

Stephen Liberty (LaLiberte)

In the Pacific Northwest by 1866

By Chalk Courchane

Stephen Edward (LaLiberte) Liberty was born on November 15, 1842 in Sorel, Quebec, Canada. He was christened on November 15, 1842 in St. Francois du Lac, Quebec, Canada. He was the son of Joseph Etienne LaLiberte and Emelie Salois (Saloe), both of Quebec, Canada. He died on 18 January 18, 1911 in Spokane, Spokane Co., Washington. He was buried in 1911 in Fairmont Cemetery, Spokane, Washington. He married Christine Barnaby, the daughter of Joseph Barnaby and Elizabeth Boucher on September 2, 1868 in Idaho. Stephen owned a ranch at Liberty Lake, Washington, named in his honor.



Stephen Liberty



This is from Genealogy of Seagraves Samson and Kindred Lines
by Faye Seagraves, First Edition, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, November
16, 1969. (received from Gail Morin)

B. 157 Le dimanche Novembre mil huit cent quarante
 deux, nous Pêtre Vicar, soussigné avons
 baptisé Jean Baptiste au même jour
 des légitime mariage de Louis Descheneaux,
 cultivateur en cette paroisse, et de Angélique
 Morin. Parrain François Allard, marraine
 Marie Jannet qui, ainsi que le père, n'ont
 eu signer.

Jos. Maurasett

B. 159 Le dimanche Novembre mil
 huit cent quarante deux, nous Pêtre Vicar
 soussigné avons baptisé Clémentine au
 même jour des légitime mariage de Louis
 Côté, cultivateur en cette paroisse, et de
 Adèle Lemire. Parrain François Vanclercq,
 qui n'a pu signer, marraine Elise Marie
 qui, ainsi que le père, a signé avec nous.

Clémentine
 Côté

Jos. Maurasett

B. 160 Le quinze Novembre mil huit cent quarante
 deux, nous Pêtre Vicar soussigné avons baptisé
 Etienne au même jour des légitime ma-
 riage de Etienne Laliberte, journalier, et de
 Emelie Salois, de cette paroisse. Parrain
 François Vole, marraine Genevieve Parenteau
 qui n'ont pu signer. Le père absent.

Etienne
 Laliberte

Jos. Maurasett

B. 165 Le quinze Novembre mil huit cent quarante
 deux, nous Pêtre Vicar soussigné avons baptisé
 Etienne au même jour des légitime ma-

“B-160, Etienne Laliberte, baptized 15 November 1842, born the same day, of the legitimate marriage of Etienne Laliberte, journalier, and Emelie Salois, Godfather: Francois Salois [maternal grandfather], Godmother: Genevieve Parenteau [maternal grandmother] who could not sign, Jos. Maurasett priest.” Received from Gail Morin

Stephen claimed to have settled at Liberty Lake in May 1871, living there until Nov. 1878. He crossed the plains with a wagon train commanded by James L. Fisk. He operated a station house at Cabinet Landing, Montana.

From Notes About Early Spokane Settlers by George Courchaine (undated) courtesy of Thelma Courchaine Fitzgerald and Kathie MacGregor: [note that they refer to him as Peter, this is the only branch of the family that did this]

“Barnaby, Newman, Courchaine, Liberty, Linke

Peter Barnaby was another settler coming to the west about 1860 (1838, with the Jesuit Missionaries to French Prairie, Willamette Valley, Oregon; to Spokane, later). Bill Newman (came with the U.S. Army), Dan Courchaine, Steve Liberty came around 1866.....Steve Liberty and Bill Newman each married sisters (of Mary Barnaby Courchaine)...

Peter Barnaby and Steve Liberty once had bought a piece of land where the town site of Rathdrum is about 1870. Later Steve Liberty bought a tract of land west of Liberty Lake which was named after him." Peter Barnaby is actually Joseph Barnaby. ("Rathdrum, Idaho offers small town living at its best. Located in the Idaho Panhandle, nestled on the edge of the Rathdrum Prairie and surrounded by beautiful mountains." <http://www.rathdrum.org/> City of Rathdrum) "History of Rathdrum The area, including the many lakes, prairie and Rathdrum aquifer, was created 10,000 years ago by the Missoula Lake Flood. The site was chosen long ago by Native Americans as a stopping place along the Seneaqueen Trail because of the year-round Rathdrum creek, as well as the hunting and gathering opportunities in the nearby mountains. From the beginning, Rathdrum has been an important crossroads while the Indians referred to the area as the "Great Road of the Flatheads." The Hudson Bay and Pacific Fur trading companies traversed the Rathdrum Prairie in the early 1800's, followed by the Jesuit missionaries in the 1840's. Rathdrum is one of the oldest towns in North Idaho. Settled in 1861, the City of Rathdrum is located in the Panhandle of Northern Idaho, 12 miles northwest of Coeur d'Alene, Idaho and 25 miles east of Spokane, Washington. In the late 1860's, a pony express relay station was established in Rathdrum, originally named "Westwood" after Charles Wesley Wood, a local pony express rider, rancher and land developer. The city became the County seat for Kootenai County in 1881 during territorial days, and in 1882, the first Northern Pacific rail line was laid allowing ore from the Silver Valley to be shipped by rail to the mills. The community thrived for a time as agriculture, timber and mining industries flourished in the area. In the late 1800's, the city's name was changed from Westwood to Rathdrum after Rathdroma, Ireland, the birthplace of a local businessman. Then in 1908, electors voted to move the County seat to Coeur D'Alene. Present day Rathdrum is the crossroads for State Highways 41 and 53, linking the Rathdrum area with northern Idaho and Eastern Washington." [http://www.rathdrumchamberofcommerce.com/visitors/history-of-rathdrum.](http://www.rathdrumchamberofcommerce.com/visitors/history-of-rathdrum/))

ibid. "Stephen Liberty

Steve Liberty came from Canada to Rathdrum in about 1868. Soon after he visited a lake near Greenacres and it seemed to him a paradise for cattle. He settled on the lake in 1871. It was named after him. After selling out, he moved to Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation. He was an agent for the Indians during about 1915. His wife lived in Tekoa, Washington, and died soon after him. Another son-in-law of Peter Barnaby, General McEntash (McIntosh?) came west during the Indian War, married the youngest girl. After things settled, he went East. I have never heard from him since." (I have never heard anything about this or General McIntosh? Chalk)

"According to John Porter Graham of Spokane in his manuscript included in the Patchen Collection at the Spokane Public Library (from Kathie MacGregor):

Stephen E. Liberty, was, as were the other members of the family, Roman Catholic...His grave marker reads "Steve Liberty" while the cemetery records show "Steve Laliberte." He was buried

near where his brother, Joseph Edmond and other members of the family are laid. During their youth, Stephen and his brother Joseph Edmond studied for the priesthood at St. Francois-du-Lac, but later decided to remain laymen.

Stephen E. Liberty was described as being over six feet tall, and broad shouldered. He had an allotment of land on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, by act of Congress. In 1890, he sold his land at Liberty Lake, in the Spokane Valley, to Roderick McKenzie and others. The lake was named in his honor. In 1896 Stephen E. Liberty was a member of the newly formed Spokane Society of Pioneers.

Much more of the life of Stephen E. Liberty may be learned from the long deposition quoted elsewhere in this volume."

Stephen E. Liberty declared to the Land Office, in making application for his land, at Colfax, Washington, on January 13, 1880, that he was living at Liberty Lake from May 1871 to November 1878. He filled for 147.5 acres on the lake front. (Vol.1, certificate 245, p-190, Federal Land Office.)
"Patent suspended Aug.4, 1885, until certificate of citizenship granted." Patent granted 4 Oct.1886.)

From Inland Empire Genealogical Miscellany, compiled by Lee D. Patchen (1892-1970)
Spokane, Wa.-1968:

"Laliberte-Liberty Family

John Porter Graham has over a period of several years compiled a genealogy of the Laliberte-Liberty family. He has in his possession a large number of certified records, birth certificates, and photostats of various documents proving the line. The following data on the family has been arranged and typed from this compilation by Lee D. Patchen of the Eastern Washington Genealogical Society of Spokane, Washington.

In the genealogy of the Laliberte family as compiled for John Porter Graham by M. Leon Roy, Archivist of Quebec, it is noted that the ancient name Roy-Roux or Roy dit Laliberte was in general family use except where the Roy-Roux or Roy was followed by the surname of the intermarrying family. In the French and French-Canadian registers the name of the wife before marriages was the name entered therein. [See at the end of this piece.]

[His father,] Joseph Etienne Laliberte (1819-1889) was a ship owner, posting station owner, and land owner, at Sorel, Quebec. His home was at St. Francois-du-Lac. He married on 12 Jan. 1842 to Emilie Saloe (or Salois) daughter of Francois and Genevieve (Perenteau) Saloe (or Salois.) Records of nine children have been traced.

From here the Laliberty line was traced by John Porter Graham.

Joseph Etienne Laliberte, born 1819, died at Cambridge, Mass. 1889. He joined in the gold rush to California in 1849. However, he returned within two years to Quebec. Of the nine children of Joseph Etienne and Emilie Laliberte, the baptismal records of two sons are quoted below;
"L'Extrait du Registre des Baptemes de le Paroisse de St-Francois-du-Lac; Etienne Edouard

Laliberte, 15th November 1842; bapteme de Joseph Edmon Laliberte, 8 Octobre, 1844;" parents were named as "Etienne et Emelie Laliberte de St-Francois-du-Lac."

Etienne Edouard Laliberte named in the above baptismal record was Stephen E. Liberty of the Spokane area, and Joseph Edmon Laliberte was the Joseph Edmon Liberty of the Spokane area.

Joseph Etienne Laliberte, father of Etienne Edouard and Joseph Edmon Laliberte, with his family and the Hebert family removed in 1863, from Quebec to Burlington, Vermont, and thence to Boston and Cambridge, Mass., where Joseph Etienne Liberty died in 1889, buried Calvary Forest Cemetery.....

Christine (Barnabee) Liberty made trips to Boston and other eastern cities, one at least, with her brother-in-law Joseph Edmond Liberty and his wife. Stephen E. Liberty and his wife Christine separated in 1890, and she is reported to have moved to St. Ignatius, Montana and to have died at the home of a son in Montana, in 1919....."

"Stephen E. Liberty (1843-1911) The following copy of deposition by Stephen E. Liberty, submitted by John Porter Graham, does not indicate the date or place of the deposition.

Stephen E. Liberty, being first duly sworn, on his oath deposes and says; I was born at St. Francois, Province of Quebec, Canada, on Nov. 15th, 1843. I left Canada in October, 1862, going to Massachusetts. From there I went to Lake Superior; wintered there in the winter of 1863-4, and in the spring of 1865 went to Stillwater, Minnesota, thence to St. Paul, Minnesota, where I entered the employ of Captain Louis Robier, and was engaged in buying furs and trading with the Indians on the St. Peters River, with headquarters at New Ulm, Minnesota. In the summer of 1866 I crossed the plains with a train under the command of Captain James L. Fisk. Colonel I.N. Peyton and Judge W.E. Cullen of Spokane and Joseph Peavy were in this train. I was officer of the guard and assistant train master. I left the train at Fort Benton, Montana, and went from there to Helena and from Helena at Cabinet Landing on the Pend 'Oreille river, where Joe Peavy and myself bought a station house. While conducting this station house we met J. K. Clark, brother of Senator W.A. Clark of Montana, who was representing and carrying the United States mail for the firm of Clark & Witcher, and from them, through J. K. Clark we took a contract for carrying the United States mail from Cabinet Landing, Idaho, to Rathdrum, Idaho.

(James Liberty Fisk (ca. 1835 -1902) was an officer in the Union Army during the Civil War who promoted settlement of the western United States. He led four expeditions from Minnesota to Montana in the 1860s. He was born in New York of Irish parents, John B. and Jerusha T. Fisk. He worked as a "raftsman, farmer, carriage maker, and newspaperman" for the *Daily Courier* of Lafayette, Indiana. Becoming engrossed with the western frontier, he moved to White Bear Lake, Minnesota sometime in the 1850s, married Lydia Burson, and started farming. "In 1857, he was in the expedition of William H. Nobles which tried unsuccessfully to build a wagon road from Fort Ridgely to South Pass. Later, he was the secretary of the Dakota Land Company, which promoted settlement along the road." "In 1861, he enlisted in the Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry as a private. An undisciplined soldier, on May 19, 1862, he was called to Washington, D.C., where he was "commissioned captain and assistant quartermaster of volunteers in the quartermaster corps" and "appointed superintendent of emigration ... on a route between Fort Abercorombie, Dakota, and Fort Walla Walla, Washington", a political appointment engineered by influential Minnesotans interested in promoting the settlement of the west. Secretary of War Edwin Stanton instructed him to "organize and outfit a corps for the protection of emigrants 'against all dangers' that might beset their way west." He was authorized to enlist 50 men for this purpose." "He had little supervision in his new responsibilities. Fisk was commissioned in the quartermaster corps, yet the quartermaster kept no financial records of his activities; he was on detached duty under assignment from the secretary of war. His budget was relatively small; \$5000 was deposited to his account and, at the end of his journey, he was expected to auction off his wagons, animals and other equipment. A careless man where money was concerned, Fisk did not clear all of his incurred debts until years afterward." "Fisk reached St. Paul, Minnesota on June 4 and placed an advertisement for emigrants in the *Pioneer and Democrat*. He secured the services of experienced guide Pierre Bottineau, who had guided the earlier Stevens Expedition of 1853. According to Nathaniel P. Langford, "E. H. Burritt was first assistant, the writer second assistant and commissary, and

Samuel R. Bond was secretary. Among the guards were "David E. Folsom, Patrick Doherty (Baptiste), Robert C. Knox, Patrick Bray, Cornelius Bray, Ard Godfrey, and many well known pioneers of Montana." He set off from St. Paul and followed Isaac Stevens' old trail west, and by the time he reached Fort Walla he had only 14 men and three wagons in his party. Back in Washington, D.C. in 1863 he was again sent west on a second expedition. "Because of Indian unrest, Fisk's second expedition mustered only 60 or 62 people, and many of them were on his payroll. The group departed from Fort Ripley, Minnesota on June 25. Fisk took a route to the north of his previous path due to widespread drought. The party reached the vicinity of Fort Benton on September 7. An old prospector gave Fisk some gold nuggets to take back to President Abraham Lincoln as a present. Fisk put them in an old valise, which fell out unnoticed near Salt Lake City on the stagecoach ride back, necessitating a search back 90 miles (140 km) to find it. Upon his return to Washington on February 23, 1864, he was promptly arrested for not having a pass. He also got into trouble for not reporting to military headquarters. On February 29, he presented the gold nuggets to Lincoln in the White House. Fisk was further dogged by two separate complaints, one regarding an unpaid draft used to purchase oxen during the second expedition, and the other by the Overland Stage Line over alleged misconduct of Fisk and his men on the trip to Washington." He led an 1864 expedition west, his third.

