



Unidentified Chinese musician, photographed in Walla Walla. Photo, Whitman College Archive.

Members of Professor Julia Davis' "Critical and Alternative Voices" class at Whitman College, served as the first ArtWalla interns for "Windows on the Past" in the summer of 2007. Other interns from Whitman College, WW University and the community assisted with the project until its completion in 2010. Their help was invaluable in identifying image possibilities for the mural, and conducting and documenting the many interviews necessary to gather the stories behind the images. ArtWalla extends heartfelt thanks to all the interns for their diligent and enthusiastic work: Erik Anderson, Kirsten Archer, Dave Blanchard, Shae Healey, Whitney Heyvaert, Sylvia Imbrock, Becky Nelson, Stephanie Silver and Kristen Wilson.



"What Walla Walla Wants is You" postcard, circa 1920. Collection of Douglas Saturno. Photo by Hans Matschukat.



Detail, (L) Confirmation Certificate, Alexander Frank, member of the community of Germans from Russia. Frank was born in 1917 and confirmed in Walla Walla in 1933. Certificate (R) is in the collection of Ft. Walla Walla Museum. Photo by Hans Matschukat. Used by permission of Nancy Berlier Frank.



Leon Jaussaud, member of the French Community with his prize Rambouillet rams, 1917. Photo courtesy of Barbara Griffin Noel, granddaughter of Leon Jaussaud.

During the late 1700s Catherine the Great of Russia granted German immigrants many concessions to settle in Russia west of the Volga River in the Ukraine and the Black Sea area. These settlements would be a protection from marauding bands. In the 1700s and into the 1800s Germany was beset by wars, poverty and hunger so many Germans saw this as an opportunity. The Russian government gave them land for villages and farming. They were allowed governance of their settlements, maintained their own religions and language, and did not serve in the military. By the late 1800s these concessions were being rescinded; and, their young men were required to serve in the Russian army.

During the same time, the U.S. sent recruiters to Germany and Russia offering many of the same concessions the Germans had enjoyed initially in Russia. Religious freedom was a strong motivation to emigrate; many were Lutheran and these immigrants brought that faith with them to the U.S. From 1890-1920 many of these families settled in southwest WW, south of Chestnut St. and west of Second Ave. They built homes, corner grocery stores and churches. This area became known as "Germantown." Their children attended local schools, but were also required to attend a Sabbath school on Saturdays in their churches. The highly decorative German birth, confirmation and marriage certificates were prized.

Most of the German immigrants quickly learned English, especially the men who worked at jobs on the railroad, street maintenance, carpentry, shoemaking, picking beets, and other farm work. The women maintained their homes, and some worked as housekeepers and laundresses for the "English" ladies. The German immigrants and their descendants became staunch members of the WW community.

Leon J. Jaussaud was born in Walla Walla Dec. 26, 1896. On July 19, 1919, he was married in Pendleton to Alice McQueen. He was manager of the Bar HU sheep ranch, located about 12 miles southwest of Washtucna on the road to Palouse Falls in Franklin county, a prominent Washtucna woolgrower and well-known throughout the Walla Walla and Big Bend counties. He died in 1943. He and Alice had one daughter, DeMerise.



Isadore White Bull, Cayuse Tribe.  
Photo by Major Lee Moorhouse.



Sunset Tipis, Pendleton Round-up. Photo by Dallas Dick,  
Member, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian  
Reservation.



Pashxa (Wild Sunflower or Arrowleaf Balsamroot.) Pashxa  
means "Place of the Wild Sunflower," the Umatilla Tribe's  
name for Walla Walla. Photo by Hans Matschukat.



"Sabina Minthorn & Babe"  
Cayuse Tribe. Photo by Major Lee Moorhouse.



A.M.E. (African Methodist Episcopal) Church, Walla Walla, West 10th street. Photo from Whitman College Archives. No additional information about this building could be found.

Another African-American church in WW was the Mt. Carmel Community Baptist Church at 930 W. Poplar, whose pastor for many years was the Rev. Dennis D. Banks.

Rev. Banks was born on a cotton farm in Manor, Texas, in 1897, the son of an ex-slave. With the help of his brother, Rev. A.A. Banks, he worked his way through two Texas colleges. He married Eloise Johnson on May 12 1918, and in 1933 they moved to WW. Within three years they had organized the Mt. Carmel Church. By 1947, Rev. Banks had built 6 churches and three parsonages, including Morning Star Baptist Church in Pasco. At the time of his death, he was also pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church in Pendleton and Boyd Memorial Baptist Church in La Grande.

In 1938, the Rev. R.R. Banks (Rev. D.D. Banks uncle) moved to WW. At that time there was only one restaurant on Main St. where a black man could eat: the Pollyanna Cafeteria at 31 E. Main., current site of Rotie Cellars winery. R.R. Banks first went into business for himself in a shoe shine parlor on Main St. His uncle the Rev. A.A. Banks (brother of Rev. D.D. Banks) also a missionary for the AME Church, had come from Texas in 1926 and encouraged him to come to the NW. He recalled that there were thriving black communities in Winlock, Bremerton, Bellingham and Everett. Early black settlers in WW included the Rigsby, Kenshaw, Robinson, Spearman, Thieborunes and Van Buren families.

William Barber, a Spanish-American War veteran, had a farm at Umapine. His widow, Callie Barber was the sole heir of the Methodist Church Building at 928 W. Alder, when the congregation began to move away. She made her home in the church until her death. That church had been established by another missionary of the AME Church, "Doc" Wilson, one of the earliest black settlers in the Valley.

The Rev. R. R. Banks came here on a visit from Bremerton. The third day he was in WW he got a job at Libby's Cannery. He worked as a steam engineer on the night shift for 5 years, before a conflict between union & non-union forces led to his resignation. He had strong union sympathies, from his previous work in the S.W. He then went into business for himself, beginning with the shoe-shine parlor, and eventually opening parlors in Richland and Milton-Freewater. He also began a messenger and delivery service at 114 W. Main, current site of the WW Valley Farmers Market.

R.R. Banks became pastor of the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, following in his uncles' footsteps.



Detail, antique roulette-style gaming wheel, shown at right.





The Saturno family c. 1908. Seated, center l. to r: Josephine Saturno, daughter of Pasquale & Maria Saturno, born in WW, 1896 died 1974. Married Emilio Guglielmelli. Maria Zacarri Saturno, born in Italy 1849 died 1916, wife of Pasquale. Pasquale Saturno. Their children were Nicolas Saturno, born Ischia Italy, Aug. 15th 1879, died July 22, 1907; and son Carmen Saturno, standing behind his parents. Carmen was born in WW Dec. 24th 1892, died 1966. Standing, far right is Giovinna Locati Saturno. She was married to Nicholas.

Nicholas' three children Pasquala, Maria & Angelo died from diphtheria in 1907. Seated in front is Louise Saturno daughter of Nicholas and Giovinna Saturno, born Jan. 23, 1906 died Oct. 1995. Pasquale arrived in Walla Walla January of 1876 and was the first Italian in the valley to arrive on his own.

Saturno was the first commercial row crop gardener in the valley, and the first commercial wine maker in the area. His biography was written in W.D. Lyman's 1918 History of Old Walla Walla County. Information and photo provided by Douglas Saturno, Pasquale Saturno's great-grandson, 4th generation living in the Walla Walla Valley. Douglas Saturno generously provided access to his extensive collection of WW memorabilia and photos for the mural.



Marion Eugenie Bauer, 1922. Composer, born in Walla Walla in 1882, to a prominent French Jewish family. Founder, with Aaron Copeland and 5 others, of the American Music Center in New York. Photo from "The Musical Leader," courtesy of Dr. Susan Pickett, Whitman College. Thanks to Wikipedia and Dr. Pickett's extensive entries on Marion Bauer for additional information.

A contemporary of Aaron Copland, Bauer played an active role in shaping American musical identity in the early half of the twentieth century.

As a composer, Bauer wrote for piano, chamber ensembles, symphonic orchestra, solo voice, and vocal ensembles. She gained prominence as a teacher, serving on the faculty of New York University (then Washington Square College) where she taught music history and composition from 1926–1951. In addition to her position at NYU, Bauer was affiliated with Juilliard as a guest lecturer from 1940 until her death in 1955. Bauer also wrote extensively about music: she was the editor

for the Chicago-based Musical Leader and additionally authored and co-authored several books including her 1933 text, "Twentieth Century Music."

Throughout her life, Bauer promoted not only her own work but new music in general. Bauer helped found the American Music Guild, the American Music Center, and the American Composer's Alliance, serving as a board member of the latter. Bauer additionally held leadership roles in both the League of Composers and the Society for the Publication of American Music as a board member and secretary, respectively. Very often, she was the only woman in a leadership position in these organizations.

Bauer's music includes dissonance, though it rarely goes outside the bounds of extended tonality, save for her brief experimentation with serialism in the 1940s. During her lifetime, she enjoyed many performances of her works, most notably the New York Philharmonic premiere of Sun Splendor in 1947 under the baton of Leopold Stokowski and a 1951 New York Town Hall concert devoted solely to her music. Marion Bauer's parents—both of French-Jewish background—had immigrated to the United States, where her father Jacques Bauer worked as a shopkeeper and her mother Julie Bauer was a teacher of modern languages. Bauer was the youngest of seven children, with an age difference of 17 years between herself and her oldest sister Emilie. Jacques Bauer, an amateur musician himself, recognized his youngest daughter's musical aptitude, and Bauer began studying piano with Emilie. When Jacques Bauer died in 1890, the Bauers moved to Portland, Oregon, where Bauer graduated from St. Helen's Hall in 1898. Bauer then joined her sister Emilie in New York City in order to begin focusing on a career in composition.

Although Bauer had never earned a college degree (despite her years of study), in September 1926, she was hired as an instructor for New York University's music department, becoming their first female music faculty. Among her early colleagues were Albert Stoessel, Gustave Reese, and Percy Grainger. During her tenure at NYU from 1926–1951, Bauer taught classes in composition, form and analysis, aesthetics and criticism, and music history and appreciation, earning the rank of associate professor in 1930. She advocated strongly for new music and would play "the few pertinent records and piano rolls available," or have students play unavailable works. Some of her most famous students from her years at NYU I



This antique roulette-style gaming wheel has an ornate oak cabinet and is in beautiful condition. It was recovered from the Davin Building. This building was home to many Chinese immigrants during the late 1800's. Collection of Ft. Walla Walla Museum. Photo by Hans Matschukat.

Some of her most famous students from her years at MIT included Milton Babbitt, Julia Frances Smith, Miriam Gideon, and conductor Maurice Peress.

More information on Marion Bauer at:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marion\\_Bauer#cite\\_note-8](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marion_Bauer#cite_note-8)

close



OWRR&N Railroad tracks and tipis on the Umatilla Indian Reservation.  
Photo by Major Lee Moorhouse from the Moorhouse collection at the University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.



Chinook Salmon, photo by Jeffrey Rich.  
ArtWalla gratefully acknowledges Cynthia Witman Kenworthy for her sponsorship of this panel in honor of the journey.



Parfleche (detail, above, whole case, below) A carrying case made of rawhide. Hand painted. Circa 1950.

Collection of Tamástslikt Cultural Institute, Pendleton, OR  
<http://www.tcimuseum.com>  
Photo by Hans Matschukat.



Dr. Charley Whirlwind, Sr., Cayuse Tribe  
Photo by Major Lee Moorhouse, from the Moorhouse collection at the University of Oregon, Eugene, OR.





"With Her Proudly Decked Horse"  
Unidentified Plateau woman. Photo by Edward Curtis, from  
the Smithsonian's Curtis collection.



Shell Dress (Detail)  
Collection of Tamástslikt Cultural Institute, Pendleton, OR  
<http://www.tcimuseum.com>  
Photo by Hans Matschukat.

[close](#)



Roadside farm stand, Walla Walla, c. 1920. The names of the produce sellers in this photo are unknown. Photo courtesy of the Whitman College archives.



Interior, Whitehouse-Crawford Planing Mill. Photo by Hans Matschukat, hand colored by Elizabeth Harris, granddaughter of J.M. Crawford. Photo was taken when the mill, in operation since 1904, was closed in 1988.

J.M. & Martha Crawford settled in WW in 1904. J.M. joined the Whitehouse-Crimmins Lumber Co, and soon bought out the other partners. J.M. was born in 1865, in Smithfield, OH. He was the son of James B. Crawford & Margaret Taggart, whose other children were: Jessie H., 1861, Annie Florence, 1863, Julia, 1866, and James Taggart, (J.T.), 1875.

