

If Lewis B. Schwellenbach, Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected this fall, he will have realized an ambition for which he has been preparing himself for twenty-five years -- since as an office boy in Spokane, he decided to get ready for the highest executive office in the State of Washington.

Schwellenbach, now a successful lawyer with a statewide practice, was left fatherless at the age of thirteen. The family was practically without funds. Lewis was forced to go to work, but only a few jobs are open to a boy of thirteen -- paper carrying, office boy, or messenger. He was lucky enough to get a job as a carrier boy for a Spokane newspaper. Perhaps he would have gone from job to job under the spur of necessity but his work as a carrier boy enabled him to meet people. He got a job as an office boy in the campaign headquarters of Governor McBride. He saw the great men of the State come and go, and he decided that some day he would be Governor of the State of Washington.

To be Governor one must educate oneself. So, while contributing to the support of his widowed Mother, he worked nights and summers to provide himself an education. He attended the Washington grade school in Spokane, and later the old South Central High School in that city, from which he graduated in 1912.

His high school teachers were men who might well stimulate the high ambitions of young Schwellenbach -- men who themselves had ambitions for high office in public service and who have realized these ambitions. Senator C. C. Dill was one of these

Dill and Douglas were lawyers -- they were orators who could make people understand them. Schwellenbach would be a lawyer and an orator too. He went to the law school of the University of Washington. There the faculty recognized the driving ambition of the hard working youth and encouraged him. He was made an assistant instructor in his last year at college. During the summers of his college years he went back to his old job in the logging camps near Spokane. As a collegiate orator, he ^{won} ~~was~~ the Pacific Coast Oratorical contest in 1916.

Graduating from the University in 1917, he was already beginning to build up a successful law practice when the war started. He enlisted and served as a private in the 12th U. S. Infantry.

Returning from the army, he reopened his law office in Seattle. He was successful almost from the first. Big clients tried to interest him in their enterprises but he felt this might turn him into a career which would prevent the realization of his dominating ambition.

He became active in politics and a close student of State affairs. His knowledge of the State Government caused him to be invited to address hundreds of gatherings of citizens who wanted to hear more about the administration of the State's business.

For more than two years there has hardly been a day when he has not spoken before some group who recognized in him the now matured orator and political student. Members of his own party began to urge upon him that this was the time for him to realize his ambition to become Governor. People in other parties who heard him, saw in him a man whose fitness for office was the result of

LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH

Born in Superior, Wisconsin on September 20, 1894.

Came to Spokane, Washington, November 1902, age 8.

Father died February 1908.

Worked way through Washington grade school and old South Central High School in Spokane, contributing to support of family.

Worked way through University of Washington graduating from Law School in 1917.

Enlisted 12th. U. S. Infantry 1917.

Opened Law office, Seattle, March 1919.

State Commander American Legion 1922-'23.

Organized Alumni Association University of Washington Law School, President 2 years, 1922.

Honored by presiding over conventions of his party (Democrats) 1924.

President University of Washington Alumni Association 1928.

Recognized as an authority on State affairs by groups in all parties and in all sections of the State.

Noted as Attorney for large firms, and for labor organizations particularly in matters involving use of injunction against working men, and for his legal battles against tax wasting and graft.

Lives in Seattle with his widowed Mother.

Brother is Prosecuting Attorney of Grant County.

11/3

Born before the city!

Born in Yakima County before 1885,- real native born pioneers.-
by towns

AHTANUM

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Rhoda Ann Hinkle Shaw | | 1872 ✓ |
| Anna M. Stanton | .. | 1872 ✓ |
| Isabella Wiley Woodhouse | | 1869 ✓ |
| Eldredge S. Crosno | | 1872 ✓ |
| Mary M. Benton Reynolds | | 1867 ✓ |
| Sarah C. Benton Weir | | 1869 ✓ |
| Will Shaw | | 1881 ✓ |
| Lauren Woolsey | | 1883 ✓ |
| Anna Heating Brooking | | 1879 ✓ |
| Wilbur Seward | | 1879 ✓ |
| Neita Seward Cole | | 1883 ✓ |
| Clarence Wiley | | 1884 ✓ |
| Irvin J. Bounds | | 1882 ✓ |
| Thomas Clifford Spon | | 1881 ✓ |
| Oro A Seward | | 1884 ✓ |
| William A. Roberts | | 1883 ✓ |
| John E. Millican | | 1876 ✓ |
| Mrs. Dollie Greenwalt Nicolle... | | 1878 ✓ |
| Matt Stanton | | 1877 ✓ |
| John Henderson | | 1875 ✓ |
| Frank Jefferson Spon | - | 1879 ✓ |

