

1 December 2009

LANDMARK NOMINATION for the SAAR PIONEER CEMETERY

Statement of Significance

The Saar Pioneer Cemetery, located on the East Hill of Kent, King County, Washington is noted as an atypical example of a local small town cemetery. Unplanned, it began spontaneously due to a family tragedy, and it grew to eventually accommodate over 200 gravesites.¹ It is significant as the Kent valley's oldest cemetery, and for the variety and notability of local persons buried there through its 75 years of operation. People from all walks of life, including farmers, soldiers, businessmen, and babies lie in final rest at the historic Saar Pioneer Cemetery site. Over the years the cemetery has been encroached upon by the needs of modern society, which has surrounded it on three sides by a supermarket parking lot with a four-lane road on the other. Landmark status will ensure that this historic and sacred land will be respected and thoughtfully cared for in the future.

White River Valley and the City of Kent History

The White River Valley was forged by water originating from the Emmons Glacier high on Mt. Rainier. The White River was joined in the lowlands by the Green River and both flowed through the valley to Puget Sound. Called the Duwamish by the Native Americans, the river system molded the valley over thousands of years. Every year the river overflowed its banks and flooded the land, depositing rich silt. Native vegetation grew prolifically, including foodstuffs such as berries and root plants. On the surrounding hills forests of Douglas fir, cedar, hemlock and maple grew. The Native Americans lived in the valley in harmony with the land, the river, and the forests. At least three native groups were living along the river's banks at various sites in the valley. An elite branch of the Duwamish Tribe called this area 'Stook'. Using dugout canoes, the river was their main form of transportation in the area.

The earliest white settlers to the White River Valley came in 1853. The river was a highway to the lush and fertile land desired by farmers from around the nation and the world. The Donation Land Claims Act gave each single white man 320 acres of land when occupied and improved for five years. A married couple could claim 640 acres. Some of the earliest settlers to this area were Samuel Russell, David Neely, Moses Kirkland, and John Thomas. In 1855-56 there was a period of upset and conflict between the Native Americans and the white settlers in the valley and surrounding area. By 1857 most natives were moved out to the Muckleshoot Reservation near Auburn. At the conclusion of this conflict, more pioneers and immigrants came to the valley in search of farmland. By 1860 land was cleared and crops such as potatoes, onions, cabbage, and hay were growing throughout the valley. Cattle and sheep were raised for sale and transported by boat to Seattle. The "Golden Age of Hops" began in the 1870s and eventually made some farmers very wealthy by the 1880s.

During this period, several small villages grew up on the valley floor. Henry Yesler platted the Town of Yesler in 1884, and Titusville grew around the nearby Titusville Hotel. However by 1890, the consensus grew to formally incorporate the area into the town of Kent. This name may have been taken from that of County Kent, England, which was also known for its cultivation of hops. Unfortunately, the hops boom turned to a bust in the 1890's. Farmers

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turned to dairy cattle and produce such as peas, green beans, and berries. Since the beginning of valley settlement, logging was also a successful enterprise. Lumber mills adorned the surrounding hills. The river was used to transport finished lumber down to Seattle and beyond.

Saar Pioneer Cemetery History

The Saar Pioneer Cemetery exists today due to a tragic occurrence, which took place in the fall of 1873 in the White River Valley. Mr. Peter Saar, a farmer with land holdings on the east side of the valley, lost his beloved wife, Margaret, due to the complications of childbirth. At this time there was no established community graveyard. Thus, Margaret was laid to rest on a grassy knoll on the Saar property. Over time other community members were buried here in the valley's earliest cemetery, and it continued to grow. A second graveyard, the Mess Cemetery, was established later in 1878 on the opposite side of the valley. Today, the Saar Pioneer Cemetery looms over Highway 167 on the hillside at South 212th in Kent. It is surrounded on three sides by a Winco Foods parking lot with the fourth side facing the street.

The Peter and Margaret Saar family came to Washington Territory from Oregon around 1866. Peter was born about 1830 and originally came from Bavaria, Germany, while Margaret Olmstead was born in 1842 and was a native of Illinois. They were eventually parents of eight children. Margaret gave birth to their first child, John, born in August 1859, at the age of 17. Laura (also known as Lenni), born in approximately 1861/62; George, born in 1863; and Alice, born in 1865, were all born in Oregon. Their fifth child, William, was born in the White River Valley in 1867. Following William, came Carrie, born in 1870, and then Frederick, born in September 1871. The last child born to Peter and Margaret was daughter Margaret Eunice in October of 1873.^{2, 3} As happened to many women of that time period, Margaret Saar died at the age of 31 due to complications from giving birth to her eighth child.

