingesting muriatic acid in 1895. He was committed to the asylum at Steilacoom, but improved in a few months and was released. He attempted suicide for the third time in 1897, and was declared insane and recommitted by the court to the asylum at Steilacoom., two weeks later he was reported to have hemorrhaging lungs, and died the next day.

**Henry, John
Dudley**

1877-1953

USDS

Contract 482 (with 1895
Dudley Henry)

to

Contract 640 (with 1906
Herbert Raymond
and Dudley Henry)



PLS 426. John was the son of Dudley Henry, the brother of Charles S. B. Henry, the grandson of Anson Henry, and was born and raised in Olympia, WA, completing 4 years of high school. He was a chainman for his father in 1895 first, and then in that same year began a Joint Contract with him. That survey was examined by D. W. Kinnaird and extensive corrections in 1898 in the field were needed. After that, they did six more Joint Contracts for eleven years involving 38 townships, with only two other township needing corrections.

He surveyed one Contract on his own for 6 townships in 1905, with plat corrections only. At some time he surveyed a Contract in Umatilla County, OR. John married his wife, Nellie, in 1902. He was Thurston County Surveyor from 1902-1905, and then moved on to become City Engineer for Raymond, WA for the rest of his career. The town was founded and controlled by Leslie Raymond. John must have started right at the beginning of the City's new water system. Other tasks included filling in the sloughs that ran down the city streets. He died in Raymond in 1952.

**Hermans,
Emery J.**

1859-1926

SES

USDS

Special Instructions 1892
to

Contract 572 1901

Emery was born in Pennsylvania and lived in a boarding school at Harford, PA in 1870. He was married to Mary Gilbertson in North Dakota in 1885 and moved to Pierce County, WA in 1889. They had nine children in the first 16 years. In 1890 Emery was an Assistant City Engineer in Tacoma and then was appointed a Special Examiner of Surveys for 1892-93 in Washington. After examining Contracts for a year, the Surveyor General awarded Emery Contract 418 in June of 1893, including 2 townships in the Olympics South of Clallam Bay, and one in the Cascades South of Robe.

Three brothers, Thomas, Johnathan and Charles Murray were his crew. Thomas was already a U. S. Deputy Surveyor, and the other two were experienced chainmen and axemen from the previous year. Charles would also become a U. S. Deputy Surveyor. Another Contract in 1895 included a township at Robe and another North of Oso. This was inspected by Fred Brigham, resulting in 8 miles of corrections in 1897.

The last three Contracts by Emery from 1898-1901, of one township each, were all East of the mountains, one at Azwell, another at Methow, and the last at Twisp. Only the first two were examined, with no problems. He worked out of Pierce County until he became Chehalis City Engineer in 1907, supervising the first street paving in that city, and serving until 1910. At that time, a controversy in the City Council prompted them to fire him by a 4-3 vote, and he was rehired on a per diem basis. Emery was: a civil engineer and surveyor in 1914 in Chehalis; an insurance agent in Chehalis in 1915; a civil engineer in Claquato in 1920; and a fireman in Chehalis in 1922. He surveyed plats in Lewis County from 1907-1924 and died in Puyallup. He is the namesake of Hermans Peak, a few miles Southeast of Robe in T30N R8E. (biography)

**Hesse,
Frederick
Godfried
"Fred"**

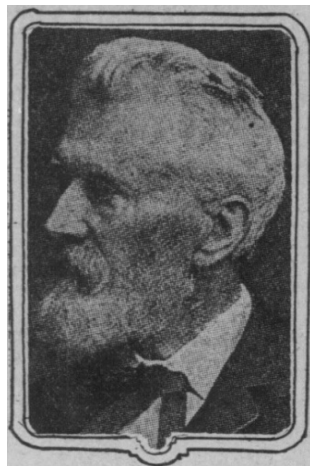
1825-1911

Astr

Special Instructions 1863

to

no more



Born in Prussia, the son of a member of Parliament, Frederick received an engineering education at the Royal Polytechnic School in Berlin. In 1848 he took part in the revolution, and the next year emigrated to the United States. He was an assistant in an architect's office in Providence, Rhode Island and then had charge of engineering classes at Brown University.

For the next seven years, Fred was: a topographical engineer, associated with the Pennsylvania and West Chester RR, and a consulting engineer in Washington, D. C. He was in the U. S. Patent Office in 1857 and a member of the United States Naval Astronomical Expedition in 1858 to the Southern Hemisphere. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was a member of the Corps of Engineers in planning the defense of the Capital, and a body guard of President Lincoln.

Later he was made professor of mathematics in the Navy, with headquarters at the National Observatory. In 1864, Fred was hired by Daniel G. Major to do the observations and reduction of notes on the 46th Parallel dividing Oregon and Washington. They had a camp on Cottonwood Creek just Southeast of Walla Walla. When finished, he went to San Francisco and worked on various inventions, some of which would make him famous, such as a centrifugal water pump. He joined the faculty of the University of California in 1875 as head of the Department of Mechanical Engineering, which he held until his retirement in 1904. His wife died in 1888, and they had three daughters.

**Hesse, Rudolph
"Udo"**

1872-1935

USDMS

Mineral Survey 1902

to

Mineral Surveys 1910

Born in Michigan the son of a physician, Udo was in Seattle by 1900 when he married, but was also shown in the census in Saginaw Michigan with his father and sister. He was in Seattle or Alaska for his entire career, surveying 20 subdivisions in King County from 1902-1930. He was also a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor and U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Alaska from 1907-1916 with his residence in Seattle. In Washington, Udo surveyed 61 Mining Claims from 1902-1920, and in 1921 he performed a survey of the Lake Washington shorelands as a Court Commissioner.

Udo was the President of the Seattle Turn Verein, a German gymnastics club in 1924. He stayed in Seattle through 1930, but moved to Granite Falls, Snohomish County, his wife's home town, and that was the location of his death in 1935. The given name Rudolph only showed up on the 1880 census when he was 9 years old, but probably was his proper name.

Hill, Charles F.

1865-1943

Rep

Comp

Contract 341 (as 1890

Compassman for

Gilbert M. Ward)

to

no more

Charles was born in New York, and graduated from Penfield Academy, in preparation for Rochester University, but came West in 1886 instead. He went to Iowa first, and then to Idaho for several years in railroad construction. He arrived in Hoquiam in June, 1890, and took up surveying and civil engineering. In 1891-93, he was the Compassman for Gilbert Ward for at least three townships in Grays Harbor County. The surveys were done in 1891-92, and corrected in 1893 after an examination in late 1892. Charles married Ida B. Allen in Hoquiam in December, 1892. She was a school teacher, 6 years his senior, and they had no children.

Charles was a foreman in a lumber yard in 1900, and a bookkeeper at various places after that. He was Hoquiam City Treasurer in 1913, and was elected to the City Commission from at least 1917-1925. Charles dabbled in photography, and there is a panoramic photo of Hoquiam by him in the Library of Congress from 1914. He was deputy County Assessor in 1930, and after Ida died in 1935, he retired to San Francisco, which is where he died in 1943.

**Hinsdale,
Theodore
Rockwell**

1865-1941

Dem

SES

Special Instructions 1895

to

Special Instructions 1897

Theodore was born in Maryland, the son of a Treasury Department official, attended Rittenhouse Academy in Washington D. C. and then the prestigious Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York in 1882, where he was valedictorian. After he graduated in 1886, he married Frances Crandall in 1887, the daughter of a politician, editor and publisher, and worked out of Washington, D. C. as a civil engineer for several railroads. He was chief engineer for an underground electric trolley in D. C. and spent three years as the Business Manager of a D. C. Newspaper.

By 1892 he was a Clerk in the General Land Office. In that capacity he helped write a new Manual of Instructions, surveyed Rock Creek National Park in D. C., and was involved in the boundaries of Yellowstone Park and the Klamath and Red Lake Indian Reservations. Theodore was appointed a Special Examiner of Surveys in Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Washington in April 1895 and arrived in Olympia on April 30, 1895.

He began by examining Contract 414 of Robert Webster, and the exam resulted in a suspension of the Contract. Webster resurveyed half of the work even though Hinsdale said it was "good, considering the terrain." He surveyed 12 exams in Oregon in 1896 and 19 exams in Washington from 1895-98. He left for Montana in 1895, keeping his position of Special Examiner. From 1899-1903, he was County Surveyor of Lewis and Clarke County, Montana. As a Christian Scientist, he and his wife organized a church in Helena, Montana in 1900 and advertised as instructors in the religion. Hinsdale then came back to King County by 1910 and stayed until his death in Seattle, except for 1940 when he was in Miami. He was always listed as a civil engineer. (biography)

Hoke, Michael
"Mike"

1853-1912

Dr/Clerk

Ch Clerk

Clerk

1897

to

Chief Clerk

1908

Michael was born in North Carolina, the son of a prosperous merchant. He was still in school in Lincoln, North Carolina in 1870 when his father died, and was a Commissary for the University RR in Chapel Hill in 1880. By 1885-87, he was a postmaster in Sims North Dakota, and was in Tacoma in 1887-92 as a bookkeeper. He was listed as a Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of William P. Watson in 1897, and continued in that position in the offices of William McMicken and Edward Kingsbury until 1908, when Chief Clerk Augustus Cowles died. Michael was promoted to Chief Clerk and remained in that position until he died in 1912. He frequently sang in a quartet as a bassos.

Holcomb,
Charles Henry

1857-1923

Peoples

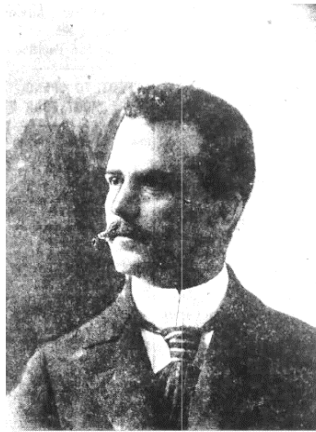
Dem

Comp

Contract 291 (Part 1883
of the Benson
Syndicate)

to

Contract 296 (Part 1883
of the Benson
Syndicate)



Charles worked for John A. Benson of the Benson Syndicate for 8 years before 1886. Charles was an actual surveyor, going around the West to do part of the work on many Contracts, enough to show settlers that a survey had been done and to make sketches for the fake notes. Holcomb worked in WA for Benson, surveying only a token amount where he went, but he testified that he had never had a Contract of his own, including those in Washington.

He also testified that he had never been a Deputy Surveyor, that those in his name were that only, and that he had signed blank oaths. Charles testified at length for Special Agent Conrad and signed affidavits. He was not in the list of the 41 original indictments. The Notary of his Washington oaths, Frank J. Buckley, was also listed as a witness in Conrad's report and had been a Benson Deputy Surveyor in Wyoming. Deputy Surveyor Harry A. Clarke, a Benson Attorney, notarized his Contract.

There was a PLS, License # 005 in CA in 1891, when they began licensing surveyors, named Charles Henry Holcomb, but it seemed improbable that such a fraudulent surveyor could receive that honor. However, the Surveyor General of CA (elected) at that time, Theodore Reichert, was the Chief Clerk in the General Land Office in CA during the time of Holcomb's and Benson's activity. Reichert was indicted with others for the Benson fraud, but the charges were thrown out on a technicality. Reichert was responsible for the initial licensing of surveyors in CA as Surveyor General from 1891-1895, and for the determination of who received the first numbers.

Charles was born in Kansas, the son of a farmer, and moved with the family to Nebraska by 1870. He was in California working for Benson from about 1877-1885. He was living in San Francisco as a real estate agent in 1886 and a surveyor in 1888. By 1894 Holcomb was a surveyor for the City of San Francisco and also County Surveyor. In 1900 he was living with his brother, William, as a civil engineer. William had also worked for Benson. From 1901-1923, he was Head of Surveying for the City of San Francisco, and at one time ran for Supervisor of San Francisco on the Peoples Ticket. He was elected Grand Sachem of the Democrat Iroquois League in 1901, and in 1902 ran for State Surveyor General. losing by a small margin. He was still in S. F. working for The City in 1923 when he died. He was 5' 7" with brown eyes and black hair.

**Holley, Henry
Whitcomb, Jr.
"Harry"**

1863-1925

Rep

USDS

Contract 415

to

no more

Henry, Jr. was born in Minnesota, the son of a prosperous engineer and newspaper publisher. Henry Sr. graduated from Norwich University in engineering and came to Minnesota in 1856 from New York. Before then he was a contracting engineer for railroads in Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. He was then editor of the Chatfield Republican, a State Senator, and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office in Winnebago City. Beginning in 1865 he was Chief Engineer of the Southern Minnesota RR and eventually became its general manager. He wrote several books, including poetry. The family ended up in Everett, WA by 1893, and Henry, Sr. died in British Columbia in 1897.

Henry, Jr. lived with his family in Winnebago, MN until at least 1885. He was an engineer in Spokane and Kettle Falls, WA in 1892 where his father had real estate interests and joined his family in Everett, WA in 1894. He received a Contract by Special Instructions in 1895 to survey an Island near Everett. He used U. S. Deputy Surveyor Byron C. Majors as a chainman. Majors was working in Everett at the time. In 1906 he was the partner of William E. Sutton in an engineering business in Everett.

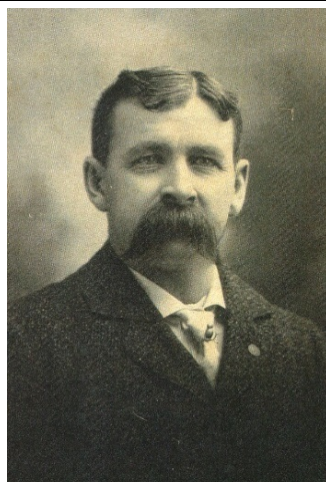
Henry was somehow associated with the Arcadia Irrigation project, c. 1910, which was a speculative real estate venture, involving high pressure sales of orchard tracts. In the 1910 Censuses he was an engineer, both living with his mother in Everett and with a nephew in Spokane. In 1913 he married Jessie Hopkins in Winnebago, MN, a lady with two children, and in 1920 they were living in Winnebago. For much of his life he used the first name, Harry. He died in Okanogan County, WA in 1925, where he was the engineer for the Minnesota Mining and Milling Company.

**Homan,
Charles
Augustus**

1847-1918

Comp
USDS

Contract 415 1893
 to
Contract 554 1900



Charles was born in Ontario, left there in 1863, enlisted in Company F. 35th New Jersey Volunteers in July, 1863, and fought in the later stages of the Civil War in 15 different engagements, leaving as a Corporal at the end of the war. He went home for a few months before signing on as a rodman for his brother, W. Platt Homan, on the Bear Bank RR in Pennsylvania. Charles soon went to the North Missouri RW, where he was promoted to Assistant Engineer by 1869.

Charles continued as Assistant Engineer for the following engagements: Louisiana & Missouri River RW, 1870-71; St. Louis and Iowa Mountain RW, 1872-74; and Little Rock and Fort Smith RW, 1874. He but returned to the Army in 1875 and was stationed in Idaho in 1877. In 1879-80, he was a Corporal at Alcatraz and The Presidio, and then reenlisted in 1880 to serve at Vancouver Barracks and was named a topographical assistant in 1881. While stationed at Vancouver, he served as a topographer for George Goethals in explorations of Northern Washington in 1883.

This led to his role as a topographer and photographer for Frederick Schwatka in explorations of the Yukon River later in 1883. Schwatka made him the namesake of Homan River, Homan Lake, and Homan Peak in British Columbia. Charles went back to Alaska in 1884 with Lt. W. R. Abercrombie to explore the Copper River to find a way to the interior of Alaska. They traversed the river upstream past Childs Glacier, the future site of A. C. O'Neel's million dollar bridge.

In 1888 he transferred to the Engineering Office at Vancouver Barracks as a civil engineer, surveyor, and draftsman, and continued there until he retired from the Army in 1894. Charles was Vancouver City Surveyor 1889-1890 and created early photos of Vancouver Barracks. He formed a business arrangement with William Elwell in 1893, where He would fund at least part of the cost of Contract 415, be a surety, and share in the profits.

Elwell did an awful job, and Homan had to take over, being appointed Compassman and then Deputy Surveyor to finish. He demanded one condition of the Surveyor General, that the money go to him, not Elwell. Homan suffered through several series of bureaucratic harassments, eventually getting approval in 1900, with the money being sent to Elwell. Charles "passed" on a new Contract awarded to him in 1900. Charles served on another exploring expedition with W. R. Abercrombie in 1896 to Priest Lake and Priest River. He has a photo in his album of 87 lbs. of huge trout caught by himself and Abercrombie in Priest Lake in a little over an hour.