James B. was a Civil War physician nicknamed "Bonesetter." The Crawford family was involved with lumber yards in Gillespie, Illinois.

J.M. married Martha Alice Cox January 31, 1889. Their three children were: Harold Emmons, 1890, Clarence Howard, 1892, and Susan Margaret 1897.

They owned a small lumberyard in Grinnell, KS. Harold was born in living quarters behind the store. By the time Susan was born the family lived in Fairmont, Neb., operating a new lumber yard. Afflicted by asthma, J.M. constantly searched for a climate to ease his breathing. After a business trip to eastern WA, the Crawfords moved to Walla Walla in 1904 and built their home at 1324 E. Isaacs Ave.

Five years later, J.B. retired, followed his son west & built a house next door at 1328 E. Isaacs, where he lived with his daughter Jessie. Both homes are still occupied by family members and designated as historic homes.

The Whitehouse-Crimmins Lumber Co. was a local business dating back to 1880. The millwork building burned to the ground in October 1903 and was being rebuilt. It reopened as Whitehouse-Crawford Co. on October 11,

1904 and operated continuously for the next 84 years, producing finely crafted, high-end case goods and mill work.

J.M. recognized a need for more common building materials and on May 24, 1906 he opened Tum-A-Lum Lumber Co. to manufacture, buy & sell lumber and other basic building materials. The first lumber yard opened that year in Touchet, WA. The second yard opened in 1910 in Redmond, OR. Tum-A-Lum followed the main line of the railroad. At rail stops a town would grow up to serve as a supply post for the surrounding area; a Tum-A-Lum store soon followed— a simple lumber shed, stocking basic supplies like hammers & kegs of nails.

By 1921, the company owned 50 lumber yards throughout the Pacific NW. J. M. liked to visit his stores in a large American-made vehicle to inspect inventory & maintain high-standards of tidiness and order. In 1921, he turned over the management of the company to his two sons. Howard had been working in the yards since graduating from high school in 1911, and developed a reputation as an intelligent, capable businessman, well respected as a leader in the industry. In 1922, he became the general manager.

Harold attended Whitman College and earned a degree in architecture from MIT in 1913. He returned to WW, opened an independent architecture practice, and also worked for the family business, designing new buildings or renovations for Tum-a-Lum. Those who purchased their building materials from the company could receive free house plans. Harold also designed the first wood-hoop silos for grain storage in 1917. Many are still standing today.

Harold Crawford married Mary Dowd Bassett. Their children were: Julia Mary, 1915, and Martha Alice, 1917. Howard Crawford married Margaret Roup. Their children were: John Howard, 1918, and Margaret Jean, 1920. Jeana Crawford Garske, former director of ArtWalla, is the daughter of Margaret Jean Crawford.



Items from the collection of Jessie Dwyer, daughter of Norwegian immigrants Thrine Hansen (in framed photo) and her husband Hans Jessen Thomsen, who came to Walla Walla with their 8 children in 1935. Thrine Hansen Thomsen was a registered nurse; Hans was a masseur with an office in the Drumheller Building. Thrine was his nurse. Photographs by Hans Matschukat, digital collage by Jeanne McMenemy.



Original Odd Fellows Temple, Alder St. Walla Walla. The lower level of the building housed the Davis-Kaser Department Store. Note the upside-down Odd Fellows logo. Photo courtesy of Doug Saturno.

The first women's basketball team at Whitman College, 1899. When the team entered the court for the first time, a man in the stands stood and yelled, "My Lord, they have got pants on!" Photo courtesy of the Whitman College Archives.



A collection of early Walla Walla business cards, receipts and tokens from the collection of Doug Saturno. Photo by Hans Matschukat, digital collage by Jeanne McMenemy.

[close](#)



Walla Walla Iron Works, site of the present day Walla Walla Foundry. Photo courtesy of Doug Saturno



Detail, silk quilt donated to Ft. Walla Walla Museum by Mr. and Mrs. H. Sherman Mitchell. Several pieces of silk are signed and dated by different individuals, including a piece of campaign ribbon for Vice-President William Jennings Bryan in Pendleton, OR dated July 13, 1897. Photo by Hans Matschukat.



Two early postcards from the collection of Doug Saturno. The upper one, c. 1907, has written on the front in pencil, "This oto runs around town." The lower card shows the early rail car that ran between Walla Walla and Dayton.



Art and Martha Shinbo, members of Walla Walla's Japanese Community, c. 1949. Children of Yuso and Tomiko Shinbo, Japanese residents of Walla Walla since 1922. Photo courtesy of Art Shinbo.



Mexican Bracero worker, pea harvest near Milton-Freewater, c. 1944. Braceros were agricultural workers brought to the USA by the government to replace workers serving in WWII. Photo courtesy of Oregon State University archives.



Lebanese artifacts from the collection of Lebanese-American Antoinette LaRondelle, long-time Walla Walla resident. Photo by Hans Matschukat.

[close](#)



Detail, lithograph on Chinese frame, pictured at left, from the collection at Ft. Walla Walla Museum. Painting depicts Yang Guifei, a famous Tang Dynasty concubine. The frame was recovered from the Davin Building, also called the "China Building," where many of Walla Walla's Chinese citizens lived. Photo by Hans Matschukat.



The children of Squire Matthew McCauley, Dayton, WA. Squire Matthew was the son of Andrew McCauley, who came to Dayton in 1865. The McCauley family originated in Co. Cork, Ireland. Andrew's father was a shoemaker who made shoes for the Union Army. Pictured in the photo: Marion (Schooner), George, Elmer, Gertrude, and youngest son, Clifton. One other son, Alfred is not pictured. Photo c. 1902, courtesy of the Dayton Depot.

Squire Matthew was born Dec. 7th, 1854 in Kentucky. During the Civil War he moved his family north to Ohio because they did not believe in holding slaves, and wouldn't support or join the Confederate army. Eventually the family came west by covered wagon, and settled on farm land on the Patit River & near Highland.

All his children settled on farmland in the Patit Valley, and raised families who attended Columbia County schools during the 1920s and 30s. During the 1920s, George moved his family to Dufur, Oregon, and farmed there. The rest of the family had to buy out George's land which caused them all financial hardship, not long before the Depression. George and his wife Mary had five children, Anita, Lorena, Gertrude, Vernon and Jack. Marion (Schooner) married Pearl Fite and they had two sons and a daughter, Gene, Mildred and Marion Pearl. Elmer married Ina Fite, Pearl's sister, and they had four children, Leslie, Kathleen, LeRoy and Merle. Gertrude married Charles O'Connor and they had two sons, Squire Timothy and Charles Eugene. Alfred married Eva Smith and they had two daughters, Laura Lillian and Judith Kaye. Clifton married Beryl Haines and had two sons, Clifton Henry and Kenneth.

Squire Matthew raised wheat and cattle (as well as children!) until his death in 1933. His wife Edith lived until 1955.



Ron and Joanne Pryhorocki with rhubarb leaves, Milton-Freewater, OR, 1942. Axanna Malkowski married Mitro Pryhorocki who had come to Belfield, North Dakota from



Doll in the collection of the Frazier Farmstead Museum. This doll belonged to Martha Jane Ford Rulaford, daughter of Nineveh Ford who came with the Marcus Whitman party on their second trip west in 1842. Martha was born in the

Pryhorocki who had come to Bismarck, North Dakota from the village of Bielowce in Western Ukraine. Mitro and Axanna raised three girls, Pauline, Phyllis and Marjorie and three boys, Sam, Steve and John. They farmed in the Fairfield, ND area until 1940 at when they left N.D. and came to the Walla Walla Valley. Mitro and Axanna bought land in Milton-Freewater, Oregon on what is now Burris Lane. They raised an orchard and grew all sorts of fruits and vegetables to be sold at market. The children helped to farm, and gather the produce for sale. Mitro verbally changed his last name to Prosky so he was known as both Prosky and Pryhorocki. The change was never legalized.

Sam Pryhorocki, son of Mitro and Axanna Pryhorocki, met Stacia Kabanuk from Dunn County ND. and they were married in August of 1940 in Grassy Butte, ND. The couple lived in Killdeer, ND. on the Nick Kabanuk place as well as on the farm that he bought in Milton Freewater. Sam and Stacia had two children, Ronald and Joanne Pryhorocki, pictured above.

Sam peddled fruit and vegetables to areas around Portland and Vancouver and made trips to Texas and ND with truck loads of produce to sell to people in Billings, Stark, and Dunn counties and at roadside stands there. Sam and Stacia farmed various areas in the Walla Walla valley and both at times worked in Mojonniers Packing House. Sam was a custom harvester, logger, sewing machine salesman, VA hospital employee, Harris Pine Mills employee and held various other jobs to support his family.

Ron Pryhorocki married Lorene Sudduth while he was in the service in Georgia and they have two children, Richard and Lorrone, and 4 grandchildren. Ron and his family live on the original Mitro Pryhorocki farm in Milton-Freewater. Joanne lives with her husband Bill Potter in Kennewick, WA. They have three daughters and 5 grandchildren. Photo courtesy of Ron Pryhorocki and Joanne Pryhorocki Potter.

on their second trip west in 1843. Martha was born in the Walla Walla Valley in 1859. The doll was passed down through five generations and was donated to the museum by Cecil Houk, great-great grandson of Neneveh Ford. The dress was donated by Karen Berti Rimbe, who made it from vintage fabric and lace.

William and Rachel Frazier (and 7 children) came in a covered wagon from Texas to the NW by way of the Oregon Trail in 1868. William Frazier laid out the town of Milton in 1872, and built his home in 1892. Three generations of Fraziers lived there for 115 years. Now a museum, it houses a large collection of Frazier family items, as well as other donated articles.

Photo by Hans Matschukat.



Advertising plate from Dietrich's Grocery, Walla Walla. Conrad Dietrich lived in Walla Walla from 1890, and operated his grocery store on Main Street. Their home, at 625 W. Alder, (corner of Alder and 9th Ave.) is now Dietrich House Antiques. Photo by Hans Matschukat.



William O. Douglas and Francis Penrose, students at Whitman College c. 1920. Douglas went on to become the longest-serving justice in the history of the U.S. Supreme Court. Frances Penrose was the daughter of the president of Whitman College, and went on to earn a master's degree in education from Harvard. The WSU science and engineering library is named for her. Photo courtesy of Whitman College.

Conrad's daughter, Amelia married Emil Yenny on Sept. 10, 1914 at the family home. The lower photo at left was taken on her wedding day. The upper photo is Amelia, Emil and their son, Harold, circa 1920. Amelia inherited the Dietrich home in 1944. Harold married Dorothy Palancott. Amelia died in 1964 leaving the house to Harold.

Connie and Randy Rogers purchased the home from Dorothy in 1998.







The Bergevin family, early Frenchtown settlers, September 1906. Three Bergevin brothers married the 3 LeFebvre (LaFave) sisters. LaFave was the alternate spelling for LeFebvre, and became the spelling most used.

Top row: Thomas Aloysius Bergevin, Lorena (Rena) Bergevin, daughter of Thomas, Louis Cornelius Bergevin, Caroline Delema (Carrie) LeFebvre Bergevin (wife of Louis C. Bergevin) Mary Cecelia Bergevin (daughter of Louis C. Bergevin) Joseph Augustus Bergevin.

2nd. row: Celena Gertrude Bergevin (daughter of Louis C.) Louis C. Bergevin II (son of Louis C.)

3rd. row: Mary McBean LeFebvre (Grandmother, wife of Edward LeFebvre of Montreal), Josephine Bergevin (daughter of Thomas B. and Josephine LeFebvre), Josephine LeFebvre Bergevin, with daughter Theresa Elmere on lap, Mrs. Crate (nee McBean, Great Aunt), Victor T. Bergevin (son of Thomas and Josephine), Agnes LeFebvre Bergevin (wife of Joseph, with son Alvin Anthony on lap), Elvera Elena Bergevin, daughter of Louis and Caroline), Edward LeFebvre (grandfather), Eloise Melissa Bergevin, daughter of Louis and Caroline).

Front row: Neva (daughter of Thomas & Josephine), Mannie, (Is this Thomas, son of Thomas & Josephine?), Virgie Odelia (daughter of Louis and Caroline), Lester Arthur (son of Joseph Augustus and Agnes Gertrude) Lawrence Edward (son of Joseph & Agnes), Aime Alfred (son of Louis and Caroline). Joseph and Agnes had one additional daughter, Rita Odelia, born in 1909.