As one of the early pioneers to this area, Peter Saar wore many hats throughout the years: a farmer, lumber mill owner, Methodist church founder, King County Commissioner, landlord, and cemetery owner for the White River valley area. He began his successful lumber business in 1883, and later sold it to Albert and Lysander Smith as the Kent Lumber Company. He left the White River valley before 1900 and lived in Whatcom County until his death at age 81 years in 1911. He is buried in the Nooksack Cemetery.⁴

After he moved north Saar deeded the cemetery property to his church, the Kent United Methodist Church, in approximately in 1905. At that time the cemetery property was measured at 1.50 acres in size.⁵ Although no official deed has been located, King County records the Kent United Methodist Church as the present owners.

Methodist church services in Kent were first recorded in 1861. Reverend Rollin Charles Smith and his brother-in-law, Reverend Spaulding, preached alternate monthly services in the homes of Thomas Alvord and David Neely. Reverend Smith helped organize the Methodist Episcopal Church in the White River Valley in 1864. A Methodist church class organized in 1865 in the Kent area documented the participation of both Reverend Rollin Smith, and founding church member, Peter Saar.

Over the years the Saar Pioneer Cemetery has been known by several different names:

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1. Pioneer Methodist Cemetery
2. Methodist Cemetery
3. Peter Saar Cemetery
4. Peter Saar Memorial Cemetery
5. O'Brien Cemetery (not to be confused with St. Patrick Catholic Cemetery)
6. M. E. Cemetery
7. Kent Cemetery (not to be confused with St. Patrick Catholic Cemetery or Hillcrest Burial Park)
8. Kent Methodist Cemetery
9. Wilson's Corner
10. Nelsons
11. Springbrook

While burials were the primary activity of the Saar Pioneer Cemetery, it was used on one occasion for other purposes. This was a meeting of the state Klu Klux Klan in 1923. On the evening of July 14, 1923, nearly 1,000 Klan members and visitors met in the cemetery to hear "King Keagle" Major Powell speak, and to gawk at fireworks and the spectacle of tall burning crosses. This unusual event was the first and last of its kind held at the cemetery.

The Saar Pioneer Cemetery has been inactive from January 1949, when Mr. Chris Hansen was the last known burial. Since that time, the Saar Pioneer Cemetery has been largely abandoned and neglected. Several Eagle Scouts and other civic groups have worked periodically to tackle the blackberry bushes and ivy that took over the property. However, without regular maintenance, nature always took over. The South King County Genealogical Society (SKCGS) began a restoration project in late 2004. At that time the cemetery was dark and gloomy, and blackberries and ivy covered the majority of the space. Only a handful of headstones could be seen. Vandalism was evident by the knocked over headstones and spray paint on trees with litter and empty beer bottles everywhere. Using many volunteer labor hours, donations, Muckleshoot Charity and King County grant funds, the cemetery has now been completely cleared of all blackberries and ivy, and the knocked over headstones have been righted and reattached. An aura of respect and reverence has returned to the site. Appendix A shows before and after photos of the project.

Description

The Saar Pioneer Cemetery lies in a common rectangular shape with the longer side oriented north to south. It sits up above the surrounding land, as the hillside around it has been excavated and leveled for the Winco Food's parking lot. Winco built a chain link fence around the cemetery in 2004. The cemetery now measures just over an acre in size, down from the original 1.5 acres.

Within the fence one can see a fairly organized layout of headstones in rows oriented north to south. Many of the family plots are surrounded by concrete curbing. The Monster family plot has an iron fence still surrounding it, while the Nelson family plot has the remnants of an iron fence. Other headstones are scattered here and there with some oriented east to west. No official plot map has ever been found.

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Appendix B shows the layout of where the 89 headstones sit (some headstones have more than one name) and where 18 bases are located that are missing headstones. Of these 89 headstones, many are sandstone and are eroding almost to the point of being unreadable. However, the granite and marble stones are still in good condition. Large family monuments represent the Liesinger, Stephenson, Maddocks, and Burke families.

