

PIONEER CEMETERY

The area now known as Pioneer Cemetery, located at the west end of Warm Springs Avenue in Boise, first came into unofficial use as a burial ground soon after the area was settled in 1863; It is the oldest cemetery in continuous use in the city.

Ada County records indicate that in 1868, Michael Keppler applied for, and was granted, a Federal Land Grant Patent on one hundred and twenty (120) acres of land that included the present Cemetery.

Keppler sold the land to John Krall in February, in 1869. A small section of the property continued to be used, by common consent, as a public burial ground until 1872, when Krall sold a five-acre (5) plot to two Boise Lodges - the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows - to be used as a cemetery for their members and families. The cemetery became known as The Masonic Cemetery.

P.W. Bell completed a plat map dated October 1, 1872, designating separate areas of the cemetery to be used by each lodge. This arrangement remained in force for the next forty-eight (48) years with the two lodges dividing expenses for maintenance and a caretaker.

Increasing expenses and the popularity of the newer Morris Hill Cemetery, opened in 1882, made the cost of operating the Masonic Cemetery prohibitive for the lodges. On May 28, 1920, the Odd Fellows deeded their section to the City officially on June 1, 1920. The cemetery has been maintained by Boise City Parks & Recreation since that date. As of October 1, 2013, lots are \$1,995.00.

Deaths were not recorded in Idaho until after the turn of the century and were often not listed in newspapers of the period, leaving only grave markers and mortuary records as a means of determining the earliest burials. The very first burials were likely the task of family or friends, and many markers, particularly those constructed of wood, have disappeared with the passage of time.

The earliest recorded burial in Pioneer Cemetery was Carrie Logan, daughter of Thomas and Carolyn Logan, who died August 22, 1864, at age 5 years 11 months 5 days. Hers is the oldest legible grave marker in the cemetery, although others were buried before her.

The names of many people buried at Pioneer Cemetery have been lost, but the existing grave markers read like a Who's Who of Idaho history. Included are eleven former Boise Mayors, eight Ada County Sheriffs and four past Governors – Edward A. Stevenson, George L. Shoup, Frank W. Hunt and Robert E. Smylie.

A group of unusual headstones that expand into coverings for the complete graves mark the graves (in all cemeteries) of pioneers who belonged to the Oregon Trail Pioneer Association.

For many years the cemetery was little used and neglected. A fence built by the lodges disappeared, headstones were stolen and many vandalized. A century or more of exposure to the elements has taken its toll on other headstones.

As a centennial project in 1990, the Boise Metro Rotary Club, and the Boise City Parks & Recreation Department combined both work and financing to restore the cemetery, install a new fence and create an interpretive park area outside the fence.

Please remember that Pioneer Cemetery is fully operational and if you encounter a funeral in progress, bypass that area and visit another. Take care not to litter and to leave all plants and memorial items intact. Your assistance in maintaining the dignity of the grounds is appreciated.

How to use this guide

A map located at the end of this booklet outlines a tour of gravesites and a war memorial. The map uses distinctively shaped headstones as landmarks to help you locate gravesites. Starting at the entry gate, use the landmarks to help guide you either in the tour's numerical order or in any sequence you desire.

This tour is estimated to take 90 minutes.

1. GOVERNOR ROBERT E. SMYLIE

Born October 31, 1914, Marcus, Iowa

Died July 17, 2004, Boise, ID



Robert Eben Smylie was born Oct. 31, 1914 in Marcus, Iowa. He graduated from high school in Cresco, Iowa in 1932, at the height of the Great Depression. Because an uncle in Caldwell, Fern Cole, offered him a place to live, he came to Idaho to attend the College of Idaho (now Albertson College of Idaho).

Active in football, debate, student government, and the yearbook, he graduated in 1938, hitchhiking back and forth to Iowa in the summers. He then attended George Washington University law School, simultaneously

clerking at the Washington, D.C. law firm of Covington Burling and working as a U.S. Capitol policeman. He received his law degree in 1942, second in his class. While working in a Washington law firm after graduation, he met Lucille Irwin. He described their marriage, on December 4, 1943, as “the most important and wonderful thing I ever did.”

He then served as a lawyer in the Coast Guard, stationed in Philadelphia and the Philippines, during World War II. In 1946, he accepted a job as Deputy Attorney General of Idaho. The next year, when the incumbent attorney general died, Gov. C. A. Robins appointed Smylie to the position. He was elected in his own right in 1950.

Four years later, Smylie ran for and was elected to the first of three terms as governor. In his 12 years of service, his work ethic and his political savvy made possible remarkable achievements for the state and its people. He was especially proud of how the administration of government developed during his terms such as the provision of a modern highway system, agencies and divisions of government, the creation of a state parks system, and adoption of a sales tax.

As part of efforts to improve the quality of state government, a professional and apolitical state personnel system was established as was the Public Employee Retirement System of Idaho.

Through criticized for excessive travel outside of the state, these efforts brought many things to Idaho, including the gift of Harriman State Park to the people of Idaho.

In addition, through his leadership in the National, Western, and Republican Governors Associations and participation in official trips abroad he gave Idaho far greater national prominence than it had previously achieved. He was gifted at connection with the people of Idaho, and which led to his reelection to three terms. But even more importantly, there was never in his 20 years of elective service the slightest whisper of a scandal.

Smylie was defeated in the Republican gubernatorial primary in 1966, but he felt vindicated when, in the general election that year, voters adopted a permanent sales tax, the basis of modern Idaho’s balanced budgets and stable government. The people rejected the messenger but accepted his message.

After his defeat, the Smylies remained in Boise and the former governor returned to the practice of law. He returned to his alma mater as a member of the College of Idaho board of trustees and served for a time as acting president. The archives at the college, where his own papers are housed, is named for him.

Other awards have come his way: honors from the Idaho Commission on the Arts, the Idaho Humanities Council, the Idaho State Historical Society (whose professionalization he accomplished almost single-handedly), FUNDSY, and the state of Idaho, which has named the Department of Parks and Recreation’s headquarters for him.

Throughout his life, Bob Smylie always found time for family. He quietly took care of people who needed him. He became the father figure for his nieces who had lost their father early in life. In private practice of law, he joked that he always had to care of widows and orphans. He always had cases where he would work for little or nothing to help someone who had legal trouble when he could have been doing some lucrative corporate or government work.

He donated much of his time in retirement to giving back to Idaho. He served many different charities and worked tirelessly on the Idaho Centennial Commission. He quietly volunteered at the Care Unit at Mercy Hospital. In the family, he took care of everyone if they were sick or in need of legal advice. He didn’t want ostentatious displays of wealth; instead he gave thousands of dollars to the charities he loved.

Photo courtesy of College of Idaho

2. CARY COLWELL HAVIRD

Born December 4, 1855
Died November 20, 1928, Boise, ID



CARY C. HAVIRD,
for Sheriff.

C.C. Havird was elected in Nov. 1904. On April 30, 1905, one of his appointed deputies, Deputy Twogood, participated in a raid of a saloon running a gambling fraternity.

Sheriff Havird relieved Deputy Twogood of duty shortly thereafter on May 8, 1905. Deputy Twogood alleged that members of the gambling fraternity had urged Sheriff Havird to take the action due to his participation in the raid.

