

1841  
Fourth of July  
1906

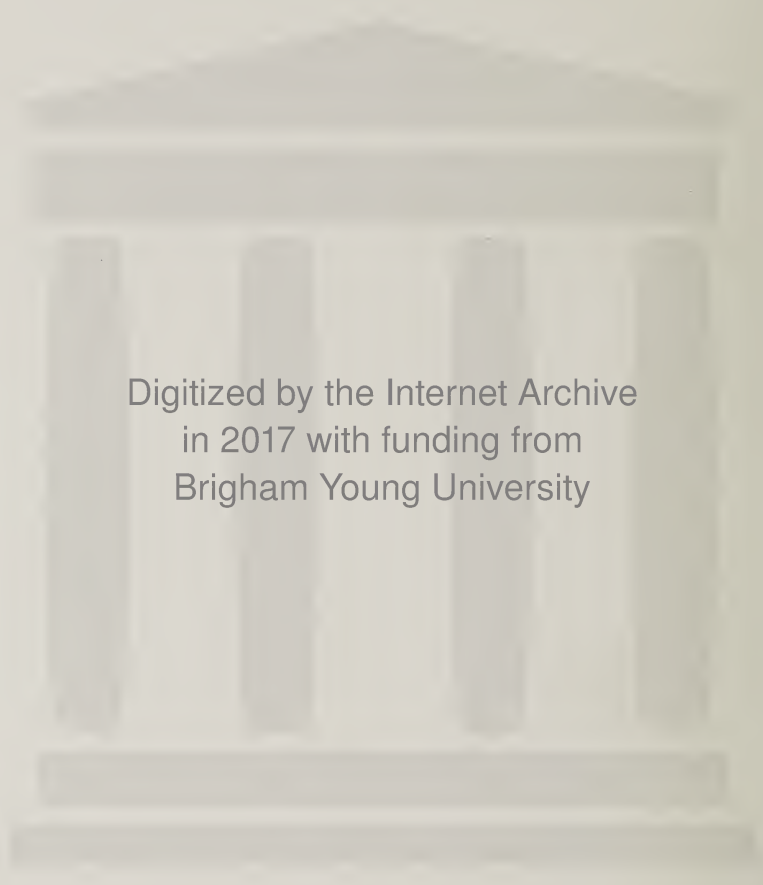
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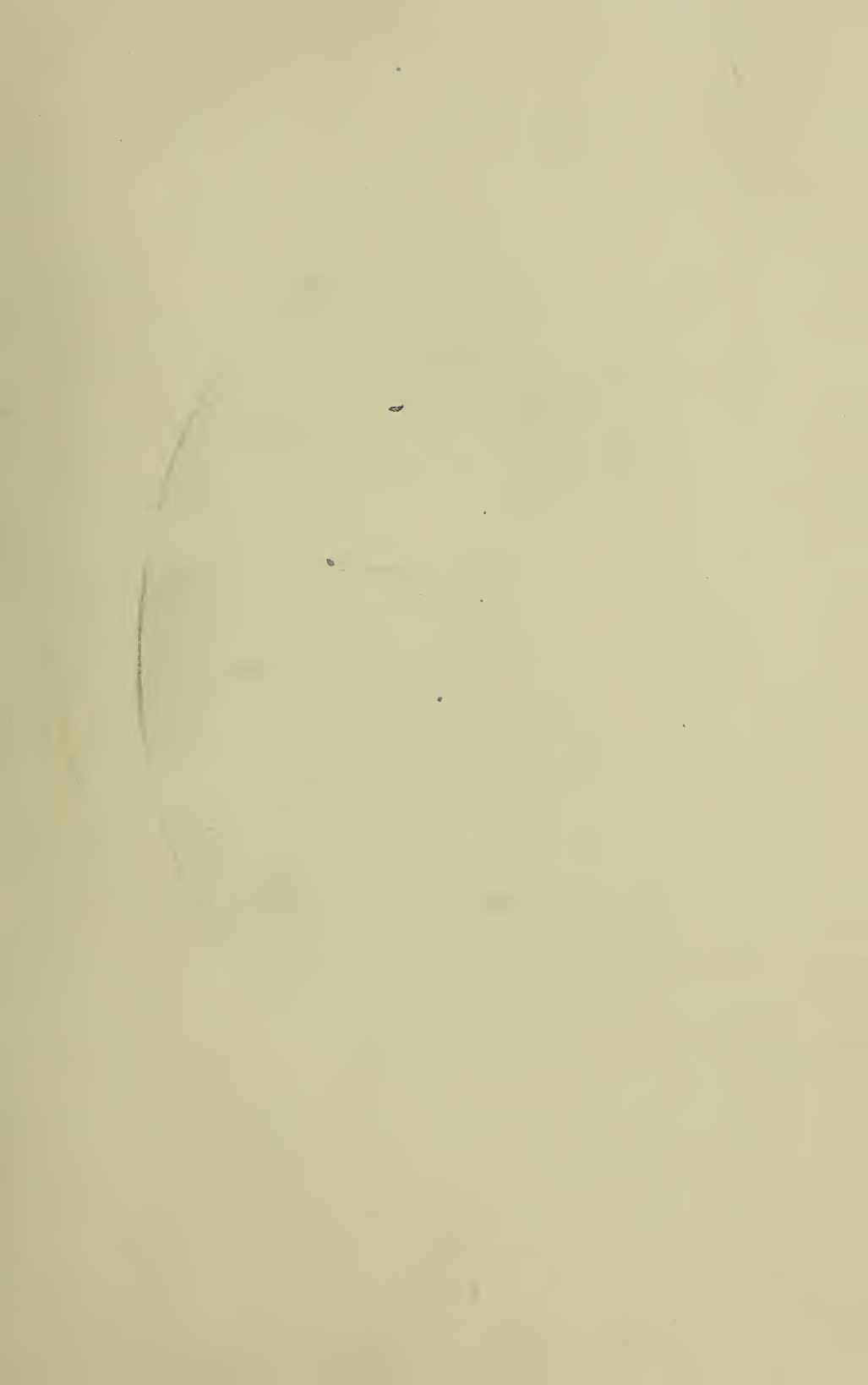








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COMMODORE CHARLES WILKES



# Commemorative Celebration

— at —

## Sequalitchew Lake

Pierce County, Washington

July 5th, 1906, at 2 O'clock, P. M.



[ SECOND EDITION ]

*Under the Auspices of  
The Pierce County Pioneer Association*

*Assisted by  
The Washington State Historical Society  
The Washington State Pioneer Society  
The Daughters of the American Revolution  
The Sons of the American Revolution  
The Loyal Legion and G. A. R.*

*President of the Day, R. L. McCormick  
President Washington State Historical Society*

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*DEDICATION*

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**F**OR the preservation of facts concerning one of the great Historical events of the Pacific Coast and for the promotion of patriotism, this volume is published and is dedicated to the Pioneers of the North-West and all lovers of History.

R. L. McCORMICK  
W. H. GILSTRAP



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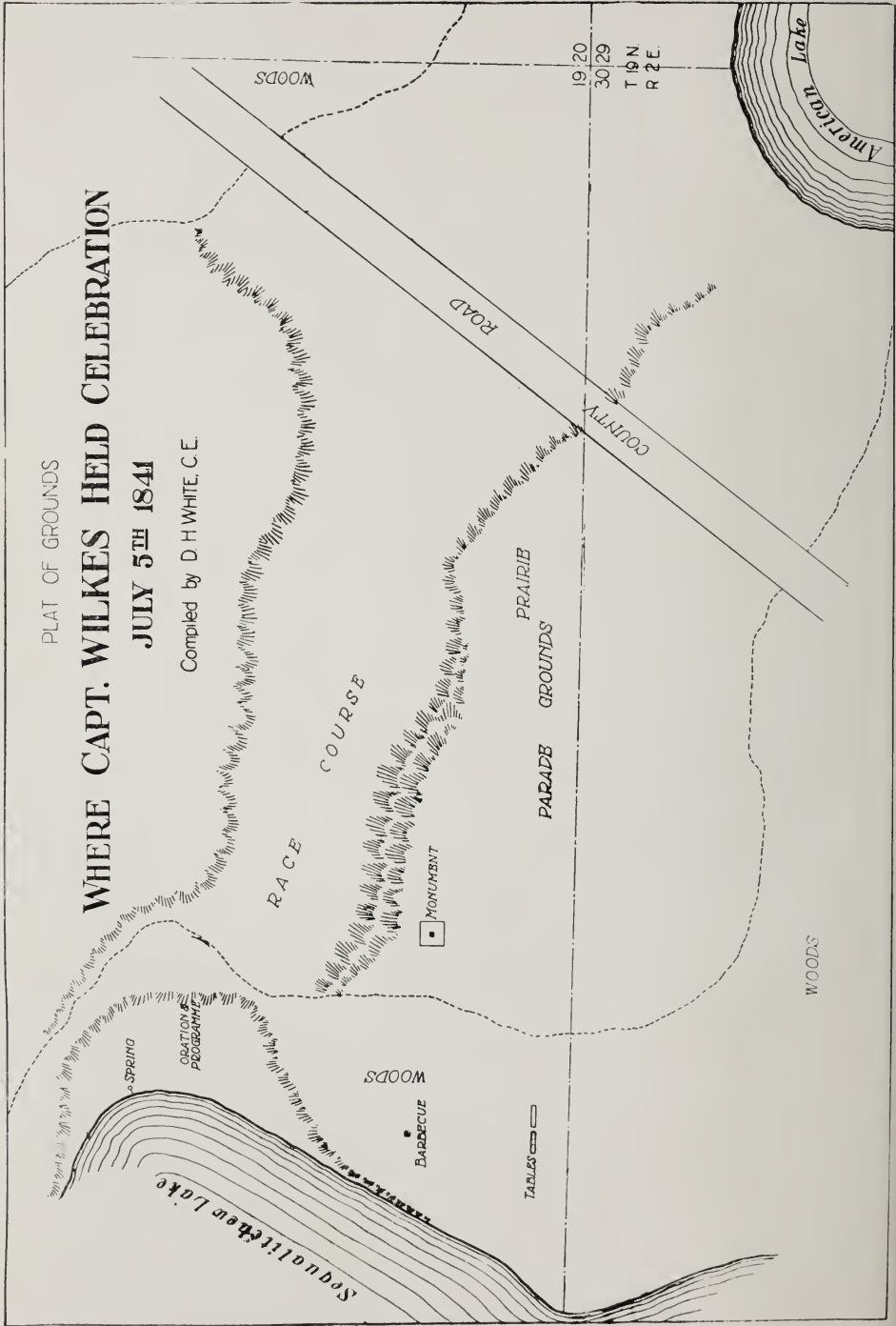


PLAT OF GROUNDS

# WHERE CAPT. WILKES HELD CELEBRATION

JULY 5<sup>TH</sup> 1841

Compiled by D H WHITE, C.E.



SPRING

COURTAIN PROOFING

RACE COURSE

WOODS

BARBECUE

MONUMENT

TABLES

PARADE GROUNDS

ROAD

COUNTY

19 20

30 29

TOWN R 2 E

WOODS

American Lake

Squaw Lake



# PROGRAMME

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Song—"America" - Led by Dudley Eshelman, of Tacoma, Wash.

Invocation - - - Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth, Seattle, Wash.  
President of Washington State Pioneer Society

Address—"The Revolutionary Idea" - - Judge C. H. Hanford  
President Washington Sons American Revolution

Historical Sketch of the Event We Commemorate - Prof. W. H. Gilstrap  
Secretary Ferry Museum

Late Celebrations in Pierce County - - Thos. W. Prosch, Seattle

Oration—"Problems of the Pacific" - S. B. L. Penrose, Walla Walla, Wash.  
President of Whitman College

Paper—"Dr. J. P. Richmond's Participation in the Original Celebration  
at this Place, 1841." - Rev. A. Atwood, of Seattle, Wash.

Talk by the Only Known Survivor of Wilkes' Celebration - -  
- - - Chief Koquilton, of Muckelshoot, Wash.

Talk by Capt. Thomas Mountain, Only Survivor of the Wilkes Expedition  
Portland, Oregon

## ADJOURN TO THE MONUMENT

Song—"Star Spangled Banner" Led by Dudley Eshelman, of Tacoma, Wash.

Address—"Historical Places and Occasions" - Governor A. E. Mead

Unveiling of Monument - - - - Governor A. E. Mead

Assisted by Young Ladies, Misses Zaidee E. Bonney and Ella M. Todd,

Descendants of Pioneers and Daughters of

American Revolution



COMMEMORATIVE CELEBRATION AT SEQUALITCHEW LAKE.

AMERICA.

Led by Dudley Eshelman.

My country, 'tis of Thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
    Of thee I sing.  
Land where our fathers died,  
Land of the pilgrim's pride,  
From every mountain side  
    Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee—  
Land of the noble free,  
    Thy name I love.  
I love thy rocks and rills,  
Thy woods and templed hills,  
My heart with rapture thrills  
    Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze,  
And ring from all the trees,  
    Sweet freedom's song ;  
Let mortal tongues awake,  
Let all that breathe partake,  
Let rocks their silence break,  
    The sound prolong.

Our father's God, to Thee,  
Author of liberty,  
    To Thee we sing.  
Long may our land be bright  
With freedom's holy light,  
Protect us by Thy might,  
    Great God our king.

MR. M'CORMICK: We will now listen for a few minutes to the invocation before beginning the formal exercises, and it is very proper that we have with us to open these exercises, a gentleman who has spent his life in this Western country, and who now is president of the Washington State Pioneer Society, Rev. George F. Whitworth.

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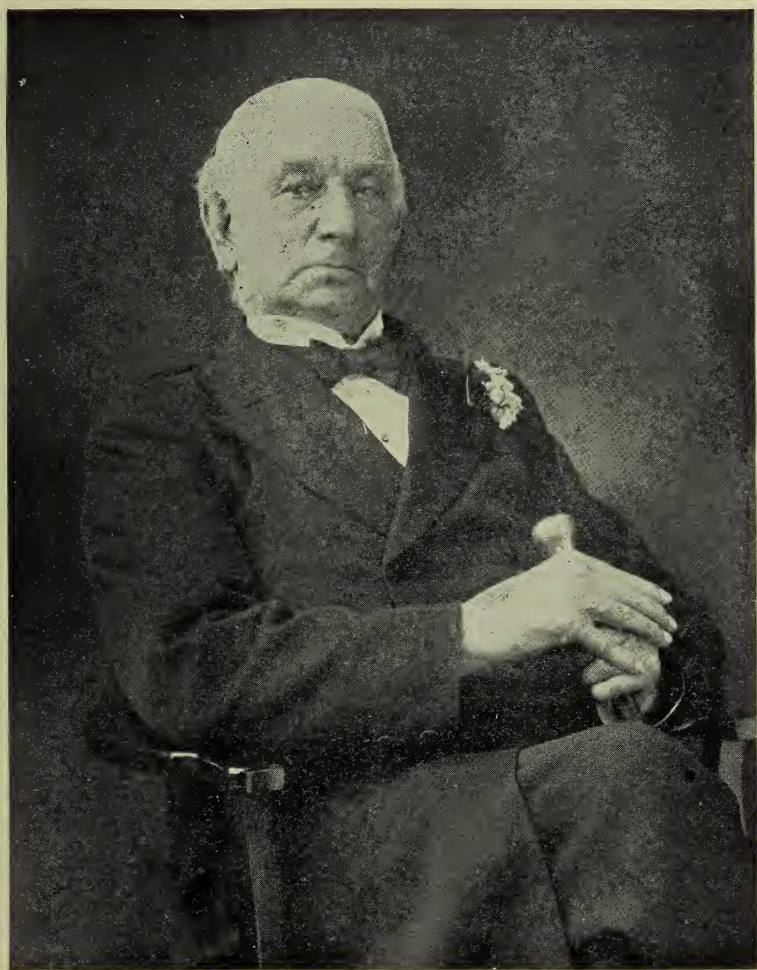
**INVOCATION.**

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**Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth.**

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REV. WHITWORTH: Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for this beautiful day, which has brought together so many of our settlers, and that they are now able to meet with friends of former years, and from whom we have been separated for many years. We thank Thee, oh Lord, for all Thy goodness, for all Thy mercy and loving kindness. We cannot be too thankful or grateful to Thee for all that mercy which thou has granted unto us; we thank Thee that we are able to meet on this sacred ground, which, more than half a century ago, for the first time was looked upon as our land and was made sacred to the cause of freedom and of liberty. We thank Thee, oh Lord, for this day, and for all the benefits and blessings and advantages that it brings with it, and that Thou hast given this beautiful portion of the land to us, and for the blessings of health and the blessings of life, and for the blessings that have been so abundant in the past, giving to us health of body and health of mind; and now, oh Lord, as we come before thee, engaged in the exercises of this day, we ask that Thou will be present with us on this occasion, and that thou wilt kindle within our hearts the love of country and patriotism, and help us to renew our love for the country which we possess, and of which we are so proud, and which in our hearts should be kept sacred to Thee, Thou Giver of All Good. These blessings we ask in our Redeemer's name, Amen.



REV. GEO. F. WHITWORTH



MR. M'CORMICK: The next number upon the program should be the address of Judge Hanford. The judge is not here; has been detained by his court duties. He said he would come if it was possible for him to get away, and he may be here yet. The delay might be amply covered by remarks and papers which have been prepared by Prof. Gilstrap, and it might be proper, as the judge had in his address the subject of the Revolution, that somebody should say a few words, possibly, in this place: This was a new country at the time of the Revolution, and it wasn't until 1792 that Captain Gray sailed into Grays Harbor, and also found the mouth of the Columbia, and by his discoveries secured this country to the United States. Seventeen seventy-six was the date of the declaration of independence, years prior to the time of the discovery of this country, and you may well ask what there is in this country of the Far West that is in touch with the events that started at Concord and Lexington, continued through Bunker Hill, and down through Valley Forge, and culminated in the Battle of Yorktown, where the English had colonized long before. It was not an easy thing to meet the trained soldiers of King George, but we met them until they surrendered. The problems of free government have been successfully worked out by succeeding generations with ability to maintain the rights and liberty for which our revolutionary fathers fought, and this has been handed down to us intact from that time. But why should we on this coast, why should we have any special interest in this when we are so new?

Balboa came across in the early days, soon after Columbus found this country in 1492, and turned it over to Spain, and the Russians and Spanish claimed the Pacific seas. But what has that to do with our part of the Pacific coast, if it wasn't discovered until afterwards? Let me tell you, and this should give us something to think about here today, something that we can enter into with the spirit that our fathers had, significant of this nation's birthday, and unsurpassed in sentiment by any other portion of the United States. Between the Russian and Spanish claims there is another section of country, and a part never included in any dominion, and that is the old Oregon country. Russia, on the north, claimed the country north of this old Oregon country; the Spanish claimed it up to the Northern California line, and the Hudson Bay company for a while occupied it with trading posts, and there was this old Oregon country we love, ladies and gentlemen, the one part of the United States over which no foreign flag was ever lawfully unfurled. There is not another section of the United States that can say as much, and that should be an inspiration to us of this Pacific coast. From the first settlement of the Spaniard down to the present time, we live in the only part of the United States untouched by war and strife with foreign powers, where peaceful arbitration recognized our rights of discovery and occupation.

Now, I will not trespass on your time by repeating old stories that I have given to you time and again, as I want to introduce some speakers of distinction to you today, and particularly a man who

is well known to you all, a man who has had years of large experience, and will have something much more interesting than what I have given you. I want to say a word about the next speaker: He is best known to the general public as the curator of the Ferry Museum of Tacoma, where as its custodian he finds the local atmosphere of an art institution working in harmony with Indian and pioneer curios and mementoes replete with historic significance. His record has been recognized as artist and author. Born in Effingham county, Illinois, in 1849. His early education was in the schools of Effingham and McLean counties. In 1873, at the age of 24, he began the study of art in earnest at Lincoln, Ills., and later continued his studies in Bloomington and Chicago; in 1877 he opened a studio in Bloomington. During his residence there he produced some choice rural landscapes, and portraits of many of the leading citizens of Illinois and adjoining states. Later his paintings of Colorado scenery included mountain and stream in bolder, rugged beauty. In 1890 he settled in Tacoma, and has found his inspiration in the environments of Puget Sound. As a member and assistant secretary of the Washington State Historical society, he has been indefatigable in creating and maintaining an interest in historical work. His individual investigations of local events has placed before the public many almost forgotten facts of history, and to him and his pioneer associates is due all the credit for discovery, identification and preparation of this historic site. Others have been generous in extending aid when approached, but the credit of initiative in this celebration belongs to Prof. W. H. Gilstrap, who will now present an historical sketch of the event we commemorate.



## HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE EVENT WE COMMEMORATE.

Prof. W. H. Gilstrap.

**A**S an artist, when I desire to make a sketch, I first select my subject or scene; then introduce such characters and effects as will best harmonize and bring out the picture I desire to portray.

We have a picture before us today that does not need an artist to select the beautiful and the grand, or to leave out the objectionable and uninteresting features; but we have a picture complete in itself, one that should appeal to every patriotic citizen, a picture that surpasses anything of its kind in the history of our Northwest country.

The subject is one of the grandest that the imagination of an artist can conceive. It is the celebration of the birth of the greatest nation on earth, the birth of American independence.

This scene where the first Fourth of July celebration was held west of the Mississippi Valley is one of the most beautiful in all these United States. Located as it is, between these two beautiful lakes, clothed in the perpetual verdure characteristic to this region, and overlooked by the beautiful Olympics on the west and the grand Cascades on the east, and surmounted by that grandest of mountains, Mt. Tacoma, makes it a scene, although real, yet ideal, poetic and picturesque, and, in keeping with that first and great patriotic event, the official beginning of the great liberty patriotism of the United States of America in this great Northwest, the old Oregon country.

You will all agree with me that no artist during his natural life could portray all the beauty of nature of this historical place. And it would take many artists to portray all the patriotic events of the men who celebrated on this spot sixty-five years ago today.

Although there were many interesting characters who took part in the festivities on that occasion, we will only give a brief sketch of three of the leading ones.

First of these was Capt. Charles Wilkes, who was born in New York, April 3rd, 1798. After receiving common school education, he entered the navy as a midshipman in 1818. On April 28th, 1826, he was commissioned as lieutenant. In 1830, was appointed to the charge of the U. S. department of charts and instruments. It is said of him that he was the first man in this country to set up fixed astronomical instruments, and take observation with them. On August 18th, 1828, he sailed from Norfolk under orders from the United States government to explore the islands of the Pacific, south of the equator, the water about Cape Horn and the Antarctic ocean. He was again in this service in 1833; but it was in 1839 that he entered upon the expedition which has since borne his name and which was fruitful of the most important results in connection with the geography and cartography of the Pacific.

In 1861 Wilkes was placed in command of the sloop-of-war "San Jocinto." His duty was the pursuit of the Confederate war vessel "Sumpter."

Many of you will remember his encounter with the British mail steamer "Trent" on November 8th, 1861; of his capture of the Confederate commissioners John Slidell of Louisiana, and James M. Mason of Virginia, with their secretaries, on that vessel, and on this account of his being lionized in Washington, D. C., New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities, and of the international controversy over that affair. Wilkes was commissioned commodore July 16th, 1862, and was placed in command of the flotilla which shelled City Point, and later of a squadron sent to the West Indies to protect our commerce in those waters.

He was commissioned rear admiral on the retired list July 25th, 1866. The services of Wilkes as an explorer were recognized by the Royal Geographical Society by the presentation of a gold medal, a fact which shows that the English people did not bear malice against him on account of the "Trent" affair.

He died in Washington, D. C., February 8th, 1877. This, briefly, is a sketch of a most remarkable man, and our nation's most famous explorer, and the leading character of the event for which we are commemorating today.

The second of importance on that eventful day was Dr. John P. Richmond, who was born August 7th, 1811, in the city of Middleton, Maryland. At the age of twenty he graduated from a medical college in Philadelphia. Soon after he took a course in theology, and at the age of twenty-three he was licensed to preach. About this time he was married to Mrs. America Talley. About the year 1835 he entered the Illinois conference. Being possessed of a strong physique, indomitable will and a Christian zeal, the promotion that was due him was rapid.

In 1839 he was stationed at Jacksonville, Ill., from whence he was sent to the Oregon Board of Missions in the capacity of physician, as well as missionary. His special field of labor was here in this vicinity, where he and his co-worker, Mr. Willson, established themselves with their families in comfortable homes about two miles west of this spot, and in close proximity to Fort Nisqually, the Hudson's Bay trading post. After returning from this field of labor to Illinois, he was stationed at Springfield, Quincy and other important points.

His regular labor in the ministry ended in 1854, but he continued to preach occasionally so long as his physical powers remained with him. In the ministry he was a tower of strength, inferior in ability to but few of his distinguished associates. He was held in high esteem by Peter Cartwright and was his family physician.

He served in the senate of Illinois, while Lincoln sat in the lower house, he was speaker of the lower house while Chief Justice Fuller, Tom Morrison and John A. Logan occupied seats in that body.

He was chosen by the electoral college of his state to cast its vote for president in 1856. Was chosen member of two constitutional conventions of the state, and served eight years as superintendent



DR. JOHN P. RICHMOND



of public schools. He died August 28th, 1895, after a long life of usefulness.

We wish also to introduce in this sketch, the aged Indian, Slugamus Koquilton, who is the only known living survivor of that great event, and who is here on the platform with us today. Koquilton was born about the year 1818 on Brown's Point, just across Commencement bay from the city of Tacoma. He is a son of the old Chief Koquilton of Muckelshoot. The old chief was camped on the point at the time of the birth of the subject of our sketch, hunting elk. There were great herds of elk in these regions in those early days. Koquilton's grandfather was also a chief of the Wenatchee Indians. His mother was a Cowlitz woman of the Klikitat tribe. When Koquilton was about twelve or fourteen years old he went to live with Dr. Tolmie of the Hudson Bay company. He herded sheep and did other work until he grew to manhood. He was working for the Hudson Bay company at the time Capt. Wilkes was here, and was present at the celebration held here. Afterwards Koquilton became a sailor, made one trip to Alaska, several to British Columbia, then to the Sandwich islands, and later to Fort Vancouver, and from there went to London, England.

During the Indian war in 1856 he was delegated by the Indians to close the bargain for the redemption of the King boy, who was held captive by the Indians, and whose parents and other members of the family were killed at the massacre at Slaughter (now Auburn), King county, this state, October 28, 1853, and it was he who finally made the exchange, and turned the boy over to the soldiers at Fort Montgomery, this county, and received the one hundred pair of blankets for the Indians. For the past forty years Koquilton has been quietly and peaceably cultivating his farm on the Muckleshoot reservation. Although over eighty-five years old, he is quite vigorous and energetic. We will now present the account of the Wilkes expedition and of that memorable celebration of so long ago.

The congress of the United States, having in view the important interests of our commerce, embarked in the whale fisheries and other adventures in the great Southern ocean, by act of May 18, 1836, authorized an expedition to be fitted out for the purpose of exploring and surveying that sea, as well as to determine the existence of all doubtful islands and shoals, to discover and accurately fix the position of those which lie in or near the track of our vessels in that quarter.

In assigning officers for this expedition, the president did not select from senior ranks of the navy nor according to grade of service. Lieutenant Charles Wilkes was appointed chief, and Lieutenant William L. Hudson, though superior in rank, was selected second in command. The instructions of Hon. James K. Paulding, secretary of the navy, bear date of August 11, 1838.

Having in general terms indicated the order in which the voyage should be pursued, and designating the lands and seas to be explored, the squadron was ordered by him to rendezvous at the Sandwich islands. The instructions continued:

"Thence you will direct your course to the northwest coast of

America, making such surveys and examinations, first of the territory of the United States and seaboard and of the Columbia river, and afterwards along the coast of California.

"Although the primary object of the expedition is the promotion of the great interest of commerce and navigation, yet you will take all occasions, not incompatible with the great purposes of your undertaking, to extend the bounds of science and promote the acquisition of knowledge. For the more successful attainment of these, a corps of scientific gentlemen, consisting of the following persons, will accompany the expedition:

Horatio Hale, philologist; Charles Pickering, naturalist; T. R. Peale, naturalist; Joseph P. Conthony, concologist; James P. Dana, mineralogist; William Rich, botanist; Joseph Drayton, draughtsman; J. D. Breckenridge, horticulturist.

The exploring squadron was composed of the "Vincennes," sloop-of-war, 780 tons, Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., commanding; "Peacock," sloop-of-war, 650 tons, Lieutenant W. L. Hudson, U. S. N.; ship "Relief," Lieutenant A. K. Long, U. S. N.; tender "Sea Gull," Lieutenant Reid, U. S. N.; tender "Flying Fish," Lieutenant Knox, U. S. N.