Charles was Assistant Engineer for the Washington and Oregon RR, North of Vancouver from 1901-02. In 1903 he was Jr. Engineer on the survey of a continuous canal around Celilo Falls. In 1903, Charles was appointed an engineer at Vancouver Barracks, and continued at that until 1915 when he resigned because of illness. His son, William Platt Homan, also a civil engineer, showed up on the 1910 census in Vancouver and on 2 subdivision plats in the Auditor's office. He was 5' 6" with blue eyes and brown hair and became a citizen in 1885. (biography)

**Hooker,
Edward
Denison**

1873-1947

USDS

Contract 390

to

no more

1892

Edward was born in Fairfield, Iowa, and his family moved to Spokane in 1889, shortly before his father became managing editor of the Spokane Chronicle, a position he held for 30 years. Edward was a chainman for John Ashley at Ruby in 1891. The Spokane directories in 1892-1893 listed him as a civil engineer, and he was rooming at Simco Street. In 1892 Edward received Contract 390 at the age of 19. Included were two townships, one at Conconully and the other just north of Deer Park.

Both were surveyed in 1893, with the one north of Deer Park being accepted, but the one at Conconully was suspended. He did a complete redo of that township in 1895 because the South Boundary was wrong, making the whole thing wrong. He had to make some ties to mining claims in 1896 before it was approved in 1897. He was one of a group of surveyors operating out of the Spokane County Surveyors office of John Ashley from 1891-1893. The U. S. Deputy Surveyors included, John Ashley, Dekalb Ashley, Harry A. Clarke, Edward Hooker, Ulysses Hough, Irving Worthington, and William Maxwell. John Ashley had probable Benson ties, and Harry Clarke was the attorney for the Benson Syndicate in Washington.

Another Contract of Edward in 1893 involved a township east of Deer Park, which was surveyed, examined, and approved. He went East to attend Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, serving as the captain of their football team in 1897 and 1898. After Rensselaer, Edward moved to Manhattan, New York City, in 1900, and he was still there in 1905, threatened with eviction from his storage unit. In October, 1918, he received a patent on a significant invention for a wire rope guide for hoists. He sold the patent, but continued to sell and represent it internationally. From at least 1926-39, he and his wife, Marion, made many trips back and forth to Europe. Edward listed himself as an engineering salesman in 1930. He made a return trip to New York in 1939, and was living with Marion on East 55th Street in New York in 1940. (biography)

Hough, Ulysses

Bezaleel

1863-1947

Rep

USDS

Contract 391

1892

to

no more



c. 1875

Member ASCE. WA PLS 74. ID PLS 47. Ulysses was born in Hortonia, Wisconsin and graduated from Valparaiso University in Northern Indiana with as B. S. in Civil Engineering. From 1888-89 he was an engineer for Northwestern Land Co., Spokane. By 1890 he was part of Huber and Hough in Spokane, soon changing to Huber, Hough and Trumbull with Skar Huber and Charles Trumbull.

Ulysses returned to Wisconsin to marry in January 1892, and then in 1892-93 he teamed up with Frank Stanley as Stanley and Hough, civil engineers. Ulysses was City Engineer of Spokane from 1894-95. Ulysses was awarded Contract 391 for several townships West of Newport in Pend Oreille County in 1892. In February 1893 he sent a letter to the S. G. that he was not going to do the surveys, or execute the bond. The Contract was cancelled and awarded to someone else in 1894.

From 1896 on, he was involved in mining and construction projects as follows: 1896, Constructing Engineer for Bunker Hill and Sullivan Smelting and Refining Co. at Trail B. C.; 1897-1903 Constructing Engineer for Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining and Concentrating co., Kellogg, ID; 1903, Superintending Engineer, The Edison Electric Co., Los Angeles, on Kern River Power development; 1904-1910, Superintending Engineer., B. H. and S. Mining and concentrating Co., Kellogg, ID; and 1910-1930 Consulting Engineer on lead-silver concentration, hydraulic power development and superintending construction out of Spokane.

Ulysses wrote an article on "Assay Furnaces" in the June, 1905 Engineering and Mining Journal, an article on "Modern Tunnel Practice" in Engineering News in 1905, and an article on "Logging Flumes" in 1928 in ASCE Transactions. He died in Spokane in 1947.

House, George Jr.

1837-1905+

Comp

USDS

Contract 38

(Compassman for Anson Henry)

to

Contract 78

1858

1865

George came from Gallipolis, Ohio, where his father, General George House, was a surveyor, owned an insurance office and served as a State Legislator. George Jr. was a compassman for Anson Henry in 1859 in Grays Harbor Co. and was in Dungeness as a surveyor in 1860. House was listed as the enrolling and engrossing clerk to the 1860 Washington Territorial Legislature. When Anson Henry became Surveyor General in 1861, House received four Contracts, the last one a few months before Henry died in 1865. Before that, he was an axeman for Albert Treadway at Discovery Bay in 1862 and a moundsman for Francis Henry North of Dayton in 1863.

The first Contract in 1862 was for two townships at Elma, where he made errors of up to 15 chains in the North Line of T18N R6W, as later disclosed by Henry Howe. This Contract was held jointly with politician Jasper Johnson. The second, at Port Angeles the same year, listed Albert Treadway as compassman, Gordon A. Henry as chainman, and Francis Henry as axeman. The last two were on the East side of the Cascades, with one in 1863 for 7 townships at Pomeroy. The last in 1865 was for 7 townships at Sunnyside and 3 townships North of Walla Walla.

His father died in 1867, and by 1870, he was in Minnesota, living with his widowed mother and the remaining family. In 1880 he was back in Gallipolis, living with his aged mother, and running the insurance agency. The 1900 census showed him living alone as an insurance agent, and the local paper noted the sale of the insurance agency

Howe, Henry Sherman

1833-1916

USDS

Contract 203

to

no more

1875

Born in Vermont, Henry was a Captain in the Union Army from Minnesota from 1863-1866. He married Salome Day in Vermont in about 1858, and she died in 1860 after one son. He received a Joint Contract in Minnesota in 1870 with Samuel Jewett, and then was in Olympia in 1875, where he received WA Contract 203. In 1876, Howe performed the survey of T57N R17W in Minnesota so fraudulently that it was the cause of a lawsuit about who owned the extra land around Cedar Island Lake, reaching the Federal Court of Appeals. His son, Frank N. Howe, participated in the fraud in the survey of the township to the north. Henry performed at least one other Contract in Minnesota in 1878-79.

In Washington in 1875, during the survey of Contract 203 of T19N R6W, he discovered errors made by George House and Jasper Johnson of over 15 chains on the south boundary. Per Richard Sterling (and looking at modern mapping), Howe showed the error in the wrong place, for compared to the plat, the East tier of sections are all actually 15 chains short, and the West tier of Sections are all 15 chains long, leaving severe distortion where they tie into the township lines. He may have surveyed the township based on the West line before he discovered the error and did not correct his work. Howe's work here was possibly done by William J. Frazier, a surveyor from Lewis County, as a compassman per Richard Sterling. Frazier was named as a chainman for this survey.

Howe was in Colorado in 1880 as a miner with his son, Frank, who was listed as a surveyor. Henry was a mining engineer in Boise in 1900, and retired there in 1910 with his wife Harriet. He died in Boise.

Hubbs, Nathan Carter

1877-1972

USDS

Contract 638 (with 1906

Alfred Geddes and

W. A. B.

Campbell)

to

no more

OR PE 813. CA PLS 1426. Born in Michigan, the son of a teamster, he followed his family to South Dakota by 1872, where they were farmers. By 1892, they were on a farm in Lac qui Parle, Minnesota, where Nathan finished 4 years of high school, and then they moved to Silverton, Oregon after 1900. Nathan had gone to California where he was licensed as a PLS in about 1897. He was an axeman for Alfred Geddes in Idaho in 1904 and George Campbell in Washington, also in 1904. He served as a chainman for Walter Long in Washington in 1906 before receiving a Joint Contract with Alfred Geddes and W. A. B. Campbell in 1906, East of Omak. They each did part of the work.

Hubbs was also a U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Oregon in 1910 for one fractional township on the Southern Oregon Coast, when he was again living with his family in Silverton. He corrected some errors but did not have to return to the field. Nathan was an engineer in Salem in 1913 and by 1918 was married and owned his own farm at Jefferson, OR. He continued at that until 1930, when he was listed as an auto salesman, and was Marion County Engineer from at least 1940-42. He was of medium height and build with light blue eyes and light brown hair. He had moved to Redondo Beach, California by 1947 and died in Costa Mesa, CA. His wife Alfa Berrell Hubbs died in 1967.

Huelat, Jabez

1827-1897

Dem

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

to

no more

Born in England, Jabez and his brother, Septimus, were in Oregon City possibly as early as 1850, where there was an established merchant, Huelat and Co. in 1853. Septimus, the seventh child of 14 children (hence the name), was a 1858 lawyer. Jabez fought with the Oregon Volunteers, and then was named a Clerk for Surveyor General, John Zieber, 1858-59. He was the Wells Fargo Agent in Salem, OR, 1861-62, about the time he married Sarah Belt, the daughter of a doctor, and moved to Ruby City, ID by 1865.

When Ruby City faltered, he moved to nearby Silver City, Idaho from 1865-1870 as a merchant running Huelat & Co., and in Oakland, CA as a bookkeeper from 1871-75. His wife and the children left and moved back to Salem in 1875, and Jabez moved to Bodie City in Mono County, CA from 1879-82. His wife was the Matron of Good Samaritan Hospital in 1880, and the two oldest children were living in the hospital. The youngest three children were with Sarah's brother in Independence, OR, where he ran a hotel.

Jabez was named the Postmaster of the mining town of Aurora, NV in 1891, was living in Almshouse, San Francisco's poorhouse, in 1896, and died there in 1897. His youngest daughter Miriam graduated from Harvard and Radcliff and was a Professor at the University of California, Berkeley. His son, Alfred, was indentured on a farm in 1890 until he was 21. He then graduated from Portland Business Academy, and became a bookkeeper and merchant in La Grande, OR. His son Charles, after being educated in Salem, went on to be a merchant and store owner in Hepner and Hood River, OR. Louise married and cared for her mother, Sarah, in Portland in 1920. Jabez was 5' 6" tall with gray eyes and light brown hair.

Hull, James K. There is no one found in the censuses that matches this person. His bond suggests that he is a Benson Syndicate surveyor and may have been a fictitious person. U. S. USDS
Contract 290 (by 1883 Deputy Surveyor John McQuinn, a surveyor from Portland, John McQuinn as Oregon, was noted as the compassman. It is unknown why compassman) (part he would be involved with James Hull or John Benson. A of the Benson survey of the Spokane Indian Reservation in 1904 by Syndicate) (5/7/83) Hezekiah Johnson found the survey by James Hull (McQuinn) of T29N R40E, as reflected in the meanders of Chemokane Creek, to be 2000 feet in error in the location of the East Boundary of the Reservation.

The North line of the Reservation was one and one half degrees off cardinal in a 1973 survey. In another township, the meanders of Loon Lake were off by 1/4 mile in several places. The survey was approved soon after it was completed. The original survey by Hull of the 7 townships in this Contract is still the official record in the BLM Office.

Humphrey, Harry Harry was born in Illinois, the son of a farmer, and attended Business College in Madison, Wisconsin. He went to Wyoming in 1870 to work for UPRR as a fireman, and in 1878 was promoted to engineer. That year he married Annie Waymire in Wyoming. By 1885 he was in Plaza, Washington where he filed a homestead, was the Postmaster and also the agent for the Northern Pacific Elevator Company. In 1889, the elevator burned, and he moved to Spokane, where he was appointed a Deputy Sheriff, and ran the Aetna Hotel.

1854-1902
Rep
AIA
Special Instructions 1898
to
no more

Annie died in 1893, and he remarried to Nellie MacKay in Spokane in 1894. In 1893, he turned to Mining in British Columbia and on the Colville Reservation. Harry sold the Iron Horse Mine in Rossland, British Columbia in 1896. He was involved in Republican politics and was appointed as Allotting Agent on the Colville Reservation in 1898, continuing until at least 1900. He was again a Deputy Sheriff in Spokane County when he married in 1894, and when he died in 1902 of stomach cancer.

**Hungate,
Stephen A.
Douglas**

1866-1943

Rep

Comp

Contract 606 (as 1905

Compassman for

Hezekiah H.

Johnson)

to

no more



Stephen was born and raised near Molalla, Oregon, the son of a pioneer farmer. He is probably named for Stephen Arnold Douglas, the U. S. Senator from Illinois, Presidential Candidate against Lincoln, and famous for the Lincoln/Douglas debates. The family of Stephen was from Illinois. In 1898 Stephen was a U. S. Deputy Surveyor, holding a Joint Contract with Sidney Smyth for ten townships in Southeastern Oregon, for which they both signed all the oaths.

He was then awarded his own Contract in 1900 for nine townships in Central Oregon. In 1901 he was awarded another Joint Contract in very Southeastern Oregon for ten townships with Don Meldrum. Meldrum does not show up in the notes, maybe because his father was indicted and on trial at the time for survey fraud. The survey was examined several times up to 1909, when four townships were rejected and six were approved. Deputy Surveyor Gustav Klaetsch , who was indicted for survey fraud committed in 1902, was a chainman on all the work. Stephen had another Contract on his own in the same vicinity at the same time for 12 townships. The same three man crew surveyed them all. He surveyed the Molalla River from Dickey Prairie to the Willamette in 1901, and petitioned the County Commissioners to declare it not navigable so that he might use it for commercial purposes.

Stephen had his own Contract in 1902, and then another Joint Contract in Idaho with Hezekiah Johnson and Attreass Kitchem in 1905. He obtained two Contracts in Idaho in 1905 and 1907. Apparently on his way to Idaho in 1905, he was asked by Hezekiah Johnson to retrace the North line of the Spokane Reservation that Johnson may have surveyed the year before. He found many of the corners of Wencel Plachy and James Hull from 1883. At 44 years old, he married in 1910 to a 20-year-old girl with a brand new baby. He worked in the Clackamas County Surveyor's Office at that time. He was a farmer at Dickey Prairie in 1920, divorced by 1930 in Molalla, and remained there until 1943 when he died. For a number of years, he maintained a restaurant in Molalla.

Hunt, Clair A.

1865-1937

Rep

IAA

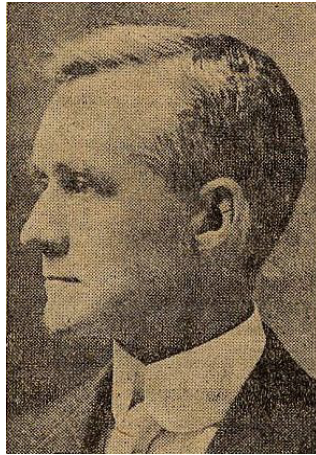
USDS

USDMS

S G

Indian Allotments 1899
to

Last Washington 1921
Surveyor General



1921

Born in Iowa, the son of a farmer, Clair was a teacher before he came to Spokane in 1887. In 1889 he married his wife, Julia Hazel Dart, the daughter of a successful local businessman. In 1893 Clair was a Lt. Colonel in the National Guard as an aide-de-camp in the Governor's Brigade, and was referred to as Col. Hunt the rest of his life. He worked in partnership with his father-in-law in insurance, real estate and bill collecting until he was appointed Special Allotting Agent for the Colville Reservation in 1898.

While there performing his allotment surveys, he created high quality photographs of Indians and chronicled their stories for many years. His photos are now located among many museums and universities in the U. S. He gave speeches about the Indians and published a collection of his photos.

Some of the allotment surveys in 1899 were of metes and bounds tracts in unsurveyed townships, but all of the rest were dependent surveys of already surveyed sections. In 1900 Clair created a nice map of the North half of the Reservation, showing the allotments and government surveys to date. He surveyed 9 Mining Claims in Ferry and Stevens Counties between 1901-03. He received Contract 573 at Chesaw in 1901 and Contract 620 at nearby Molson in 1904. He surveyed 20 more Claims and one subdivision plat from 1904-06 in the same Counties. Clair was elected Stevens County Surveyor from 1905-1908, and then Stevens County Commissioner in 1919. It appears he continued surveying allotments until at least 1916, totaling over 2000 on the Colville and Spokane Reservations.

The Okanogan County Board of Commissioners made a contract with Clair Hunt in 1917 to pursue their claim of money in lieu of taxes from the Federal Government. He was to receive 50% of what was recovered. The research was done, a report written, and lawyers were hired. In 1921, because of an employment conflict, he turned the contract over to his son, Ward Hunt, an attorney. Okanogan County concurred in the transfer. A few years later, an amount of \$77,435.31 was finally paid to the County. When Hunt submitted a bill for the \$38,717.66, Okanogan County refused to pay because they declared it was illegal for government to pay for a lobbyist. Hunt sued in Superior Court, lost, and then appealed. The Court of Appeals ruled for Hunt, and he received his money.