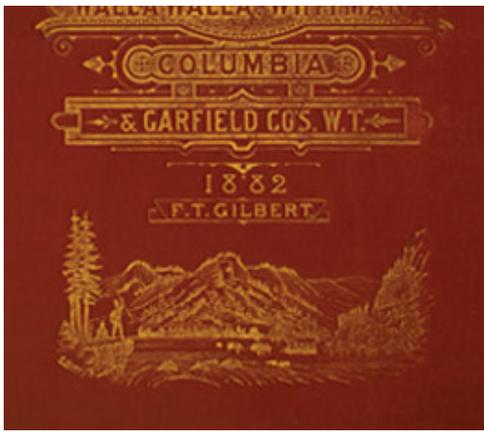
Mary McBean LeFebvre and Mrs. Crate were daughters of William McBean and Jane Boucher. William was the factor of Fort WW., in 1847 when Marcus Whitman was killed. Jane was born in Washington State. Her father, Jean Baptiste "Waccan" Boucher was a Hudson's Bay Co. employee. Boucher's mother was a full blooded Cree. His second wife, Nancy McDougall, Jane's mother, was 1/2 Chinook. William McBean's mother, nee Cloutier, was half Ojibway.

There are still many Bergevins in the Walla Walla Valley. Photo and information courtesy of descendent J. Frank Bergevin Munns.



A settee converted from a baby's bed, made in Baileysburg, just outside Dayton, WA in the late 1800's. The Baileysburg Furniture Factory was the first furniture factory East of the Cascades, and "Baileysburg Furniture" is a recognized style from the period. This piece is at the Dayton Depot. Photograph by Hans Matschukat.





Cover of "Historic Sketches of Walla Walla, Whitman, Columbia and Garfield Counties" by Frank T. Gilbert, published in Portland, OR, 1882. Book is in the collection of Mary Koch. Photo by Hans Matschukat.

Photo of a Chinese Serpent in the 4th of July Parade, downtown Walla Walla, 1912. Photo courtesy of Whitman College archives.

Below the book's title is a small forest scene showing Native Americans crossing a lake in canoes. Mountains surround the lake and on one ledge a Native American in elaborate headdress points his spear downward. This illustration is by Alfred Burr who did all the illustrations in the volume. Victorian flourishes embellish the corners and the lettering. All of this is embossed in gold on a dark red background. This front cover by itself suggests a very special book.

The sketches of farmsteads with the names of the farmers who owned them are very important to these areas but as the author expresses it, "this book is a glimpse of the Coast from its discovery of California until Oregon ceased to be part of it; of Oregon while Washington Territory was within her boundary limits; of the latter from its creation until Walla Walla, Columbia, Whitman, and Garfield had been born into the sisterhood of counties."

Mary Koch was fortunate to receive this book along with a large part of her library from Mary Gilliam, a cousin of Mollie Gilliam Johnson, Mary Koch's maternal grandmother.

Mary Gilliam's father, Washington Smith Gilliam, was the son of Colonel Cornelius Gilliam, known for his role in the Indian Wars. The Colonel had an extensive library and it came to his son Washington Smith Gilliam. A large part of this accumulation came to Mary Gilliam.

Washington Smith Gilliam came west via wagon train in 1852 to the Oregon Country, at the same time as William Gilliam, Washington's cousin, and Mary Koch's great grandfather. Washington Smith spent two years as Sheriff of Polk County, Oregon, then moved to WW in 1859. He became an orchardist and a very active citizen of WW. He served in the Territorial Legislature, and was one of three endorsers of Dr. Lyman's 1901 publication, "History of Walla Walla, Washington."

Washington Smith Gilliam insisted that his daughter, Mary Gilliam, have a college education (rare at the time). She was one of five in Whitman College's second graduating class of 1887. During her college years, she played the organ for chapel (then compulsory). In 1890, she received a second degree from Whitman College. She taught in many of the rural one-room schoolhouses, then in city schools, eventually becoming Superintendent of WW Public Schools.

Mary Narcissa Johnson Koch was born in Seattle in 1917; her family moved to WW in 1919. Descended from the pioneer Gilliam family which came west from Raleigh, North Carolina via wagon train in 1852 to the Oregon Country, her great grandfather was a mounted Oregon Volunteer in the Indian Wars of 1855-1856.

She attended the "old" Baker Elementary School and graduated from WW H.S. in 1935. She entered Whitman College, graduating with a major in Greek and Latin languages & literature. Another year's study, taking more French classes from the revered Mlle Paule Ravasse, resulted in a teaching certificate.

She was hired in Ritzville, WA to teach Latin, English & Science at the high school, and she also put on the school play. After teaching two years, she married Gonzaga U. graduate Floyd Koch, a wheat farmer who also raised cattle and kept saddle horses. Mary was a Girl Scout leader and read to children at the public library. Mary and Floyd had four children: Cecily Wright, Gretchen de Grasse, Keith Koch and Mary Campbell. The family belonged to a riding club and were active in 4 H projects. They belonged to the Episcopal Church where Mary played an antique pump organ for services.

When they moved to WW, Mary taught Latin, French, and Principles of Language at Pioneer Jr. H.S. for two years. She then taught Latin, French and Humanities at WW H.S. In 1967 she received both a WA State Teachers grant to study in England, and a Fulbright Scholarship to study at the American Academy in Rome. She chose the latter.

Mary wrote for Whitman's "Fifty Plus" publication and conducted architectural tours of WW for alumni.

In 1978 she joined the Kirkman House Board of Directors and was chairman for two years. She also served on the Board of the WA Trust for Historic Preservation. An ardent preservationist, she worked to save the historic Green Park School building and for the preservation and renovation of the Whitman College Conservatory of Music, which now houses the Kimball Theater & classrooms.

In 2001, Mary received the Sally Rodgers Lifelong Achievement Award given by the Whitman College Alumni Association.

Mary holds long time memberships in the WW Symphony, Walla Walla Chapter of the American Institute of Archaeology, Whitman Alumni Association, Walla Walla Art Club. and Chapter A.D. P.E.O.



Berg Ice Cream Wagons. John and Jennie Berg established the Berg's Ice Cream Parlor in 1878 on the corner of N. 4th ave. and W. Cherry St.. The building still remains the family home. Some equipment still remains today.

As the years went on, son Charles "Charlie" utilizing 13 horse-drawn buggies went throughout the city and countryside. The route went to Milton-Freewater and Touchet and to Dayton. For a nickel – 2 scoops! One could buy a 2-sided cone or bring your own dish. On the buggy at the driver's knees were two – five gallon freezers full of ice purchased each day from Tausick and Kaufman 2' x 2' chunks or 100lb blocks and brought back to the creamery to be chopped up for the freezers. Charlie and his wife Catherine (Rizzuti) operated the business until World War II. Materials & supplies needed became scarce or were rationed. They managed to hang on with the help of managers, neighbors and friends into the late 1950's.



Collage of items from the original Walla Walla Creamery, which became Shady Lawn Creamery. Pictured is Ward Emigh, the founder in 1898, standing by the sign announcing the prizes won by his cheeses at the Washington State Fair. Also shown is the prize letter won by WW Creamery at the Walla Walla Valley Fruit Fair in 1898. Today the original Shady Lawn Creamery buildings house Shady Lawn Antiques, owned and operated by Ward's great grandson, Dave Emigh and his wife Jill, who provided the photos.

The Shady Lawn Creamery buildings are the oldest wood-frame commercial buildings in continuous use in WW. A portion of the building was built in the 1870s. Painted with historically accurate colors, the building houses historic dairy equipment and other items as part of the decoration.

[close](#)



Detail, multi-shaft, double weave coverlet woven for the McPherson family in the early 1800's, in the Blue Ridge Mountains near Cumberland Gap. In 1902 the McPhersons moved West to Chewelah, Wa. The coverlet was inherited by Nadine McPherson Dougherty of Milton- Freewater, and is in the collection of the Kirkman House Museum. Photo by Hans Matschukat.



Ganders & Winget Bicycle Shop, Main St. Walla Walla, 1910. Henry Winget, left, was partners with Fred Ganders from 1910-1912 in a shop on the corner of 3rd and Main that later became Garden City Furniture. The shop then moved to 215 E. Main. Henry Winget was Pennsylvania Dutch, of German descent. Photo courtesy of Winget's daughter, Walla Walla resident Priscilla Dauble.



The Bogle Family, c. 1875. Left to right: Waldo, Arthur, Richard, Kate, America, Belle and Warren. Richard Bogle, born into slavery in Jamaica in 1835, stowed away on a ship to New York during an anti-slavery campaign in 1847 and later

traveled with a wagon train to the Oregon Country. On Jan. 1, 1863, the day Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, Bogle married America Waldo, daughter of Oregon pioneer Daniel Waldo. America's mother was one of Waldo's slaves. Richard and America moved to Walla Walla, where Bogle opened a fashionable barbershop. The Boggles had eight children and owned a successful 200-acre ranch as well as a home in town. Richard became one of the founders of the Walla Walla Savings and Loan Association, providing it with start-up capital and supporting it with his good name. Photo courtesy of the Whitman College Archives. Thanks to Dick Bogle, Portland, OR, grandson of Arthur, for permission to use the photo.



Vigil lamp from St. Rose of Lima Mission Church, Frenchtown, near Touchet, WA. The Church was built in 1870, the 2nd building for the formerly St. Rose of Cayuse congregation, whose first church burned in

1855. In the early 1900s, the St. Rose of Lima building was moved to the corner of 9th and Chestnut where it was converted to the 9th St. Market, owned first by the Rypczynski family (see upper left windows), then the Joseph family, then the Ferris family (both members of the Lebanese community). Lamp is in the collection of Frenchtown descendent Frank Munns. Extensive information about Frenchtown and the St. Rose Mission may be found at <http://www.frenchtownpartners.org>

Photo by Hans Matschukat.



Torah and Yad, Congregation Beth Israel, Walla Walla. The Torah is one of three in the collection of the congregation. The Yad is a pointer, used by the reader to mark the place when reading, as the parchment pages would be damaged by contact with oil from fingers. Although there were Jewish families documented in Walla Walla as early as 1856 (Jacques Bauer, father of Marion Bauer, pictured elsewhere in the mural), there was no official synagogue congregation until the mid-1930s. The group met in houses until early in 1940, when a home at 329 E. Rose St. was rented as a permanent home for the Synagogue. Official incorporation of the Synagogue occurred in Dec. of 1940, and the home on Rose St. was purchased in March, 1941. The congregation obtained its present building at Alder and Roosevelt in July of 1971, and began holding services there in 1972. Historical information from "Walla Walla: Judaism in a Rural Setting" by Benjamin Rigberg, pub. in 2001. Photo by Hans Matschukat.



Roger Rojo, right, his mother, and his daughter Sally Blahm Rojo Buchanan, c. 1950. Roger was one of the first Hispanics in the Walla Walla Valley and one of the first Hispanic firemen for the City. He was a fireman for 25 years. Roger was a competitive pistol shooter, and built a 50 ft. cement tunnel in the basement of his house on White St. to practice his shooting. He enjoyed weight-lifting and taught karate and judo at the YMCA; these were unusual activities at the time. Roger died at age 55. Roger's wife, JoAnne Schell was born on the Whitman Mission in 1928, during the time her father, Earl Schell was the caretaker of the mission. Sally Blahm Rojo was in the second nursing class to graduate from the WWCC Nursing program. Photo courtesy of Sally Blahm Rojo Buchanan.

[close](#)



Thomas Burrows, front center, husband of Irish immigrant Mary O'Shea Burrows who came from Ireland to the United States in 1866 with her sister, destined for their brother's home in New York. The two women then traveled around Central America by way of the Isthmus of Panama, to arrive in San Francisco.

Mary Ellen Burrows Miller, granddaughter of Mary and Thomas Burrows, is not sure how Grandma Burrows came to live in Walla Walla, but she married her husband here in the old St. Patrick's church (which was on the same block as the new church).

The Burrows family home on Willow St. below, was built by Thomas Burrows.



Japanese lacquer trays and tea caddy, pottery tea bowl, bamboo tea whisk & spoon. The tea tray was originally owned by Tomiko and Yuso Shinbo, parents of June, Art, Martha and Patty Shinbo. Art and Martha are pictured elsewhere in the mural. Patty Shinbo Kajita now owns the tea ware. Yuso Shinbo was born in Kanazawa, Japan in 1888. In 1906 or 1907, he emigrated to the United States to work in his brother's Portland import/export trade. During that time he learned to cook from a German man in the kitchen of a Portland hotel. In 1910, he took a job cooking for a Hood River family, but left for Walla Walla at the invitation of his brother, who had moved his business there. In 1922 He returned to Japan to marry Tomiko Miyamura. The couple met through family matchmakers and wed not having met in person. A few years after returning to Walla Walla, Yuso opened the Imperial Café, serving Chinese-American fare. The downtown restaurant became one of the largest and most popular in town. At the time, only three Japanese families lived in the valley. Yuso was a great booster of local sports and the young people participating in them, often hosting teams from the high school and college at the restaurant.