"Because of his late appointment and start, Fisk returned to Minnesota to find that many of the emigrants had tired of waiting for him and had departed in a separate group. Nonetheless, he set out with the remainder (ignoring the route he had been ordered to take) and reached Fort Rice on the Missouri River. There, Fisk asked for and obtained an army escort, 47 soldiers of Company A, Dakota Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Smith. The enlarged party, including 200 emigrants and 88 wagons, set out from the fort on August 23." On September 2, one wagon overturned. Nine soldiers and two other wagons remained at the scene while repairs were made; the rest of the wagon train proceeded on. The small isolated group was found and attacked by Sitting Bull and about 100 Hunkpapa Sioux. In the fighting, Sitting Bull was shot in the hip. Hearing the gunfire, Fisk and about 50 men hurried back from the main body. Scout Jefferson Dilts charged forward recklessly and shot as many as six Sioux before being killed by arrows. Fisk and the others held off the Native Americans until sunset, then snuck back to the main group. Ten soldiers, Dilts, and another civilian had been killed, while the Sioux had lost six. The next day, the Sioux attacked again, forcing the expedition to corral their wagons. They constructed sod walls for "Fort Dilts" and defended themselves against 400 attackers without further casualties. They had access to a source of water, and there were ample supplies in their wagons. After several unsuccessful attacks, the Sioux opened negotiations under a flag of truce via notes written by Fanny Kelly, a woman they had taken captive in July. They offered her and safe passage in exchange for supplies. Fisk bid "three horses, flour, sugar, and coffee for her, but the Lakotas wanted forty head of cattle and four wagons", and the trade was off. (A few months later, Fanny Kelly was either released by Sitting Bull or, by her account, escaped; she later wrote a popular book of her experiences, "Narrative of My Captivity Among the Sioux Indians", in 1871.) When General Alfred Sully sent a party of 900 men to escort them back to Fort Rice the expedition disbanded. "While Fisk was viewed favorably by civilians, to the military authorities, he had committed "gross military offenses" and was "too reckless and too ignorant to be trusted." Fisk submitted his report to the Adjutant General on January 13, 1865, and returned to Washington in February with his wife and their child. On May 22, with the war coming to an end and a new administration in office following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, Fisk tendered his resignation from the army. He was discharged on June 12. When the Fisk family departed the city, they left behind an unpaid \$850 hotel bill.

"Fisk was unable to organize a party in 1865, but the following year, he set out for Helena, Montana with his last and largest expedition. His brothers, Robert Emmett (1837–1908), Van Hayden (1840–1890), and Andrew Jackson Fisk (January 8, 1849 – 1910), accompanied him, with Robert serving as his second in command and Van as wagon master. Also in the party was photographer William H. Illingworth, who shot 30 stereographs along the way, some of which still survive. According to an advertising pamphlet, Fisk wanted to depart on or about May 22 and hopefully no later than May 29 from St. Cloud, Minnesota to the "Great Gold Fields of Montana", with "Military Protection Guaranteed by the Government". Passage for one man with 50 pounds (23 kg) of baggage, and subsistence was set at \$100. The expedition consisted of 500 people and 160 wagons. It left Fort Abercrombie on the morning of June 16, reached Fort Berthold on July 19, and made its way to Fort Union on August 2. It arrived in Helena in September. The Fisk brothers and their families settled in the Montana region and played a part in its development. Andrew and Robert published the *Helena Herald* newspaper, starting in 1866, with James as a co-editor from January to July 1867, and Van also employed by the paper. James was also involved with the Montana militia and various other ventures. Andrew served as Adjutant General of the Montana Territory under Governor B. Platt Carpenter; Robert edited the *Herald* for 36 years and was an active Republican supporter; and Van owned and published the *Townsend Tranchant* newspaper, and engaged in mining and farming. In 1902, James Liberty Fisk died in the Minnesota Soldiers Home in Minneapolis.) From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

I make this statement of my early history for the reason that I have been informed that it is desired by the department that I should do so. I am a naturalized citizen of the United States, having secured my second papers at Cheney, Washington territory in 1886. I was married September 2nd, 1868 to Christine Barnaby, at Rathdrum, Idaho, who was and is of Indian blood. After my marriage I located on Moran Prairie, in what is now Spokane County, Washington, making the first settlement on Moran Prairie, where I platted a large orchard on the place now owned by J. J. Browne. This I sold to Joseph Moran. I moved from there back to Rathdrum, Idaho, and purchased the land on which the town of Rathdrum, Idaho now stands from Joseph Barnabee, my father-in-law, and again engaged in carrying the United States mail. This I sold to Thomas Ford, and removed to a place about two miles below Rathdrum and engaged in the stock business, and in February, 1871 I removed to Liberty Lake (so named in my honor) where I again established a home and set out about twenty five acres of orchard and continued the raising of stock.

I first met Chief Andrew Seltice, Pierre Wildshoe, Quinnemose and Saol Louis while I was engaged in carrying the United States mail under the contract above referred to. When I removed to Liberty Lake in February, 1871, Chief Seltice was my neighbor. Stilam, one of the head men of the tribe, then resided near Spokane bridge, a short distance from me. Joseph Peavy, came to live in the vicinity of what is now the city of Spokane about the year 1876. From the time of my first acquaintance with Chief Seltice and the other head men of the tribe mentioned, I have enjoyed their utmost confidence. In all matters of importance I was consulted and whenever danger was threatened to the whites or any uprising of the Indians was threatened, I was first to receive information of it. To show how I stood and was treated by the Indians, I will cite a few circumstances. In 1877, when the Nez Perce war broke out, I was at Missoula, Montana, where I had gone to dispose of some horses. Upon my arrival there, I received a message from Chief Seltice, telling me to return home at once, as the Nez Perce had already broken out. I returned home at once, as upon my return Chief Seltice and the other head men said to me; "You stay right here with your family and see that Joe Peavy and his family are here too, for you will be safe here. Chief Joseph is wild and we are liable to need your services."

On August 16th, 1885, I went to the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation at the urgent request and invitation of Andrew Seltice, Chief of the tribe, Pierre Wildshoe, second chief, Quinnemose, Stilam, Regis, Sail Louis and other of the head men of the tribe, and with the permission, knowledge, consent and sanction of Chief Seltice and the head men and council of the tribe, I purchased the rights and improvements of "Sam", one of the head men of the tribe, to a tract of land containing about three hundred and fifty acres, adjoining the lands of the fathers at DeSmet Mission, on said reservation and at the time I was requested to remove with my family to the reservation by Chief Seltice, Pierre Wildshoe, Stilam, Quinnemose, Regis and others, I was informed by them that if I would remove to the reservation with my family that I would be accorded every right possessed by any member of the tribe and would be considered as one of the head men of the tribe, and all. In the fall of this year I moved on this land with my family and resided there until the year 1890. I paid "Sam" \$160 for this land. The only improvements on the land at the time I purchased it was a little deserted log cabin. I cleared this land at an expense approximately of \$1,000, and the following spring set out an orchard of about seven acres, fenced about two hundred acres with a lumber and wire tight fence, and dug a well 365 feet deep at an expense of \$1 or more per foot, built a barn at an expense of about \$600 and a six room house that cost about \$1,000, furnishing the same at a cost of \$1000 or more. In 1890 I separated from my wife and gave her this tract of land, together with all the improvements, stock, etc., which I possessed. Chief Seltice then gave me a tract of land on the Washington and Idaho line, adjoining Patrick Nixon on the north, containing 500 acres. Joseph Peavy had previously settled on this land and I purchased his right to the tract and later, in 1891 Chief Seltice gave me a written permit to take this land, a true copy of which is attached hereto, marked "Exhibit C" and made hereof.

I moved upon this tract of land and resided there until my daughter Mary came of age. I improved this land also, set out an orchard of three or four acres, fenced it with a wire fence, broke up and cultivated the whole tract, built a house, dug a well, built a cowshed and a granary at an expense of not less than \$5,000. My daughter Mary became of age sometime in the summer of 1901 (sic, probably error in date in previous copying?) when she married and I gave

her one half of this tract of land, with the improvements, for the amount due here (sic) from the United States Government, having a short time previous given the other half to my son Lee, who in turn sold his share to Benjamin Nixon, husband of my daughter Mary. I then purchased the tract of land known as the "hog timothy" ranch, situated about eight miles from Rockford, Washington, on the reserve. I purchased this from Jerry Adolph Boutlier with the consent and sanction of Chief Seltice and Honorable A.N. Andfson(sic) then Indian Agent. I continued, however, to reside with my daughter Mary, and traded this last named ranch to my daughter Rosilda for a tract of land adjoining Patrick Nixon on the south, containing about five hundred acres, where I have ever since resided. This transfer was approved by Chief Seltice and Honorable Albert M. Anderson, then Indian Agent. This last tract of land I purchased from Chief Seltice and gave to my daughter Rosilda in 1889. This same year I purchased about one thousand acres of land adjoining this last mentioned tract of land from Louis Sam, son of "Sam" above mentioned, for \$160, and improved this by fencing same, all of which was done with the sanction and approval of Chief Seltice the head men and Council of the tribe and Honorable Hal J. Cole, then Indian Agent. I also improved the land I now own by building a house, barn, granary and dug a well, broke one hundred and fifty acres, fenced the whole tract, furnished the house with furniture, piano, etc, all at an expense of \$2700, before I traded the same to my daughter Rosilda, better known as Rose Mondou, and since acquiring this land back from my daughter Rosilda, I have continued to improve and cultivate the same. The improvements on this land are now worth \$3,500.

Time will not allow me to mention all the instances where I have been recognized as a member of this tribe, but in the fall of 1887 the question arose as to the correct boundary line of the land I had acquired of "Sam". Chief Seltice and the other head men of the tribe held a council to adjust the matter, and at the meeting Chief Seltice told all present; "He, (referring to me) is one of my children, and for what he done for all of us is entitled to the land as he wants it. Let him have it." Cocksure Louis was sternly reprimanded for trying to interfere with my possession of this land. Since first going upon the reservation I have always been considered, recognized, acknowledged and treated as one of the head men of the tribe and have been called in council by Chief Seltice and the different members of the council of the tribe on every matter of importance arising during that time. As an illustration I desire to cite the following; in the fall of 1887 the wife of Joseph Peavy was murdered. I was in Spokane Falls at the time. Chief Seltice telegraphed me as follows; Mrs. Peavy has been found murdered, come at once." I returned to my home on the reservation and found there awaiting me Chief Seltice and the head men of the tribe. We held a council. Sometime after this we held another council. Paul Harry, an Indian, was accused of the murder. Nearly all the members of the council were for hanging the accused without trial or ceremony. I contended that he be given a trial.

Chief Seltice decided with me and there said in answer to an objection of the council holding the accused for trial for the murder of the wife of a white man; "I want you to understand that these white men and their families are all my children, and I would hang one of you for the murder of one of them, as soon as I would hang one of them for the murder of one of you."

I acquired the Indian language while engaged in carrying the United States mail, to which I have heretofore referred, and whenever conversing with them have conversed in their own tongue. In

addition to this, Chief Seltice was during this lifetime my warm personal friend. In 1887 I accompanied Chief Seltice, Pierre Wildshoe, Regis, Louis Peone, Paul Pulatkin to Washington, D.C. to confer with Honorable L.Q.C. Lamar as interpreter. NOTE: The foregoing copied from a typewritten copy of the original. Whereabouts of the original statement not known in 1962, but perhaps in Department of Indian Affairs. The Indian Chief, Seltice was also known as Saltese....."

(Pierre Wildshoe was a chief of the Coeur d'Alene and Chief Seltice's successor.) He died in 1902. He traveled to Washington, D.C. in 1887 with Stephen Liberty and Regis and others to see President Grover Cleveland, to lay their case in protesting the land grabbing of the government.)

10th Census-1880-Washington Territory-Spokane County

Dwell.	family	name	color	sex	age	occu.	b.p.	f's	m's
269	253	S. E. Liberty	white	m.	37	farmer	Canada	Canada	Canada
		Christine Liberty	"	f.	28	wife	Oregon	Canada	Canada
								keepinghouse	
		Agnes Liberty	"	f.	11	daughter	W.T.	Canada	Oregon
		Edmund Liberty	"	m.	8	son	W.T.	Canada	Oregon
		Rosilda Liberty	"	f.	6	daughter	W.T.	Canada	Oregon
		Melvina Liberty	"	f.	4	daughter	W.T.	Canada	Oregon
		Tebaire?Liberty (Lee?)	"	m.	2	son	W.T.	Canada	Oregon
		Stephen Liberty	"	m.	June	son	W.T.	Canada	Oregon

1880

Colvilles on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation- 30 June 1899

Number	Name	(sex)	M - (relationship)	F (age)
315	Stephen E. Liberty	- (sex)	M - (relationship)	F (age) 55
316	Christine		F	W 48
317	Malviana		F	D 23
318	Mary		F	D 16
319	Clara		F	D 15

Coeur d'Alene Indian Census June 30, 1906 by Charles O. Worley

490	Stephen Liberty	male	62	husband
491	Christine Liberty	female	55	wife
492	Lee Liberty	male	28	son
493	Clara Liberty	female	22	daughter- single

Coeur d'Alene Indian Census 1910

270	Warren Liberty	male	15	son
272	Edward Liberty	male	38	son
273	Rosana Liberty	female	37	wife
274	Mary Olive Liberty	female	12	daughter

Coeur d'Alene Indian Census 30 June 1919

268	Christine Liberty	Head	born 1851	Female	died 18 Feb 1920
269	Lee Liberty	son	born 1878	Male	
270	Warren Liberty	son	born 1894	male	
271	Edward Liberty	Head	born 1871	male	
272	Rosanna Liberty	wife	born 1873	female	

273 Evelyn Liberty dau. born 1915 female
274 Edward P. Liberty son born 1917 male

From Place Names of Washington, p161, Robert Hitchman - WSHS:

"Liberty Lake (Ts.24, 25N; Rs.45,46E) Lake 13 miles east of Spokane, near the Idaho boundary, east central Spokane county. It was named for Stephen Liberte, who came here from Quebec in 1866, and, in 1869, settled on the lake. He acted as a guide and also carried mail for some years."