Clair received patents to three parcels in Stevens and Ferry Counties. One was a tract of 164 acres on Kettle River three miles North of Orient at a place called Rock Cut, obtained by Homestead Entry and patented in 1906. He was living on this homestead in 1908. Another was 4 government lots on the Kettle River across the Columbia from Marcus, where he was living in 1900, and the third was 40 acres 2 miles Northwest of Bossberg. These were patented in 1904-05. Clair continued as an Allotting Agent on the Colville, Spokane, and Kalispell Reservations until 1914. He produced a map for sale of the North Half of the Colville in 1900 and of the South half in 1916. He sold enough maps at \$1 apiece to warrant a second edition of 5000 maps in 1916. He also charged from \$100-250 for assistance in finding a claim.

From 1918-1919 he was Water Master for Stevens County. His son Ward graduated from Georgetown law school, and in 1918 was an Aide to U. S. Senator Wesley L. Jones. He entered the Army and was promoted to Sgt. in 10 days to work in the office of the judge advocate general in France. President Harding named Clair as Washington Surveyor General in 1921 on the recommendation of Senators Jones and Poindexter, an office he held until 1925 when the position was eliminated. He retired to a mortgage loan business in Olympia, and after being very involved in civic affairs as executive secretary of the tax league, died there in 1937. Julia died in 1931. (biography)

**Hunt,
Dominick**

1822-1858

USDS

Contract 22

(9/16/1856)

to

Claim Contract 3

(11/24/1856)

1856

1856

The only Dominick Hunt in the censuses that could have been Deputy Surveyor Hunt was born in Ireland, and living in St. Louis in 1850 as a Clerk. Dominick was awarded a Contract to survey the northern two thirds of Whidbey Island in 1856 and another to survey the Donation Claims, also in 1856. He surveyed part of his Contract and some of the DLCs in 1856, but then quit because of Indian hostilities. He resumed the survey in the spring of 1858, but died after finishing T32N R1,2E and more DLCs. He finished T31,32N on June 16, 1858, and was killed by Indians on Swinomish Channel on Puget Sound in late July, 1858 in his canoe returning to the mainland from Whidbey Island.

His canoe was recovered with his personal possessions in it, including his revolver, and his body was recovered later and buried by the Whatcom County Sheriff. The work was approved in November, 1858. The last oaths of assistants do not have dates on them, and his signature is notarized after his death by Supreme Court Justice Francis Chenoweth, who was also one of the sureties and the administrator of Hunt's estate. Matthew Murphy finished the township surveys on Whidbey Island of T33,34N in 1858, and George Whitworth finished the DLCs in 1858 and 1861.

Hunt, Elwood Grimshaw
 1868-1940
 Rep
 USDS
 SES
 Special Instructions 1891
 to
 Contract 545 (with 1898
 Charles H. Fenner)

WA PLS 450. Born in Minnesota near Minneapolis, the son of a carriage maker, Elwood attended public schools and graduated from the Minneapolis Academy. He apprenticed in surveying on railroads in MN, MI and WI from 1882-1887. He surveyed in New Mexico and Arizona before arriving in Seattle in 1888. Elwood was a deputy county surveyor in Chehalis and King Counties in 1889-1890, and Chehalis County Surveyor from 1899-1900. He was in private practice in Aberdeen for 30 years until he became Aberdeen City Engineer in 1921. Elwood received an Examination Survey from Surveyor General Cavanaugh in August of 1891 to inspect T15N R11W, surveyed by George J. Gardiner. He reported that all was good except the chaining was out of specification. The Contract of Gardiner was approved anyway.

Elwood received his own Contract in May of 1896 and surveyed it in 1897. The survey of T21N R8W was in the heart of the Southern Olympics, was examined, required correction of notes, and was approved in 1899. In this survey, he inherited distortions of over 10 chains from an earlier survey by Samuel H. Berry, and had to create a sectional correction line to minimize the damage. He received a Joint Contract with Charles Fenner in Pend Oreille County in 1898, but after a year's wait and new specifications, they asked that Robert Whitham do it as compassman. That was refused, and the Contract was cancelled. He married for the first time in 1918 at age 50 to Ellen Cloney, a 54 year old widow, who died in 1932. Elwood lived with his sister in Chehalis for one and one half years until he died there in 1940, and is buried in Aberdeen.

Hunt, Joseph
 1825-1854
 Dem
 USDS
 Contract 13 1852
 (Oregon Terr.)
 (3/25/1852)
 to
 Contract 32 1853
 (Oregon Terr.)
 (with Butler Ives)
 (4/9/1853)

Joseph was born in New York in 1830, and apparently the family had moved to Michigan by 1850. His uncle was a U. S. Congressman for Michigan from 1843-47, as was his last employer, Lucius Lyon, 1843-44. He did everything on the survey crew of William Ives for 3 summers in Michigan before coming to Oregon in 1851 with Ives. Joseph related to Peter Crawford while they were both surveying on Sauvie Island of how he knew William Burt and told of how the solar compass was invented. Joseph was a Deputy Surveyor on his own and a Survey Examiner in Michigan in 1850.

Joseph came to Oregon with William and Butler Ives via Panama, and they arrived in Oregon shortly after John Preston. The first task was to accompany the Ives brothers and Preston to Fort Vancouver, where they surveyed a temporary line South from the West Edge of Vancouver Lake to the Initial Point. From June to August, Hunt worked on the crew of James Freeman, surveying the Willamette Meridian South. Later that year in October, Joseph received a Contract for 3 townships east of Hillsboro, OR and then another in November in the same area. He surveyed several townships from Gresham to Woodburn in 1852.

His first survey in Washington in 1852 was for that small portion of T1N R2E that was North of the Columbia River. In December 1852 he was awarded a Contract Southwest of Forest Grove, OR for 6 townships, where William Byers was compassman. Joseph Hunt and Butler Ives were awarded a Joint Contract for 16 townships in Washington and Oregon along the Columbia River bottoms North of Portland and at Cowlitz Prairie in April 1853. They divided the work, with Joseph again using William N. Byers, the future owner of the Rocky Mountain News in Denver, as compassman for most of his work.

Joseph was killed when the steamer Gazelle exploded at Canemah on the Willamette River on April 8, 1854, just above Oregon City, as Joseph was boarding to go upstream on another survey. He had just received Contract 41 (OR) the week before for 11 townships near Eugene and Cottage Grove. Charley Gardner, the son of the Surveyor General, who was to be a crewman, was wounded by the explosion. Joseph was the brother-in-law by marriage to William Ives and kidded him about being "kin".

**Hurd, Jared
Sparks**

1824-1873

Dem

USDS

EX

Contract 7 1855
(5/30/1855)

to

Contract 128 1871



Jared was born in New York, the son of an engineer and State Legislator, and was named for Jared Sparks, a friend of his father and the ultimate President of Harvard University. His father was in charge of the locks at Lockport and built an 18 room stone mansion near the Eire Canal, where some of his children were born. His cousin, Marshal Farnham Hurd, who was one year older than Jared, was orphaned as a baby, raised in Jared's family, and became a noted UPRR and CPRR engineer.

Jared went to California via Panama in 1849, bought an interest in a mill in Nevada, surveyed a 150 mile telegraph line, and mined. He was sick often enough to spend the money he made. He came to Olympia about 1852, and received his first Contract in 1855, which he never finished because of the Indian hostilities. He mustered in as a 1st Lt. in Company B of the Puget Sound Volunteers in October, 1855, serving until February in that capacity. Isaac Stevens then named him an Aide with the rank of Lt. Colonel for the rest of the war.

He was named President of a Military Commission to try two soldiers for killing an Indian. (It resulted in an acquittal.) He did survey the 4th Standard Parallel West to the Pacific Ocean on Contract 7 before the war. James Roberts worked along with the crew as an examiner. By Special Instructions, Hurd and Roberts surveyed 2 DLCs in T18N R2W, also before the war. In 1857-58, Jared examined 4 Contracts in Western Washington. He was awarded Joint Contracts 45 & 46 with Isaac Smith to extend the Puget Sound Guide Meridian to within one mile of the Canadian border and survey 20 townships from Everett to Bellingham. Future U. S. Deputy Surveyors Nathaniel G. Terrill, and Charles A. White were compassmen on some of this survey, and Phillip Thompson was part of the crew.

His next survey was a Joint Contract with Hamilton Maxon, another officer in the Indian War. David Thompson, a very competent Deputy Surveyor from Oregon, acted as compassman for much of the work. David began on the Oregon side of the River, East of Hermiston, where he had left off in his own Contract the year before, and surveyed the Columbia Guide Meridian North, crossing the Columbia River twice near Wallula Gap, and crossing the Snake River just upstream from Pasco.

During the Snake crossing, he made an error of 7 chains North and 15 chains East, that is perpetuated today. He ended the Meridian about 130 miles to the North, on the bank of the Columbia at a point where Grand Coulee Dam would one day be built. Thompson then surveyed the Second Standard Parallel West for about 100 miles to the westerly portion of the Yakima Reservation. There he quit, went South to the Columbia River and home.

Maxon surveyed the First Standard Parallel from Oregon, West to the Klickitat River, a distance of over 100 miles. Hurd Surveyed the Second and Third Standard Parallels East to near Idaho. John Tennant and Edward Giddings were chainmen for Hurd and Maxon. The logistics of getting food and water to a fast moving survey crew would be difficult, let alone several crossings of the Columbia and Snake Rivers, all in what was then a wilderness. Jared received another Joint Contract with James Lodge, who had been a Clerk for Tilton, of four townships around Walla Walla, the first section surveys on the East side. They shared the work. A young James Sheets was a flagman. William Carlton surveyed the township actually including Walla Walla in conjunction with Hurd and Lodge, but under a different Contract.

Jared ran for Thurston County Surveyor in 1855 and 1862 and lost. He somehow secured a position in 1861 as a Clerk in Anson Henry's S. G. Office, despite the fact that Jared was a lifelong Democrat. He and Walter de Lacy were awarded the franchise for a ferry across the Snake River downstream from Lewiston in 1862. He was named Assistant Registrar for the Olympia Land Office at some time before 1855.

Hurd worked under John Trutch for the Canadian Pacific RR, Division "U" in 1871, leading a large survey party to survey preliminary locations near Kamloops. Jared was living in Port Ludlow, WA in 1871. He was 5' 7" with brown hair and grey eyes, and married Anna, the sister of Henry Cock, in 1858, 2 weeks after her 16th birthday, in a ceremony conducted by George Whitworth. He received Contract 128 for two townships at Port Ludlow in 1871, but he was reported very ill in August of 1872 while on the Canadian Pacific surveys. His Contract was cancelled in 1872, and Jared died of a continuing illness in 1873, probably TB. Ten letters of Jared, and of many of other family members, are on file at the Yale University Library. (biography)

**Hurlburt,
Thomas M.**

1860-1931

Rep

SES

Special Instructions 1901
to

Special Instructions 1901



OR PE 684. Member ASCE. Thomas was the son of Oregon GLO Surveyor and long time RR engineer, John Quincy Adams Hurlburt, and worked for him as an engineer after he graduated from high school. That work involved the O & C RR from St. Joseph to Roseburg, and from Albany to Lebanon. In 1881 he ran a preliminary RR line from Roseburg to Grants Pass, and then one for NPRR from the Stampede Pass Tunnel to Ellensburg.

Tom married Clara L. Files in Ashland in 1884, and they had three children. He made a reconnaissance survey of the source of the Bull Run Water System for Portland in 1890. In 1896 he was in charge of surveying the RR from Goble to Astoria. He was appointed Special Examiner of Surveys 1896-1907, over several western states at different times. There were 9 examinations in Washington, all in 1901.

Thomas was: East Portland Surveyor, 1885; Multnomah County Surveyor 1886-1891; Portland City Engineer 1891-96, 1907-09, 1911-13; USDS in Idaho, 1906; Principal Assnt. City Engineer in Portland from 1909-1911; Hurlburt and Rands with Harold Rands in 1914; and Multnomah County Sheriff from 1914-31. After Clara died in 1913, Thomas remarried to widow Aina Winquist Dart in Vancouver in 1915. He died while holding the office of sheriff in Portland in 1931. (biography)

Hyde, George**Warren***1823-1891*

Dem

Rep

Ch Clerk

USDS

Chief Clerk 1851

to

Contract 33 1853

(Oregon Territory)

(with Josiah

Preston) (April

1853) (portion by

Timothy Davenport

as Compassman)



George was born in New York and lived with a maternal uncle after he and his sister, Julia, were abandoned by their parents. He learned the flour milling trade with his uncle. George and Julia came to Oregon from Lockport, IL, with John Preston in 1851, travelling via Panama. They were the siblings of Preston's wife, Lucy. He was the first Chief Clerk in the Oregon Surveyor General's Office under John Preston. In order to receive Contract 6, the first Contract in Oregon for the subdivision of townships, he resigned as Chief Clerk and spent the rest of his time in Oregon surveying Contracts.

Most of his Contracts were in Oregon, beginning in 1851 with Contract 6 near Salem, surveying township subdivisions. He continued near Mt. Angel, Silverton, Lebanon and Philomath in 1852 and 1853, and at the last, near Grants Pass and Medford in 1854-55. These were Joint Contracts with Butler Ives and Wells Lake, with George McFall as compassman. George surveyed one Joint Contract with Josiah Preston, the brother of John Preston, in Washington near Olympia in 1853, also with George McFall as compassman. George returned East to Joliet, Illinois in 1855 and worked as a surveyor for John Preston on the Michigan and Illinois Canal. He married Mary Amanda Howard in 1857, soon after returning, and they had six children. He then ran and owned a flour mill until 1887 when he retired. (biography)

Ide, Clarence**William***1861-1917*

Rep

SES

Special Instructions 1892

to
no more

1895

Clarence was born in Wisconsin, educated in the public schools, and came across the Oregon Trail at 18 with his family to Dayton, WA. He stayed there for two years and then moved to a farm near Spokane. He joined the engineering department of NPRR in about 1883, became self taught in surveying, and worked on the mainline extension from Montana to Washington. In that capacity he platted several towns, including North Yakima and Ellensburg.

Clarence privately surveyed 13 subdivision plats in Spokane, 1887-90. He was elected Spokane County Surveyor 1888-1890, and resigned when he was appointed a Special Examiner of Surveys for the General Land Office in 1890-92, examining 7 Contracts in Washington in 1892. Clarence was elected to the Washington State Senate 1892-1896, while he was heavily involved in Real Estate in Spokane. He suffered financially when everything crashed in the Panic of 1893.

Clarence married Dorothy McKay in Michigan in 1896 and was appointed a U. S. Marshal for Washington 1897-1902, with his office in Tacoma. He had just successfully handled the campaign of Senator John L. Wilson to be appointed by the State Senate. Part of his duties as U. S. Marshal involved managing the McNeil Island Penitentiary. From 1903-1907 he served under a Presidential appointment as Collector of Customs for Puget Sound, with his headquarters in Port Townsend. During his confirmation process, affidavits were produced accusing him of bribery in the 1895 appointment of Wilson. When his term ended as Collector of Customs, politics had changed and the other faction got their candidate in.

Clarence moved to Seattle in 1906, where he engaged in construction contracting with C. E. M. Jones. He was involved in the construction of Green Lake Reservoirs, but the firm failed during construction of the East Howell Street regrade, and Clarence declared personal bankruptcy in November, 1913. Congressman Will Humphrey picked Clarence to run his reelection campaign in 1912. He then became superintendent of construction for the Cedar River Masonry Dam, 1913-1915. He ran for City Council in 1915. He finished his career as Superintendent of Buildings for King County until he died in 1917. His daughter, Irma, married engineer, Daniel Leslie Evans, and was the mother of Governor Dan J. Evans of Washington. Daniel Leslie Evans was the King County Engineer 1946-59. (biography)

**Imlach,
William
Dundas**
1844-1887
USDMS
Mineral Survey 1886
to
no more

William was born in Ontario, Canada, and his father was a flour miller. Both his father and grandfather had served with the Honorable East India Company, and an uncle was a Member of Parliament in Canada. William married in New York in about 1875, and he and his family were living with William's parents in London, Ontario in 1881. He was working for NPRR as a topographer for James Sheets in 1882, and there is a story of him shooting his mule while dreaming of a bear.

William was working in Tacoma in 1885, and in Puyallup in 1886, in both places as a civil engineer. He surveyed one Mining Claim North of Lester in Washington in 1886 and died near Tacoma in 1887. He was married, but his wife was not with him. His wife was back in Manhattan with her daughter in 1900, where the daughter, Grace, married New York Alderman and future State Architect, Franklin B. Ware in 1903. William's son graduated from Columbia University in 1899 as an artist and was a friend of Franklin Ware.

**Iverson,
Ferdinand
Abraham,
"Frank"**
1871-1945
Comp
Contract 408 (as 1893
compassman for
Oliver B. Iverson)
to
no more

Frank was born in South Dakota and came west with his mother and several other Norwegians in 1876 to Stanwood, where his father, Oliver had purchased a farm. He moved with them to Olympia in 1882, to Whatcom in 1885, and to Seattle in 1892, where he was listed as a surveyor. He was a chainman for his father in 1884 near Deming, and in 1893 he was a compassman for his father on the Wenatshapam Fishery Tract for the Indians at Leavenworth. In this case they followed the instructions of the Surveyor General, but the Commissioner said the instructions were wrong after the survey was finished. They waited years to collect their money. He married Hilma in 1892 in Seattle, and they were still living there in 1900 where he was a police officer.

