



Illustration from title page of book.

Reminiscences of an Old Timer

*A Recital of the
Actual Events, Incidents, Trials,
Hardships, Vicissitudes, Adventures,
Perils and Escapes
Of a
Pioneer, Hunter, Miner and Scout
Of the Pacific Northwest*

*Together with
His later Experiences in Official and Business
Capacities, and a Brief Description of the
Resources, Beauties and Advantages of the
New Northwest; the several Indian Wars,
Anecdotes, Etc.*

*By
Colonel George Hunter*

Published by: San Francisco, H.S. Crocker
and Company, 1887

Research Extract & Notes by Andrea Powell, October 2002

I am descended from George Hunter's sister, Louisa "Susie" Hunter White. My purpose in compiling these notes, is to create a quick reference to the information in this book as it relates to the family of William Hunter and his children. Although I try to be accurate, some errors may have occurred – also the book was written in 1887, some 20 years after the earliest events recorded. Names and dates should be verified with other sources.

The primary source for this document is George Hunter's book, *Reminiscences of an Old Timer*, (San Francisco: H.S. Crocker and Company, Stationers and Printers, 1887). From this text and information provided by others in [GenForum](#), I was able to locate many census records that corroborate and expand on the events in the book to create a timeline for the family of William Hunter, his children and their families.

During my research, I found various records online that provided additional information and background. Where appropriate I added hyperlinks to them so that others can expand on this research.

I would love to hear from any "cousins" who can provide additional information, comments, or corrections.

-Andrea

Colonel George Hunter, *Reminiscences of an Old Timer*
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Index and transcriptions by Andrea Powell 2002, from private collection

Extended Family Members

William Hunter's older sister, Mrs. Martin Fisher.

[December 1852, Yreka mining camp, Siskiyou Co., California]

Here I fell in with an uncle, by the name of Martin Fisher; he having married my father's eldest sister. Fisher was one of the most powerful men I ever knew, being over six feet in height and well proportioned. He was an old frontiersman of the Western Atlantic States, and a great hunter and a bold daring man. (pg. 20)

(Miss) Meek's brother, Samuel Meek¹ of Ohio

I concluded to stop at or near Yreka [California, Spring 1853] until I could get an answer to a letter from my uncle, Samuel Meek, of Ohio (which would take about a year), believing that my father would write to him, giving his address in Oregon, and he in turn would send it to me. (pg. 34)

That winter [1853/54] I received a letter from my uncle, Samuel Meek, informing me of the whereabouts of my father and the rest of the family, and of their good health. During the next spring my father moved to Yreka with the family. (pg. 89)

(Miss) Meek's second cousin, Joseph Meek

My mother was a Meek; a second cousin of the renowned free trapper and Oregon pioneer General Joseph L. Meek, who used to declare that he "first came to this country when Mount Hood was but a hole in the ground". (pg.1)

[There is a good deal of information available on General Joseph Lafayette Meek available.]²

George's great-grandfathers had served with Washington at Brandywine and Valley Forge; his **grandfather** with Jackson at New Orleans (pg. 169)

Extracts, notes and timeline for William Hunter Family

Father: William Hunter; date of birth: approx 1809; Blacksmith (pg. 3, 283) and Freemason

Mother: (Miss) Meek

"To my aged Father, William Hunter. A Pioneer of the Northwest, a member of the Brotherhood which especially encouraged me in placing before the public the story of my life; a man who, at seventy-eight years of age, still proves to be a loving husband, a kind father, and a square and charitable Brother - this book is respectfully dedicated by The Author." (Dedication)

My name is George Hunter. I was born near Goshen, in Claremont County, Ohio on the 20th day of December, 1835.

My father's name is Williams. He is of the old Virginia stock, of revolutionary Hunters and as I am informed, a distant relative of Adam the First

My mother was a Meek; a second cousin of the renowned free trapper and Oregon pioneer General Joseph L. Meek, who used to declare that he "first came to this country when Mount Hood was but a hole in the ground". (pg.1)

[County name is now spelled Clermont, don't know if has changed, or is simply a misspelling.]

William Hunter's family travels West during the California gold rush

1840 US Census

Ohio : Miami, Clermont Co.

1849 : moved from Ohio to Iowa with 8 children.

During the winter of 1849, my father caught the "California Gold Fever" and started with his family, consisting of mother, four sons and four daughters - of which I was the third in age (of the children, I mean) for the new Eldorado.

