



2014 FALL CITY CALENDAR



ALL PROCEEDS BENEFIT THE FALL CITY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE FALL CITY CEMETERY \$10



CEMETERY OF THE SNOQUALMIE TRIBE

The Snoqualmie Indians inhabited the Snoqualmie River Valley from Monroe to North Bend for centuries before the arrival of settlers in this area. Major villages existed in Monroe, Tolt (now Carnation), Fall City, and North Bend. The largest was located on the north side of the Snoqualmie River, in the current location of Fall City Community Park. Head chief Pat Kanim made his headquarters in Fall City.

It is said that Kate Kanim, Pat Kanim's niece and second wife of Jeremiah Borst, donated property to the Fall City Cemetery Association, on the condition that the tribe would continue to have its own section there and that she could live out her life in a cedar plank house on the property. When the tribe was recognized in 1999, the land was deeded to the tribe, which cares for and manages it. (Historical information from an account by Professor Kenneth Tollefson in a 1988 *Valley View* article.)



Photo courtesy of SVM



Jerry Kanim, at left, was the respected chief of the Snoqualmie Tribe until his death in 1956. He played an important part in the long fight for tribal recognition. Ed Davis, shown at right in 1970, died just short of his 100th year. He was an important tribal elder and a great friend to many of the earliest settlers in Fall City.



The striking marker above is that of Grandma Moses: "Died 1888, Aged 130 years."



Photo: Jack Chisholm

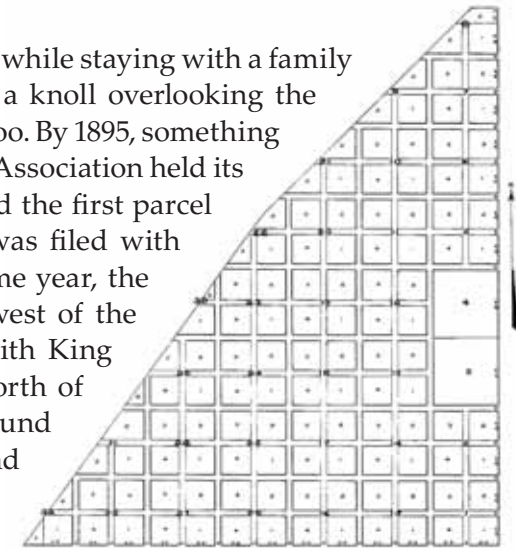




THE FIRST BURIAL

In the early 1870s, a nameless roomer died while staying with a family at The Landing, and he was buried on a knoll overlooking the town. Soon others were being buried there too. By 1895, something needed to be done. The Fall City Cemetery Association held its first meeting in 1898 and in 1899 purchased the first parcel of land. A plat for sections A, B, and C was filed with King County in 1902 (below, left). That same year, the Fall City I.O.O.F. Lodge purchased land west of the current loop road and also filed a plat with King County (at right). At this time, the area north of the loop road was set aside as a burial ground

for the Snoqualmie Tribe. Other land was added over the years, and currently the IOOF Cemetery, original Fall City Cemetery, and added areas are managed by the Fall City Cemetery Association.



Plats courtesy of King County Records



OTHER “UNKNOWN”

From *Preserving the Stories of Fall City*:

“In the Fall City Cemetery, I remember as a kid seeing three very plain cedar plank markers. They said ‘White Man,’ ‘Italian,’ and ‘White Man.’ The story I was told is that these men had come to the area in 1890 to work on the railroad and were killed in an accident on their first day of work, before they had even given the company their names.”

“We were always fascinated by an old wooden cross which read ‘A leg of a man.’ Apparently, it was found near the Snoqualmie River having gone over the Falls, but from whose body, no one ever knew.”



JEREMIAH BORST

Jeremiah Borst left his New York home in 1850 for the gold fields in California. He later came north to visit his sister on the Duwamish River near Seattle. At the rumor of gold, he headed toward Eastern Washington Territory. On reaching Rangers Prairie (now Meadowbrook) in 1858, he was so impressed that he staked a claim on 160 acres, thus becoming the first permanent white settler in the Snoqualmie Valley.

Borst's involvement with Fall City was brief but important. He had purchased the claims of the Boham brothers when they left in 1875, and in 1886 Jeremiah and his second wife, Kate Kanim, moved to Fall City. In 1887 they filed the plat that established the town, the first in the Valley to be platted, only to be disappointed when the railroad arrived but the nearest depot was fully a mile away on the hillside above. In 1889, they returned to their home at Toll Gate Farm.

Jeremiah died suddenly of typhoid fever in 1890 and was widely mourned. Will Taylor said of him, "Jerry Borst was a kindly, honest man, always helping those who needed help. I do not know what early settlers would have done without him. They all looked to Jerry for everything."