Appendix C covers the large 'Unmarked Graves' stone that is being planned for the approximately 100 people buried here that have no markers at all (research is on-going). Some gravesites may have had wooden crosses or markers, which have long since disintegrated; some families may have been too poor to purchase a headstone; some people were re-interred to another cemetery; and some markers have been stolen. The headstone of Ella Miller, which is currently missing from the cemetery, read:

Ella Miller
Died Feb. 11, 1892 Aged 26 yrs.
Gone but not forgotten.

If not for the SKCGS transcription of the cemetery, published in 1981, Ms. Miller would have long been forgotten.

Those Interred

When Peter Saar gave permission to use his property as the local cemetery, there seems to have been no restriction on who could or could not be buried. Different religions and ethnic groups are well represented. Methodists and Baptists lie side by side, as do people with Japanese and Irish heritage. In addition to the United States, other countries represented include: Germany, Denmark, England, Canada, and Sweden. The organizations represented on several headstones are the Salvation Army, the Fraternal Order of Eagles (F.O.E.), the Masons, and the Women of Woodcraft. Another organization represented is the Order Eastern Star (O.E.S.), but Mrs. Laura M. Stagg, who was a member of this organization, does not have an existing headstone.

United States war veterans are also interred at the Saar Pioneer Cemetery site. Five Civil War veterans, and one World War I (WWI) veteran were originally buried here. The five Civil War Veterans are: William Button (Union), Elias Clark (Union), Nathaniel Hoag (Union), James Iddings (Confederate then Union), and Lewis Warren (Union). Fred Lybeck was a WWI veteran. Two of these men, James Iddings and Fred Lybeck, were moved to Hillcrest Burial Park in Kent at later dates.

Chittenden's Funeral Chapel was a popular undertaker in the Kent area in the early 1900's into the 1950's. They handled many of the burials to the Saar Pioneer Cemetery. All their records were destroyed when the chapel building was torn down. The Kent United Methodist Church, who is the current deed holder of the property, has the only written records found to date about any burials. Handwritten on 17x11 pages is a list of funerals from 1914-1921. The places of interment indicated are: Cremation, Des Moines Cemetery, Kansas, Kent Cemetery, Methodist Cemetery, Meridian Cemetery, Seattle, Suise Creek, Sunnysdale, Tacoma Cemetery, Vashon Cemetery, and Woodland Cemetery.

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The Saar Pioneer Cemetery listings are:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Place of Interment</u>	<u>Officiating Minister</u>
Oct 18, 1914	H.F. Emmons	60	Methodist Cemetery	Richard Oates
July 21, 1918	Lysander M. Smith	81	Methodist Cemetery	S. S. Sulliger and R. Oates
Aug 11, 1918	Mrs. Myrtle Etta Bond (nee Smith)	42	Methodist Cemetery	Spencer S. Sulliger
Oct 27, 1918	Mrs. Geo. (Lottie) Saar	47	Methodist Cemetery (Interment only)	Spencer S. Sulliger
Jan 10, 1919	Chas. W. Iddings	52	Methodist Cemetery	Spencer S. Sulliger
Feb 27, 1919	A. Y. Burhart	71	M.E. Cemetery	Spencer S. Sulliger
Jan 3, 1921	Wendela L. Grund	85	Methodist Cemetery	Spencer S. Sulliger

In the City of Kent there are familiar street names that bear several cemetery residents' names. Burke Street was located on Scenic Hill. Clark, Guiberson, Saar, Shinn, Smith, and Willis Streets are others. Langston Landing is a business district on the corner of Washington and Willis streets. Van Doren's Landing along the Green River is very close to where Maddocksville once thrived.

Biographies of Some Interred

Mighill B. Maddocks was born in Bucksport, Hancock County, Maine in 1831, and came to the West Coast in 1859, landing at San Francisco from a steamer that made the trip around Cape Horn. Some time later, however, he decided to come North, and reached Seattle in 1861, being among the first settlers here. At that time there were only two or three houses where the city now stands and the virgin forest that reached the shores had hardly been touched by the hand of man. Mr. Maddocks heard of the section in the White River Valley and embarked in a canoe from Seattle, which was regarded as dangerous and his return was awaited with considerable anxiety. However, he succeeded in reaching a point well above Kent [O'Brien], and spent several days selecting a likely location, finally picking out the spot. After erecting a cabin, he settled down and resided permanently on the homestead up to the date of his death in 1904.⁶ His beloved wife, Carrie, died 12 years later and was buried next to her husband.