Further scandal arose when Mr. Twogood alleged that he had paid Sheriff Havird \$300 for his appointment as deputy and that the Sheriff's son, Harry, bookkeeper for the Sheriff's Office,

maintained two sets of books indicating that the Sheriff was collecting fees in excess of those reported officially to the county. The private book was eventually turned over to officials who then pressed for Sheriff Havird to resign.

Initially Sheriff Havird refused to resign claiming innocence. He resigned on July 21, 1905 on the advice of his attorney and retired to his ranch. The remainder of his term was assumed by former Sheriff D.H. Moseley. *Photo courtesy of The Idaho Statesman 7/18/1905 Page 3*

3. ORLANDO "RUBE" ROBBINS

Born August 30, 1836, Phillips, Maine
Died May 1, 1908, Boise, Idaho

Rube Robbins, Pioneer Marshal, Scout, Indian Fighter—Man who Never Knew Fear



"The Man most responsible for bringing law and order to the Idaho Territory," is the way many of his contemporaries described Rube Robbins. Perhaps best known for his 25 years as deputy U.S. Marshal under several different marshals, he also was Boise Chief of Police and Sheriff of Ada County.

Robbins served the Idaho State Penitentiary as warden, traveling guard, and was work foreman at the time of his death at age 71.

Leaving his Maine home at age 17 after a quarrel with his father, Robbins spent several years in the California gold fields before moving to Idaho after the discovery of gold in the Salmon River area. From there he moved south to the Boise Basin, and was soon appointed deputy sheriff by Sheriff Sumner Pinkham. After Pinkham was defeated in the following election, Rube went to work on John Hailey's stage line, riding "shot gun," to prevent robberies.

He became so adept at discouraging would-be robbers, and capturing stage robbers, bandits and miscellaneous unsavory characters over his long career, that William McConnell wrote of him in his Early History of Idaho: "He was feared, yet respected by every bad man and 'gun-fighter' who ever sojourned in Idaho, and it is doubtful if any officer made more arrests of that class than he."

Robbins achieved the rank of colonel in the Idaho Militia while serving as a scout during the Native American Wars of the 1870s. He was twice a member of the Idaho Legislature from Ada County. He owned a ranch where he raised cattle and race horses.

Robbins married Corilla Brassfield, a widow with four young children in 1882. She and two of her grandsons are buried beside him. *Photo courtesy of The Idaho Statesman 08/24/1913 Page 3*

4. CORILLA (TOLMAN) ROBBINS (Unmarked, N of Orlando)

Born November 26, 1846, Border Plains, Iowa
Died January 11, 1927, Boise, Idaho



Mrs. Orlando Robbins as she looked
in 1883.

Corilla Robbins is an outstanding example of the thousands of pioneer women who helped forge civilization in the western territories. Corilla, her husband Walter Brassfield, and four children crossed the plains by oxcart in 1876 with a train bound for Idaho. After Brassfield's death, she married Orlando "Rube" Robbins in 1881.

Corilla pioneered the women's suffrage movement in Idaho. A forceful speaker, she presented suffrage planks to both the Republican and Democratic conventions in the early 1870's.

The first traveling instructor in the state for the Rebekah Lodge division of the I.O.O.F, Corilla went about the state, often at her own expense, to organize new lodges. Local newspapers of the time carried stories of her travels, while in other sections of the same newspaper would be accounts of her husband, a deputy U.S. marshal capturing stagecoach robbers.

Corilla was president of the Boise branch of Florence Crittenden Home and often cared for orphaned children in her own home on Warm Springs Avenue.

Her interest in new inventions and a love of adventure prompted her to request, and be granted, rides in the first automobile and airplane to arrive in Boise, and hers was the first residential telephone in the city.

Corilla is buried next to her husband, Orlando, whose grave is marked by one of the most imposing headstones in the Pioneer Cemetery. Her own grave is unmarked. *Photo courtesy of The Idaho Statesman 08/24/1919 Page 3*

5. GOVERNOR EDWARD J. CURTIS (Unmarked, S of son)

Born 1827, Worchester, Massachusetts
Died December 31, 1895, Boise, Idaho



Although never appointed or elected governor of Idaho Territory, Edward J. Curtis filled the office of territorial governor more years than any other man. Of the 16 men who were appointed to the office by various U.S. presidents, four never came to the territory, one came and stayed a week and two others served less than a year. Many others did not arrive in the territory until months after receiving their appointments.

Curtis, appointed Idaho's first territorial secretary in 1869 by President Grant, became acting governor each time a vacancy occurred. He was reappointed Secretary in 1885 by President

Arthur and again in 1889 by President Harrison, serving until state officers were elected in Nov. 1890. He was Adjutant General of Idaho for the first three years of statehood.

Curtis graduated from Princeton College in 1848 and migrated to California the same year. He served in California and Oregon legislatures, and established a law office in Virginia City, Nevada, before moving to Idaho.

After traveling to Washington, D.C., and securing an appropriation of \$5,000.00, Curtis founded the Idaho Law Library.

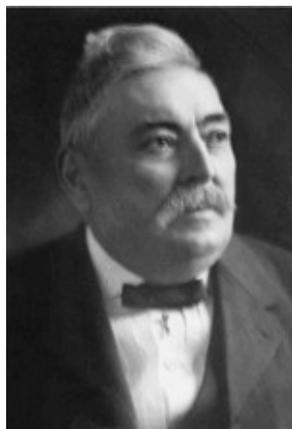
Curtis's funeral, under the auspices of the I.O.O.F., was attended by a hundred lodge members, the Ada County Bar Association and the Zouaves, a military drill unit.

Curtis married Susan L. Frost in 1856, in Sacramento, CA. They were the parents of four children.

Photo courtesy of svguide.com/s02/s02riot.htm

6. MAYOR JOHN LEMP (Unmarked, SE corner inside border)

Born April 21, 1838, Neiderweisel, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany
Died July 18, 1912, Boise, Idaho



John Lemp arrived in the United States in 1852. He made his way to Idaho in 1863.

Mr. Lemp opened a brewery in the area and was a significant landowner. He was known as a generous giver and was said to have personally paid for the burials of at least 20 area pioneers. He was a great reader of history and was known for his unusual knowledge of historic facts.

He was the president of First National Bank of Idaho for a time. He served as a member of the constitutional convention and was a Boise City Council Member for 20 years. Mr. Lemp served as Mayor of Boise for one year.

He died in 1912 at the age of 74, leaving an estate with an estimated value of \$800,000.

Photo courtesy of Boise City Dept of Arts & History

7. MAYOR THOMAS E. LOGAN

Born 1834, New York State
Died April 28, 1894, on a train returning from California (where he'd gone seeking medical treatment) to Boise, Idaho



Thomas E. Logan and his wife, Carolyn Leonard Ray, were married in the early 1860's in Wisconsin. The couple, with their son Leonard and daughter, Caroline, traveled to Boise in 1864. The little girl died 100 miles before they reached their destination. They later brought the child's body to Pioneer Cemetery for reburial.