By 1910 Frank was a contractor living at home with his parents in Olympia, his marriage status unknown. He was a general foreman for the Copper River and Northwestern RW in Alaska from 1911-12 and was living in Chitina. In 1912, he was president of the Good Home Mines in Alaska, having spent a year tunneling to reach a rich vein. He homesteaded at McCarthy in 1917 and operated the McCarthy Dairy in the 1920's. Hilma had remarried in Fairbanks in 1912, and he had remarried to Anna by 1920, and was in Kennicott, Alaska. He and Anna were still in McCarthy, Alaska in 1943, when they were stockholders in the Yellow Band Mining Co. He died in Island County, Washington in 1946.

**Iverson, Oliver
Borsheim**

1844-1940

Rep

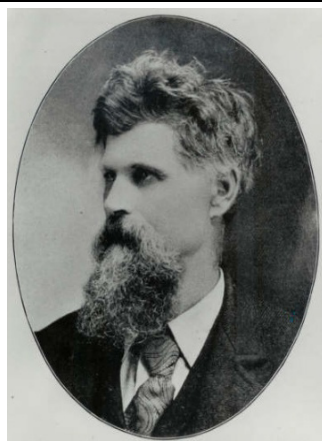
USDS

Dr/Clerk

Contract 246 1878

to

Clerk 1903



Oliver was born in Hardanger, Norway and came to the U. S. in 1857 with his family. In Norway he was Ole Iverson Borsheim. They settled in Iowa, and in 1862-65 he served in Co. D., 6th Iowa Cav., doing Indian patrol in the Dakotas and Montana. He married Maria Danielson in 1866 and after being wiped out by a hailstorm, moved with his family to a homestead in South Dakota near Sioux Falls.

Oliver was elected to the South Dakota Territorial Legislature 1869-70, and was also elected as County Treasurer and Probate Judge. In addition he was a GLO Surveyor, ran a sawmill, burned lime, practiced law, collected taxes and was appointed a Clerk for the U. S. District Court. In 1874 he was appointed an immigration commissioner, causing him to travel to Norway, where he became acquainted with Peter Leque, his future son-in-law. Grasshoppers wiped him out again in 1874, and in 1875 he did an exploratory trip to Puget Sound, and soon upon arriving became a crew member of Ross Shoecraft in a GLO survey on the Stillaguamish River. He reported back to his fellow Norwegians in Dakota, who along with Oliver's family, all moved west. With the others, he bought Leque Island, diked it and built a farm there.

He had found that area so favorable, that he recommended it to more Norwegian friends, causing a Scandinavian settlement at Stanwood. He was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1876-77 from Snohomish County, and received his own Contract to survey a township on the Stillaguamish East of Arlington in 1879. He surveyed a township at Maple Valley in 1880 and another East of Arlington in 1881 that was probably actually surveyed by Oliver, since the dates in the notes overlapped the surveys at Wenatchee.

In 1881 he did a preliminary survey for a canal from Olympia to the Chehalis River with William Jameson, although it is reported that Albert Treadway did the work. Oliver entered into a Joint Contract with Gilbert Ward for a survey East of the Cascades for 9 Townships, South of Wenatchee, in which it is apparent that William Jameson was a Compassman.

The first township was actually at Rochester and was surveyed by Ward. The last two townships were South of Cle Elum and were probably surveyed by Jameson as compassman. Jameson notarized all of both the preliminary and final oaths for the work on the East side in this contract. He was an experienced U. S. Deputy Surveyor, but was a poor surveyor and would be later charged with timber fraud. The work here was not done well. The official notes divide the work between Iverson and Ward. Washington Frazier, a long time Olympia and Tacoma surveyor, and friend of Iverson, was an axeman most of the summer on several townships.

The next Contract was East of Auburn in 1882 with Charles M. Park as Compassman. Oliver surveyed several townships in 1883 around Lake Whatcom using Charles Park, J. H. Nesselroad, Peter Leque, Norman Smith and Isaac Galbraith as Compassmen. His last Contract in this era was also near Lake Whatcom, for two townships in 1884. Up to this point there is no record of his work being examined. Much of it, thanks to the compassmen, was done poorly. It must not have been profitable, for he and Maria were sued for foreclosure in 1884 and 1885. However, he had just patented nearly 4000 acres of timberland in 1884 on the Copalis River and on Chemois Creek in Grays Harbor County.

Oliver moved to Olympia in 1882 and then to Whatcom from 1885 until 1891 when he moved to Seattle. He was a Draftsman in the Washington Surveyor General's Office 1892-93, and was superintendent of the Queen City Mining Company in 1891 and 1895. In 1887 he surveyed the townsite of Geneva on Lake Whatcom and was a chainman for Amos Bowman for the surveys of Hat and Saddlebag Islands near Anacortes.

While working as a Draftsman for Surveyor General Amos Shaw he was given Contract 408, the task being to survey the Wenatshapam Fishery, which had been given to the Wenatchi and Yakima Indians in the treaty of 1855. He received Special Instructions and proceeded to interpret and survey the Reservation, six miles square, at the junction of the Icicle and Wenatchee Rivers, near Leavenworth. The Indian Agent in Yakima also had been directed to locate the Reservation, and he showed up while Oliver was in progress. The Agent directed him to obliterate what he had done, and go some twelve miles upstream to Fish Lake and survey it there. Oliver obliged and turned in his survey, which included several existing homesteads. His son, Ferdinand was the compassman on this survey.

It was rejected by the Commissioner because he didn't follow the Special Instructions. He and Shaw appealed, Iverson was paid, the new Reservation was never created and the Indians were paid \$20,000. The issue was still in court in 2010. Upon finishing the field work for the Fishery, he began Contract 409 for 10 fractional townships within the Yakima Reservation. He turned in the survey on December 23, 1893. The Washington Surveyor General approved the work, but the Commissioner had it examined by Henry Newby and 2 townships were rejected. Those original plats and notes are in the Archives in Washington, D. C. He appealed by letters, but in 1899 Oliver went back to Yakima to survey about 10 miles of corrections, mostly on the Boundary of the Reservation. He was paid for Contract 409 in 1903, and that was his last Contract.

He lived in Stanwood for two years before again working as a draftsman in the Surveyor General's Office from 1899-1912. Oliver bought a Ford Touring automobile in 1914. He and his wife were living with their daughter in 1920 on Whidbey Island. Maria died in 1921, and Oliver was living with his son in Olympia in 1930, and in 1940 at his death, it was reported he had been confined to his bed since 1923. He sired 14 children and was also a prolific and excellent writer. He died in Olympia at age 95. (biography)

Ives, Butler

1830-1871

Dem

USDS

Contract 32 1853

(Oregon Territory)

(with Joseph Hunt)

(4/9/1853)

to

no more



Butler was born in New York, the youngest of 10 children, and was the brother of William Ives. He worked on survey crews for his brother in Michigan in 1848-49, along with Joseph Hunt, and was a Michigan GLO Surveyor on his own in 1850. While attending Lodi Plains Academy in preparation for the University of Michigan, he received an offer from his brother to come West to survey in Oregon. He went with William Ives in 1851, arriving May 10th, about ten days after Preston and his group. His first task was to do a reconnaissance survey South from the West edge of Vancouver Lake on the Willamette Meridian with William Ives and Joseph Hunt.

Butler was in the survey party of William Ives on the survey of the North leg of the Meridian. He was listed as an axeman, but was actually handling the logistics and packing of supplies for a rapidly travelling crew. Fulfilling his promise to Preston, upon reaching the Cowlitz River, he returned to Oregon City with the notes up to that point, and to begin surveys of his own. He received 4 Contracts near Portland and the Willamette Valley, before receiving the first Contract in Washington after the Meridian. It was a Joint Contract with his friend, Joseph Hunt, involving 8 townships between Castle Rock and Toledo, and 8 townships between Vancouver and Woodland. They shared the work, with Butler using George McFall as Compassman, and Joseph using William Byers as Compassman.

Butler received two more Contracts, both in the Rouge River Valley, made exciting by the Indian hostilities. George McFall continued as Compassman. Butler's pay was cut retroactively, and he felt it was time to go home. He returned East in late 1854, and continued his work as a Deputy Surveyor in Michigan in 1855. He married Harriet F. Wing in 1857, and they had 5 children. He was named Deputy Surveyor General of Nevada in 1861, and as such surveyed the Mount Diablo Meridian from California into Nevada and several Standard Parallels in the Carson Valley.

That office was shortly abolished, and he went on to build, and partly own, Kings Canyon Road, a toll wagon road from Carson City to Tahoe in 1863. It was 25 miles long, 18-25 feet wide through the Sierras, and lasted for many years, providing access from California to the gold mining in Nevada. He had 250 men at work on the construction. It included a bridge anchored into a 300 ft. cliff, 100 feet above Lake Tahoe.

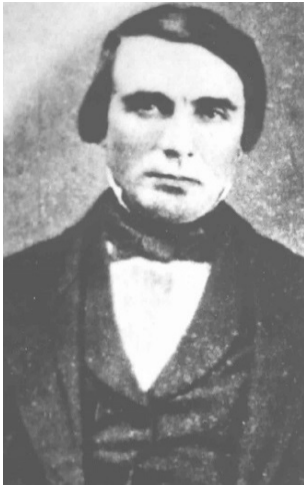
Butler was named a Joint Commissioner for the California and Nevada state boundary survey in 1863 with J. F. Houghton, but delayed his participation until his road was finished in November 1863. Houghton finished the leg North of Tahoe by then, and they jointly surveyed the diagonal leg the next year. The civil War and lack of money prevented its completion. Two more surveys of this boundary by others were needed before acceptance. He then became Locating Engineer for the route of the Central Pacific RR from Sacramento to Salt Lake 1866-69, ultimately having hundreds of men in his charge.

Butler died in California on Christmas Day in 1871 as engineer for the RR when he fell from a travelling rail car on a trestle while inspecting storm damage near Vallejo. He was found some 250 yards below the RR in a tule, and the cause of death was determined to be drowning. He had been in a fight over a card game the week before, and had a large gash on his forehead. His diaries are kept at the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio and are not available for copying. We will have to rely on Kay Atwood's excellent account of his work in the Pacific Northwest, for she had access to the diaries.

Ives, William*1817-1874*

Dem

USDS

Special Instructions 1851
toContract 2 (Oregon 1851
Territory)

1853

William was the brother of Butler Ives and the brother-in-law by marriage of Joseph Hunt. He was born in Massachusetts, moved with his family to New York by 1830, and came to Michigan in 1839, where he started surveying as a chainman for USDS Lester Latham along with his brother, Holmes. He continued another year in that capacity for Latham. He apprenticed to William Austin Burt in Michigan in 1844, acting as compassman on the survey that discovered the iron ore at Teal Lake.

William was noted as injured on that survey, with a thorn in his leg. In 1846 he was allowed to act as compassman to finish the Contract of Dr. Douglas Houghton, who had drowned in Lake Michigan the previous year. He continued as a GLO Surveyor in Michigan from 1846-1850, using his brother, Butler, as chainman and compassman much of that time. Joseph Hunt served on the crew 1846-49, until he received his own Contract. In early 1851 he purchased an interest in a building in downtown Detroit with his cousin, Stephen Ives, that would house his cousin's stock brokerage.

William was asked by John Preston to take an important part in the new GLO surveys in Oregon. He asked His brother, Butler, and former survey assistants, Joseph Hunt, Robert Hunt, Loren Williams and Robert Brevoort to come along. William and his party travelled to Oregon via Panama in 1851, from March to May, arriving ten days after Preston and his party. He surveyed Contract number 2 in Oregon, which was the northern leg of the Willamette Meridian to Puget Sound, and the eastern and western legs of the Baseline, from the Coast Range to the Cascades. Before proceeding, he did preliminary reconnaissance and surveying to determine the position of the Initial Point. Robert Brevoort was a chainman, and Butler Ives was axeman/packer. He finished Contract 2 in August 1851, and returned to Preston to receive several Contracts in the Willamette Valley.

Desiring to marry, and not wanting to spend another winter in Oregon, William returned to Gross Isle, Michigan in late 1852. He married Sarah Hyde in the April of 1853, and they had four children in the next 11 years. William became Monguagon Township Supervisor from 1860-64 and in 1867, and Wayne County Surveyor from 1863-1865. He farmed at Grosse Isle from 1852-74, selling produce. When his first wife died of cholera in 1864, he married her younger sister, Lydia Hyde, two years later. He died on Grosse Isle of pneumonia. William is honored by a stone bench at Willamette Stone Park in Portland, at the Initial Point he established.

Ivie, Benjamin Franklin

1849-1891

Dem

USDS

Special Instructions 1885
to
no more

Born and raised in Tennessee, the third oldest of 12 children, Benjamin was noted as an engineer in a survey party in Seattle in 1882, about to survey a RR route to Montana. He was elected Cowlitz County Surveyor from 1884-89. A sister, Alice Ivie Williams and her husband were here also in 1885, and a brother, James came by 1888. In 1885, while living in Toutle, he applied to the Surveyor General to have an island in Silver Lake surveyed, and later in the year he was awarded the job. Benjamin was living in Castle Rock, and then had a surveying office in Tacoma in 1891. He died alone near Ashland, Oregon, while travelling on a train from San Francisco to Portland. He is buried in Chehalis, where his brother and sister were living at the time. He apparently never married.

Jackson, Robert S.

1839-1916

Comp

359 (as 1894

Compassman for
Elijah Wade)

to
no more



1872

Robert was born in New York, but moved with his family to Kent County, Michigan by 1850. He was there as a surveyor in 1860, married his first wife, Sara, in 1863, and became County Surveyor by 1870. Sara died in 1873 from a bacterial infection incurred during childbirth, and in 1875 Robert was married to his second wife, Nancy Jane Barton, and still was working as a surveyor. He moved to Aberdeen, WA by 1888, and was noted as an experienced surveyor, until at least 1900.

While in Aberdeen, he surveyed 20 subdivision plats, and worked as a deputy county surveyor. In 1894, Elijah Wade hired him as a compassman to resurvey the South boundaries of T16N R7,8W for the Commissioner to verify Wade's results, which were satisfactory. Jane died in 1891, and he married again in 1891 to widow Angeline Pershal in Michigan. In King County, WA, he surveyed 4 subdivision plats between 1911 and 1913. Robert was retired in Los Angeles in 1905, died there in 1916, and is buried back in Michigan beside his first wife Sara. Angeline died in 1913, and her remains were sent back to Athens, Michigan. Since before 1863, Robert was blind in his right eye.

James, George

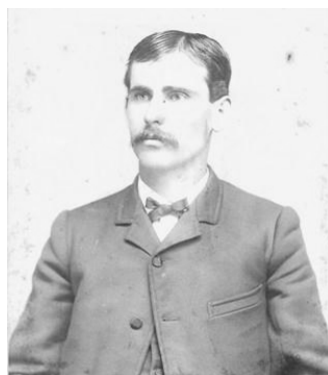
1859-1925

USDS

Contract 343 1890
(6/10/1890)

to

Contract 387 1892
(6/17/1892)



George was born in Iowa, the son of a an Irish immigrant plasterer and was with his family in Davenport, IA in 1870. He had moved to Washington by 1884 when he made the first ascent of Mt. Rainier from the north side, and platted Tye City, now a part of Monroe, WA, also in about 1884. The censuses of 1885, 1887 and 1889 for Snohomish listed him as either a surveyor or E. E. (electrical engineer), and in 1887 he married his wife, Lillian Ward, in Snohomish.

In 1890 George received Contract 343 for the survey of two long-awaited townships on the Stillaguamish between Arlington and Oso, and another at Granite Falls. It was examined in 1891 by James DeWitt and approved in 1892 with no corrections. During this survey, Lake Riley in T32N R7E was named for W. Riley Pearsall, an axeman on the crew. George's last Contract and township in 1892 was just South of the previous one at Granite Falls. It was examined by Sewall Truax in 1893 with no corrections, and approved in 1894.

It appears George is listed in the Dawson City Directory in 1901, and in about 1903 he was part owner and operator of Ophir Creek 14, a placer mine on the Seward Peninsula. The article states that he had moved in a steam shovel to increase production, and the claim was very profitable. His wife was in Everett in 1890, and George and part of his family were living in Nome in 1910, where George was a civil engineer and the proprietor of a hotel called Elite Baths, which had steam heat and electric lights. The hotel was completely demolished in a severe storm. In 1920, he and his family were back in Snohomish, living with Lillian's parents. He died in Snohomish.