All things being in readiness on the 9th of August, 1838, the squadron, which had been fitted out at Norfolk, dropped down to Hampton Roads and anchored. On the 12th day they were joined by the tenders and on the 17th Lieutenant Wilkes received his final instructions from the Navy Department.

Signal was at once made that the squadron was under sailing orders. At 3 o'clock the following day the vessels weighed anchor; but the breeze soon fell away. They anchored again at Horseshoe. In a couple of hours the wind freshened and the whole squadron stood down the bay in company. Early in the morning of the 19th they passed Cape Henry light. At nine o'clock they hove to and discharged their pilot. The ships then stood out to sea together.

This being Sunday, all hands were called to muster at eleven o'clock, and an improvised sermon was delivered on board the Vincennes by the chaplain, Mr. Elliot. He alluded in eloquent terms to the arduous nature of the enterprise in which they had embarked, and the distant period when they would be permitted to return to the bright shores then rapidly sinking below the western horizon; and appropriately cautioned his hearers through weal and woe to put their trust in Him who holds the tempest in the hollow of his hand.

The ship "Relief" was sent home from Callao. The tender "Sea Gull" was lost in May, 1839. The squadron, before, it had reached the Oregon coast, had been reduced to the ships "Vincennes" and "Peacock," the brig "Porpoise" and the tender "Flying Fish."

The "Vincennes" and "Porpoise" entered the Straits of Juan de Fuca May 1st, 1841, and first anchored in a small cove on the west side of an inlet opposite the south end of Whidby is'land, to which Lieutenant Wilkes gave the name of Pilot's cove.

In his reports Capt. Wilkes says:

"On May 11th we anchored at Nisqually, about eight o'clock in the evening. Soon after we had anchored I had the pleasure of a

visit from Mr. Alex E. Anderson, who is in charge of the fort, and by Capt. McNeil, commander of the steamer "Beaver," then undergoing repairs. They gave me a warm welcome, and offered every assistance in their power to aid me in my operation.

"The establishment of an observatory also claimed my attention. A suitable site was formed on the top of the hill within hail of the ship. Here the instruments of the clocks were landed and put up in a small clearing where the trees had been cut in order to supply the steamer with fuel (meaning the Hudson Bay steamer "Beaver").

"All these preparations occupied us until the 15th, when the brig was reported ready and sailed the same day.

"During the above interval I had the pleasure of visits from Dr. Richmond and Mr. Willson, of the Methodist Mission, stationed at this place. I also visited Dr. Richmond, who had been settled here for some months and occupied a nice loghouse built on the borders of one of the beautiful prairies. The location of the mission home on this beautiful prairie can scarcely be surpassed."

Some of you old pioneers remember having seen the ruins of the observatory. They were destroyed some years ago by a railroad surveying party.

The "Porpoise," with two of the "Vincennes" boats, under Lieutenant Ringgold, surveyed Admiralty Inlet. The launch, first cutter and two boats of the "Vincennes," under command of Lieutenant Case, surveyed Hood's canal. A land party, to explore the interior, was assigned to Lieutenant Johnson, and was accompanied by Dr. Pickering, naturalist, and Mr. Breckenridge, horticulturist. Eighty days were allowed to cross the Cascade mountains, to go as far as Colville and south to Lapwai mission, thence to Walla Walla and return via the Yakima river, back across the Cascade range to Fort Nisqually.

When this party had got as far on their way as what is now known as Porters prairie, up on White river, they sent to Mukelshoot, which is only a short distance, and asked for a conference with old Chief Koquilton, father of Chief Slugamus Koquilton, who is here with us today.

Koquilton pictured out the pass and trail across the mountains. Lieutenant Johnson made arrangements for two guides. Old Koquilton's brother Lasimeer and nephew Pattiewow were sent with the party, which crossed the Naches pass. The party gave Lasimeer a gun, which he was very proud of, and which made some of the East Side Indians envious. They attempted to kill him, but he and all the party returned safe.

Another land party consisted of Captain Wilkes, Purser Waldron, Mr. Drayton, the draughtsman, two servants, two Indians and a Canadian guide, with four pack horses. This party crossed to the Columbia river, thence to Astoria, thence to Fort Vancouver. The Willamette settlements were also visited. It had been the intention to go up the Columbia to Fort Walla Walla. At Astoria, Captain Wilkes had expected to meet the "Peacock," and by means of her boats the Columbia river was to have been surveyed. Disappointed by

the failure of tidings from the "Peacock," Captain Wilkes rejoined the "Vincennes" at Nisqually on June 16.

Captain Wilkes thus describes the celebration of July 4, 1841:

"Wishing to give the crew a holiday on the anniversary of the declaration of our independence, and to allow them to have a full day's frolic and pleasure, they were allowed to barbecue an ox, which the company's agent had obligingly sold me. They were permitted to make their own arrangements for the celebration, which they conducted in the following manner:

"The place chosen for the purpose was a corner of the mission prairie. (This was the prairie upon which Mr. Richmond and William H. Willson had established the Puget Sound Missionary station. This station was a few hundred yards from Fort Nisqually).

"Here they slaughtered their ox and spitted him on a sapling supported over the fire, which was made in a trench. The carcass could thus be readily turned; and a committee of the crew was appointed to cook him. Others were engaged in arranging the amusements.

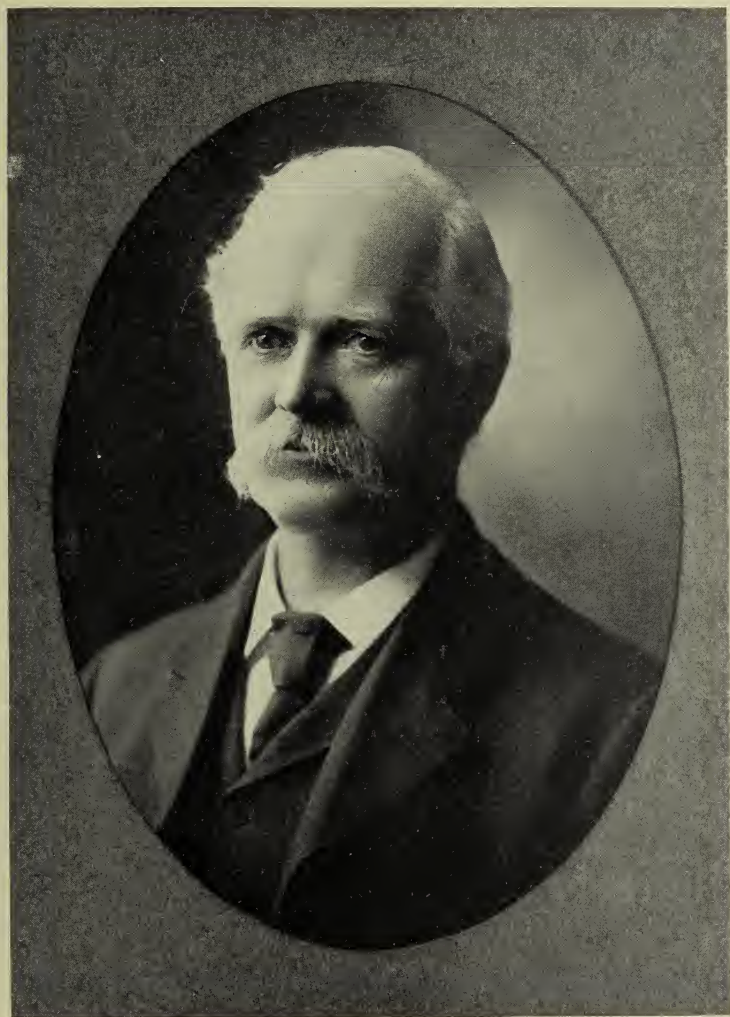
"All was bustle and activity on the morning of the 5th, as the 4th fell upon Sunday. Before 9 o'clock all the men were mustered in clean white frocks and trousers, and all, including the marines and musicians, were landed shortly after, to march to the scene of festivity, about a mile distant. The procession was formed at the observatory, whence we all marched off, with flags flying and music playing, Vendovi and the master-at-arms bringing up the rear. Vendovi was dressed out after the Fiji fashion. Two brass howitzers were also carried on the prairie to fire the usual salutes. When the procession reached Fort Nisqually they stopped, gave three cheers and waited, sailor-like, until it was returned. This was done by only a few voices, a circumstance that did not fail to produce many jokes among the seamen.

"On reaching the grounds, various games occupied the crew, while the officers also amused themselves in like manner. At the usual hour dinner was piped, when all repaired to partake of the barbecue.

"By this time the Indians had gathered from all quarters and were silently looking on the novel sight and wistfully regarding the feast which they saw going on before them. At this time the salute was fired, when one of the men by the name of Whilborn had his arm most dreadfully lacerated from the sudden explosion of the gun. This incident put a momentary stop to the hilarity of the occasion. The wound was dressed as well as could be, and a litter was made, on which he was at once sent to the ship. Men-of-war's men are somewhat familiar with such scenes, and, although this accident threw a gloom over the party, the impression did not last long, and the amusements of the morning were now exchanged for the excitement of horse-racing, steeds having been hired from the Indians. At sunset they all returned in the same good order they had landed.

"All the officers, together with Mr. Anderson, Capt. McNeil and Dr. Richmond, dined with me at the observatory, and we were in





PROFESSOR W. H. GILSTRAP



hopes of having the company of Dr. McLoughlin, but, owing to his having lost his way, he did not arrive until the following morning; he was gladly welcomed, and it gave us all great pleasure to acknowledge the attention that had been heaped upon us by his order and the kindness of the officers at the fort.

"The rejoicings ended, the surveying party was dispatched to complete the survey of Puget Sound."

Commencement bay, Browns point, Robinsons point and many other places were named by Captain Wilkes and his expedition. Commencement bay received its name from the fact that they commenced their work of surveying the sound in the harbor there.

Chief Koquilton, the only known survivor of the celebration in 1841, gives this description of that event:

"The Boston soldiers (U. S. marines) asked the Indians to go with them to select a place to have a big feast. The Indians showed them the big spring, and told them that this was a great camping ground for the Indians and had been for many generations. The soldiers were pleased with the location, and decided to celebrate here and made their preliminary preparations for the big feast.

"Early in the morning on the celebration day about sun-up, the Boston soldiers shot off their big guns about ten times. The guns made a great noise." It is supposed that they fired a salute of thirteen guns. The soldiers marched out. They were dressed in Sunday clothes, all in white. One soldier went in front and carried a flag, and the men following him had drums and horns and were making music. The soldiers marched in four lines (four abreast). They all stepped as one man. They took two big guns (cannons) out. They were hauled out with a yoke of oxen, hired from the Hudson's Bay company.

"They also hauled the pans and dishes and other things out in a Hudson's Bay cart. These carts were made at the Fort. The wheels were made by sawing a cut off of a large log; holes were made in the center for the axles. The soldiers had bought an ox from the company. They dug a trench, on the brink of the hill, up to the right and about 200 feet from where we are now congregated.

"There was a tree on either side of the trench, and a large pole was tied across from one to the other. The ox was suspended from the pole over the trench and could be turned round over the fire in the trench. Tables were prepared under some oak trees on the level ground just beyond the brow of the hill on our right. These tables were made by driving posts in the ground, on which poles were fastened; then fir bows were placed on the poles. The table was spread with dishes and food, from which all partook. The soldiers and white people first, then the Indians. Water was carried from the big spring here at the foot of the hill near the lake. The big guns were again shot off about noon— I think about ten times. Can't remember just how many times.

"On the level ground" (just to the right, south of where the monument now stands) "the soldiers marched round and round, sometimes four (abreast), sometimes more; all stepped as one man; one man carried the flag. They had music with horns and drums.

Through the little valley or low, level track between these two lakes, is where the foot-racing and horse-racing took place. All the people stood on the ridge where the monument now stands.

“There were a great many Indians from all the country round about here. The Indians all had a splendid time. They went away saying that Captain Wilkes and the Boston men were good men. This prairie was called the Big prairie, or Mission prairie. After the celebration it was called American prairie. Captain Wilkes named the big lake American lake, and it has been called American lake ever since. The Indian name was Spootsylth.”

From the description as given by Captain Wilkes and Koquilton, I am sure we are today celebrating on the grounds where they celebrated sixty-five years ago today. A more ideal spot could not have been found for that important event. Let us as patriotic citizens keep this spot sacred to the memory of that occasion, one of the greatest historical events of the Pacific Northwest.

MR. M'CORMICK: There were other early celebrations in Pierce county on this natal day of our republic, and we would all be glad to hear something of other celebrations in this vicinity, of some later celebrations held in Pierce county. There is one man here among us whose long familiarity with events in this locality is able to give us these reminiscences in a way that will be interesting and entertaining. I take pleasure in introducing to you Mr. Thomas W. Prosch, now of Seattle.

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## LATER CELEBRATIONS IN PIERCE COUNTY.

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Thomas W. Prosch.

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WITH the establishment of the military station of Fort Steilacoom came a long list of perfunctory Fourth of July observances at that post, beginning with that of 1850, when it was commanded by Capt. Hill, and on through the days of Captains Russell, Maloney, Crowningshield, Tucker, Crandall and Pierce, and Colonels Casey and English, and others who at various times prior to the abandonment of the post in 1867 were in charge. Every day of the year the flag was raised, and the men were brought out on the parade ground, but on the Fourth of July a national salute was fired besides. Anything else was private, and consisted merely of a little something extra for dinner, the entertainment of friends, a ride over the prairies and other social diversions.

At first the lack of citizens operated against popular demonstrations of any kind, and later the Indian war of 1855-6, and the ill-feelings engendered thereby prevented the people getting together for purposes of this kind.

In the later 50's came a change. The rush to the Fraser river gold mines brought many people to Puget Sound; the lumber trade was good; the government of the United States greatly increased its forces hereabout, and there was a condition of prosperity and progress that was general, widespread and happy.

It was not until 1859, however, that anything approaching the modern celebration was attempted, and even then it was not really of popular character. The U. S. ship "Massachusetts," connected with the military service, arrived early, having on board Brigadier General W. S. Harney and his staff. A gun was fired from her at sunrise. The general and his officers landed at 10 o'clock, and rode to Fort Steilacoom, quite a number of citizens accompanying them. At noon a salute of thirty-three guns was fired, and the troops were mustered and drilled, by direction of Col. Casey.

This visit of Gen. Harney probably was preliminary to what he then may have had in view with reference to San Juan island, the forcible occupation of which by the military under him was the sensation of the country for several months following.

After the doings at the Fort, in the afternoon the townspeople celebrating at Steilacoom, under the auspices of the Library Association. The Declaration of Independence was read by Frank S. Balch

and a patriotic address was made by Rev. George W. Sloan. These exercises were held in the town church, the first church built on Puget Sound, erected by Rev. J. F. Devore, of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, in 1853-54, about fifty yards from the present terminus of the electric railway in Steilacoom. In the evening the Library Association also gave a grand ball and supper.

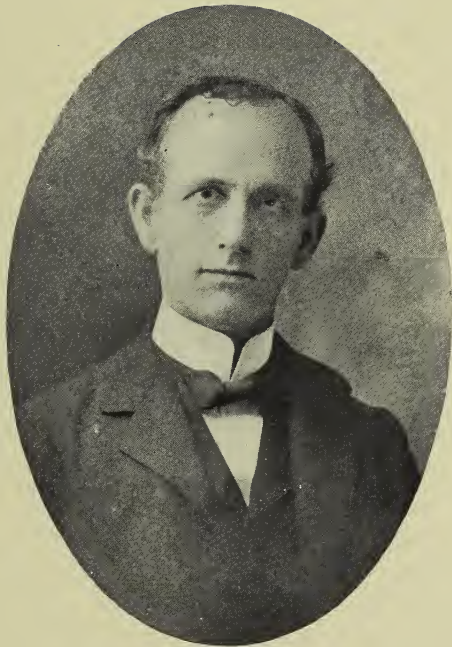
By 1860 there was further local advancement. There were many more people. Steilacoom was then the best looking, most prosperous town in Washington Territory. It was the headquarters of the military on Puget Sound. Four companies of soldiers were at the fort, and the "Massachusetts" lay in the harbor most of the time. Balch & Webber's mill, at the mouth of the Sequatchew Creek, was cutting much lumber, shipping it to San Francisco on a fleet of four sail vessels. Fort Nisqually was still in existence as a Hudson Bay post. In Nisqually and Puyallup valleys, at Muck and on the prairie, were an increasing number of farmers. Byrd's Mill was a small town, where lumber and flour were made, a store, blacksmith shop and school maintained, with several families about. Trade on the Sound was greater than ever. The Indians were being placed on reservations, with keepers and teachers, and apparently were under control. The aspect of all things was favorable, and the people felt good. With the approach of the national holiday they for the first time wanted to celebrate in the most approved, popular and general manner. The agitation resulted in a public meeting on the first of June, at which Charles Prosch was elected chairman, W. H. Wood secretary, and E. R. Rogers treasurer. Others in attendance were James M. Bachelder, John M. Chapman, Antonio B. Rabbeson, Samuel McCaw, Stephen Judson, Giles Ford, George Gallagher, Andrew F. Byrd, Oliver C. Shorey, Egbert H. Tucker, H. G. Williamson, J. D. Laman, J. B. Webber, A. P. Delin, E. A. Light and Robert Goodburn.

Committees were appointed on finance, salute, music, oration, dinner, grounds and ball. Invitations to participate were sent all over the Sound country.

When the day arrived two government vessels were in port—the "Massachusetts" and the "Shubrick." The Bonneys, the Rigneys, the Wrights, the Woolerys, the Kincaids, the Lanes, the Doughertys, the Meekers, Spinnings, Whitesels, McMillans, Boatmans, Chambers, Fletts, Byrds and others came from the country early in the day with horses and wagons. About seven in the morning the steamer "Wilson G. Hunt" arrived from the lower Sound and Victoria; and the steamer "Eliza Anderson" from Olympia, both with excursionists on board.

Dr. J. B. Webber, as marshal, got the people together in front of the Methodist church, and about eleven o'clock started the procession for the place of celebration. This was the nearest edge of the prairie, a little more than a mile from town and about a half mile from the fort, the grounds of which were the same as those occupied by the present State Hospital for the Insane.

There was then enjoyed the second barbecue in Pierce County, and there was then held what was really the second general celebra-



THOMAS W. PROSCH





tion of the Fourth of July, open and free to all, and in which substantially all the people took part, a celebration in many respects much like that of Wilkes, Richmond and others in 1841.

Major Hugh A. Goldsborough acted as president of the day; Rev. Daniel Kendig, chaplain at the fort, invoked the blessing of God upon the people there assembled and upon the nation at large; in the absence of Col. Wm. H. Wallace, selected for the purpose, the Declaration of Independence was read by Elwood Evans, of Olympia; the oration was by Frank Clark.

Col. Casey provided the salute, thirty-three guns, at noon, and immediately afterwards marched the four companies of soldiers to the scene of festivity, with the music of fife and drum.

At the dinner, spread on tables under the small fir trees, thirteen toasts were proposed by President Goldsborough, responses to which were made by Major G. O. Haller, Elwood Evans, B. C. Lippincott, and others.

After the exercises on the grounds, the people returned to town, where they witnessed the laying of the corner stone of the Masonic Hall, the building so familiar to Pierce countians, and which yet stands in good condition, an attraction and ornament to the town of Steilacoom.

At sunset more guns were fired, and at night there was a ball and supper in a building erected for the purpose.

In the early days all holidays and all great affairs were ended with dancing and feasting. Fireworks made their appearance about this time, the familiar crackers pleasing the youngsters during the day, more showy works occupying the elders in the evening.

In 1861 there was a salute at Fort Steilacoom, a gun being added for the new state of Kansas, 34 guns in all, a ball in the then nearly completed Masonic Hall, a display of bunting on the "Massachusetts," firecrackers, etc. In 1862 it was about the same, the U. S. Revenue Cutter "Joe Lane" then being in port, there being flags and guns from her as well as from the fort; and in 1863 there was no more, except, perhaps, another state gun, for West Virginia.

In extenuation of this partial neglect of the Nation's great day, it may be said that then there were annual elections in the Territory, held on the second Monday in July, and that they were a distraction that could not be overcome. The Civil War was also a disturbing factor, and, in addition to these, money was very scarce, the times hard and things generally unfavorable.

In the middle 60's the Fourth of July was celebrated several years in good style at the Byrd's Mill schoolhouse. Later there were appropriate observances in Puyallup Valley, and in 1874 and 1875 were the first at Tacoma, or rather, it should be said, on the reservation near the town, the celebrations being under the exclusive control of the reservation officers and Indians, though witnessed and enjoyed by the townspeople without cost or hindrance.

MR. M'CORMICK: I said a little while ago that Judge Hanford wasn't here. I was afraid we were going to miss the oration and talk that we had asked him to make. He wasn't in hiding at that time, but he has since appeared, and we will now have the pleasure of hearing him, and I now introduce to you, gentlemen and citizens of the state of Washington and pioneers of the state, a man well known to you all, Judge C. H. Hanford, who will now address you.

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## THE REVOLUTIONARY IDEA.

Judge C. H. Hanford.

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“Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.”

THE placing, with appropriate ceremonies, of a mile-stone to mark the pathway of civilization, and the progress of national growth, is an event of intense interest, and worthy to be kept in remembrance. We should count ourselves fortunate in being participants in the duties of this hour. Sixty-five years after the signing of the grand declaration by which the thirteen original states of the American Union were pledged to the maintenance of human rights, by the patriots of 1776, other patriots on this ground, rejoicing in the blessings which God had vouchsafed to the new Republic, dedicated the western half of the North American continent to the same sacred principles. They were few in numbers, but heralds of the host of liberty-loving people who were to occupy the land and establish new states to be added to the Union. Then, all of this northwest country was uninhabited, save by Indians, and the agents and servants of a foreign corporation, and a few missionaries. Another period of sixty-five years has passed, and today a multitude of men, women and children, citizens of one of the most glorious states of the Union, have assembled on this historic ground, and as those who were the first to celebrate Independence Day here rejoiced, we all rejoice for the increased blessings which God has continued to bestow upon our nation in marvelous bounty.

The topic assigned to me in the arrangement of the programme refers to the time and the events which tried the souls and developed the characters of the founders of this Republic. In 1776, Americans called England home, and they were not lacking in filial affection for the Mother Country. They did not desire separation, but would have been content to have this country remain permanently a part of the British nation if they could have hoped that they and their descendants would receive from the government recognition of their rights as free men. The burdens of taxation, and restrictions of commercial privileges, and all the wrongs of which they complained, were

less grievous than the sacrifices of lives and property and the pains and ills which were necessarily incident to war, and they understood that well, before they were committed finally to the course which they knew made war inevitable. They knew, also, that they were weak in numbers and in the means necessary for the prosecution of a war against a powerful nation; and notwithstanding their love for the mother country, and their dread of the horrors of a long and bloody war, they were resolute in their defiance of the King, and his ministers and parliament, and the governors and the regiments sent to coerce them. In the last extremity, when the eloquent Patrick Henry cried, "The war is inevitable—and let it come," they remained steadfast in their purpose, their leaders were brave and wise, their minds were not centered upon the present, nor personal safety; they were inspired by one grand idea, and God permitted them to look into the future. That vision of national glory warmed their hearts, and nerved their arms. And so they faced the dire extremity of war, and the anticipated horrors were not mitigated in the real experiences of the many long and tedious campaigns. Death and mangling in the sanguinary battles which they fought, death from starvation and exposure to inclement weather and camp diseases, and from the rigor of the treatment which the captives received in prisons, was the hard fate of thousands. Desolated homes and privations of families and non-combatants added much to the train of woes in the path of war. The survivors endured and persisted until they triumphed, and then proceeded to construct a government worthy of the great people for whom this country was designed.

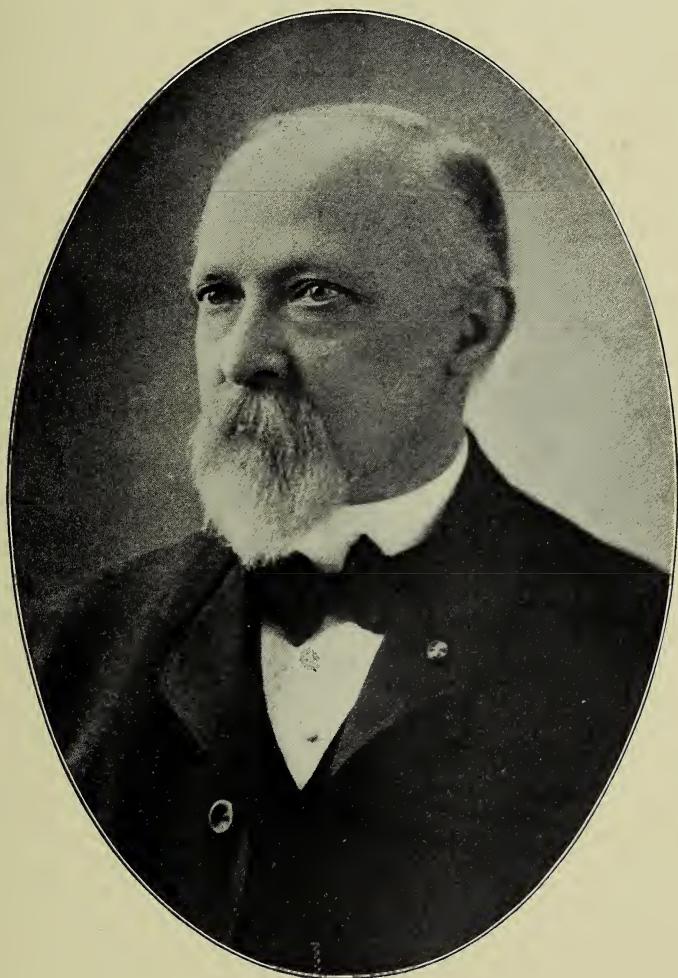
The fulness of time for the birth of a new nation had come. A high standard of manhood was required to create, maintain and control the new type of government, which the times demanded. The spirit of liberty was in the soul of this nation. The men and women of the revolutionary period were born with that spirit in them, and the Revolutionary War was necessary to prove the fact to the world. It was time to rebuke the arrogance of monarchs in asserting mastery of their subjects, and the revolutionary patriots were given courage and wisdom for the occasion. The unselfish love of liberty having more regard for the welfare of posterity than their own personal comfort dominated their conduct and made them patriots. The true revolutionary idea was expressed by Ben Franklin, the wise man of that time, in these words:

"Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety."

That idea is the corner-stone in the foundation of this Republic. We hope for the permanence of our government, but, my fellow citizens, my chief duty on this occasion is to tell you all that we must not permit false theories to supplant the truth; if our country shall continue to be glorious, as it has been in the past, and is now, the unselfish love of liberty must be cherished as we cherish our individual souls. Do not be lulled into fancied security by a delusion that liberty will defend itself. It is true now as in times past that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The foes of liberty are ever active and ready to invade on one side at the very time when being driven from the gates of the citadel on the opposite side.

Neither rulers, nor combinations of capitalists, nor bosses of labor unions, must be permitted to deprive men of the fundamental rights of individual liberty regulated by reasonable laws. The revolutionary idea must be kept in perpetual remembrance.

I indulge the hope and venture the prediction that when another sixty-five years shall have passed, another celebration will be held on this ground, that those who shall be the actors and the audience then will have good reason to rejoice as we rejoice now because of the greatly increased blessings from Heaven to our country, and that among them there will be some of the younger participants in the celebration of today, and I hope that they will remember kindly those now present who will then have passed over the river.



JUDGE C. H. HANFORD



MR. M'CORMICK: This celebration is a larger one than if only participated in by residents of Pierce county, and in its scope takes in memories not only of distant portions of our country, but also of our state. It is fitting that we should have something in the way of an address from that section of the state that was early settled down on the Columbia river by the great missionary Whitman, by the Hudson Bay company and the early settlers who came into that locality. I have pleasure, ladies and gentlemen, in introducing to you President S. B. L. Penrose, of Whitman college, Walla Walla, Washington, who will now speak to you.

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## PROBLEMS OF THE PACIFIC.

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S. B. L. Penrose.

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THE event which we celebrate today was only an incident in the life of the distinguished man whose name this monument will bear through future ages, but looked at in the perspective of history it assumes a significance worthy of the consideration of every thoughtful American. When in 1841 Captain Wilkes with his fleet was exploring the Pacific ocean and this coast of North America, the ocean upon which he sailed was almost an unknown sea. It was an ocean of mystery, of unfathomed vastness and of a peace which was the peace of stagnation. Its value to the world was undiscovered, and its meaning lay wholly in the future. Since that first celebration of the 4th of July upon the Pacific coast this ocean has acquired a meaning and a value scarcely dreamed of at that time. That it is destined to play an even greater part in the drama of human life I firmly believe, and instead of discussing the topic which I learned only yesterday had been assigned me, "The Patriotism of the Washington Pioneers," I propose to discuss what seemed to me most significant of the day when first the brief invitation of your committee came to me by telegraph, namely, "The World Problems of the Pacific," and its place in the future and the relations of the United States to it.