From The Rainbow Seekers - Stories of Spokane the Expo City and the Inland Empire - a KXLY Publication - 1974 - Westcoast Pub., Co., editor Joseph C. Brown, page 90:

"Common Sense Prevailed in this Indian Uprising Spokane Falls Officers were too Quick to Arrest.

"Red-faced Hyrum Grant stormed into the little Spokane Falls clerk's office on that April afternoon in 1879.

"I want to swear out a warrant for the arrest of an Indian. I've got some Indians out around my place threatening to throw me off my land. I want the ringleader put behind bars."

"Well, we've heard some rumors that you've givin' the Indians some trouble yourself."

Grant glared at the law officer on duty.

The officer cleared his throat, "But .. we'll arrest him just the same."

A few nights later a sullen Indian was brought into Spokane Falls jail. But just as the sheriff was locking him up, 26 mounted Indians rode into town. Their dark faces grim as they rode at a trot down Howard Street.

The residents of Spokane Falls melted away from the street. If there was going to be a showdown, they would rather peek at it through their windows. The sound of hoof beats stopped abruptly in front of the jailhouse. The Indians' cayuses moved restlessly under their buckskin clad riders.

The withered-faced old leader of the group demanded, "Give us your prisoner. He has done you no wrong."

There was no response from the little jailhouse. The Indians began muttering angrily to one another.

The leader of the little band raised his voice in annoyance, "If you won't give him to us peacefully, we will have to take him by force."

Growls of assent came from the scowling braves."

Suddenly, S.E. Liberty, Justice of the Peace, appeared before him, hoisting a double-barreled shotgun. The Indians scowled at him and he scowled back.

"If you want your prisoner," declared Liberty, "come and take him." He aimed his double-barreled shotgun straight at the old leader.

The Indian looked down the barrel of the gun, and then looked at the unwavering eyes of the justice of the peace. He glanced down on the barrel of the gun once more. This paleface meant business.

Abruptly, the leader whirled his horse and motioned to his followers. They loped out of town without a word.

The next morning Chief Garry and Chief Enoch came to Spokane Falls and apologized for the incident, promising that it would not happen again.

The whole thing shouldn't have happened at all. Hyrum Grant failed to appear in court against the Indian, so the prisoner was released anyway."

(Note: I wonder if Hyrum Grant had to pay the costs of the episode? And how much more trouble he was to cause?)

Various letters from National Archives-Pacific NW Region- Record Group 75, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Northern Idaho Agency- Coeur d'Alene, Box 1 (obtained by Gail Morin):

"Coeur d'Alene reservation Tekoa, Wash., July 8th 1907

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In complying with instructions contained in your letter of December 13th 1906. I fully realize the importance of the investigation, and what it involves, and the task of collecting evidence from a people that have been ruled by one man for years. On receipt of your letter, I immediately notified the challenged persons by letter and personally, and a little later I had a conversation with the representative of Patrick Nixon, Joseph Peavy, and the wife of Julian Boutelier, in the person of Stephen E. Liberty. He was fully informed of the charges preferred against the parties above named, by the Indians of this reservation and has been treated with perfect fairness, and have had ample opportunity to prepare their case, or defense, at the time the treaty was made with the Coeur d'Alene Indians in 1887, this reservation was a part of the Colville Agency, and remained so until July 1905, when it was made an independent agency, up to this time all of the records and correspondence of this reservation were kept at the Colville agency, but through the kindness of Agent Webster, has furnished me with what evidence he could find, he also states that a few years ago there had been a fire at the agency and that a great many of the old records had been burned. Agent Webster states that he can find no record of the adoption of Stephen E.

Liberty, Patrick Nixon, Joseph Peavy, and Julian Boutelier but from the information obtained from the Colville agency I find the following under date of August 5th 1891, Agent Cole wrote your office as follows: " I have the honor to forward herewith the Census Roll of the Coeur d'Alene tribe of Indians, as per your instructions contained in office letter "A" 22606-23062-9 under date of June 30th 1891. The Indians insisted that these white men living on the reservation by the name of Liberty, Peavy and Nixon, should be placed on the Census roll as they had adopted them and considered they were entitled to share in the treaty money the same as the Indians. Chief Seltice and the headman informed me "if Liberty did not receive his share of the money, that they would take Mr. Liberty by the hand and walk out of the building without their money." My understanding from the reading of sec 162 Regulations of the Indian department 1884, that these white men having been adopted by the Coeur d'Alene tribe of Indians, also the fact that they had signed the treaty would certainly entitle them to share in the treaty money the same as though they were Indians.

The chiefs and headmen were all anxious to have them recognized as members of the tribe, and claim it would be an act of injustice if they were not included, and given their share of the money arising from the sale of a portion of their reservation.

I therefore placed them on the Census roll. I enclose a letter from the chiefs and headmen relative to this matter:

On the census roll, referred to in Agent Coles letter, I find that the names of Liberty, Nixon, and Peavy, are entered as heads of the family but he does not state why the name of Julian Boutelier is not on the roll, he was one of the parties to the Coeur d'Alene agreement, which if effective Julian Boutelier was adopted as well as the others, but other than this agreement of 1887, there is no record of these parties being adopted, except as shown in office letter of September 24th 1895, requesting report and recommendations in regard to Julian Boutlier's claim.....The department evidently considered the other parties named in article 12 as entitled to share in this payment, vis, Joseph Peavy, Patrick Nixon, Stephen Liberty. The records show they were each paid \$1137.10. Why Mr. Boutlier should not be paid the same I do not know....."

The Coeur d'Alene chiefs and headmen did not want to allow the Agent to give the above named families any money in payment & then changed their minds and agree to let them have their share of the payment of \$15,000.00.

".... as to their adoption or enrollment. I am personally aware that during the life time of Chief Seltice, Stephen Liberty had great influence over him, and dominated the affairs of the reservation and held this power until Seltice died. It is a well known fact that at the time what Liberty said was law. Mr. Commissioner, after reviewing the evidence in this case, and take into consideration the evidence of the defense also that has passed between your office and the different agents of the Colville agency, there is but one conclusion to come to, and that is, that the challenged parties have been recognized by your office, and the Indians as members of their tribe, on the other hand as shown by the statements herewith enclosed some of the Indians declare that these parties has never been adopted, others that they have. And it seems impossible to get a true state of affairs for instance in the case of Chief Peter Wild Sho. In the

statement made by the Indians collectively, Wild-Sho states that not any of the contestants were ever adopted by the Coeur d'Alene Indians. In the face of this statement Liberty goes to him and gets a statement that contradicts the statement that he made to me. It is the same in the statements of Louie Peone: he makes one statement to me and immediately goes to Liberty and makes another statement. Now Mr. Commissioner as to the character of the parties whose rights are being questioned, I have this to say. -- It is a well known fact that Stephen Liberty is a drunkard of the very worst type, and I think is in a great measure responsible for the drunkenness on this reservation. At the time he submitted his evidence, he came to my office and behaved in a very ungentlemanly manner, and was under the influence of liquor at the time, and has continued so up to the present time. I consider him an unfit person to affiliate with Indians, or to be associated with them in any way. The next party I wish to call your attention to is Adolph Boutlier, (the son of Julian Boutlier). He has caused me more trouble than all of the Indians on the reservation, he is always trying to beat someone, or getting them in trouble....." Charles O. Worley

Land Contracts- 16864-1911 J G D Estate of Stephen E. Liberty
Department of the Interior, United States Indian Service. Tekoa, Washington March 8, 1911
The Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Stephen E. Liberty having received and receipted for a patent in fee to allotment No. 245, situate on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, Idaho, under date of November 5, 1911, and he - Stephen E. Liberty - holding no other lands under restrictions and no individual Indian money under Departmental supervision, I would respectfully recommend that the Department concern itself in nowise as to the outcome of a suit to set aside a purported will of the late Stephen E. Liberty.

What I believe the facts to be are as follows:

Stephen E. Liberty and his wife, Christianna, allottee #114, have been separated for 20 years. A part of the children sided with the father - part with the mother. In the will, declared by lawyer Sam Cone to be a forgery, the allotment is left to his grandchildren, the parents of whom have always been friendly to him; the three children of his daughter, Mrs. Nixon, and the two of his daughter Mrs. Sampson each received 30 acres; the remainder of his allotment, 20.76 acres, was given to the child of another daughter, Mrs. Boutelier. In the will which lawyer Cone declares to be the true will, the allotment is left to the wife and she is made executrix.

As all parties interested are practically white, it is a contest the outcome of which may be regarded with indifference by the Department.

Very respectfully, Morton D. Cosgrove, Supt. & S.D.A

“Chap 8 Laliberte

I must start the Laliberte line of descent with Gaspar Roy-Roux or Roy dit Laliberte, (1) b. 1664, Chersonville, and a direct descendant from the Roi-Roux Laliberte 's of Normandy, France. A name well known in the old seagoing circles of Normandy and colonial trading company headquarters in Paris. Members of the family of Roi Roux in the 14 th century were soldiers and seadogs; two in their times were marshals of France. In the 17th century les Sieurs Roux de Royvolle were esteemed members of L 'Compagnie de la France Equinoctiale, which founded trade colonies abroad.

As later in America, in France, the Roiroux were much associated with the church, and often were members of the clergy. In the late 14th century Antoine le Roiroux warranted a fine tomb in the cathedral at Rouen, and in 1522 his nephew Rouland, a famous sculptor, architect and builder, designed among many fine buildings and monuments, and added a central tower to the cathedral. It is recorded at Rouen that in 1667 a Louis Roi Roux was chevalier St. Aubin. St. Aubin's town lies between Rouen and Doippe in Normandy, and there also resided the Colin Laliberte's Nicholas, and his wife Anne, who was a Roi Roux. It is also recorded that in the 15th century Pierre LaLiberte m. Marie Roux, at Pitrie near Rouen; also that in nearby Chersonville lived Jean-Baptiste Laliberte and his family. Often the mother's maiden name was perpetuated in the French family names, as the Laisne Laliberte's. In his Dictionnaire genealogique des Familles de la France Francois Canadiens. L'Abbe Cyprian Tanguay says regarding the Laisne Laliberte 's this family was often called or surnamed Roiroux or Roy dit Laliberte. The Laisne family was of Caen and of Periers in the diocese of Couyances in Normandy, and a branch went to live in nearby St. Malo, Brittany.

A Pierre Roiroux Laisne dit Laliberte b. 1692, a son of Bernard Laliberte of Periers, Normandy, and a grand son of Michael of Caen in 1720, m. Marguerite LaPlante of St. Jean on the Isle of Orleans in Quebec. Of this m. was born on Aug 5, 1721, a son Pierre, who on Nov 9, 1750, m. Marie-Angelique Delaire. Of this m. was born Louis Laliberte. So says the genealogy of the families of Island of Orlean by L'abbe Michel Forgues, in report on Canadian archives, 1905, vol 2, page 194. This Louis Laliberte was later a voyageur with the early explores to the Northwest.

However my Laliberte's branch descended from the Roi Roux -Laliberte clan of Normandy through Gaspar Roi Roux Laliberte b. 1664, and d. in 1718. Gaspar (1) m. in 1693 Marguerite Hebert dit Laverdure a dau. of Michel Hebert of St. Medric de Paris, who was a son of Antoine Hebert and Jeanne le Roy. Marguerites father Michel farmed on land granted him in 1686 by Monsieur de Loteiniere a relative of Three Rivers had to flee for his life in 1653 from Iroquois Indians. (Jesuit Relations Vol 38: 170 -1) Marguerite Hebert was b. 1676 in Quebec. In the genealogy of the Laliberte family as compiled by M. Leon Roy, eminent Canadian archivist, it is noted that the ancient family name Roi-roux or Roy dit Laliberte was in general family use.

Michael, first-born of Gaspar and Marguerite Laliberte, (2) was b. 1694 on July 27, 1721 he m. Marguerite Lebeuf, of St. Louis near St. Jean Deschaillions. A son Joseph, (3) (1732-1804) was baptised Sept 21, 1732 at St. Anne de la Perade, he m. (1) Elizabeth Barabe or, Barnabe on April 4, 1758 at Deschaillions and (2) Marie-Thresa (Marguerite) Hubert, on Feb 15, 1768 also at Deschaillions. A son Joseph, (4) (1769-1851) by the second wife, was baptised at Deschaillions on Nov 9, 1769, he m. Marie Josephte Morand dit Douville on June 4, 1804 at St. Anne de la

Perade. Three children of this marriage were: Henriette, (5) b. 1806; Casmar, (5) b. 1817 and Joseph Etienne Laliberte (5) b. 1819. Joseph Etienne Laliberte (5) (1819-1889) became a ship posting station and land owner at Sorel. His home was at St-Francois du Lac.

On Jan. 12, 1842, he m. Emilie Saloe, dau. of Francois Saloe and his wife Genevieve Parenteau of St- Francois-du-Lac. Nine children of this couple have been traced to this place. Joseph Etienne Laliberte, (5) was the last ancestral step in Quebec of the line of the Spokane, Washington Lalibertes as compiled by M. Leon Roy, archivist of the city of Quebec. In the year 1849 word of the California gold-rush was received in the East and Joseph Etienne Laliberte, (5) of Sorel became a Forty-Niner. Some of the gold seekers became rich overnight, but Joseph Laliberte was not one of them and he soon returned to Quebec. In 1863 he sold all his business interests in Quebec and with his family and a friend Joseph Hebert and family, moved up the Richelieu river to Burlington on Lake Champlain. Later the families moved to Manchester, New Hampshire and from there to Cambridge, Mass., where in Sept 1889 Joseph Etienne Laliberte d. and was buried in Calvary Forest cemetery there.

Among the children of Joseph E. Laliberte, (5) who had been baptised at St Francois-du-Lac, Quebec were Etienne Eduard, (6) b. Nov 15, 1842, and Edmond Joseph, (6) b. Oct 8, 1844, both attended the local seminary training for priesthood, but both pursued their destinies in the far west as laymen.

While the Laliberte and Hebert families lived in Manchester, New Hampshire, Edmond Joseph, (6) m. Jessica Hebert at St. Ann's church in 1864. She was a direct descendant of Louis Hebert, b. Dec 21, 1844 in Quebec. In May 1892, Edmond and Jessica Laliberte boarded the first East to West train of the Great Northern, and arrived at the little frontier town of Spokane, Washington. With them came their 6 living children, they had nine children.