UNION GAP

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------|--------|
| Edward A. Lindsey | | 1868 ✓ |
| Edgar C. Gervais | | 1880 ✓ |
| Mrs. Josephine A. Koreski | | 1882 ✓ |
| G.T. Goodwin | | 1878 ✓ |
| Willis C. Thorp | | 1879 ✓ |
| Mrs. Margaret Wilson Smith | | 1880 ✓ |
| C.F. Schanno | | 1879 ✓ |
| Clarence A. Livengood | | 1880 ✓ |
| Laura Thorp Hadley | | 1876 ✓ |
| Chas. W. Bennett | | 1883 ✓ |
| Purdy Conrad | | 1883 ✓ |
| Ernest W. Lindsey | | 1882 ✓ |
| Fred A. Read | | 1882 ✓ |
| Wm. M. Clark | | 1883 ✓ |
| Mrs. Dora E. Clark Low | | 1881 ✓ |
| Harry Parker Mabre | | 1884 ✓ |
| Alda Louise Tippie | | 1883 ✓ |

YAKIMA

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Edward Morrissey | 1879 ✓ |
| Eva C. Beck Snodgrass | 1883 ✓ |
| Meslie Fred Chase | 1883 ✓ |
| T.W. Parish | 1876 ✓ |
| Ella Lindsey Churchill | 1880 ✓ |
| Ella Dillon Dorsett | 1884 ✓ |
| Martha Pearl Beck Millican | 1884 ✓ |
| Amiel Benj. Simmons | 1878 ✓ 17 |
| Archie E. Ferrell | 1881 ✓ |
| P.N. McGlothen | 1884 ✓ |
| Mrs. Martha B. Prior | 1884 ✓ |
| Joseph Steiner | 1881 ✓ |

TAMPICO

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Charles D. Eglin | 1872 ✓ |
| Frank Herke | 1874 ✓ |
| Charles H. Anderson | 1881 ✓ |
| Mrs. Mamie Pettitt | 1884 ✓ |
| Mrs. Sadie Creamer | 1884 ✓ } Twins |
| Frank Eglin | 1878 ✓ |
| Willis Marcus Hawkins | 1877 ✓ |
| Alfred Seward | 1880 ✓ |
| Goe. Eglin | 1875 ✓ 14 |
| F.F. Siverly | 1877 ✓ |
| Viola Siverly Brown | 1875 ✓ |
| Joseph P. Herke | 1876 ✓ |
| Cevilla E. Stevens | 1884 ✓ |
| Virgil V. Vertrees | 1878 ✓ |

WENAS

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Ida Clemon Calvert | 1872 ✓ |
| Clara Ellen Rice | 1877 ✓ |
| Arthur Richard Smith | 1881 ✓ |
| Wallace Purdin | 1879 ✓ |
| Walter Purdin | 1879 ✓ } Twins |
| E. A. Cleman | 1884 ✓ |
| Mabel Kandle Foster | 1884 ✓ |
| Clarence E. Butter | 1878 ✓ 13 |
| Martha Longmire Porter | 1876 ✓ |
| Nannie Kelly McCallum | 1876 ✓ |
| Mrs Phoebe France | 1875 ✓ |
| Lewis H. Perkins | 1884 ✓ |
| David E. Longmire | 1883 ✓ |

COWICHE

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Peter Claude Leonard | 1880 ✓ |
| Alfred Leonard | 1877 ✓ |
| Mrs. Pauline Leonard Marks . . . | 1875 ✓ |
| Fred Morton | 1884 ✓ |
| Wallace Morton | 1882 ✓ |
| Frank Morton | 1880 ✓ ¹⁰ |
| Robert Guy White | 1880 ✓ |
| Lily Margaret Chaney | 1878 ✓ |
| Mrs. Lela Hawkins Whitfield . . . | 1882 ✓ |
| Asa Alvin Hawkins | 1884 ✓ |
| Roy Anson White | 1875-1884 ✓ |