In the life of the nations since Captain Wilkes' voyage, three great developments stand out conspicuously: The first was the birth of the new Japan, the emergence of the empire of Nippon into a world power. Not until fifteen years after Wilkes' voyage did another great representative of the American navy, Commodore Perry, open the gates of Japan to the world's civilization. Trained for five thousand years into an isolation such as the world has never known, Japan had shut herself in against contact with foreign powers, and by law visited with death the Japanese subject who left her shores and the foreigner who landed upon them. You are all familiar with the marvel of the new Japan. They say that grains of wheat buried in mummy cases of Rameses II. and lying dormant for four thousand years will, when brought to the light of day and properly nourished, germinate and bring forth their destined harvest. So Japan, buried

in an equal aloofness from the world, has come forth as from the tomb and has blossomed into an unexpected life of power and promise. As at the beginning of the last century the United States, making its steady way westward, reached at last the Pacific on its eastern shore through Lewis and Clark, and brought the light of Christian civilization across the mountains to the sea, so at the end of the century the western shores of the great Pacific were illuminated with the light of the new Japan, and a century of progress showed that the portentous and gloom-enshrouded sea had light upon its eastern and its western coasts. An empire of forty millions had won the respect and fear of the western world by its swift progress in the arts and sciences, and by its successful grapple with one of the great world powers of the west.

And now, at the beginning of another century, another and still greater oriental nation is waking from its sleep. The Chinese empire, whose antiquity is even greater than that of Japan, is fast arousing from its long lethargy, and four hundred million people are threatening the world with their potential power and potential needs. I think that we must pause for thought when we reflect how this great sea is being opened to a new world life. The war between China and Japan in 1898 was the galvanic touch of a living hand upon an apparent corpse, and since then China has been stretching itself with signs of real strength. To be sure, it was in 1842, the year after Captain Wilkes' visit to this spot, that Great Britain first battered at the door of China by the opium war, and secured permission by imperial edict that thereafter foreigners might reside in Shanghai, but though year after year more foreigners on business bent have invaded the Chinese empire, and more treaty ports have been opened to them, yet it is true that still China is largely a closed and its life remote from western thought. Such, at any rate, it has been until within the last few years, but now her great walls are crumbling into eternal uselessness and the nation is stretching out its hands for the gifts of the west. Foreign armies have marched upon its soil, foreign cannon have battered at its portals, foreign railroads and telegraphs and telephones have penetrated its domain. Christianity, with the open Bible in one hand, and the merciful ministrations of the medical physician has softened Chinese hostility to western learning, and has brought the dawn of a new day into the gloom of a world-old empire.

And if the resurrection of Japan has brought into the arena of the nations a great world power whose prowess and capacity are a ready honored, how much greater the future honor and influence of the far greater empire, China, now coming to the front. I remind you not only of her four hundred millions of people as compared with Japan's forty millions, but of her vast area of fertile lands and treasure-laden mountains. We pride ourselves upon the fertility of the Mississippi valley and the wheat lands of the west, but China has a greater productive area whose fertility is not less, and has, besides, in coal and iron, in gold and silver and all the precious metals, incalculable resources, which European experts say are unequaled elsewhere in the world. If you are of those who believe that



resources and commercial shrewdness make a nation great, and that the progress of the United States is to be explained in terms like these, then you will herald as greatest of the nations of the future, China, with its illimitable resources and its long-trained business ability. It seems to me that the awakening of these two oriental powers, Japan and China, is to change the fate of the world, and to alter the complexion of human history. Heretofore the Mediterranean and Atlantic have been the sites of the world's conflicts and the world's trade; hereafter the Pacific will wrest supremacy from the Atlantic, and the ocean which has been peaceful in its loneliness will become busy with the commerce of the world.

It is significant that the three great wars of the past ten years have been fought in the main upon the Pacific, and Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila, Japan's victory over China on the Yellow sea, and the overwhelming victory of Japan over Russia within recent years have stained with blood the waters of this peaceful ocean in prediction of future conflicts which shall mar its surface—conflicts, let us hope, of peace, and not of war. These two oriental nations stand side by side on the western shore of the Pacific, animated with a common life, common religion or lack of it, and a blood relationship which manifests itself in the deeper psychological resemblances which make Japan and China one at heart. If the past forty years have given Japan an apparent leadership and impressed her people with a quickness and versatility which justify their being called the "French of the Orient," nevertheless China has no less capacity, and as the best observers think, a deeper moral earnestness, a stronger fibre of character, an indomitableness which will make her influence upon the world's life greater, perhaps, than that of Japan. In these two awakened nations we see the spirit of the orient first claiming a part in the world's life and demanding a share of the world's responsibilities. A new era in human history has begun. Heretofore Asia has been a passive continent, self-sufficient, isolated, remote; now Asia is meeting Europe and America with a youthfulness of energy to be explained perhaps by her sleep of centuries, and hereafter the world forces which must be reckoned with will not be England, France, Germany, Russia and the United States, but Japan and China as well. One in spirit as in blood, greedy for new life, but insistent upon new justice and no longer content to sit passive under the contempt of the western world, the orient has taken its place as a world power, and it seems to me the twentieth century is teeming with portent when in its first decade the giant powers of China and Japan launch their fleets upon the western shores of the Pacific and invade the domain of the world's commerce and the world's life.

But I had said that there were three developments since 1841 in the world's life as affecting the Pacific. The third is no less momentous. It is the birth of a national consciousness in the United States, with the assumption of national responsibilities. The west has had much to do with this. The conquest of the Pacific coast has enlarged the national horizon, and the problems of the Pacific have penetrated the nation's mind. When at Manila Commodore

Dewey raised the flag of the United States upon the Philippine islands, America unwittingly and unwillingly entered upon a new epoch, the epoch of international relations and a part in the world's life. The first century of our national existence had been one of isolation; our aim had been self development; our problems were the problems of the interior. Despite the glorious achievements of our navy, the United States had not claimed to be a world power, but thought that she could live her life alone, untroubled by European politics, unfettered by alliances with other nations. We had developed a national self-consciousness which was self-satisfied and self-admiring, and now, against our will in large degree, and by a sudden change of events, which makes it look as though it were a matter of destiny, of divine over-ordering, we are brought into sudden relations with the nations of the world and compelled to take our place in the lists with them. Our enlarging manufactures have made us seek for foreign markets. Our industrial supremacy, developed by a hundred years of isolation, has itself compelled us to abandon our national policy of exclusion, and at the beginning of the twentieth century we are standing facing the Pacific ocean, no longer with the mere sense of national self-sufficiency and our national bigness, but with the conviction that a new age has come and that we must struggle with the nations of the world for the supremacy which we have been idly hoping was to be ours by divine decree. Of the commercial and industrial greatness of America I need not speak. We lead the world in manufactures, in railroads, in the application of science to the needs of human life and in the productivity of our fields and the richness of our forests. In wealth, which is potential greatness, we stand unrivaled. The per capita riches of our inhabitants exceed those of any other nation on earth. And yet here is where I would bid you pause to consider whether America is ready to take her part in the world's life.

In the development of the future not wealth alone will count, though there will be a long struggle for industrial supremacy and our merchants will need to set their wits and skill against the skill and wits of Germany and England and Japan; yet in the long run other features will enter into the contest, and it is of these of which I would remind you. Who shall be entitled to the leadership of the west against the growing power of the orient? Who shall be worthy of the hegemony of the nations facing the imminent peril of a militant orientalism? Shall the conflict between the west and the east, which is to be waged, I believe, upon the Pacific, brought ten thousand miles closer to Europe by the opening of the Panama canal, be a conflict of antagonism or a conflict of peace? It seems to be that the question must be settled in a large measure by the attitude of the United States toward China and Japan. If, in the recklessness of selfish power, with the advantage of position which possession of the Hawaiian islands and the Philippine islands now gives us, we rush at the East in the lust of new riches and careless of our nation's honor and our Christian name, then the Pacific ocean will cease to bear that name worthily, but will be stained, if not with the blood of battle, yet with the blackness of dishonor. In her



REV. STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE, D. D.



new-found sense of international responsibility, I would charge America that she remember first of all that justice and judgment are the foundations of an unending existence, and that in the spirit of fairness, of openheartedness, of brotherly kindness, she must meet the new nations, China and Japan. We of the Pacific coast have not hidden our intolerance and contempt of these yellow-skinned Asiatics. If Japan has compelled our admiration, we have all the more displayed our narrow and unphilosophical contempt for the patient and unresisting China.

We are confronted by the problems of the Pacific, and the powers of the Pacific, China and Japan, are met before us face to face. If we wish to enter worthily into the world's life, if we wish to be worthy of leadership in the new relations between the Occident and Orient, then we shall be obliged to abandon the self-conceited and intolerant contempt, unjust, disdainful, cruel, with which we have regarded heretofore the oldest of the nations of the world. And if as merchant princes we wish to win the riches which China has for the world, if we desire our share in the commerce of the future, which in scarce imagined measure is to fill the coffers of the world as China's four hundred millions demand their part of the world's produce, and open an unimagined market for the world's manufactures; if American ships under the American flag are to carry American lumber and manufactures to the great markets of the new China, then we must disavow the mental attitude of the past, we must recognize the Chinaman as of the same blood as ourselves. The Spirit of the Declaration of Independence, which we say that we celebrate today, must enter more deeply into our national conscience, and we as a nation come to believe that in reality and not in pretense all men are created free and equal. But if the United States thinks that it can meet England and Germany in the markets of China and win Chinese friendship and Chinese trade while still bitter with contempt, and our shores are barred in manifest hostility to every Chinaman merchant or traveler or student, then we might as well recognize the fact that the new markets, which are our present great commercial need, will be closed to us forever, and the Panama canal will be a pathway not for American ships sailing from New York and Philadelphia and Baltimore for Shanghai and Hongkong, but rather a pathway for ships of other European nations, which by justness and fairness and brotherly kindness shall win the friendship and open the markets of that proud and ill-understood people.

We commemorate today the first celebration of the Fourth of July upon the Pacific coast. How rapidly in these sixty-five years since then has the Pacific ocean developed in its relation to the world's life. How portentous these new nations loom up on the earth's horizon. How weighty the problems of international responsibility which burden our national consciousness as we look westward across the Pacific, and feel the impending duty. And yet the spirit of the Declaration is what we need; more, back of the spirit of the Declaration that spirit which was in the minds of the founders of our nation, the spirit not only of freedom for all, but

of justice to all. And back of that the Christian spirit of brotherhood for all mankind, without which no nation shall forever endure. The moral character of the United States is then the chief consideration which I would leave with you at this time. If in the spirit of justice and tolerance, in the spirit of the square deal and the brotherly right hand we go forward to our new tasks, this celebration in 1841 will not have been in vain, and the great ocean which it ennobled will continue to bear fittingly the name Pacific.

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MR. McCORMICK: Wherever people gather the standard-bearers of the Cross are found. Thirty-two years ago, in 1874, a minister of the M. E. church in the prime of manhood came to the State of Washington, and for three years was pastor of the First M. E. church in Seattle. Born in New Jersey October 27, 1832, educated in Charlotteville College, N. Y., and having entered the ministry in 1858, in the New Jersey conference, he brought with him gifts of experience in both church and mundane affairs fitting him admirably for the duties and responsibilities he was called on to assume—as Presiding Elder of Puget Sound District, Oregon Conference, which embraced all of Washington west of the Cascades and part of Oregon from Portland to Astoria.

Now in his ripe old age, with his wealth of life's experience, he becomes the historian of his church in the land of his labors, and for the last four or more years has spent his time securing information of the early settlements of the Old Oregon Country, with special reference to the part taken by Methodism in the early settlement of this Northwest coast, but embracing a general history of the times from 1833 to 1843, and later. His book already published, "Glimpses of Pioneer Life on Puget Sound," has added materially to the original data valuable for the student. He will tell you of Dr. J. P. Richards' part in the 1841 celebration, and as far as possible in so doing eliminate the church and glorify the patriots. This is a patriotic celebration, and we cannot today take up the question of whether Jason Lee or Father Demers first visited the lower end of Puget Sound; whether Dr. Richmond or Father Blanchet first administered spiritual consolation in the vicinity.

As a historian, I am willing to join with Methodist or Catholic in perpetuating the story of the inception of their missions.

Ladies and gentlemen, I now introduce the Rev. A. Atwood, of Seattle, who will address you.

## MISSIONARIES' PARTICIPATION IN THE ORIGINAL CELEBRATION AT THIS PLACE, 1841.

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Rev. A. Atwood.  
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**I**N response to the urgent request of a delegation of Nez Perces Indians, who went East in 1833 to inquire about him of whom Moses in the law and the prophets did write, Jason Lee, Daniel Lee, Cyrus Shepherd and P. L. Edwards were sent to Oregon in 1834 by the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions sent out Drs. Whitman and Spalding in 1836, and a little later Drs. Cushing Eells and Elkanah Walker were added to their number; they established several American mission stations in the Oregon country east of Cascade mountains.

The American settlement made in Oregon by Jason Lee was pre-eminently successful in securing the colonization of the Pacific Coast country. Attempts were made to establish an American settlement by the Astors, which resulted in failure. Captains Wyeth and Bonneville made attempts in this direction.

The efforts of Hall J. Kelly ended even more disastrously than those that had preceded them. When in 1835 the Hudson Bay Company bought out Captain Wyeth, the last vestige of American control was swept away, and the country came under the complete dominancy of the Hudson Bay Company.

But Jason Lee remained, and the mission he established in 1834 became the nucleus of an American settlement, which has continued unto this day. The enlargement and the increasing influence of this American settlement brought it to a point of efficiency and effectiveness, wherein it overmatched and outranked the Hudson Bay Company in the control of the country in the summer of 1843.

Mr. H. W. Scott, editor of the "Oregonian," whose knowledge of the early history of the Pacific Coast country exceeds that of any journalist in the United States, says: "It was not until the American missionaries entered and possessed the country that a foothold was gained for the occupation of Oregon by American settlers. As settlers and colonists they became the chief force that Americanized Oregon.

Mr. Lee induced the government of the United States to aid him in his colonization work. His mission was the first low wash of the waves where now rolls this great human sea, to increase in power, we may believe, through the oncoming ages. From address of Hon. H. W. Scott at the interment of the remains of Rev. Jason Lee in Salem, Oregon, June 15, 1906.

The expedition sent out by the Government in 1841, under Captain Wilkes, was intended to be an accompaniment of and a supple-

ment to the colonization work of Jason Lee, especially that phase of it represented in the chartering of the "Lausanne."

The "Lausanne" was to the Pacific Coast, what the "Mayflower" was to the Atlantic Coast at an earlier day.

The "Mayflower" brought to the shores of New England the men who laid the foundations of empire in the new world.. The "Lausanne" brought a shipload of missionaries to the Pacific Coast, who, by the settlement they made and the work they wrought, established an American commonwealth in Oregon.

Benefits that are of inestimable value, and measureless in their extent, have come to the American nation and people, and to the world, as the result of the coming of the "Lausanne." In each case the country was under British control, and American rule took its place.

In the first instance victory came at the close of what is known as the War of the Revolution. In the other it came as the result of the larger numbers, and the great influence that was brought to bear upon the situation through the American settlements established by Jason Lee.

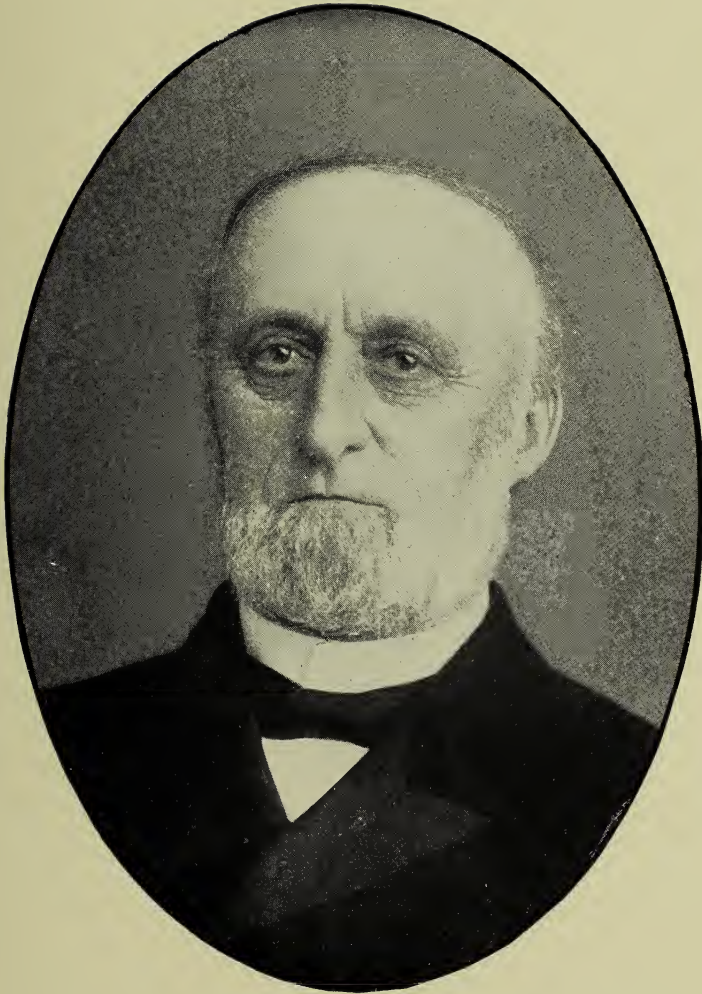
Of this great missionary expedition that left New York October 9th, 1839, and entered the Columbia river in May, 1840, the following statement appears in a book entitled "The History of the Catholic Church in Oregon": "It was the greatest exodus ever sailing from an eastern port to any coast." Bishop Blanchet says: "No missionaries were ever dispatched to represent the various sects in any land under more favorable auspices than were the ladies and gentlemen of the Methodist church amidst the wiles of Oregon." Mr. Bancroft, the historian, says: "No company ever sailed, whose departure was watched with more interest by religious and political circles."

In 1833 and 1834 and again in 1838 and 1839 Mr. Lee visited many points in different parts of the United States. He gave descriptions of the Oregon country that interested and attracted the attention of the people as no similar addresses have ever done in the history of the United States. He took collections that not only provided for the needs of the Oregon mission settlements, but he more than doubled, thripped, and quadrupled the missionary contributions of the M. E. church in a very short time.

His success in raising funds for the equipment of his work, and in creating an Oregon sentiment throughout the country that was overwhelming and irresistible, was one of the marvelous achievements of the nineteenth century.

In 1833, \$17,097; in 1834, \$35,700, and in 1840, \$136,410.87, were raised. In the reflex influence of the missionary fires kindled by Jason Lee in different parts of the United States the Oregon emigration movment was inaugurated, and the American commonwealths on the western shores of North America were born. I have an outline embracing the places visited by Mr. Lee, with dates, amount of collections taken, and references in many cases to the large numbers present and the great enthusiasm manifested by the people in behalf of Oregon, as the result of his eloquent addresses descriptive of the





REV. A. ATWOOD



Pacific Coast country, and the moral destitution that prevailed among the native population.

In 1840 by the coming of the "Lausanne," the missionary settlement in the Willamette country became a self-supporting American colony. The mission at The Dalles was greatly strengthened, and American mission settlements were established at Clatsop, at the mouth of the Columbia, and at Nisqually, on Puget Sound. These were strategic locations, and became centres of American influence in the determination of the Oregon question, and in the colonization of the Oregon country.

Jason Lee and Dr. John P. Richmond made Nisqually the birth-place of Americanism in the Puget Sound country. Greater historic interest attaches to this place than to any other point in the state of Washington. Jason Lee visited here in 1838, previous to his visit east, and determined to establish a mission in this part of the old Oregon territory.

The mission house was erected under the direction of Rev. David Leslie and Mr. W. H. Wilson. They came to Nisqually in the early part of April, 1839, and began the erection of the mission buildings.

Mr. Lee on his return to the Coast with the Great Reinforcement met with the missionaries at Vancouver, where they spent several days in consultation and prayer and final preparation for departure to their several stations, after which they were assigned to their fields of labor.

Dr. J. P. Richmond was appointed to Nisqually.

In connection with the appointment of Dr. Richmond as missionary, Mr. W. H. Wilson was appointed to the secular department and Miss Chloe A. Clark as teacher of the mission school. From Vancouver they went down the Columbia and up the Cowlitz in canoes, and then on horses and on foot over a rough pack trail to a point within a half mile of the Hudson Bay Company's fort at Nisqually.

The mission house was erected near the trading post. The main building was eighteen feet wide and thirty-two feet long, with walls nine feet high. An addition eighteen by twenty feet was added on the west side. A stockade was erected around the building, leaving sufficient grounds in the enclosure for the work of the mission. Religious services were held regularly within the stockade, and a school for the benefit of the Indians was maintained, the average attendance of which was about fifty. Dr. Richmond also visited the Indians in different parts of the Puget Sound country and talked to them through an interpreter.

This mission settlement antedated all American settlements in the Puget Sound country by at least five years, and that the establishment of this mission settlement was regarded as a matter of great importance is evidenced by the reference made in the second memorial presented to Congress by the American Missionary Colonists in 1839, signed by David Leslie and about seventy others.

Among the statements made in this immortal document are: That the Hudson Bay Company was leasing vast areas of land in the

Puget Sound country, that they were cutting timber in large quantities, that they claimed ownership of the soil, that on Puget Sound were the only harbors of easy access and the most commodious on the Pacific Coast, that the country north of the Columbia river was very rich in timber and minerals, etc.

The demands of the case as recognized by Mr. Lee, by the American colonists, and by the United States Government, were such, that the American mission settlement was established, and Captain Wilkes was sent to these waters.

The missionaries at Nisqually, in conjunction with Capt. Charles Wilkes, inaugurated the first 4th of July celebration held on the western coast of North America.

There were present on this notable occasion over five hundred people, viz.: About sixty persons embracing missionaries, naval officers, and men from the Hudson Bay Company's trading post, one hundred marines and about four hundred Indians.

Captain Charles Wilkes was the officer of the day. Prayer was offered by Dr. Richmond. The Declaration of Independence was read by the sergeant of marines; the Scriptures were read by Captain Wilkes. Two songs were sung, viz.: "The Star Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." The singing was led by the sergeant of marines, and many in the audience joined in rendering these patriotic hymns.

The oration was delivered by Dr. Richmond. We give a few excerpts from this remarkable address:

\* \* \* "We entertain the belief that the whole of this magnificent country, so rich in the bounties of nature, is destined to become a part of the American Republic. \* \* \*

"The time will come when these hills and valleys will be peopled by our enterprising countrymen, and when they will contain cities and farms and manufacturing establishments, and when the benefits of home and civil life will be enjoyed by the people. \* \* \*

"They will assemble on the 4th of July, as we have done today, and renew their fidelity to the principles of liberty embodied in 'The Declaration of Independence,' that we have heard read today. \* \* \*

"The future years will witness wonderful things in the settlement, the growth and development of the United States, and especially of this coast. This growth may embrace the advance of our dominion to the frozen regions of the North, and south to the narrow strip of land that separates us from the lower half of the American continent.

"In this new world there is sure to arise one of the greatest nations of the earth. \* \* \* Your names and mine may not appear in the records, but those of our descendants will. \* \* \*

"The illustrious founders of the American Republic declared against the union of Church and State; in this they did well, yet it is undeniably true that the world's civilization of today is inseparably connected with the religion of Christ, and it could not survive if the Christ-life and spirit were eliminated from it. \* \* \* Our mission to these children of the forest is, to teach them the truth of the gospel, that they shall be fitted for the responsibilities of intelligent Christian citizenship. \* \* \* We are here also to assist in laying

the foundation stones of a great commonwealth on these Pacific shores."

This was a remarkable occasion and a remarkable address. There were present representatives of several nationalities, races and tribes, and doubtless a larger number of Indians than have ever assembled at any subsequent 4th of July celebration on the Coast.

The important and pre-eminently the greatest fact in securing American supremacy on the Pacific Coast was the colonization work of Rev. Jason Lee. The expedition under Captain Wilkes was a matter of secondary moment when compared to this, and was no doubt intended by the government to be an auxiliary movement, with a view of strengthening Mr. Lee's colonization work.

This is evident, first, in the fact that Mr. Lee visited Nisqually in 1838, and determined to establish a mission at this point. When he reached Washington he doubtless submitted to the Government an outline of his plans in the occupancy of the country, whereupon the Government granted him financial assistance in the charter of the "Lausanne," and made immediate preparation for the Wilkes expedition.

The coming of these expeditions, the one under Jason Lee and the other under Captain Wilkes, were contemporaneous events, and the Government, in giving assistance to the one and commissioning the other, clearly revealed its purpose to secure the occupancy and control of the Oregon country, as far north at least as the 49th parallel.

Second: It is evident in the correspondence between Mr. Cushing and Mr. Lee, that occurred at this time, touching some of the phases of the Oregon question.

Third: It is evident, too, in the fact that during his stay on Puget Sound Captain Wilkes sought an interview with Jason Lee, and made a journey across the country to the Columbia river for this purpose, a thing he would not have done but for his knowledge of the kindred relation they sustained to the Oregon question.

Fourth: It is evident also in the fact that this naval expedition, or other demonstrations of a similar character, were comparatively valueless, only as they strengthened the colonization movement.

Jason Lee's visit and addresses in Illinois in 1838 made that region of country the birthplace, the storm center, and the battle ground of the Oregon emigration movement. Dr. Richmond in addresses and sermons continued the work so auspiciously begun by Jason Lee. He was stationed at Jacksonville. He became enthused with a desire to go to Oregon. He disseminated information and took a prominent part in the agitation that led to the formation of the first companies of emigrants that came to Oregon.

In answer to a communication in the "Seattle Weekly Chronicle" of July 12th, 1883, touching the mission established by Jason Lee at Nisqually in 1840, Dr. John P. Richmond furnishes an article in the "Tacoma News" of April 8th, 1884. We give a few excerpts, as follows:

"Very few persons seem to comprehend the logic or the purposes of the Board of Missions in sending a large number of men and women into Oregon. \* \* \* The contravening claims of the Unit-

ed States and the British Governments were held in abeyance by the treaties of joint occupancy until 1846. The Hudson Bay Company and its subsidiary organization, the Puget Sound Agricultural Company, had stretched their army of occupation over the territory, and were urging the British Government to hold fast to the country. They had sheep and herds of cattle, dairy farms with shepherds, herders and servants to conduct them.

In 1824 the Russian Government recognized the claim of the United States to the country south of the line 54 degrees 50 minutes north latitude, in a convention which bound them severally to make no conflicting settlements, north or south of that line, by their different nationalities. In 1827 a treaty of joint occupancy was entered upon between the United States and the British Governments.

“Under this condition of things the Hudson Bay Company had full sway. Their jurisdiction was acknowledged by their servants and employees. They had British or Canadian laws, with officers and magistrates to enforce them. On the other hand, the American missionaries and settlers had the protection of no law, until they themselves created a provisional government, and my old friend, George Abernethy, was elected Governor of Oregon.

“From the time that Jason Lee was sent to the Coast, he and the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church labored to establish a foundation of proper influences and principles that would be helpful to the emigrants that would follow.

“In the meantime they were to use every appliance available for the betterment of the condition of the Indians. My part of the work was to represent American citizenship and American enterprise on Puget Sound. I had no complaints to make against the Hudson Bay Company in the matter of hospitality. But I wish it distinctly understood that they received proper compensation for the favors shown, and the help granted. I could not but be impressed with the conviction that I was regarded as an intruder. On the contrary, I could not divest myself of the conviction that I was treading upon American soil, and had all the indefensible rights belonging to an American citizen in his own country; and acted accordingly, in view of the circumstances surrounding me.”



CHIEF SLUGAMUS KOQILTON





MR. McCORMICK: Ladies and Gentlemen, we have with us today the only known survivor of those who took part in the celebration held on this spot sixty-five years ago today. I am sure we all want to hear from him. I take pleasure in introducing the old Indian, Chief Slugamus Koquilton, of Muckleshoot reservation, who will speak to you about Captain Wilkes and the celebration held here.

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### TALK BY CHIEF SLUGAMUS KOQUILTON.

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Chief Slugamus Koquilton, through an interpreter, Mr. Wm. Lane, spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I want to say to you people here today that I am glad to be here. I was here when Captain Wilkes and his soldiers came to this place. I was a young man then, but I remember Captain Wilkes and the men who came with him. I remember that they all had guns and that the Indians asked them what the guns were for. Captain Wilkes said they were to defend themselves with if they were needed, but that they wanted to be friendly, and wanted to encourage the Indians to be better.