Jeremiah Borst, "Beloved Father of the Snoqualmie Valley"



Kate Kanim Borst, c. 1890



JAMES TAYLOR AND THE BOHAM BROTHERS

James Taylor, along with the Boham brothers, filed the first homestead claims along the Snoqualmie River downstream from the Falls in 1869. The Bohams built a trading post and in 1872 established the Fall City Post Office. In 1875 they sold their land to Jeremiah Borst and left the area. James Taylor stayed in Fall City, but was mainly interested in mining claims and spent most of his time out on prospecting trips. He had poor luck with his mining ventures, and when he died, his land went to his creditors.



Photo courtesy of SWHM



DAVID "DOC" TAYLOR

Having received glowing reports of this area from his older brother James, Doc Taylor and his family came to Fall City in 1872, the first family to settle in the area.



Photo courtesy of SWHM

Doc was a much-respected member of the community. In 1886 he built a store and restaurant at the corner of River and Main Streets and later added a two-story house for his family, which became the first hotel in town. The Taylor House/Hotel burned in about 1894 and was rebuilt and then sold in 1903. At that time, Doc built the Taylor home, which still stands on River Street, now housing the Fall City Family Dental Clinic.





MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVATIONS

Memorial Day is a wonderful time to visit the Fall City Cemetery. Local families traditionally go to the cemetery each year before Memorial Day to clean and decorate burial areas, so the springtime green grass is bright with flowers.

Flags are placed at the graves of all veterans, and white crosses show the location of Civil War veterans. A special monument, shown at left, was erected in 1922, inscribed: "Dedicated to those who answered their country's call." The Snoqualmie Valley VFW conducts a service in memory of all who served.

At lower right, as shown on the calendar cover, is the marker of Edward Herndon, Civil War veteran, with its white cross. At upper right is the grave of Jesse Kelley, a veteran of World War I.



CIVIL WAR VETERANS

Fifteen Civil War veterans are buried in the Fall City Cemetery. Although about 1000 men from the Washington Territory fought in the Civil War, none were from this area, and the conflict was over by the time our first settlers came. But after the soldiers were mustered out, large numbers came west. One of the major provisions of the Homestead Act, passed in 1861, provided special treatment for veterans of the Civil War. After the war, a soldier would be allowed to deduct the number of years he served in the Union Army from the five-year residency requirement on a homestead.



The first Civil War veteran to arrive in Fall City was John Janicke (upper right), who staked his claim in 1871. He was soon elected justice of the peace for the Tolt (now Carnation) and Fall City areas.



Photo courtesy of SYHM



Photo: Alan Bauer

HANCE AND NANCY MOORE FAMILY

Hance Moore, a Civil War Veteran, came to Fall City in 1872, claiming about 135 acres on the Snoqualmie River at the mouth of Patterson Creek.

Nancy came to Tolt in 1875 as a 15-year-old. While keeping house for Watson Allen, who had a sawmill at the mouth of Tokul Creek, she met Hance, and in the spring of 1876 they were married in the first wedding performed at Fall City. Since there was no road in to their property, they loaded their possessions into a canoe and floated down the river to it. They grew wheat, in addition to raising hops and dairy cows. Hance went to work in the woods and served as justice of the peace while Nancy tended the homestead.

Hance and Nancy had two sons, Benjamin and Albert, who were each given half of the original land and raised their families there. Hance died in 1921. Nancy lived



for another 35 years, very involved in the community.

Working with Doc Cheney, she assisted in the births of many babies. In later years, she wrote rich accounts of the early days in Fall City.



Nancy and Hance with grandson Phillip



Albert and Ben Moore

THE DAVIS AND SARAH RUTHERFORD FAMILY

George Davis (he preferred “Davis”) Rutherford was the brother of Philo, John, and Almus Rutherford, who also came to the Fall City area. Davis arrived in 1878 and later that year married Sarah “Sade” Hewitt. They bought the unproven claim of Rufus Stearns in Section 14 and finished the house that Rufus had started some years earlier. The house

remained in the Rutherford family for many years and still stands about a mile east of Fall City on the north side of SR202.

Davis was a farmer most of his life, raising pigs, cattle, and sheep at various times. For years, he and his brother Philo raised hops, and in 1888, Davis built the hop shed that was later restored and designated as a King County Landmark and is now located in the Fall City Community Park.

Davis and Sadie had four children. Their daughter Olive married Harry Hunt and raised her children in the family home. Olive’s daughter Marlyn later married Travis Everett, and they and their children also lived

there. In 1946, Olive Hunt’s daughters Harriet Hunt Kruse and Marlyn Hunt Everett turned the downstairs of the house into the quaint Country Inn, known for great food and good prices. The two families lived upstairs.



Davis Rutherford was a founding member in 1890 of the Falls City Masonic Lodge and served as its second Master.



Sadie Rutherford on her porch in the 1880s.