NACHES

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Mrs. Clara White McKinney . . . | 1874 ✓ |
| Mrs. Cora Wouldin Gardiner . . . | 1868 ✓ |
| Edwin E. Stevens | 1881 ✓ |
| Mrs. Myrtle Hays Cobb | 1884 ✓ ⁸ |
| Fred Leslie Chase | 1883 ✓ |
| James F. Morrissey | 1881 ✓ |
| Charley Clark | 1883 ✓ |
| G.E. Armstrong | 1875 ✓ |

MOXEE

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| NETTIE SPLAWN BENEDICT | 1865 ✓ # |
| Charles A. Jones | 1884 ✓ |
| Fred Cheney | 1881 ✓ |
| Flora Splawn | 1875 ✓ |
| Ahna F. Thorp | 1882 ✓ |

FORT SIMCOE

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| George W. Taylor | 1867 ✓ ✓ |
| Benjamin B. Olney | 1880 ✓ ✓ |

SELAH

| | |
|--|----------|
| Margaret Thorp Hawkins | 1880 ✓ ✓ |
| Orland Seward | 1884 ✓ |
| PARKER - Belle Splawn Campbell | 1869 ✓ |
| WHITE BLUFFS - David French | 1870 ✓ |
| GOLDENDALE - Nora Henson Seward | 1860 ✓ # |
| TOPPENISH - Meda McAuliff Phifer | 1884 ✓ |
| SUNNYSIDE - Robert A. Adams | 1884 ✓ |
| ELLENSBURG - Mrs. Myrtle Keneth Caster | 1882 ✓ |
| KENNEWICK - C.E. Lum | 1884 ✓ |
| WHITE SWAN - Nealy Nathan Olney | 1884 ✓ |

Pratt

MARIANNA GARNETT

In the fall of 1856 with the work of building the fort well under way, Maj. Garnett obtained a leave of absence and left for the East to marry the girl who had waited two years for him. And on the 17th of May of the following year he returned with his bride, the lovely Marianna Nelson Garnett.

When you go to the fort to visit the commandant's home, if you will stand very still in the hall and face the door, suddenly, the people about you may vanish. Then, if you know how to look, you may see officers of a century ago come tramping up the front walk. They will be from Forts Vancouver, Walla Walla, The Dalles and perhaps even the more distant Fort Colville. They are coming to meet Maj. Garnett's bride, whose beauty and charm have been heralded from post to post.

These young men will hurry through the front door and look eagerly about. Now, if you will turn and look toward the parlor door, you shall behold the one whom they seek, for there in the door-way, smiling and lovely, she will be standing, and just behind her Maj. Garnett in dress uniform of blue. (How soon that uniform shall be changed for one of gray.) If you can tune your ears to a hundred years ago, you may hear golden laughter and their very words of warm, gay welcome. -----Tonight there will be dancing in the hall!

I know that you can see and hear it all, for I have seen and heard them many times for more than half a century, and the ones I loved best, never grew old. But now, lets go to the party.

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The first time I saw them was 64 years ago when I beheld Marianne in a pretty trousseau frock and little red shoes dancing in the old hall with her husband and other young officers, one of them a Lieutenant Phil Sheridan. Young Phil ---- that gay and dashing Irishman who in just seven years would prove so vindictive a foe at the time of the broken South's surrender --- and whose vicious cruelty the magnanimous Grant would find so difficult to control. But a hundred ^{and seven} years ago on that candle-lighted evening at Fort Simcoe, I saw him dancing, fleet of foot, with Garnett's golden bride. How quick he was to kiss the Blarney Stone for every pretty woman, and how he charmed them all!

This was written in 1956 at the time of the centennial of the arrival of the soldiers. The governor (Langlie) & many other prominent people attended but I was slow, no part in it.

And Marianna --- Ah, pretty Marianna! how light and airy, as I watched her crinolined skirts whirl and her little red shoes peep in and out as she danced, danced, danced to a new and enchanting waltz that was sweeping the world! The Blue Danube.

When you go to the Fort to visit Marianna's and my old home, take me with you and we will see it all together. And when the party is over, I shall take you to the bedroom back of the parlor. There, in the dimly lighted closet you shall see the same old wooden hooks where hung those flouncy trousseau frocks, and on the floor beneath, the very spot where she set her little red shoes.

Then turn with me and look in the corner of the bedroom. I wonder if you can see a crudely made sleigh bed. I can see it so plainly, I should, for I slept on it the whole four years I lived at the Fort. Crude and heavy it was; but the common soldiers had fashioned it with loving care for the bride of their commandant. And they were proud when they set it up, right there in the corner.