A small community, called Maddocksville, developed on the east side of the river. Maddocksville Landing, approximately located one mile northwest of Kent on Russell Road, was an important landing and ferry crossing for the early White River Valley settlers. The river was the main transportation route for these early settlers and opened up the area for settlement and agriculture. The site continued to be used as a ferry crossing until the early 1880's when the first bridges were built across the White River.⁷

Mr. Maddocks amassed quite a fortune consisting of realty in this city, property and buildings at Kent, and a large farm and possessions at O'Brien, besides collateral and other securities.⁸

William Rice Ross is the only person in the cemetery with a Mason emblem on a headstone. He was born on 10 June 1859 in Seattle, King County, Washington Territory, the firstborn of John William Ross and Mary Jane McMillan.^{9, 10} He attended the University of Washington studying civil engineering. Being known as careful and accurate in this profession, he was involved in construction of the Puget Sound Shore Line railroad (now Northern Pacific from

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Seattle to Meeker Junction) and surveyed the plats of many sections of Kent and other towns of the state.¹¹

On 28 December 1887 William married a teacher, Sarah Ann Willis, who was the daughter of Steven Park Willis and Caroline W. White.^{12, 13, 14} Steven and Caroline Willis are also buried in the Saar Pioneer Cemetery. William and Sarah made their home in the White River Valley where he was a farmer and was an elected director of the local school board starting in June of 1895.^{15, 16}

On 20 March 1901, William died at age 41, having been shot that day on his farm by a neighbor, Alexander B. Simpson, over a long-standing property dispute involving a fence.¹⁷

Two months after William's death his mother-in-law, Caroline Willis, died on 8 May 1901 at her home in O'Brien, King County, as a result of the shock over his murder.¹⁸

Reverend Rollin Charles Smith was among the earliest pioneers to settle in the White River Valley and Orillia areas of King County, Washington Territory, and appeared in many recorded events by 1860-61.^{19, 20} On 8 January 1865, he married Elizabeth Sarah Judd Hawkins in Riddle, Douglas County, Oregon.²¹

Rev. Smith and his brother-in-law, Rev. Spaulding conducted the first recorded Methodist services in the White River Valley at the home of Thomas Alvord, his brother-in-law, south of Kent and at the David Neely home in 1861. They later preached alternate monthly services at the Alvord and Neely homes. Rev. Smith helped organize the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Valley in 1864. A church class in the Kent area organized in 1865 included the names Rollin Smith along with Peter Saar, Levi Smith, and John Olmstead.²² Mr. Olmstead was the father of Margaret Olmstead Saar, Peter Saar's wife.

Civil War Veterans

Elias Clark was born 9 October 1831 in Bainbridge, Chenango County, New York. He was the son of Elias and Lorena Clark, who were both born in Connecticut.

On 25 December 1854, in Westfield Corner, Winnebago County, Illinois, Elias married Adaliza T. Hudson. This couple had seven children: Jessie D. Clark born in 1857; Harriett Bertha Clark (1858-1938); Willis H. Clark born in 1863; Dolly Clark born in 1865; Myrtle E. born in 1868; Idalet born in 1869; and Garrit S. born in 1875.

Elias acquired teaching credentials to teach in secondary schools in 1853 in DuPage County, Illinois. In 1859 he bought an agency for the selling of sewing machines, and continued at that profession until he joined the Union Army.

Elias Clark served during the Civil War in the Union Army from two different states. He was first enrolled on 11 August 1862 in Winnebago County, Illinois, and mustered in on 4 September 1862 as a private to Company F of the 74th Illinois Infantry. He served from August 1862 to January 1863, and he was mustered out on account of disability; suffering the last several months from a variety of illnesses. He moved from Illinois to Michigan during his period of recuperation.

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On 7 September 1864 he again mustered in to the Union Army at Petersburg, Virginia, as a private in Company D of the 20th Michigan Infantry and served in that company until 30 May 1865, when he mustered out in Washington City, District of Columbia with an honorable discharge. During the later part of his service he served as a hospital assistant.

In the 1870 census Elias was a carpenter in Clay, Hardin County, Iowa. In 1880 Dr. Elias Clark was living in Steamboat Rock, and between 1880 and 1900 was a practicing physician in rural areas of Iowa. On 15 July 1891, Elias applied for a pension in Iowa based on his Civil War service record. In 1900 he was living in Algona, Kossuth County, Iowa. Elias and Adaliza Clark lived briefly, about 1907, in Oklahoma, but by 1910 had moved to Meeker Precinct, King County, Washington.