THE BUSH FAMILY

Hattie "Mandy" Thomas came to Fall City in 1873. She soon met Jack Bush at a dance at the Davis Rutherford place, and they married in 1883. In 1903, they purchased a farm on the north side of the river, on the site of the current Fall City Community Park. On that land was the first schoolhouse building, where Mandy had gone to school as a child. Their first house there was a converted hop-drying shed that had been built by Davis Rutherford in 1888. Davis had given them permission to move it to their land, as otherwise it would have been torn down, since hop growing had come to an end in the area of Fall City. (The hop shed still stands in the park and was renovated in 1996.)

Jack and Mandy had four children.

After Jack and Mandy's death, the farm remained under the supervision of son Lee until 1951, when it was sold and converted into a berry farm. Daughter Elva married Beverly Polley, who later died in Alaska. Elva remained in Fall City and was one of our earliest historians.



The Bush family, about 1895: Jack and Mandy seated, with Iva between them, and Lee and Elva standing in back.



The Bush family, in the 1940s. L-R: Lee, Jack, Mandy, and Elva.



Elva Bush Polley served as Fall City postmaster during WWI and wrote for many years for the Snoqualmie Valley Record. She died in 1961.

SIMON “TIME” BAILEY

Simon Bailey was born in Iowa in 1857. In 1879, he married Louisa Banks in Cottonwood Falls, Kansas. The photo at far right, from a tintype, may be a wedding photo. They came to Fall City in 1885, but Louisa died later that year.

In 1891, a railway depot was established near Fall City. Simon Bailey for many years had a contract with the U.S. Mail to deliver the mail from the depot to the town post office. He soon was nicknamed “Time,” because he was so reliably prompt with the mail. He also transported people and freight as needed. He drove a two-horse team and hack, similar to the one shown at right.

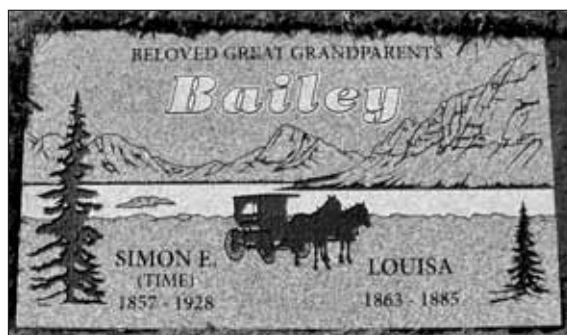


Photo courtesy of SVHM



Time Bailey at a picnic in 1910.



TO THE CEMETERY AFTER 63 YEARS

Many lower Valley residents may remember hearing a rumor about somebody's ashes being put inside the concrete arch of Fall City Bridge. The story begins



Teacher James Wiggle and students at Patterson Creek School.

Wiggle told the contractor what he had done when the bridge was nearly finished. No public announcement was made, but rumors began popping up shortly after the bridge was completed in February of 1917.

This first concrete bridge served well for over 60 years. When it came time to replace it, demolition of the old bridge began in 1980. During this process, Larry Watson of Dale Madden Construction found two copper urns — one small and one larger — in the gravel fill, confirming once and for all the truth of the James Wiggle legend. The Fall City Cemetery Association donated a spot in the cemetery to place the remains, and a grave marker was added. (Photos and information excerpted from a 1980 *Valley Record* article.)

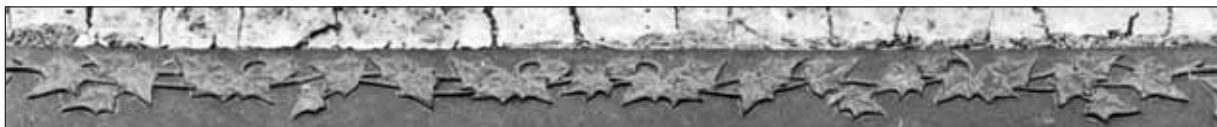
with James Wiggle, the last teacher at Patterson Creek School. Tragically, his wife Anna and son Raymond died in 1916, shortly after Raymond's birth, and their ashes were placed in urns. Since Anna had always liked the river, James decided during the construction of the bridge in 1916 to place the urns in the northern support for the bridge, under the gravel fill being added. According to Lonnie Ewing, whose father worked



Myth Is Fact

Ashes Of Ex-Teacher's Wife, Son In Fall City Bridge





Ivy: immortality



*Masonic
Lodge*



Pine cone: immortality



Eastern Star

GRAVESTONE SYMBOLS IN THE FALL CITY CEMETERY

The workmanship and beauty of the gravestones and sculptures found in cemeteries made them in many ways the first art easily available to the public. A symbol on a marker can offer interesting insight into the person's life or the family's feelings about the death. Here are a sampling of symbols seen in the Fall City Cemetery, along with the meanings commonly attributed to them.



Drapery: mourning



Lamb: innocence



This complex design includes a book (book of life), star (rebirth), gate of heaven (passage to heaven), and dove (purity, peace).



*Cross, crown:
triumph over death*



Lily: purity



Morning glory: youth



Oak: honor, virtue



IOOF



Dove: soul, purity, peace