And when at last there came that day in May when the Fort was at its loveliest, and the trees were decked in spring's young green; and the grape-vines Grant had planted were climbing up the sides of the arbor; and the apple-trees he set out in the hollow by the Mool Mool spring were already bearing tiny green apples; and buttercups had spread a carpet of gold for Marianne to tread upon, they saw the wagon coming. And when the major lifted Marianne out and stood her on the royal carpet, every soldier fell in love with her. She was so little and dainty, so smiling and sweet, and greeted those soldiers before she accepted introductions to the officers. Their soldier hearts then swelled with joy, for she made them feel they were the very ones she had come here to behold.

From that day, she was their golden-haired princess, and they gazed on her with love and pride. But not one of them could dream that in just sixteen months from her happy arrival, she would die on their sleigh bed in the corner.

by Suzanne Ewin Bartholet

The foregoing little story was written years ago and its contents were told our family by old man Adams who had lived at Fort Simcoe during days of military occupancy. But much of what we were told of the Garnetts and soldiers and their way of life ~~was not true~~ we learned from old men who turned up now and then who had either been soldiers or non military artisans who had helped build the fort. But once a charming old gentleman drove up in a buckboard who told us he had been a lieutenant in those early days. We learned more of Mariens Garnett from him than we had from Mr. Adams. He told us all about her illness and death and said that though there was great secrecy about the disposition of her body, they all felt sure that she was buried beneath the floor of the little room back of the bedroom which had been used as a private chappel for Garnett and his wife. This has since been disproven.

This ~~man~~ old gentleman also told us of the agony of grief and weeping that swept the post at her death ^{when her body} and the arrival of her

husband ~~and~~ soon after. He said that before Major Garnett's ~~arrival~~ arrival they removed two little Eskimo dolls that Mrs. Garnett had stood on the mantelpiece in the dining room which an officer from up north had given her for her baby. He also said that they had removed the ~~mother's~~ baby's cradle and a little chair the soldiers had made. He said they put them on the back porch where the major would not see them, but he said that the dolls and the little chair both disappeared and were never found. He was wrong, both were found. Once while we lived there we children brought a stepladder and put it in the closet of the company room where there was a square hole covered with boards. We pushed off the boards and climbed into the attic. We wandered around but did not find a thing until we came to the chimney from the company room and there we found those two Eskimo dolls. We children played with them for a long time, but I do not know what became of them. But about the little chair which the soldiers had made for the baby they loved so dearly. Eight years ago a woman who worked in the library at Toppenish brought the chair to me. She said that an old Indian woman told her that her grandfather and grandmother saw it on the back porch at the Fort soon after the death of ^{Garnett} the baby. She

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said her grandparents knew the chair would never be needed in the Garnett house again, so they took it for their baby. The librarian said that the Indian women ^{told her} ~~said~~ that all the babies of their family and rocked and played in that chair since her grandparents took it off the porch at the Fort, but that now she thought the time had come for it to be returned to the ^{whence} house from ~~which~~ it came.

When I received the chair it was in very bad shape. I had
The arms and rockers could not be replaced.
it repaired as best it could be/And now that little chair sits
beside the fireplace in the bedroom; The only piece of furniture
that was there in days of military occupancy. Sometimes when I
look at that little chair I think I hear Marienne singing.
 A Rock-a-by baby, on the tree top
 When the wind blows, the cradle will rock."

Perhaps some day I shall tell you what a greatly respected citizen of our town, the late Judge Bruce Milroy, told me of his father's
account of the battle Of Laurel Hill, where he saw ^{General} ~~Major~~ Garnett
become the first general officer ~~of the~~ to lose his life in the
war between the states.

Now I have written more than I intended, but now that I am almost
Eighty and all who lived at Fort Simcoe when I lived there, white
and Indian, have gone to meet the Great Father who dwells above
the clouds, there are many other stories which only I can tell.

add--

more interest livestock-200 head holsteings-400 hd hogs- govt pay \$5 each
for all pigs wouldn't raise- agent- hung around long time-not do it- not
9 3/4 market then- when ready 3 1/2 cents - farmers for not raising pigs
prices went right do n-nobody wanted hogs.weaned pigs-90 cents apiece-
now-pay that per pound- got spareribs- ge 15 cents pound-now 63 cents.