Jameson,

William

"Billy"

1841-1902

USDS

Contract 146

to

Contract 245

(9/30/1878)

1872

1878

William was born and raised in Maine, until he enlisted with the Navy in 1861. He served as an ordinary seaman on the USS Ohio and Colorado, until he mustered out in 1863. He arrived in Washington in May 1865, and by 1870 he was a "lumberman" at Union on Hood Canal. Freeman Brown used him as a chainman for three townships on Contract 129 in Cowlitz and Lewis Counties. He received his first GLO Contract in 1872 on Hood Canal. In 1873, he was a chainman for Walter Hall on Contract 167. In that year he received another Contract for two townships West of Port Angeles on the Strait. He married before 1875, and after his wife, Mary, died in 1878, he remarried in 1879.

After surveying T23N R3,4W in 1874, he projected the survey unofficially to the West to the other side of Lake Cushman for the settlers residing there, or for the timber company. Somehow the 1/4 corner to the North of Lake Cushman on the Range Line is about 1400 feet too far West, and his projections were all wrong. Clinton Pulsifer did the real survey in 1892, and after a lot of negotiating, those sections were left 8+ degrees off cardinal to appease the settlers that had relied on Jameson's unofficial work. A settler quoted the Chief Clerk as saying that "Pulsifer owed him money, and that was the only way he would get paid back"

He continued in 1873 and 1874 with two townships East of Redmond, and three townships East of Centralia. He used Washington and William Frazier and Ignatius Navarre as chainmen. From 1875-77 William surveyed three Contracts, all on Hood Canal and again with Washington Frazier as chainman. He surveyed at Sedro Woolley and then back to Hood Canal in 1878. His last Contract was West of Bremerton in 1879.

He surveyed a plat in Mason County in 1879, and a canal from Black Lake to Budd's Inlet in 1881 in partnership with Oliver Iverson, although it is reported that Albert Treadway did the work. He was in Eastern Washington on Contract 267 for Oliver Iverson and Gilbert Ward in 1881, where he notarized all of the preliminary and final oaths of the crew. He was probably the compassman on several townships. William was in Seattle as a surveyor in 1880 and in South Bend as a sawyer in a lumber mill in 1900. He used special knowledge to file a Homestead Claim West of Raymond in 1889, but lost it to another claimant.

He was associated with the Washington Mill Company in the survey of the townships West of Hood Canal under suspicious circumstances. Jameson was later arrested for conspiracy to defraud the government through bogus timber entries. He probably noted fictitious entrymen in his notes, so that the timber company could have paid men to file under those names. Forestry representatives note that he apparently moved his survey lines to include rich timber stands into selected parcels. William was a timber cruiser and land locator in the timber industry for many years.

In 1891 he was charged by the Federal government with stealing deeds from the General Land Office in a scheme to get title to \$900,000 of timberland, and fled to British Columbia. While there, he suffered a stroke and was partially paralyzed. He was found and extradited, and plead guilty. When the Pennsylvania Syndicate he worked for, which included a Congressman, failed to go bail or to provide for his family, he turned states evidence. He said that he had over time fraudulently arranged for 70,000 acres of timber land to go to the Syndicate via fictitious entrymen. He also admitted that he stole the deeds in order to arrange for a fraudulent deed to go into the records, which would be obvious when they were challenged. His sentence is unknown.

In August 1900, William applied to the Washington Soldiers Home at Orting for admittance. His application noted that he also had an alias of "William Christian", which he had used when he enlisted. He was suffering from chronic rheumatism and partial paralysis, and was admitted from September 8-21, and discharged. He was readmitted in September, 1901 and discharged again in that November. He died of heart disease at Whatcom, where his son was living, in 1902. He patented 80 acres North of Willapa Bay in 1902 and about 40 acres in 1889 in Skagit County in a township he had surveyed.

**Jeffery, James
Cliff***1865-1934*

USDS

Contract 362	1891
to	
Contract 488	1895



Born in Michigan, James was in Seattle in 1889 and an employee of Scurry and Owens in 1890, which is the year he married his wife, Minnie Buzzard. He received his first Contract, No. 343, in 1891 for T13N R9W, just South of South Bend. It was examined by Windom Spearin with no corrections. The Commissioner deducted \$600 because he felt that the conditions of timbered land had not been met.

James appealed and eventually prevailed. His second Contract was for 4 townships centered on South Bend. T16N R9W was submitted in 1894 and approved in 1895, with a statement that all assistants resided in the township. T15N R9W and T14N R10W were approved in 1895 after Bone River was meandered in the field and some corrections were made. T14N R6W required further corrections in the field and was approved in 1896. His last GLO contract for was T14N R5W in 1895, a township that had a perimeter with distance errors of up to 20 chains, and direction errors of 5 degrees. The contract and Instructions were approved in 1896, and he turned the survey in in 1897. It was examined by N. B. Sweitzer in 1898 and the report of exam was made in 1899, which said the survey was unacceptable.

James requested the notes of the exam, but was refused, and told to correct the survey. He asked for help, but was given the same reply. Work of correction commenced in March 1900, but Jeffery made no submittal. He was given one more ultimatum before the Contract was cancelled and the township was given to George Stocking in 1901. Stocking had to create two sectional correction lines and create government lots all around the perimeter of the township. James was given the opportunity in 1897 to take over for Lucien Robe as Compassman for Contract 487 in T35N R12E. He was named Deputy Surveyor in 1897, but said he could not afford to do the work until the approval of T14N R5W was settled. His work with Contract 487 was cancelled in May of 1900 and the township was issued to others.

James was a transitman for a State Land Plat in 1897, an incorporator of a railroad in Alaska in 1905, and the assistant city engineer for Seattle from 1897-07. He resigned in 1907 two weeks before taking a position with the Rainier Development Company who would win the bid to move 6,000,000 yards of earth on the Denny regrade at a premium price. James was offered 25% interest in the firm, to be paid out of profits for the project. Once the contract was awarded, they assigned the earthwork to another firm for a \$300,000 profit on that item. Since James was a partner with Reginald Thomson in Hoosier Investment Corporation at the time, the newspapers made a semi-scandal at the time.

In 1908 he was President of the Northwest Society of Engineers in Seattle, with whom he had been associated for several years. He was also a member of the Arctic Club. James was noted as a civil engineer in Seattle in 1900, 1910 and 1920, a contractor in 1923, and was retired in Los Angeles in 1930, where he had moved in 1924 for health reasons.

**Johnson,
Hezekiah
Harris "Ki"**
1849-1923

Rep
USDS
Contract 606 1903
to
Contract 651 1907

OR PE 539. Hezekiah was the nephew of Jasper Johnson, and the son of pioneer minister, Hezekiah Johnson. His father came across the Oregon Trail in 1845, and settled near Molalla, OR. Hezekiah was born in Oregon City in 1849, was elected Clackamas County Surveyor for 1886-88 and 1915-20, and worked as deputy county surveyor many times in between. He was a U. S. Deputy Surveyor in Idaho on his own in 1884, received a Joint Contract in Idaho with Ernest Rands from Oregon City in 1896, and another in Idaho with Harold Rands in 1897. Hezekiah also was elected Clackamas County Clerk 1888-1892. He was awarded a Joint Contract in 1895 with Ernest Rands East of Salem, where they shared the work. He received another Joint Contract with John David in 1898 for four townships in Malheur County, and they both signed all the oaths.

After a Contract on his own in 1900 near Roseburg, he was awarded a Joint Contract again with Rands in the very Southeastern corner of the state. They shared the work. In 1903 Hezekiah contracted for 15 townships within the Spokane Indian Reservation, with his success due to being the low bid, and against the recommendations of the Surveyor General, who was in favor of Alfred Ruth and Elmer Lenfest. His subdivisions of T29N R40E disclosed a previous error by Benson Surveyor, James Hull, of 2000 feet in the meanders of Chemokane Creek, which is the Eastern boundary of the Reservation. He needed to do a retracement of the North Boundary of the Reservation in 1905, and used Stephen Hungate, an experienced Deputy Surveyor, as compassman.

Hezekiah was a partner on a Joint Contract with Attest M. Kirchem and his compassman, Stephen Hungate, in 1905 in Idaho. Hezekiah married Anna Josephine Day in Clackamas County in 1886, had daughters in 1887 and 1888, and lost one of the daughters in 1888 and his wife in 1889. He and his first daughter, Violet, were living with his sister, Amy, in 1910, and he lived alone in 1920, at both times working as a surveyor for Clackamas County. He died in Clackamas County and shares a headstone with his sister Amy next to the tombstone of their parents. (biography)

**Johnson,
Jasper William**

1837-1918

Rep

USDS

Contract 63 (with 1862
George House)

to

no more



1872

Jasper was the uncle of Hezekiah H. Johnson. He came across the Oregon Trail in 1846 with his father, was schooled locally and studied law. Jasper married Mary E. Post and was admitted to the bar in OR in 1857. He moved to Seattle where he was elected King County Auditor, and then Washington Territorial Adjutant General in 1859, where he was influential in the Pig War, serving until 1862 as a Brigadier General.

Since he was active in Republican politics, he received a Joint Contract for two fractional townships at Elma in 1862 with George House, a prior compassman for the then Surveyor General, Anson Henry. They lost money on it, supposedly because they were paid in greenbacks instead of gold. A subsequent survey by James Berry in T17N R6W showed that their chaining was short three chains per mile. There is no history of surveying in his experience except for the GLO Contract with George House, and the Contract probably was a political payoff. He was a judge in Eastern Oregon and then owned the Lafayette Courier newspaper from 1864-68. In 1873 he was Secretary of the Liberal Republican's national convention, nominating Horace Greeley.

By 1874, he was a lawyer in Washington, D. C. on Pennsylvania Ave. in the Adjutant General's Office. While in Washington, D. C., he and Mary were divorced and he married Hannah Rebecca Jamison by 1878. In 1887 he was named U. S. Deputy Collector for Alaska Territory in Juneau, where he was also admitted to the bar and helped write the city charter.

In 1890, he moved to Denver as a lawyer, where he struggled with alcohol addiction and enrolled in the Keeley Institute for some rehab in Colorado Springs in 1892, and proclaimed himself cured after leaving. He died in a sanitarium in Pueblo in 1918, where he was brought for a nervous breakdown some time before. His father is the namesake of Johnson Creek in urban Portland. He authored the book, "Philosophy of History Related to Worship" in 1907. There are personal papers of Jasper Johnson at the University of Washington. (biography)

Johnson, Louis

J.

1838-1904+

USS

Special Instructions 1903
(3/12/1903)

to

no more

Born in Ohio, Louis began surveying at age 12 and running compass at age 13. He surveyed in Iowa, Michigan and Minnesota before going into the insurance business in Iowa and then Kansas from 1865-1885. He married his first wife, Bess Elliott in 1863. In 1868 he was Vice President of Home Insurance company in Topeka, and moved to Elk Falls, Kansas in 1869, where he was County Surveyor until at least 1885. He married again in 1873 to Mary Stout, who was killed in 1875 when her foot got caught in a stirrup of a horse, leaving a baby for Louis to raise. He again married, this time to Jennie Lewis in 1876. He built a flour mill at Elk Falls and sold it in 1875. Louis received a patent in 1878 for improvements to a water turbine grinding wheel, and another in 1880 for a car coupling.

He was a surveyor, with his family, in 1885 at Elk Falls but not in 1895. His wife, Jennie, was then by herself in Topeka. Louis came to Oregon in 1889, and in 1900 he was the co-owner of a quartz mine at Northport, WA, which he sold in 1900. This was the Claim he surveyed for the General Land Office in 1903 at the request of a Homestead Entry claimant, because the Mining Claim had superior title over the HE. At least one of his sons, Malphus, was with him in 1903 at Northport. Malphus owned a farm in Tillamook County, OR, and Louis is buried nearby in Bay City beside his son. (biography)

**Joslyn, Howard
R.**

1869-1920

Partner

424 (with
Alexander M.
Reynolds)

1893

to

no more



1895

Howard was born in Indiana, and was in Seattle by 1889 and 1892 when he married Lois Sheafe, and was listed as a financial agent. In 1893 he partnered with Alexander Reynolds for a survey Contract, and they both borrowed money for the venture. Howard signed a note for \$400 to O. S. Johnson. The Contract did not go well, and was never finished or approved.

Howard was sued for the note and had a judgement imposed on him. When in 1900, Mr. Johnson garnished his wages, Howard declared bankruptcy, but never finished the process. He was named the City Electrician in 1907, and was publicly challenged as a deadbeat by Johnson during the confirmation. Howard prevailed, and in 1905 and 1920 he was listed as an electrical engineer, working for the City of Seattle. Howard died at age 50 in Seattle in 1920.

**Keepers,
George
Andrew**

1853-1915

Rep

IAA

Special Instructions 1895

to

Special Instructions 1901

Born in Ohio, George was still there in 1879 when he married Sarah E. Sinclair. By 1895, he was named a Special Allotting Agent in Sauk Valley, Washington where he continued the work of Bernhard Arntzen. He was in Helena, Montana in 1900, and in 1901 he was directed to proceed to The Dalles, Oregon where he was to do nonreservation allotments in Klickitat County, The Dalles, and Walla Walla County, Washington. George continued as an Allotting Agent into 1904 when he was working on the Ponca Reservation in Nebraska. He was listed as an Allotting Agent in 1909, and was a civil engineer in Navaho County, Arizona in 1910. He was back in Ohio in 1915 when he

**Kiehl,
Chesterfield
Hammond
"Chester"**

1862-1938

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1897

to

no more



1901

CA PE 3518. He had a bond only as U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor. Chester was born in Ohio, and was still in school in 1880 in Dayton, Ohio. He was a surveyor in 1886-87 in Dayton and came to Washington in about 1888. His younger brother Ambrose followed shortly, and also worked as an engineer. Chester worked for Scurry and Owens in 1889, Martinius Stixrud in 1891, Richard Nevins in 1892, and Ames and Adams in 1893.

From 1891-97+ he was involved in the Mt. Springs Water Co. that supplied water to South Bend, WA. The city didn't pay and the Company sued, with the outcome at the Ninth Circuit being that the city had entered into an illegal contract and didn't owe the money. In 1900 he obtained a franchise to supply electric power to Montesano for 50 years, although it was revoked in 1907. In 1897 he obtained a bond as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor, but never finalized a survey. In 1898 he shipped a stack of supplies to Alaska with the intent to go prospecting. In 1901 he was in Dawson, and in 1901-02, he was Vice President of C. Z Miles and Piper Company in Seattle.

After that he was on his own as a civil engineer and surveyor in Seattle until at least 1923, sometimes with his younger brother. Chester was a director in the Anti-Saloon League in 1908. He married Selma A. Lindberry at age 39 in 1904, and had three daughters soon thereafter. By 1928, Chester was in Los Angeles with his family as a civil engineer, and Ambrose was a widower and civil engineer in Wyoming with his daughter Miriam. Chester died in Los Angeles in 1938.

Kimbrell, John**Wilson***1843-1929*

Rep

USDS

Special Instructions 1905

WA (12/16/1905)

to

no more

Born in Kentucky, John was at an age that he probably was involved in the Civil War. He married Joanna Norman in 1874, and their first child was born in Missouri in 1876. Future U. S. Deputy Surveyor Geary Kimbrell was born to them in Oregon in 1878, and the 1880 census lists John as a sewing machine agent in Union County. He received a patent for 160 acres near North Powder in Union County in 1881. He received an Oregon Contract for two townships East of Milton-Freewater in 1891, which were examined by James DeWitt. John was a Special Examiner of Surveys for two Contracts in Oregon in 1892.

Oregon Contract 700 for one township near Tollgate was his last Contract, and after three exams, it was ultimately approved after corrections in the field in 1903. His final returns were lost in the mail, and he had to recreate them, including the final oaths. In December 1905 he was given Special Instructions by the Washington Surveyor General to survey an island in the Columbia River above Umatilla. He was Umatilla County Surveyor from at least 1905-1910, and died in 1929 in Pendleton. For some reason, he remarried to his wife, Joanna, in 1914 in Moscow Idaho, but she died in Pendleton in 1915.

**Kingsbury,
Edward Phipps***1855-1925*

Rep

S G

Washington

1899

Surveyor General

to

no more



1898

Edward was born and raised in Massachusetts and graduated from Harvard in 1879. From 1884-85 he was an examiner in the Pension Office in Washington, D. C. He was a teacher and Superintendent of Schools in Holliston, Massachusetts, before coming to Centralia, WA in 1889, where he entered the hardware and grocery business, served as City Councilman and Mayor, and was elected to the Washington State House of Representatives 1898-1899.

Edward was appointed Surveyor General in 1899 by President McKinley (R), serving until the Presidency of Woodrow Wilson (D) in 1913. He had campaigned for U. S. Senator Forster prior to his first appointment, and Senator Forster assured his first reappointment. His last reappointment was probably due to his friendship with the new Secretary of the Interior in the Taft administration. The office transitioned from the Contract system to the Direct system in 1910 while he was in office. He lost all his possessions when the Olympia Hotel burned in 1904. He had never married by 1913, returned to Holliston, MA by 1917, and was listed as retired at that time. He died in Holliston in 1925.