Dr. Elias Clark died 18 August 1916 on the Veterans' Home at Retsil, near Port Orchard, in Kitsap County. His home address was in the Meeker Precinct, Kent, King County, Washington. He was buried in the Methodist Cemetery (Saar Pioneer Cemetery) on 22 August 1916. His wife, Adaliza Clark, died between 1910-1920, probably in Kent. Dr. Clark has an original military marker.²³

Lewis Warren was born September 1824, in Connecticut. He married four times. His first wife was Paulina (1825-1862), whom he married about 1847. She was age 19 and probably from New York. The couple had two children: Newman, born in 1848 and Charles, born in 1849. About 1852, Lewis married Margaret (1830-1866), age 24, probably from Illinois. Children by Margaret included: Mary born in 1853; Josiah born in 1855; Austana born in 1857; Sarah born in 1859; and Benajah born in 1863. The third wife of Lewis was Emma E. (1842-?), whom he married about 1868. She was age 40, probably from Nebraska. They had three children: Willie born in 1851; Ellen A. born in 1856; and Frank A. born about 1869. About 1880 Lewis married Lydia L. (1853-1900), about 52 years of age, probably from Nebraska. Lydia gave Lewis three more children: Catherine born in 1882; Rosamon A. born in 1884; and Everett born in 1885.

In 1850 Lewis was living in rural Putnam County, Illinois. He was 24 years old and making his living as a farmer. He was living with Paulina and their two children. In 1856 he was living in Walnut, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, where he continued to farm until he moved to the City of Columbus, in Platte County, Nebraska. By 1860 he had married Margaret and continued to make his living as a farmer.

Lewis initially mustered into the Union Army as a private in Company D the 15th Iowa Infantry Regiment, on 2 November 1861 and served until 1 February 1862. He transferred to Company K and was wounded in the arm at the Battle of Corinth, Mississippi on 3 October 1862, but continued with his unit until 26 February 1863 when he was mustered out at Keokuk, Iowa. Lewis was next enrolled as a private in Company B of the 13th Iowa Infantry, on 14 November 1864, at Pottawattamie, Iowa, where he remained until mustered out 25 July 1865, in Louisville, Kentucky with a commendation for his distinguished service.

Some time between the 1885 Nebraska State Census taken in Brown County, Nebraska, and the Washington State Territorial Census taken in 1892, Lewis moved to Kent, in King

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County, Washington. His occupation at age 72 was listed as a gardener. Lewis Warren died 19 March 1902, in Fort Steilacoom, Pierce County, Washington, at the insane asylum.

There is an old and very large maple tree that has grown around Mr. Warren's military headstone so the Department of Veteran's Affairs provided a military marker in March 2006. It is set near the original.²⁴



World War I Veteran

Fred Lybeck at the young age of 22 years, registered for the World War One draft on 5 June 1917. He gave his address as R.F.D. 2 in Kent. Fred indicated that he was single, but had a mother and one sister that was dependant on him.²⁵ In *The Kent Advertiser-Journal's* Social & Personal column it was reported that Fred's health was severe enough that he was discharged from the army. It was printed on Thursday, 30 May 1918, on page 8, column 2:

Fred Lybeck, who has been at Camp Lewis for several months, has been discharged from the army and arrived home yesterday. He is said to be suffering with pneumonia and a complication of diseases.

Fred died from Tuberculosis Pulmonary on 31 May 1918 at the Base Hospital at Camp Lewis, Pierce County. He is listed as 'Pvt Co. A 361 Inf'. He had been at the camp for only three months.²⁶ He was buried in the Saar Pioneer Cemetery and then in 1947, his mother Lena, made arrangements to re-inter him to the Hillcrest Burial Park.