With the onset of World War II, The Imperial Café had to close because all Japanese in the community were subject to an 8:00 pm - 8:00 am curfew, which made it impossible



for him to prepare food for the breakfast trade. A rock was also thrown through his brother's store window. The Shinbo family endured the general mistrust and dislike directed toward Japanese people at the time, but was not forced into a "relocation" camp, because Walla Walla was just outside the exclusion area, a line that ran through the Tri-Cities along the Columbia River. Yuso took a job at Whitman College, one of the few places hiring at the time, as a cook in Lyman House. Yuso and Tomiko later became the cook and cashier for the Army Corps of Engineers in Walla Walla. The couple was honored for their service to the Corps within a week of receiving their naturalization papers in 1955, once the law had been changed to allow Japanese to become citizens.

Photo by Hans Matschukat.

Chinese silk lantern recovered from the Davin Building, Walla Walla. The Davin Building was called "China Building," because many Chinese merchants had apartments there during the early part of the 20th cent. About 50 Chinese were shareholders in the "China Building." Virgil Davin was listed as the last legal owner of the building right before it was torn down. In 1890 WW had 800 Chinese in a population of 7,000 residents; by 1910 there were about 500 (3% of population) as jobs dwindled. Most were gardeners, launderers, cooks, domestics or merchants. The 1900/1901 City Directory lists 3 Chinese drug stores, 1 Chinese interpreter, 2 Chinese physicians, an employment agency, 5 laundries, 6 Chinese grocery/dry goods stores plus a few other small businesses. The Chinese section was on Rose between 4th & 6th and to Alder, Tunnels allowed Chinese to get around. This lantern is in the collection of Ft. Walla Walla Museum.

Photo by Hans Matschukat.



Five of the seven children of Jesse and Martha Maxson Drumheller, pioneers to the Walla Walla Valley. The children were born and grew up on the farm Jesse built in 1877 near Fort Walla Walla on Drumheller street. The house is still standing. Left to right: George (1871-1945) brought Kentucky race horses to Walla Walla, and helped found Long Acres Race Track in Seattle; Oscar (1866-1935) a successful wheat rancher founded and ran Drumheller Co. with father Jesse and brother Tom & helped secure funding for Marcus Whitman Hotel and the Old National Bank, across from Drumheller's store on Alder; Tom (1873-1954) became a sheep rancher, attended Stanford U. and roomed with Herbert Hoover, graduated in Law from Ann Arbor; Sam (1864-1940) the eldest, drove up the frozen Canadian Red Deer River in Alberta in 1910, and discovered coal. The town of Drumheller, Alberta is named for him; He also went to Hollywood and played bit parts in silent movies. His grandson Robert designed the sets for Woody Allen's Annie Hall. Albert 1869-1897 died at age 28 of a burst appendix. Not pictured: Roscoe, the youngest, who became a lawyer in Seattle and Altha, the only girl. Photo courtesy of Joanne Drumheller, wife of John Drumheller, son of Oscar.

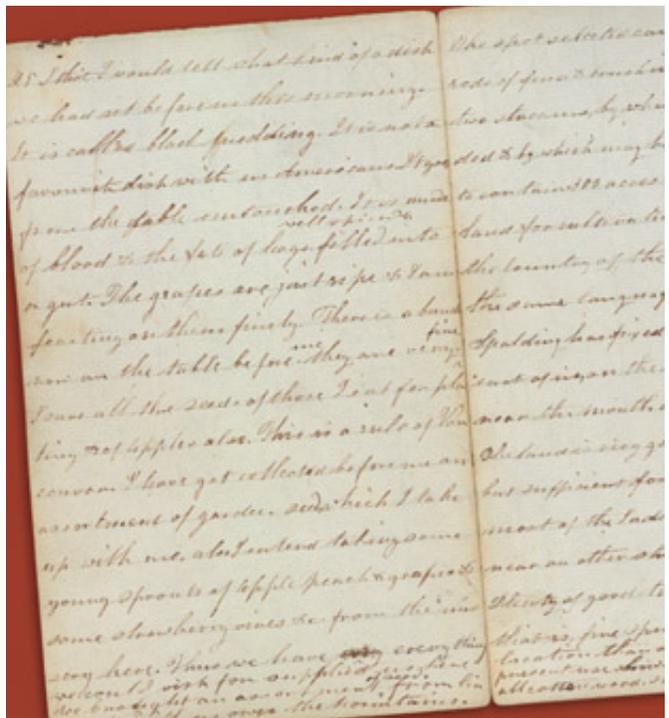


Harvey Lashier, student at Walla Walla College (now University) in College Place during the flood of 1931. Photo courtesy of Lashier's daughter, Pat Horsman.

Harvey Lashier was born in 1906, and graduated in the sciences from WW College in 1931. His parents, Samuel James and Anna Lashier moved from Portland to College Place when Harvey, was very young. They lived on College Avenue. Harvey attended CP schools from 1st grade through college. He married his college sweetheart in September, 1931 and moved to Seattle in 1932 to get his Master's Degree from the University of Washington. He did post-graduate work at U. of Michigan, USC and Stanford, and taught in Australia 1936-38. He taught both high school and college level physics, chemistry and nuclear science and later worked at the Northrop Institute of Technology in Southern California.



Photo at left taken at Andrews University, Berrien Springs, Michigan. His daughter Pat is the oldest of his four children. She was born in 1932 and has 3 brothers, one of whom is deceased.

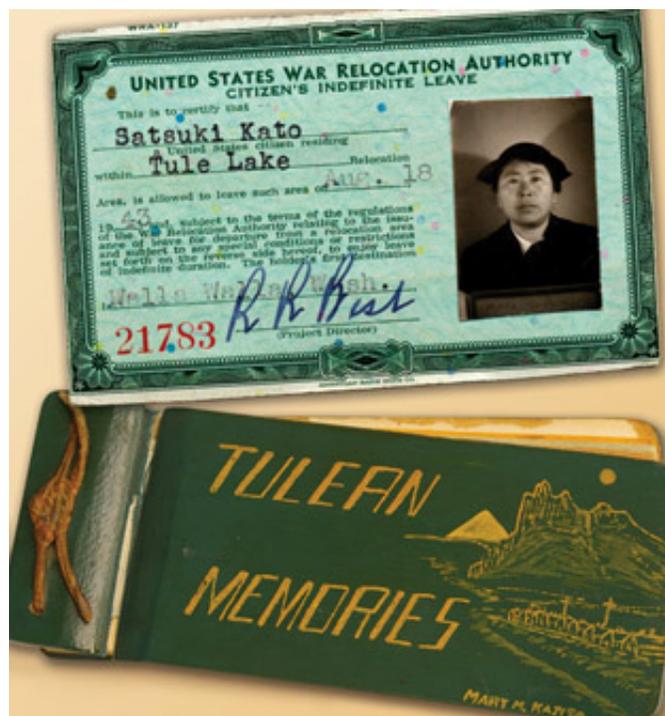


Page from the diary of Narcissa Whitman, 1836, written during the Whitman party's stay at Ft. Vancouver, on the Oregon Trail. Diary is in the collection of the Whitman College Archives. The entire text of the left hand page is readable on the mural panel. It begins: "I thot I would tell what kind of a dish we had set before us this morning. It is called black pudding. It is not a favourite dish with us Americans. It goes from the table untouched. It is made of blood & the fat of hogs, well spiced & filled into a gut. The grapes are just ripe, and I am feasting on them finely. There is a bunch now on the table before me. They are very fine. I save all the seeds of those I eat for planting & of apples also. This is a rule of Vancouver. I have got collected before me an assortment of garden seeds which I take up with me, also I intend taking some young sprouts of apple peach & grape & some strawberry vines..." Thanks to the Archive staff for scanning, and for permission to use the photo.

[close](#)



Bobby Burke, member of the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla, at the Pendleton Roundup, c. 1915. Photo courtesy of University of Oregon Libraries- Special Collections - Moorhouse Collection (Picturing the Cayuse, Walla Walla and Umatilla Tribes) in partnership with Tamastlikt Cultural Institute.



Japanese Internment camp exit card, dated August, 1943, for Satsuki Kato, and "Tulean Memories" a handmade book made by Mary Kajita in the camp in Tule Lake, California. Satsuki Kato was the mother of George Kato who married Mary Kajita. The book is filled with signatures and notes from friends made in the camp. The Katos came to Walla Walla upon leaving the camp. Mary was at the camp from May to July 1943, when she was sent to a different camp. Camp residents were given a questionnaire, and their answers determined where they were sent. Families were split apart. Many young men said they would not fight for the U.S. because of being interned in the camps. Photos by Hans Matschukat.



Labels from Walla Walla Canning Company, c. 1940. The Walla Walla Canning Company broke ground on Feb. 6, 1933. P. J. Burke was the manager. Initially the canning company packed asparagus, tomatoes, tomato juice, prunes spinach, strawberries, raspberries, beans, cherries and green peas. In 1933 the company packed 88,781 cases of peas. By 1936, six area canneries processed 1.9 million cases of peas. By 1943, canneries packed 6.5 million cases. Peas were a desirable crop, as it fixed nitrogen into the soil. Labels are from the collection of the Whitman College Archives. Thanks to the Archive staff for scanning the labels and for permission to use the photos.



Italians at the dedication of the Christopher Columbus statue at the Walla Walla County Courthouse, October 12th, 1911. Reputedly the oldest Columbus statue on the West Coast, it was paid for by subscription by the Italian immigrant farmers. The text on the pedestal of the statue reads:

DEDICATED TO  
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS  
ITALY'S ILLUSTRIOUS SON WHO GAVE TO THE WORLD  
A CONTINENT. WE SHALL BE INCLINED TO PRONOUNCE  
THE VOYAGE THAT LED THE WAY  
TO THIS NEW WORLD AS THE MOST EPOCH MAKING  
EVENT OF ALL THAT HAVE OCCURRED SINCE THE  
BIRTH OF CHRIST. ERECTED BY HIS ADMIRING  
COUNTRYMEN THE 12TH DAY OF OCTOBER A.D. 1911

Photo from the collection of Douglas Saturno

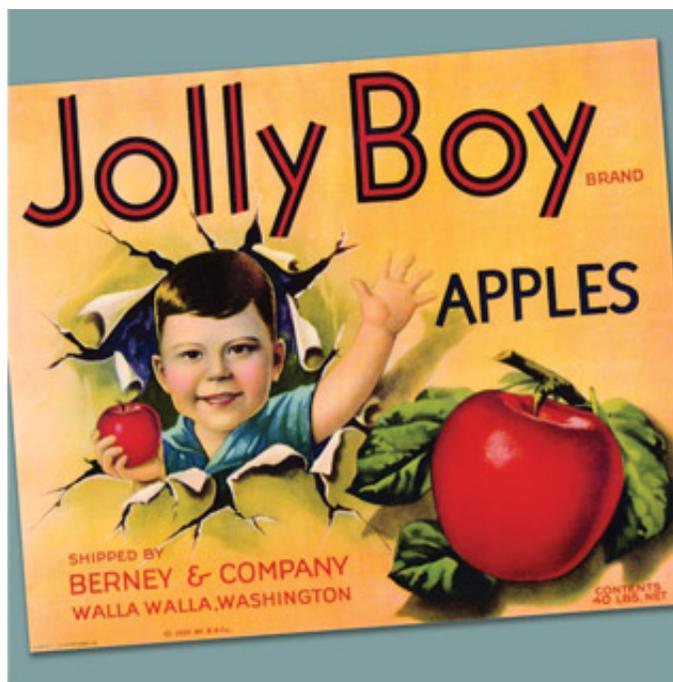


Phillip and Daniel DeSiga, Walla Walla, c. 1951. Phillip and his wife were Mexican migrant workers who settled in Walla Walla in the 40's. Daniel was born in Walla Walla in 1949. Daniel is a painter and muralist, well known for his paintings celebrating the Latino culture. DeSiga's murals, graphics and oils include reflections of the worker, the bracero. DeSiga's works have appeared in such diverse institutions as the Denver Art Museum, the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art and the Wight Art Gallery at the University of California in Los Angeles. He lives in Walla Walla. Photo courtesy of Daniel DeSiga.