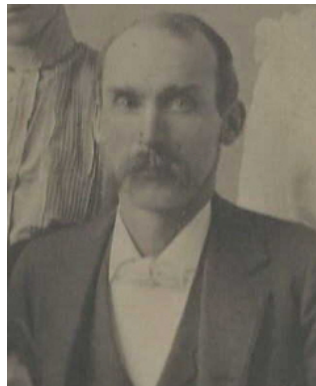
Kingston,
William Paul

1857-1917

USDS

Special Instructions 1895

to
no more



William was born in Necedah, Wisconsin, the son of a wealthy lumberman and State Legislator from 1856-83, educated locally, and at least attended the University of Wisconsin in 1876. His next younger brother, John, graduated from there in 1886. William married Margaret Bell Stephens in Wisconsin in 1880, moved to South Dakota in 1883, and then to Minnesota in 1889.

He came from Minnesota to Washington as a lumberman by at least 1890, when he was a partner in the development of Edmonds and a major prospector at Monte Cristo. The "Place Names of Washington" lists him as the namesake of Kingston, WA, but the web page of the City of Kingston refutes that. He was residing in Everett in 1892 with his parents and the rest of the family.

The one GLO survey he did was only about 3 miles from Edmonds in 1895, which involved the survey of an island in Lake McAleer. His notes were returned to him for corrections in 1896, and after a year of no response, the survey was cancelled in 1898 and given to Byron Majors in 1899. William was a lumberman in Everett in 1900, and he was a farmer in the irrigated portion of Yakima County at Granger in 1910. He moved to Seattle in 1903, and was there with the Mann Lumber Company in 1909. His wife was a music teacher, and her sister was a well known singer. William died in Seattle in 1917.

**Kinnaird,
David W.**
1852-1916

Rep
SES

Special Instructions 1899
to
Special Instructions 1899

David was born in Saratoga Springs, New York and graduated from Union College at Schenectady, NY. His family moved to Illinois and Iowa, after 1864, and his father died before 1880. Shortly after graduating, he worked for the Corps of Engineers in Missouri, North Dakota and Arkansas from 1879-80 before he came over the Oregon Trail in 1880 to Oregon. By 1890, his widowed mother and his sister, Louise, were living in Portland. He lived with them in 1896. He had a brother T. J. that worked for the RR in OR and WA, and another brother William H. that was a Deputy Surveyor in Idaho.

David was elected Clackamas County Surveyor 1894-96. He was named as a Special Examiner of Surveys in Oregon and Washington from 1897-1902, including 69 exams in Oregon and 17 exams in Washington. In 1900 he married Rena Strange, a widow with three children. They had one son in 1903.

During 1902, it was alleged that he fraudulently affirmed the existence of fictitious entrymen noted by the Deputy Surveyor, Rufus Moore, in T27S R26-30E in Oregon. For that he was indicted for surveying fraud by the Feds in 1905, along with Henry Meldrum, Rufus Moore, and Frank Van Winkle. Henry Meldrum was sentenced to three years at McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary, but the fate of the others is unknown. (biography)

David surveyed many private plats in Eastern Washington from 1907-1914 in Kittitas, Grant, Adams, Whitman, and Spokane Counties, and was elected Spokane County Surveyor in 1913. In about 1908, he was a townsite engineer for the CM&SPRW, and then surveyed the Seattle, Port Angeles and Lake Crescent RR at about the same time. David was a civil engineer in Seattle in 1910, was appointed Port Angeles City Engineer in 1916, and died in Port Angeles in 1916. He and Rena are buried in unmarked graves at Mountin View Cemetery, Oregon City, Oregon.

Kline, George**A.***1851-1902*

USDS

Contract 370

to

no more

1891

Born in Pennsylvania, George married there in 1873, worked there as an engineer until at least 1874, and by 1879 he was a Deputy Surveyor in Minnesota. . He was a RR engineer and Deputy Surveyor in Big Stone City, Dakota Territory from 1880-1885, before coming to Tacoma in about 1888. Here in Washington he was employed by Clarence O. Bean, the City of Tacoma, the Tacoma Land Co. and did surveys on his own until at least 1901. George received Contract 370 for 5 townships near Sequim, Port Angeles and Forks on the Olympic Peninsula in 1891, which were surveyed with no problems.

George went to Skagway in 1897 with his sons Archie and Charles and engineered a tramway from Dyea to Chilcoot Pass. He then worked on a tramway around some rapids at Whitehorse before visiting the goldfields, and taking a sternwheeler down the Yukon on his way home in 1898. His diary is on file at the University of Washington. In 1900-01 he was with his family in Tacoma as a civil engineer, and was buried in Vaughn, Washington in 1902.

Knowlton,**Abner Lucius***1832-1899*

Rep

Prohib

USDS

Contract 150

to

Contract 170 (with

Francis Loehr)

1872

1873



Born in New Hampshire, the son of a miller, Abner was educated in the New Hampshire Conference Seminary in engineering and entered the Civil war for the North as a private in 1861. He was discharged as the Captain of Company H, 4th New Hampshire Infantry in 1865. During that time he participated in: the capture of Hilton Head and Fernandine, FL; the siege of Charleston; the battle of Gloucester Point; the occupation of Bermuda Hundred; the Frog fight; the battle of the Wilderness; the siege of Petersburg; the battle of the mine; the capture of Fort Fisher; Terry's second expedition; Sherman's march from Columbia to Raleigh; and the battle of Bentonville.

While at the siege of Charleston in 1862, he was with a few of his fellow enlisted men on a pleasure trip on a small sailboat that capsized off Charleston, killing three of his friends. Abner married his first wife, Lizzie, in 1866 in Concord, NH, and opened an office as a civil engineer there to resume his career. In 1871 he came west for the NPRR to work on the Portland to Olympia survey. Abner became City Surveyor of Walla Walla, WA from 1871-72 and County Surveyor of Walla Walla County from 1872-75, during which time he surveyed the towns of Colfax, Ellensburg, and parts of Dayton.

Francis F. Loehr was Walla Walla Road Supervisor in 1867 and a chainman for Alfred H. Simmons in 1871. In the summer of 1872, Abner was the engineer for the Territorial Road from Walla Walla to Spokane. Francis was a chainman. In 1872 Francis received Contract 149 for three townships near Walla Walla and Dayton, and used Abner as one of his chainmen in the fall of 1872. Abner received Contract 150 four days later for 5 townships near Pomeroy, and used Francis Loehr as one of his chainmen in the spring of 1873. In August of 1873, they received a Joint Contract for 6 more townships near Pomeroy. They both signed the notes and appear to have jointly surveyed the work in 1873. Francis surveyed several more contracts, and became Walla Walla County Surveyor in 1880.

Abner also was a GLO surveyor in Oregon on another Joint Contract with Loehr. He moved to Chico, Butte County, CA where he was County Surveyor 1875-77, 1879-81 and patented a homestead in 1891. He married his second wife, Juelda Wood, in Chico in 1882, and is listed in the voters roles until at least 1886. He was a civil engineer in Jacksonville, Florida in 1887, and by 1895 he had moved to West Palm Beach, Florida, where he was a Justice of the Peace. The railroad was under construction on its way down the East coast of Florida, and he was hired to first survey the plat of Fort Lauderdale, and then Progresso, Florida. The railroad hired him in 1895 to plat the City of Miami, which he surveyed with the assistance of J. S. Frederick, and recorded the plat in 1896. He died in Miami, and his wife was a widow in 1900.

**Laberee,
Allison E.**

1859-1936

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

1885

to

no more



1891

Allison was born on a farm in Quebec, educated there in the common schools, and lived there until 1883, when he came to Olympia and worked as a bookkeeper for two years. By 1885 he was a Messenger for the Surveyor General's Office of William McMicken. In 1887 and 1889 he was a liveryman as Foster and Laberee, and in 1903 he managed the Gurney Cab and Transfer Company.

He married Caroline Hill in 1887 and divorced in 1908. His wife had been seduced by a much younger con man, who took her money, jewelry and bank stock. She also bought him apartments, but he mismanaged them. Caroline went to California and remarried, but took her own life by a revolver in 1914. A lawsuit over his wife's will made it to the Washington Supreme Court in 1915 with his wife's current husband arguing that the 1905 will was not valid after the divorce. The new husband won. Allison filed a patent for an egg-beating bowl in 1916, was retired in 1920 and 1930, and died in Olympia in 1936.

Lackland,

**Samuel
Watkins**

"Sam"

1857-1928

USDS

Contract 349

1890

to

Contract 368

1891

Sam was born in West Virginia in a prominent family, and his grandfather had owned about 30 slaves in 1850. He came West to Jacksonville, Oregon by 1880 where he was listed as a gold miner. He may have gone West as early as 1875 with a friend. He already had GLO Contracts in 1880 and 1881 at Canyon City in Grant County, and also worked his mine on Palmer Creek near Jacksonville. His first Contract was a Joint Contract with Ernest Rands, and they shared the work. He married Kate Dorwin, the stepdaughter of Judge H. K. Hanna, in March, 1881 in Jacksonville. He was part owner of a door and sash business in December, 1881 in Portland. Their daughter, Roberta was born in Portland in October, 1882, and Kate appears to have moved back east after that.

Their two sons were born in Virginia and West Virginia in 1884 and 1886. Kate received a position in the U. S. Printer's Office in 1890, thanks to her step-father and Senator Mitchell. She had a government job in Washington, D. C. in both 1900 and 1910, and was living with her children. Sam received Contract 458 for 8 townships in the middle Oregon high Cascades in July of 1882. He had just finished another Contract on the California border. He was a surveyor and living as a roomer in Portland from 1884 until at least 1920. He had travelled to Virginia in 1887, and to Spokane and San Francisco in 1888. His younger brother was with him in 1889 in Portland.

Sam received his first Contract in Washington in 1890 for one township at Copalis on the coast. The next year he received another for 5 townships in the Southern Washington Cascades between Camas and Kid Valley. He was inspected on both Contracts by fellow Deputy Surveyors, who found no problems. His last Contract in Oregon was a Joint Contract with Augustus Haskell in 1896 for three townships near the Oregon Coast, but Augustus had a good job in Portland and did not participate. They were examined and for some reason, the Surveyor General had to finish the corrections by issuing Special Instructions to Robert C. Bonser in 1901 to resurvey 8 miles of line.

Samuel assisted David Loring in 1912 on a private survey of cranberry bogs at Long Beach. Sam died in Portland in 1928, but was buried in West Virginia. His son Frank Dorwin Lackland never married and lived with his mother, Kate, his entire life. He was an Army Air Corps Brigadier General and was the namesake of Lackland Air Force Base.

Lafitte, John J.

1826-
USDS
Contract 14
(8/3/1855)
to
no more

1855 John was born in Maryland and enlisted as a Private in the Volunteers for the Mexican War in Baltimore in 1847. He deserted in New Orleans and was back in Baltimore in 1850 as a Clerk, living with his siblings and mother. He went to California in 1851 via Panama, and there was a Lafitte and a Delacy that travelled by steamer from San Diego to San Francisco in May of 1855. By August 3, 1855 he was in Washington to sign Contract 14 to extend the Willamette Meridian across Puget Sound. It was finished in early 1856, with Walter de Lacy acting as compassman.

John left Olympia after his survey, and went to San Francisco, where he had a relative. He was admitted to the Insane Asylum of California at Stockton in April, 1857, suffering from insanity and dissipation. There was a Charles B. Lafitte in San Francisco to take care of him, probably a brother. He was discharged in May, readmitted in June, "eloped" in August, recaptured in December, and discharged as cured in February, 1858. He was committed by a judge in April, 1858 and died of TB at the hospital in May, 1859.

Lake, Wells

1816-1884

Whig

Dem

Dr/Clerk

Ch Clerk

USDS

in OR

Chief Clerk Oregon 1852

Surveyor General's

Office (3/25/1852)

to

no more

Born in New York, Wells came to Chicago as a young man, and resided there promoting wheat transportation by railroad per Kay Atwood. He helped unload a locomotive in 1848, and was an assistant engineer for a RR from Chicago to Fox River. His uncle and namesake was a New York Politician. Wells had travelled to California by December 1850 when he was bidding on street construction in Sacramento. In December of 1851 he was asked by Preston to come to Oregon to fill a position in Preston's Surveyor General's Office. Lake knew the Prestons and Robert Elder in Illinois. He became Chief Clerk in April, 1852 when Robert Elder received his first Contract, a job Wells held until February, 1855, with one gap when he was in the lumbering business. He was in a party that made the first ascent of Mt. Hood in 1854 in Oregon.

Wells and George Hyde surveyed 19 townships in their Joint Contract 54 (OR, Well's only Contract) in 1855 in the Rogue and Illinois Valleys. Wells was a chainman, and Sewall Truax was the compassman on the townships surveyed by Wells, but Wells signed the Deputy Surveyor oaths. Before his Contract started, he surveyed many notifications for claimants in Rogue Valley. He returned to Chicago after 1855, and in 1858 was still waiting for his final payment on the Contract. He married Irene Noxon Trowbridge, a widow, in 1860 in New York, but was living in Chicago in 1860.

They had two children, one of whom died as an infant. He was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and formed partnerships with a Mr. Turpin in 1861 and his brother, David, in 1863. He moved to Evanston, Illinois in 1867 to be a bookkeeper in a bank. Wells stayed in Evanston, mostly in partnership with a Mr. Ashley, as merchants in grain and pressed hay. He died there in 1885.

**Lane, Fred
Milton**

1865-1955

USDS

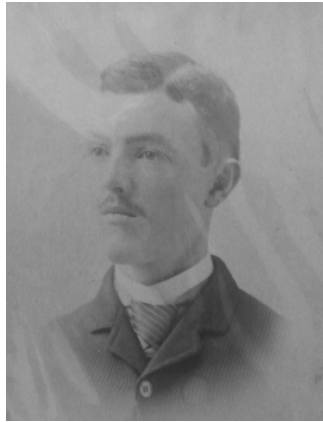
Comp

429 (Fred Lane 1893

was appointed
compassman to
finish the work not
done by William
Mayer)

to

Contract 530 (with 1897
Alvin Bystrom)



Born in Illinois, Fred came to Cowlitz County in 1890 with the NPRR. He had camped on the farm of James Burke near Kalama, WA, and married one of his 7 daughters, Stella Burke, on the farm near Martin's Bluff, Woodland, WA on Christmas Day, 1892. He was Cowlitz County Surveyor 1892-97 and 1901-07, and owned Pleasant View Farms in the Woodland Bottoms until he died, deriving much of his income there, raising Royal Anne cherries and Jersey cows.

William Mayer had received Contract 429 for T7N R3E in 1893 and was examined and told to redo the entire survey. He left for Wrangle, AK in 1898, leaving the corrections to his sureties. The Surveyor General had contacted the A. G. to foreclose on the bond when the sureties hired Fred Lane as compassman to finish the survey in 1903. Alvin Bystrom, a friend of Lane, also had a problem with Contract 498. He received the Contract in 1896, but was delayed by problems with the prior survey of T7N R3E. In 1902 Bystrom asked permission to resurvey the South boundary of T8N R3E, and in 1903 the Surveyor General was asking sureties, W. H. Burke and A. A. Burke, both brothers-in-law of Fred Lane, to hire Fred Lane as compassman. Fred did the survey in 1903 and it was approved in 1905.

Fred had a Joint Contract with Alvin Bystrom in 1897 which was not approved for some reason. He was the long-time engineer for the drainage district West of Woodland, Washington and surveyed 21 plats in Cowlitz County from 1892-1909. His records are indexed and kept at Olson Engr. He did not retire until 1953, and died in Longview, WA.

Lang, William Alexander
"Alex"
 1858-1913
 Clerk
 Clerk 1897
 to
 no more

Born in Kentucky, William was in Kansas in 1885 as a Clerk, when he married Lulu Berry Van Eaton. She was the daughter of Flavel and Hannah Van Eaton, and Hannah was the sister of future Washington Surveyor General Thomas Cavanaugh. At that time, Thomas was Secretary of State for Kansas. The Van Eaton/Lang clan moved to Washington starting in 1889, when Thomas was appointed as the Surveyor General. Hannah and Flavel came in 1890, and William and Lulu in 1891.

William was a cabinet maker in Olympia in 1892. By 1897, he was on salary, serving as a Messenger in the Surveyor General's Office of William Watson, and was also noted in 1899 and 1907 as being the same for Edward Kingsbury. He was a carpenter in 1900, and an upholsterer in 1910 in Olympia, both times living with the Van Eatons with his family. William died in 1913 after a prolonged illness in Olympia.

Latshaw, Joseph C.
 1823-1860
 USDS
 Contract 35 1853
 (Oregon Territory)
 (Sept. ? 1853)
 to
 no more

Joseph was born in Pennsylvania and was a GLO surveyor and a contemporary of James Freeman in Wisconsin in 1848. His GLO surveys after that were mostly in Oregon, beginning in 1852. He was awarded three DLC Contracts, including Claim Contract number one in Oregon, and also regular Contract 34 North of Eugene. In Contract 34, he used Elias Adair as compassman and his brother, William, as chainman for most of the work. At the time of some of the DLC surveys in 1853, an error in a survey was found by Joseph and reported to C. K. Gardner. Joseph was badly injured in the explosion of the steamer Gazelle on the Willamette River in 1854, which killed Joseph Hunt.