Loss of stock from the murrain necessitated his stopping in Iowa, from whence my two elder brothers went up the Mississippi to "try their luck", steam boating and lead-mining. (pg. 3)

[elder brothers presumably John and Mathias]

William Hunter purchases land in Iowa.

Being so young and frail, father thought I would be an encumbrance to them, so he kept me near our new home, which he had entered with his "Mexican Land Warrant". (pg. 3)

Being a good blacksmith, he constructed a large breaking-plow, with wheels to guide it, and having secured the use of an ox-team "on the shares," I earned for my father, during that year's breaking-season, a yoke of oxen and two good cows, and for myself a good rifle and a year's outfit of clothing, while father had to forward money to my brothers for them to come home on. (pg.3)

Spring 1852 : Family continues to Oregon

In the spring of 1852 my father rigged up two teams of six yoke of cattle each, and we started across the plains for Oregon, driving a dozen cows along. (pg. 3)

**Colonel George Hunter, *Reminiscences of an Old Timer*
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*A young man named **John Haligan**, an Irishman, who had been educated for the priesthood, but on account of ill health had abandoned that intention and become a country school teacher, "engaged passage" with us, thinking that the trip would be beneficial to him. He was small and delicate, and one of the best men I ever knew. (pg. 4)*

At Kanesville, near Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river, we joined an emigrant train of about fifty wagons, loaded with men, women and children, and the necessary outfit of arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, etc., for the tedious seven-months journey over the parched plains, burning sands, and arid wastes intervening between us and the "promised land," which journey is now accomplished in a palace-car in ninety-six hours.

. . . [we chose] one Smith, of Bonaparte, Iowa, as captain of the train.

(pg. 4)

After a thorough inspection of all the teams, wagons, arms and stores, as a precautionary measure against possible hindrance, we were ferried over the Missouri on a steamboat that was brought there for the purpose, and soon found ourselves actually starting on the toilsome journey, and away from civilization.

As the saying went "everybody came to Oregon in '52, and there being an almost continuous string of teams and loose stock on the road, for a distance of 500 miles, we soon had to drive our cattle a mile or two from the road for feed. The water became impure, and much sickness prevailed along the line; finally the cholera broke out among the people in a malignant form and the majority of those attacked were soon buried. Our captain [Smith] and many others of our own train fell a prey to this disease and were left by the roadside under a few shovelfuls of earth and some rocks. The burial services were primitive and brief and no coffins were used.

In the case of our captain, an aged pioneer who was beloved by the whole party, when he was attacked we encamped on a low bottom near the Platte, and I was beside him during his few remaining terrible hours...

(pg. 5-6)

In our train was a family named Kent, consisting of a man, wife, son ["Ben"] and several daughters . . . "Ben" was a burly, red-headed scamp, two years older than myself and equal to two of me in size. He was the most disagreeable fellow it was ever my ill luck to meet with. (pg 7)

(...) our train "split up" near Ft. Laramie. Passing on, we found ourselves in company with a family named McFarland who were also from Iowa. This family consisted of a sprightly girl of about fifteen summers, named Helen; her father a good-natured fellow, and her stepmother who was a "holy terror". (pg 8-9)

(...) Finally, we had to leave a wagon; and when we reached old Fort Hall, on the Snake River, we found ourselves with but three yoke of poor oxen and a wagon. (pg. 9)

At this time we were all with the wagon except one of my brothers, who had gone head with another family. Believing two men were enough to care for the team, Haligan and myself [George] concluded to go on ahead; thus, working a savings of the provisions, and, if possible, send help back to meet the rest. So, while father was out with us after the cattle one morning, we told him of our resolution, and he, realizing the necessity of such a movement, gave his permission; and then and there we bid him good-bye, and commenced the weary journey of nearly a thousand miles on foot, without provisions or money, and myself very poorly clad. I dared not return to the wagon, knowing that my mother would not allow me to start on such a trip; and, as will hereafter appear, that was the last time that I saw any of the family for more than two years. (pg. 10)

(...) my father and struggled along till he found himself and family on the top of the John Day mountain at 10 o'clock at night with only one yoke of poor steers, and mother very sick. Here one of the remaining cattle fell dead in the yoke. My older brother having left them on account of scarcity of food; my father and oldest sister rolled the dead ox out of the road, and he taking one end of the yoke, my sister took the steer by the horns, and thus they managed to roll the wagon down the long, steep, and rocky hill to the John Days river. The reader may form a faint idea of the trials of that family when he pictures himself a worn out man with his 15 year-old daughter, being pulled, pushed, jerked and dragged, bruised and bleeding, down a two-mile hill in the dark; steering a wagon, in which lies a sick mother and small children that are crying for bread. (pg. 11-12)