Receipt & business card from the Schwabacher Brothers General Store. The receipt is dated June 10, 1885. The three Schwabacher brothers, Abraham, Sigmund and Louis, members of Walla Walla's Jewish community, came to Walla Walla in 1860 from San Francisco. Their original home was Zindorf, Bavaria. The Schwabacher brothers brought from San Francisco mining supplies and other merchandise including oatmeal, corn meal, rice and beans, coffee, tobacco, sugar, spices, butter and axle grease. They sold goods to gold prospectors, and developed a reputation for honesty and fairness. Two years later, they erected a two story building which was the first brick building in WW and first brick building north of San Francisco. Soon they also built a grist mill capable of producing 500 barrels a day of ground wheat for shipment to Portland. Sigmund Schwabacher served on the city council, helped raise funds to establish the Seattle-Walla Walla Railroad, and was a director of the First National Bank. Items from the collection of Douglas Saturno. Photos by Hans Matschukat.

[close](#)



Fruit Label "Jolly Boy" Apples, from Berney Fruit Company, Walla Walla. Bill Berney, still living in Walla Walla, is the boy pictured on the label. Bill Berney's Grandfather, Ulysses Henry Berney, was a French Swiss emigrant who came to Walla Walla and staked a claim as a homesteader in 1883. His wife Anna's maiden name was Rochat. They had eight children, Bill, Walter, Harry, Alice, Lilian, Florence, Arthur and Floyd.

U. H. was involved in agriculture, business and civic endeavors in Walla Walla where he founded the Walla Walla Produce Company in 1893 and donated the land for Berney School in 1904.

Bill E. Berney was a member of the Whitman College class of 1915, continued the family produce business, and was an active member of the Walla Walla business and civic communities and the Whitman College alumni association. His papers, in the Whitman College Archives, include personal and business correspondence, photographs, business records, deeds and Whitman athletic team clippings from 1955 through 1978.

Label courtesy of Bill and Virginia Berney.



Andrew Rypczynski, c. 1910. Rypczynski was the owner of the 9th Street Market, on the corner of 9th and Chestnut, once the St. Rose of Lima Mission Church, moved from Frenchtown, near Touchet, and current site of Melody Muffler. The store was built in 1906.

Rypczynski was born in Poland in 1860, and was the only member of his family to come to America. He was an avid fisherman, and would sell his catch in his market, along with honey from the beehives he kept behind the store. Andrew died in 1936. Photo below also c. 1910, of the interior of the 9th St. Market.

Photos courtesy of Rypczynski's grandson, Al (Red) Golden.





Tollgate Auto Race, August 1911. The Ford was driven by R.P. Rice of Seattle and the Franklin car was driven by Ira Smith, with Ralph Tuttle, owner of the Franklin agency of Walla Walla and Spokane accompanying him. The stakes in the race were \$2,000. Many people traveled to the foot of the hill to watch the start of the race and then followed the cars up the hill. There was considerable talk about the race on the streets and quite a few bets had been placed.

The Ford took the lead early in the race and kept it all the way. However the last 10 miles were run on three tires, after one rear tire was lost. In several places on the road the rim wouldn't hold and the mechanic, Claude Smith had to get out and push the car. The Franklin had troubles too. A wire on the magneto battery became loose and Ralph Tuttle had to fix it.

The Ford won with the running times Ford: 35 minutes and Franklin: 37:40. Through the courtesy of Ralph Tuttle, local press representatives were taken to Tollgate to see the finish of the race.

Photo courtesy of Barbara Tuttle Knowlton, granddaughter of Ralph Tuttle.



Chinese headstone in Mountain View Cemetery, Walla Walla. Chinese immigrants were present in large numbers in Washington Territory by the 1860s. By 1880, Walla Walla had a Chinese population of six hundred. The 1900/1901 City Directory lists 3 Chinese drug stores, 1 Chinese interpreter, 2 Chinese physicians, an employment agency, 5 laundries, 6 Chinese grocery/dry goods stores plus a few other small businesses. The name on this stone is Xu Zhu Ji. The dates are obscured, but the stone is in a section where many of the graves are from the early 1940s. Photo by Hans Matschukat.



Leather purse from the Shinbo Curio Shop in WW at 71/2 S. First St., (current site of Aloha Sushi). The purse was purchased by Mary Koch c. 1924. Ad below from a 1930s Walla Walla Union Bulletin. Purse photo by Hans Matschukat.



Here is Mary's account of buying the purse:

"In 1924, when I was 7 years old, my mother gave me money to buy a birthday gift of my own choosing. I immediately ran to the charming Curio Shop on First Street between Main and Alder Streets in WW. It was a small shop. The window only hinted at the beauty within. It was like stepping into another world. Walls were draped with kimonos, parasols hung from the ceiling, tables held toys, games, mirrors, china sets, teapots, purses - all in bright colors and beautiful designs. It was as though someone had hidden away a little jewel among the drab stone, wooden, and brick buildings in the town.

The purse I chose was small, in the form of an envelope. The leather had been dyed a creamy color. Embossed upon it were scenes in vivid colors - Mt. Fuji, sailboats on a lake, forested hills, a lord on horseback, a groom holding a horse, a lady seated in a garden, and a pagoda. A beautifully carved tiny ivory elephant opens the purse. On the back of the clasp is an exquisite, tiny crown set in



Bill Anderson (Adam West) and his younger brother John, c. 1935. They were the sons of Otto West Anderson and Audrey V. Speer. Raised in Walla Walla and Seattle, Bill graduated from Whitman College, moved to Hollywood and took the stage name Adam West. His most famous role was as "Batman" on the 1960s TV series, and in the movie of the same name, but he also appeared in many other films and TV series. His brother John left Dartmouth and farmed the William F. Speer, (maternal grandparents) property as well as the Otto Andersons' property until he retired in the mid 80s. John was a great competitive athlete and loved to ski, boat, fish and play tennis. The Speer property, where this picture was taken is still in the family, though the buildings have been sold.

Photo courtesy of the Anderson family.

brass. A diagonal strap on the back was made to hold a lady's gloves.

The interior is lined in a silken fabric with two gathered pockets. As I write this in 2011, the purse is in very good condition."

[close](#)



Mollie Gilliam Johnson, first woman realtor in WW. Photo courtesy of Mary (Johnson) Koch.

Molly was born and raised near Portland, OR. She began her career as a teacher in Hepner, OR, and taught there for 6 years before moving to Walla Walla in 1903. Shortly after her move, Molly was called home to help her sister, Anna (Gilliam) Keithly recover from Hepner's historic flash flood. Molly married Marshall Johnson in Heppner. Johnson died several years later, leaving her with two young daughters. She never remarried.

In Walla Walla, with help from her father, William Gilliam, Molly established the first office of her employment and real estate business in the Barrett Building, on Main St. between 1st & 2nd. The railroad had opened up industry and business opportunities. She sold land to miners and immigrants, including the Green Park School lots, and she also supplied cooks to local families. Of her two daughters, the elder, Cassandra, died of spinal meningitis at age 16. The younger daughter, Narcissa (named after Narcissa Whitman) married Elmer Holman, a banker from Chicago. Elmer died in the flu epidemic of 1918. The couple had two children, John (d. 2007) and Mary (b. 1917). Mary (Johnson) Koch is still living in Mollie's home on Palouse St.

When Mollie Gilliam Johnson died, her obituary read, in part, "Even after she was a grandmother, Mollie Gilliam Johnson found time between selling houses, wheat lands and making trades, to attend two summer sessions at the U. of Washington, preparatory to the study of law. In those days, a woman at the head of a successful business was somewhat of a novelty, and opposition and skepticism made Mrs. Johnson's path anything but easy. Only long hours of labor,



Native animals: Clockwise from upper left: Native animals: mule deer, beaver, brown bear, badger, Columbian ground squirrel, golden mantled ground squirrel, coyote. Bear photo, Robert Winslow. Other animal photos, David Herr.



The 1931 Mill Creek flood, First and Main Streets. The clock in the photo was later moved and is now located a block

perseverance and faith in God carried her through those first struggling years. Is it any wonder that she gained a reputation for hard work and dependability?"

further west in front of Falkenberg's Jewelers. Photo courtesy of Mary Koch.



Gilbert Hunt Company thresher. Photo of thresher courtesy of Douglas Saturno.

The WW company was the only manufacturer of threshers and threshing machine engines west of the Missouri River, and one of the largest producer of farm machinery in the



Vivian, Jerry & Arthur Naimy, 1921, WW. Photo courtesy of Bruce Naimy, son of Arthur.

Originally from Lebanon, the family owned Naimy Furniture from 1945-99. Arthur Naimy's father came to Walla Walla in 1907 from the Biskinta region of Lebanon. The rest of his family stayed in Lebanon. He and partner Harry Winget opened Garden City Furniture, selling furniture, general merchandise & wood stoves. In 1912, he returned to Lebanon, his final visit, to find a wife to bring home to WW. After that, the branches of the family communicated by letter, and some family from Lebanon visited WW. The Naimys became well established in WW. When Arthur returned from the war, father and sons opened the Naimy Furniture store on the corner of Main and Colville Streets.

Mikhail Naimy, Arthur's father's brother, was the author of *The Book of Mirdad*, and a close friend and biographer of Kahlil Gibran. *The Book of Mirdad* is an allegorical story, a much loved classic of spiritual literature. Mikhail Naimy visited Walla Walla, but returned to Lebanon to write. He lived to the age of 96.

Arthur attended WSU and was part of the 12th Armored

region.

Gilbert Hunt was successful not only as a businessman, but as an inventor... he was the originator of the Pride of Washington thresher. He served as mayor of WW for three terms, and also served on the Board of Education, and on the Whitman College Board of Overseers. He was instrumental in many public improvements, such as the paving of the center business district, the extension of the water system, the securing of the Carnegie library and the establishment of public parks. (Information from W.D. Lyman's "An Illustrated History of Walla Walla County, State of Washington".)



Jikichi Hamada and Hatsutaro Kajita, Japanese residents making mochi rice for the New Year's celebration, WW, c. 1946. Photo courtesy of Patty Shinbo Kajita and Gus Kajita, Mark's parents. Gus Kajita is the son of Hatsutaro. The Kajita family moved to Walla Walla from Mosier, WA, on VJ Day (Victory in Japan Day) August 14th, 1945, which marked the end of WWII.

The Hamada family was interned at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center in Park County, Wyoming. Nearly 11,000 Japanese citizens and alien internees were housed there. One of the Hamada sons, Chuck, was serving in the US Army at the time. Families leaving internment camps were given \$25/family and a train ticket home. The Hamadas eventually established the successful and long-running Hamada Bros. Nursery and Greenhouse in Walla Walla; their descendents are still actively farming in the area. Hatsutaro Kajita died in WW in 1968. His grandson, Mark Kajita is a VP and senior portfolio manager at Baker Boyer

Division during WWII. He and his wife lived at 612 E. Main Street, the family home for more than 50 years. Their son, Bruce, worked at the furniture store most of his life. He and his wife closed the store in 1999.

There were other Lebanese families who arrived in WW during the same period that Arthur's father arrived. The Ferris family and the Joseph family were two who inter-married. The Josephs owned the 9th St. Grocery. Though they didn't socialize as an ethnic community, the Lebanese families maintained an economic relationship. Arthur's father bought his groceries from the Josephs, and the other families bought their furniture from the Naimys.

Now, only Bruce is left of the Naimy family in WW.

Bank, in WW.

At right:  
Credits panel for the "Windows on the Past" project.

**Windows on the Past  
2010**

*A project of*



**Jeanne McMenemy, *Art Direction  
and Digital Production***  
**Jeanne C. Garske, *Director, ArtWalla***  
**Rob Robinson, *President, ArtWalla***  
**Hans Matschukat, *Photographer***  
**WinsorFireform, *Panel Production***  
**Walla Walla Foundry, *Installation***

**Advisors:**  
Mark A. Anderson, John Chess, Dan Clark,  
Steve Clark, Barb Commare, Julia Davis, Jim Dumont,  
Tricia Harding, Bob Irvine, Judith Johnson,  
Robert Keatts, Sarah Koenigsberg, Karen Lavender,  
Susan Levenson, Melinda Miller, Jess Nowland,  
Tom Olander, Doug Saturno, Laura Schulz, Cynthia Selde,  
Joyce Thomsen-Blake, Vicki Shafer, Kathy Weingart

**Research Interns:**  
Erik Anderson, Kirsten Archer, Dave Blanchard,  
Shae Healey, Whitney Heyvaert, Sylvia Imbrock,  
Becky Nelson, Stephanie Silver, Kristen Wilson

**Major Funding Provided by:**  
Donald & Virginia Sherwood Trust  
Washington State Arts Commission  
The National Endowment for the Arts  
Mary Garner Esary Trust  
Opp & Seibold General Construction, Inc. • ProBuild  
Walla Walla Electric • Walla Walla Foundry  
George T. Welch Testamentary Trust  
Marcus Whitman Hotel & Conference Center  
Kinsman Foundation • Stubblefield Trust • U.S. Bancorp  
Key Technology • Blue Mountain Community Foundation  
Kenneth B. Wells Trust • Bonnie Braden Foundation  
Whitman College • Walla Walla University

close



John D. Crudup family in front of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, 930 W. Poplar, WW, 1950. John D., builder & masonry contractor, with wife Arletha, a nurse, & the first 2 of their 7 children: Tom (L.) & John Jr. Photo courtesy of daughter Juanita Crudup Johnson.