1. Georgiana Liberty, (7) b. Sept 13, 1865 at Manchester, m. Michael Dowd and d. in Coeur d'Alene, Feb 2, 1966. One son Frank (8) b. May 25, 1888 never married.

2. Evelyn, (7) b. Feb 28, 1867, d. in Spokane 1957, m. in 1894 Joseph O'Shea, her obituary read:
Survived by son Earl, (8) and 3 dau. Mrs. Agnes Cavanaugh, Mrs. Jessie LaCroix and Ros O'Shea. 4 grandchildren (9) and 3 great grand children (10).

3. Arthur Henry Liberty, (7) b. Oct 29, 1869 Burlington, Vt., buried June 26, 1949, Holy Cross Cemetery, Spokane, Wash.

4. Edmond Joseph Liberty, (7) b. 1871, Burlington, Vt., drowned when he broke through the ice near Lane station while crossing the Coeur d'Alene river, in Feb 1895 (C dA Press Feb 23, 1895)

5. Emily, (7) b. 1873, d. in Boston age 3 months.

6. Rose Liberty, (7) b. May 25, 1875 in Boston, d. in San Diego, m. Edmond Liberty, (1871-1931).

Children: 4

Agnes Liberty, (8, d. in childhood

Alice Liberty, (8) d. 1918, no children.

Lorraine Liberty, (8) m. Everett Burpee, 6 children.

Edwin (Paige) Liberty, (8) d. 1966

7. Frank Charles Liberty, (7) b. May 17, 1887, Cambridge, Mass. m. Apr 14, 1912 Victoria McAuliffe, in Spokane.

Children 3.

1. John Edmond Liberty, (8) b. Aug 13, 1913, Spokane, m. at Coeur d Alene, Dec 4, 1948 Joanne Elaine Graham, B. Aug 27, 1929, dau. of John Porter Graham and Gladys Alberta (Ludder) Graham.

Children : 6 born in Spokane, Wash. Lawrence Lee Liberty, (9) b. Sept 16, 1949; Michele Ann, (9) b. Sept 13, 1951; Stephen John, (9) b. March 4, 1953; Charmaine Marie, (9) b. Aug 6, 1954; Renee Marie, (9) b. May 28, 1968; and David Ray, (9) b. July 18, 1969

2. Charles Frank Liberty, (8) b. Jan 26, 1916, Spokane, retired 1962 Commander U. S. Navy, m.. had children.

3. Arthur Richard Liberty, (8) b. April 21, 1919, Spokane, a railroad engineer, resided at Malden, m. had children.

8. William Stephen Liberty, (7) b. at Boston d. in youth.

9. Fred Liberty, (7) b. at Boston, d. age 18.

Joseph E. Liberty , (6) d. Feb 3, 1930 and is buried Fairmont, grave /63G27. His wife Jessica d. Mar 14, 1931, b. by husband, in Fairmont cemetery, Spokane, Washington.

In 1863 the brother of Edmond Joseph Laliberty and my grandfather Etienne Eduard Laliberte went with Michael Hebert to Otonogon on Lake Superior. There Hebert. d. and was buried. In 1864 and 1865, Etienne was with Captain Louis Robier, fur-trader of New Ulm, Minn. In 1866 he went by wagon train with Captain James Liberty Fisk's party from St. Cloud to Fort Benton, Mont., as a hunter, then preceded on to the Bitter root Mountains in Idaho to prospect. He maintained a rail relay station at Heron on Clark Fork river and did some mail riding. In 1868 he moved to Rathdrum, Idaho, then Westwood, where he m. Christine Barnabe, b. 1851 on French Prairie on the Willamette River, dau. of Joseph Barnabe, the son of Francois Dagneau Barnabe of Quebec, Canada, and a member of a highly placed family Q.P. (Church records and Tanguays dictionnaire) (also the Mantle of Elias by Nicholls, Pp. 277.306)

Joseph Barnabe was one of a number of French-Canadians who left French Prairie at the time of the Inland Empire gold rush, in the sixties, he finally settled in the Spokane valley. He first

farmed near Rathdrum Prairie, including the site where Rathdrum now stands, later he moved to Newman Lake.

Joseph Barnabe b. 1812 in Montreal was in Oregon before 1836 when Joseph Barnabe son of Joseph Barnabe and Marie was born, after Marie death he m. (2) Isabelle Elizabeth Boucher, b. 1821, dau. of Joseph B. Boucher* and Joseph Colville, m. first in Dec 25, 1837 and again on Nov 12, 1839 by Francis Blanchet, priest. I found the baptismal record of 9 children b. to Joseph Barnabe and Elizabeth Boucher. (*Actually it was Jean Baptiste Boucher)

1. Adelaide Barnabe, b. 1838, m. Sept 20, 1855 to Joseph Roussin
2. Francois Xavier Barnabe, b. 1843 on Nov 11
3. Gideon Barnabe, b. Nov 11, 1843
4. Therese Barnabe, b. Feb 13, 1846
5. Julianne Barnabe, b. 1848
6. Obistine Barnabe, b. 1851, a 1920, m. Steve Liberty
7. Annette Barnabe, b. m. William Newman who came 1860 as an escort to the boundary surveyers. In the U. S. Army and came to Spokane from Fort Simcoe. He settled near the lake that bears his name in 1855, he married.
8. Rose Barnabe, m. Joseph Parr
9. Mary Barnabe, b. 1862 d. 1894, m. David Courchaine , 1 son, George Courchaine b. Apr 25, 1886, m. 1911 Annie Young. Joseph Barnabe moved from Rathdrum to the south end of Newman Lake. His daughters were educated at the catholic school at Walla Walla and it was said were much sought after by the well-to-do settlers at that time. I never found the grave or death record of Joseph and Elizabeth Barnabe. From the Spokesman Review of March 23, 1930 on file in Spokane library reference dept. Alexander McLeod of Fort Colville who often visited Spokane Falls in pre-settlement days, and after said the first man I knew who settled at Spokane Falls, was Joe Paine from Oregon. His wife was a dau. of Joseph Barnaby old of Rathdrum. The Barnabys also were from Oregon." unquote. Joseph Barnabe became a naturalized U. S. citizen in Marion county, Oregon Territory in Sept 1851. It was said that wife Elizabeth was French, English and Indian. The Indian would have to be from her mother Joseph Colville, which at this in. time I have never been able to probe. Am told the name Colville her came from the name of the Fort which was named in honor of Andrew Colvile. Now was Joseph Colville a descendant of Andrew Colvile or were the Indians of that area so designated in the early record I have read in the records of John Porter Graham that Christine Barnabe was fair skinned, blue eyed and very, very handsome. That she made-numerous trips to Boston and other eastern cities before her m. Sept 2, 1868 at Rathdrum, Idaho; to Stephen E. Liberty. (Etienne Eduard Laliberty). Reference: Files of John Porter Graham, dec. Genealogical Forum of Portland, Oregon, Inc. Spokesman Review, Jan 18, 1911.

Stephen Liberty married Christine Barnabe, the daughter of Joseph Barnabe and Elizabeth "Isabelle" Boucher on 2 Sep 1868 in Idaho. Christine was born on September 14, 1851 in St Louis, Marion Co., Oregon Territory. She was christened on September 17, 1851 in St. Louis Mission, Marion County, Oregon. She died on February 18, 1920 in St. Ignatius, Missoula Co., Montana.

Christine Barnaby has been described as of fair complexion, with blue eyes, and very pretty. She and her sisters were well educated at Walla Walla by the Catholic sisters. She made trips to Boston and other eastern cities, once at least with her brother-in-law Joseph Edmond Liberty and his wife. She moved to St. Ignatius, MT after she separated from Stephen E. Liberty in 1890.

B.23 Christine Barnabe

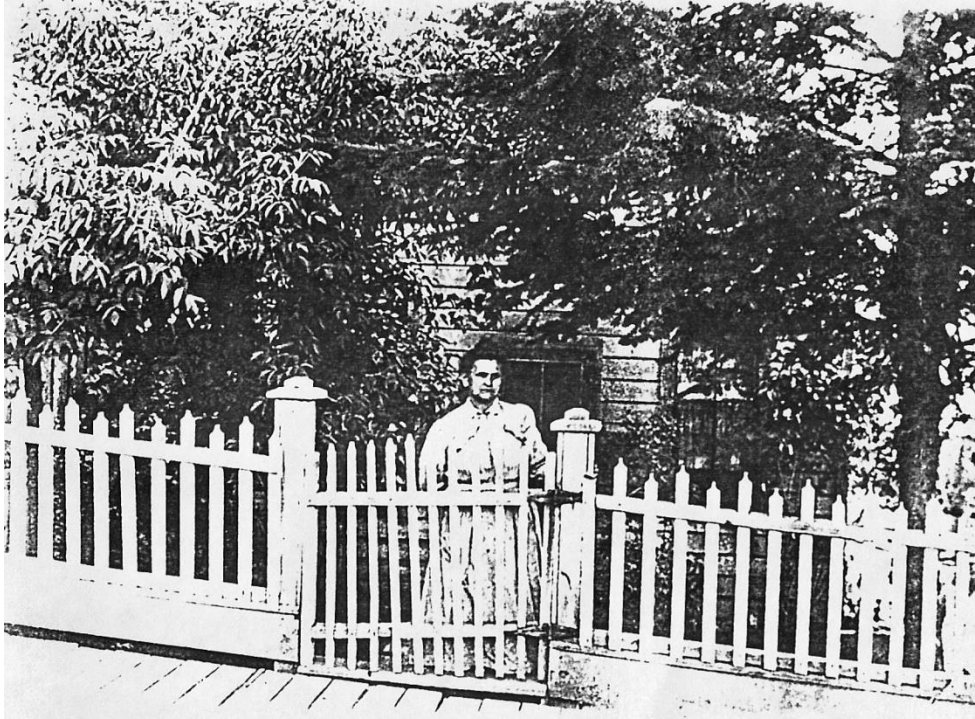
The 17 September, 1851, we undersigned have baptized Christine born the 14 of the month of the legitimate marriage of Joseph Barnabe and of Isabelle Bouche. Godfather, Baptiste Jodoin, godmother Elizabeth Hubert. B. Delorme

Ibid, p.A-1, Christine Barnabe, 1851-1920 Christine, said to have been a very beautiful girl, married Edward Liberty (Etienne Edouard LaLiberte), a Canadian who became well-known in various enterprises in the Colfax area of Washington, and a friend of the Coeur d'Alene Indians. The two were the parents of nine children. Catholic Church Records of the PNW: St. Louis Register, Vol. I, (1845-1868) compiled by Harriet Duncan Munnick, Binford & Mort, c. 1982, p.31

From her obituary in The Daily Missoulian, Thursday, February 19, 1920, page 3:

"Two Die At St. Ignatius Following 'Flu' Attack

St. Ignatius - Feb.18. -- Special. -- Two deaths occurred at St. Ignatius as a result of pneumonia following influenza. Mrs. Christine Liberty, an Indian, died at the home of her son, Lee Liberty. She was 70 years of age. Mrs. Liberty was a resident of Tekoa, Washington, but has been visiting here with her son for the past six months. She will be buried at DeSmet, Idaho." (Eugene Felsman Obituary Collection)



Christine Barnaby Liberty, it says: “Mother June 1908, taken at Tekoa” Wa.

“Liberty Lake's Cultural & Historical Heritage. The culture we cherish today began long before the formation of the City of Liberty Lake. The Liberty Lake area was inhabited by Native Americans centuries before the first white settlers came to the area. In 1808, David Thompson, a fur trader, arrived in the area and was soon followed by missionaries. Native Americans still occupied Liberty Lake and surrounding areas as the white settlers began to arrive. According to the book entitled *Memories of Liberty Lake* by Mildred Brereton and Evelyn Foedish, an early fur trader named Ross Cox told tales of the Indians holding horse races on the plains. These horse races were a part of an annual feed on the shores of Liberty Lake that was hosted by Andrew Seltice, Chief of the Coeur d'Alene Indians. After the dinner, everyone enjoyed the horse races and athletic events where prizes were given out. Many families stayed overnight to hear Tecomtee, a Coeur d'Alene tribe member, sing Indian songs out over the Lake. Liberty Lake was originally named Lake Grier, but was later re-named after a Frenchman from Canada, Etienne Eduard Laliberte, who came to Liberty Lake in 1871 after changing his name to Stephen Liberty while carrying mail over the Mullan Trail to Rathdrum. Stephen Liberty and his family homesteaded on the west side of the lake and he was known as a friend and spokesman for the Native Americans, and was especially close with Chief Andrew Seltice of the Coeur d'Alene Indians. The following text is from Stephen Liberty's manuscripts, "In February, 1871 I removed to Liberty Lake (so named in my honor) where I again established a home and set out about twenty five acres of orchard and continued the raising of stock. When I removed to Liberty Lake in February, 1871 Chief Seltice was my neighbor. Stillam, one of the head men of the tribe, then

resided near Spokane bridge, a short distance from me. From the time of my first acquaintance with Chief Seltice and the other head men of the tribe mentioned, I enjoyed their utmost confidence."



at found out his old age as a wealthy farmer and highly respected man to until his death in 1932

Chief Seltice

Stephen and Christine had the following children:

1. Agnes Marie Liberty was born in 1869 in Spokane County, Washington Territory and she was christened on 9 Feb 1871 in St. Francis Regis, Stevens Co., Washington. From the St. Francis Regis Mission, Washington Record Book - Baptisms, Deaths, and Marriages 1870-1893: Baptized at St. Francis Regis Mission by Father U. Grassi, S.J. About 2 years old.

2. Edmond Liberty was born in 1871 in Liberty Lake, Spokane Co., Washington Territory and he died on June 15, 1931 in Spokane, Spokane Co., Washington. Edmond married Rose (Rosanna) Liberty, daughter of Joseph Edmond Liberty and Jessica Hebert. Rose was born on 25 May 1875 in Boston, Massachusetts. She died in March of 1966 in San Diego, California.

(505) RSRCH Ancestry.com; Spokane Directory:

Name: Edmund Liberty, City: Spokane Falls, State:WA, Occupation: laborer, Year: 1890

Business Name: Spokane Cable Ry, Location 2: boards 321 W Railroad Avenue (from Gail Morin)

Edmond and Rose had five children:

a. Agnes Liberty (1895-)

b. Alice Liberty (1897-1918) born in Idaho and died in Spokane, Washington. She married W.J. McKay. W. J. McKay, Marriage: 5 Sep 1916, W. J. McKay and Alice Liberty; Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, Idaho.