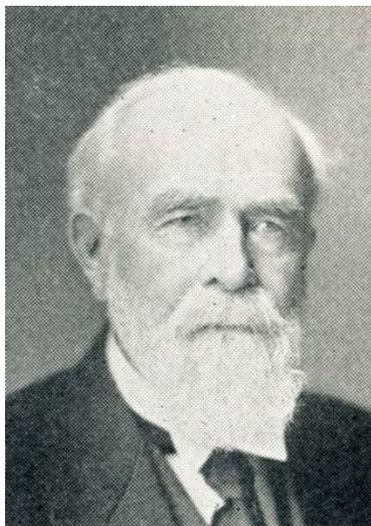
Within a month after his arrival, Logan became a partner in the Williams and Logan drugstore. He later formed a partnership with Gustav Bilick in a general store. He was also a stockholder and director of First National Bank of Idaho.

Logan was Boise's first postmaster, 1869-1870, and he was Mayor of Boise from 1876 to 1878.

Photo courtesy of The Idaho State Historical Society

8. JOHN HAILEY

Born August 29, 1835, Smith County, Tennessee
Died April 10, 1921, Boise, Idaho



One of the best known of Idaho's pioneers, John Hailey crossed the plains in April 1853, driving a five-yoke ox team, bound for the Oregon Territory. He arrived at his destination in October, just in time to participate in the Jackson County Rogue River Native American War. After the close of hostilities, he raised livestock and farmed. After his marriage on Aug. 7, 1856, to Louisa M. Griffin, Hailey added the operation of a ferry across the Rogue River to his business ventures. The ferry operated until 1862.

In the spring of 1863, Hailey established a saddle and pack train route from the Columbia River to the Boise Basin mines. A year later he added a stage line over the same route. He also opened a stage line in partnership with William Ish, from Umatilla, Oregon to Boise Basin. He extended the line to Ogden, Utah. He sold the business in 1870.

Hailey served two terms (1873-1875 and 1885-1887) as an Idaho delegate to the 43rd and 49th Congress. After his service in Washington, he resumed farming, stock raising and mining. He was appointed warden of the Idaho State Penitentiary, serving from 1899-1901. He became the first director of the Idaho State Historical Society in 1907, serving in the capacity until his death. At the urging of the Society and many friends, he wrote and published the History of Idaho in 1910.

The City of Hailey in Blaine County is named for John Hailey. John and Louisa had seven sons and one daughter.

Photo courtesy of "The State We Live In" by Byron Defenbach

9. MAYOR JAMES A. PINNEY

Born September 29, 1835, Franklin County, Ohio
Died February 4, 1914, Boise, Idaho



James A. Pinney, a pioneer resident of California and Oregon as well as Idaho, is sometimes called the "Father of Modern Boise" due to the many improvements he introduced to the city during his three terms as mayor; 1882-1885, 1890-1893, and 1905-1907.

During Pinney's first administration, a brick two-story fire station, the first building owned by the city, was built on Main St. Morris Hill Cemetery was purchased and toll bridges at the entrances to Boise were purchased by the city and the tolls were abolished. He extended city boundaries, taking parcels to the south and west of the city.

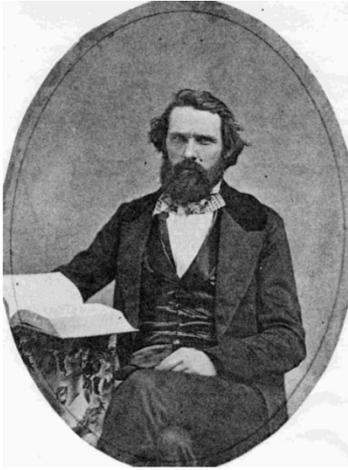
Between Pinney's last two terms in office, a tragic diphtheria epidemic emphasized the need for a sewer system. Wealthy Captain Joseph R. DeLamar announced he would make available \$90,000.00 for bonds to build a sewer system if Pinney was again elected mayor. Pinney was re-elected and this became his main objective during his last term. By the time he left office, the first 10 miles of the sewer was in place.

Pinney built the Columbia Theatre in 1892, the state's first opera house, and in 1908 the five-story Pinney Theatre. The latter, made of stone, brick and cement, was fireproof.

Photo courtesy of The Idaho State Historical Society

10. LAFAYETTE CARTEE

Born December 2, 1823, Syracuse, New York
Died September 2, 1891, Boise, Idaho



Following the California gold rush in 1849, Lafayette Cartee moved to Oregon where he became superintendent and engineer of construction for a railroad line along the Columbia River. Before moving to Idaho in 1863, Cartee served in the Oregon legislature, including two terms as speaker of the house.

In 1863, Cartee built Idaho's first sawmill, at Rocky Bar. That same year, and in 1866, he was appointed the state's first Surveyor General, serving about 14 years. Cartee purchased 24

acres of land between Grove St. and the Boise River where, for many years, he grew fruits and vegetables. He built the city's first greenhouse in 1871.

Cartee married Mary Bell in 1855. They became the parents of three daughters and a son. Mrs. Cartee died at The Dalles, Oregon, in 1862. Many years later, he sent his 14-year old son Ross to bring

Mary's body to Boise to be interred in Pioneer Cemetery.

*Photos courtesy of
The Idaho State
Historical Society*



11. FREMONT WOOD

Born June 11, 1856, Winthrop, Maine
Died December 22, 1940, Boise, Idaho



Fremont Wood studied law in Maine before coming to Idaho in 1881. He served as Boise City Attorney, assistant to the U.S. Attorney for Idaho Territory, and in 1889, was appointed U.S. Attorney.

Wood prosecuted the miners involved in the 1892 Coeur d'Alene labor troubles. He was elected judge for the Third Judicial District, comprising Ada and Boise counties in 1906, and presided over the trials of William Haywood and George Pettibone, who were accused of participating in the assassination of

former Governor Frank Steunenberg.

After resigning from the bench in 1911, Wood went into private practice with Edgar Wilson and Dean Driscoll. He also owned a fruit orchard and was president of the Idaho State Horticulture Society.

Wood married Lafayette Cartee's daughter, Carrie, in Jan. 1885, and they became the parents of eight children. *Photo courtesy of law2.umkc.edu/facility/projects/trials/haywood/HAY_BWOO.THM*

12. ISHAM L. TINER

Born July 10, 1887, Illinois
Died November 23, 1915, Boise, Idaho



Isham L. Tiner was born July 10, 1827, in Illinois.

He arrived in Idaho in 1862 with a capital of \$1,500. He secured a mining claim in Placerville where from which he took out about \$200 worth of gold a day, paying each of his five men \$8 per day.

He came to Boise around 1869. During his time in Boise, he served for a time as warden of the penitentiary and was appointed sheriff when James Lawrence resigned.

Based on a lack of news coverage, it appears that he served the remainder of

the term quietly and without scandal. *Photo courtesy of The Idaho Statesman 10/18/1914 Page 2*

13. JAMES D. AGNEW, SR.

Born March 17, 1832, Bedford, Virginia
Died December 11, 1914, Canyon County, Idaho

James Agnew came to Idaho in 1863. He is credited with helping survey the Boise town site.