My father and Chief Lochlan told Captain Wilkes to be good to the Indians. They said they wanted to be good to the whites always. They came in a big boat. Captain Wilkes said they came far and for a long time, to get here to Sequalitchew, to see this country. He said he had come to hold a celebration out here in this place, and to make the Indian people happy and all the people happy. They had big guns (cannons); they fired them again up here.

We were glad to see the white people. Long before that time the Indians did not know about anything of that kind. The country did not belong to any nation, just belonged to the Lord; it was for all the people.

The soldiers brought a lot of things to this place for the Indians. Captain Wilkes was a good man. We prayed the Lord that we must not lie, but must talk straight. Captain Wilkes sent some men up into the mountains; my father sent two of his men along as guides. They were gone three months and came home.

The celebration here made the Indians feel good; all felt good towards the white people. It makes me feel good to see so many people come here today, and to see you all so happy. I am a very old man, and it makes me glad to see so many people; so many children; and so many old people.

MR. McCORMICK: Before we leave here and adjourn to the monument, we would like to hear a word from Captain Thomas Mountain, who was one of the members of the crew of the "Peacock," which sailed up the Columbia river. Captain, we would like to hear a word from you.

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## REMINISCENCES.

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By Capt. Thomas Mountain.

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Captain Mountain spoke as follows:

**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:** This is my first visit amongst you. I saw some of you in Portland last summer at the fair; that was pretty nice; we had a good time down there. Now, I will tell you just how I came here. I was pretty weak and didn't know whether I would be able to stand the trip or not; but I braced up and got here all right. I want to tell you that I was one of the "Peacock's" crew. I left Boston Harbor the first day of March, 1838. I was just a boy; well, I wasn't much better than fifteen years old when I started on that voyage. Well, we spent one Fourth of July after we left Hampton Roads on the shores of some of the South Sea Islands. We went ashore and camped and had clams and turtles, and some of them were so big it took two sailors to carry them down. We had a great time. The people on the islands were naked. We gave them calico and in a few minutes they would have garments, aprons tied around them.

Well, we went along and scraped the bottom of our ship in lots of places, and we had to tie up and repair the bottom; I can tell you, the bottom part of that ship wasn't thicker than a shingle. We went into a harbor and turned the ship over and calked and covered her.

We went to the Sandwich Islands. In June, 1841, we came out there on the Oregon coast, and Captain Wilkes came to Puget Sound, and we came up to the Columbia river and stayed there about five days and started north. The maie (fog) came in on the 15th day of July, 1841, and we came in on the 14th, in the evening, but the tide was running out and we had to put to sea. Between 12 and 1 o'clock we piped all hands on deck and turned the ship about and set in for the land, and just got in sight of Cape Disappointment, when the current took us right down towards the rocks. Well, our only salvation was to anchor out, so we turned the ship's head around and lay stern-in to the breakers, and got out the anchor. Everything was done quietly, and there was no further trouble until about 12 o'clock, when we threw the guns overboard; we didn't know whether we would hold together till morning or not, but about 5 o'clock in the morning the wind went down and we rode out all right. The captain stayed on the ship—on deck—through it all, and didn't leave her until 7 o'clock in the evening. We waited till ebb tide and then ran enough lines out to get alongside, and took them

all ashore in the breakers. I was on the "Peacock" coming across when all this happened.

Well, we took the vessel "James Perkins" and made a man of war out of her the latter part of September. The vessel was fitted out at Vancouver and we proceeded to sea with the remainder of the crew of the brig "Porpoise." We went as far as the straits and finally surveyed down to San Francisco and stayed there until the first of October.

## THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Led by Dudley Eshelman.

Oh, say, can you see, by the dawn's early light,  
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars thro' the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watched, were so gallantly streaming?  
And the rockets' red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

Cho.—Oh, say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave,  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

On the shore dimly seen through the mist of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,  
What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?  
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream:

Cho.—'Tis the star-spangled banner; oh, long may it wave,  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is the band who so vauntingly swore,  
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,  
A home and a country should leave us no more?  
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.  
No refuge could save the hireling and slave  
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave:

Cho.—And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Oh, thus be it ever when freemen shall stand  
Between their loved home and wild war's desolation;  
Blest with victory and peace, may the heaven rescued land  
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation!  
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
And this ~~be~~ our motto: "In God is our trust!"

Cho.—And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.



GOVERNOR ALBERT E. MEAD



MR. McCORMICK: I have had the pleasure of introducing a number of speakers on this occasion, and now I introduce to you a man whose sole title is sufficient for us and for every citizen of the State; that he is the Governor of the State of Washington, and I take great pleasure in introducing him to make an address on this occasion.

## HISTORICAL PLACES AND OCCASIONS.

Governor A. E. Mead.

IT is eminently befitting occasionally to pause from our all-absorbing avocations and consider the past, not only in the spirit of pride that we are permitted to be a part and parcel of such great achievements, but because the occasion and its lessons will inspire us to even greater things to come. If the old Greek sage was right in saying that "history is philosophy teaching by example," we of this grand young state have reason to be proud of the evidence of sterling character and noble worth of those heroes who pioneered this country as is crystallized in the thrilling pages of its early story. Naturally not all can stand out in bold relief as prominent figures and controlling influences, but every individual is nevertheless a real part of the composite whole; just as in a distant landscape, dominated by towering mountain summits or large river basins, every detail rock and tree or of barren waste and grassy glade is necessary to make up the indistinct but strikingly characteristic general impression. So in reading the pages of history we must not forget that for the leaders who led so successfully and from whom we would detract no meed of praise, did so because they had to lead such men as early came to these shores. The private in the common walks of civil life is of no less importance than are the commanders. Then all honor to the unnamed heroes who braved the perils of these western lands and watery shores, who have left us a legacy of honorable tradition and who have embalmed their noble aspirations in institutions of liberty and progress not surpassed anywhere.

So rapid has been the development of our state, so swift the movement of the incoming population, so eager the race of our people for the material things of life, that the contemplation of the history of the commonwealth and the sentimental dwelling upon its incidents and the associations that cluster about its landmarks and places has been confined to but a small portion of our citizens. Life moves fast in this state of ours. Most of us are more concerned about the future than interested in the past. Like all healthy-minded Americans, however, we are adjusting ourselves. We are giving now more and more attention to the things of yesterday, the events that marked epochs in the development of the state we love so devotedly. We are growing to admire more and more the character of the man who pioneered this region. We are finding out that valuable lessons in statesmanship are to be learned from the lives of such men as Stevens, Mason and Wallace; in courage, character and progressiveness from the careers of those who built up the commonwealth to the point where

the coming of the transportation lines and the natural course of commerce swept us on to our present proud position. We are coming to a realization of the fact that the history of this state of ours teems with tales of sacrifice and patriotism, adventure and battle and is rich in the color and atmosphere that is the joy of the true historian as well as the novelist.

No less valiant, no less rugged, no less far-seeing than the Puritan fathers were the pioneers of the Pacific Northwest. The time will come when such historic spots as that on which we stand will be revered and honored as Plymouth Rock today.

The historical society, in locating this spot, is doing a notable and praiseworthy work, one which will meet a wider appreciation as the years roll on. No longer should these historic spots and occasions go unmarked and unremembered. Captain Wilkes and his men, when they gathered here sixty-five years ago, perhaps unconsciously performed an act of deep significance to the history of the old Oregon country. From that act, quite as much as from the subsequent treaties and enactments, must date dominion if not possession.

Other spots there are and other occasions that merit the attention of the historian and the true citizen of the state. How many of us, for instance, can trace the course of Lewis and Clark in what is now Washington; how many can point out the landing places of the great explorer, Vancouver, who gave us the greater portion of our geography? True, he was an alien, but since we reaped the benefits of his work, why should not we, as a matter of the preservation of our own history, mark and know the places that are fraught with such significance?

Our University Historical society has been instrumental in permanently marking historic ground at Nootka, on Vancouver island, in British Columbia. Also it has marked the sites of the American and British armed camps on San Juan island, has marked the spot where the early settlers of the Sound landed at Al-ki, and has placed five bronze tablets at five spots of important historic happenings in Seattle—truly a commendable work.

In Olympia there is much that should be done in a similar manner. The old territorial capitol is its own monument, but is fast falling to decay. The structure in which the first legislature met also is little more than a ruin. Other buildings of historic renown are disappearing.

Somewhere between here and Olympia lies a spot absolutely unmarked, the precise location of which is known to but few men, that is rich in historical association—the Medicine creek treaty ground. There are perhaps not more than two men in this audience who know where it is—and I am not one of the two. On that spot Governor Stevens held the first of his treaty-making councils with the Indians, a series the holding of which extended over a period of six weeks, during which time Stevens met and treated with 5,000 Indians. As his son says in his excellent biography of the governor, these treaties extinguished the Indian title to the whole Puget Sound basin, and "for the 8,500 Indians hitherto ignored by congress and treated by the settlers as mere vagrants, to be shoved aside at the whim or self-interest of any white man, he established nine reserva-



tions, containing over 60,000 acres, for their permanent homes and exclusive possession; provided annuities of clothing, goods and useful articles for twenty years, aggregating \$300,000; abolished slavery and war among them; excluded liquor from the reservations; extended over them the protection of the government, with agents, schools, teachers, farmers and mechanics to instruct them, and, in a word, set their feet on the white man's road."

Christmas day, 1854, and the day following were the dates of the Medicine creek treaty council at which the Indians ceded title to what are now the counties of Thurston, Pierce and parts of Mason and King. The next council in the series was at Mukilteo, or Point Elliott; the next at Point No Point, and the next with the Makahs at Neah bay. Not a stone has been erected to mark any of these places.

In reading of the campaigns of the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856, I have often wondered what has become of all the blockhouses and rude forts erected by the troops. Here and there one comes upon the ruin of one of these places, but no effort seems ever to have been made by anyone to preserve them or even to preserve a record of their location. And yet they played their important part in making possible the present state of Washington.

Then there are the associations that cluster about the permanent military camps and barracks of the old and the present days. Vancouver, the pioneer army post of the state, is especially rich in these. What biographer of the immortal Grant has not failed to tell of his life there? I am told that the house that Grant built there still stands. In most states the structure would be preserved as a precious relic. Sheridan, McClellan—these and many another of the great in the military annals of the Union are associated with the history of the old army posts. Have we done anything to keep the memory of these associations alive?

Further back than the military occupancy runs the record of Vancouver as an historic spot. Established in 1825 as the headquarters of the operation of the Hunson Bay Company in the Northwest, it was the capital of a region that extended from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific and from California to the Arctic. Revered and noble Dr. McLoughlin, agent of the Hudson Bay company and courtesy governor of the region, ruled it autocratically, but, on the whole, wisely. His word for many a year was law throughout its length and breadth. In baronial style he and his officers dwelt in quarters luxurious for those days, and Captain Wilkes tells us that when he visited there in 1841 the rules of caste and the discipline of the place were of the strictest military order. From 1825 to the early '40s it was the virtual capital of an empire; from then until the '60s, with growing American development of other places in old Oregon, it waned in importance as the center of Hudson Bay's interests, and in 1860 it was abandoned, while Vancouver as a town came to the front as one of the important communities of the territory, and, presently, as a vigorous aspirant for the honor of being the capital of the territory of Washington. But what of the early American historic places and structures, the houses of Grant, Sheridan, Bonneville and Hathaway?

Wide and far-reaching indeed was the influence of Vancouver in the early days. From there went out Peter Skeene Ogden, Hudson Bay factor whose name is imperishably connected with the place, on his explorations which resulted in the discovery of the Humboldt river, and of the river Ogden, which was named in his honor and which subsequently gave its name to the flourishing Utah city. There lived and ruled for long that wise and able knight, Sir James Douglas, successor to Dr. McLoughlin, and the chief figure subsequently in the early history of what is practically a sister state—the province of British Columbia. There, at old Fort Vancouver, was born James Dunsmuir, the present executive of British Columbia—a native-born Washingtonian. From Vancouver to London regularly sailed a line of vessels. In the pockets of a gentleman who came as a passenger in one of these vessels were brought the seeds from which grew the first apples raised in the Pacific Northwest. Bruce, the famous gardener of Dr. McLoughlin's establishment, was the parent of the immense horticultural interests of the state, and his gardens the fore-runner and ancestor of the countless acres of orchard and garden that now form one of the great industries of the commonwealth.

It is interesting to recall, also, that in early territorial days, when Clark county was first erected, its boundaries included all of what is now Eastern Washington, the panhandle of Idaho and all of Western Montana, taking in Butte, Anaconda, Missoula, the famous Bitter Root valley and three-fourths of the natural wealth of the mountain state. Those communities, with our own counties of Walla Walla, Stevens, Klickitat and the others east of the Cascades, old though many of them are, are all children of old Vancouver. Still Vancouver is but one of a number of interesting spots in the state.

If we turn our attention to the past triumphs of our arms, we have battlefields that are treasures of historic lore. No more brilliant struggle is there in the annals of the West than the battle of Steptoe butte, fought but a short distance from the town of Rosalia, in Whitman county.

Near at hand, in the valley north of Tacoma, the gallant Slaughter fell. Who can point to the spot? And yet our pioneers deemed his memory of sufficient importance to name both a town and a county after him, but both these names long ago were eliminated from our map. The battle of Seattle left no trace that has survived the wonderful change that has taken place in the face of the city, but how few citizens there are who can point even to the site of the blockhouses and stockades that Phelps and Denny and others describe?

One of the most tragic stories of our early history is that of the White river massacre. Less bloody, but dramatic in the extreme and fraught with a peculiar horror, is the story of the death and decapitation of Colonel Ebey. Comparatively few of our citizens know the details of those incidents that had a pronounced effect on the life and character of pioneer days, or even know their scenes and localities.

Even the pioneer burying grounds that should be sacred soil have not been cherished with a full measure of love and respect. One of these lies at Fort Steilacoom, but a few miles from this spot. There lies the body of William Wallace, soldier, statesman and—



WM. LANE                      ALBERT VINCENT MEAD, age 6 years                      CHIEF KOQUILTON  
GOVERNOR A. E. MEAD DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS



proudest title of all—"friend of Lincoln." There also lie the remains of many others who, with an infinite faith in the future of this favored land, struggled that we, of a succeeding generation, might prosper. This old cemetery lies on land, the property of the state, and I have had the pleasure and privilege of taking steps that will result in its being properly cared for and preserved.

It is interesting to know that there is one historic burying ground in the state that has been properly marked and is honored and preserved, namely, the spot in Walla Walla county, where the noble Whitman and his equally noble wife are buried.

In most of the states the practice prevails of preserving in the state capitol portraits of those gentlemen who have served as chief executive of the commonwealth, and I am endeavoring to have that practice followed in this state. These portraits are part of the history of the commonwealth. I have secured so far the portraits of all the gentlemen who have served as governor of Washington from 1853 down, with four exceptions, and I have the promise of three of these four. The fourth, the portrait of the Hon. R. D. Gholson of Kentucky, third governor of the territory, is still missing, but Senator Piles of this state and Governor J. C. Beckham of Kentucky are giving me material assistance in the search for it. It is my intention to add to this collection for preservation in the capitol the portraits of all who have served the territory and state in congress. This collection is now under way, and bids fair to be completed before the convening of the next legislature. I shall regard these collections as part of my contribution to the efforts you gentlemen are promoting of preserving our history. You have undertaken a work that merits the approbation and co-operation of every loyal citizen of Washington. You have taken the initiative in a movement that, but for you, perhaps would have been deferred until the human documents in our history had passed to dust, and treacherous memory had lost the details that are of such vast importance in the story of our commonwealth. To you every success in your endeavors.

## UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT.

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MR. McCORMICK: We now come to the closing part of our program as prepared by our committee on arrangements—the unveiling of the monument.

Two young ladies, Miss Zaidee E. Bonney and Miss Ella M. Todd, representatives of the Pioneers' Association and the Daughters of the American Revolution, have been chosen to assist in this part of the program. Miss Bonney's grandparents were all pioneers. They crossed the plains in 1851 and 1852. Her parents were born and reared on Puget Sound. Miss Todd is a lineal descendant of Governor Bradford, who came over on the "Mayflower," and who served Plymouth colony as governor for many years. No better selections of representatives for these organizations could have been made. We therefore take pleasure in presenting these young ladies, who will now unveil the monument.

President McCormick then read the inscription on the monument to the assemblage.

A vote of thanks was passed to the speakers and others assisting in the ceremonies. President McCormick then announced that this closed the exercises of the day.

# 1841---Fourth of July---1906

COMMEMORATING THE 65TH ANNIVERSARY  
OF THE FIRST PUBLIC OBSERVANCE OF OUR  
NATIONAL BIRTHDAY ON THE PACIFIC COAST  
OR WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER  
BY CAPT. CHAS. WILKES, U. S. N., AND  
THE OFFICERS AND MARINES OF HIS  
FLEET, ON MONDAY, JULY 5TH, 1841  
ON THESE GROUNDS

## **ERECTED BY**

THE PIERCE COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION

## **ASSISTED BY**

THE WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
WASHINGTON STATE PIONEER SOCIETY  
DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
SONS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
LOYAL LEGION AND G. A. R.

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE LYON, JR.  
OF NELSON, NEBRASKA, DONATED THIS SITE

## REGRETS.

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Portland, Oregon, June 21, 1906.

W. H. GILSTRAP:

Dear Sir—Acknowledging receipt of your letter of June 18, I regret to say it will not be possible for me to be present at the Wilkes celebration July 5. Thanking your committee for the honor of the invitation, I am,

Very truly yours,

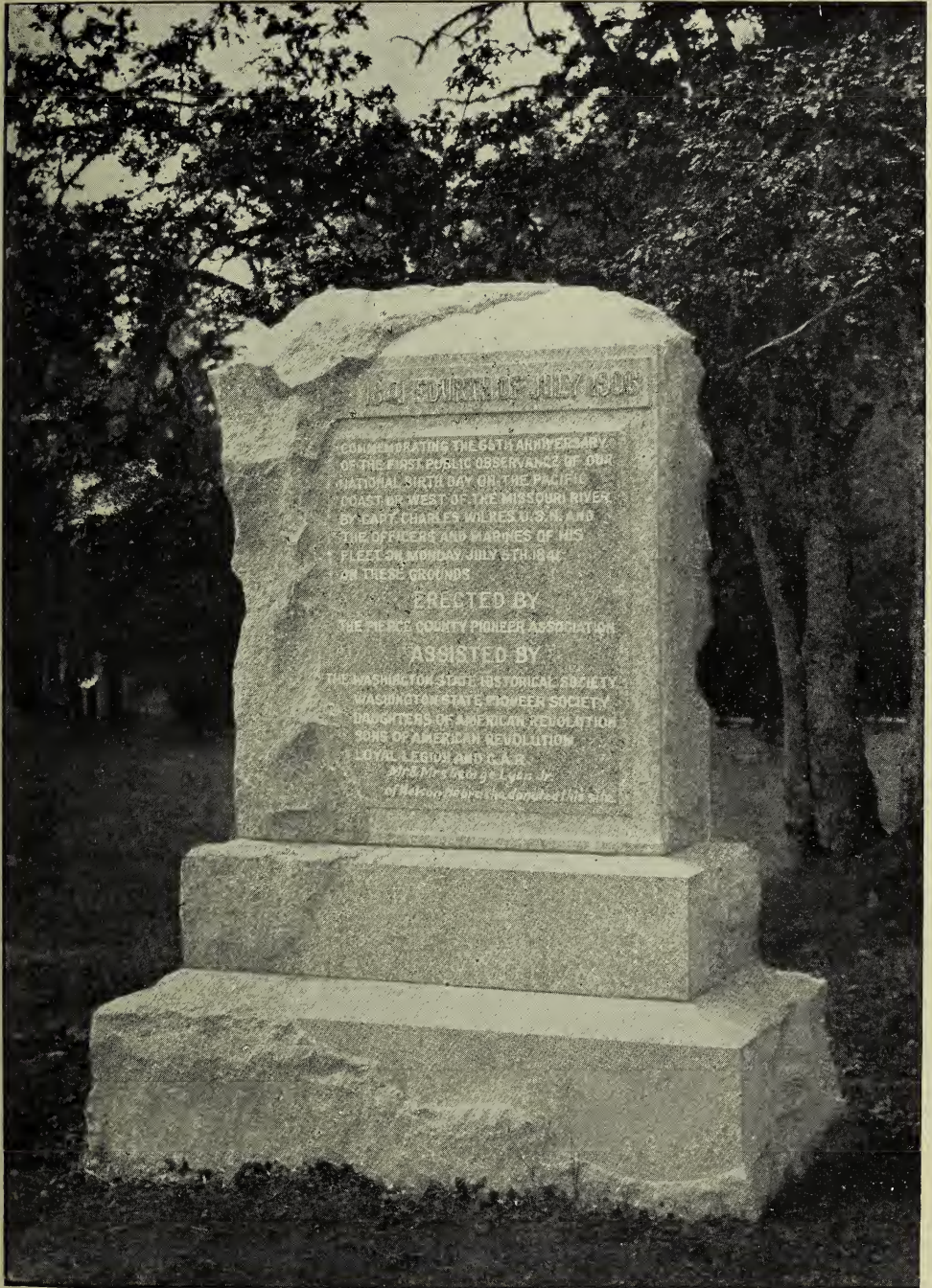
H. W. SCOTT.

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### Rear Admiral's Regrets.

Rear Admiral Goodrich sent a note acknowledging the courteous invitation of the committee in charge of the commemoration celebration at Lake Sequalitchew. The admiral said he had taken great pleasure in forwarding the same to the officers and men of the vessels under his command here present. For himself, he greatly regretted a previous engagement prevented his being present at the very interesting ceremonies. The note was received after Chairman Gilstrap had left for the scene of the celebration yesterday, or it would have been read during the proceedings.—Tacoma Daily News, July 6, 1906.





COMMEMORATIVE MONUMENT



## MAY GATHER AT AMERICAN LAKE.

### Quarterly Session of the Pioneer Association at the Ferry Museum, April 11, 1906.

A basket lunch was served during the noon hour, and nearly 100 persons were served.

#### Opening of Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was interestingly opened by John Meeker, who in spite of his eighty-one years, sang "The Old Oaken Bucket" very sweetly. He was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. M. F. Bean.

Then followed the session of reminiscences in which short talks were made by W. N. Spinning, of Sumner; A. J. Miller, A. N. Miller, Mrs. M. F. Bean, Charles H. Ross and Mrs Ida Sipo.

A very interesting feature of the meeting was the old piano, the first brought to Washington state. It came around Cape Horn in 1853, and was played in Olympia at the first legislative session. It is the property of Mrs. Dr. De Vore of Tacoma. The accompaniments for the various musical numbers were played on the old instrument.

The meeting was presided over by W. J. Bowman of Puyallup, and Mrs. Margaret Peterson acted as secretary.

#### Mexican Veteran Attends.

One of the earliest pioneers in attendance was Frederick Meyer of Steilacoom. He served in the Mexican war, and was a member of Company M, First artillery, that was sent here from New York in 1848, immediately after the Whitman massacre. He is now 80 years old, and the only survivor of the company of 108 men. The company left New York November 4, the day that Taylor was elected president. Other old-timers were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Bowman, '69; John Meeker, '51; Allen J. Miller, '59; F. W. Brown, '53; A. N. Miller, '60; Albert Howard, '52; H. B. McAllister, '52; Isaac Carson, '53; Mrs. Ellen Flett, '42.

Two interesting persons were also present. Mrs. D. M. Ross of Puyallup came in 1851 in a prairie schooner, and her son, Charles H. Ross, was born in the Blue mountains on this trip, so that mother and son arrived on the coast at the same time. The mother is exceedingly well preserved, being 75 years old.

#### W. H. Gilstrap's Paper.

Following is extracts from Mr. Gilstrap's paper, "Patriotic Days":

"The first anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence was celebrated in 1777 in Philadelphia. The flag had just been adopted and was displayed on the vessels on the Delaware. Patriotic toasts were offered, stirring music was played by the band, military parades took place during the day and fireworks at night.

The day was celebrated in Boston, Annapolis, Charleston and smaller towns.

“Patriotic American citizens have always remembered and observed the day in some form or other and on many occasions under adverse or trying circumstances. We find that the pioneers who came to this coast in the 30’s, 40’s and 50’s were just as patriotic as those they left behind in their Eastern homes.

### **First Regular Celebration.**

“While there may have been social gatherings, horse racing or a dance on Fourth of July anniversaries by the early settlers, the first regular Fourth of July celebration, held in what is now the state of Washington, after American citizens settled here, was held in Olympia July 4, 1852. It was a great event; a celebration that would be a credit in older settled communities. Quite elaborate preparations were made. One of the streets was set apart for the occasion. An arbor was made by setting posts in the ground and putting poles across on which were placed fir boughs. This arbor was the width of the street and about 150 feet long. One or more oxen were barbecued. The celebration attracted settlers from all parts of Northern Oregon and from the down-Sound settlements.

“The late Daniel R. Bigelow of Olympia was the orator of the day. Simpson P. Moses read the Declaration of Independence and Frank Shaw acted as marshal. After the ceremonies of the day had been concluded, an enthusiastic meeting was held and the division of the territory discussed.

### **Two Important Occasions.**

“We wish to speak of two very important occasions that transpired prior to settlement by American citizens of this territory. One was the observance of the Fourth of July, 1836, by Dr. Marcus Whitman and party as they crossed the continent. The other the celebration of the Fourth of July, 1841, by Captain Charles Wilkes, the government explorer, and his marines.

“In 1836 Dr. Marcus Whitman and wife, Rev. H. H. Spaulding and wife, W. H. Gray, Oregon’s first historian; two Nes Perces boys and two teamsters, came across the plains and when the journey was about half completed, perhaps the most notable event of this eventful journey was the observance of the Fourth of July at South Pass. There was no boom of cannon to usher in the nation’s birthday, yet rarely, if ever, has it been commemorated in a more significant or fitting manner. Early in the day the little band of missionaries entered South Pass and a few hours later reached the point in the Great Divide where the waters begin to trickle down westward to the Pacific, as well as eastward to the Atlantic.

### **Solemn Scene Enacted.**

“Before them lay the broad expanse of the Pacific slope, the goodly land they had come to win for Christ and country. With hearts deeply moved they dismounted and spread a blanket on the grass and raised the Stars and Stripes above it. Then, placing the

Bible in the center, they knelt around it and with prayer and praise reverently took possession of the entire region in the name of God and the United States. It was a solemn and impressive scene, seldom surpassed in the annals of American history.

### **Advent of Captain Wilkes.**

“We will now turn to the other great and equally significant occasion. The first real Fourth of July celebration held on the Pacific coast and the first celebration held west of the Missouri river. I now refer to the celebration held at the lower end of American lake July 5, 1841, by Captain Wilkes and his crew.

### **Urges a Monument.**

“We as patriotic citizens should feel proud that we have this historic spot so near us, and as patriotic pioneers of Pierce county you should take the initiative in the erection of a suitable monument to mark that interesting and sacred spot, to commemorate that interesting, important and historical event and also to commemorate the naming of American lake by Captain Wilkes on that occasion.

“As many of you know, I have for some months been agitating the proposition of holding a celebration, the sixty-fifth anniversary of that occasion, on July 4 of this year, and in connection therewith to erect and dedicate a suitable monument.”

In order to get his suggestion formally before the association. Mr. Gilstrap offered the following resolution, which quickly found favor and was adopted:

“Resolved, that the Pierce County Pioneer association ask the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution of this city and state; the Washington State Historical society; the Loyal Legion: Grand Army of the Republic and other patriotic organizations and citizens to join with us in the erection of a monument and a celebration commemorating that patriotic historical event, on July Fourth of this year. That in order to start the work we at this time elect a committee of three to locate the exact spot, or as near as possible, where the celebration was held. That if the spot can be located, the committee is instructed to ask the various patriotic organizations to co-operate with them in the erection of the monument and in planning for the celebration.”

The following committee were elected and have the matter in charge: W. H. Gilstrap, W. J. Bowman and William Lane.—Tacoma Daily Ledger, April 12, 1906.

## WHEN CAPT. WILKES NAMED AMERICAN LAKE.

SINCE the meeting of the pioneers, Messrs. Gilstrap and Lane have been very busy. They had some data, and although they were not very far away in their calculations, only through the assistance of the aged Muckleshoot Indian, Koquilton, were they able to definitely locate the spot.

The trip out was made last Wednesday morning, and it was through the courtesy of the Wing Bros., proprietors of the American Automobile company, that the trip was made in the large Pope-Toledo car, and which, operated by W. W. Wing, was run to the identical spot designated by Koquilton.