John was known as one of the best brick masons in the city, and as a union mason worked on many building projects in the area, including schools and buildings in Dayton, Waitsburg, Touchet, WW and the Tri-Cities.

Arletha graduated from WWCC in nursing. She worked at the cannery, and for many years at St. Mary hospital. She also opened and operated "Teen Manor" a group home for troubled youth in the late 1960's through mid 70's, at 602 Military (the house John and Arletha built). The family were long time members of First Church of the Nazarene; John installed the cornerstone of the church. After John's death in 1971, Arletha married Rev. Robert Banks, and helped run Mount Carmel Baptist Church, 930 W. Poplar (pictured above) for a number of years. She was also involved in local politics, and Girl Scouts.

John Jr. is a Longshoreman in Seattle; Tom owns Eagle



Little Theatre of Walla Walla memorabilia, mainly from the 1940s. Items courtesy Little Theatre & the scrapbook of Lonnie Demaray, who is pictured with Craig Esary in a publicity photo for the WWLT production of "The Silver Cord" in 1946. The watercolor sketches are set designs painted by Florence Nesbit, one of the founding members of the Little Theatre, who also drew the sketch of the actor sitting backstage, waiting for his cue. The other publicity photo, the program and advertisement are from "The Old War Horse", the first play of the 1945-46 season. The list of signatures is the names of all the members in 1944-45. The drawing on the cover of the program for "Death of a Salesman," 1955, was done by Walla Walla artist, Ruth Fluno.

Construction in WW; Cynthia Crudup Davis has a childcare business in Humble, TX; Edward Crudup is a mechanic in WW; Gloria Crudup Eubanks is in retail management in Federal Way; Steve Crudup is an IT computer technologist in Phoenix; Juanita Crudup Johnson is retired from the telephone company in Spokane.



Italian asparagus harvesters, c. 1950. Photo by Vance Orchard for the WW Union Bulletin, courtesy of Whitman College archives.



Orchard tools belonging to Greek immigrant Petro Sarantos, who changed his name to Pete Saranto after settling in Milton-Freewater. A M-F prune orchard is in background. Tools courtesy of Charles Saranto, Pete's grandson. Photo by Hans Matschukat.

Petro (Pete) Saranto came to the US in 1903. The Northern Pacific railroad scouted railroad workers from all over the world. Petro worked building railroads throughout the Northwest.

In 1906, Pete came through Milton-Freewater on his way to Pendleton to join a work crew, and stopped at the Milton nursery, the oldest Nursery in the Pacific NW, begun in 1878 by Aaron Miller.

Pete married Eva, a German girl who was the foster daughter of the Herman Wolf family in 1910. The same year they purchased their first home in Milton-Freewater. The large house became home to eight Saranto children born between 1911 and 1935— Angelo, John, Frank, Marie, Sam, Tina, Pete Jr. and David. They were the only Greeks in town.

Pete was eager to become part of his new country, and decided to only speak English. But he did have "old country" ideas about discipline and religion. The only Greek Orthodox priest in the region was in Spokane. He would come to the area for special holidays and funerals. Most of the Greeks eventually changed to the Episcopal Church, because they felt it was the most similar to their own faith.



Bottles and labels from early Walla Walla beverage companies. Collection of Francis Christiano, photo by Hans Matschukat.

Upper left corner label is from Betz Brewing Co. Jacob Betz, a German immigrant, purchased the Star Brewery in Walla Walla in 1874. It became known as the Betz Brewing & Malting Company. By 1896 the brewery produced 10,000 barrel of beer a year. In 1904, February 5 it was incorporated with capital of \$175,000 This was divided into

The Saranto family worked hard. They owned two and a half acres, kept chickens and a cow. The older Saranto boys dropped out of high school to work as soon as they were old enough. Pete's life was devoted to landscaping and his family; his grandson, Charles says that his horticulture tools represent all of who he was.

Pete and Eva celebrated their 60th anniversary in 1970. Pete died in March, 1972, and Eva in July the same year. Their grandson Charles, son of Frank, farms in Touchet.

175 shares, at \$1,000 each. The first officers were:  
Jacob Betz -- German Immigrant (President)  
Georger Retzer -- German Immigrant & Saloon Owner (Secretary & Treasurer)  
John Bachtold - (Vice Pres)  
Albert Niebergall -- German Immigrant (Board member)  
Lucien Genevay, J.G. Thomas -- (Board Member)  
J.G. Stine (Board Member), J.F Talabere

Source: History of Southeastern Washington (Pg. 242) Walla Walla Public Library. Additional information about early WW breweries, including the Stahl Brewery, Pioneer Brewery, Empire Products and Washington Brewing Co., may be found at: [www.brewerygems.com/pioneer.htm](http://www.brewerygems.com/pioneer.htm)



Crowd watching baseball game on mechanical reader board, WW Bulletin office, Alder St., c. 1920's. Photo courtesy Doug Saturno.

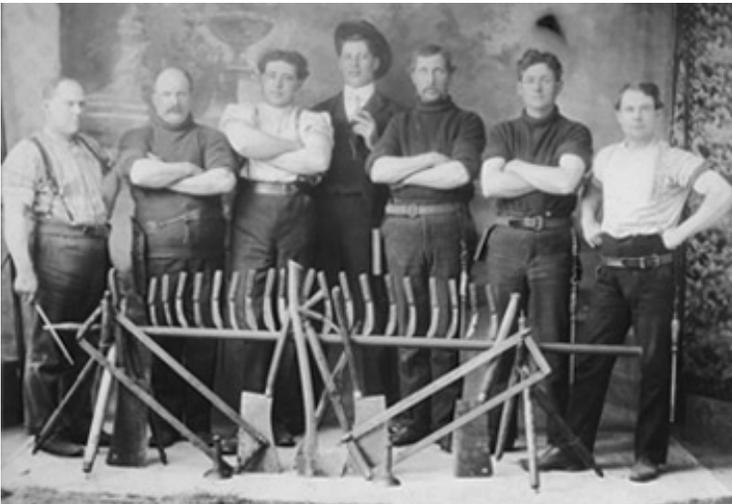
Before games were broadcast on the radio, fans could gather outside of newspaper buildings to follow games that were reproduced using lights and simple graphics on boards operated by workers who received telegraph messages from the site of the game. In big cities crowds in excess of 10,000 would sometimes gather in front of these scoreboards for World Series games. Information courtesy of <http://www.mentalfloss.com/blogs/archives/58720>





Lester Robison Ranch, c. 1935, Robison Ranch Rd., Walla Walla. Mary Robison (Lynch), front/center, is on the truck in white shirt. Lester is on the horse on the hillside. Photo courtesy of Mike Lynch (Mary's son) & wife Margaret Lynch. This is now the Jim Robison Farm. Jim is Lester's youngest son. This photo was taken during the transition from horse/mule drawn to gas-powered equipment.

Mary Robison, always wore a white shirt which would show up from quite a distance when she was in the field, so all the men in harvest knew to behave themselves (no cussing or peeing off the rigs). She would rather have been out in the field with the horses, mules and machinery than anywhere else. Mary was born June 20, 1919, and died in 2002. A consummate horse woman, she was queen of the Pendleton Roundup in 1937. She married Ed Lynch c. 1938 and lived and worked all her life on the Lynch family farm in Umatilla County, just across the stateline in the foothills of the Blue Mts. near WW. In the 60's and 70's Mary was the advisor for the girls' horse clubs "Walla Walla Wagonettes" and the "Valleyettes". She was honored as the SE Washington Fair Parade Marshall in the 1990's. Mike Lynch and his wife, Margaret Crawford Lynch, granddaughter of J.M. Crawford, continue to farm the Lynch family farm.



Butchers, believed to be from Walla Walla Meat & Cold Storage. Photo courtesy of Doug Saturno.



Painting on wall of the Whitman-Lacey Building, 210 W. Main St., built in 1887. Called the Rose Rooms, the building was home to one of Walla Walla's most famous bordellos, run by Josephine Wolfe (Dutch Jo), Walla Walla's best known Madame. See <http://www.fortwallawallamuseum.org/livinghistory/josephinewolfe.htm> for more info on Dutch Jo. Photo by Hans Matschukat.





Tartans from Walla Walla families with Scottish heritage. Clockwise from top left: Campbell, Crawford, Buchanan and McDonald tartans courtesy of Barbara Campbell Kontos, Jeana Crawford Garske, Bruce A. Buchanan and Mary Lynn McDonald Thompson. Photo by Hans Matschukat.

John F. McDonald was born Dec. 7, 1885, Boston, Mass. He married Mary B. Dechman Aug. 6 1908. Their first child Ella F. was born 1/10/10 in Boston. Their second child, Norma was born 12/7/13 in Wellborn, Sas. Canada. Jack F. was born 8/7/28 in Walla Walla. After the birth of Ella, John was diagnosed with T.B. and advised to go west. In Quebec, he worked on the Canadian Pacific railroad and sent for his wife and daughter. After a second daughter was born, the quest for a better life sent them to homestead near Opeim, MT in 1914. After four years of crop failure he was broke & the bank got everthing. They moved to Whitefish, MT where John went to work for Great Northern Railroad. After several years they moved to Seaside, OR where they operated a grocery store.

In the 20s they sold the store and moved to Portland. OR. They bought older homes and converted them into apartments. This led John into the real estate business. In 1926 or 27 he sold a ranch and received a lot in WW on Birch St. as part of the commission. They built the Birchway Apts. on the lot, and moved in. They made a rule that no one under the age of 12 could live there, so they had to move out when Jack was born. Birchway was then sold and the family moved to Spokane to start a new apartment house near the South Hill on Division St.

They returned to Walla Walla in 1934. John sold real estate for Paxton-Kent before founding J.F. McDonald Agency in 1946 with his two sons-in-law, LaVern Van Vranken and Kirk McGowan. Jack McDonald joined the agency in 1950 after college. J.F. remained active and kept an office downtown most of the time before his death in 1980.

Crawfords— for information on the Crawford family, see the annotation on the Whitehouse-Crawford Mill photo in the center lower left section of the mural.



Suzanne Cayouse Dauphin (R.) and daughter Catherine, (C.) 1866, at the home of Mathieu & Suzanne Dauphin, Frenchtown. Suzanne was the first Native woman to receive title to land in the West. Photo courtesy Judy Fortney, great-great-granddaughter of Suzanne & Mathieu.

Mathieu Dauphin, was an interpreter for the Nez Perce & witness to the WA Territory Treaty of 1855. His name was mis-spelled "Dofa" on the treaty. "Dofa," became "Duffy," Judy Fortney's maiden name.

Mathieu came from St. Louis, MO, to work as a trapper in 1838 or 39. In 1840, Mathieu married Suzanne, a Native woman from the WW Valley. They maintained the Indians' traveling lifestyle; as they were ranchers, they traveled with their livestock.

First they went to Fort Hall, near Pocatello, ID. Then to French Prairie where their children Abraham & Catherine were born. Then to the gold fields near the Yuba River in CA, where daughter Rosalie was born.

They returned to French Prairie where they had a 360 acre ranch with horses, cows & pigs. The Whitman Massacre happened while they were in French Prairie. They returned to the Walla Walla Valley. The Indians were pursued to avenge the massacre. To end the chase, five tribal members voluntarily surrendered. The five were tried in Oregon City, and sentenced to hang. Just before the execution, a French priest, Father Brouillet of Frenchtown, baptized them; Mathieu was the godfather.



Leonce (standing) & Albert Chabre, c. 1935, in their sheep wagon.

Leonce Chabre, born in 1886, was a French immigrant from Gap, France, the 13th child of his parents. He emigrated to the US circa 1910. He married another recent French immigrant, Marie Louise Blanc, who was a cook at the Pastime Cafe in WW. Both from the same region of France, they met in WW. They each had cousins in the area.

Leonce and Marie Louise (known as Louise) had two children, Albert Leonce and Mary Louise.