Fair-member of legislature. course secretary co GOP 6 years chairman
2 years- recall Hartley, felt H good business man let him alone- anti-re all
led it for him at own expense- during secy-mgr state fair 3 years-Martha
Bounds as assistant- real business women.

Remember Cory Meyer and Pleasant Bounds- in partnership for years-
then I law in Tooma, came oer atty Cory Meyer, IJBounds in law school-
~~Engk~~ Ira Englar , atty for Bounds-ungodly way Toppenish laid out-accept bot
plats-bot make streets join-

charge-wawhington indian depredation claims in Indian bureau-
Esteelle reel-supt of schools,- afraid be governoer of Wyoming- got appit
us supt Indians schools- only woman held- when came Washington old man
headed that office- not stand for it-desk-borrowed half of desk for several
weeks while offices renovated- ever since then kept (in Washington dc
Grover Cleveland was president- 80 today-then began to study law- 2 years
got degree LL B Cleveland gave diploma-.

Hood--Confederate

(Referred to in Archer's Letters

General John Bell Hood (U.S.M.A. 1853) was born in Owingsville, Ky. June 1, 1831 and fought against the Comanche Indians in Texas. He resigned from the army in April 1861 to enter the Confederate Service. After serving as captain in the cavalry and colonel of a Texas regiment he received the appointment of brigadier-general in March, 1862 and the appointment of major general in Oct. 1862 after taking a conspicuous part in the Virginia campaigns. At Gettysburg he commanded the largest division in Longstreet's Corps. In Sept. he went to Tennessee at Chickamauga where he lost a leg. After the battle he was given the rank of Lt. General and at the head of the Second corps in the Army of Tennessee, took part in the Atlanta campaign from May to July 1864 when he succeeded Johnston in the command of the army with the temporary rank of general. He lost Atlanta and returning to Tennessee was driven into Alabama by Maj. Gen. Thomas in the middle of December. In January, 1865 he was relieved of his command and ordered to Richmond. After the war he went to New Orleans where he died, August 30, 1879.

Army of West Virginia

Major General George Crook U.S.M.A. 1852

was born near Dayton Ohio Sept 8, 1828. Spent nine years before opening of the war in California. As brig gen of volunteers in the Army of the Cumberland he commanded a division of cavalry. He succeeded Maj. Gen. David Hunter in the command of the Dept. of West Virginia in August 1864 and afterward was made major general of volunteers. He was active in the Shenandoah campaign under Sheridan also at five Forks and Appomattox. In 1866 he was lieut col of regular army and sent to the west where he remained in constant warfare with the Indians for many years. He obtained charge of all the tribes and did much for their advancement. In 1888 he attained the rank of Maj-Gen. and died in Chicago, March 21, 1890.

Soldiers. (Loring)

Col. William Wing Loring, born in North Carolina served in the Seminole war and the War with Mexico. Lost an arm in the capture of that city ?

At outbreak of Civil War retired and entered the Confederacy.

After the war he went to Egypt and was made chief of staff of Khedive and was known as Loring Bey.

He wrote a sketch, "A Story of a Confederate Soldier in Egypt."

He died in 1868 at the age of 68.

" G.B. Kuykendall, who is paid as physician by Agent Wilbur was postmaster at Fort Simcoe from July ,1874 to May 2,1879

His compensation , Aprll 13,1877 to June 30,1878 inc. was \$69.13 . This was held by the department as violation of act of June 24, 874, prohibiting "double salary." His pay as postmaster was disallowed.

Senator Wesley L. Jones, attorney, settled in North Yakima in 1889

He entered politics and in 1898 defeated James Hamilton Lewis for Congress, began term 1899

National Reclamation Act, June 17, 1902.

President Theodore Roosevelt appointed Jones to committee of 17 to draw up reclamation bill.

The Reclamation Act designated the Secretary of Interior to execute purpose of the bill, to build irrigation works and reserve reclaimed land for settlers. Secretary of Interior organized Reclamation Service in July 8, 1902 under Director of the Geological Survey. It became the independent organization in 1907

Jones and Levi Ankeny of Walla Walla, centered on Valley

Jones persuaded government to begin development of irrigation on Yakima Indian Reservation, irrigated 50,000 acres

Secretary of the Interior Nathan A. Hitchcock authorized the program in March, 1903. (With this action the Federal government broke its treaty with the Yakima Indian Nation; under terms of treaty the reservation had been set aside for the exclusive use of the Indians.