Fairmont Memorial Park in Spokane, Photo of NW Mountain Man, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=pv&GRid=62444822&Pipi=36368212>

c. Mary Olive Liberty (1898-1918) She died in Spokane.

d. Evelyn Lorraine Liberty (1915-) she married Everett Burpee, they had six children: Joan Marie, John Edmond, Donald, Kathleen, Laura and Laurence "Larry" Burpee.

e. Edmond Paige Liberty (1917-1954) he died in Sacramento, California.



Agnes Liberty

(courtesy of Heathman family (Jan) of Hartline, Washington)

3. Rosilda "Rose" Liberty was born in 1872 in Liberty Lake, Spokane Co., Washington Territory. She was buried in near Worley, Idaho. Rosilda married (1) Louis Mondoux, son of Isaac Mondoux on July 7, 1890 in Sacred Heart, De Smet, Idaho. Louis was born in 1862 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. He was buried in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. (2) Adolph Boutelier (18

March 1864-1936) of Umatilla, Oregon, the son of Julien Boutelier and Mary Elizabeth Chamberlaine.

Colvilles on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, 30 June 1899:

No. 250	Rosalia Mondoux	(sex) F	(relation) W	(age) 25
251	Edward	M	S	8
252	Louis	M	S	7
253	Agnes Delvina	F	D	5
254	Margaret	F	D	4

Her first husband, Louis Mondoux was born in 1862 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada and died in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. His father was Isaac Mondoux. He and Rosilda had six children:

a. Edmond "Edward" Mondoux (1891-) he married Mary O. "Mollie" Keeling (1893-1982) and had a son named Claude Mondoux.

b. Louis Mondoux (1893-1940)

c. Fred Mondoux he had no family and died in California.

d. Agnes Delvina Mondoux (1894-1916)

e. Margaret (abt 1895-)

f. Mona Mondoux (1896-) she married twice (1) Andrew Johnson and they had a daughter Marie Johnson (1914-1848). (2) Stephen E. Hartnett (1888-1958) they had four children: Stephen, John, Robert James and Donald.

Her second husband Adolph Boutelier, was born in Umatilla, Oregon, the son of Julien Boutelier (1824-1901) and Mary Elizabeth Chamberlaine. They had one son Harold Boutelier, born on June 23, 1891 he died in California in 1934. Julien and Mary Elizabeth Boutelier had 12 children and he died in Spokane, Washington.

Colvilles on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, 30 June 1899:

No. 353 Adolph Boutiler (sex) M (relationship) Single (age) 25

other Bouteliers are:

No. 344	Julian Boutiler	M	Father	75
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22

345	Mary	F	Wife	54
346	Pauline	F	D	18
347	Ernest	M	S	15
348	Josephine	F	D	13
349	Clarence Boutlier	M	Single	24
350	Francis Boutlier	M	Single	22
351	Dolph Boutlier	M	Single	31
352	(Mrs. Lowe) Virginia Boutlier	F		30

“SLFlora47@msn.com

Hello Stephenie,

I so enjoyed reading the information about some of my family members on your Oregon Pioneers web page. I got lost in some of the stories and really enjoyed learning about these pioneers. In fact I learned that Liberty Lake in WA is named after a family member of mine. That is amazing. I did want to correct some inaccuracies directly related to my grandfather however. Regarding the Stephen Liberty Bio by Chalk Courchane, on page 22 it states,

"They had one son Harold Boutelier, born on June 23, 1891 he died in California in 1934" Harold Boutelier (Full name Harold James Boutelier) did not die in 1891. His birthday is correct other than the year. Harold was born on 23 June 1909 to Adolph Boutelier and Roselda (another spelling is Rosilda) Mondoux (maiden name Liberty). My grandfather did in fact die in California but it wasn't until 28 December 1984.

I wonder what happened to all that land that Stephen Liberty gave to Roselda (My grandfather's mother)? Anyway, it was so cool to read about this stuff. Since my grandfather Harold was born on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, I cannot wait to make it up there to take a look. I heard it is beautiful country. I also know tons of Californians our moving up there.....sorry about that. LOL. We are living in CA now but cannot wait to get out of this crazy state. Who knows where we'll end up. Anyway, I hope this email find you well.

Respectfully, Christopher Scott ”



(courtesy of Heathman family (Jan) of Hartline, Washington)

4. Ezilda Liberty was born in 1873 in Liberty Lake, Spokane Co., Washington. She was christened on May 24, 1874 in Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Colville, Stevens Co., Washington.

From St. Francis Regis Mission, Washington, Immaculate Conception Church, Colville, Book of Baptisms and Marriages 1864-1888:

Baptized at Immaculate Conception Church, Colville by Father J. Vanzini, S.J. Godparents were Daniel Courchaine and Mary his wife.... Courchaine is written "Courchenne".

5. Melvina Liberty was born on September 3, 1875 in Liberty Lake, Spokane Co., Washington Territory. She died about 1931 in San Diego, California at age 56. Melvina married (1) James Head and (2) Jack Anderson.

Letter from Coeur d'Alene Superintendent; DeSmet, Idaho; 28 Apr 1906.

"Sir:

I enclose herewith, application of Melvina Liberty (Head) for her share of Annuity paid to the Coeur d'Alene Indians, in January & February 1906 of Indian Monies proceeds of labor." Coeur d'Alene allottee # 236

Letters from National Archives (from Gail Morin):

"Tekoa, Wash., Aug. 23, 1909 Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Allottee # 237, was allotted portion of former holdings of 236, 237's portion was sown to grain by 236, after allotment was made, both claim the grain, being thrashed. Advise. Worley, Supt."

"Tekoa, Wash. August 23rd 1909

Mrs. James Head, Coeur d'Alene reservation, Idaho

Dear Madam:

I am informed that there is a dispute in regard to the division of grain on allotment #237, as there is question of law involved in this controversy, the matter has been referred to the department for adjustment, (by wire) and you are directed to not enter on the premises of allottee #237, or remove any grain there from, of Indian affairs.

Very respectfully, Chas. D. Worley -- Superintendent"

"Tekoa, Wash., Aug. 24th 1909

Mrs. James Head, Coeur d'Alene reservation,

Dear Madam:

Since writing you this morning, I have thought of a plan that it seems would be satisfactory, to all parties, concerned:

I am informed that the land claimed by Mrs. Peavy for her son, is staked off, and that it would be an easy matter to thrash the grain and keep it separate, and as I am in receipt of instructions from Washington, for me to make a full statement of the facts, surrounding this case, it will take some little time, this grain can be thrashed and covered with straw, or be removed to some safe place, satisfactory to both parties, awaiting a decision from the Commissioner. It seems to me that this is the only just way of doing, there can be no questions, as to the ownership of the lands, and I hope that this matter will be satisfactory arranged.

Very respectfully, Chas. D. Worley - Superintendent"

"Subject: Rights of allottees Dept. of the Interior, US Indian Service

Coeur d'Alene reservation Tekoa, Wash., August 24th 1909.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C.

Sir:

In reply to your telegram of the 24th, I have the honor to submit the following report:

In August 1906. Mrs. Melvina Liberty Head, # 236, was allotted lands on this reservation, and after her allotment was made, it was found that she had had more land under fence than her allotment covered, so the balance was included in the allotment of Joseph Thomas Peavys, # 237. At the time that these allotments were made, Mrs. Head had her white man plow the ground, on the allotment of 3237, and seed to grain, and refuses to give any portion of it to its proper owner, the grain is now being thrashed, and on the 23 the mother of #237 stated that she had notified Mrs. Head that she expected her share of the crop, that would be the 1/3 of 40 acres, and Mrs. Head refused to give it up, the mother of #237 came to me, and made the complaint that when she asked for her portion of the grain, that both Mr. & Mrs. Head, used very abusive language, and defied any authority, I then wired your office..... This man Head and his wife have given a great deal of trouble to the residents of this reservation, stirring up neighbor against neighbor, and making themselves obnoxious with all that they come in contact with. This man Head is a white man, of what I would consider of no reputation, and his wife will do just what he tells her to do, and there is doing nothing with them unless they are made to know their place, but as my time is short in the service, I do not feel like taking the initiative, as I would had I of remained, so will pass it up to my successor, but in all justice, to this Indian boy, #237, he should have his share of the grain coming off that portion of the land allotted him, formerly belonging to Mrs. Head, for she was well aware of the fact that the land was not hers, when she had the land seeded, and she should not be allowed to infringe on others rights...Very respectfully, Chas. D. Worley, Superintendent" (Note: from Chalk--I wonder how it turned out?)

To Commissioner of Indian Affairs -- March 26th 1913

Sir: I have the honor to confirm my telegraph of even date;

"Your telegram of yesterday. Note signed by Melvina L. Head and husband, September 9, 1911. Patent in fee issued to Melvina L. Head signed July 13, 1911. Patentee notified of receipt of patent August 4, 1911. Patentee educated and competent. Can conceive of no reason for departmental intervention. Fuller details by letter following.'

Both parties to this controversy being in Spokane I was forced to make a trip, there, to obtain data for report.

It seems that Mr. and Mrs. Head had borrowed money at different times, first loan dating back to 1906. Note signed on September 9, 1911, was for the purpose of taking up these outstanding evidences of their indebtedness. This woman and husband were aware of issuance of patent in fee applied for a time of signing note. Both are in every way thoroughly competent and I can see no reason why the Office should be interested in litigation engaged in by them.

Although patentee was notified of receipt of patent, Aug. 4, 1911, patent was not receipted for until July 9, 1912. Very respectfully, Morton D. Cosgrove, Supt. & S.D.A."

Reports of Cases Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of the State of Idaho by I.W. Hart (ex-officio reporter), volume 22, San Francisco, Bancroft-Whitney Co., 1913, pages 765-782.

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to the papers as a will is sufficient publication. (*Doe v. Rue*, 2 Barb. (N. Y.) 203; *Rood on Wills*, p. 178.)

The burden of proof is on contestant to show undue influence or fraud in the procurement of the will. (*In re Mott's Estate*, 136 Cal. 558, 69 Pac. 294; *Schuchhardt v. Schuchhardt*, 62 N. J. Eq. 710, 49 Atl. 485; *Mallow v. Walker*, 115 Iowa, 238, 91 Am. St. 158, 83 N. W. 452; *In re Lalour's Estate*, 140 Cal. 414, 73 Pac. 1070, 74 Pac. 441; *In re McDermott's Estate*, 148 Cal. 43, 82 Pac. 842; *Thompson v. Bennett*, 194 Ill. 57, 162 N. E. 321; *In re Goldthorp's Estate*, 115 Iowa, 430, 38 N. W. 944.)

STEWART, C. J.—In September, 1868, at Rathdrum, Idaho, Stephen E. Liberty, a white man, and Christina Buechey (Buehey), an Indian woman, were married. Christina Buechey was a member of a tribe of Indians called the Coeur d'Alene tribe, and lived with such tribe. After such marriage Liberty was adopted a member of the tribe by certain ceremonies prescribed by such tribe and appropriate to the occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Liberty resided on the reservation a greater part of the time after their marriage, and a family of eight children was reared: Edmund A. Lee, and Warren Liberty, and Melvina L. Head, Mary Nixon, Rosilda Butler and Clara Sampson, and Hector Liberty, deceased.

On January 18, 1911, Stephen E. Liberty died in the Sacred Heart hospital at Spokane, Washington. He left two alleged wills, one of which will be designated as Exhibit "1" and the other Exhibit "A." On January 20, 1911, Exhibit "A" was filed for probate in the probate court of Kootenai county, Idaho, by the respondent. A few days later Exhibit "1" was also filed in the probate court of Kootenai county for probate, and the present contest as to which was the will of Stephen E. Liberty began. The question was presented upon the evidence introduced in support of the genuineness and validity of each will as proposed for probate. By consent of parties a trial was had to a jury in the probate court, and the verdict of the jury was unanimous to the effect that Exhibit "1" was the last will and testament of Stephen E. Liberty,

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deceased, and that Exhibit "A" was a forgery. Judgment was accordingly entered in the probate court admitting will Exhibit "1" to probate. From this judgment an appeal was taken to the district court.

In the district court a trial was had before a jury, and a verdict of eleven jurors rendered, that will Exhibit "A" was signed by the testator, and the testator declared the same to be his will, and was signed in the presence of attesting witnesses at the request of the testator, and in all things the execution of the will was in compliance with the requirements of the statute, and the last will and testament of Stephen E. Liberty, deceased, and that Exhibit "1" was a forgery.

A motion for a new trial was made by appellant and denied, and this appeal is from the judgment entered in the district court in accordance with the verdict of the jury, and also from the order denying the motion for a new trial.

Many errors were assigned in the briefs and upon the oral argument, but the entire question involved in this appeal is as to which of the two wills was the last will and testament of Stephen E. Liberty, deceased.

Will Exhibit "1" is in the usual and ordinary form of a will, and is signed and certified in the following form:

"In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and seal this 17th day of January, A. D. 1911.

"Sig. of Testator—S. E. LIBERTY.

"Subscribed, Published and declared by the said Stephen E. Liberty, as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us, who at his request and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

"Signature—ARTHUR LIBERTY,

"Residing at ———.

"Signature—E. A. LIBERTY,

"Residing at ———.

"Signature—JAMES M. HEAD,

"Residing at ———.

"Signature—M. J. DOWD,

"Residing at ———."

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The will was written upon a typewriter; the signatures of the testator and the four witnesses were written with pen and ink.

Will Exhibit "A" is in the usual and ordinary form of a will, and is signed and certified in the following form:

"In WITNESS WHEREOF, I, the said Stephen E. Liberty, have to this, my last will and testament, consisting of two (2) sheets of paper, subscribed my name and affixed my seal, this sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and eleven.

"STEPHEN E. L. LIBERTY. (Seal)

"Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Stephen E. Liberty as and for this, his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our name as witnesses hereto.

"BETH CHAMBERS, (Seal)

"Residence and P. O. Address, Spokane, Washington.

"ABNER Z. BOWEN, (Seal)

"Residence and P. O. Address, Spokane, Washington."

Will Exhibit "A" was typewritten, and the signatures of the testator and the two witnesses were written with pen and ink.