Other Early Local Cemeteries

The Julius and Anna Mess family cemetery was started 1878 when their two young daughters died from a diphtheria epidemic; Wilhemine on June 30 and Anna on July 5. The cemetery is located off Frager Road in Tukwila, King County, Washington. The area surrounding the site is now largely commercial and industrial. It is believed as many as fifty graves are located in

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the cemetery, although no plot map has ever been found and many of the markers are long gone for whatever reasons. There was once a white picket fence that surrounded the area. The last burial was that of Mrs. Anna Mess in 1910. The Tukwila Historical Society holds the deed to the property.²⁷

St. Patrick Catholic Cemetery is located at South 204th Street and Orillia Road South in Kent, King County, Washington. An immigrant, Richard O'Connell, from Limerick, Ireland, donated the land for cemetery use. The earliest burials appear to be that of Morgan O'Brien and his wife, Catherine, who both died in 1880.²⁸ It is protected by a fence and a locked gate. The Associated Catholic Cemeteries assumed responsibility for the cemetery in July 1989. The staff of Gethsemane Cemetery in Federal Way, King County, Washington, provides maintenance and oversees operations and records as it is still in active use.²⁹

Hillcrest Burial Park was first known as the Kent Cemetery and was located near Central Avenue South in Kent, King County, Washington. It was dedicated in 1889. Due to frequent flooding, this proved to be an unsuitable place for a cemetery and property was acquired in 1890 on Knob Hill (Scenic Hill) and many were reinterred to the new property. Hillcrest has been under the jurisdiction of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.) and is still in active use.³⁰

The Meridian Cemetery is located in Covington, King County, Washington, between Lake Meridian and Highway 18. An association was formed in 1902 and it is believed the first burial was in 1903. Several people were re-interred from the Suise Creek Cemetery to the new Meridian Cemetery because some thought the Suise Creek area was too wet for burying. Many of the early individuals buried in the Meridian Cemetery were members of the Zion Lutheran Church and the Lutheran Free Church. Early families from that church were of Norwegian heritage. The cemetery is still in active use.³¹

The Suise Creek area was first settled around 1900 and was originally spelled 'Suice' and often spelled 'Soos'. The original Suise Creek Cemetery was located above Suise Creek on SE 240th, the North Road, in King County, Washington. A new property was purchased in 1902 at SE 256th, the Middle Road, and 132nd SE, the Bishop Road, and the bodies were reinterred in 1903. A large population of Finnish people is buried here. It is still in active use and is open to any nationalities and religions.³²

ENDNOTES:

1 King County Historic Sites Survey, Inventory Sheet, Field No. JW-36, File No. 0132, Saar Pioneer Cemetery, 22 December 1977.

2 1870 U.S. census, King, Washington Territory population schedule, White River, p. 43, dwelling 460, family 365, Peter Saar; digital images, Ancestry (www.ancestry.com : accessed 2009); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm M593, roll 1683.

3 1880 U.S. census, King, Washington Territory population schedule, White River, enumeration district (ED) 5, p. 6B, dwelling 41, family 42, Peter Saar; digital images, Ancestry (www.ancestry.com : accessed 2009); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm T9, roll 1397.

4 Washington Bureau of Vital Statistics, death certificate (short form), 176 (1911), Peter Saar; FHL microfilm 0,196,519.

5 Assessor Legal Description Records, Washington no. 0722059009; King County; Assessor Real Property Records.

6 The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle, WA), Mighill B. Maddocks obituary, 3 August 1904, pg 17, col 2.