The family first lived in Gardena ; Leonce ran sheep in partnership with August Aubert. Later, the partners rented grazing land in Connell, and Louise cooked for the lambing and shearing crews.

In 1930 the family moved to WW; Leonce continued to run sheep in Connell until 1932 when he and Byron Reser bought a ranch on the Snake River 35 miles north of WW, near Eureka. The Chabres moved to the ranch. Albert and Mary Louise attended Walker School, 1.5 miles from home. Some years there were only 6 or 7 students.

The lambing shed had a kitchen, living room and a bedroom. Next to the shed was a building where Al, 12 & Mary Louise, 10 slept. Then a wooden platform with a tent on top was built for Al to sleep in. They used an outhouse and hauled water from a cistern.

Al & Mary Louise learned to swim in the Snake River, which bordered the

the center lower left section of the mural.

**Buchanan**— Jack Buchanan was born in Carlisle, Ky. in 1917; while a child, his family moved to Nelson, BC, where his father Emmett was stationmaster for the Great Northern Railroad. During the Depression years, Jack moved to Spokane, WA where he began a career with the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company; as a sales representative, Jack covered eastern Washington and northwestern Idaho.

During his pre-war years with Goodyear, Jack met Fred Kamm, owner of the Marcus Whitman Garage, located across Rose Street from the hotel of the same name (current site of a city-owned parking lot on Rose between 2nd and 3rd).

After serving as a glider pilot in Africa and Europe during the war, Jack moved his young family to WW and became a partner with Kamm in the Marcus Whitman Garage. In the late 50s, the company moved to 220 E. Alder (current site of Sherwin Williams Paint Co.) and became the Kamm-Buchanan Company. Jack sold his interest to Kamm in the mid 60s.

In about 1974, Jack began the career that would last the remainder of his life. As a recovering alcoholic, Jack became active in Alcoholics Anonymous, and became an AA volunteer in recovery programs at the Washington State Penitentiary. He then became an employee of the Department of Corrections and headed up the Substance Abuse Program for Eastern WA.

At the time of his death in 2001, at age 86, he had just celebrated 27 years of sobriety. Jack credited his success in recovery to AA and to the help he was able to provide others through the AA program.

Jack's only son, Bruce Alan Buchanan was born in Spokane, WA in 1947 and grew up in WW. He was one of the original 9 trustees who began the Main Street WW Foundation, now the Downtown WW Foundation, in the early 1980s. Their mission was to preserve and restore the historic downtown. Bruce currently works as the Regional Advisor to the Department of Oregon Housing and Community Services.

Jack's only granddaughter, Greer Garske Buchanan, born in WW in 1982, is employed by Downtown WW Foundation.

The three Buchanan's shared a love of the outdoors including downhill skiing. Jack skied Bluewood, had his own private parking spot by the "No Parking" sign next to the lodge and skied until a few months before his death.

was the gouratier.

After the massacre, the family returned to French Prairie, had another daughter, Felicite, and moved to Wasco County, OR (near the Dalles), where Mathieu served on the First Superior Court of The Dalles. Son Julian was born. Then the family moved back to Frenchtown, which was partly on a reservation. Suzanne's land allotment was 160 acres, which encompassed the town of Lowden. The Dauphin's cabin had a separate cooking space, a luxury. Jean-Baptiste (Judy's great-grandfather) was born, and another daughter, Constance. Mathieu died in his 50s (in the 1860s) and is buried on the bluff behind L'Ecole 41 and Woodward Canyon wineries. When Mathieu died, the title for their land had not arrived. When it came, it was in Suzanne's name. This land title may be seen at the WW County Court House. Suzanne died around 1876 and is buried in the Frenchtown Cemetery. Suzanne's children sold her land to Mr. Lowden, and moved onto reservations. Catherine married Amasa P. Woodward and had 6 or 7 children. Their land claim was just west of Suzanne and Matheiu's, the canyon now known as Woodward Canyon. A.P. came from Iowa, in the militia fighting Indians. He witnessed Chief PeoPeoMoxMox's murder in Frenchtown. Catherine and A.P. were married for over 20 years, then divorced. Catherine married and divorced four times, and kept the rights to the land. A.P. died in an old soldiers home & is buried in the Frenchtown cemetery.

Suzanne's son Jean-Baptiste, Judy Fortney's great-grandfather, married Sarah Clara Bonifer (original spelling: Bonneforte). Sarah Clara's mother was the grand-daughter of Chief PeopeoMoxMox.

the Snake River, which bordered the ranch for 2 miles. An island in the river was part of the ranch property. Indian graves were nearby, & railroad workers living by the river. Eighty acres of the ranch were submerged when Ice Harbor Dam was built.

Leonce and herders ran the sheep through eastern WA into Idaho during the spring & summer months. Al and Mary Louise went to the sheep camps in the summer when school was out. In 1939 Leonce and Byron Reser split their partnership; the Chabre ranch portion was 4777 acres with an \$8,000 mortgage which took many years to pay off. When Leonce became ill with cancer, the family moved back into WW and leased out the ranch. Leonce died in 1945.

During WWII Albert served in the US Navy. His ship was dry-docked in New Zealand for repairs. He met Mina Struthers in Dunedin & married her in 1944. Their first son Leonce Lewis was born in NZ in 1945. Albert brought his family home to WW after the war. At first, Mina didn't want to live so far from town so Al leased out the ranch, and worked at St. Mary Hospital in the heating plant. Their second son, Wayne, was born in 1947 and daughter Donna in 1950. After the 5 year lease was up, the Chabres moved out to the ranch, and began a wheat and cattle operation. Two more sons, Barry and Randy were born in 1955 and 1957.

Mina died in Feb, 2010, and Albert died five weeks later in March. Barry and his sons Travis & Kevin still farm wheat on the home place. Wayne is a sculptor; his public art may be seen in WW and many other cities, and at [www.waynechabre.com](http://www.waynechabre.com)



Native birds collage. Photos by David Herr. Clockwise from top left: Great Horned Owl, Pileated Woodpeckers, Rufous Hummingbird, Loggerhead Shrike, Western Tanager, Spotted Towhee, Cinnamon Teal, Townsend's Warbler.



Italian card players, Walla Walla, c. 1930. From left: Joe Basta, Angelo Locati, Gaetano "Shoemaker" Gallo, Joe LaRosa, Frank Christiano. Photo courtesy of Francis Christiano, son of Frank.



Jack Pettyjohn, c. 1916, Prescott, WA. Jack befriended the Cayuse on the Touchet River & was made an Honorary Chief by Old Bones (Charley Bones), who gave Jack his chieftain belt & peace pipes. Photo courtesy Nancy Grant.

Jack Pettyjohn was one of the 8 children (7 sons and one daughter) of Jonathan Pettyjohn, who came to the WW Valley in 1859 from Illinois and homesteaded a quarter section of land near Prescott. Jonathan gradually added more land and became a very successful cattle and horse rancher. He married Hannah Warner.

Old Bones and his wife Me-a-tat lived on the land south of the Pettyjohn cabin (5 miles below Prescott on the Touchet River). Old Bones was born around 1827, on the land that later became the Pettyjohn homestead. His Indian name means "a man of the Touchet." The friendliness between Bones' family and the Pettyjohns protected the Pettyjohns.

For years after the Pettyjohns arrived, Old Bones and his family wintered on the homestead, leaving in the summer to hunt buffalo, fish, and pick huckleberries in the mountains. It was Old Bones who recovered the body of Marcus Whitman's daughter, Alice from the Walla Walla River after her drowning in 1839.

At the time of the Whitman massacre in 1847, Old Bones broke away from his tribe in anger over the massacre, refused to join them again, and lived in exile on the Touchet.

Bones refused to live on a reservation. During the last part of his life he was helped by Jack Pettyjohn whom he called, "Black Jack." On his deathbed he bequeathed to Jack his chieftain belt and peace pipes.

Jack Pettyjohn's only sister, Mary, married Oscar Grant.

Angelo Locati was a farmer and owner of the Liberty Pool Hall. He was married 3 times due to the deaths of his first two wives. He had 3 children, Mary, Carl and August (Gus). Mary married Tony Christiano in 1926, and their first child (also the first grandchild for the family) was Francis, born in 1927. Carl was known for raising rhubarb on Wallula Rd, and all the Locati family was known for their farming. Carl married Mary Giani.

Gus owned Locati Motors in WW. Locati Motors became a Kaiser-Frazer dealership. He sold and repaired automobiles. Gus married Francis "Wilma" Hurst in 1936.

Tony Christiano loved to play music, and to be a cowboy. He also worked at the Liberty Pool Hall.

Francis started the Italian Heritage Group in WW, the Civil Air Patrol and the Air Scouts. He was instrumental in the early organization of Fort Walla Walla Museum, and became exhibit chairman. His wife, Nadine, followed him in that job and much of the cataloging of exhibit materials was done by them. Their daughter, Aurelea Blackman helped to plant and tend an authentic Italian garden next to the Italian cottage at the museum. The small house was donated by Doug Saturno, whose family were also early Walla Walla Italian immigrants.

The Locatis would always take home any Italian POWs that happened to be in the area, to feed them dinner.

In 1915, the Italians built their own church, St. Francis of Assisi, which is still attended today by a majority of parishioners of Italian descent. In 1916, they built their own produce house, Walla Walla Gardener's Association, which is the oldest produce house west of the Mississippi still functioning under its original charter.

Annual Italian Festa's are major events in the Walla Walla community.



Winery memorabilia: Top photos: Grape press, c. 1870, owned by Frank Leonetti; Bottom photo includes: Blue Mt. Vineyards bottles, c. 1950, Bert Pesciallo, owner & winemaker; DuJardin-Salleron Ebulliometer, 1938. Grape press courtesy of Gary & Nancy Figgins, Leonetti Cellar.

Ebulliometer & bottles courtesy of Rick Small & Darcy Fugman-Small, Woodward Canyon Winery. Photos by Hans Matschukat.



Mexican cuisine still life. Pictured in small photo are Ausencio (Al) & Celia Gonzales, WW residents since 1949, owners of ABC Taco, now Rosita's. Photo by Hans Matschukat. Small photo & collage arrangement courtesy of Rosita Gonzalez-Berrones, Al and Celia's daughter.



Richard, Ina & Stanley Eng on steps of the Davin (China) Building, 1952. Born 1950, 1948 and 1952.

Three of the children of Yew Foo Eng (Bill) and Rose Fong Eng. Bill and Rose opened the Canton Cafe on Main St. in 1949. Their other two children were Wanda, born in 1952 & Gary, born in 1955.

Rose Eng and Bill Eng were from the same village in China. They had an arranged marriage (their families knew each other), which was common in China. Rose was 17 and Bill was 20 when they married. Bill came to America a year later to help his father, Jam, at Hong Cho Wo, a shop that sold Chinese medicinal herbs and other supplies. Immigration laws at the time allowed only people who owned a business to sponsor immigrants to the U.S., so Bill had to leave his new wife behind in China. Rose stayed at her in-laws' house for 10 years with her mother-in-law and her husband's two sisters, becoming part of Bill's family, doing many domestic chores. There were only women in the house for years, also common in China.

Many Chinese men came to America for job opportunities and then sent money back to China to support their families. They began showing up in Walla Walla, the jump-off point for gold discoveries in Idaho, Montana, Oregon & British Columbia, in the 1860s to 1880s. Many came here to build the WW and Columbia River Railroad, a project completed in 1875 by Dr. Dorsey Baker (co-founder of Baker Boyer National Bank). Many Chinese also worked in the Chinese truck gardens west of town and near S. 3rd Ave. & Stone Creek.

Jam Yuen Eng, Bill's father, (born 1891) first came to America at age 20, went back to China to marry when he was 24 and then left again for America. He was 25 years old when Bill was born. Bill, born in China in 1916, came to the U.S. first at age 15 or 16 and then went back to China at age 20 to marry Rose in 1937. Bill attended Washington Elementary School when he first came to WW; he and 8 other Chinese students were assigned a special teacher to learn English. He did not enjoy the school, dropped out and went to Sandpoint, ID to find work. Bill later served briefly in the U.S. Army during WWII and was given an early medical discharge. His service qualified him for U.S. citizenship, which

made it possible for him to bring Rose to WW in 1948. She came by boat, spending 18 days at sea... seasick the entire trip.

The China Building (purchased by Virgil Davin in 1959) was located at 5th & Rose Sts. About 50 Chinese shareholders put up the \$20,000 construction cost of the two-story brick building in 1911. The building was demolished in 1962.