It was Koquilton's first automobile ride. Since the meeting of the pioneers Mr. Gilstrap and Mr. Lane have made trips to various parts of the country in the hope that some old Indian might be found who could throw some light on the matter. At Fort Nisqually, Koquilton was heard of, and he was interviewed at his home at Muckleshoot. The meeting between him and Lane was a very interesting one. They had not met for nearly thirty years. Both took part in the Indian war of 1855-6, each with his race. Both were in the battles fought on White river.

But Slugamus is a very peaceful Indian now, and he was very willing to assist the two in locating the spot of the celebration. So arrangements were made, and he came to Tacoma Tuesday afternoon, and the following morning the three, together with Mr. Wing and the Ledger representative, made the trip out. It was a very interesting one to Koquilton. It was the first time he had been over this prairie in forty years. The changes surprised him. When he was last out there the region was a plain, with here and there an oak tree. There were some woods around the lakes. When the auto passed Gravelly lake he pointed to it and said, "We-athee." This he explained was the old Indian name of the lake.

His eyes opened when the party was brought by American lake. "Spootsylyth—Spootsylyth—Merican lake," he explained.

In a few minutes the auto was to the turn in the road which brought the party to the head of Lake Sequelitchew, which is not seen from the main county road.

### Beautiful Body of Water.

The aged Indian was enthusiastic over the sight that presented itself, and it was evident that it brought back many clear recollections. This little body of water is a most delightful one. It is long and narrow and beautifully wooded. Messrs. Gilstrap and Lane first took him to the southeast corner of the lake. It was necessary to leave the auto to go down into the grove, where they thought the spring was located, near which the ox was barbecued. But there was nothing there to remind Koquilton of the great event. The party came back up the hill, so they decided to try the northeast corner of the lake, Mr. Gilstrap and Mr. Lane going ahead, while the Ledger man assisted the Indian in walking down.



PROF. W. H. GILSTRAP      CHIEF KOQUILTON      WM. LANE  
LOCATING SITE FOR MONUMENT ON GROUNDS WHERE CAPT. WILKES  
HELD CELEBRATION JULY 5th, 1841.





The expression on the old man's face, when they stepped through the underbrush and came to the water that trickled through on its underground passage from American lake, was interesting. He said many things that the reporter could not understand, but the light on his face and his manifold gestures up the hill told that he was now on the right track. His first act was to pick up an old pail and enjoy a deep draught of the cool water. The four then continued up the hill in different directions, and the Indian had no trouble in designating the place where the festivities were held. Under the trees near the lake the ox was barbecued, and back on the plain the soldiers maneuvered. There is a ridge near here and just below it is a level stretch, and he said the races were held there. From the ridge the crowd had something of a birdseye view of the athletics. This stretch runs back towards American lake, which is about 500 yards distant.

In his Indian fashion Koquilton described the festivities of the day in a way that fully coincides with that of Captain Wilkes. There is no doubt about his story, as he could not be able to tell it so accurately had he not been there. The historic spot is within half a mile of the railroad, and it is certain that arrangements can be made for a special train, and which will stop there for the celebration this year. (Tacoma Daily Ledger, April 29, 1906.)

## MONUMENT TO PUGET SOUND'S FIRST CELEBRATION.

**A**MONG the interesting features of Tacoma's Fourth of July celebration will be the gathering of the Pioneer association at Lake Sequelitchew tomorrow to participate in the unveiling of the monument to commemorate the first celebration of the Fourth of July on the Pacific coast 65 years ago by Captain Wilkes and party.

W. H. Gilstrap and W. P. Bonney, assisted by David Dowden and others, finished the task of placing the monument yesterday. The speakers' stand is erected and the grounds cleared where the picnic is to be held by the pioneers and all who desire to enjoy the day. There is a fine grove and a splendid spring of water.

Trains on the Northern Pacific will leave Tacoma for the Wilkes monument celebration at 8:05 a. m., 11:25 a. m., 1 p. m. and 2:15 p. m.

The exercises will begin at 2 o'clock.

It is announced the trains will stop at the grounds, about two miles from Murray. The spot where the celebration is to be held is only about five blocks from where the trains will stop.

Beside the monument, a flag-pole standing 65 feet above the ground has been erected, showing one foot for every year that has elapsed since Captain Wilkes and his party organized the first celebration, and Dr. Richmond, the pioneer missionary, delivered the first oration.

Chief Slugamus Koquilton of the Muckleshoot reservation, who witnessed the Wilkes celebration as a young man, arrived in Tacoma last night, accompanied by William Lane, one of the pioneers of Pierce county, and will be among the participants in the historic celebration tomorrow.

Hundreds of people are planning to go out in carriages and automobiles, and people are coming from all the country round to witness the proceedings. Thomas W. Prosch and party are coming from Seattle.—Tacoma Daily News, July 4, 1906.

## COMMEMORATE FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.

- 3 p. m.—Rose carnival parade.
- 4 p. m.—Crowning of Queen Marian in Wright park.
- 8 p. m.—Band concert in Wright park.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

- 10:30 a. m.—Industrial, civic and military parade.
- Noon—Patriotic exercises in Wright park.
- 1 p. m.—Run of the fire department on Pacific avenue.
- 2 p. m.—Athletic contests on A street.
- 8 p. m.—Aquatic parade, pyrotechnics and band concert in the harbor.

THURSDAY, JULY 5.

Pioneers' all-day picnic at Lake Sequelitchew, where Wilkes' monument will be unveiled.

10 a. m.—Pie-eating contest, tug-of-war and sports for boys and girls on A street.

2 p. m.—Automobile parade.

3 p. m.—Children's festivities before Queen Marian on A street.

8 p. m.—Band concert.

Note.—The various street events will be reviewed by Queen Marian and court from the stand to be erected at A and Tenth streets.

In a spirit of fun and festivity Tacoma will next Tuesday crown its queen for the three-day Fourth of July carnival. For three days Queen Marian will reign, and after the last bomb has been exploded some time near the hour that separates July 5 and 6, she will become plain Miss Morton again, and Tacoma will resume its usual activities along the path of destiny.

That Tacoma will have occasion to entertain hundreds of visitors to the city is assured. They are coming from every point in the great Northwest; coming to do honor to its queen, and enjoy the city's hospitality.

### Crowning of Queen Marian.

In all the glory of a Puget Sound midsummer day Queen Marian will be crowned at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the opening day of the festivities. Everything attendant to the coronation will be gorgeous. It will be preceded by a parade through the principal downtown streets, and after which the cortege will continue on to Wright park, where the ceremonies will be conducted, and one of Tacoma's fair young women will be invested with the authority that makes her the ruling spirit for the three-day celebration.

The plans for the ceremony have been carefully laid, and like all other royalty, the queen and her maids have held dress rehearsals, and the slightest details have been carefully attended to.

The parade will start at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, forming on A street and traversing Pacific avenue and C street, and from there continue on to the park.

DeWitt M. Evans, a graduate from the Tacoma High school and the University of California, has been selected as prime minister for the affair, and it is safe to say that there will be no cause for complaint as to the diplomatic manner in which he attends to his duties.

Following are the maids of honor, chosen from the various schools of the city:

Central school—Vivian Barber.  
Bryant school—Gladys Hyde.  
Edison school—Isabel Stuart Pratt.  
Emerson school—Elizabeth Cook.  
Franklin school—Mildred Foster Halfpenny.  
Grant school—Agnes Hansen.  
Garfield school—Isabelle McRae.  
Hawthorne school—Winnifred Combs.  
Horace Mann school—Nellie Ward.  
Irving school—Alice Compton.  
Lincoln school—Elizabeth Marie Nelson.  
Logan school—Tula Bales.  
Longfellow school—Ruby Slinger.  
Lowell School—Alice Jones.  
McKinley school—Margaret Flynn.  
Sheridan school—Charrie E. Palmer.  
Sherman school—Rachel E. Wilcox.  
Washington school—Elizabeth Shenkenberg.  
Whitman school—Lena Wells.  
Willard school—Merle Agnew.

The Rose carnival committee desires to have all the private carriages, pony carts and horseback riders possible in the carnival parade Tuesday. The floats furnished by commercial houses and the public schools will be a feature of this parade, but a great many decorated carriages and children's carts are hoped for by the committee. Flowers will be the feature of this parade. There will be floats from each of the public schools.

Queen Marian has accepted the offer of the Mason hotel, on the corner of Tenth and A streets, of a suite of rooms for herself and court during the carnival.

Six magnificent coal-black horses have been secured to draw the queen's float in the carnival parades. They will be caparisoned in white and will be led by a group of boys and young men, also uniformed in white. The maids' float will be drawn by four dapple-gray horses, and under the direction of Mr. and Miss Taynton, the floats are sure to form the chief feature of the coronation parade.

### **Observe Nation's Great Holiday.**

Real patriotic exercises will be held at noon, July 4, at Wright park. This will be preceded by the parade, which will start at 10:30 o'clock, and make its way to the park over the usual course.

Dr. Herbert Judson White, pastor of the First Baptist church, has been chosen as the orator of the day. Since coming to Tacoma but a short time ago, Dr. White has established a reputation here as an orator. He delivered the Memorial Sunday address to the veterans, and it was one that caused considerable favorable comment.

The parade of the Fourth will be entirely different from that of the rose carnival on the preceding day. It will be largely industrial, and, in a large measure, typifying Tacoma. Marines will take part and there will be a large number of other interesting features, and it is safe to say that the merriment will run high. Captain John B. McCoy will be marshal.

Upon arriving at the park the formal address of welcome will be delivered by Mayor George P. Wright, and Will H. Hayden will read the Declaration of Independence. This will be followed by Dr. Whites' address.

Early in the afternoon the parade of the fire department will take place on Pacific avenue and immediately following this the sport program takes place.

### **Warships Will Visit Tacoma.**

An interesting feature will be added to the celebration in the presence in the harbor July 4 of the flagship "Chicago" of the Pacific squadron, Admiral Goodrich commanding, and the torpedo destroyer "Preble." The presence of these two vessels is the result of the effort of Congressman F. W. Cushman.

### **Queen's First Proclamation.**

"I, Marian the First, Queen of the Roses, proclaim as follows:

"First—That on Tuesday, July 3, 1906, by the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, all the streets of the city must be clean and in condition to properly accommodate and entertain the visitors to our city.

"Second—That there be a general floral display, particularly Roses, in all parts of the city.

"Third—That all wishing to participate in the Rose Carnival parade must report to me at Phone Main 979 not later than 12, noon, Monday, July 2.

"Fourth—That the parade will form at 2:30 p. m., July 3, with right, resting on Seventh and A streets.

"Fifth—That the parade will start promptly as the clock in the city hall strikes 'three.' Those not ready to form by 2:30 will be required to fall in line at the rear of the column.

"Sixth—That the line of march will be announced in the press later.

(Signed)

"MARIAN THE FIRST,  
"Queen of the Roses."

Attest:

"V. D. TOMLINSON,  
"Grand Marshal of the Carnival Parade.

"Tacoma, Wash., U. S. A., June 30, 1906, A. D."

The Fourth of July committees are as follows:

President—George P. Wright.

Vice-President—William H. Dickson.  
 Treasurer—A. J. Rhodes.  
 Secretary—C. H. Manley.  
 Harry S. Couch, W. W. Hoyt, F. G. Fisher.  
 Chairman Tacoma Rose Carnival association—Ira H. Case.  
 Chairmen Fourth of July sub-committees:  
 Finance—William H. Dickson.  
 Advertising—Albert Johnson.  
 Press—Roy I. Knapp.  
 Transportation—John W. Hill.  
 Music—L. W. Pratt.  
 Parade—I. M. Howell.  
 Reception—T. M. Fleetwood.  
 Aquatic sports—Sid Burley.  
 Floats—John Anderson.  
 Decoration—W. W. Hoyt.  
 Fireworks—W. W. Powell.  
 Electrical display—William Welsh.  
 Invitations—James Dege.  
 Sports—George R. Taylor.  
 Floral Display—Ira H. Case.

There will be something to appeal to both the patriotic and pioneer sentiment in the celebration to be held at Lake Sequatchew next Thursday afternoon, when a monument will be unveiled in commemoration of the sixty-fifth anniversary of the first patriotic national holiday observance on the Pacific coast, and west of the Missouri river.

From the historical viewpoint the event is of considerable importance, as it will for all time mark the place where Captain Charles Wilkes and the members of his little fleet that came to Puget Sound in 1841 held their exercises, July 5. It was on this day that Spootslyth, as it was known by the Indians, was named American lake, and the district has since borne this name.

The affair is given under the auspices of the Pierce County Pioneers' association, which, through its committee, has secured the necessary funds for the construction of a granite monument which stands seven feet high and should endure until the day Mount Tacoma collapses.

### **How the Movement Started.**

The committee which has the work in charge consists of W. H. Gilstrap, W. J. Bowman of Puyallup, William Lane, Captain W. H. Jennings, Thomas W. Prosch of Seattle, W. P. Bonney, Allen Weir of Olympia, representing the State Pioneer society. The movement was started by Mr. Gilstrap, who, in a paper read at the last quarterly meeting of the Pierce county pioneers on "Pioneer Patriotic Celebrations" referred to that held by Captain Wilkes. The same day the committee was appointed, with a view to locating the exact spot chronicled in the report of Captain Wilkes and undertake raising the necessary amount of money.

Since that day the committee has worked unswervingly. Work on the monument is now nearing completion. It will be appropriately inscribed, a place on the face has been polished for this purpose. The inscription will be a brief history of what the shaft stands for. The plat of ground will be marked with a substantial iron fence, with a flagpole at the southeast corner. The Vaughan & Morrill company has donated a large fifteen-foot flag for this. It is the property of the pioneers and will be unfurled on special occasions, when the pioneers gather at the historic spot. It is safe to say that there will be many gatherings there in the years to come.

The coming observance will be in the form of a picnic. The pioneers will go out early in the day and enjoy a basket lunch at noon. There will be morning trains at 8 and 11:25 o'clock, and possibly one at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The exercises will commence at 2 o'clock.—Tacoma Daily Ledger, Sunday, July 1, 1906.

## MONUMENT UNVEILED AT SEQUALITCHEW.

**B**ESIDE the placid waters of Lake Sequalitchew, under the shade of the great trees, members of the Pierce County Pioneers' association and their guests assembled yesterday to participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the monument to commemorate the first celebration of the Fourth of July west of the Missouri, by Captain Wilkes, U. S. N., and party in 1841.

It was an ideal day and the picnic scene near the great springs on the shore of the lake was a genuine picture of summer comfort. Many of the pioneers gathered early from Puyallup, Sumner, Roy, Lakeview, Hillhurst, Tacoma and other parts of the county. Many guests were present from Seattle. The throng was a large one, and besides those who went on the train many were out in carriages and automobiles. It was estimated that fully 2,000 persons were on the grounds.

A brief session of the Pierce County Pioneers' association was held, at which President Bowman invited all the pioneers to register.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the guests gathered in the natural amphitheater in front of the speaker's stand, which was decorated with the national colors. R. L. McCormick, president of the State Historical society, presided. Besides the speakers, the guests on the platform included George H. Himes, assistant secretary of the Oregon Historical society; C. B. Bagley, of Seattle, vice-president, and Edwin Eells, secretary of the State Historical society; President Bowman, of the Pierce County Pioneers' association; Sherwood Bonney, who is 95 years old; Dr. Spinning, of Sumner, Allen Weir, of Olympia, of the State Pioneers' association; William H. Dickson, president of the Tacoma Boosters; Dr. Joseph Williams' president of the University of Puget Sound; Rev. D. G. Le Sourd, Rev. Father Hylebos, Rev. Edward T. Ford, Rev. W. A. Moore, General James M. Ashton, Dudley Eshelman, who led the singing of "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner," Judge C. H. Hanford, representing the Sons of the American Revolution. Representatives were present from Virginia Dare and Mary Ball chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, and also from Rainier chapter, of Seattle, including Mrs. John Leary, Mrs. Edmund Bowden, Mrs. E. D. Bacon, Mrs. John A. Parker, representing the State D. A. R. Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard of Alexandria, Va., who has been prominent on the national board of the D. A. R., was also an interested participant with her daughter, Mrs. H. M. Caldwell, of Seattle.

The addresses of the occasion were all of the deepest interest, and the speakers could be distinctly heard. Everything moved off well, and the people were enthusiastic in their appreciative words regarding the exercises.

Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth, president of the Washington State Pioneer society, delivered the invocation. Judge C. H. Hanford spoke on the "Revolutionary Idea," closing with the prediction that sixty-five years hence there would be another celebration on these grounds



by the descendants of those now present, and trusting they might cherish the principles of liberty as enunciated by that patriot and philosopher, Benjamin Franklin.

### **Credit to Mr. Gilstrap.**

In introducing W. H. Gilstrap, curator of the Ferry Museum and chairman of the committee of the Pioneers' association, President McCormick awarded Mr. Gilstrap the credit for the discovery and location of the site on which the monument is placed. It is interesting to note in this connection that David W. Huggins a few months ago discovered near the springs on the shore of Lake Sequelitchew a copper dinner plate. Mr. Gilstrap learned from Captain Mountain, the survivor of the Wilkes expedition, that copper plates were used on the ships of the Wilkes fleet, and this is additional evidence that the spot identified by Chief Slugamas Koquilton as the place of the celebration 65 years ago was the correct one. Mr. Gilstrap read a most interesting historical sketch of the Wilkes celebration.

### **President Penrose Speaks.**

President S. B. L. Penrose of Whitman college, Walla Walla, gave a most eloquent address on the "Problems of the Pacific," impressing his hearers with the responsibilities thrust upon the people of the United States.

Thomas W. Prosch, of Seattle, gave a brief address on the second and later celebrations of the Fourth of July at Steilacoom in 1850, and also in 1859. The first celebration in Puyallup was in 1870 and in Tacoma in 1874.

"Dr. J. P. Richmond's Participation in the Original Celebration in This Place, 1841," was the subject of an address by Rev. A. Atwood, of Seattle. Dr. Richmond was a missionary of the Methodist church, appointed about 1840 to establish a mission at Nisqually. He made the address at the Wilkes celebration, closing with a wonderful prophecy for the future development of the Pacific coast, which time has verified in a remarkable manner.

### **Chief Koquilton's Address.**

The presence of Chief Slugimas Koquilton of the Muckleshoot reservation was one of the interesting features of the program. As a young man, about 18 to 20 years old, he witnessed the Wilkes celebration. Captain Mountain says he is satisfied Koquilton is now about 90 years of age. William Lane, who has known Koquilton more than 50 years, acted as interpreter for the address of the aged chief, who said:

"I was only a young man at that time, but remember that they had guns. The Indians wanted to know what the guns were for, and the soldiers told them to use to defend themselves with if it was needed, but that they wanted to be friendly. Father asked him (Wilkes) to like our country and be good to the Indians always. He said that soon many more whites would come, and that they would be glad to come and help make the Indians good and happy. The whites did come, and we prayed the Lord to bless the country.

This country did not belong to any people, but the Lord made it for all. I have prayed to the Lord that we Indians shall not lie, but talk straight. Chief Lochlan used to tell the Indians to obey Wilkes and that he was a good man.

"It makes me feel good to see so many people here today, and so happy—children and old people."

### **The Only Survivor.**

Captain Mountains, the only survivor of the Wilkes expedition, gave a brief but graphic description of the explorations on the South Sea islands and the Pacific coast during the four years' cruise. Captain Mountain was on board the Peacock and did not attend the celebration at Sequelitchew.

Then the assemblage formed in line, under command of Colonel H. F. Garretson, marshal of the day, and marched to the monument on the upland, where the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung and an address was delivered by Governor Mead on "Historical Places and Occasions."

### **Monument Unveiled.**

The monument, covered with an American flag, was then unveiled by Miss Zaidee E. Bonney and Miss Ella Todd, representatives, respectively, of the Pioneers' association, and the D. A. R.

President McCormick read the inscription on the monument, and a vote of thanks was passed to the speakers and others assisting in the ceremonies, and especially to Assistant Secretary Himes and Captain Mountain of Portland for their presence.—Tacoma Daily News, July 6, 1906.

Report of Committee to the October Meeting of Pierce County  
Pioneer Society, held October 3, 1906,  
at Puyallup Fair.

**Y**OUR committee appointed at the April meeting to locate the site where Captain Wilkes celebrated the Fourth of July, 1841, and to arrange for an anniversary celebration and the erection of a suitable monument commemorating that important event, have the following report to make:

First, after visiting many old pioneers, old Indians, and much inquiry, we interviewed Mr. Edward Huggins, the old pioneer, and the last agent of the Hudson Bay company at Fort Nisqually, who informed us that Slugamus Koquilton, an old Indian of the Muckle-shoot tribe, was perhaps the only person now living who could give us any definite information. He worked for the Hudson Bay company for several years, and was with them during the time Captain Wilkes was here on the Sound.

Mr. Huggins said that Slugamus was reliable, truthful, and that he had always been a good Indian. We had some difficulty in locating him, because he had not been known by the name of Slugamus for many years. After the Indian war he was named Peter by the Catholic priest and is generally known by that name, but we finally located him and we soon learned by conversation with him that he could locate the spot where the celebration was held. He informed us that it was near the big spring at the head of Lake Sequatchew. We arranged for him to meet us in Tacoma April 24. He met Mr. Lane and myself at the appointed time, and by the courtesy of the Daily Ledger company, and of Wing Bros., we were driven out to Lake Sequatchew in an automobile. We soon located the spot, Koquilton pointing out the locations where the barbecue, horse racing, drill of marines and other incidents of that celebration took place.

On the first day of May, our president, Mr. Bowman, W. P. Bonney, Charles Ross, Edwin Eells, George B. Kandle, Wm. Lane and myself drove out to look the grounds over and to plan for the proposed celebration. In the meantime we had written to Mr. George Lyon, Jr., of Nelson, Nebraska, the owner of the land, for a donation of two rods square on which to erect a monument. In response he sent a deed for the amount asked for, and he also sent \$100 toward the monument fund. The plot of ground was deeded to the Washington State Historical Society.

Your committee invited the Washington State Historical Society, the State Pioneer Society, the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, the Loyal Legion and G. A. R. and the Washington University Historical Society to join in with us and assist in the erection of the monument.

Each organization appointed one member to co-operate with your committee in planning the program and in raising funds. The ap-

pointments were W. H. Dickson from the State Historical Society, Allyn Weir of Olympia from the State Pioneer Society, Thos. W. Prosch of Seattle from the Washington University Society, Mrs. John A. Parker of Tacoma from the State D. A. R., Mrs. Fred Temple from Virginia Dare Chapter, Tacoma; Mrs. Mary G. Macoughtry, state vice-regent, from Mary Ball Chapter, Tacoma; Captain W. H. Jennings, from Loyal Legion and G. A. R.; Mrs. Margaret Peterson, Ladies' Relief Corps; Mrs. Wm. Boyer, Ladies' Circle of G. A. R.

Mr. W. P. Bonney was elected secretary and treasurer of the committee.

The monument was erected and the celebration held on July 5th. The committee arranged a program that met the approval of the general public.

Mr. Bonney, our secretary and treasurer, will give a financial report of the funds raised and expended in connection with the celebration.

Respectfully submitted,  
 W. H. GILSTRAP,  
 W. J. BOWMAN,  
 WM. LANE,

Committee.

Financial report of committee on Wilkes monument and celebration.

#### RECEIPTS.

From Capt. W. H. Jennings, for Loyal Legion and G. A. R. . . .	\$ 76.00
From Mrs. Margaret Peterson, for Ladies' Relief Corps . . . . .	4.05
From W. J. Bowman, for Pioneers . . . . .	15.00
From A. W. Stewart, for Pioneers . . . . .	17.00
From W. H. Gilstrap, for Pioneers . . . . .	39.50
From W. H. Gilstrap, for Sons American Revolution . . . . .	10.00
From W. H. Gilstrap, for Washington State Historical Society . . . . .	166.00
From W. H. Gilstrap, for Geo. Lyon, Jr. . . . .	100.00
From W. H. Gilstrap, excursion to Mineral Lake . . . . .	135.00

\$562.55

#### DISBURSEMENTS.

Locating and surveying grounds, etc. . . . .	\$ 35.25
Fixing grounds for celebration, etc. . . . .	35.75
Monument . . . . .	300.00
Incidentals, celebration and excursion . . . . .	26.40
Advertising and printing . . . . .	67.30
Historical research . . . . .	37.25

Total . . . . . \$501.95  
 Balance on hand . . . . . 60.60

W. P. BONNEY, Sec. and Treas.

## BY-GONE MEMORIES.

By George H. Himes.

Portland, Ore., July 11, 1906.

EDITOR STANDARD:

**Y**OUR correspondent left this city July 4th, 8:30 a. m., and arrived at Olympia a little before 2 p. m. From the beginning to the end of the journey, at every station, the universal desire of the population was to go somewhere to "celebrate" our natal day in some fashion, sane or otherwise. The appearance of the people everywhere, old men and women, young men and maidens in the mating period, boys and girls just out of school, arrayed in their best "bib and tucker," with their bright, buoyant and hopeful faces, was exceedingly fine—particularly the women, old or young. A fellow-traveler, a resident of the highly favored State of California for twelve years, who was visiting Oregon and Washington for the first time, said to me, "What makes your women have such fine complexions? I have seen more beautiful women, more rosy cheeks, and clear, healthy-looking complexions in Portland and on my trip to Olympia, in the last two days than in all my twelve years' residence in Southern California. How do you account for it?" "Very easily," I said; "we have more rain, and that is an important factor in Western Washington and Oregon with excellent complexions."

This gentleman is not the only one who has noticed that the complexions of the women of the Pacific Northwest cannot be surpassed on the globe. Hundreds of persons from the East and particularly from the Southern States have expressed the same view in the presence of the writer. In fact, this is a matter of almost daily occurrence.

The rain that descends in the Pacific Northwest is the source of our prosperity, and also of our universally healthful climate; and the person or persons who make it their business to continually "run down" this region are public enemies—unconsciously, perhaps, let it be hoped. The fact of the matter is, simply, that the people of Washington and Oregon do not really know what storms are, in the sense that storms are known or experienced east of the Rocky mountains. It is high time for the residents of the States referred to to cease apologizing for the climate, and spend their strength in assisting to enlighten the world respecting the wonderful advantages which so richly abound in our midst.

Thursday morning, July 5th, as the guest of Mr. Allen Weir, of your city, I was driven to the head of Lake Sequalitchew, the site of the first Fourth of July celebration on the Pacific coast, west of the Cascade mountains, of which there is at present any known record. On the way thither, a distance of seventeen miles, I passed through a region which was very familiar to me between the years from October 10, 1853, to March 9, 1864. We halted at my father's donation land claim, now owned by David Fleetwood, the next place east of the Lacey postoffice, upon which he settled Nov. 9, 1853, and

visited the "Old Swimming Hole," and recalled the memories more than fifty years ago. Of the score or more of young men and boys of my age who used to congregate there during the ten years of my life in that neighborhood, not more than half a dozen are now alive. Naturally, my reflections were saddened by these recollections; but since change is the order of nature, it is useless for us to continually mourn the passing of our friends. Our business is to be as useful to our day and generation as we have the ability, and cheerfully give way to those who are to follow when the call to go hence comes.

One reflection, at least, of pleasure was awakened by this brief visit to the old home; and that was of satisfaction that in the year 1863 I planted a row of maple trees along the road in front of the new house built that year, all of which are now more than two feet in diameter, and afford a most grateful shade to all who pass that way.

From this place to "Old Fort Nesqually," a distance of nine miles, but little change is noticeable, save in the Nesqually bottom. When I first knew that region it was an almost impenetrable wilderness, abounding in wild beasts, and the Indians were numerous, of whom Leschi was the principal chief, and the leader in the outbreak of 1855-56, known as the "Yakima War," to distinguish it from the "Cayuse War," which occurred in Eastern Oregon and Washington in 1848, and which came to pass as the result of the massacre of Dr. Marcus Whitman, his wife and twelve others, on November 29-30, 1847, at Wai-il-at-pu, six miles west of the present city of Walla Walla.

The first settler to hew his way into the Nesqually bottom was James McAllister, in the fall of 1845, with his wife and five children. These were among the first American settlers north of the Columbia river. The complete list of these settlers is as follows, so far as I ever knew them, which list was recently submitted to Mr. W. O. Bush, of Bush prairie, and he pronounced it correct. I give the names in full and I believe this is the first time that they were ever printed:

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Simmons.   | } | Michael Thomas  |
|  |   | Mrs. Elizabeth Kindred  |
|  |   | George Washington   |
|  |   | David Crockett  |
|  |   | Francis Marion DeKalb   |
|  |   | McDonald  |
| McAllister                                       | } | Christopher Columbus, born on the north bank of the<br>Columbia river near the Washougal, April 10, 1845. |
|  |   | James   |
|  |   | Mrs. Martha Smith   |
|  |   | George  |
|  |   | America, afterwards the wife of Thomas Chambers,<br>an uncle of A. H. Chambers, of Olympia.               |
|  |   | Martha, afterwards the wife of Joseph Bunting or<br>Bunton (the latter is the correct form, I think.)     |
|  |   | John  |
| James, born on the Washougal, on Sept. 23, 1845. |   |   |

Kindred.. { David  
Mrs. Talitha  
John Karrick

Jones..... { Gabriel  
Mrs. Keziah Brice  
Lewis  
Morris  
Elizabeth, who married Joseph Broshears in '52, and  
died about 10 or 12 years ago.