Contract 35 was for eight townships near Chehalis, Washington in 1853. Deputy Surveyor Ebenezer Haft was a chainman. Surveyor General Gardner reported to the Commissioner in 1855 that the low prices being paid had "broken up" Latshaw on his Contract in Washington before he surveyed any of the subdivisions. Latshaw had in fact been sued for debt, and two of his horses were sold by the Sheriff in Thurston County, WA in 1854. Tilton later reported in 1855 that Latshaw had begun at a closing corner on the Standard Parallel instead of the standard corner 3 chains to the West in performing his survey of T13-16N R1,2W. Sixty miles of the township lines had to be resurveyed by the Murphys, since Latshaw had already been paid.

Joseph was a compassman for Andrew Patterson on a Contract South of Eugene in 1854. Joseph's brother, William H. Latshaw, served as a Major in the Indian Wars in Southern Oregon, 1855-56. Joseph also served, and received his payment posthumously in 1877. He married a 19-year-old widow, Henrietta B. Worth Gray, in 1855 in Lane County, OR and was Lane County, OR, County Clerk in 1859 and County Treasurer in 1860. He died in January, 1860 in Eugene, Oregon, leaving a wife and two small children. She remarried and had 3 more children before she died in 1867, making all those children orphans. Her new husband soon remarried to give his children a mother.

Lee, Bessie

Frances

1852-1943

Dr/Clerk

Clerk

1891

to

no more



c. 1897

Bessie was born in New York, the daughter of an educated Minister, and moved to Olympia with her family in 1883. Her father gave the official prayer at Statehood. She graduated from the Olympia Collegiate Institute before being appointed a Transcribing Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office of Thomas Cavanaugh in 1891-92 and Amos Shaw in 1893-94. Bessie moved to Portland at that time, where her family had been residing, but returned to Olympia in 1895.

Bessie was a tournament-winning bowler in Olympia and Portland. She married a 34-year-old Canadian widower in Olympia in 1897, and they had two children. The family lived in Spokane in 1900, where her husband, William Miller Fleming, was an insurance agent, and moved to Seattle in 1903. Except for a brief period in 1920, where they were living with relatives in Linn County, OR, they lived in Seattle after that, where William was a salesman of insurance or books. Bessie died in a nursing home in Seattle, surviving her husband by 16 years.

**Lemon,
Millard
Fillmore**

1852-1943

Prohib

Special Instructions 1901
to

Special Instructions 1902



He was born at the Snake River on the Oregon Trail in 1852 and grew up in Cowlitz Prairie, Claquato and Olympia, all in Washington. He worked to save for college, and survived typhoid along the way. Millard attended Willamette University from 1869-74, working his way to pay expenses. He left to go to Los Angeles to join his family and briefly attended a school in San Jose.

At the suggestion of his minister, he attended and graduated from De Pauw University in 1880, and then received a Masters Degree in about 1881. He co-founded a school in Chile and taught for 2 years, before working for a RR there as an engineer until 1888, saving and investing his money. Lemon came back to California to marry his sweetheart, and they then moved to Seattle just before the fire. He returned to Los Angeles briefly before settling in Olympia for good, starting by partnering with Robert Whitham in surveying until 1891. He became Olympia City Surveyor 1891-92, Thurston County Surveyor 1907-1909, and did private surveys until 1912. A main part of his business was the location of logging railroads from 1892-1910. His Contract in 1901 was by Special Instructions for three Sections just West of the Skokomish Indian Reservation.

Millard had sent money home from Chile to his future father-in-law, A. G. Cook, who invested it in timberlands near Grays Harbor. Between them they owned about 2000 acres, which eventually straddled the Moclips railroad. His father-in-law deeded his share to Millard and Bella. His in-laws were living with Millard in 1900. Millard was the largest commercial real estate developer in Olympia in the early 1900's, was President of the Olympia YMCA from 1912-18, was president of a bank in Olympia in 1930. He was the creator of dozens of the early buildings of the town, including the following: Safe Deposit Building, Rex Building, Capitol Apartments, YMCA Building, New Olympic Hotel, and the Avalon Theater

While developing real estate, Millard was the long time owner and manager of Capital City Abstract Co. In 1925 he was a founder of Washington Veneer Company in Olympia that built a 225 ft tall smokestack. In 1941 at age 89, he did an airplane tour of South America, some 50+ years after he left, inspecting a RR he built, and Santiago College, where he taught. He is the namesake of Lemon Rd. in Olympia and Lemon Hill, West of Tenino. (biography)

Lenfest, Elmer**E.***1864-1938*

Rep

USDS

USDMS

Contract 376 1891

to

Mineral Surveys 1908



1895

PLS 508. Elmer was born and raised in Maine and graduated from the University of Maine in Civil Engineering in 1886. He moved to Minnesota where he practiced as a civil engineer before going to Montana for the Montana Central RR. He eventually travelled to Snohomish City, Washington to follow his parents in 1888, where he set up a practice of civil engineering and surveying with Hutson Niles.

In 1891, he married Sylvia Ferguson, whose father, Emory Ferguson, was the founder of Snohomish and Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives. Elmer was Snohomish County Surveyor 1890-91 and then continued his private practice. His first Contract was in 1891 for 3 fractional townships, one below Darrington on the Stillaguamish River, and two on the Cedar River. He had been busy surveying placer claims in the Silver Creek Mining District above Index in 1892-93. The townships were surveyed in 1891 and 1892, but were not submitted until March of 1893. All were examined by John McIntyre with a good report on T32N R8E. The notes for T22N R9,10E were returned for corrections, and Elmer returned to the field in April, and resubmitted the notes in May.

The surveys were approved in November, and he was paid in 1894, after being docked 5% for being late. Future Deputy Surveyor William Trumbull was a chainman on the corrections. Elmer surveyed an island in the mouth of the Snohomish River in 1893, and another fractional township under Contract 440, up the Skykomish in 1894. The last one was examined, and he had to return in 1895 to resurvey 8 miles of line.

By this time the "Panic of 1893", a financial depression, was well along, and Elmer took a job in 1896 as Principal of Emerald School in Snohomish. He returned to private practice until he was elected Snohomish County Surveyor/Engineer from 1904-08. He supervised the Snohomish street improvements as long-time City Engineer of Snohomish.

He returned to GLO surveys with a very small township survey at Tonasket, and two fractional townships South of Twisp. They were all surveyed in 1902, with corrections to the notes only. Elmer continued in 1903 with three small local surveys under Special Instructions, and another Contract for a fractional township North of Brinnon on Hood Canal. He surveyed one more township in 1909 South of Index, and surveyed 39 Mining Claims from 1907-1917 in the Cascades. Elmer continued to reside in Snohomish, part of the time on the farm of his in-laws, until 1938 when he died, always listing himself as a civil engineer. He and his wife built a small cabin right on the Brighton Beach, near Clinton on Whidbey Island, where they spent time relaxing. Sylvia died in 1962. His papers are on file at the University of Washington. (biography)

**Leque, Peter
Anderson**

1864-1905

Rep

Comp

Contract 289 1883
(7/13/1883) (as
compassman for
Oliver B. Iverson
to

Contract 313 (as 1884
compassman for
Oliver B. Iverson



1886

Peter was born in Norway, and came to America with his mother in 1873, possibly with Oliver Iverson, who was visiting Norway as an Immigration Commissioner from Dakota Territory. He came to Washington with the other Dakota Norwegians and was adopted by N. P. Leque, the circumstances of his mother being unknown. He attended the common schools in Snohomish County, the University of Washington, and Union Academy in Olympia, at least some of the time studying surveying. He worked for Oliver Iverson as a surveyor and Compassman in 1883-85 near Puget Sound. His biography states he was: "in charge of fieldwork on government surveys" for Iverson.

He filed a claim on the Nooksack River in 1885, married the daughter of Oliver Iverson in 1886, and sold his Claim in 1888. He bought a farm at Stanwood and was elected County Surveyor that same year. Peter was elected Assessor in 1892 and County Auditor in 1894, but lost in the Fusion Party Landslide in 1896. He had lived in Snohomish during his County service but in 1896 moved back to Stanwood. He was president of the Stanwood Hardware Company, vice president and founder of the Bank of Stanwood, and owned a fully cultivated 140 acre farm. Peter still kept up with some surveying.

While returning to his farm by boat from a duck hunting trip, going down river, after dark on November 29, 1905, while trying to tie up at his dock, he apparently slipped into the icy water and drowned. His body was found several days later downstream. There had been speculation of him running for Governor in the next election.

**Lightfoot,
William Joseph**

1857-1932

SES

Special Instructions 1909

to

Special Instructions 1909

William was born in Ohio, but moved to a farm in Kansas with his family. He graduated from Kansas State University in Engineering in 1881, and after spending one year at the University of Kansas, worked on the AT&SF RW from 1882-1889. He married Grace Strong in 1888 in Kansas. From 1889-1899, William was Division Engineer for UPRR in Utah and Idaho, and lived in Colorado. In 1899 he became a Special Examiner of Surveys for the GLO for eight examinations in Oregon and also Washington, lasting until 1904, when he was appointed a U. S. Surveyor for the GLO. Again William served as a Special Examiner in Washington in 1909 for 6 examinations. He was in charge of a survey crew at Mesa Grande, California in 1910, and was assigned all over the West, finally being transferred to Washington, D. C. by 1930, where he eventually died.

**Lindsley,
Addison
Alexander**

1848-1923

Rep

USDS

Contract 174 (with 1873

Thomas Reed, H.

McCartney, and

John Snow)

to

no more



c. 1875

Addison was the son of pioneer Presbyterian minister, Aaron Ladner Lindsley. He was born in Wisconsin and raised in New York, where his father was the pastor of a church. He came West over the Oregon Trail in 1868 with his family, and continued his education to graduate from Pacific University in 1870 with a B. A. in Civil Engineering. He was an engineer for NPRR in Western Washington from 1870-73 before receiving his only GLO Contract.

His Contract was a Joint Contract with Thomas M. Reed, former Chief Clerk, H. M. McCartney, fellow railroad surveyor, and John Snow. The surveys were all to create 40 acre allotments on Indian Reservations. He shared the work on the Puyallup Reservation in T20,21N R3,4E with McCartney, and there appears to be enough crewmen to furnish two crews. It was completed in November of 1873, with Thomas Reed notarizing all of the oaths. He also surveyed part of the Tulalip Reservation with McCartney and Snow, while Reed surveyed the Skokomish Reservation, and Snow surveyed the Lummi Reservation. All were done in the fall of 1873.

He was in San Francisco as a businessman 1873-79, running a coal import/export business as Lindsley and Church for at least part of the time. He served as San Francisco City and County Surveyor from 1879-81. Addison then returned to Washington to become a dairy farmer in Clark County on the Lewis River at La Center from 1881-89. In conjunction with that, he was elected the first president of the Washington Dairymen's Association which included the first women to summit the mountain. The effort took 10 days from La Center. He served as a member of the Washington Territorial Legislature from 1885-1886, the State Constitutional Convention in 1889, and was elected State Treasurer in 1889. In 1893 he was named Deputy to his successor until 1897.

Addison moved to Portland in 1898 to manage his extensive real estate holdings in Southern and Eastern Oregon and Alaska. He made three trips to Alaska from 1898-1900 to superintend the Yukon Gold Company. At age 53, he married 28-year-old Marion Patton, an 1894 graduate of the University of Michigan, who was living in Olympia. They travelled to Europe in 1903 and had one son, born in 1911. In 1906 Addison formed the Lindsley Wright Company to handle cedar posts, poles and piling out of Portland. His height was 5'7". There are papers of his at the Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley. He died in Portland. (biography)

**Linton, George
Henry Pancake**

1851-1932

USDMS

Mineral Surveys 1886
to
no more

George was born in Champaign County, Illinois as George Henry Pancake, and at age 4, his father died. There were guardianship proceedings, and in 1860 he was living with the William Brizey family on a farm in Champaign County. He attended Cornell for one year in 1871 and the University of Illinois at Urbana for 3 years in Civil Engineering, beginning possibly in 1869. After school he went to San Francisco and changed his name from George Henry Pancake to surname, Linton, in the late 1870's, his grandmother's maiden name and his father's middle name. He married his first wife in San Francisco, date unknown, and was in the City Directory as a civil engineer in 1882. He was the leveler on a NPRR survey party in 1879 South of Spokane and a laborer in a large crew in Whitman County in 1880.

George remained near Spokane, and in 1885 he started surveying Mineral Claims, mostly ones he had an interest in. He staked Oriole, Red Wing, Warbler, Bluebird and Red Crown. He received his bond as a U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor in 1886, but does not show on the records as finalizing a survey. His work was West of Metaline Falls on his namesakes, Linton Creek and Linton Mountain. He was in Spokane as a single civil engineer in 1885, and in both the directories of Spokane and Portland in 1889. His wife died in Grants Pass in 1892, but then again, he was in Spokane as a miner in 1893. George married Della Wells in Kerby, just out of Grants Pass in 1898, and farmed there until at least 1903. He was a farmer in Washington County, OR in 1910, a civil engineer in Corvallis in 1920, and a farmer in Chapman, OR in 1930, and that is where he died.

**Lisher,
Manford
Greely**

1851-1914

Rep

USDS

Contract 427 1893
to

Special Instructions 1896

Born in Illinois and raised in Iowa after 1853, Manford had studied civil engineering for three winters in a private school after 1870. He then worked in Minnesota before working for the Canadian Pacific RR under A. B. Rogers for about three years. He became an assistant to J. T. Dodge of the Montana Central RR until 1889 when he came to Portland, OR. Manford had bought 2 lots in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1887. In 1889, he was with the O R RW at Albany, moved to Vancouver, WA in 1890, and in 1891-92 was Vancouver City Engineer. He married Josephine Southard in Portland in 1891, and they had a daughter, Lucille, in 1892. Josephine was a school teacher in Portland and Vancouver.

His first GLO Contract in 1893, Number 427, was a disaster. It was for T6N R3E along the North Fork of the Lewis River in Cowlitz County in an area that included Speelyai Prairie, and a mountainous portion of T12N R4E. He surveyed both townships in 1894, and T6N R3E was examined in 1895 by T. R. Hinsdale. He criticized the North boundary and the North tier of sections, and corrections in the field were required. Lisher made corrections, and in 1899 the survey was examined again by D. W. Kinnaird. He also reported corrections were necessary, and the Commissioner suspended the survey. In the meantime Deputy Surveyor William Mayer had used Manford's North line to survey the township to the North.

Lisher appealed the examination and Supplemental Instructions to the Department of the Interior, but lost, despite help from Deputy Surveyor Robert Webster. The survey was rejected, and Lisher was not paid the \$1970 for the surveys of either of the townships, even though T12N R4E was not examined.

Before Manford knew he was in trouble on Contract 427, he received Contract 443 on the Sauk River in 1894. It was a small fractional township, but was examined by Walter Staples in 1895. He noted that the Sauk River needed to be meandered in T30,31N R11E. Manford negotiated for Special Instructions and payment for that work, which was performed in 1896. The work was examined again by F. H. Brigham in 1897 and approved in 1898.

Manford was elected Clark County Surveyor 1897-98, and 1899-1900. In 1900 Manford was listed as divorced and an engineer for a RR survey at Viento, OR. He remarried to Lou MacFadden in 1901, but was again listed as divorced in 1910. He performed many private surveys from the time he came to Vancouver until his death there, and is buried in an unmarked grave in Old City Cemetery. His limited records are located at Olson Engineering in Vancouver. (biography)

Little, Almer Bowen
 1852-1902
 Rep
 SES
 Special Instructions 1898
 to
 Special Instructions 1898

Almer was born in Ohio, the only child of a farmer, and his family soon moved to Nebraska. He was educated enough to be teaching school in the 1870's in Nebraska, where he met his wife Lucy, one of his pupils. They were married in 1878, and both taught school for awhile in Nebraska before moving to Illinois in about 1882. They came to Vancouver, Washington with their families in 1883, where he and his wife Lucy taught school before moving to Columbia County, Oregon.

In 1897, Almer was appointed a Special Examiner of Surveys for Oregon and Washington. He examined 7 surveys in Oregon from 1897-98, and 7 surveys in the fall of 1898 in Washington. The exam of Contract 512 of Prosper Thian and William Bennison was incomplete due to the lateness of the season, but their work was ultimately approved.

Almer performed the second exam of Contract 431 of Albro Gardner. The first exam by Charles Sheldon in 1896 showed serious errors, and Gardner, a prominent Seattle engineer, claimed that Sheldon was incompetent, and wanted a new exam. Regardless, Gardner made corrections in the field in 1897, and was examined by Little in 1898. There were still "numerous differences", and Gardner returned to the field in 1899, and the surveys were approved in 1900.