7 King County Historic Sites Survey, Inventory Sheet, File No. 0147, Maddocksville Landing, 5 October 1977.

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- 8 The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* (Seattle, WA), Mighill B. Maddocks obituary, 3 August 1904, pg 17, col 2.
- 9 1860 U.S. census, King, Washington Territory population schedule, Seattle, p. 84 (275 stamped), dwelling 855, family 855, John Ross [erroneously indexed as Boss]; digital images, Ancestry (www.ancestry.com); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm M653, roll 1398.
- 10 Washington State Genealogical Society, *Washington Pioneers and First Citizens*, 3 Volumes plus addendum (Olympia, Washington: Washington State Genealogical Society, 1993), Vol. 2: p. 401; Compiled from applications submitted by descendants of Washington State Pioneers (Centennial Pioneer Certificate Project). Library of Congress Catalog #: 90-70999.
- 11 "The Late William Ross," (Kent) *White River Journal*, 30 March 1901, p. 7, col. 3.
- 12 1860 U.S. census, Douglas, Oregon population schedule, Tenmile, p. 148, dwelling 375, family 375, Stephen Willis; digital images, Ancestry (www.ancestry.com); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm M653, roll 1055.
- 13 Washington State and Territorial Censuses, 1857-1892, King, Washington, population schedule, 1887 Kent, White River and McCalister, line 18, S. A. Willis; digital images, Ancestry (www.ancestry.com); citing Washington Territorial Census Rolls, 1857-1892. Olympia, Washington: Washington State Archives. Roll: M1 V228_6, p.1085.
- 14 King, Washington, marriage certificate no. 349 (1887), Ross-Willis; digital image, Washington, "King County Marriage Records," Online (<http://www.digitalarchives.wa.gov>).
- 15 1900 U.S. census, King, Washington population schedule, Springbrook., enumeration district (ED) 77, sheet 6B, p. 19 dwelling 111; digital images, Ancestry (www.ancestry.com); citing National Archives and Records Administration microfilm T623, roll 1744.
- 16 "Register of School District Officers & Appointments for King County, WA, 1892-1934" Record # 83-PS-1325, King County, Washington, p. 12, W. R. Ross; Washington State Archives - Puget Sound Region, Bellevue.
- 17 South King County Genealogical Society, *Kent Area Obituaries Extracted from Early Kent, Washington Newspapers*, 4 Volumes (Kent, Washington: South King County Genealogical Society, 1988.), Vol. 1: p. 53; Ross, William [extracted from *White River Journal* 23 March 1901].
- 18 Ibid. Vol. 1: p. 55; Willis, Caroline [extracted from *White River Journal* 11 May 1901, p. 5 col. 3].
- 19 South King County Genealogical Society, *Kent Area Obits*, Vol. 2: pg. 254 Elizabeth Smith, [extracted from *Kent Advertiser-Journal* Thursday, 16 Dec 1920].
- 20 Washington State Genealogical Society, *Washington Pioneers and First Citizens*, 3 Volumes plus addendum (Olympia, Washington: Washington State Genealogical Society, 1993), Vol. 2: p. 444; Pioneer: Rollin Charles Smith; [information provided by granddaughter: Maxine Rupert, Box 645 Prosser, WA. 99350].
- 21 Oregon GenWeb, "Oregon County Marriage Records," database, Douglas County Vital Records (<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ordouglavitals.htm>), Rollin Smith.
- 22 Cameron, C.E., *History Kent Washington USA and its Heritage*, (Seattle, Washington: Ballard Printing and Publishing, November, 1978), p. 44 and 159.
- 23 Clark sources: Census records in New York, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan, Oklahoma and Washington; teaching credentials and tax records; military service records on microfilm: M539 Roll 16 and M545 Roll 8; pension records on microfilm: T288; Pension Application No. 885 354, Certificate No. 600 576; obituaries and death records.
- 24 Lewis sources: Census records in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Washington; military service records on microfilm: M541 Roll 28; pension records on microfilm: T288 Roll 499, Application 196 868, Certificate No. 137.582; land records; obituaries and death records.
- 25 "World War I Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918," database and images, Ancestry (www.ancestry.com: accessed 2009), Fred Julius Lybeck; M1509, roll 1,991,649, Draft Board 1.
- 26 Washington Bureau of Vital Statistics, death certificate (short form), 349 (1918), Fred J. Lybeck; FHL Microfilm 0,196,562.
- 27 South King County Branch of the Seattle Genealogical Society, *Memorial Records of South King County, Washington, Volume I* (Seattle, Washington: 1981).
- 28 Ibid.
- 29 Website: <http://www.acc-seattle.com/cemeteries/stpatrick.htm>.
- 30 South King County Branch of the Seattle Genealogical Society, *Memorial Records of South King County, Washington, Volume II* (Seattle, Washington: 1983).

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31 South King County Genealogical Society, *Memorial Records of South King County, Washington, Volume III* (Kent, Washington: 1995).
32 *Early Suise Creek Immigrants, Kent, Washington* by Louise (Melin) Merritt; December 1995.

Saar Pioneer Cemetery Property Legal Description

The parcel number is 072205-0990 and the legal description is: THAT POR OF NW ¼ DAF – BEG AT PT ON N MGN OF S 212TH ST 244.57 FT NLY OF E LN OF SD NW ¼&TPOB TH S 89-59-23 W ALG SD MGN 168.71 FT TO FENCE TH N 08-47-59 W ALG SD FENCE 110.94 FT TH N00-49-01E 169.47 FT TH N 04-35-29E 90.34 FT TH S 88-30-18 E 157.91 FT TH S 04-35-49 E 167.46 FT TH S 01-22-30 E 198.13 FT TO TPOB – PER CITY OF KENT LLA APPROVED 06/03/83.