Bush..... { George  
Mrs. Isabella James  
William Owen  
Joseph Talbot  
Riley Bailey  
Henry Sandford  
Jackson January

Crockett, Samuel

Ferguson, Jesse

Making a total of thirty-one persons—twenty-one of whom came across the plains in 1844, but never went south of the Columbia river.

It is a matter of interest in this connection, and perhaps not generally known, that George Bush, born in Pennsylvania on March 15, 1778, went to Tennessee in 1788, and to Illinois in 1796, and engaged in the stock business. In 1814 he joined a trapping party and made a trip to the Pacific Coast, traveling most of the way on foot. The best part of two years was spent in this expedition, and the country was pretty well covered from Mexico to the south of the Columbia river. In 1816 Mr. Bush removed from Illinois to Missouri with his stock, settling in Boone county. He built the first house in what is now the city of Booneville, Mo. He was married on July 4, 1831. It is believed that it was this early experience in coming to the Coast which led him to become one of the leading spirits in assisting to organize the emigration of 1844, as it is a well established fact that he freely gave great assistance to at least twenty families who came west that year. It may be confidently asserted that he was the wealthiest man that came to Oregon or Washington during the early pioneer days, closing with 1859.

Passing through the fertile and well cultivated valley of the Nesqually, one of the most productive regions of Western Washington, the first old landmark I saw was the site of Fort Nesqually, a Hudson's Bay Co. post established in 1833. The dwelling there, now occupied by Edward Huggins, who came to this identical spot early in 1850, was built in 1854, and is in an excellent state of preservation. Mr. Huggins succeeded to the management of the Hudson's Bay Co. affairs, about 1859, upon the retirement of Dr. William Fraser Tolmie, who was a dominant force in the early days of Puget Sound, and greatly beloved by all who knew him, not only because he was a most skillful physician, but on account of his many admirable traits as a man and his many acts of kindness towards the early settlers.

In this he was the counterpart in large measure of Dr. George McLoughlin, of Vancouver.

After most cordial greetings, by Mr. Huggins and his son, the latter, upon learning our destination, kindly took charge of our team and by a park-like "way which we knew not of" drove us three miles to our destination, making the distance two miles less than by the usually traveled public roads.

While the hour was early, it only being 12 o'clock, the woods all around the head of Sequalitchew Lake, in the vicinity of the spot which had been well authenticated as the site where Capt. Wilkes' men celebrated our national birthday in 1841—the 4th came on Sunday that year, hence the celebration on the 5th—echoed with merry voices of both sexes as the preparations for the picnic dinner went on. This being disposed of, amid the reunion of many old-time friends and acquaintances—the writer met more than two-score of persons whom he had formerly known, but had not seen before for from forty to fifty years—the time appointed for the formal exercises arrived, and the large assemblage numbering well nigh two thousand persons was called to order by R. L. McCormick, President of the Washington Historical Society, President of the day, and the programme carried out.

This celebration was a most memorable event, one long to be remembered in the annals of the Pacific Coast.

The monument erected at this time should be the forerunner of a series of monuments or tablets to mark all spots or places of historic interest in the State of Washington, for the benefit of future generations.





MISS ZAIDEE E. BONNEY



# BIOGRAPHY

## MISS ZAIDEE ELIZABETH BONNEY.

**Z**AIDEE ELIZABETH BONNEY, who was chosen as a representative of the Pierce County Pioneers' Society to assist in unveiling the monument, was born in Tacoma, Washington. Her parents are also native born, W. P. Bonney having been born in Steilacoom April 24th, 1856, while her mother, Eva Bigelow, was born in Olympia March 24, 1858. Her grandfather, Sherwood Bonney, now living in Sumner in his 95th year, was born in Cornwall, Litchfield county, Connecticut, February 28th, 1812; went to Ohio 1813 with his parents, and in 1839 moved to Iowa. Possessing the true spirit of the pioneer, he started, April 7, 1852, for Puget Sound, with ox-team. July 4th his party camped on the summit of the Rocky Mountains. He reached Salem, Oregon, in the autumn; spent the winter there; came on to Steilacoom during the summer of 1853; was elected first justice of the peace for Pierce county, and as such performed the marriage ceremony for several of the pioneer couples of this county.

Her grandfather on her mother's side, the late D. R. Bigelow, was born March 24th, 1823, in Belville, Jefferson county, N. Y. Graduated from Harvard Law School in 1849; crossed the plains with ox-team in 1851, in the remarkably quick time of three and one-half months. Came from Portland, Oregon, to Olympia, on the "Exact," the same fall; delivered the 4th of July oration in Olympia, 1852, which address had the true ring of patriotism, and at its close there was begun the agitation which afterwards resulted in the creation of the Territory of Washington. Mr. Bigelow was a member of the first legislature of the Territory. He was married to Elizabeth A. White June 18, 1854. Mrs. Bigelow's father, W. N. White, was killed by the Indians March 2, 1855, while returning from church with his family. The wagon was loaded with women and children. Mr. White was walking, driving, when the Indians attacked. He whipped the team into a run, and tried to fight the enemy off. The team ran to the fort with its load in safety, but Mr. White was shot.

## GENEALOGICAL LINE OF ZAIDEE E. BONNEY.

Thomas Bonney (first generation in America) was born in Dover, England, 1604; married Mary Hunt. They came to America in the "Hercules" 1634 or 1635.

Second generation—Thomas Bonney; married Dorcas Sampson.

Third generation—John Bonney; married Elizabeth Bishop.

Fourth generation—Perez Bonney; married Ruth Snow.

Fifth generation—Titus Bonney; married Anna Pierce.

Sixth generation—John Bonney; married Orilla Sherwood.

Seventh generation—Sherwood Bonney; married Lydia A. Wright.

Eighth generation—W. P. Bonney; married Eva Bigelow.

Ninth generation—Zaidee E. Bonney.

## BIGELOW GENEALOGY.

First generation—Joel Bigelow; born in Holden, Mass., July 11, 1752; married Sarah Stowell.

Second generation—Jotham Bigelow; married Cylinda Bullock.

Third generation—Daniel R. Bigelow; married Elizabeth A. White.

Fifth generation—Zaidee E. Bonney.

## JUDGE C. H. HANFORD.

CORNELIUS H. HANFORD was born in Van Buren county, Iowa, April 21, 1849. His parents were pioneers in the West, having emigrated by the overland route from Iowa to Puget Sound in 1853. Judge Hanford's early education was obtained in the public schools, in a business college in San Francisco, and by study at night while he was assisting in the maintenance of the family by his labor during the day. He studied law during 1873-4-5, and in 1875 was admitted to practice in the courts of Washington Territory. He won instant recognition as an unusually able lawyer and advocate.

He was elected a member of the upper branch of the Territorial Legislature and served during the session of 1877. Although the youngest member of that body, he was chosen as Presiding Officer of the temporary organization, and would have been made Presiding Officer of the permanent organization, but that he declined the honor, in order that he might render more effective service to his constituents. He resigned the office of United States Commissioner, to which he had been appointed by the Supreme Court of Washington Territory in 1875, and declined to become a candidate for re-election to the legislature. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1881, and in the same year was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the territory, holding that office until 1886. He was City Attorney for Seattle in 1882, 1884 and 1885. In 1888, as the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the territory, he managed the campaign which resulted in the election of John B. Allen, the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress. In March, 1889, President Harrison appointed him Chief Justice of Washington Territory, which office he held until the organization of the State Government, in the fall of the same year, and in February, 1890, he was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Washington. In March, 1905, the state was divided into two judicial districts, since when he has been United States District Judge for the Western District of Washington. He is President of the Asiatic Association. He is President of the Washington Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. In June, 1904, Whitman College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D., in recognition of his reputation as a jurist, sustained for a period of fifteen years.

Judge Hanford has always stood for the most vigorous and impartial enforcement of all laws, and for the protection of every individual person and corporation in his, her or its legal rights, and in holding all to a strict accountability for infractions of the law.

During the financial distress of 1893-7, the United States Circuit Court for the District of Washington was required to assume heavy responsibilities in the care and management of the properties and

business of many large corporations placed in the hands of receivers. Nearly all the administrative functions of the court in these matters were exercised by Judge Hanford. Both in the selection of receivers and in directing their conduct, he assumed personal responsibility, and creditors and owners of property had reason to congratulate themselves upon his integrity and wisdom in protecting their interests. Money and property amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars was accounted for without even a suspicion of speculation or "graft."

Judge Hanford was also resolute in protecting railroad property and the rights of the traveling public from lawless interference during the so-called "Coxey Army" march towards the City of Washington, and the sympathetic strike of 1894. Although his life was threatened, he acted with courage and firmness in punishing several hundred persons for participation in unlawful interference with trains.

By his decisions and by many public and private declarations, Judge Hanford has committed himself fully in favor of adherence to the policy of excluding immigrants of the coolie class, and, on the other hand, to courteous treatment of all foreigners who by the laws and treaties are entitled to travel or live in our country.



HON. R. L. McCORMICK





## HON. ROBERT LAIRD McCORMICK.

**R**OBERT LAIRD McCORMICK was born near Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1847. Mr. McCormick's ancestors were of good stock. His great-grandfather came from Ireland to this country at an early age and joined the Revolutionary army from Pennsylvania, becoming an ensign or third lieutenant. Both of his grandfathers were in the war of 1812. Col. Hugh White, famous in the war of 1812, was a relative. His mother's father was a Laird, of Scotch descent, but a Pennsylvania Quaker. His father, Alexander McCormick, resided on a farm near Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. When a young lad Mr. McCormick attended Saunders Institute, a Presbyterian military academy, at Philadelphia. After two years there he spent a year at the Tuscarora Academy at Mifflin, Pa. After leaving the Academy he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania & Erie railroad. For several years after leaving the employ of the railroad Mr. McCormick was engaged in various enterprises, becoming proficient in office work.

In 1868 he went to Winona, Minn., and took charge of the office of Laird, Norton Company. He spent six years in Winona, but the close confinement of office work was injurious to his health. In the fall of 1874 he bought a retail lumber yard at Waseca, Minn. This yard he ran until 1881. He also acted as auditor for the Laird, Norton Company, visiting their different yards in Southern Minnesota, and also located new yards, in some of which he was personally interested with the company. He was also interested in the large stone quarries at Mankato, Minn.

During all the time he resided in Waseca, except the first year, Mr. McCormick was mayor of the city. In 1880 he was elected to the state senate, where he served through two regular and two extra sessions with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

Early in the eighties the North Wisconsin Lumber Company was organized and incorporated, with Fred Weyerhaeuser, president; M. G. Norton, vice-president; R. L. McCormick, secretary and treasurer. The company began manufacturing lumber in 1883. Mr. McCormick was the active manager of its affairs. In 1884 Mr. Weyerhaeuser and Mr. McCormick established the Sawyer County Bank at Hayward, of which Mr. McCormick was president.

In 1899 Mr. McCormick was largely instrumental in bringing about the purchase of immense tracts of timber in Washington by Mr. Weyerhaeuser and his associates, and the formation of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, with headquarters at Tacoma, Wash. Of this organization, Mr. McCormick is secretary. He is also president of the Pacific National Bank of Tacoma.

With all his many business interests, Mr. McCormick is much of a student. At his home he has a fine library and it is one of the

pleasures of his life to spend hours with his books whenever he can get away from the cares of business. He is fond of history and has devoted much time and research to the early history of the explorers and discoveries in this country, particularly in the Lake Superior region, and of late years of the Pacific Northwest. A few years ago he, at the request of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, of which he was president, prepared and published a history of the press of Sawyer county, which is written in a clear and terse style characteristic of the man.

He is interested also in educational matters, having served as president of the school board of Hayward, Wisconsin, the Hayward Library Association, and the Ashland Academy at Ashland. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and was at one time grand commander of the Minnesota Knights Templar. He is a member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, also of the Sons of Veterans, and through his fighting ancestry he was enabled to join the Society of the War of 1812, and also the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1867 Mr. McCormick was married to Miss Anna E. Goodman in Ohio. They have two sons, William Laird and Robert Allen.

Mr. McCormick is president of the Washington State Historical Society and also of the Ferry Museum of Tacoma. He takes pleasure in promoting these institutions.

### HON. ALBERT E. MEAD.

**H**ON. ALBERT E. MEAD, fifth governor of the State of Washington, was born in Manhattan, Kansas, December 14, 1861. He was educated in public schools of Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, and is a graduate of Southern Illinois Normal University in the class of 1882. He afterwards read law in Anna, Illinois, and took a course in Union College of Law, of Chicago. He was admitted to practice in Mount Vernon, Illinois, in 1885, and entered upon the prosecution of his profession in Leoti, Kansas.

In 1889 he came to Washington and opened a law office in Blaine; was mayor of the city one year and city attorney five terms. He was elected representative from Whatcom county to the legislature in 1893.

In 1898 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Whatcom county and was re-elected to that office in 1900. The city of Bellingham has been his home since 1898.

In November, 1904, he was elected governor of the State of Washington.

Governor Mead, since his inauguration as chief executive, has taken an active interest in historical matters, both in private research and in public addresses. His efforts toward securing the portraits and biographies of all former governors of the territory and of the state are appreciated by all pioneers and patriotic citizens.

## CAPT. THOMAS MOUNTAIN.

CAPTAIN THOMAS MOUNTAIN, the only known member of the Wilkes expedition now living, was born in Gosport, Portsmouth Harbor, England, April 1st, 1822. His father was a seafaring man, and for many years engaged in fishing on Newfoundland banks. Afterwards he entered the British navy, in which service he ended his days.

Young Thomas became infatuated with a seafaring life. This being denied him, at the age of twelve, he ran away from home, secured passage in a fishing vessel and sailed for Newfoundland, where he had an aunt living. Soon after he found a chance to sail for Salem, Mass., as cabin boy on the ship "Alinda." From there he went to Boston, where he supported himself by odd jobs.

January 1, 1836, he became a naval apprentice on the U. S. frigate "Ohio," a seventy-four-gun battleship. He remained on this vessel until early in 1838, when he was transferred to the "Peacock," a sloop of war. This is one of the four vessels assigned to Captain Wilkes by order of the Secretary of War, March 20, 1838.

Captain Mountain remained on the "Peacock," commanded by Captain Wm. L. Hudson, until it was wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia river, July 18, 1841. While the vessel was a total loss, the officers and crew escaped.

Capt. Mountain returned to New York early in 1842 on the "Oregon," and was assigned to duty in the Brooklyn navy yard, where he remained three years. Just prior to the breaking out of the Mexican war he was assigned to the brig "Sampson," a government provision vessel, which was sent with supplies to Point Isabelle. When General Zachery Taylor started from that place on May 7, 1849, to the relief of Fort Brown, he was reinforced by some of the marines of the fleet. Among these was Captain Mountain, who was assigned to Captain Duncan's battery. The next day the Battle of Palo Alto occurred, and Capt. Mountain was severely wounded in the hand by a sabre in the hands of a Mexican cavalryman, in a desperate but unsuccessful charge upon the battery. Capt. Mountain was sent to a hospital at Pensacola, and after recovering was sent back to New York. This ended his career in the naval service.

His first engagement to private parties was that of boatswain on the clipper ship "Sea Serpent," on a voyage from New York to San Francisco, after which he worked on shore for a while, but soon found his way to Portland, Oregon, on the brig "Tonquin." Some time after he shipped on the clipper "Flying Cloud," on her homeward trip, as first mate, and sailing master going via China to New York. One year later he returned to San Francisco on the same vessel, and then came to Portland, Oregon, and was employed on the "Multnomah" and "Express," river steamers, and later served out engagements on the steamships "Columbia," on which he came



CAPT. THOMAS MOUNTAIN



out from New York in 1850 as second mate, and the "Northerner." In 1859 he went to Puget Sound on the steamer "Julia," remaining with her for eighteen months, running between Olympia, Steilacoom, Seattle and Port Townsend. While on this run he transported reinforcements and supplies to Captain George Pickett's command on San Juan island.

It will be remembered that Capt. Pickett was the hero of the San Juan affair, and, also, as General Pickett was the hero of the famous charge of the Confederates at the Battle of Gettysburg.

In 1861 Capt. Mountain took the "Julia" back to the Columbia river, and soon after was placed in command of the "Cowlitz," and later of the "Wilson G. Hunt," after which he again returned to the "Julia." He then became mate on the "New World" until he left to superintend the mounting of cannon at Fort Stevens. In 1867 he took the "New World" around to the Sound. On this trip he was seriously injured, which practically retired him for four years.

After recovering from his disability, he was placed in charge of Ben Holladay's wharf property, and afterwards that of the Oregon Steam Navigation company, and its successor, the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, where he remained in continuous service up to September, 1903, when he was retired on a pension.

Captain Mountain was married in New York City on August 17, 1842, to Miss Margaret Frances Barry, and became the father of twelve children, six of whom are living scattered in Washington, Oregon and California.

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### STEPHEN B. L. PENROSE.

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**S**TEPHEN B. L. PENROSE was born in Philadelphia December 20, 1864. He is a son of Clement Biddle and Mary (Linard) Penrose. Mr. Penrose graduated from Williams College in 1885 and from Yale in 1890. He was married to Mary Deming in 1896.

Mr. Penrose taught in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, in 1885-6, and in Williams College in 1886-7. In 1890 the Home Missionary Society of the Congregational church sent him to Dayton, Washington, to become pastor of the church there.

He is a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mr. Penrose has been president of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., since 1894. He is also professor of Mental and Moral Science in that institution.

## THOMAS W. PROSCH.

**T**HOMAS W. PROSCH was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 2d, 1850. With the family, he came to San Francisco in 1855, and to Steilacoom in 1858. His father, Charles Prosch, being a newspaper publisher, the boy and his brothers were brought up as printers. In 1872 he became publisher of the Daily and Weekly Pacific Tribune at Olympia, which he issued in 1873-4-5 at Tacoma, and three years following at Seattle. In 1879 he was half owner and editor of the Intelligencer, and in 1881 of the Post-Intelligencer, which for several years he was sole owner of. During other times he was engaged in merchandising, logging, the holding of a number of city, state and national offices and the other ordinary affairs of life. His education was of common school character. He and Virginia McCarver were married at Tacoma September 12th, 1877, and they have had six children born to them.

In politics Mr. Prosch has always been Republican. He belongs to the Washington Pioneer Association, the Oregon State Pioneer Association, the Pierce County Pioneers' Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Oregon Historical Society, the Washington University Historical Society, the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, etc. Having grown up with the country, witnessed the changes of a half-century, and having had acquaintance with many of the actors in the early events of Washington, Mr. Prosch has become much interested in local history, and has delivered a number of addresses, prepared many papers and issued several small volumes upon subjects of historic interest among the people of our state.

## MISS ELLA M. TODD.

**T**HE Daughters of the American Revolution selected Miss Ella M. Todd to represent them at the unveiling of the monument. No better selection could have been made. Miss Todd traces her ancestry back to Plymouth Rock.

Miss Todd is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur M. Todd, 3321 Pacific avenue, Tacoma. She was born in Tacoma August 27, 1890.

On her mother's side she is a descendant of Governor Bradford, who came over on the "Mayflower" in 1620, and who served Plymouth colony as their second governor for a term of 32 years.

Jerusha Bradford, who was a great granddaughter of Governor Bradford, married Hezekiah Newcomb, who was a paternal ancestor of Mrs. Todd.

Mrs. Clara Newcomb Todd is the ninth generation from Governor Bradford.

Bradford Newcomb, a patriot soldier of the War of the Revolution, was an ancestor of Miss Todd. His sword—a very neat one—is remembered by some of his descendants now living.



## REV. GEO. F. WHITWORTH.

**R**EV. GEO. F. WHITWORTH was born in Boston, England, March 15, 1816. Lived there and was educated in a private school until 12 years of age, when his parents, in 1828, migrated to the United States, and settled in Ohio. While living in Dayton he learned the trade of harness and saddle-making. In the fall of 1833, he commenced a classical course of study at Hanover College, Indiana, and graduated in the fall of 1838. Subsequently received from same college the Honorary Degrees of A. M. and D. D.; the latter conferred in 1890. Taught school in Ohio and Indiana, studying law in the meantime; afterward practiced law in Indiana until 1843. In 1842, commenced the study of theology at the New Albany Theological Seminary; now the McCormick at Chicago—where he spent three years. Was ordained to the ministry in 1849. His first regular ministerial work was at Corydon, Indiana; the next at Cannelton, Indiana, on the Ohio river, where he organized a Presbyterian church and built a house of worship. At the same time had charge of Presbyterian church on the opposite side of the river, at Hawesville, Kentucky.

In the spring of 1853, under commission, as missionary, by the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions to Puget Sound, he started, in charge of a company, across the plains for Oregon.

Leaving Cannelton April 20th, reached Portland, Oregon, on October 15, thus making the journey, lacking but five days, in six months, crossing the plains in "oxmobiles." The rainy season having commenced, and the limited facilities for travel to Puget Sound, on advice of friends, remained at Portland during the winter, and while there assisted in organizing the First Presbyterian church of Portland.

Early in 1854, removed to Olympia, and in November following organized the First Presbyterian church of that city. Here commenced his first missionary work north of the Columbia river, covering a field 40 miles in extent, reaching beyond Grand Mound prairie to the Chehalis valley, where later he organized two churches. During the Indian war of 1855-6 he traveled with gun on his shoulder to supply these churches and other mission stations, a distance of from twenty-five to forty miles, twice a month, through a deserted region, nearly all the way the settlers having fled to the forts of Grand Mound and Cloquato.

Owing to the very limited means of the early pioneers, the outbreak of the Indians, and the slender allowance made by the Missionary Board, it became necessary, in order to support his family, to engage at times in such business pursuits as did not materially interfere with his ministerial work, but somewhat curtailed his missionary labors.

It was easy to become a school teacher, as it fell in very naturally with his profession as a minister, but in addition thereto he has held the following positions in the Territory, now the State of Washington: Superintendent of schools in both Thurston and King counties;

U. S. deputy surveyor; county surveyor of King; city surveyor of Seattle; deputy collector of customs for Puget Sound district; twice president of the Territorial University; twice chief clerk of the superintendent of Indian affairs; secretary of the commission which made the second treaty with the Nez Percés at Lapwai in 1863.

When elected president of the university in 1866, he removed to Seattle, then a village of about 500 inhabitants, where he has ever since resided.

His attention was early called to the coal deposits of the Territory, which soon convinced him that these would ere long constitute one of its most valuable resources, and that bid fair to make it the Pennsylvania of the Pacific coast. Subsequent developments have verified these impressions.

While thus engaged he was carrying on his ministerial work, organizing churches, supplying some that were vacant, as well as stations where no regular churches were as yet constituted. In 1869 he organized the First Presbyterian church of Seattle, and subsequently those at Sumner, Renton and White River. Part of the time while engaged at Sumner, supplied the church at Tacoma, which was for a time vacant.

In connection with other pioneer work, his attention, as already intimated, was early given to that of education. He was interested and aided in the formation of the common school system of the Territory, and later in that of the Territorial University. While recognizing then, as he does now, their value and importance, he nevertheless felt that a very essential element was lacking, while their work was confined within secular limits.

Impressed with the importance, if not the necessity, of providing schools to supplement this lack, which would be under Christian influences, he advocated, both in Presbytery and Synod, their establishment, while the state, then a territory, was in its formative condition. The first fruits of these efforts resulted in the establishment of an academy in Sumner, which afterward became what is now known as the Synodical College in Tacoma, or commonly known as Whitworth College.

From dates given, it will appear that he has passed the 90th year of his age, and has been a resident on Puget Sound a little over fifty years.



MISS ELLA M. TODD



**REV. A. ATWOOD.**

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**DR. J. P. RICHMOND.**

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**ADMIRAL CHARLES WILKES.**

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**PROFESSOR W. H. GILSTRAP.**

See Pages 5 and 6



MAP OF OLD OREGON IN 1841

## HISTORICAL PLACES AND EVENTS.

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1592.

Juan de Fuca, a Greek explorer, claimed to have discovered the straits that bear his name, in 1592.

1774.

Juan Perez, a Spanish explorer, sailed as far north as Queen Charlotts Sound, in 1774. On the 16th of August he sighted some lofty mountains in latitude  $48^{\circ} 37'$ . By later writers they are supposed to have been the Olympic mountains, Washington.

1775.

In 1775, Heceta, a Spanish explorer, sailed north, and on July 14, Europeans for the first time set foot on the soil of the northwest coast, in latitude  $47^{\circ} 48'$ , the northwest coast of Washington, and on the next day, the 15th, six men under command of the boatswain, Pedro Santa Ana, were sent ashore to obtain wood and water. As soon as they landed they were attacked by the Indians and all killed except two who sprung into the water and were drowned.

1778.

"Oregon." This name appears to have been invented by Carver in 1778, and was made famous by Bryant in *Thanatopsis* in 1817. It was fastened upon the Columbia river territory, first, by Hall J. Kelly, through his memoria's to Congress and numerous published writings begun as early as 1817; second, by other English and American authors who adopted it from the three sources here given.

1789.

In the summer of 1789 Captain Robert Gray, in the sloop "Washington," entered the strait of Juan de Fuca and sailed east fifty miles and returned.

1789.

In the fall of 1789, after exchanging vessels with Captain Gray, the "Columbia" for the "Washington," Captain Kendrick sailed through the strait of Juan de Fuca and around Vancouver Island to the north, being the first to sail through the passage between Vancouver Island and the mainland.

1791.

On the 31st of May, 1791, Lieutenant Francis Elisa dispatched the *Princess Royal*, under Alferez Quimper, to explore the Strait of Fuca. Quimper explored not only the strait proper, but the widening farther east. His progress was slow and his examination was careful. By the end of June he had surveyed the northern shore to the region of modern Victoria. He then crossed over to the south shore. He surveyed Port Discovery. On the 18th of July he turned westward and followed the southern shore of the strait to the ocean, taking formal possession on the 1st of August at Port Nuner Gaona, or Neah Bay, which they occupied for a time, but finally abandoned

it after some months. A building was erected with brick brought from Mexico or Southern California.

(The Ferry Museum, of Tacoma, has some of the bricks, which were procured from the old ruin at Neah Bay.)

1792.

In May, 1792, Vancouver, an English explorer, sailed through the strait of Juan de Fuca, entered and named Puget Sound, Hood's Canal, named Mount Tacoma Mount Regnier, and other places in and around the Sound.

1792.

On the 7th day of May, 1792, Captain Gray discovered and entered Gray's Harbor, where he remained until the 10th.

1792.

On the morning of the 11th of May, 1792, Captain Gray discovered and entered the mouth of the Columbia river, to which he gave the name Columbia, after the name of his ship.

1805.

Lewis and Clarke entered the territory of Washington at Lewiston, October 7th, 1805, and arrived at the mouth of the Columbia river on November 14th, where they established winter quarters at Fort Clatsop, on the south side of the river, near the mouth. They remained there until March 23rd, 1806.

1810.

Captain Winship with the "Albatross" entered the mouth of the Columbia river May 25th, 1810. After ten days' cruising on the river, Oak Point, on the south side of the river, was selected for the establishment of a trading post and the erection of a dwelling and trading-house begun, but the summer freshet put a check to all further labors. About this time, hearing of Astor's contemplated enterprise, Captain Winship gave up his project of making a settlement on the Columbia.

1811.

The "Tonquin," of the John Jacob Astor's Fur company, arrived at the mouth of the Columbia March 22, 1811, and in a short time a settlement was established and named Astoria in honor of the projector of the enterprise.

1811.

Fort Okanogan was established in 1811 by the Astor company. It came into the hands of the Northwest company in the transfer of the Pacific Fur company, and into the possession of the Hudson's Bay company by assignment of the Northwest company.

1814.

Jane Barnes was the first white woman to come to Oregon. She came from England on the "Todd" in the spring of 1814, to Astoria, but did not remain long.

1814.

Dr. Swan was the first physician. He came on the "Todd" to Astoria in the spring of 1814.



1818.

Fort Walla Walla was established on the Columbia river, on the present site of Wallula, in July, 1818, by Peter Skeen Ogdon, then a Northwest company trader. Afterwards the fort came into the possession of the Hudson's Bay company.