Will Exhibit "1" bequeaths "to my wife, Christina Liberty, my homestead in the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, which I now hold a patent in fee." Other bequests are made in this will, in which provision is made that Christina Liberty should have all the household furniture, horses and wagons and harnesses and appurtenances, and all moneys "except as hereafter disposed of in this my last will and testament." Then follows a bequest to Edmund A. Liberty of \$5.00; to Rosilda L. Butler, \$5.00; to Melvina L. Head, \$5.00; to Lee F. Liberty, \$5.00; to Mary L. Nixon, \$5.00; to Clara A. Sampson, \$5.00; to Warren A. Liberty, \$5.00. Christina Liberty is made sole executor of this will, "revoking all former wills made by me."

Will Exhibit "A" bequeaths the property involved in this case, consisting of the allotment on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, containing 170.76 acres, as follows: To Rosilda

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Boutlier, in trust for her child, Herod, son of Adolph and Roselda Boutlier, until he is of the age of twenty-one years, twenty acres of said allotment, the remaining 150.76 acres to be divided as nearly as practical into five equal parts of thirty acres each. Two of such parts are bequeathed to Clara Sampson in trust for her children now living. Three of such parts are bequeathed to Mary L. Nixon in trust for her three children now living. Other bequests are designated in the will also, to wit: To Melvina L. Head, \$1,000; to Lee Liberty, \$1,000; to Edmund Liberty, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Boundary Creek Mining Company; to Roselda Boutlier, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Boundary Creek Mining Company; to Mary L. Nixon, 5,000 shares of the Boundary Creek Mining Company; to Clara Sampson, 5,000 shares of the Boundary Creek Mining Company.

It will be observed by referring to the signature attached to the respective wills, that in will Exhibit "1" the signature is "S. E. Liberty," while the signature to will Exhibit "A" is "Stephen E. L. Liberty."

Before taking up the evidence introduced in support of and against each of these wills, given in the trial court, it is proper to call attention to certain facts which appear in the record, and that there is no conflict in the evidence as to such facts.

Stephen E. Liberty and Christina Busehey Liberty lived together as husband and wife, after the marriage entered into between them, until the year 1899, and lived for several years on a ranch on the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, near Desmet Mission. An agreement of separation was made between them during that year, and a settlement was made, under the terms of which Mrs. Liberty was given the ranch, livestock and all property belonging to the pair, and she released all claim for future support. The land in controversy in this case was acquired by Liberty as an Indian allotment in the year 1906. This allotment was made under the act of Congress, after Liberty was adopted as a member of the tribe. After this separation it appears that the parties did not live together, except a few days at a time; that about the 10th day of January, 1911, Liberty was taken ill, and was taken to the

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want it known." The witness testified that he read the will, and that Exhibit "A" sounds like the one he read, and that it was signed at that time, and that the signature is Liberty's; that he had known the testator for twenty years. This witness goes into detail about the reading of the will and the contents of it, and the discussion he had.

Miss Chambers, one of the witnesses, testified that she saw Liberty sign the will; that it was signed on the 16th of January, in the room, in her presence. Mr. Bowen was present. Bowen signed first, and Miss Chambers signed second; that the testator was lying in bed; and the codicil—that was signed by Mr. Bowen in her presence; she saw Liberty sign it; he said the will was all right. Mr. Bowen said Mr. Liberty wanted her to sign the will as a witness, and this was in the presence of Liberty, and after that she signed the will as a witness.

This statute prescribes no particular form of words or any specific form of phraseology in which the declarations must be couched. Underhill on the Law of Wills, vol. 1, sec. 203, announces the rule as follows: "Any statement or communication by the testator to the witnesses at the time of execution, by means of which he informs them that the instrument which he has signed and which he requests them to attest is his will, is sufficient. The publication of a will required under a statute which provides that the testator shall declare a will in the presence of witnesses may be performed by any utterance or action proceeding from the testator, or from another by his request or direction, and in his presence, by which the witnesses are informed that the paper which they see is the will of the testator, and they are required to witness it as such." This text is followed by the citation of many authorities, and in our judgment states the correct and fair application of the statute involved in this case. See, also, *Ross on Probate*, p. 36; *Baskin v. Baskin*, 36 N. Y. 416, 419. This latter case is particularly applicable to the facts of this case.

In this case the evidence shows that Bowen was the scrivener who drew up the will, and after it was drawn in the testator's room, and ready for signing, Bowen went out into the hall and

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Sacred Heart hospital at Spokane; that Liberty notified his wife of the fact, and offered to take her to Spokane, and she refused, and stated she would not go across the street to see him.

Counsel for appellant contend that the court erred in holding that the *prima facie* case of the defendant and proponent showed due execution of the alleged will Exhibit "A," or that the entire evidence shows proper execution.

In support of this contention counsel call attention to sec. 5727 of the Rev. Codes. This section reads as follows:

"Every will, other than a nuncupative will, must be in writing, and every will, other than an olographic and a nuncupative will, must be executed and attested as follows:

"1. It must be subscribed at the end thereof by the testator himself, or some person in his presence and by his direction must subscribe his name thereto;

"2. The subscription must be made in the presence of the attesting witnesses or be acknowledged by the testator to them, to have been made by him or by his authority;

"3. The testator must, at the time of subscribing or acknowledging the same, declare to the attesting witnesses that the instrument is his will; and

"4. There must be two attesting witnesses, each of whom must sign his name as a witness, at the end of the will, at the testator's request, and in his presence."

It is the contention of counsel for appellant that the evidence introduced with reference to the execution of Exhibit "A" does not show that this statute has been complied with, in that, first, the evidence does not show a request to the attesting witnesses by the testator; or that the request was made by the testator knowingly and consciously by and with his approval and consent; second, that "declare," as used in the statute, means to make known, to assert to others, to show forth, to make it at the time distinctly known by some assertion or by giving assent by words or signs that the instrument being executed is testator's will; third, that the attestation in the testator's presence, as used in the statute, means that the testator have a conscious present knowledge of the act.

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secured Beth Chambers to be an attesting witness to the will, and that he did so at the request of Liberty, and when Miss Chambers came into the room she was informed of the fact that Liberty wanted her to act as a witness. This shows clearly that Liberty made the request through Bowen to Miss Chambers, and that after Miss Chambers came in the conversations above alluded to took place with reference to the will.

The evidence above recited clearly establishes a *prima facie* case in support of the proper execution of Exhibit "A." The evidence clearly proves, first, that the testator himself subscribed at the end of the will his name; second, that the signing of said will was made in the presence of attesting witnesses and acknowledged by the testator to have been made by him; third, that the testator, at the time of subscribing the will, declared to the attesting witnesses that the instrument was his will; fourth, that the testator, at the time of subscribing to the will, declared to the attesting witnesses that the instrument was his will, and that the two attesting witnesses who signed as such were requested by the testator at the time they signed as such witnesses to do so, and in the testator's presence.

The rule of law, as we understand it, in a case of this kind, with reference to the burden of proof, is, that where a will is presented to the probate court for probate, upon proper petition, the burden of proof is upon the proponent to present proof showing due execution of the will, in accordance with sec. 5727. That being true, in the present case the burden of proof was upon the respondent to show at the trial that Exhibit "A" was properly executed in accordance with the statute. When that proof was offered, the respondent was entitled, under the law and the facts, to have such will probated, unless the entire evidence, including the evidence introduced by the contestant and proponent, disproves the evidence offered by the proponent in support of the probate of the will. Upon this issue, the burden of proof would shift to the contestant.

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These several objections will be considered together, as they all are based upon the section referred to.

The attestation attached to the will and signed by the subscribing witnesses seems to state the substance of this section of the statute, and on its face shows due execution in accordance with the requirements of sec. 5727.

Chap. 2, Rev. Codes, p. 340, entitled "Of the Probate of Wills," provides for the filing of the petition, for the probate of the will, and what such petition shall state. Notice is also required, as provided in said chapter, and sec. 5305 provides for contests. In sec. 5308, the procedure in a contest of a will is provided for, and a jury trial is authorized. Then follow other provisions for witnesses. There is, however, no provision in the statute to which our attention has been called, and we have found none by investigation, which prescribes the evidence required upon a hearing of a contest of a will, except the general rule, which applies to all actions brought in a court having jurisdiction, that the facts alleged in the pleadings are true. This would be, in the present instance, the introduction of evidence which *prima facie* shows due execution of the will, in accordance with sec. 5727. The evidence on this question does show that Exhibit "A," and also the codicil attached thereto, were signed by "Stephen E. L. Liberty" in the presence of Abner F. Bowen and Beth Chambers, and in the presence and hearing of testator Miss Chambers, the nurse, was informed by Bowen that Liberty wanted her to witness the will; that both Miss Chambers and Mr. Bowen saw the testator sign the will and also the codicil, and subscribed their names thereto in the presence of the testator, and in the presence of each other; and that after the conclusion of the signing, the will and codicil thereto were shown to the testator, who then said, "That is all right."

A witness by the name of Durant testified that after the execution of the will he visited the testator, and had a conversation with him about a will, and the testator said: "Well, I tell you about the will; look up in the drawer and you will find paper," and pointed to a drawer in a piece of furniture, and said: "It is a will; I won't keep it from you, but I don't

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In the case of *In re Latour's Estate*, 140 Cal. 414, 73 Pac. 1070, 74 Pac. 441, the supreme court of California had under consideration this identical question, and the court in the syllabus said:

"1. On a contest of a will before probate, the proponent's petition and the contest form independent proceedings, which are not responsive to each other.

"2. Where a petition for probate of a will and a contest are tried at the same time, the proponent should first present his preliminary proof in support of his petition, on which he has the burden of proof, which, if sustained, requires the contestant to introduce proof to establish the contest."

This rule was also announced in the case of *In re McDermot's Estate*, 148 Cal. 43, 82 Pac. 842.

The evidence is very voluminous, and includes not only the evidence offered in proving a *prima facie* case upon the probate of each will, but also evidence for and against the validity of Exhibit "1" and Exhibit "A." Evidence of witnesses who were familiar with the signature of the testator was given, and expert witnesses testified as to the genuineness of the signature of the testator to each one of the exhibits. Many documents, letters, notes and other papers were introduced and shown genuine, were admitted as evidence and considered as evidence in order to determine which of the signatures of the respective wills was the genuine signature.

Will Exhibit "1" is shown to have been executed at 1:20 P. M., January 17, 1911, in the presence of Melvina L. Head, a daughter, Edmund Liberty, a son, M. J. Dowd, a nephew, Arthur Liberty, a nephew, and James M. Head, a son in law, the last four of whom signed the will as attesting witnesses.

The will marked Exhibit "A" was executed on January 16, 1911, and the codicil was signed January 17th, at about 12 o'clock, in the presence of Abner Z. Bowen, a lawyer, and Beth Chambers, a nurse.

It appears that Liberty's relations with Ben and Mary Nixon were of the most friendly character, and that for a long period of time after the separation between himself and

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his wife he spent a great portion of his time and made his home with them. His relations with Melvina Head were not as intimate and friendly as those manifested to Mary Nixon, his daughter. His relations, however, with his daughters Clara and Mary seem to have been friendly, and it also appears that a few days before the wills were made he sent for his wife to come to Spokane, where he was located, and she declined to do so.

It also appears that about January 8, 1911, Abner Z. Bowen, a lawyer, went to Tekon to see Liberty about some business, and found him sick, and did not discuss the business, and on the 13th he received a letter from Mary L. Nixon stating that her father was ill in the hospital, and asked Bowen to call and see him. The next day Bowen called in the afternoon. On the 15th Bowen called at the hospital in response to the request of Liberty, and Liberty asked Bowen, "if he made a will, if he got well he could destroy it." Some data was taken by Bowen, and the will Exhibit "A" was prepared and brought to the hospital on the 16th, and signed, and attested by Bowen and Chambers, as heretofore referred to. After this will was executed on the 16th the codicil was signed on the 17th, and just after the codicil had been executed Ben and Mary Nixon came to the hospital to see Liberty, and while there Liberty, the testator, told them that Bowen had been there that day, and Elston would be there to-morrow, and he would make a will. These parties were unknown to the Nixons. The testator told the Nixons at that time the division of the property he intended to make, and the statement made was in accord with Exhibit "1." It also appears that just after the execution of the codicil to will Exhibit "A," Ben and Mary Nixon came to see the testator, and at that time were introduced to Bowen. When Bowen left he took the will with him, and on the way out of the building Ed. Liberty stopped Bowen, and on being told that a will had been made, asked leave to see it. This was refused, unless the testator consented. Bowen left the hospital.

Melvina L. Head was present in the hospital when Ed. Liberty was informed by Bowen that the testator had made a

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will. This was the first time that she had heard of the will. She left the hospital and went to the hotel and saw her husband, and went back to the hospital and the room of her father, and told him that Bowen had declined to let Ed. see the will, and claimed that her father then said he would make a new will, leaving everything to the mother, and instructed her to have it drawn at once. A meeting was then arranged, and the testator gave instructions for the making of a new will, and will Exhibit "1" was prepared, and arrangement was made to meet at the testator's room at 1 o'clock, and the will was executed at 1.30. In this connection it is proper to observe that will Exhibit "A" was executed on the 16th and the codicil on the 17th, and that will Exhibit "1" was executed on the 17th and after the codicil of Exhibit "A" was executed.

It is argued that the living apart of Liberty and his wife should be accepted, under the facts of this case, as proof, or that it justified the presumption, that it was not his intention to bequeath to his wife any of his property. It must be remembered in this connection that the land involved in this case was allotted to the testator by reason of the fact that he became the husband of an Indian woman, and that he was afterward admitted into the tribe and allowed the right granted to the Indian tribes under the laws of the United States; and that during the period the testator and his wife were not living together they did visit each other and occasionally met; and that a few days before the wills were made he sent word for his wife, while he was sick in bed in the hospital, to come to Spokane, that he wanted to see her, and she declined. No doubt the testator called to mind his former marriage relation with this woman, and the obligations and duties he owed her, and because of that he desired to talk with her about the disposition of the property secured by him by allotment. She failed to come and see him. Notwithstanding this fact, the provision in will Exhibit "1" is clear evidence that the testator made such bequests in accordance with his intentions and feelings and desires, and this intention is not overcome by living apart as above indicated.

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In will Exhibit "1" we find the following provision: "First: Being of sound and disposing mind and memory do make, publish and declare this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time made as to my worldly estate and all the property, real or personal or mixed of which I die seized and possessed or to which I shall be entitled at the time of my decease. . . .

"Nine. I hereby appoint Christina Liberty the sole executor of this will, revoking all former wills made by me."