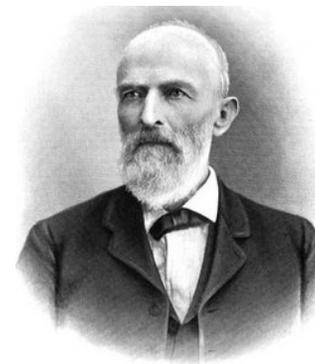
It is said that he brought the first load of passengers in a stage coach to Idaho City, driving the first stage over the hill on More's Creek, or rather he let the coach down by ropes attached to trees while the passengers walked, the grade being too steep at the time to attempt.

James served as a representative in the 1865-66 Idaho Territorial Legislature and served one term as Ada County Sheriff in 1876. In the early years of the 1900's, he worked as a guard at the Idaho State Penitentiary.

On January 31, 1866, Agnew married Francis Anvilla Call, the daughter of another Boise pioneer, George Washington Call. While Agnew operated a livery stable, Francis ran a boarding house and raised five children: William B., Olive Elizabeth, James D., Laura and Ella.

14. MILTON KELLY

Born September 9, 1818, Onadago County, New York
Died April 9, 1892, Boise, Idaho



Judge Milton Kelly is perhaps best known for the 17 years he was owner and editor of the *Idaho Statesman* newspaper. He was, however, a man of many interests and talents.

Before coming to Idaho in 1862, Kelly lived in Ohio, where he worked in the mercantile business; Wisconsin, where he studied and practiced law; California and Oregon, he ran a string of pack animals that brought him to the gold mining area

of Placerville, Idaho.

After passage of the Organic Act in 1863, creating Idaho Territory, Kelly was elected a member of the first session of the Idaho territorial Legislature. He was instrumental in helping draft a body of general laws for the territory.

In April 1865, President Lincoln, in his last official act before his assassination, appointed Kelly to a four-year term as an associate justice of the Territorial Supreme Court. He was reappointed by President Grant in 1869.

Kelly remained in office until he purchased the *Idaho Statesman* from James L. Reynolds on Jan. 2, 1872. He was sole proprietor of the newspaper until ill health forced him to sell in 1889.

Many of Kelly's contemporaries described him as temperamental, vindictive and an unlikable man. During his years as editor of *The Idaho Statesman* he engaged in vitriolic exchanges with irrepressible William J. "Old" Hill, editor of the *Silver City Owyhee Avalanche*.

During Kelly's many years as lawyer and judge he made many enemies but was reputed to have been fair and often courageous in his rulings.

Kelly married Lois Humphrey in New York in 1843. She preceded in him in death by one month. They were parents of one daughter. *Photo courtesy of "An Illustrated History of the State of Idaho" Lewis Publishing Company, 1899*

15. GOVERNOR EDWARD A. STEVENSON

Born June 15, 1831, Lewis County, New York
Died July 6, 1895, Paraiso Springs, California



Edward Stevenson, the only democrat to be appointed Idaho territorial governor, was also the first resident of the territory to hold that office after President Cleveland announced his "Home Rule" policy for territories in 1885.

Stevenson moved from his eastern home to California in 1848, settling near Coloma. He was appointed deputy sheriff, and later was elected to the state legislature. He served four terms, one of them as Speaker of the House. In 1854, he was appointed agent for the Nomelacke and Nomucult Native American agencies in northern California.

While he was away from his home on official business, hostile Native Americans attacked the agency killing his wife and three children, along with several agency employees. The bodies were mutilated, and buildings burned. One employee lived long enough to identify one of the indigenous peoples as a young man whom Stevenson had taken into his home and raised with his own children.

Captured by the posse, the young Native American confessed in being a part of the atrocity, whereupon Stevenson marched him from the courthouse and, taking a rope from his saddle, personally dispatched the offender from a nearby oak tree.

Hiram French, in his History of Idaho wrote of Stevenson's action: "Unlawful this act may have been, but it was a fitting sequel to the awful events that had preceded it, and even the enemies of Colonel Stevenson never charged him with lack of justification for his part of the tragedy."

Stevenson came to Idaho in 1863, engaging in mining and farming until entering politics. While he was serving as governor, a group of businessmen and politicians made an attempt to separate the northern part of the territory from the south and align with Washington Territory. Stevenson was instrumental in preventing the succession.

In 1859, at Red Bluff, California, Stevenson married Miss Anna D. Orr. She died the year following Stevenson's death. Their only child,

Charles A. Stevenson, died in 1898 at age 36. All three are buried in Pioneer Cemetery. Their graves are marked by one of the most imposing monuments in the cemetery. *Photo courtesy of "The American Monthly Review of Reviews" by Albert Shaw*

16. HELEN COSTON

Born August 26, 1873, Boise, Idaho Territory
Died January 29, 1957, Boise, Idaho

One of five daughters of pioneers Isaac and Mary Coston, Helen Coston lived all her life in Boise. She was born in the Coston Cabin, now preserved in Julia Davis Park Pioneer Village.

Coston was the first graduate of St. Teresa's Academy in 1893, the first female probation officer in Ada County and the first woman administrator of the Mother's Pension in the County.

She was an outstanding educator, teaching in Lincoln, Old Central, New Central and Park Schools. She served as teacher and principal of Washington School for 25 years.

A charter member of Ada Chapter No. 8, Order of the Eastern Star, she was a matron and past grand matron of the Idaho Grand chapter. She was also a member of Sons and Daughters of Idaho Pioneers.

17. ISAAC NEWTON COSTON

Born September 22, 1832, Ithaca, New York

Died January 10, 1910, Boise, Idaho



Isaac Coston traveled west in 1862 after being admitted to the bar in New York. Upon settling in the Boise area, he entered into a farming partnership with Frank C. Ghost and J.W. and Solomon Maynard. Their farm was where the Barber Lumber Mill now stands.

Coston's first wife was his partner's sister Wealtha Maynard. Five years after her death in 1867, he married Mary Drake. Both wives and three of his five daughters are buried in Pioneer Cemetery.

Between the years 1870-1883, Coston served four terms in the territorial legislature, and was a member of the constitutional convention in 1889. Coston was master of the Masonic Lodge No. 2, active in Native American affairs, and served as a member of the board of trustees of the state insane asylum at Blackfoot. *Photo courtesy of Findagrave.com*

18. ALEXANDER ROSSI

Born March 10, 1828, Zybrechken on the Rhine, Germany

Died February 22, 1906, Boise, Idaho



Alexander Rossi came to the United States in 1846 at the age of 18. He remained on the east coast until 1849, when he joined the ranks of "Forty-Niners" heading for the California gold fields. He later moved to Oregon where he became a quarter-master for the Army during the Native American Wars of the mid-1850s.

Rossi moved to Idaho City, Idaho in 1862. There he spent about three years in the lumber business. He became a resident of Boise in 1865, and established sawmills in the city under the name of Roby and Rossi. He was assayer in the U.S. Assay office in

Boise. He planned and constructed the Ridenbaugh ditch.

In February 1873, Rossi married Adeline Mullen, a widow with two daughters. This union produced two sons and a daughter. *Photo courtesy of "History of Idaho Volume II" by Hiram T. French, 1914*

19. MAYOR CYRUS JACOBS

Born December 22, 1831, Lancaster, Pennsylvania
Died June 28, 1900, Boise, Idaho



Cyrus Jacobs moved to Oregon with his parents in 1852. In 1858, he moved to Walla Walla, Washington, where he established a successful mercantile store. After the 1862 discovery of gold in Boise Basin, Jacobs secured a pack train containing merchandise, and traveled with the earliest miners to what is now Boise. He opened a store in a tent and continued to import merchandise, using freight teams, and pack trains to supply the needs of miners.