1852 : William Hunter and family settles near Corvallis (then Marzoville) in the Willamette valley

The next day a Mr. Belknap came along with a team of fat cattle; he had started to meet some friends, that he expected that season, but learned they had not started that year. Father hired him and his team to take the wagon and family across the Cascade mountains and into Willamette valley, which they reached in safety, and finally settled near Corvallis which was then called "Marzoville". (pg. 11)

Winter 1852/53 : George Hunter and Martin Fisher leave Yreka and travel through Scotts valley towards Shasta City. (pg. 20-30). An account of George Hunter's crossing of over Scotts mountain with "Uncle" Fisher and miner "Grissly" was published in Shasta City in the Winter/Spring of 1853 (pg. 32)³

1853: George Hunter begins mining in Yreka, California near Humbug Creek (pg.34-45)

1853 : George becomes a military scout

- George Hunter joins Captain Rhode's company of "Humbug boys"; travels to Jacksonville; becomes a scout. (pg.63-73)
- Command transferred to General Joseph Lane who commanded the Indiana volunteers in the Mexican war, and the Oregon volunteers in 1850 against the Rogue River Indians. (pg 74)
- George goes on scouting mission with Lout Price (pg 75-80)
- Battle near Evans Creek; John Scarbrough dies (pg 82)

George later receives a 160 acre land-warrant for his time served with General Lane, he gives the land to his mother.⁴ (pg. 86)

George returns to Humbug and resumes mining

- George hits pay on Humbug with miner George L Willey; claim disputed and awarded to George Hunter at miners meeting at Round town (pg 90-94)

Spring 1854 : William Hunter and family move to Yreka (pg 89)

Summer 1855 : George escorts mother, 3 sisters, and brother, from Yreka back to Willamette valley. William Hunter remains in Yreka. .

I continued mining on Humbug, and near Yreka, till the summer of 1855, when my father concluded to send the family back to the Willamette valley, and as he could not go with them at the time, I escorted them.

Hiring two four-mule teams, and a two-horse family carriage we started. There were in our party the two teamsters, myself and a young man, in poor health, who was going to the Willamette, my mother, three sisters and brother who was six or seven years old. I had a saddle horse along, and my oldest sister (a young lady of sixteen years) generally rode him. (pg 98.)

[Sisters presumably Louisa – the eldest, Caroline and Harriett; brother was William A]
[This journey occurred at the start of the Rogue River Indian wars of 1855-1856.] (page 98-108)

Colonel George Hunter, *Reminiscences of an Old Timer*
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1855/56 : George returns to military service during the Rogue River Indian wars

- George joins Captain Munson's Company I, Benton County Volunteers; with George Elliott, David White, Lint Starr, Richard and Thomas Richardson, Wesley and Warren Hinton and Al Lloyd. Organized in Corvallis and then left for Portland. (pg. 109)

- George detached as scout by Major Armstrong (pg. 111)

Fall 1855 : George, under command of Col. J.K. Kelley and Major M.A. Chinn – headed up the Columbia river to Walla Walla (pg 117)

- Battle of Walla Walla with Lint, Starr and Dave White (pg 129-142)

[More information about the Rogue River wars: <http://www.csusm.edu/nadp/nname.htm#rogue>]

George Hunter, Starr and White return to Corvallis, resumes mining. (pg 148)

George Hunter sells mine to partner Study and returns to Willamette Valley (pg 152)

Circa 1860 – Living in Oysterville, Pacific Co., Washington Joined by brother (pg. 155) [John].

- George joins Masonic fraternity at Astoria (temple lodge No 7 of Oregon)
While here I joined the Masonic fraternity at Astoria (Temple Lodge No.7, of Oregon), the nearest lodge to the bay at that time. (pg. 156)

- George appointed Sheriff of Pacific County, Washington⁵
About this time Pacific county, in the southwest corner of Washington territory, was reorganized. I was appointed sheriff, and at the following election was elected to the same office. (pg. 160)

[<http://www.co.pacific.wa.us/>]

Pacific County was incorporated in 1851, I'm not sure of the date of this "reorganization". AP]

George Marries youngest daughter of Elder Ezra Stout.