It will be seen that will Exhibit "1" contains a revocation clause which is specific and revokes all former wills. In vol. 30, Am. & Eng. Ency. of Law, p. 624, the author announces the rule as to the effect of the revoking clause in a subsequent will: "A duly executed will may operate as a revocation of a prior testamentary instrument by reason either of an express clause of revocation, or of an inconsistent disposition of the previously devised property." Under this general statement the author cites many decisions from the supreme court of the United States and the supreme courts of many states.

In Underhill on Wills, vol. 1, sec. 249, the author, referring to the same subject, says: "The revocation clause must show a present and actual intention to revoke. The language of the testator need not be absolute in its character, effecting a revocation at all events. He may revoke conditionally if he shall observe the proper formalities of execution. Thus, where he said, 'It is my intention . . . to alter the above will, or rather to make another will; . . . If I should die before another will is made, I desire that the foregoing be considered as revoked,' it was held a revocation by words of present intention showing that the will was to be revoked at all events, and that testator desired to die intestate if he did not execute another will."

In sec. 248 the same author says: "The fact that a testator makes a complete disposition of his property in a will containing an express revocation clause precludes any necessity for employing the latter to overturn a former will, for the provisions of the former will are annulled by the inconsistent provisions of the latter." Exhibit "A" comes clearly within

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the rule announced above, for the language used in subd. 9 of will Exhibit "1" shows a clear intent of the testator to revoke all former wills. The revocation also appears, in that the disposition of the devised property in the two wills is inconsistent.

In Exhibit "A" the land in controversy in this case, to wit, the allotment, is devised to Rosilda Boutlier, for her child Herod, son of Adolph and Rosilda Boutlier, and to Clara Sampson in trust for her children now living, and to Mary L. Nixon in trust for her three children now living. And Mary L. Nixon is bequeathed a buggy, and all the private records, papers, letters, etc., of the testator. It is also provided in said will that bequest is made to Mary L. Head of \$1.00; to the son Lee Liberty, \$1.00; to Edmund Liberty, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of a mining company; to Rosilda Boutlier, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of a mining company; to Mary L. Nixon, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of a mining company; to Clara Sampson, 5,000 shares of a mining company.

Will Exhibit "1" disposes of the property of the testator by bequeathing to the testator's wife, Christina Liberty, all household furniture, horses, wagons and their appurtenances, "all monies, and my homestead in the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, which I now hold a patent in fee." Then follow several gifts of five dollars each to Edmund A. Liberty, Rosilda L. Butler, Melvina L. Head, Lee F. Liberty, Mary N. Nixon, Clara Sampson and Warren A. Liberty.

These various provisions clearly show a complete matured testamentary intention of the testator as regards the disposition of his property, and that such provisions are wholly inconsistent with the provisions of Exhibit "A."

Underhill on Wills, sec. 251, announces the rule of revocation as follows: "But generally the question of the revoking effect of a will or codicil arises where the testamentary disposition in the codicil is inconsistent with that in the former will. The general rule is that, if two or more wills, or a will and one or more codicils, executed at different times, are found in the possession of the testator at his death, the pro-

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visions of the later will or codicils will prevail over those of the former, but only so far as they are inconsistent and irreconcilable with them. The latest will or codicil is presumed to express the completely matured testamentary intentions of the testator as regards the disposition of his property; and so far as it cannot be reconciled with the writings which precede it, they must give way."

There is another fact which is proven in this case, which to our minds is conclusive in establishing which will is genuine, and that is the signature of the testator attached to each of the two wills. It is shown by notes, checks, letters, documents and other papers signed by the testator, and such signature is not questioned and is shown to be his signature, covering a period of many years prior to his death, that this signature is the same as the signature to Exhibit "1." The signature written on these notes, checks, letters and documents is the same signature and written by the same person as in Exhibit "1." To our minds this conclusively shows the signature to Exhibit "1" is genuine. The signature signed to Exhibit "A" is not verified by the introduction of any signatures shown to have been genuine and made by S. E. Liberty or Stephen E. Liberty to any paper, document or other writing at any time during his life. In fact, the signature to Exhibit "A" is dissimilar, and cannot be so identified under any rule recognized in determining the genuineness of handwriting.

We therefore conclude in this case that will Exhibit "1" is a revocation of will Exhibit "A." This later will, Exhibit "1," as shown by the evidence, was executed without any undue influence or fraud, and it was executed in accord with the intentions of the testator, and executed and signed in compliance with the statutes of the state, and was the completed, matured testamentary intentions of the testator as regards the disposition of his property.

In view of the foregoing conclusions, the judgment in this case must be reversed. From the evidence, as shown in the record, we are satisfied that a judgment should be rendered in accordance therewith, and that will Exhibit "1" should be held to be the genuine and last will of S. E. Liberty, the tes-

Points Decided.

tator. We do not direct such a judgment, in view of the fact that the parties may possibly have other evidence they would desire to introduce upon a new trial. If such evidence, however, is not available, then such judgment should be entered. Costs awarded to the appellant.

Ailshie and Sullivan, JJ., concur.

6. Lee Francis Liberty was born on March 26, 1878 in Liberty Lake, Spokane Co., Washington Territory. He was christened on May 25, 1878 in Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Colville, Stevens Co., Washington. He died on October 26, 1940 in Revais Creek, near Dixon, Sanders Co., Montana. He was buried on 29 October 29, 1940 in St. Ignatius Cemetery, Lake Co., Montana.

From St. Francis Regis Mission, Washington, Immaculate Conception Church, Colville, Book of Baptisms and Marriages 1864-1888:

"Liberius" s/o of "Stephano et Cristina Laliberte" Baptized at Immaculate Conception Church, Colville by Father A. Vanzini, S.J. godparents were Peter Barnabe and Josepha Pin.

Lee Liberty was given land at Rathdrum, Idaho by his father. He sold this to his brother-in-law Ben Nixon. He was an enrolled Coeur d'Alene.

St. Ignatius, Mont. Mission Census (abt.1918-1923), Jesuit Archives, Spokane:

names	age	creed	race	location
Lee Liberty	41	cath.	mixed bd.	
Florence	26	"	"	toward mountains
Steven	4	"	"	
Alice Mary	3	"	"	
Agnes	1	"	"	

(505) RSRCH Ancestry.com; WWI Draft Registration. Address: c 1917 Lee Francis Liberty;

Lee Frances Liberty 26 Mar 1883 White Not Stated, Missoula, Mt. (from Gail Morin)

From his obituary in the Missoulian, Tues., Oct. 29, 1940, p2:

"Lee Francis Liberty Taken By Death

St. Ignatius, October 28. - Lee Francis Liberty died at his home in Revais canyon, near Dixon, Saturday. Mr. Liberty had been ill for several months. He was born in Spokane March 26, 1878. Mr. Liberty came from Spokane to St. Ignatius 30 years ago and was engaged in farming in the St. Ignatius community for 22 years and for the last eight years he and his family have made their home in the Revais canyon. He is survived by his widow, four sons, four daughters and two grandchildren.

Rosary services were held at the Twichell chapel Monday evening. Funeral services will be conducted at the Holy Catholic church Tuesday morning 9 o'clock with Rev. Father Mininger officiating and burial will be in the local Catholic cemetery. Pallbearers were Jim Sweeney, Jay Hawley, Charles Allen, Gordon Schmacker, Jess Simkins, Sr., and Fred Glover. M.M. Twichell has charge of funeral arrangements." (from E. M. Felsman's Obituary Collection)

Lee F. Liberty Taken by Death

St. Ignatius, Oct. 28.—Lee Francis Liberty died at his home in Revais canyon, near Dixon, Saturday. Mr. Liberty had been ill for several months. He was born in Spokane March 26, 1878. Mr. Liberty came from Spokane to St. Ignatius 30 years ago and was engaged in farming in the St. Ignatius community for 22 years and for the last eight years he and his family have made their home in the Revais canyon. He is survived by his widow, four sons, four daughters and two grandchildren.

Rosary services were held at the Twichell chapel Monday evening. Funeral services will be conducted at the Holy Catholic church Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock with Rev. Father Mininger officiating and burial will be in the local Catholic cemetery. Pallbearers are Jim Sweeney, Jay Hawley, Charles Allen, Gordon Schumacker, Jess Simkins, Sr. and Fred Glover. M. M. Twichell has charge of funeral arrangements.

Missoulian, Tues., Oct. 29, 1940

Lee married Elizabeth Florence Ashley, daughter of August Ashley and Amelia "Emily" Newman on April 23, 1916. Elizabeth was born on March 7, 1895 in St. Ignatius, Missoula Co.(now Lake Co.), Montana. She was christened on March 24, 1895 at the St. Ignatius Catholic Church. MT. She died on December 1963 in St. Ignatius, Lake Co., Montana. She was buried on December 31, 1963 in St. Ignatius Catholic Cemetery. (In 1923 were triplets were born to her ?) A Pend d'Oreille. She was usually called Florence, and she married twice more: Edward Bland (1885-) and Norville (Kuy) (Kie) Morais (1895-1966). Lee Liberty and E. Florence Ashley were 1st cousins once removed.

Letter she wrote to Helen Newman Ashley:

"House of Providence

St. Ignatius Mont

Mar 18 1907

Dear Auntie Helen

I will write you a short letter I hope you and my little cousins are well. When you come you must be sure to see Sister Mary Carmelita. I am learning fast this year I can do Long division. When I come back next year I will take up Fractions. Please tell uncle Charlie to come to see me

too. The girls are learning to draw and Sister has framed some of their drawing and it is hanging on the wall. With much love from your little niece. Florence"

From The Ronan Pioneer, Oct. 6, 1927, p1:

"District Court Cases

Judge Theodore Lentz held a session of district court at Polson on Thursday, September 29, 1927, at which a number of matters were heard and disposed of.

O. K. Davis vs. Florence Liberty, et al. Default of the defendants entered and judgment ordered for the plaintiff for \$2714.25 and foreclosure of mortgage."

Census of the Flathead Indians 1930:

1456	Florence Ashley Liberty	35
1457	Stephen	" 13
1458	Mary Alice	" 11
1459	Agnes	" 10
1460	Lewis (Jack)	" 8
1461	Lorena Marie	" 5
1462	Anthony Arnold	" 2
1463	Francis	" 1

Census of the Flathead Indians March 31, 1932 by Charles E. Coe:

1483	Florence Ashley Liberty	37
1484	Stephen	" 15
1485	Mary Alice	" 13
1486	Agnes	" 12
1487	Lewis (Jack)	" 10
1488	Lorena Marie	" 7
1489	Anthony Arnold	" 4
1490	Francis	" 3

Census of the Flathead Indians, April 1, 1933, by Charles E. Coe:

1507 Florence Ashley Liberty F age 38 Born: March 7, 1895 Flathead 5/16
married Head 1483

1508 Stephen " M " 16 Born: 1-19-16 Flathead 5/32 single

Son Al#2882

1509 Mary Alice " F " 14 Born: 9-15-18 Flathead 5/32 "

Dau. Al#2883

1510 Agnes " F " 13 Born: 5-5-20 Flathead 5/32 "

Dau. Al#2884

1511 Lewis (Jack) " M " 11 Born: 2-12-22 Flathead 5/32 "

Son

1512 Lorena Marie " F " 8 Born: 9-7-24 Flathead 5/32 "

Dau.

1513 Anthony Arnold " M " 5 Born: 11-3-27 Flathead 5/32 "

Son

1514 Francis " M " 4 Born: 2-28-29 Flathead 5/32 "

Son

1515 Louise Marina " F " 8/12 Born: 7-18-32 Flathead 5/32 "

Dau.



Florence Ashley Liberty and ?



From her obituary in the Missoulian, Dec. 27, 1963, p6:

"St. Ignatius - Mrs. Florence Morais, 69, died in a hospital here Thursday.

She was born March 7, 1894, at St. Ignatius and had resided the past 30 years at Dixon.

Survivors are the widower, Norville; five daughters, Mrs. Pat Malley, Missoula; Mrs. Steve Lozeau, Dixon; Mrs. Bob Richards, Madras, Oregon; Mrs. Moses Murray, Stevensville; Mrs. Frank Brown, Garibaldi, Oregon; four sons, Steve Liberty, Butte; Anthony Liberty, Bell Garden, California; Jack and Francis Liberty, both of Dixon, 22 grandchildren and five great grandchildren....."

Missoulian, Sat. Dec.28, 1963, p4:

" St. Ignatius - Requiem high mass will be celebrated for Mrs. Florence Morais, 69, 10:30 a.m. Tuesday in St. Ignatius Catholic Church with the Rev. E. Robinson, S. J., celebrant. Rosary will be recited 8 p.m. Monday in Fearon Chapel. Burial will be in St. Ignatius Catholic Cemetery beside the grave of her sister, Mrs. Alice Glover." (from E. M. Felsman's Obituary Collection)

The children of Lee and Florence Liberty:

a. Stephen E. Liberty (1916-1978) he married Geraldine Bergman (1915-), the daughter of Walter Bergman and Winifred Tuthill, on November 9, 1934 in Thompson Falls, Sanders Co., Montana.

From his obituary in the Mission Valley News, 26 Apr. 1978:

"St. Ignatius - Stephen E. Liberty, 61, a miner and Butte resident for 30 years, died Saturday in Butte.

He was born Dec. 12, 1916 in St. Ignatius and attended the Ursuline Academy there.

He was a veteran of World War II.

Survivors include three brothers, Bud and Francis, Dixon; Jack, Hot Springs; and two sisters, Laurina Kiski, Jefferson City; and Mona Malloy, Missoula.

Rosary was recited Tuesday evening in the Community Center in St. Ignatius. Funeral services will be Wednesday at 10 a.m. with the Rev. E. Robinson, S.J., officiating. Military graveside services will be provided by McCarthy Post 106. Burial will be in the St. Ignatius Catholic Cemetery."

b. Mary Alice Liberty (1918-1964) she was born in St. Ignatius, Montana and died Madras, Oregon. She married twice (1) Robert Melvin Richards born in 1913 in Meridan, Ada, Idaho, the son of Arthur and Maggie Richards. They had three children: Stephen Guy, Robert Arthur and William Kenneth Richards. (2) Darrell Scott "Scotty" Bagnell (1917-1997) the son of Robert V. Bagnell and Myrtle Mills, they had two children: Terrence Lee "Terry" Bagnell (1939-1965) and Diana Marie Bagnell (1942-)



Terrence Bagnell

This photograph was in my Mom's (Viola Ashley Courchane) collection.