Jacobs worked with others to plat the City of Boise in 1863. He built the first flour mill in the valley, established a packing plant, brewery and soap factory. He built the first brick home in the city and one of the earliest brick stores.

Jacobs was elected to a two-year term as Mayor of Boise in 1880, and later served on the Boise City Council.

While still a resident of Oregon in 1856, he married Mary Ellen Palmer, daughter of Oregon pioneer, General Joel Palmer. Six children were born to this union. *Photo courtesy of The Idaho State Historical Society*

20. MAYOR CHARLES HIMROD

Born November 4, 1842, Burdett, New York
Died January 26, 1920, Boise, Idaho



Charles Himrod was born on Nov. 4, 1842, in Burdett, New York. Himrod came to Boise in 1864 while on an expedition headed by Captain Leroy Crawford. Himrod started out as a bookkeeper and clerk, and eventually partnered with another local Boisean to open his own mercantile store.

Himrod served as Mayor of Boise from 1869 to 1870, and then John Hailey was elected Mayor. Hailey did not take office, so Himrod served as mayor again from 1878 to 1879. Himrod held many political offices, including Treasurer of Ada County, Treasurer for the Territory, Registrar of the United States Land Office, and an Ada County Commissioner. He was also a director of the Boise Independent School District.

His house was located at 1021 Jefferson St. *Photo courtesy of The Idaho State Historical Society*

21. JOEL B. OLDHAM

Born May 26, 1832, Kentucky
Died June 18, 1896, Blackfoot, Idaho



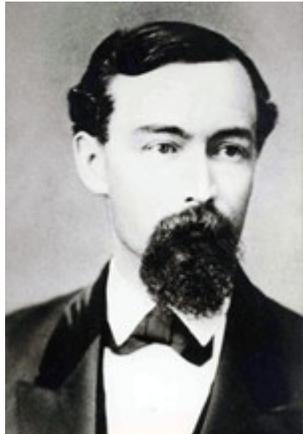
Joel Oldham was born on May 26, 1832 in Kentucky. He made Idaho his home in 1865. He lived in the Basin and on Wood River at various times but always considered Boise his home. He served as Sheriff three separate terms, being elected the last time in 1890.

Following his last term as sheriff, he became ill and was admitted to the State Hospital in Blackfoot where he died on June 18, 1896. *Photo courtesy of*

Findagrave.com

22. MAYOR CHARLES BILDERBACK

Born January 20, 1846, Kentucky
Died August 10, 1917, Emmett, Idaho



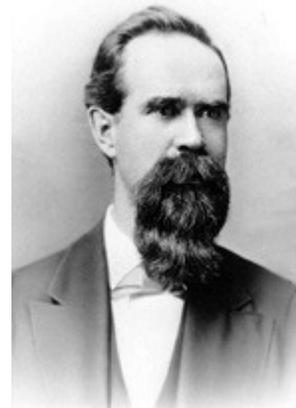
Charles Bilderback was born in Kentucky on Jan. 20, 1846. He came to Idaho on a wagon train when he was 18.

Bilderback was elected to the Boise City Council in 1879 and again in 1885. He served as Mayor of Boise from 1880-1881. He eventually became Mayor of Emmett for two terms as well. He was the Postmaster of Boise City when Idaho was a territory.

Bilderback died on Aug. 10, 1917.
Photo courtesy of The Idaho State Historical Society

23. MAYOR HENRY PRICKETT

Born 1839, England
Died June 14, 1885, Hailey, Idaho



Henry Prickett was born in England in 1839. He practiced law in Wisconsin, and in 1865 moved to Idaho City. He then moved to Boise and practiced law, as well as participated in local politics.

After several years of fighting the incorporation of Boise City, the voters approved a commission form of city government in 1867. Still there were leaders who refused to participate. When Mayor-elect L.B. Lindsey refused to take the oath of office, Henry Prickett was appointed in the chambers of Judge John Cummins on Nov. 18, 1867. He resigned two months later, in Jan. 1868 to resume private practice.

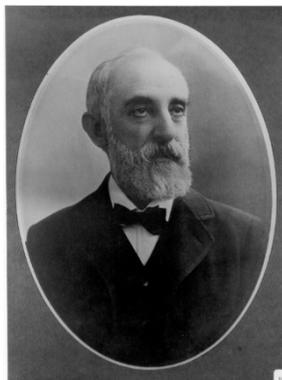
In 1876 he was the territorial appointment to the Idaho Supreme Court.

Prickett has, by some accounts, mistakenly been considered the first Mayor of Boise. Dr. Ephraim Smith was elected and served as mayor from 1866 to 1867. Henry Prickett was the first mayor of the incorporated Boise City.

He died in his sleep on June 14, 1885.
Photo courtesy of The Idaho State Historical Society

24. DAVID FALK

Born December 18, 1834, Eggenhausen, Bavaria, Germany
Died May 4, 1903, Boise, Idaho



David Falk, the first of the Falk brothers to leave Germany, settled in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1850. He remained there until 1859, when he moved to the west coast via the Isthmus of Panama. He operated a mercantile store in Portland, and later The Dalles, Oregon, before moving to Idaho in 1864. Four years later, with his brother Nathan, he opened the D. Falk and Company Mercantile. A third brother, Sigmund, joined the firm in the mid-1870s. The store name changed several times over the years but

remained continuously in operation until its closure in the 1986 under the name of Falk's Idaho Department Store.

A heavy investor in the mining industry, David built the first smelter in Idaho.

David returned to Germany in 1866 to marry Ernestine Well. They became the parents of four children. *Photo courtesy of The Idaho State Historical Society*



25. MAYOR PETER SONNA

Born November 25, 1835, New York City
Died July 9, 1907, Boise, Idaho



Peter Sonna joined the trek to California in 1849, traveling to Lewiston and the Idaho mines after the discovery of gold in that area. By 1883, he had moved south to Boise where he became a partner in a hardware and general merchandise store at 9th and Main Streets. He sold the business to John Broadbent before building the Sonna block that included a store and an opera house.

Sonna was appointed to the Board of Directors of the First National Bank in 1876. He was elected vice president of the board, a position he held until his death. He was one of the original investors in the Artesian Hot and Cold Water Company, served on the Capitol Building Commission and was involved in bringing a railroad line to Boise. He was elected Mayor of Boise in 1893, serving one two-year term.

Sonna married Mary Anderson in 1870. They were the parents of five daughters and one son.

Photo courtesy of The Idaho State Historical Society

26. HENRY C. BRANSTETTER

Born January 5, 1837, Ray County Missouri
Died November 11, 1922, Boise, Idaho

Henry Branstetter was born in Ray County Missouri on Jan. 5, 1837. He arrived in Boise in 1863. In 1872, Branstetter located on the southeast corner of Sixth and Jefferson streets, where he was fondly referred to as "Uncle Clay Branstetter" by area residents.