Elder Ezra Stout, the head of the Baptist Church in Oregon, came to Oysterville with his family. I met his youngest daughter, and soon afterward married her. My father-in-law soon returned to Oregon, where he owned a considerable tract of land near Oregon City. (pg 160)

[Elder Ezra Stout; member of Sandy Creek Church, Putnam Co., Illinois; moved to Oregon in 1852

<http://www.carthage.lib.il.us/community/churches/primbap/FamHist-Putnam.html>

founding member of Scio Church, Linn Co., Oregon, January 25, 1873

<http://www.carthage.lib.il.us/community/churches/primbap/FamHist-LinnOR.html>

founding member of Luckiamute Church, Polk Co. Oregon, June 21, 1873

<http://www.carthage.lib.il.us/community/churches/primbap/FamHist-PolkOR.html>]

1860 – US Census

Washington Territory : Oysterville, Pacific County

House 36, family 78

George **Hunter** (age 24 – Oysterman – born Ohio)

Hariett Hunter (age 16 – School Teacher – born Illinois)

House 37, Family 79

John **Hunter** (age 26 – Oysterman – born Ohio)

Sarah Hunter (age 19 – born Canada)

Oregon : Butte Precinct, Benton Co.

Family 345

White, Joseph 32

Louisa 22

Rosanna F 5

James W 3

George W 1

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Brownville Precinct, Linn Co.

Family 17

Hunter, William (age 59, blacksmith, born Ohio)

Est. 1860 - birth of George Hunter's daughter Lillian, with first wife Harriett. (1870 Census, George Hunter household)

- George appointed light-keeper of Toke Point light⁶
After my term as sheriff expired I was appointed light-keeper of Toke Point light, and assisted in relighting and straightening it up, for it had been extinguished for some time.

[The light house was refereed to as either the Cape Shoalwater Bay Lighthouse, the Willapa Bay Lighthouse, or the North Cove Lighthouse. Tokes Point was a separate peninsula several miles away. Tokes Point (aka Tokeland) never had a lighthouse.]

Bruce Weilepp, Museum Director Pacific County Historical Society
email correspondence to A. Powell Oct. 18, 2002]

1861 – Start of the US Civil War (1861-1865)

Winter of 1861 – George and John Hunter in Oysterville, Pacific Co., Washington

During the winter of 1861 our oyster beds were frozen out, and my brother and I were “broke up”, as were many others, and I am informed that the Shoalwater bay oyster beds have never recovered. (pg. 164)

1862 : George Hunter family moves to Oregon City

Receiving a letter from my wife's father informing us of the dangerous illness of mother Stout, and requesting us to come up and stop with them, I went with my wife and daughter, who was then about two years of age, to Oregon City. We found mother Stout's health much improved, so I bought a farm and concluded to remain near the old folks.

The War of the Rebellion [Civil War 1861-1865] had broken out, and father Stout and myself having been “Douglass Democrats,” became strong Union men when Fort Sumter was fired upon. (pg. 165)

George's wife [Harriett Stout] dies along with in childbirth along with son. George takes young daughter [Lillian] to live with his parents in Rogue River valley and returns to Oregon.

... my good wife was confined, and I lost both her and my infant son. With my little girl I started for the Rogue River valley, to which my father had removed a year or so before.

Arriving at “Starr's Point”, as they used to call it (now Monroe), I stopped over to rest my little girl and visit among relatives and old friends. (pg. 168)

... I went to my father's home in Rogue River valley, where I remained a short time with my parents. Then, leaving my daughter with them, I returned to Oregon City, sold my property, kept one hundred dollars and two horses out of the proceeds – sending the balance to mother for the benefit of my child – and started for The Dalles and the newly discovered mines. (pg. 170)

1862 - George returns to military service.

George travels to the Dalles and joins a volunteer company under captain Hill [served in the Minnesota Indian wars], with old comrade **“Bill” White**. (pg. 171 – 215)

“... 'Bill' White, as we called him. Bill was as brave as a lion, and generous to a fault, and in my opinion should have been the one to have commanded our party, as he virtually did, shortly after reaching the Indians' whereabouts.” (pg. 171-172)

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“Bill” White appears in many accounts in chapters 15-

“In a short time after our disbandment, I took leave of Bill White for the last time. Years afterward I learned that he had returned to the Willamette valley, married and settled down to farming. The small-pox broke out in his neighborhood, and the people being unable to procure nurses who would risk nursing those afflicted with this loathsome disease, White, in the nobleness of his heart, and with his old time self-sacrificing spirit, volunteered as a nurse for the afflicted; contracted the disease, and died of it soon afterward.