Jam and Wong Shee Eng lived in an apartment in the China Building, along with many other Chinese. African-Americans passing through town would sometimes rent a room on the second floor of the building.

Bill worked in the Red Apple and The Villa before opening the Canton Café. All the Eng children worked at the restaurant weekends & summers from junior high school on. Bill kept the restaurant open until 3 a.m., after the bars closed, when bar customers would often be hungry. The Canton & Red Apple were the only restaurants open that late. The Canton Cafe closed in the late 1970's.

All the Eng children except Ina went away to college (she was needed by her father at the restaurant, and took business courses at WWCC); Richard is the only one of the siblings who returned and is still living in WW. He is retired from Baker Boyer Bank. Photo courtesy of Richard and Rose Eng.

[close](#)



“Dark Shine,” photo of Greek immigrant Frank Sakas’ shoe shine sign & neon lights of the Canton Café, on the Barrett Building on Main St. Below: Frank Sakas in front of his shop. Both photos by Candace Rose, 1980.

Frank came to Walla Walla in 1952 from Karpenisi, Greece, about 100 miles from Athens. He was born in January 1928 and died in August 2000 at the age of 72. He owned the only shoeshine parlor in town. Sakas worked 6 days a week for nearly 10 hours a day. In between customers, he would read the newspaper, greet pedestrians walking by his front door & polish shoes that people dropped off on their way to work. Most business consisted of walk-in traffic; sometime when there was a rush on dirty shoes, Sakas would fill all eight seats in his store and work on all 16 shoes in assembly-line fashion, moving up and down the row, his hands moving quickly.



He inherited the shop from his wife’s uncle A.P. Romas and his great-uncle Chris Rivas. In 1916, when the two men opened the shop they bought the shoeshine platform chairs, marble and footrests for \$50. The shop was lined with the wares of the profession – combs, shoe dyes, mink oils, non-slip heel grips, shoelaces and etc. Frank acquired several old-fashioned shoe shine signs made of cardboard; one of which reads “Attention: throw cigarettes on stand, not on floor.” Other memorabilia included an authentic pair of pigskin shoes tailor-made for



C.B. Lane & wife Frances Lane (on R.) with friends at Lane home, 525 E. Alder, 1924. The bear was shot in the Blue Mts. Photo courtesy of Terry Daniel Eilertson, great-granddaughter of C.B. Lane.

members of the Royal Guard in Athens.

At Christmas, Frank's wife, Georgia made traditional Greek pastry, Baklava for customers to enjoy. Georgia worked at the Bon Marche. Their two sons, Christopher and John attended college and took up other professions outside of town.



Marcos Coronado, Jr., c.1949. The Chevy belonged to his dad, Marcos, Sr., but Marcos Jr. got to drive it sometimes. The Coronado family (Marcos Sr., Maria & 8 children) began coming to WW from Edinburg, Texas as migrant workers in 1947, and settled here permanently c. 1960. The family lived in a house near Ft. WW Museum. The house they lived in was later moved to the Museum grounds and painted green. The outhouse was moved to the Museum as well. Marcos Jr. worked on farms, then at Rogers Cannery for many years, then at Whitman College as a custodian. Marcos, Jr. married Catalina Arevalo in 1953. They had 12 children. Photo courtesy of Marcos Jr. & Catalina Coronado.



Dreidels, associated with the Jewish holiday of Hanukkah. A dreidel is a 4-sided top, with a Hebrew character on each side, forming an acronym for "Nes Gadol Haya Sham," "A great miracle happened there." In Israel, instead of the fourth letter "shin," there is a "peh," which means the saying is "Nes Gadol Haya Po,"—"a great miracle occurred here." The Hebrew word for dreidel is sevivon, which, as in Yiddish, means to turn around. Dreidel is a traditional Hanukkah game played in Jewish homes all over the world, and rules may vary. The basic dreidel game is played like this:

1. Any number of people can play.
2. Each player begins the game with an equal number of game pieces (about 10-15) such as pennies, nuts, chocolate chips, raisins, matchsticks, etc.
3. At the beginning of each round, each player puts one game piece into the center "pot." Also, every time the pot is empty or has only one game piece left, each player puts one in the pot.
4. At each player's turn, he or she spins the dreidel once. Depending on the outcome, they give or get game pieces from the pot:



Record Pear tree, Tom Bergevin farm, near Lowden. Planted in 1865, it still bears fruit. The lower three photographs were taken in the fall of 2009 & the spring of 2010.

- a) Nun means "nisht" or "nothing" in Yiddish. The player does nothing.
- b) Gimmel means "gantz" or "everything" [in Yiddish]. The player gets everything in the pot.
- c) Hey means "halb" or "half" [in Yiddish]. The player gets half of the pot. (If there is an odd number of pieces, the player takes half of the total plus one).
- d) Shin (outside of Israel) means "shtel" or "put in" [in Yiddish]. Peh (in Israel) means "pay." The player adds a game piece to the pot.
- 5. When a player has no game pieces left, he or she is either "out" or may ask a fellow player for a "loan."
- 6. When one person has won everything, that round ends.

During times of Jewish persecution, when Jews were not allowed to congregate for religious services or Torah study meetings, dreidel games were often used as camouflage when police came to the door.

Dreidels courtesy of the Kaufman-Osborn, Kim-Leavitt & Bobrow-Strain families, Walla Walla.



Mullan Road, the first wagon road to cross the Rocky Mts. Begun in 1859 at Ft. WW; the crew was led by Army Lieutenant John Mullan. Artifacts courtesy of Whitman College archives.





Walla Walla Symphony, 1925. Alice Reynolds Fischer & Edgar Fischer, inset photos. Edgar was the first conductor of the symphony, and led the orchestra for 15 years. An accomplished violinist and arranger, he spoke 8 languages. He was born in Philadelphia, the son of William Fischer, a composer & choir master. Edgar studied piano violin, music theory and composition at the Philadelphia Musical Academy from the age of 8. He later studied in Berlin with Joseph Joachim, student of Felix Mendelssohn and the most noted violinist and teacher of that time. When he returned to the US in 1899, he was invited by Stephen Penrose, President of Whitman College to teach at the Whitman Conservatory of Music. Within six years, he met and married Alice Reynolds, a piano teacher at the Conservatory. In 1906 he resigned from the WCM; his wife resigned the following spring. They then opened the Fischer School of Music. The WW Symphony Club was organized that summer as a community ensemble and presented its first concert in December. The orchestra included musicians from both the Fischer School and the WCM.

Edward Curtis, famed photographer, chose Fischer to gather and prepare music of the Indians for his 20-volume work, *The North American Indian*. During his research, Edgar lived for a time with different tribes, learning their dialects and songs. The Natives called him "The white man who can sing our songs." Fischer also notated and preserved the songs of native birds.

Though Alice was born in Massachusetts, most of her musical studies were at the Southwest Institute of San Diego, CA. After her graduation in voice and piano, she taught privately for one year and then pursued additional music studies at the University of Michigan School of Music in Ann Arbor, graduating from there in 1901, the first to earn diplomas in both voice and piano. In 1901 she was hired to teach piano and voice at St. Paul's School for Girls in WW for two years. After leaving for a private school teaching job in the Bay area, she returned to WW in 1905 to teach piano and voice at the Whitman Conservatory. She married Edgar Fischer in 1906. The Fischer School of Music was very successful, and continued until her death in 1944. In addition to teaching and performing, Alice also served as pianist and organist for evening services at the Central Christian Church and organist for morning services at the First Church of Christ, Scientist. She served as the first president of the Altrusa Club, was a member of Mu Phi Epsilon, a music honor society and was a lifetime member of the American Archeological Society. She enjoyed a reputation as a gifted pianist & mezzo-soprano, and a charismatic teacher. Edgar and Alice strove to elevate the city's culture, and delighted in their surroundings and the community's potential. Photo taken on the occasion of Alice Fischer's debut as conductor following Edgar's death in 1922. Photos courtesy of WW Symphony.



Horse drawn fire truck (the "Steamer") at Fort WW Museum (color detail, photo by Hans Matschukat). Two early photos show the Steamer in action, and a 3rd, top R., shows WW's main fire station on 3rd Ave. with City Hall under construction. Historic photos courtesy WW Fire Department.

On May 23, 1865 the Washington Engine Company was formed by City ordinance. Although considered the beginning of the WW Fire Department, the Washington Engine Co. languished and was reorganized three times over the next 3 years.

By 1880 the Fire Dept. consisted of three separate groups of volunteers: The Tiger Engine Co., founded Feb. 26, 1872, located in City Hall on the N. side of Main at 1st. The Washington Engine Co. founded April, 1868 (originally founded 1865), located on S. 3rd between Main & Alder. They were equipped with a 3rd class Silsby steam fire engine, but owned no horses. The engine was either pulled by hand or by hired dray teams. The Vigilant Hook & Ladder Company was located at 5 W. Alder.

In 1882 a new City Hall & engine house was constructed on 3rd between Main & Rose. The Tiger Engine Company moved into the ground floor along with their hand engine and the old Silsby steam fire engine. A new 4th class Silsby was purchased for use by the Washington Engine Co. In 1884 the City re-organized the fire Dept. again, with three fire companies: Tiger Engine Co. #1, Rescue Engine Co. #2, and Our Boys Hose Co. #3. Each station had a steamer. A new brick engine house and City Hall were constructed in 1887, on the corner of Third & Rose, and in 1889 the first horses were purchased. More detailed WW Fire Dept. history may be found at: [www.wwpflocal404.org](http://www.wwpflocal404.org)



Four generations of Zugers, Dayton, WA, c. 1933. Marcus, from Switzerland, homesteaded in the Touchet Valley in 1877. From L., Charles (Shanty), Marcus, Sr., Henry, Fred (Fritz) on Marcus' lap, Bill on Henry's lap. Photo courtesy of Bill Zuger, great-grandson of Marcus.

Marcus Zuger, Sr., arrived in Boston from Switzerland in 1871. Married to Magdalena Jacober, another Swiss native in 1872, they traveled by train to the Touchet Valley in 1877 to homestead 60 acres on what is now SR 124 and Lower Waitsburg Road. Marcus, Sr. in addition to farming, was president of the Exchange Bank of Waitsburg. His son, Marcus Joseph Zuger, Jr. was a bank director. All three sons (Marcus Jr., Henry F., Charles) farmed in the area, and Greg, son of Bill & grandson of Charles ("Shanty") is the 5th generation Zuger to farm there.

Henry F. Zuger grew up in the original homestead. He began farming for himself in 1904 on what is now known as the Charles V. Zuger Ranch. He married Ella Clodius, of German descent, in 1908. They had two children, Helen and Charles V. Henry died in 1962. Ella preceded him in death; Charles married Armeda Holloway in 1930; they had a daughter, Jo Ann. He retired from farming in 1948.

Charles was nicknamed "Shanty." On the farm there were lots of Mule skinnners to bring the teams to the fields. Young Charles wouldn't stay out of the gravel road. Ella told one of the skinnners who was Shanty Irish (a derogatory name for a poor Irish person), "If he won't listen to you just take the whip and take a button right off his butt." That's what happened and Charles became "Shanty." He was well-known as a horse breeder and followed his father Henry F., into farming the family ground. Shanty died in 1994. His son Bill farmed with his father until he accepted a position as ranch foreman for Eugene Robison. After five years, Bill leased part of the Robisons' land and, with his dad's land for a total of about 5,000 acres, farmed it for the next decade. Bill farmed the home ranch until 1985, when son Greg took over operations and Bill went to work as shop foreman at McGregor, for whom he helped put together the Walla Walla, Prescott and Touchet fertilizer plants. Bill retired from McGregor in 2002 at age 69. He served for six years on the Waitsburg city council, followed by three years as mayor (1998-2000). In September of 2010 he was named Pioneer of the Year at the Waitsburg Fall Festival.



Sam Grant harvest crew, c. 1928. Sam Grant, Sr., (center row, L.) was born in 1899, the son of Oscar Grant and Mary Pettyjohn Grant. Sam farmed on the Grant homestead near Prescott. He married Irene Kelly in 1933. Irene was an Irish immigrant who came to the area in 1907 at age 2. They had 5 children in 5 years: Sam, Mary, twins Joe and John, and Bill, who became the 16th District Democratic State Rep., serving from 1987 until his death in 2009. Photo courtesy of Nancy Grant, Bill's wife.

The Boldman House Museum garden, Dayton, WA, replicates a 1910-1920 era garden. The house is listed on Local, State & National Historic Registers as the Brining/Boldman House. More information about the Boldman's and the museum and garden may be found at:

[www.daytonhistoricdepot.org](http://www.daytonhistoricdepot.org)

close