By 1900, Almer and Lucy were divorced, and Almer and his oldest son were living with Grandma Little. He was elected Columbia County Surveyor in 1888 and in 1898, a position he kept off and on until he died in Arizona in 1902, where he had gone to try to recover from long-time lung problems. His body was brought back to Bayview Cemetery in Columbia County, where he is buried with his mother. His brother-in-law was William Meserve, a talented Columbia County Surveyor and Deputy Surveyor.

**Lodge, James
Irwin**

1835-1905

Dem

Dr/Clerk

USDS

USS

Clerk 1854

to

Special Instructions 1861

from the

Superintendent of

Indian Affairs for

Washington (with

Thomas F. Berry)



James was born and raised in Indiana, the son of a merchant, and was listed as a student at Hanover College in Madison, Indiana in 1849-50. He was one of the original Clerks in the Washington Surveyor General's office for James Tilton in December 1854 at age 19, and worked there as a Draftsman until he secured a Contract in 1860. He mustered in as a Private in Company B of the Puget Sound Volunteers in 1855 and wrote accounts of the Indian battles in letters to the newspaper.

He was living with fellow surveyor William H. Carlton in 1860 in Olympia. Knowing his time as Surveyor General was about up in the fall of 1860, Tilton gave a Contract to Clerk William Carlton and a Joint Contracts to Clerks James Lodge and Jared Hurd, both near Walla Walla. Messenger James Tilton Sheets joined Lodge and Hurd as a flagman. Lodge surveyed the subdivisions of T8N R35E as compassman and USDS, and Hurd surveyed the exteriors, as well as T7N R35E and T9N R36E. All were surveyed in 1860.

Lodge received another Joint Contract with Thomas F. Berry to survey the South Boundary of the Yakima Indian Reservation in 1861 from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington. Their beginning point per treaty was "...on the Yakima River, eight miles below the mouth of the Satas River..." The Yakima River meanders all around the valley in that portion, moving each year. Lodge and Berry surveyed the meanders of the river in 1861 for eight miles from the Satas River and created a starting point.

Harry A. Clarke (of the Benson Syndicate) created a new line in 1885 by using the Range line between R21 and R22 in T9N, because of the difficulty of following the Yakima River, and that this was the limit of settlement by entrymen. The court held this line in 1953 because it favored the Indians, and the Berry/Lodge survey had been obliterated for many years.

Lodge owned the Olympia Pioneer-Democrat newspaper in Olympia 1860-1861, until political parties changed, and he lost the state printing contract. Sometime before 1868, he returned to Indianapolis, married, and spent the rest of his career there as a bookkeeper and cashier, with an occasional newspaper article. One story relates that his wife, Harriett, confronted a black burglar in her home, screamed and held him until help arrived, and he was arrested. James was 5' 7" with light hair and blue eyes.

Loehr, Francis

F. "Frank"

1823-1895

Rep

USDS

Contract 149

to

Contract 333

(6/14/1889)

Francis was born in Pennsylvania and came across the Oregon Trail in 1852. He worked as a chainman for Anson Henry in 1853 in Yamhill Co., OR, and then fought in the Indian Wars in Southern Oregon in 1856-57, receiving his pay in 1877. He moved to Walla Walla in 1859 with his cattle and married his wife, Nancy, by 1863. Francis was charged with "assault with a deadly weapon with intent to murder" in 1865 in Walla Walla, but found not guilty by a jury. Mostly he worked as a farmer on a 200 acre claim 1 1/2 miles outside of Walla Walla. He served as Supervisor of Roads for Walla Walla County in 1867, and then as an axeman for Alfred H. Simmons on a Contract in 1871 in Walla Walla Co.

In 1872 he received Contract 149 for three townships near Walla Walla and Dayton, and used Abner Knowlton, an experienced engineer, as one of his chainmen in the fall of 1872. Francis had been the chainman for Abner in the survey of the Territorial Road that summer. Abner received Contract 150 four days later for 5 townships near Pomeroy, and used Francis as one of his chainmen in the spring of 1873. In August of 1873, they received a Joint Contract for 6 more townships near Pomeroy. They both signed the notes and appear to have jointly surveyed the work in 1873. Francis received Contract 159 for a small survey involving the Walla Walla Military Reservation, also in 1873. In 1878, he surveyed a small fractional township near Walla Walla. Years later, Francis surveyed three fractional townships between 1886 and 1889, near Wallula, none of which were examined.

His wife, Nancy, died of brain fever in 1879, leaving him with a house full of children, which came under the care of his oldest daughter, Cora, who served until at least 1887, and did not marry until 1900. He was Walla Walla County Surveyor from 1880-85 and a GLO surveyor in Oregon. Some of his 200 acre farm ultimately became part of the Walla Walla Penitentiary in 1927. USDS Edwin S. Clark was his son in law and the husband of Cora. He died in Walla Walla. (biography)

Long, Walter**DeVillo***1883-1956*

USDS

Contract 632 (with 1905

George R.

Campbell and

Milton Germond)

(11/10/1905)

to

Contract 647 (with 1907

George Campbell

& Milton B.

Germond)

Born in Ohio, the son of a farmer, Walter came to Oregon before 1891 with his family. He was a student at Yamhill in 1900, and the 1940 census listed him as having completed 7 years of college. That school was the University of Oregon, where he was in the Engineering Club in 1904-05. He worked on surveys with 4 Deputy Surveyors from 1904-07 that were graduates of the U of O. He was a axeman for Milton Germond (U of O, 1906), in 1904 on his Joint Contract 611 with George R. Campbell (U of O, 1901), in the very Northeast corner of Spokane County.

Walter, George R. Campbell, and Milton Germond were the successful low bidders on a very large Contract of about 40 townships in the Yakima Indian Reservation in 1905. Walter was untested, so the award was provisional until he proved himself. They were actually second to Charles L. Campbell, George's brother, (U of O, 04) but the Contract was too large for one person by the rules then in place, so the second lowest bid was chosen. Charles, the brother of George, worked as a chainman for Walter.

The work was divided up between the surveyors, with Walter getting the largest share. He surveyed 3 townships on the upper Klickitat River and 14 townships Southeast of White Swan, in the sagebrush desert. The work was examined by Louis Dent, and George Campbell had to resurvey 1 mile of line in 1907 and 5 miles of line in 1910 of Walter's survey. As part of his work, he retraced several miles of the South Boundary of the Reservation, but in 1905, a court decision moved the line to the South, and his line was for naught. He ended up surveying the new line in 1915 as an employee of the Direct System. They were still trying to get part of their pay from Contract 632 from Congress in 1922. In 1907, the same surveyors received another Contract on the Reservation, but it is unknown where that was.

Walter surveyed one township on his own in Idaho in 1907. Walter may have been in ROTC at the U of O, for in 1907 he enlisted in the Army and was commissioned an officer. He married Cora Crone in 1912, and in 1914 Walter moved from Cle Elum, Washington to Olympia to join the GLO survey crews headquartered there. After the Contract Era for the GLO ended in 1910, Long worked for the GLO and the BLM as a direct employee from at least 1911-42, mostly out of the Olympia office. He did one survey in Arizona in 1915 as a U. S. Surveyor. Cora divorced him in January, 1921, but they remarried in April. She filed for divorce again in April, but they somehow stayed together. Cora was a long time dog breeder and participant in dog shows out of Olympia. Walter was of medium height, of stout build, with blue eyes and light brown hair. (biography)

**Look, Thomas
Henry**

1858-1935

Rep

Dem

Comp

Contract 325 (as
compassman for
Ignatius A.
Navarre)
to
no more

1886

Thomas was born in Iowa, the son of a farmer, and came to the Yakima area with his parents by 1880. He married Minoya M. Flint in 1881. He was elected Yakima County Surveyor in 1882 as a Republican, and in 1883 he was both a chainman and axeman for Ignatius Navarre near Yakima. Ignatius hired him in 1886 as Compassman for 3 townships of Contract 325, North of Chelan on the Columbia River. He was defeated for Yakima County Surveyor in 1888 as a Republican, and also listed as a farmer until at least 1892. Both he and his wife were listed as school teachers in Bayview in 1900, with Thomas as Principal. He had been Principal the year before in Wooley. In 1903 he ran for County School Superintendent as a Democrat and lost. He was a principal in 1910, and a farmer after that until he died in Bay View.

**Loring, Frank
Curtis**

1859-1936

USDMS

Mineral Survey 1893

to

Mineral Survey 1896



1921

Member AIME. Frank was born in Valparaiso, Chile, South America, where his father, Charles, represented Loring Brothers, the American family business involved in banking, shipping and mining. His family moved to Central City, Colorado in 1867 where his father was into mining. Frank was a farm laborer North of Denver in July, 1880, and he married his wife, Charlotte, and had their first child there in the early 1880's.

He was in Wardner, ID, just South of Kellogg, as a mining engineer from 1886-1891, where his daughter was born. He moved to Spokane by 1893, again as a mining engineer, and in 1895 managed the Josie Gold Mines, processor of Le Roi No. 2 at Rossland, B. C. Frank was also a USDS in Oregon and Idaho. Between 1893 and 1895, he surveyed 11 Mining Claims at Kettle Falls, Colville, and Northport. He then partnered with George Crane in mining interests until 1901 when Crane bought the Hill Shoe Company in Spokane, and Frank was listed as the manager. He maintained an office as a Mining Engineer in the Empire State Building in Spokane, and again managed the Crane Shoe Company in 1905.

His wife Charlotte left for Europe for two years in 1900 with the two children, and his daughter, Frances, studied Art in Europe before enrolling in the Art Institute of Chicago in 1905, where she met her life partner, sculptor Florence Wyle. Together, they moved to New York from 1909-1912 where they lived with Charlotte, and then to Toronto in 1912, where they established a sculpture studio. They died in Toronto, only three weeks apart in 1868. His son, Ernest, graduated from MIT in 1909 in mining engineering.

Frank moved to Toronto where he worked as a consulting mining engineer from 1905-1921. He represented interests in Northern Ontario for many years, including Porcupine and Cobalt. Charlotte died in 1917 of cancer in Toronto, and he married his second wife, Florence Burns, a spinster teacher, in 1919 in Toronto. They applied for a passport in 1919 for use in Europe after they married, and then travelled extensively until at least 1928. Frank died in Toronto in 1936, and Florence died in Vancouver, B. C. in 1947. His sister, Helen, stayed in Colorado, married there, and became active in women's politics, serving three terms as Colorado State Superintendent of Education 1898-1904. Frank's personal and family records are at the Art Gallery of Toronto, and the family business records are at Harvard University Business School.

**Lounsberry,
Clement**

Augustus

1843-1926

Rep

SES

Special Instructions 1891
(2/17/1891)

to

no more



Born in Indiana, Clement was orphaned as a child, and was doing farm work in Michigan when he enlisted in the Army at the start of the Civil War as a private, serving until the very end. He was promoted many times, ending by leading his regiment as a full Colonel in the last victory parade. He was wounded 3 times, captured twice, and led two regiments into Petersburg at the end, capturing 3000 prisoners.

Clement married Lucretia Hoskins in Michigan in 1864. After the war, he went to Martin County, Minnesota, where he served as County Auditor for three years. He then had a newspaper at Wells, Minnesota, worked as a reporter for the Minneapolis Tribune, and then started the Bismarck Tribune, the first newspaper in North Dakota in about 1873. He conducted the paper for 13 years, and was a writer and reporter for even longer. From 1876-85, he was Postmaster at Bismarck. He was responsible for the exclusive New York Herald coverage of the Custer Massacre, with full details and interviews.

During the Republican administrations of Harrison and McKinley, he was a Special Agent for the General Land Office, commanding up to 12 agents in the Western states. While in Washington State in 1891, he investigated Isaac Galbraith, Contract 338, for alleged improper interests in land in the township he was surveying. (T37N R6E) The outcome is unknown at this time. By 1893, he had divorced from Lucretia and married Sarah Jane Mason Brownson. Clement was assigned to Washington, D. C. in 1905.

Lowell, John J.

1832-1856

Dem

USDS

Contract 5
(5/23/1855)

to

no more

Born in Maine, John was a student and son of a prosperous lawyer in East Machias in 1850. His father, Joshua Adams Lowell, had been in the Maine Legislature for 8 years, and was a Democrat U. S. Congressman from 1838-1842. He was also listed as a ship builder in 1852. 1855 John first showed up in Washington when in May, 1854 he surveyed Parkersville in Washougal, the first plat recorded in Clark County. He also surveyed the plat of West Vancouver for Esther Short in June 1855, in each case receiving subdivision lots for payment. John was active in the Clark County Democrat Party, and ran for Probate Judge in September of 1854. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention in May, 1855 and lost to Elwood Evans for Chief Clerk of the Legislature in December of 1855. He was Secretary to the Washington Council in 1855.

Levi Farnsworth received Contract 4 for the 3rd Standard Parallel North from R4W West to Shoalwater Bay on May, 22, 1855. John received Contract 5, dated May 23, 1855 for 8 townships lying North of that Standard Parallel. The field crew used in the survey of all of the Standard Parallel of Levi from July-September was also used to survey T13,14N R4W by Lowell in July. John had a different crew in the work along the Bay. In all cases of John's work, Levi was a Compassman, but that may have been necessary to get approval after John's death. Levi and John were from Jonesborough and East Machias, Maine, about 14 miles apart, and came to Vancouver at about the same time. Levi, even in Vancouver, listed his occupation as ship's carpenter, which also could explain the relationship.

John suspended his field work in November, 1855 at about the time the Indian hostilities were going on. He drowned April 1, 1856 while crossing the White River on horseback, serving in the Volunteers in the Indian War, delivering a dispatch. His drowning was witnessed by Clerk, Hanson Tilton, brother of the Surveyor General, who escaped a similar fate by holding on to the tail of his horse. Farnsworth completed the field notes and oaths of Lowell's work after his death. Four townships out of the eight awarded were surveyed by Lowell, two between Pe Ell and Chehalis, and two on the Bay at Bay Center. Levi was also executor of John's estate. (biography)

Luckett, Adam**Steele***1826-1886*

Dr/Clerk

EX

Clerk

1854

to

Special Instructions 1855

Adam was born in Milton, Trimble County, Kentucky on a farm. He was one of the original Clerks in the Washington Surveyor General's office for Tilton, arriving by December, 1854. He was the nephew of Horatio Turpin, and the cousin of George Bright and Peterfield Turpin. His father was the brother-in-law of Senator Jesse Bright of Indiana. His one examination survey of record is that of Contract Number 1 of Justin Chenoweth in 1855 in Clark County. Adam returned to Logan County, Kentucky via Panama in the fall to get married to Nannie Lewis in November of 1855, and remained there as a farmer until at least 1870, siring 11 children. He moved back to Trimble County by 1880 with his family and died there.

Lunde, Sigurd**Gulbrandsson***1882-1951*

USS

Special Instructions 1909

to

no more



Sigurd was born in Rubicon, Wisconsin, the son of a Postal Supervisor. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1908 in Civil Engineering, and lived with his brother in 1907 outside of Madison. He was a junior topographer for the USGS in Sacramento in 1908, and was stationed in Washington in 1909, 1916, 1919, and in Idaho in 1911. Sigurd was a topographer for Samuel Gannett on the survey of the Washington/Idaho border in 1909, retracing about 17 miles of line North from Newport, WA, and then mapped several other sections.

He married Ellen Dortha Hanson in 1908, and in 1910, Sigurd was Assistant Topographer for part of the surveys for the Fairbanks Meridian and Baseline for the USGS. This was a controversial survey in that it caused sparks between the GLO and the USGS, and the USGS said it would not do GLO surveys after that. USGS had used triangulation to control the survey, rather than the cardinal line running by the GLO. R. H. Sargent of the USGS wrote a letter to Washington, D. C. in the fall of 1910 in which he discussed the error of Lunde and how they might isolate it. Amherst Barber wrote a critical examination of the survey as a Clerk for the GLO in Washington, D. C.

Sigurd was stationed in Baker City, Oregon for the summer of 1911, from which he surveyed the Clearwater Forest in Idaho in 1911, and some valleys near Baker. The fall of 1913 was spent doing a power survey of the Middle Fork of the Willamette River. He surveyed quadrangles in Brewster County, Texas in 1916, and was doing office calculations in 1918. Sigurd was back in in Rubicon, WI in 1918 as a farmer, and also nearby Ashippan, WI after that, also as a farmer. He continued in the employ of the USGS until retirement in 1950. He died at his farm in Wisconsin in 1951.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Name
USDS =	United States Deputy Surveyor
USDMS =	United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor
USS =	United States Surveyor (Employee of another agency)
Astr =	Astronomer
IAA =	Indian Allotting Agent (Employee of Office of Indian Affairs)
Comp =	Compassman
SES =	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 Office
Dr/Clerk =	Draftsman/ Clerk in Surveyor General's Office

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