Poor Bill! Your cheek has for the last time turned pale as you have gazed upon wounded, dying, and dead comrades; your fiery eyes are closed. Your nervous grasp has been returned for the last time; your lips have uttered the last war-cry; you have issued your last cheering words of command that inspired your comrades to acts of daring, in the defense of the weak and unprotected.” (pg. 216-217)

George resumes mining near Placerville, Idaho; later Montana

- George enters a mining partnership with Doctor Price; sells out and moves to Boise. (pg. 217)
- George meets elder brother, mining near Placerville, Idaho; brother’s wife named Sally; brother sells out and returns to Shoalwater Bay. (pg 218)
- George travels to Centreville meets Masonic brother and friend Dr. Owsley. Hunter, Owsley and Joe Oldham arrange first Masonic burial in Idaho for Masonic brother William Slade (wife’s maiden name is Brown, of Jacksonville) (pg 220-227)
- George sells Placerville claim; heads towards Snake river diggings (near Black Alder creek in Montana); winters over at Farmington, near Salt Lake City, Utah; becomes sick and stays with Dixon family; recovers and travels by rail to Virginia City, Montana via East Bannack (pg 227-233)
- George joins prospecting party east of Helena, Montana; claim in Black Alder, Montana (pg236-239)

Approx 1862 – [Mary Ann] Hunter and [John] Winship move to Walla Walla (pg. 255)

1863 - George in Walla Walla running a pack train to Boise with his widowed sister, Mrs. Mary Ann Winship (Ch 17, 18)

“Arriving at Walla Walla, I found my sister and brother-in-law, who had been living there a year or so, and I concluded to remain there for a time.

Winship, my brother-in-law, owned a packtrain, which I took charge of and was arranging to load for a trip to Boise, when Winship died, leaving my sister a widow with three children. I remained, and assisted her in settling up his business, then bought an interest in the packtrain, made on trip to Boise with it, and returned and laid the train up for the winter near Walla Walla. (pg. 255-256)

1864 : Stephen Allen working with George Hunter and Mrs. Mary Ann Winship running pack train from Walla Walla to Boise.

“We took another partner in with us, named Stephen Allen. Allen had lost his wife some time before, and his daughter Elizabeth (or Libby, as she was called), with her baby brother, were left in the care of my sister. But, having obtained Libby’s consent, I thought I was the most capable of caring for her; so I married her. “ (pg. 270)

[See 1870 Census, George Hunter household and 1880 Census, Joseph White household, for more information on “baby brother” Frank Allen. Also *Regarding Frank Allen*, this document]

Spring 1866

Stephen Allen killed by Indians near “Libby” creek, north of Pen d’Oreille. (pg.277, 280-282)
Brother William is with George in Walla Walla (presumably living in Walla Walla) (pg.278)

1865/67 - George marries Elizabeth “Libby” Allen [date estimated per information in 1870 US Census. George and Libby had 2 children by the 1870 census, Edgar (age 3) and Jose (age 1/12) – they must then have been married before 1867 and probably shortly after her father’s death in 1865.]⁷

1865 - George Hunter family living in Walla Walla “6 or 7” thousand dollars in debt, borrows money from Baker & Boyer of Walla Walla and buys a blacksmith shop. A few years later, traded blacksmith for ranch. (pg. 283 - 284)

1870 US Census

Washington Territory

Walla Walla, Walla Walla Co., Washington

Page.266 House.216, Family 217

Hunter, George (age 35)

Elizabeth (age 20)

Edgar (age 3)

Lillian (age 10)

Josie (age 1/12)

Frank Allen (age 14)

Est. 1874 : George Hunter family moves to Dayton, Washington. After getting eighty acres in cultivation [in Walla Walla], sells ranch and pays off debt; “takes up ranch” 35miles NW in Dayton, Washington: (pg. 283 - 284) [Libby Hunter was 7 in the 1880 census; for Libby to move with the family to Dayton, the move must have been after about 1873]

“I landed on this claim in November, with my wife [Libby Allen] , four children [Lillian, Edgar, Josie, Libby] , and a little brother-in-law [Frank Allen], an old wagon, a crippled horse, a Cayuse (Indian) mare, a two-year-old filly, a set of tools, and about three hundred dollars in cash. Out of debt and as happy as a millionaire, I got a few teams to haul the logs from the mountains, ten or twelve miles distant, and with these built a cabin fourteen by sixteen feet in size, and settled down, ‘a bloated land-owner’ .