He served two separate terms as Sheriff in Ada County. He was receiver of public moneys in the United States Land Office at Boise during Grover Cleveland's first Presidential Administration from 1885-1871. Ada County elected him to the State Senate the first general election after Idaho was admitted to the Union in 1890 and for two years he remained a member of the upper house of the general assembly. In 1892, he was again elected sheriff of Ada Country for the second term, serving from 1893-1895.

On Apr. 16, 1872, Henry married Mary Thews. They had a family of five children.

27. THOMAS JEFFERSON DAVIS

Born January 2, 1838, Cincinnati, Ohio
Died June 10, 1908, Boise, Idaho

Thomas Davis joined a company of 75 men, including his brother Francies, and traveled west in 1861. He engaged in mining until 1863, when the area's need for fresh fruit and vegetables motivated him to acquire 360 acres of government land. His first crops were onions, potatoes and cabbage. The following year he planted a successful fruit orchard.

Davis was also a "founding father" of Boise City. On July 7, 1863, eight men met in a cabin belonging to Davis and William Ritchie to lay out the new town site.

He is best known, though, for his donation of land to the City of Boise to be used as a park. He stipulated that the park be named Julia Davis Park in honor of his wife.

Davis and Julia McCrumb were married in 1871. They became the parents of seven children. Julia, who preceded her husband in death by nine months, is also buried in Pioneer Cemetery.

28. EPHRAIM SMITH

Born April 13, 1819, Meadville, Pennsylvania
Died November 4, 1891, Toledo, Ohio



Dr. Ephraim Smith became the first Mayor of Boise in 1866 and served until 1867. For years he has not been recognized as the first mayor of Boise, despite the fact a story ran in the *Idaho Statesman* on June 14, 1936, with a picture of the man and the original Certificate of Election.

It was believed that Smith also served as the first Territorial Treasurer.

Smith operated a drug store as well as opened a private hospital in Boise.

Dr. Smith died in Toledo, Ohio on Nov. 4, 1891 after being run over by a streetcar.

Photo courtesy of The Idaho State Historical Society

29. WILLIAM R. BRYON

Born November 4, 1833, Batavia, New York
Died July 26, 1918, Boise, Idaho

William Bryon was born on Nov. 4, 1833 in Batavia, Genesee Country, New York, USA. He left home at age 14 and worked his way west in search of gold.

He has the distinction of having brought the first cattle into the basin and of butchering the first in the fall of 1862 when it was found that feed was too scarce to keep the 400 head. The cattle were kept frozen until spring.

Bryon served several terms as Ada County Sheriff, however, the most notable was the election for Sheriff in 1870; the election returns for Sheriff showed Lute Lindsey as the winner, but in quick court action, it was proved that the ballots of three African-Americans, who had voted for William Bryon, had been thrown away as well as ballots in which the voter had misspelled his last name. Once they were retrieved, it showed that William won the Sheriff's post by two votes.

Mr. Bryon owned one of the first repeating rifles in the country and it is said he carried it with him from Winnemucca to Quartzburg for two years, 250 miles each way every 12 days.

At the age of 70, he hiked through the Dyea Pass to Dawson, Alaska, in search of gold. After a year, he returned home on North Eleventh Street after one year, finding no prospect.

30. JAMES NELSON LAWRENCE

Born March 7, 1836, Coles County, Illinois
Died September 5, 1911, Ada County, Idaho

James Lawrence was born on Mar. 7, 1836 in Coles County, Illinois. He arrived in Boise in 1864.

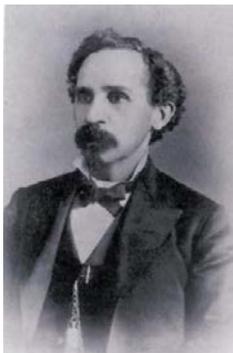
Lawrence was elected Ada County Sheriff in November 1882. He resigned six months later in May 1883, citing insufficient pay. As Sheriff he received \$1,000 per year, \$2.25 per day when a prisoner was in jail and an additional \$1.00 per day to cover board, clothing and medical attention for each prisoner.

In addition to his short term as sheriff, he served eight years as Ada County Commissioner.

He died on his ranch in the Eagle/Star area at the age of 75.

31. JESUS URQUIDES

Born January 18, 1833, San Francisco (then a part of Mexico) California
Died April 26, 1928, Boise, Idaho



Born to Basque immigrant parents in what is now San Francisco, Jesus Urquides became a naturalized American Citizen in 1860. California had been ceded to the United States in 1848 after the Mexican War. In 1850, at age 17, he began a pack-train operation in California, gradually expanding to a six-state area. He carried food, clothing, and other supplies to large and many small mining operations in the western United States.

Urquides was the first packer to carry supplies to the newly discovered Thunder Mountain Mine in the Owyhee Mountains. He was also the first to take the hazardous trip through the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the Carson City and Virginia City, Nevada mines, and one of the first to pack into what is now Montana.

One of Urquides's most challenging ventures was packing 10,000 pounds of copper wire into the Yellow Jacket Mine for construction of the tramway out of Challis. It was necessary to get this wire to the mine without a break for a splice would have been too dangerous for use on the tram. He wrapped the wire around the middles of 35 mules for the 70-mile trip up and down steep mountain terrain. Several times a mule would slip and tumble down the mountain side, taking the entire train along. This meant righting the mules and repacking, but he was ultimately successful in making the delivery.

In 1877, Urquides was contracted to bring supplies and ammunition to General Oliver O. Howard's federal troops during the Nez Perce Native American War. On one of these trips, several of his mules were killed and he narrowly escaped with his life.

Urquides settled in Boise in the late 1860's. He returned to California in 1877 to marry Adeida Camern. He built her a home at 115 Main St, and later constructed a corral on the same property for his dozens of pack mules. He built a storehouse for merchandise to be transported to isolated areas of Idaho.

Urquides built approximately 30 small one-room buildings for use by his drivers. This became known as Urquides' Spanish Village.

After retirement, many of these men remained in the houses until the death of Urquides' daughter Lola Binnard in 1956. They were then condemned by the city and torn down.

Of the seven Urquides children, only three lived to adulthood.
Photo courtesy of The Idaho State Historical Society

32. MAYOR SOLOMON HASBROUCK

Born May 28, 1833, New York
Died September 7, 1906, Boise, Idaho



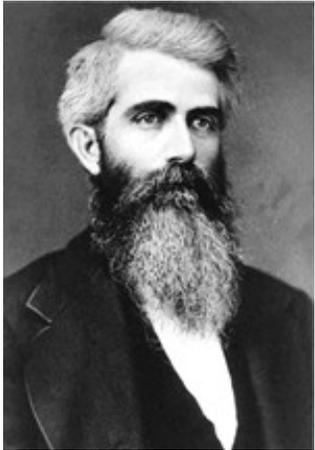
Solomon Hasbrouck was born on May 28, 1833 in New York. Hasbrouck spent time in California and Idaho as a miner and was elected as County Commissioner in Owyhee County.

Around 1868, he came to Boise and stayed, serving in various government offices, including being the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He served on the Boise City Council when Thomas Logan was Mayor and was then elected Mayor in 1885.