1819.

The first white child born in Old Oregon was Marcel Isadore Bernier, who was born November 10, 1819, on the site of the old fort, on the Spokane river, Washington. His parents were whites, Canadian French. At 11 years of age he was sent to school at Red River, Manitoba. In 1841 he came to Nisqually and settled for a time. In 1844 he married and settled on Newaukum Prairie. He died December 27, 1889.

1820-21.

Thomas H. Benton, United States senator from Missouri, who took a great interest in this Northwest country, says, in his account of that matter and in his address in the U. S. senate in 1825 in support of the bill to occupy the territory: "Dr. Floyd, representative from Virginia, took up this subject with the energy which belonged to him, and it required not only energy, but courage, to embrace a subject which, at the time, seemed more likely to bring ridicule than credit to its advocate. I had written and published some essays on the subject the year before, which he had read."

In the session of Congress, 1820-1, "Dr. Floyd moved for a select committee to consider and report upon the subject. A committee of three, himself chairman, and Thomas Metcalfe of Kentucky and Thomas V. Swearingen from West Virginia, was appointed.

"They reported a bill within six days after the committee was raised, to authorize the occupation of the Columbia river, and to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes thereon. The bill was treated with the parliamentary courtesy which respect for the committee required; it was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole house for the next day—most of the members not considering it a serious proceeding. Nothing further was done in the House that session.

"I had not been admitted to my seat in the senate at that time, but was soon after, and quickly came to the support of Dr. Floyd's measure, and at a subsequent session presented some views on the subject which will bear reproduction at this time.

"Upon the people of Eastern Asia the establishment of a civilized power on the opposite coast of America could not fail to produce great and wonderful benefits.

"Science, liberal principles in government, and the true religion, might cast their lights across the intervening sea.

"The valley of the Columbia might become the granary of China and Japan."

1824.

Fort Vancouver was established 1824 by Dr. John McLoughlan, manager of the Hudson's Bay company's trade on the Pacific coast.

1825.

Fort Colville, next in importance to Fort Vancouver, was on the east bank of the upper Columbia river and was established in 1825.

1828.

Jedediah S. Smith with eighteen men crossed the mountains via California, reaching Oregon in 1828. Fifteen of the party were massacred by Indians on the Umpqua river.

1828-9.

In the winter of 1828-9 Mr. Pilcher crossed the mountains and descended Clark's Fork of the Columbia to Fort Colville and returned.

1832.

Captain Bonneville and a party of 110 men crossed the mountains and went as far west as Fort Walla Walla in 1832.

1832.

Fort Umpqua was established in 1832 by John McLeod, of the Hudson's Bay company.

1832.

Captain Nathaniel Weyeth and party crossed overland to Oregon, reaching Fort Vancouver October 29, 1832.

1833.

The first school in the Northwest was opened at Fort Vancouver, now Washington, in January, 1833, by John Ball, a member of Weyeth's party, but it proved a failure; but, on March 1st following, Solomon H. Smith, another member of Weyeth's party, accepted an engagement to teach school at the same place for six months, which he continued over eighteen months. The school numbered twenty-five pupils.

1833.

Fort Nisqually was established in 1833 by Lieutenant Kittson, of the Hudson's Bay company.

1833.

The first religious instruction to the Indians in Old Oregon was at Fort Nisqually, now Pierce county, Washington, in 1833, by Dr. Tolmie and a Mr. Herron, an officer of the Hudson's Bay company. The first services were on Sunday, July 21st. The store was closed and no skins or furs received.

1834.

Fort Boise was established in 1834 by the Hudson's Bay company to compete with Fort Hall, which was established by Nathaniel J. Weyeth, an American, the same year.

1834.

In 1834 Jason Lee, the first missionary, and Daniel Lee, Mr. Walker and P. L. Edwards, co-workers, came across with Captain Wyeth's second party, arriving at Fort Vancouver September 17th.

1834.

The first gospel sermon preached in old Oregon, was by Jason Lee at Fort Vancouver, Washington, September 26th, 1834, to a large audience of Americans, English, Scotch, Canadians, French and Indians.

1834.

On October 6, 1834, Jason Lee with his co-workers arrived at the site where the first mission was established in old Oregon, the Willamette mission, where they erected a log house 32x18 feet, one story high.

1834.

On October 19, 1834, Mr. Lee preached his first sermon in the Willamette valley, on French prairie, at the home of Mr. Gervais, to French, half-breeds and Indians.

1834.

Jason Lee again held religious service and preached at Fort Vancouver, on December 14, 1834. Four adults and fourteen children were baptized on this occasion.

1835.

In March, 1835, the mission school at Willamette was opened by Mr. Cyrus Shepard, who had spent the winter at Fort Vancouver, teaching the children belonging to the fort.

1835.

The first steamboat on the Pacific Coast was the steamer "Beaver." She was built on the Thames, at London, for the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1835, and sailed under convoy of the old Hudson's Bay bark "Columbia." Her paddle wheels were packed inside as cargo, and were placed after her arrival at Fort Vancouver, in 1836. She cost \$60,000. The "Beaver" was not only the first steam vessel that plowed the Pacific, but the first to ply regularly between Nisqually and Sitka, then owned by Russia.

1836.

In 1836 Dr. Whitman and party crossed the Rocky mountains to Oregon; they arrived at Fort Vancouver on September 12th. Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spalding were the first white women to cross the continent, making the trip on horseback.

1836.

The first church in old Oregon was built on French prairie near Champoeg in 1836, and was built of logs, 70x30 feet. It was built by the French settlers, who had retired from the service of the Hudson's Bay company.

1836.

Waiilatpu mission was established by Dr. Marcus Whitman in November, 1836.

1836.

Lapwai mission was established by H. H. Spalding in November, 1836.

1837.

The first American white child born in Old Oregon was a daughter of Dr. Marcus Whitman and wife, at Waiilatpu, Washington, in 1837. She was drowned when 2 years old.

1837.

In May, 1837 the Willamette mission received reinforcements from Boston. In this party there were five ladies. They were Mrs. Dr. E. White, Mrs. Alanson Beers, Miss Anna Maria Pittman, Miss Susan Downing and Miss Elvira Johnson.

1837.

Simon Plomondeau settled on Cowlitz prairie in 1837. He was the first actual settler in what is now the state of Washington, outside the forts and mission stations.

1837.

Rev. Jason Lee and Anna M. Pittman were married July 16, 1837, at the Willamette mission. This was the first wedding of American people on the Pacific coast. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Daniel Lee. On the same day Jason Lee performed the ceremony uniting Cyrus Shepard and Susan Downing in marriage.

1838.

In March, 1838, J. L. Whitcom and thirty-five other settlers south of the Columbia river addressed to Congress the first memorial from within the territory, praying that Federal jurisdiction might be extended over Oregon. Lewis F. Linn, of Missouri, presented it in the U. S. Senate, January 28, 1839.

1838.

Wednesday, August 29, 1838, Messrs. Eells and Walker, with their wives, arrived at Waiilatpu mission; on September 10 they started north to locate a mission station among the Spokane Indians. About ten days later a site was chosen at Tshimakain, "the plain of the springs," and they immediately proceeded to erect two log houses and then returned to Waiilatpu, where they remained during the winter. The 20th of March, 1839, they returned to Tshimakain and began their mission work.

1838.

Cyrus H. Walker, son of Rev. Elkanah Walker and wife, was born December 7, 1838, at Waiilatpu, Wash., being the first American native son. He now lives in Oregon.

1838.

Rev. Francis Norbert Blanchet and Rev. Modeste Demers, two Catholic priests, left Montreal, Canada, in May, 1838, with the Hud-

son's Bay Company's Express, which also had a number of other travelers under its protection, arriving at Fort Colville in October; during a stay of four days nineteen persons were baptized by the priests. From Colville they went to Okanogan, where a number were also baptized. From Okanogan the party went to Walla Walla. While descending the Columbia river at the "Little Dalles" (now known as Priest Rapids) one of the boats was wrecked and nearly half of the company were drowned. Those drowned were Wallace and wife, English tourists; Banks, a botanist, and his wife, a daughter of Sir George Simpson; Mrs. Williams; two little girls named Trembly, and five others.

A stop was made at Fort Walla Walla, where only a few were baptized.

The party arrived at Fort Vancouver late in November. Mass was first celebrated on this northwest coast at Fort Vancouver, November 25th, 1838.

Blanchet left Fort Vancouver, December 12, for Cowlitz prairie, arriving there on Sunday, the 16th. Mass was celebrated. A house of worship was at once built.

During the winter of 1838-9 and the summer following, Blanchet and Demers visited the several Hudson's Bay forts, French prairie and Cowlitz prairie settlements. Rev. Blanchet took up his residence at French prairie, four miles above Champoeg, October 12th, 1839.

**1839.**

April 10, 1839, Rev. David Leslie and William H. Willson arrived at Fort Nisqually for the purpose of selecting a site for a mission station. After selecting the site, Rev. Leslie returned to the Columbia river. Mr. Willson began the construction of the buildings on the 17th. After the buildings were erected Mr. Willson returned to the Columbia river mission stations.

**1839.**

On October 14, 1839, Rev. Demers took up his residence at Cowlitz prairie, now Cowlitz county, Washington, where he hung and rang out the first church bell ever heard in the territory of old Oregon.

**1839.**

Rev. Blanchet on December 23, 1839, at French prairie mission, blessed the bell he had brought with him, and on January 6, 1840, the edifice was formally dedicated to St. Paul and mass was celebrated for the first time in what is now the State of Oregon.

**1839.**

The first flouring mill was built by William Cannon, an American, who came with the Astor party in 1810. The mill was built in 1839 for Dr. McLoughlin, at Fort Vancouver, Washington. It was a cog-wheel, horse-power mill. He also built an old-fashioned over-shot wheel water-power sawmill, being the first sawmill in the territory that now comprises Washington.

1840.

Wm. Holden Willson and Miss Chloe Aurelia Clark were married by Dr. John P. Richmond at Nisqually mission, August 16, 1840. This was the first marriage of an American couple in the territory that now constitutes the State of Washington.

1840.

Dr. Robert and Jo Meek brought the first wagon across the mountain from Fort Hall to the Columbia river, arriving at Wailatpu late in September, 1840.

1841.

Edwin Eells, of Tacoma, was born at Tshimakain, July 27, 1841. He is now the oldest native son living in Washington.

1841.

In 1841 Joseph Gale, Felix Hathaway and three other Americans tried to get passage on the "Caboro," a Hudson's Bay Company boat, to go to California to buy cattle. Being refused passage, they proceeded to build a boat of their own at Wapato Island, at the mouth of the Willamette river. The name of the boat was "The Star of Oregon," and she sailed under the stars and stripes, and was the first ship built in old Oregon.

Captain Wilkes, during his visit to the Columbia and Willamette in the summer of 1841, saw the unfinished craft, and tested Gale's knowledge of navigation, and gave him captain's papers, and also presented him with the United States flag and ensign, a compass, log line, glasses, an anchor and a hawser 140 fathoms long. On the fifth day out they sailed into Golden Gate harbor, San Francisco.

1842.

Frances Richmond, son of Dr. John P. Richmond and America, his wife, was born at the Methodist mission station near Fort Nisqually, on February 28, 1842, being the first full-blood white child born north of the Columbia river.

1842.

"Oregon Institute" was established March 15, 1842, near Salem, under the management of the Methodist church. Mrs. Chloe A. Willson was the first teacher of the Institute and the first teacher of an American school for white children west of the Rocky mountains.

1842.

The first Congregational church on this coast was organized at Hillsborough, Oregon, in 1842.

1843.

Civil government was first organized in the old Oregon country, at Champoeg, May 2, 1843.

1844.

The first Protestant church building on the Pacific coast was built at Willamette Falls, now Oregon City, by the Methodist Episcopal church, and was opened for public worship in 1844.

1844.

The Congregationalists organized a church at Oregon City in 1844.

1845.

The Congregationalists organized a church at Forest Grove in 1845.

1845.

In October, 1845, Michael T. Simmons, with five other families and two unmarried men, settled at and around Tumwater, making the first settlement on Puget Sound.

1846.

In 1846 Michael Simmons built the first grist mill on Puget Sound, at Tumwater; the millstones were chiseled out of granite boulders found on the beach.

1846.

The first brick church in old Oregon was built at St. Paul (French prairie), Oregon, and was opened for service November 1st, 1846. This edifice was 100 feet in length by 45 in width, with wings 30 feet in length and a belfry tower 84 feet high. This building is still standing.

1847.

In 1847 Michael Simmons, Edmond Sylvester, Frank Shaw, A. B. Rabbeson, Gabriel Jones, Jesse Furgeson, John Kindred and A. D. Conifix built the first sawmill on Puget Sound, and the first in Washington, at Tumwater Falls.

1849.

In the spring of 1849 the Snoqualmie Indians attacked the Nisqually Indians at Fort Nisqually. An American named Wallace was killed just outside the gate. This disturbance led to the sending of a company of artillery around from Fort Vancouver to Steilacoom. This company was under the command of Captain B. Hill, and was the first company of United States soldiers sent to Puget Sound.

1849.

The first term of court held on Puget Sound was on the third Monday in October, 1849, at Fort Steilacoom. Chief Justice Bryan, of Oregon, presided. Two Indians were convicted of murder and hanged.

The expense of this term of court was \$1,899.54.

1850.

Captain Lafayette Balch sailed from Bath, Maine, in September, 1849, reaching Puget Sound in 1850. He brought with him, from Maine, prepared lumber, with which he erected on his donation claim the first building in Steilacoom. In 1853, Lieutenant Slaughter, U. S. A., a civil engineer, surveyed and platted the town of Steilacoom for Captain Balch. The original map is now in the Ferry Museum.

1850.

Olympia was founded in 1850 by Edmund Sylvester.

1851.

Port Townsend was settled in 1851, and the town laid out in 1852, by L. B. Hastings.

1851.

The first express company operating in Oregon was in 1851, by Todd and Company.

1852.

Bellingham was founded in 1852.

1852.

Seattle was founded in May, 1852, by A. A. Denny, Dr. D. S. Maynard and several others.

1852.

On November 25, 1852, a convention of delegates from the counties of Oregon north of the Columbia river met at Monticello, on the Cowlitz river. A memorial to Congress was prepared and Joseph Lane, delegate to Congress from Oregon, introduced the subject December 6, 1852. The committee on territories reported a House Bill No. 8, to organize the Territory of Columbia. Richard H. Stanton, of Kentucky, moved to substitute the name Washington for Columbia, which amendment prevailed, and the bill passed the House February 10, and was adopted by the Senate March 2, 1853. President Fillmore signed the bill the same day and the Territory of Washington was created.

1853.

President Pierce, soon after inauguration, appointed the following-named officers for Washington Territory:

Governor, Major Isaac I. Stevens, of the United States Engineers; Secretary, Charles H. Mason, of Rhode Island; Attorney, J. S. Clendennin, of Mississippi; Marshal, J. Patton Anderson, of Tennessee; Chief Justice, Edward Lander, of Indiana; Associate Justices, Victor Monroe, of Kentucky, and O. B. McFadden, of Pennsylvania.

1853.

Henry L. Yesler built the first steam sawmill on Puget Sound at Seattle. The first lumber was cut in March, 1853.

1853.

Rev. Dr. J. F. Devore arrived in Steilacoom August 28, 1853, and organized the Methodist Episcopal church there. This was the first Protestant church organized in the Territory of Washington. He at once proceeded to erect a church building, which was formally dedicated March 19th, 1854, being the first Protestant church building in Washington. Dr. Devore was a man of strong personality as well as a man of action. While on board the vessel bringing him to the Sound, he made known to the officers and passengers the object of



his mission, and solicited and received a considerable fund toward the erection of a church building in his new field.

The organ procured for this church by Dr. Devore was the first church organ in the state. It is now in the Ferry Museum; also, the piano that Dr. Devore brought round the Horn is in the Museum. It was the first piano brought to Washington.

**1853.**

On September 29th, 1853, Governor Stevens crossed the boundary line of the new territory, where he issued a proclamation declaring the act of Congress and assumed duties as governor. He arrived in Olympia November 25th, and on the 28th issued a second proclamation dividing the territory into judicial and legislative districts, and calling an election to be held on the 30th day of January, 1854, for the election of a delegate to Congress and members of territorial legislature. He appointed the 27th of February, 1854, for the convening of the first legislature at Olympia.

**1853.**

Mount St. Helens, in Washington, is 9,750 feet high. It was first ascended in 1853 by T. J. Dryer. The Indian name is "Loowit-letke," and sometimes called "Seuq," and means fire mountain.

Mount Adams, in Washington, is 12,075 feet high. The Indian name is "Pah-too" and means high sloping mountain.

Mount Baker, near the British Columbia line, in Washington, is 11,100 feet high. Indian name, Kulshan.

**1854.**

Mount Hood, Oregon, is 11,950 feet high. The Indian name is "Wyeast." It was first ascended by T. J. Dryer, of the "Oregonian," and party of four others in August, 1854.

**1854.**

Mount Jefferson, Oregon, was first ascended by P. Loony and four others, July 11, 1854.

**1854.**

In November, 1854, Rev. Geo. F. Whitworth organized the First Presbyterian church in Olympia. This was the first Presbyterian church organized in Washington.

**1855.**

The first telegraph company operated in Oregon was November 16, 1855.

**1858.**

The first Christian church organized in Washington was at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Israel Wright, on the prairie just east of American Lake, Pierce county, by Stephen Guthrie, an evangelist from Chambers Prairie, Thurston county, in 1858. This church was reorganized in a schoolhouse where the town of Sumner is now located, in 1863, by W. W. Watson, of Chehalis county. The building for that church was erected in 1883, being the first church building erected in Washington by the Christian church.

1859.

Walla Walla was founded in 1859.

1859.

In 1859 General William S. Harney was in command of the Department of the Columbia. In a letter to the commanding general of the United States Army, dated July 19, 1859, General Harney said:

"The Hudson's Bay Company have an establishment on San Juan Island, for the purpose of raising sheep. Twenty-five Americans, with their families, are also living upon the island, and I was petitioned by them, through the United States Inspector of Customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island to protect them from Indians, as well as oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company, at Victoria, with their rights as American citizens. I have ordered Captain George E. Pickett, Company D, Ninth Infantry, commanding Fort Bellingham, to establish his company on San Juan Island, and the steamer 'Massachusetts' is directed to rendezvous at that place with a second company, to protect our interests in all parts of the Sound."

The island was jointly occupied, and the question continued for years a matter of discussion between the two nations. It was finally settled by arbitration. The award was made by William I., Emperor of Germany, as arbitrator, October 21, 1872.

1864.

The Congregational church was organized in Walla Walla, January 1st, 1864, by Rev. P. B. Chamberlain. This was the first Congregational church in the State. The church building was dedicated October 25, 1868.

1865.

The first Good Templar Lodge in Washington was organized at Vancouver in 1865, and named Lincoln Lodge, No. 1.

1866.

Rev. M. McDougal, Methodist Episcopal minister and Grand Lodge Good Templar lecturer, organized Tacoma Lodge, No. 4, in Olympia, September 27, 1866. Being a cold water organization, they wished to select an appropriate name; hence the selection of the name Tacoma. This lodge has the honor of being the first namesake of Mount Tacoma. Many of the State officers and leading men of the State have been members of this lodge.

1868.

Tacoma was founded by General M. M. McCarver in 1868, and made the terminus for the Northern Pacific railroad. The railroad was finished from the south to Tacoma December 16, 1873.

1868.

In the latter part of October, 1868, General McCarver, Mr. Steele and Mr. Carr met in the office of the First National Bank, of Portland, and there it was decided to change the name of Commencement City to Tacoma. Colonel C. P. Ferry with a pen marked out Com-

mencement City and wrote the name Tacoma, making the city of Tacoma the second namesake (so far as known) for Mount Tacoma. The original map, showing the above changes, may be seen in the Ferry Museum, of Tacoma.

**1872.**

Spokane was first settled in the summer of 1872. In 1876 the first grist and sawmill was erected. The first bank and first newspaper were established in 1889. In 1881 the N. P. railroad entered from the west, and the town was incorporated with a population of about 500.

**1889.**

The State of Washington was born November 11th, 1889, at 5:20 p. m., and the event was announced by telegram at Olympia at 7:45 p. m. the same day.

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### INDIAN TREATIES.

**1854.**

Indian treaties in Washington made by Governor Isaac I. Stevens. The first, known as the "Medicine Creek Treaty," was held on McAllister Creek, just below its junction with Medicine Creek and about a mile above its mouth and a mile and a half or two miles west of Sherlock, Wash.; it was concluded and signed December 26, 1854. This treaty included the Nisqually, Puyallup, Steilacoom and other tribes and bands around the head of the Sound.

**1855.**

The Point Elliott Treaty was signed at Muckelteo, January 22, 1855, and included the Duwamish, Snohomish and all on the east of the Sound from the Puyallups north to the boundary line.

**1855.**

The Point-No-Point Treaty was signed January 26th, 1855, and was with the Clallams and the tribes and bands living on the Straits of Fuca and on Hood's Canal.

**1855.**

The Neah Bay Treaty was signed January 31st, 1855, and was with the Makah Indians living around Cape Flattery.

**1855.**

"The Indian Council at Walla Walla," sometimes known as "The Mill Creek Treaty," was the greatest spectacular scene of its kind ever held in Old Oregon. There were about 5,000 Indians gathered together, a greater number than has ever been gathered together before or since on this coast, so far as known to civilized men. The council was begun on May 24th, 1855, and the treaty was signed June 11th and included the Nez Percés, Cayuses, Yakimas, Umatillas and Walla Wallas.

## GOVERNORS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

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Isaac I. Stevens .....	1853 to 1857
J. Patton Anderson (did not qualify).....	1857
Fayette McMillen .....	1857 to 1859
R. D. Gholson .....	1859 to 1861
W. H. Wallace .....	1861
William Pickering .....	1862 to 1866
George E. Cole.....	1866 to 1867
Marshal F. Moore.....	1867 to 1869
Alvin Flanders .....	1869 to 1870
Edward S. Salmon.....	1870 to 1872
James F. Legate (did not qualify).....	1872
Elisha P. Ferry.....	1872 to 1880
W. H. Newell.....	1880 to 1884
Watson C. Squire.....	1884 to 1887
Eugene Semple .....	1887 to 1889
Miles C. Moore (seven months, to statehood).....	1889

## GOVERNORS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

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Elisha P. Ferry.....	1889 to 1893
John H. McGraw.....	1893 to 1897
John R. Rogers.....	1897 to 1901
John R. Rogers (died December, 1901).....	1901
Henry McBride .....	December, 1901 to 1905
Albert E. Mead (still in office.....	1905





MT. TACOMA, FROM COMMENCEMENT BAY

## MOUNT TACOMA.

This book would not be complete without some reference to that grand mountain which stands as a great monument in the very center of our great State of Washington. It overlooks all our mountains, hills, valleys, timber, plains, lakes and inland seas, and has witnessed the struggles and hardships of the pioneer; the Indian strife and warfare; the success, growth and development of this great commonwealth. Although strife and turmoil have been and may come around its foot, yet how beautiful, pure and calm it ever looks down upon us, inspiring all who will study its grandeur to become more noble in their lives.

The late Theodore Winthrop, that princely writer, in his "Canoe and Saddle" expresses himself in the following language as he sat in his canoe when he rounded Brown's point into Commencement bay, Tacoma harbor, in the summer of 1853:

"We had rounded a point, and opened Puyallup (Commencement) bay, a breadth of sheltered calmness, when I, lifting sleepy eyelids for a dreamy stare about, was suddenly aware of a vast white shadow in the water. What cloud, piled massive on the horizon, could cast an image so sharp in outline, so full of vigorous detail of surface? No cloud, as my stare, no longer dreamy, presently discovered—no cloud, but cloud propeller.

"It was a giant mountain-dome of snow, swelling and seeming to fill the aerial spheres as its image displaced the deeps of the tranquil waters. \* \* \*

"Kingly and alone stood this majesty, without any visible comrade or consort, though far to the north and south its brethren and sisters dominated their realms, each in isolated sovereignty, rising above the pine-darkened sierra of the Cascade mountains—above the stern chasms where the Columbia, Achilles of rivers, sweeps, short-lived and jubilant, to the sea—above the lovely vales of the Willamette and Umpqua.

"Of all the peaks from California to Frazer's river, this one before me was royalest. Mount Regnier, Christians have dubbed it, in stupid nomenclature perpetuating the name of somebody or nobody. More melodiously the Siwashes call it Tacoma. \* \* \*

"And now let the Duke of York drowse, the Duchess cease a while longer her choking chant, and the rest nap it on their paddles, floating on the image of Tacoma, while I ask recognition for the almost unknown glories of the Cascade mountains of Oregon. We are poorly off for such subjects east of the Mississippi. There are some roughish excrescences known as the Alleghenies. There is a knobby group of brownish White mountains. Best of all, high in down east is the lonely Katahdin. Hillocks, these—never among them one single summit brilliant forever with snow, golden in sunshine, silver when sunshine has gone; not one to bloom rosy at dawn, and to be a vision of refreshment all the sultry summer long; not one to be lustrous white over leagues of woodland, sombre or tender; not one to repeat the azure of heaven among its shadowy dells. Exaltation

such as the presence of the sublime and solemn heights arouses, we dwellers eastward cannot have as an abiding influence. \* \* \*

Again from his saddle as he rides toward the mountain he gives the following glowing description:

"I had been following thus for hours the blind path, harsh, darksome and utterly lonely, urging on with no outlook, encountering no landmark—at last, as I stormed a ragged crest, gaining a height that overtopped the firs, and, halting there for panting moments, glanced to see if I had achieved mastery as well as position—as I looked somewhat wearily and drearily across the solemn surges of forests, suddenly above their sombre green appeared Tacoma. Large and neighbor it stood, so near that every jewel of its snow-fields seemed to send me a separate ray; yet not so near but that I could with one look take in its whole image, from clear-cut edge to edge.

"All around it the dark evergreens rose like a ruff; above them the mountain splendors swelled statlier for the contrast. Sunlight of noon was so refulgent upon the crown, and lay so thick and dazzling in nooks and clefts, where, sunlight entering not, delicate mist, an emanation from the blue sky, had fallen, and lay sheltered and tremulous, a mild substitute for the stronger glory. \* \* \*

"If the giant fires had ever burned under that cold summit, they had long since died out. The dome that swelled up passionately had crusted over and then fallen in upon itself. \* \* \* No foot of man had ever trampled those pure snows. It was a virginal mountain, distant from the possibility of human approach and human inquisitiveness as a marble goddess is from human loves. Yet there was nothing unsympathetic in its isolation, or despotic in its distant majesty. But this serene loftiness was no home for any deity of those that men create. Only the thought of eternal peace arose from this heaven-upbearing monument like incense, and, overflowing, filled the world with deep and holy calm.

"Wherever the mountain turned its face toward the sun, many fair and smiling dimples appeared, and along soft curves of snow, lines of shadow drew tracery, fair as the blue veins on a child's temple. Without the infinite sweetness and charm of this kindly changefulness of form and color, there might have been oppressive awe in the air before a summer shower, or as a wreath of rosy mist flits before the grandeur of a storm. Loveliness was sprinkled like a boon of blossoms upon sublimity. Our lives for ever demand and need visual images that can be symbols to us of grandeur or sweetness of repose. \* \* \*

"And, studying the light and majesty of Tacoma, there passed from it and entered into my being, to dwell there evermore by the side of many such, a thought and an image of solemn beauty, which I could thenceforth evoke whenever in the world I must have peace or die. \* \* \*

"It is unphilosophical to suppose that a strong race, developing under the best, largest and calmest conditions of nature, will not achieve a destiny."

Dr. Wm. F. Tolmie, of the Hudson's Bay company at Fort Nisqually, was the first white man to visit Mount Tacoma. On August



29th, 1833, he with five Indian companions as guides and assistants started to the mountain, reaching the base September 2nd, and on the 3rd discovered some of its glaciers.

General A. V. Kautz, a veteran of the Indian war of 1855-6, was the first to ascend Mount Tacoma. He reached the top on July 4th, 1857.

The Puget Sound Indian name for Mount Tacoma is either "Ta-co-bet," "Tacoba," "Tacoman" or "Tacoban." The "b" in the Indian language is interchangeable with "m," hence we have the different form as given above. The Yakima-Klickitat name is "Tachoma" or "Ta-ho-ma."

The meaning of the word is "nourishing mother," or "mother of waters," and, according to some legends, she is the mother of all the surrounding mountains.

"Tacobet," "Tahoma" and "Tacoma" are not, as some have supposed, generic terms which may be applied indiscriminately to any high or snow-covered mountain. They are simply the different forms, as given by the different families or tribes, of the Indian name for Mount Tacoma, and are as solely the name of that one mountain as "Pah-too" is of Adams, "Seuq" of St. Helens, "Kulshan" of Baker and "Wyeast" of Hood.