Having nothing in particular to do at home this winter, I traveled on foot through the snow and mud and sold trees for a nurseryman. In the spring I engaged in blacksmithing and improving my farm, and I made a good one of it, if it was Northern Pacific land.”

(pg. 283 - 284)

George was Master of the Dayton Grange; assisted in organizing the State Grange of Oregon and Washington (pg. 285)⁸

1875 – George assists in building the first warehouse at Grange City (pg.287,293)

[Grange City is in Columbia County, in southeastern Washington]

1877 - George Hunter’s family living in Dayton, Washington (pg. 298)

George Hunter commands Dayton volunteers during Nez Perce Indian War, (Chapter 20-23)

[Several chapters are devoted to these battles. For another account of these battles, including reference to George Hunters command, see:

Jerome A. Greene; *Nez Perce Summer 1877, The U.S. Army and the Nee-Me-Poo Crisis*;
Montana Historical Society Press, 2000

Also, website at:

<http://www.nps.gov/nepe/greene/index.htm>

(see chapter 4 notes)]

George Hunter family moves to Grange City (pg. 364)

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George is elected head chief of the Palouse tribe - “Timus Me-o-hut” (the White-Bearded Chief, aka Timus, the White Chief of the Palouses), Big Thunder is second chief, Hoo-sis-mox-mox is third in rank. (pg. 367)

George becomes a politician (ch. 27) :Accepted the nomination to represent the Democrats of Columbia county in their territorial convention in Vancouver where N.T.Caton of Walla Walla was eventually declared Delegate to Congress; nominated for Brigadier-General of the Militia. (pg. 392, 397)⁹

1878 – George occupied with his warehouse in Grange City, agent for O.S.N.Co. (pg. 412)

1880 - George Hunter elected as the Democratic representative for Columbia county to legislative body of Washington territory. (pg. 429)

1880 US Census : Washington Territory : District 1, Columbia County

House 148

White, Joseph (age 54)
Jamie W (age 23 – son)
Frank Allen (age 23 –
relationship unclear)
George M White (age 21 –
son)

House 25

Hunter, George W. (age 44)
Elizabeth (age 30)
Edgar A (age 13)
Ella L (age 10)¹⁰
Josie (age 8)
Libby (age 7)
Hubert (age 5)
Bertha (age 3)

House 153

Hunter, Matt (age 48)
Nancy Ann (age 35)
Carrie Francis (age 12)
Jemima Ann (age 10)
William (age 5)
George (age 3)

Other Researchers

Other researchers contributed to this effort indirectly through postings to [Genform](#) and other Internet repositories. I have credited these sources for information used in the Family Group information for William Hunter's family for which I have no direct evidence. However, in many cases, locating the supporting documents was made possible by these same postings.

I wish to acknowledge and thank:

Anne Wilson, dwilso147@aol.com

Anne's Genforum postings also show the following information:

John Meeks

Born approx 1784, died January 23, 1850 Wayne Township, Clermont Ohio

m.1 Cassander (?) approx 1904

children: Samuel

unknown

Jemima Meek, married William Hunter

Nancy J

m.2 Rachel Mills October 29, 1815

children: Phebe

John

Unknown

Hannah, Sarah, Lydia, Martha Jane

Mary

Elizabeth

Amanda

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Colonel George Hunter, *Reminiscences of an Old Timer*
(San Francisco: H.S. Crocker and Company, Stationers and Printers, 1887);
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Pending Research

- ¹ To do: Need more information the parents of Samuel and Jemima, and their family.
- ² To do: Document relationship between Jemima Meek and "second cousin" Joseph L Meek.
- ³ To do: Locate Shasta City newspaper article (spring 1853) regarding trek over Scotts Mountain by George Hunter, "Uncle" Martin Fisher and miner "Grissly"
- ⁴ To do: Locate the land warrant granted to George Hunter for his military service with General Lane (); land warrant given to mother Jemima Meek Hunter.
- ⁵ To do: Find date of George hunter's election as Sheriff in Pacific county, Washington (he was the first; right after incorporation of the county).
- ⁶ To do: Find date of George Hunter's appointment as Toke Point lightkeeper.
- ⁷ To do: Find George Hunter & Elizabeth "Libby" Allen's date of marriage 1865/67
- ⁸ To do: Find date of George Hunter's service as Master of the Grange
- ⁹ To do: Find date of Democratic territorial convention in Washington , where N.T. Caton was elected representative from Columbia County.