For the 16 years preceding his death, he was Clerk of the Supreme Court. Hasbrouck died Sept. 7, 1906 at the age of 73 and is buried in the Pioneer Cemetery. *Photo courtesy of The Idaho State Historical Society*

33. MAYOR PETER PEFFLEY

Born June 6, 1830, Roanoke, Virginia
Died February 25, 1906, Lewiston, Idaho



Peter Pefley was born near Roanoke, Virginia in 1830, and in 1851 he traveled to Oregon. Pefley came to Boise in 1864. He established what would become a successful saddle and harness shop.

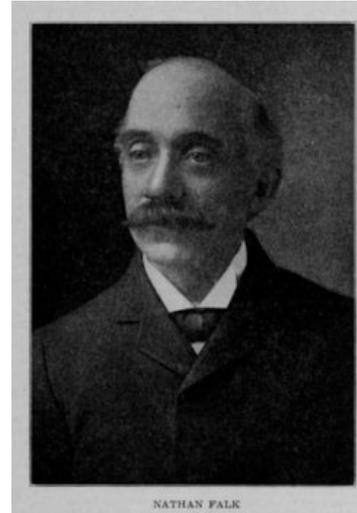
In 1880, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature. Pefley served as a Boise City Council Member and served as Mayor from 1887-1889. Pefley also served on the school board and contributed to the consolidation of the smaller school districts into the Boise Independent School District.

In 1889, he was elected to represent Ada County at the Idaho Constitutional Convention. There Pefley delivered a scathing debate in opposition to the “guarantee of religious freedom” constitutional proposal. The proposal sought to prohibit individuals from voting that followed certain teachings of the Mormon Church. Pefley was the only delegate to vote against the provision and he refused to sign the Constitution at the completion of the convention. He rejected any payment for his service as a delegate.

He later became involved with a dishonest business partner, which resulted in the loss of everything he had. With failing health, he moved to Lewiston where he died in 1906. His body was brought back to Boise and buried in the Pioneer Cemetery. *Photo courtesy of The Idaho State Historical Society*

34. NATHAN FALK

Born July 12, 1848, Eggenhausen, Bavaria, Germany
Died, July 22, 1903, Hailey, Idaho



Nathan Falk came to the United States in 1862 at the age of 15, following his brother to Boise two years later.

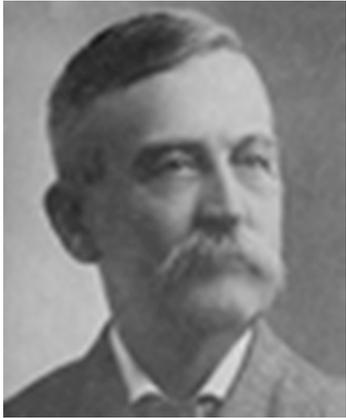
In addition to his lifelong dedication to the store, Nathan was a public-spirited man who served on the school board and was an active member of the Boise Chamber of Commerce. He served a term as president of the latter organization.

Like his brother, Nathan returned to Germany to marry, taking Rosa Steinmeier as his bride in 1878. Six children were born to this union.

Photo courtesy of “History of Idaho: The Gem of the Mountains” by James H. Hawley, 1920

35. FRANK R. COFFIN

Born August 4, 1838, Parke County Indiana
Died May 25, 1920, Boise, Idaho



After working two years as an engineer apprentice on an Ohio River steamer, Frank Coffin, at age 23, went to California on the overland route and settled in Yreka, where he worked as a tinsmith.

After hearing of the strike at Florence, Idaho, he followed the lure of gold. There he engaged in placer mining until moving to Boise in 1866. Coffin worked at George Twitchell's hardware and tin store until buying out Twitchell in 1873. Coffin operated the store until 1904, building it into one of the biggest in the

state.

Coffin served as Idaho's first Treasurer from 1891-1893, his only public office. He was one of the pioneers who started the Artesian Hot and Cold Water Company, was on the Boise City National Bank Board of Directors, holding the position of president at the time of his death.

Miss Irene Quivey became Coffin's bride in 1873. They were the parents of three daughters and a son. In addition to his widow and children, Coffin, who died at age 82, was survived by his 100-year old mother. *Photo courtesy of sto.idaho.gov*

36. SENATOR GEORGE L. SHOUP

Born June 15, 1836, Kittanning, Pennsylvania
Died December 21, 1904, Boise, Idaho



George Shoup was Idaho's last territorial governor, and, after Idaho achieved statehood on Jul. 3, 1890, the first state governor. He resigned that position to become Idaho's first U.S. Senator. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1890.

Shoup was a stockman in Illinois, wagon train captain in Denver, Colorado, and a member of the Independent Scouts of Colorado, and a miner before moving to Virginia City, Montana, where he opened a general store in 1866. Later in that year, he opened a similar store in Salmon City, Idaho. The latter city became his permanent home the following year, and in 1868, he married Switzerland native Lena Darnutzer. They became the parents of six children.

Shoup became a successful cattleman as well as merchant. In the early 1870s, he developed friendship with Tendoy, Chief of a mixed band of Shoshone, Bannock and Sheepeater Native Americans. It was through this friendship that Shoup was instrumental in smoothing relations between settlers and indigenous people.

On Jan. 15, 1910, a 12-foot statue of the Honorable George Laird Shoup was erected in Statuary Hall in the National Capitol.

Photo courtesy of "Sketch of the Life and Services of the Hon. George L. Shoup, of Idaho, in the United States Senate" 1900

37. GOVERNOR FRANK W. HUNT

Born December 16, 1861, Newport, Kentucky
Died November 25, 1906, Goldfield, Nevada



Frank Hunt, the fifth state Governor of Idaho, was the son of a United States Army Officer and lived on numerous army posts during his childhood. As a young man, he made his home in Montana where he worked as a miner. He continued in the same profession after moving to Gibbsonville, Idaho, in 1887. He later mined in Lemhi County.

Elected to the state senate in 1894, he was a driving force in enacting the passage of state mining laws. His next public service was a first lieutenant in the First Idaho Volunteers during the war with Spain.

After serving 16 months in the Philippine Islands, he was mustered out of the army with the rank of Captain.

One of the youngest men to be elected, Hunt served from 1901-1902. Retiring from public service, Hunt became president of the Idaho branch of the Werhenhoff Mining and Milling Company of New York. He homesteaded near Emmett, Idaho, and retained mining interests in Nevada. While on a business trip to Goldfield, Nevada, he was stricken with pneumonia and died several days later.

Ruth Maynard, granddaughter of the pioneer Boise family, married Hunt in Dec. 1898. They were the parents of two daughters, all buried in Pioneer Cemetery.

Mrs. Hunt lived in Emmett until her death Mar. 26, 1952. She was a leader in the women's suffrage movement and a civic leader in the City of Emmett where she continued her husband's business interests after his death. *(on Parks & Rec website walking tour)*

38. LEONA HAILEY CARTEE

Born September 26, 1861, Oregon Territory
Died April 4, 1933, Alameda, California



The only daughter of pioneers John and Louisa Hailey, Leona Cartee worked with her father during the years he served in Washington D.C., as a territorial representative from Idaho.

She was one of the leading proponents in the organization of the Idaho State Historical Society. Formally the loosely knit Pioneer Society, a new organization known as the Historical Society of Idaho Pioneers was incorporated Feb. 10, 1881. This group was only marginally functional, and Leona Cartee became the driving force

behind the passage of an act creating a board of trustees to take over the society and placing it under state supervision.