Mount Tacoma is 14,528 feet high. The crater is 1,600 feet across from east to west, 1,450 feet from north to south, and of unknown depth, but supposed to be many thousand feet deep. It is filled with water, glacier ice and snow to within about fifty feet of the top. In places around the rim persons can descend into the crater, down to the snow fields, and even to the water's edge. In some places in the crater the rocks are hot and steam jets are constantly emitting.

There are three peaks or domes on the summit of the mountain, north, center, and south or southeast. The crater is in the center peak. There are places between the crater and north peak where the rocks are hotter than in the crater.

There are twelve large and six small glaciers on the mountain, which feed five rivers. There are four great natural parks at the foot of the mountain. The principal and most popular of these is "Paradise Park," which is located on the southeast slope. Thousands visit this wonderland every summer. "Indian Henry's Hunting Ground," on the southwest; "Spray Park," on the northwest, and "Rainier Park" on the northeast, also the "Elysian Fields" on the north side, which are entirely unlike the parks, but have an attractiveness and grandeur of their own. This wonderful mountain has also five beautiful lakes, in or near the parks; they are not large.

Prof. J. B. Flett of the Tacoma High School, who has made a special study of the mountain and its surroundings, has discovered over 250 varieties of flowering plants in its parks, and three varieties of mosses on the summit, one of which had never been classified and named; also on the top he found one variety of Lichen and one of Liverwort.

## SUNSET ON PUGET SOUND.

Ye lovers of nature, now thirsting for lore,  
And searching in vain on a far distant shore  
For the beautiful scenes of this bountiful earth,  
Come back to Columbia, the land of your birth.

There's a feast for you all which our Maker has blest,  
Awaiting you here in this wonder-land West.  
Then come and partake of the joys that abound  
On the waters and shores of this beautiful Sound!

The wild waves of the ocean come searching for rest,  
Through the straits of bold Fuca, there lower each crest,  
And submissively bow to great monarchs who stand  
In snow-covered garments o'erlooking the land.

With their ranks in close order, they stand upon rocks,  
And, like vigilant shepherds attending their flocks,  
They are guarding these shores from fierce winds that would blow,  
And are cooling hot rays with their garments of snow.

Now, the breath of an angel has lulled to their sleep  
The blue wavelets that sport on the face of the deep,  
While the sun in the west in proud glory descends,  
And the finger of God his bright colors now blends.

Our great Master then paints, by a wave of his hand,  
Till these waters and trees and those mountains so grand  
Are all glowing in colors and beaming with light,  
And are gilded in splendor ineffably bright.

Now we look on a shimmering ocean of light  
Till a sea of fire opals bedazzle our sight;  
Then we turn and behold a great silvery lake  
And the river of diamonds we've left in our wake.

In that wake of our steamer we see, as of old,  
That the waters are parted and garnished with gold,  
While the crest of each swell as it rolls to the strand  
Is bedecked with rare gems by omnipotent hand.

These emerald shores, ever smiling in flowers,  
By the cedars and firs, are made canopied bowers,  
Fit portals are these, to first temples of God,  
Whose sky-touching steeples have sprung from the sod.

The beautiful isles which these waters enfold,  
Are set gems in a jewel of silver and gold,  
And the inlets and coves of these evergreen shores,  
Are the shining pathways to Elysium's fair doors.

A soft halo of light over-arches the scene  
And commingles the crimson, the purple and green,  
And away, like a thought, the effulgence now flows,  
From Jasper-hued waters to mountains of snows.

Like angels from Glory, with tidings of joy,  
The white-pinioned sea birds around us deploy,  
And a radiance divine from the heavens above,  
Fills our souls full of gladness—our hearts full of love.

The beholder stands mute in grave rev'rence, I ween!  
Like the throne of Jehovah Mount Rainier (Mt. Tacoma) is seen!  
That great mountain of snow, with its crown of bright gold,  
Is like Sinai was unto Moses of old.

There in grandeur sublime, it links earth with the sky,  
And ever is present like the All-Seeing Eye!  
By its whiteness our need of a cleansing we feel,  
And a presence so awful inclines us to kneel.

That mountain, far off, and the beautiful shore,  
Whose grandeur and brightness we fondly adore,  
Are impelled to draw near and their graces behold,  
In these mirror-faced waters environed with gold.

Of their own charming graces, enamoured they stand,  
Like Narcissus await the transformer's deft hand,  
But omnipotence wills it, this charge to debar—  
By pronouncing them perfect refuses to mar.

And there we behold, in this mirror of God,  
That great mountain, the trees and the green covered sod.  
Here the grandeur of earth and the blue arching skies,  
By command of their maker spread feast for our eyes.

Enraptured we stand, we frail men of the sod,  
And behold in our awe, the white throne of our God,  
And the sea of bright glass, and the streets of pure gold,  
And the gates of fine pearl by the Prophet foretold.

We may fly to all lands that frail man hath e'er trod,  
And survey the vast world and the glories of God:  
But here, only, on earth, could our dove find its rest,  
And behold a scene fit for the eyes of the blest.

—The late Judge Richard Osborn, Seattle, 1888

## WASHINGTON STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Washington State Historical Society was organized at Tacoma, October 8, 1891, with the following-named officers:

President—Hon. Elwood Evans, Pierce county.

Vice President—Hon. Edward Eldridge, Whatcom county.

Secretary and Librarian—Charles W. Hobart, Pierce county.

Treasurer—General T. I. McKenny, Thurston county.

Board of Curators—Clarence M. Barton, Chairman, Thurston county.

Edward Huggins, Pierce county.

James Wickersham, Pierce county.

C. B. Bagley, King county.

Captain W. P. Gray, Franklin county.

Henry Roeder, Whatcom county.

Hon. Thomas J. Smith, Whitman county.

Charles W. Hobart, ex-officio and secretary.

### OFFICERS FOR 1892-3.

President—Hon. Elwood Evans, Pierce county.

Vice President—(Vacancy.)

Secretary—Charles W. Hobart, Pierce county.

Treasurer—General T. I. McKenny, Thurston county.

Board of Curators—Edward Huggins, Chairman, Pierce county.

L. F. Thompson, Pierce county.

C. B. Bagley, King county.

T. P. Dryer, King county.

G. V. Calhoun, Skagit county.

Henry Roeder, Whatcom county.

Allen Weir, Thurston county.

### 1893-4.

President—Elwood Evans, Pierce county.

Vice President—Hon. Allen Weir, Thurston county.

Secretary—Charles Hobart, Pierce county.

Treasurer—Edward Huggins, Pierce county.

Board of Curators—C. B. Bagley, King county.

General L. P. Bradley, Pierce county.

Colonel C. P. Ferry, Pierce county.

Hon. J. P. Stewart, Pierce county.

Hon. L. F. Thompson, Pierce county.

Hon. James Wickersham, Pierce county.

Hon. Miles C. Moore, Walla Walla county.

Hon. W. F. Prosser, Yakima county.

Hon. Louis Sohns, Clarke county.

### 1894-5.

President—Elwood Evans, Pierce county.

Vice President—Hon. Henry Roeder, Whatcom county.

Secretary—Charles W. Hobart, Pierce county.

Treasurer—Hon. Edward Huggins, Pierce county.

Board of Curators—General L. P. Bradley, Pierce county.

Edward N. Fuller, Pierce county.  
Hon. J. P. Stewart, Pierce county.  
George W. Traver, Pierce county.  
Hon. A. A. Denny, King county.  
Hon. John H. Long, Lewis county.  
Hon. Miles C. Moore, Walla Walla county.  
Hon. W. F. Prosser, Yakima county.  
Hon. Allen Weir, Thurston county.

1895-6.

No election was held this year. The officers elected in 1894 held over another year.

1896-7.

President—Arthur A. Denny, King county.  
Vice President—Ezra Meeker, Pierce county.  
Secretary—Charles W. Hobert, Pierce county.  
Treasurer—Edward Huggins, Pierce county.  
Board of Curators—George V. Calhoun, Skagit county.  
Frank G. Deckebach, Chehalis county.  
John F. Gowey, Thurston county.  
John H. Long, Lewis county.  
Miles C. Moore, Walla Walla county.  
W. F. Prosser, Yakima county.  
Henry H. Spaulding, Whitman county.  
John L. Wilson, Spokane county.  
James Wickersham, Pierce county.  
Edwin Eells, Pierce county.  
Edward Huggins, Pierce county.  
William H. Pritchard, Pierce county.

1898-9.

President—William F. Prosser, King county.  
Vice President—Edwin Eells, Pierce county.  
Secretary—Charles W. Hobert, Pierce county.  
Treasurer—E. C. Vaughan, Pierce county.  
Board of Curators—H. C. Davis, Cloquato.  
William McMicken, Olympia.  
Miles C. Moore, Walla Walla.  
John L. Wilson, Spokane.  
M. Irvin, Aberdeen.  
F. B. Cole, Tacoma.  
Fremont Campbell, Tacoma.  
H. S. Griggs, Tacoma.  
Theo. Hosmer, Tacoma.  
Edward Huggins, Tacoma.  
James Wickersham, Tacoma.

1899-1900.

President—William F. Prosser, Seattle.  
Vice President—Edwin Eells, Tacoma.  
Secretary—Edward N. Fuller, Tacoma.  
Treasurer—E. C. Vaughan, Tacoma.

Board of Curators—General L. P. Bradley, Tacoma.  
Frank B. Cole, Tacoma.  
James M. Ashton, Tacoma.  
P. G. Hubble, Tacoma.  
Judge C. H. Hanford, Seattle.  
General James B. Metcalf, Seattle.  
Dr. G. V. Calhoun, Seattle.  
Levi Ankeny, Walla Walla.  
Henry C. Davis, Cloquato.

1900-1.

President—Colonei William F. Prosser, Seattle.  
Vice President—Alonzo M. Murphy, Spokane.  
Secretary—E. N. Fuller, Tacoma.  
Treasurer—E. C. Vaughan, Tacoma.  
Board of Curators—C. P. Ferry, Tacoma.  
General L. P. Bradley, Tacoma.  
Frank B. Cole, Tacoma.  
Philo G. Hubble, Tacoma.  
Judge C. H. Hanford, Seattle.  
James B. Metcalfe, Seattle.  
Dr. C. V. Calhoun, Seattle.  
Hon. Levi Ankeny, Walla Walla.  
Henry C. Davis, Cloquato.

1902.

President—Colonel William F. Prosser, Seattle.  
Secretary—E. N. Fuller, Tacoma.  
Treasurer—F. B. Cole, Tacoma.

1903.

President—Ezra Meeker, Puyallup.  
Vice President—N. W. Durham, Spokane.  
Secretary—E. N. Fuller, Tacoma.  
Treasurer—F. B. Cole, Tacoma.  
Board of Curators—C. P. Ferry, Tacoma.  
Marshal K. Snell, Tacoma.  
L. W. Pratt, Tacoma.  
C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma.  
James H. Dege, Tacoma.  
John Arthur, Seattle.  
William F. Prosser, Seattle.  
John Miller, Thurston county.  
H. C. Davis, Cloquato.  
Rev. Andrew Bord, Walla Walla.  
Dr. B. C. Bostwick, Clark county.

1904.

President—J. M. Ashton, Tacoma.  
Vice President—Miles C. Moore, Walla Walla.  
Secretary—E. N. Fuller, Tacoma.  
Treasurer—F. B. Cole, Tacoma.  
Board of Curators—L. W. Pratt, Tacoma.  
Herbert S. Griggs, Tacoma.  
R. L. McCormick, Tacoma.

W. H. Gilstrap, Tacoma.  
Marshal K. Snell, Tacoma.  
C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma.  
James H. Dege, Tacoma.  
John Arthur, Seattle.  
Colonel William F. Prosser, Seattle.  
Ivan Chase, Colfax.  
Robert Montgomery, Puyallup.  
H. B. Abott, Olympia.  
W. J. Bowman, Puyallup.

1905.

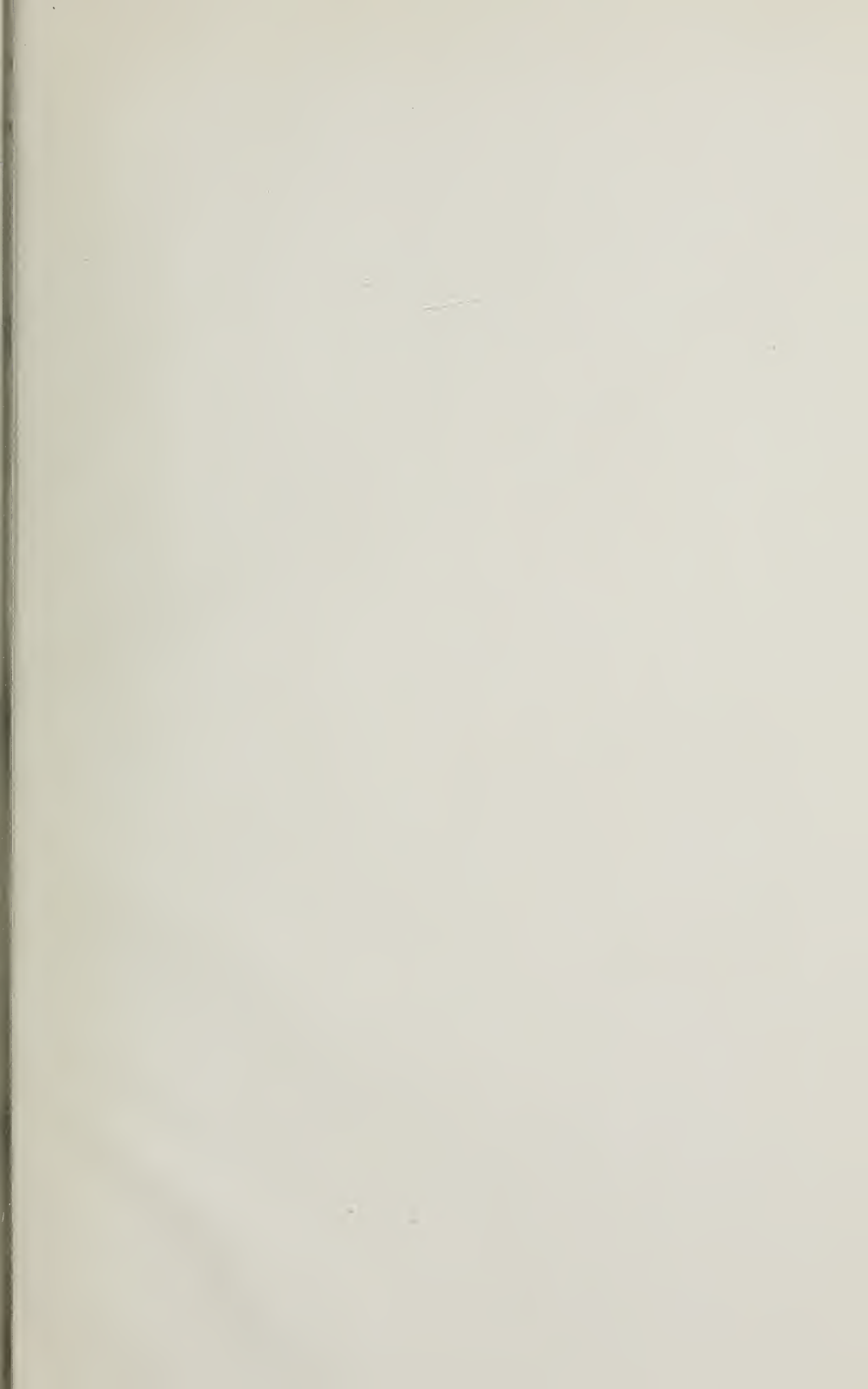
President—R. L. McCormick, Tacoma.  
Vice President—S. B. L. Penrose, Walla Walla.  
Secretary—Edwin Eells, Tacoma.  
Treasurer—F. B. Cole, Tacoma.  
Board of Curators—J. M. Ashton, Tacoma.  
J. H. Dege, Tacoma.  
W. H. Gilstrap, Tacoma.  
L. W. Pratt, Tacoma.  
M. K. Snell, Tacoma.  
John Arthur, Seattle.  
C. H. Hanford, Seattle.  
William F. Prosser, Seattle.  
J. N. Bowman, Bellingham.  
W. J. Bowman, Puyallup.  
W. N. Granger, Zillah.  
Wallace Mount, Olympia.  
George Turner, Spokane.  
Ex-Officio Members—Governor Albert E. Meade, Olympia; Secretary of State S. H. Nichols, State Treasurer George G. Mills.

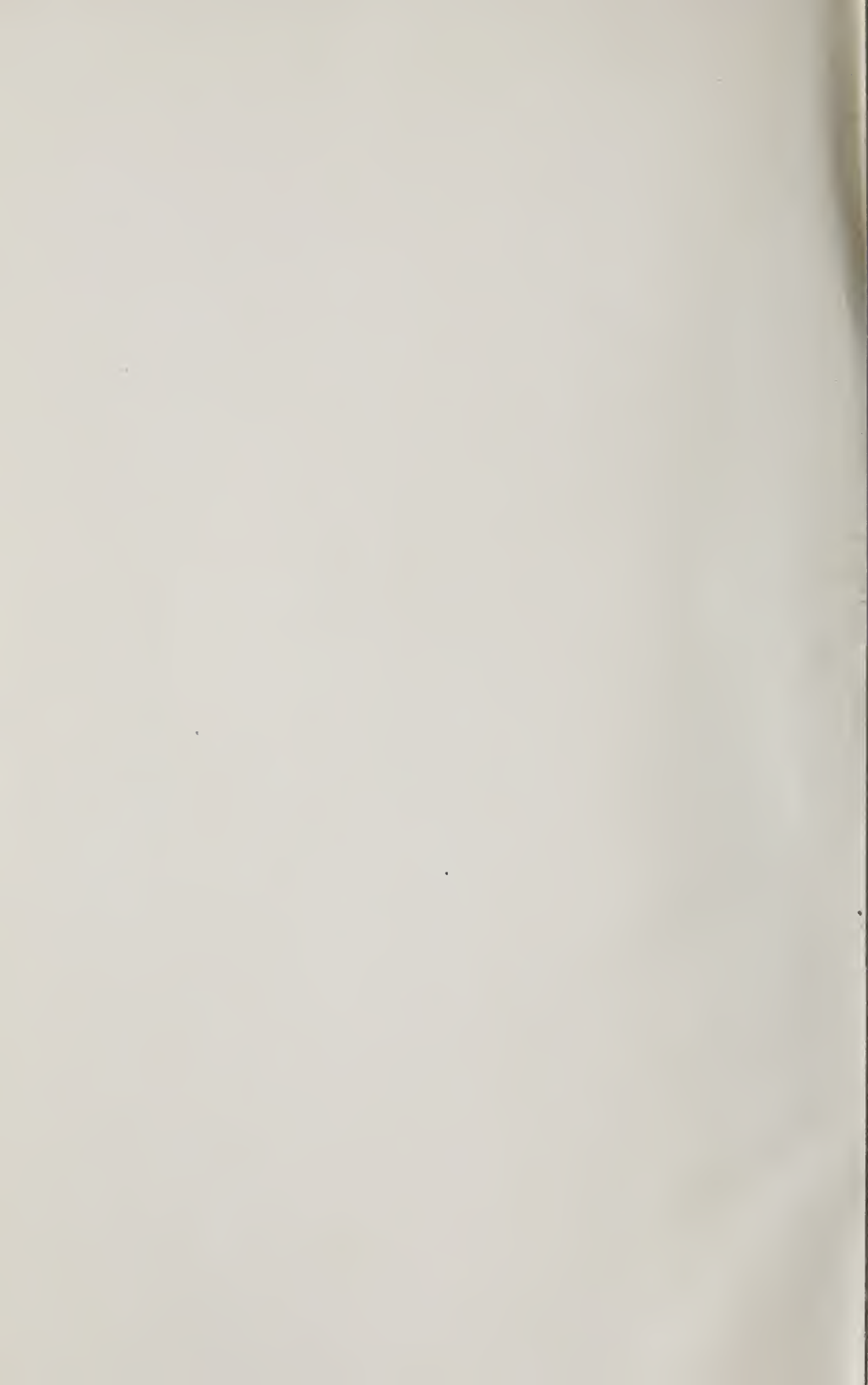
1906.

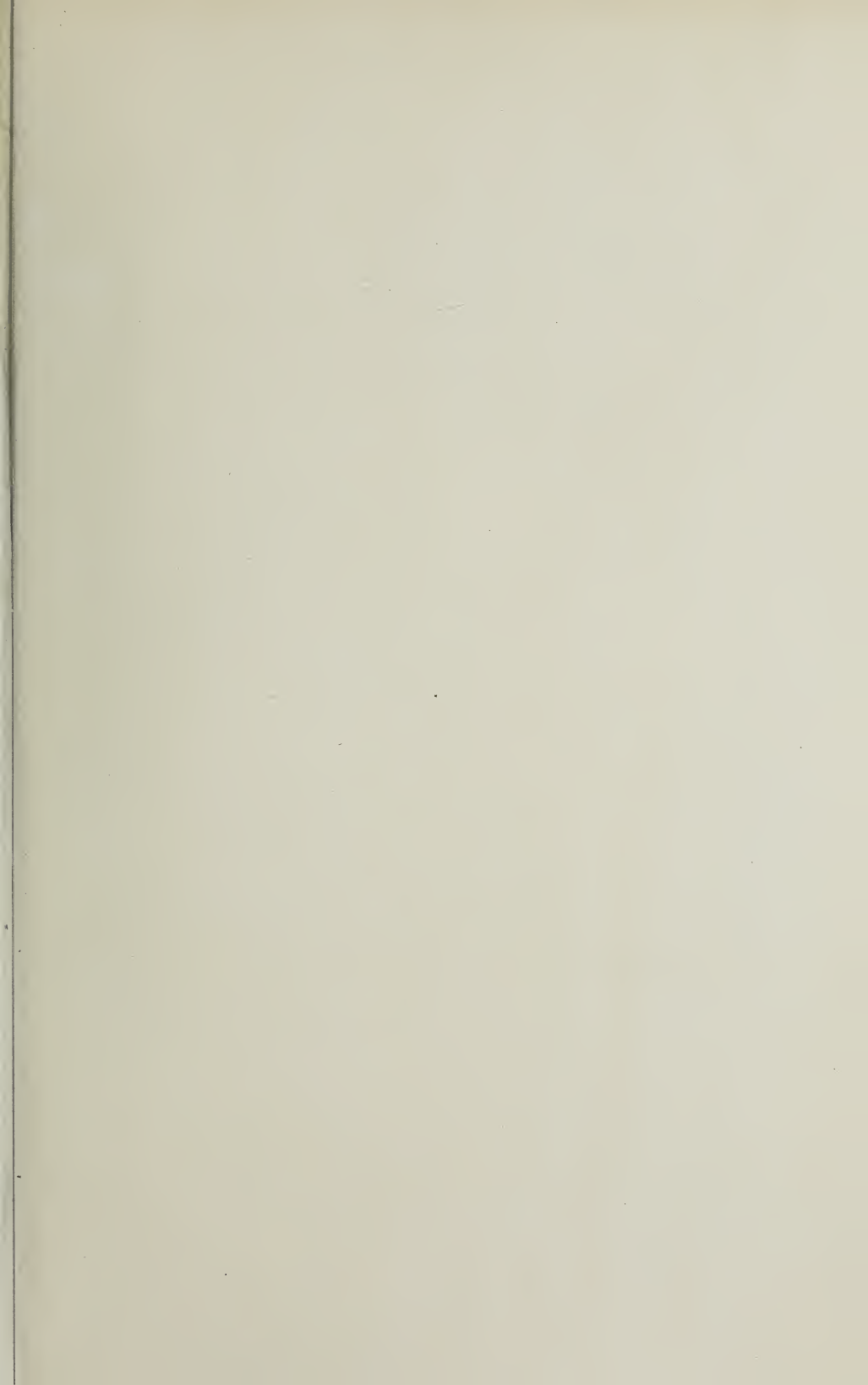
President—R. L. McCormick, Tacoma.  
Vice President—C. B. Bagley, Seattle.  
Treasurer—William H. Dickson, Tacoma.  
Secretary—Edwin Eells, Tacoma.  
Board of Curators—J. M. Ashton, Tacoma.  
W. P. Bonney, Tacoma.  
J. H. Dege, Tacoma.  
W. H. Gilstrap, Tacoma.  
Dudley Eshelman, Tacoma.  
Marshal K. Snell, Tacoma.  
C. H. Hanford, Seattle.  
John Arthur, Seattle.  
J. P. Hartman, Seattle.  
William F. Prosser, Seattle.  
E. Meeker, Seattle.  
J. N. Bowman, Bellingham.  
W. J. Bowman, Puyallup.  
Ex-Officio Members—Governor A. E. Mead, Olympia; State Secretary Sam H. Nichols, State Treasurer, George G. Mills.

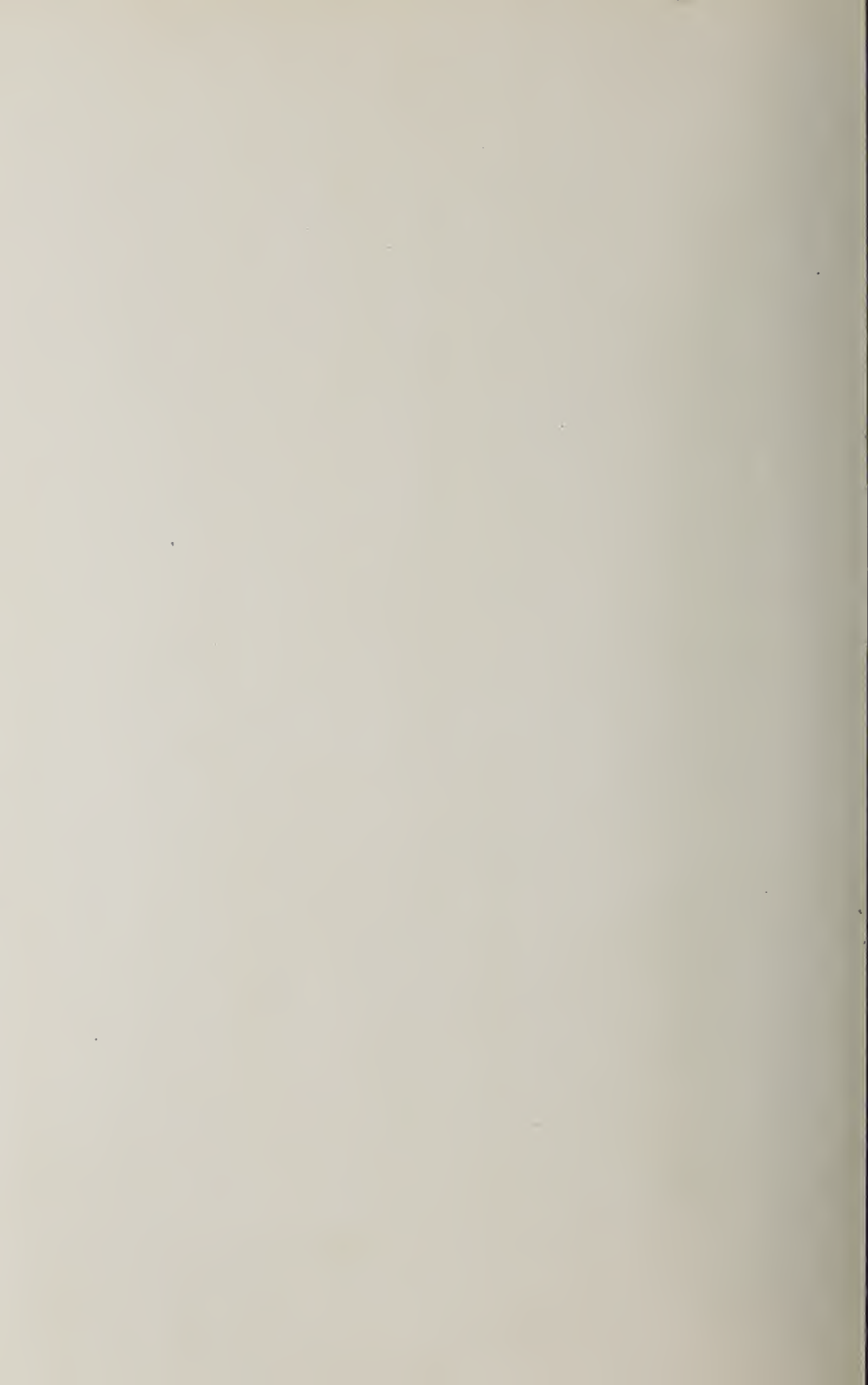
















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