The act was passed on Mar. 12, 1907, becoming effective 60 days later. Governor John Morrison appointed Mrs. Cartee, Hon. James A. Pinney, and Professor H. L. Talkington as the first Board of Trustees and set aside a small room in the Capitol building as an office and museum. John Hailey was appointed the new society's first librarian.

Leona assisted her father with his History of Idaho and was an early member of the Columbian Club.

The club earned its name in Chicago after the state of Idaho appropriated \$50,000.00 for a state building at the Chicago "World Columbian Exposition" in 1893. The Columbian Club was instrumental in establishing the Idaho State Library and the Carnegie Library, now the Boise Public Library.

After her marriage in 1888 to Ross Cartee, the couple lived in Montana, Utah, the Philippine Islands and California. They were the parents of three children. After her death, her husband brought her back to Boise for burial. Ross was buried beside her after his death in 1943. *Photo courtesy of findagrave.com*



39. CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL

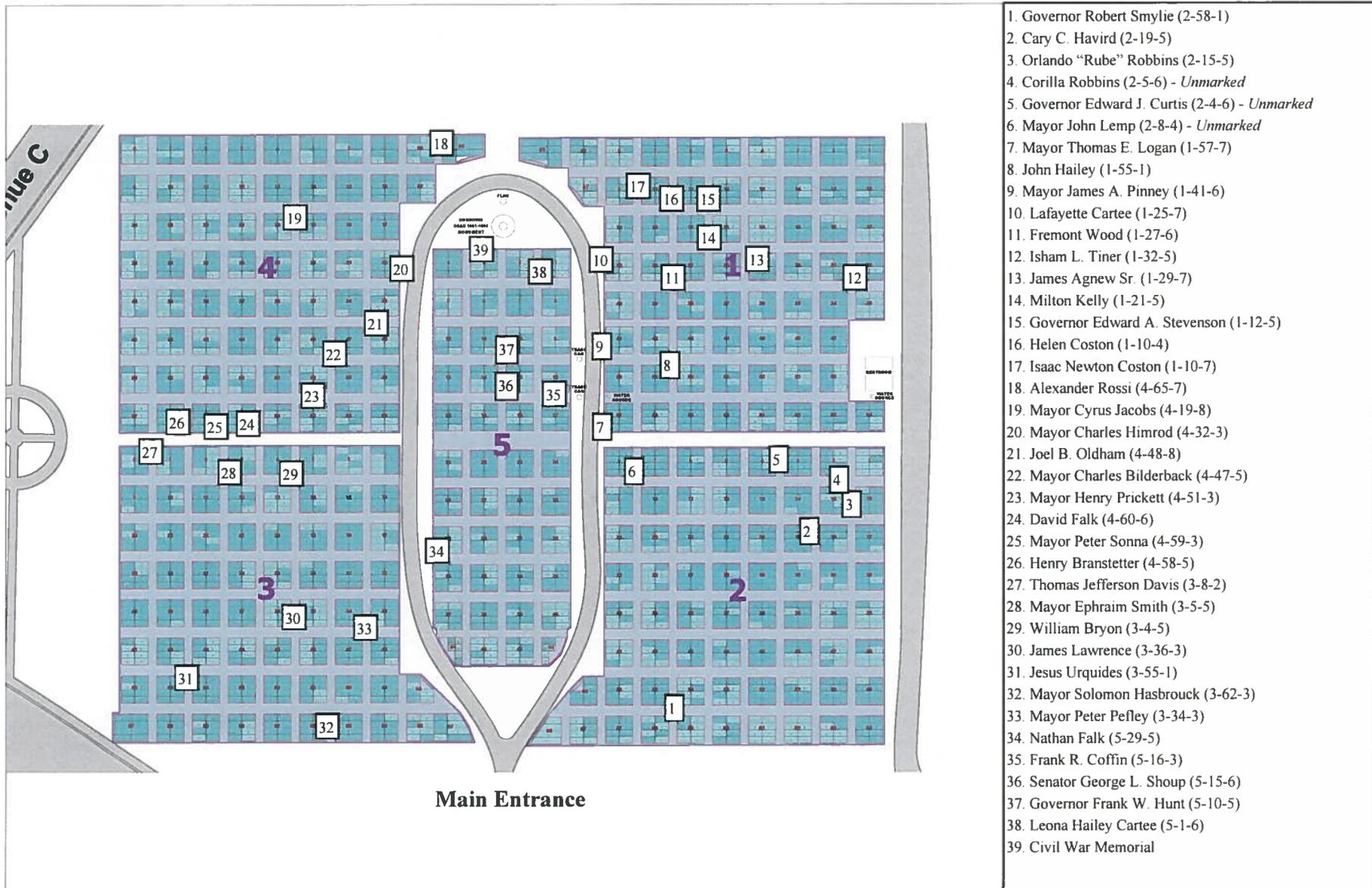
A memorial to the men who died in the American Civil War was erected May 30, 1896, by Phil Sheridan Women's Relief Corps.

The obelisk stands in a circle of stones near the flagpole and bears the inscription, "To the Memory of The Unknown Dead, 1861-1865."

The monument, which cost \$137, was unveiled on May 9, 1896.

PIONEER CEMETERY WALKING TOUR

Numbers in parenthesis indicate where the Interred is located
(Section - Block - Lot)



1. Governor Robert Smylie (2-58-1)
2. Cary C. Havird (2-19-5)
3. Orlando "Rube" Robbins (2-15-5)
4. Corilla Robbins (2-5-6) - *Unmarked*
5. Governor Edward J. Curtis (2-4-6) - *Unmarked*
6. Mayor John Lemp (2-8-4) - *Unmarked*
7. Mayor Thomas E. Logan (1-57-7)
8. John Hailey (1-55-1)
9. Mayor James A. Pinney (1-41-6)
10. Lafayette Cartee (1-25-7)
11. Fremont Wood (1-27-6)
12. Isham L. Tiner (1-32-5)
13. James Agnew Sr. (1-29-7)
14. Milton Kelly (1-21-5)
15. Governor Edward A. Stevenson (1-12-5)
16. Helen Coston (1-10-4)
17. Isaac Newton Coston (1-10-7)
18. Alexander Rossi (4-65-7)
19. Mayor Cyrus Jacobs (4-19-8)
20. Mayor Charles Himrod (4-32-3)
21. Joel B. Oldham (4-48-8)
22. Mayor Charles Bilderback (4-47-5)
23. Mayor Henry Prickett (4-51-3)
24. David Falk (4-60-6)
25. Mayor Peter Sonna (4-59-3)
26. Henry Branstetter (4-58-5)
27. Thomas Jefferson Davis (3-8-2)
28. Mayor Ephraim Smith (3-5-5)
29. William Bryon (3-4-5)
30. James Lawrence (3-36-3)
31. Jesus Urquides (3-55-1)
32. Mayor Solomon Hasbrouck (3-62-3)
33. Mayor Peter Pefley (3-34-3)
34. Nathan Falk (5-29-5)
35. Frank R. Coffin (5-16-3)
36. Senator George L. Shoup (5-15-6)
37. Governor Frank W. Hunt (5-10-5)
38. Leona Hailey Cartee (5-1-6)
39. Civil War Memorial