From the Missoulian, Friday, March 20, 1964, p 7:

"Mary A. Liberty Richards Dies in Oregon

St. Ignatius - Mrs. Mary A. Liberty Richards, 45, died Thursday in her home at Madras, Oregon. She was born September 15, 1918, in St. Ignatius and attended schools there.

Survivors are the widower, Robert; four sons, Steve, Robert, and William, Madras; Terrence Bagnell, Dixon; a daughter, in Germany; four sisters, Mrs. Pat Malloy, Missoula; Mrs. Martina Murray, Stevensville; Mrs. Frank Brown, in Oregon; Mrs. Steve Lozeau, Dixon; four brothers, Steve Liberty, Butte; Anthony, Belgrade, California; Jack and Francis, both of Dixon, and two grandchildren.

Rosary will be recited 8 p.m. Sunday in Fearon Chapel. Funeral services are scheduled 10 a.m. Monday in the chapel. Burial will be in St. Ignatius Catholic Cemetery." (from E. Felsman)

From the Missoulian, Fri., Sept. 26, 1997, p B3:

"Elk, Wash. - Darrel "Scotty" Bagnell passed away at his home at Eloika Lake, Elk, Wash., Sunday, Sept. 21.

.....He was preceded in death by a son, Terry Bagnell.

Raised on a ranch in North Dakota, this former "all around cowboy" leaves behind a legacy he and his family established in the sport of rodeo. His afather and uncles gathered wild horses and drove them on horseback, sometimes 100 miles, to produce rodeos. Young Scotty made these trips starting before school age. Growing up, his life became the fodder the motion picture industry strives to capture.

During World War II he served in the Army's 111th Combat Engineers in the Pacific Theater. Returning stateside, he produced entertainment shows for the injured servicemen at veteran's hospitals.

Competing in all of the rodeo events, including clowning and fighting bulls. Bagnell traveled all over the U.S. and Canada. He went with Col. Jim Eskew to Cuba in 1949 to ride in the Eskew Rodeos for the Cuban fans. Traveling and competing with rodeo history greats, Scotty's proudest moment in the sport came in 1947, the year he won the steer-decorating championship at the world famous Calgary Stampede. Aside from competing, Scotty had a lifelong love of animals and they all loved him, from the trained horses, monkeys and dogs he used in his clown acts, to every stray he happened to come across. He mesmerized every small child he ever met him with stories of his cowboy past. Every animal that ever crossed his path got a kind word and a loving pat.

Mr. Bagnell is survived by his wife, Mabel, of Eloika Lake; his daughter, MeMe Anderson of Ritzville, Wash.; his son, Mickey Bagnell of Chatteroy, Wash.; five grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren; a sister, Marlene Doolittle of Polson; his brothers, Lyle Bagnell of Huson and Dale Bagnell of Missoula; and numerous nieces and nephews.

He held a lifetime gold-card (No. 152) member of the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association and was a member of the Operating Engineers Local 370 of Spokane.

Funeral services are at 11 a.m. Saturday, Sept. 27, at St. Peters Lutheran Church in Spokane with Pastor Tom McCurdy officiating and Deb Copenhaver giving the eulogy. Interment follows at Chatteroy Cemetery.

Memorials are suggested to the Union Gospel Mission of Spokane, the Spokane Human Society, or St. Peters Lutheran Church. Lauer Funeral Home of Deer Park, Wash., is in charge of arrangement." (from Eugene Felsman)

c. Agnes Liberty (1920-1965) She married twice: (1) Steve Lozeau (2) Floyd Nelson McQueen (1915-1989) the son of Duffy and Margaret McQueen. They had two children: George Duffy McQueen and Barbara Jean McQueen.

From The Missoulian, Friday, Sept. 3, 1965, p 2:

"Dixon Woman Suffers Injury

St. Ignatius - Agnes Lozeau, about 45, of Dixon, was run over about 6:30 p.m. Thursday by an automobile near Revais Creek.

She was brought to a St. Ignatius hospital by her brother, Jack Liberty, and Lawrence Mickelson, who, according to Lake County Sheriff - Archie Coulter and accompanied Mrs. Lozeau to the creek.

Mickelson and Liberty were in the car when it backed over Mrs. Lozeau. She suffered multiple fractures and other injuries, and is reported in critical condition.

She was transferred to a Missoula hospital late Thursday night. The accident is under investigation by the Lake County sheriff's office and John Corbett, special investigation officer for the Indian reservation."

and on Saturday, September 4, 1965, p 2:

"Agnes Lozeau Dies in Hospital

Agnes Lozeau, 45, Dixon, died Friday night in the St. Patrick Hospital of injuries received when she was run over Thursday by an automobile near Revais Creek. Her brother, Jack Liberty, and Lawrence Mickelson were in the car when it backed over her Thursday evening. The accident is under investigation by Lake County sheriff's office.

The body was taken to Marsh, Powell & Livingston Mortuary."

and on Monday, September 6, 1965, p 9:

"Agnes Lozeau Rites

St. Ignatius - Mrs. Agnes Lozeau, 45, died in a Missoula hospital Friday from injuries received in an automobile accident.

He was born May 12, 1920, in St. Ignatius. She attended schools there and was a life-time resident of the reservation.

Survivors include one daughter, Barbara Tallow, Cardston, Alberta; one son, George McQueen, Seattle; step-father, Orville Morais, Dixon; three sisters, Mona Malloy, Missoula, Louise Murray, Stevensville, Lorena Brown, Sunnyside, Oregon; four brothers, Steve Liberty, Butte, Jack and Francis Liberty, both Dixon, Anthony, Downey, California; and four grandchildren.

Rosary will be recited at the Fearon Chapel at 8 p.m. Monday. Requiem high mass will be celebrated Tuesday at 10 a.m. at the St. Ignatius Catholic Church with the Rev. A. J. Ferretti, S.J., celebrant. Burial will be in the Pleasant View Cemetery." (from Eugene M. Felsman)

From the Missoulian, Fri., Oct. 13, 1989, p B3:

"Cusick, Wash. -- Former Flathead-area resident Floyd McQueen, 74, Cusick, Wash., died of natural causes Monday, Oct. 9, at Sacred Heart Medical Center in Spokane.

He was born March 21, 1915, at Lake Five to Duffy and Margaret McQueen and received his education in the Flathead and Glacier school systems.

He worked for the Forest Service as a fire lookout, and for Flathead and Butte mining companies.

During World War II he served as an underwear demolition expert in the U.S. Navy until his honorable discharge in 1945. He then moved to Seattle and drove a truck for Sealand and Alaska Freightlines for over 20 years. He retired in 1976.

Mr. McQueen enjoyed the outdoors, hunting and fishing. He was a reserve deputy sheriff for 17 years and an active member of Teamsters Local 741 in Seattle. A sister, Edna, preceded in death.

Survivors include his wife, Donna, Cusick; four sons, George, in Hawaii; Larry Shelley, Sidney, Neb.; Lanny Shelley, Whidbey Island, Wash.; and Gary Shelley, Seattle; three daughters, Jean Tallow, Cardston, Alberta; Lynda Sadis, Seattle; and Annalee Gruber, La Center, Wash.; two brothers, Joe, Kalispell, and Bob, Palermo, Calif.; two sisters, Louise Fairchild, Springfield, Ore., and Velma Estes, Conroe, Texas; 18 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren.

Visitation will be 9 a.m.-noon Friday at Johnson Mortuary in Kalispell.

Services will be 1 p.m. Friday at the mortuary with the Rev. Marvin Northcutt officiating. Burial will follow at the Conrad Memorial Cemetery."

d. Louis Jack Liberty (1922-)

e. & f. unnamed died at birth 1923

g. Lorena Marie Liberty (1924-1998) she had six husbands: (1)Richard Knabe together they had three children Bernard Lee "Dick" Knabe, Gloria Jean Knabe and Larry Dale Knabe. (2) Fry (3) R. C. Peterson (4) Frank E. Brown (5) Stuart (6) Keski.

From the Char-Koosta News, Fri., Feb. 6, 1998, p 8:

"Lorena M. Keski, 73, passed away Monday at St. Peter's Hospital of natural causes.

Lorena was born on October 7, 1924, in St. Ignatius to Lee and Florence (Ashley) Liberty.

She is survived by her son, Bernard Knabe, of Helena, and a daughter, Gloria Gotchievs of Jefferson City, along with 21 grandchildren.

Lorena was preceded in death by her parents and all of her brothers and sisters.

A gathering of friends was held Thursday, Feb. 5, at the home of Muggs Chambers in Jefferson City to share memories of Lorena.

Retz Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements." (from E. Felsman)

h. an unnamed daughter, born about 1925

i. Anthony Arnold "Bud" Liberty (1927-1989) he married Catherine Ramona Hawkins, the daughter of Owen Burl "Shorty" Hawkins and Julia Maria Matt. They had six children.

From The Daily Missoulian, Apr. 22, 1934, p9:

"St. Ignatius, Apr. 21. - (Special)

Among the medical patients at the Holy Family hospital this week were: William Kelly and Chester Black, St. Ignatius; Mrs. Clay Williams, St. Ignatius; Mrs. V.H. Gilson, Ronan; James W. Miles, Perma; Anthony Liberty, Dixon; Lurene Bennadel McCollum, St. Ignatius; Joseph Charlo, Evaro; Mary Angela Blood, St. Ignatius; George W. Glover, St. Ignatius; Joseph McDonald, Jocko; Mrs. Frenchy Grubb, St. Ignatius; Mrs. Carrie Couture and Josephine Woodcock of St. Ignatius." (Bob Bigart)

From The Ronan Pioneer, Jan. 28, 1937, page 4:

"St. Ignatius

Mrs. Andrew Stinger of Ronan is seriously ill with pneumonia at the hospital. Other patients during the past week were Doreen Dupuis of Polson, Anthony Liberty of Dixon, Mrs. Joannie Breeze and Sophie Stasso of Arlee, W. A. Keller of Charlo, Mrs. Tom McDonald, Ruford Hoffman, Robert Ashley, Anne Jane Tilden, Ernese Morin, Louis Tillier, Sister Marie Aurea, Oliver Hale and Mrs. C. Hale." (Bob Bigart)

From his obituary in The Char-Koosta News, 2 Feb. 1989, p3:

"Dixon - Anthony A."Bud" Liberty, 61, of Dixon, died of a heart attack Friday, Jan. 20, at his home in Dixon.

....he received his education in the Dixon school system.

He left high school to join the U.S.Marine Corps during World War II and was stationed throughout the Orient.

After his discharge Mr. Liberty worked at the mines in Butte as a welder and pipefitter in Los Angeles, before settling in Dixon in 1972.

Survivors include his wife, Ramona, Dixon; two sons, Rio and Dallas, both of Dixon; five daughters, Lorita, Arlee; Delorah, Lenora and Dana, all of Dixon; and Althea, Jacksonville, Fla., a brother, Jack, Kila; a sister, Lorena Keski, Jefferson City, Mont.; and nine grandchildren.

He was preceded in death by a daughter, two brothers, four sisters and a granddaughter. No public services were planned. Cremation and private memorial services were held under the direction of Fearon-Riddle Funeral Chapel."

j. Francis Leroy Liberty (1929-1978)

From his obituary in the Mission Valley News, 14 Oct.1978:

"Pablo - Francis LeRoy Liberty, 49, Pablo, died in his home of a heart attack early last Wednesday morning.

He was born on Feb.28, 1929, in St. Ignatius. He attended school here at the Ursulines and also in Dixon. He worked in forestry and heavy construction for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. He had been a custodian at the tribal office for the last ten years.

He is survived by two brothers, Anthony "Bud", Dixon; and Jack, Hot Springs; and one sister, Lorena Keski, Jefferson City.

Rosary service was held Friday in the Fearon Funeral Home. Mass of the Resurrection was celebrated in the St. Ignatius Catholic Church by the Rev. T. Williams, S.J. Burial was in the St. Ignatius Catholic Cemetery."

k. Robert Liberty (1930-1931)

From his obituary in The Flathead Courier, Thurs., Oct. 15, 1931, p2:

"St. Ignatius - Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Father Demier, Thursday from the Catholic church, for Robert Liberty, the 10-months old son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Liberty of Dixon. Burial was made in the Catholic cemetery." (From E.M. Felsman's Obituary Collection) Also appeared in The Daily Missoulian, p-7, October 11, 1931.

From The Daily Missoulian, p11, Oct. 11, 1931:

"Dixon

Robert Liberty, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Liberty of Dixon died Tuesday evening at St. Ignatius hospital after a brief illness with pneumonia. He is survived by his father and mother, and by seven brothers and sisters."

l. Louise Martina Liberty (1932-1975)

From The Ronan Pioneer, Jan. 26, 1933, p5:

"Hospital Notes

Medical patients at the hospital from St. Ignatius this week are:
Frank Eye, Mrs. Frank Eye, Louise Liberty, Mrs. Joe Deshaw, Mrs. M. M. Twichel, Vivial
Twichel: from Ronan Antoine Morigeau and William Burland."

From her obituary in The Daily Missoulian, Sat., June 21, 1975, p3:
"St. Ignatius -- Louise M. Liberty, 42, died in a Missoula hospital Friday morning following a
lingering illness. She was born July 18, 1932, in St. Ignatius.

She attended school in Dixon and Polson, and worked as a waitress at several restaurants and
bars in Missoula and the surrounding area.

Survivors include one daughter, Martina Vogel, Great Falls; four brothers, Francis, Jack and
Anthony, all of Dixon, and Steve, Butte; two sisters, Mona Malloy, Missoula, and Lorena Koski,
Jefferson City, and one grandchild.

Rosary services will be Sunday at 8 p.m. in the Fearon Chapel. Mass of the Resurrection will be
at 10 a.m. Monday in the St. Ignatius Catholic Church with Rev. Edmond Robinson officiating.
Burial will be in the St. Ignatius Catholic Cemetery." (E.M. Felsman's Obituary Collection)

m. unnamed Liberty (1933-)

From The Daily Missoulian, Jan. 22, 1933, p4: "St. Ignatius, Jan. 21 (Special) Mr. and Mrs. Lee
Liberty of St. Ignatius are parents of a daughter born at the Holy Family hospital." (Bob Bigart)



Mary Alice Liberty holding Darlene & Jackie Liberty behind in Sassy Courchane.



Mary Alice, Darlene & doll & behind are Martina Liberty & Sassy Courchane at Dixon on the old Liberty Place.



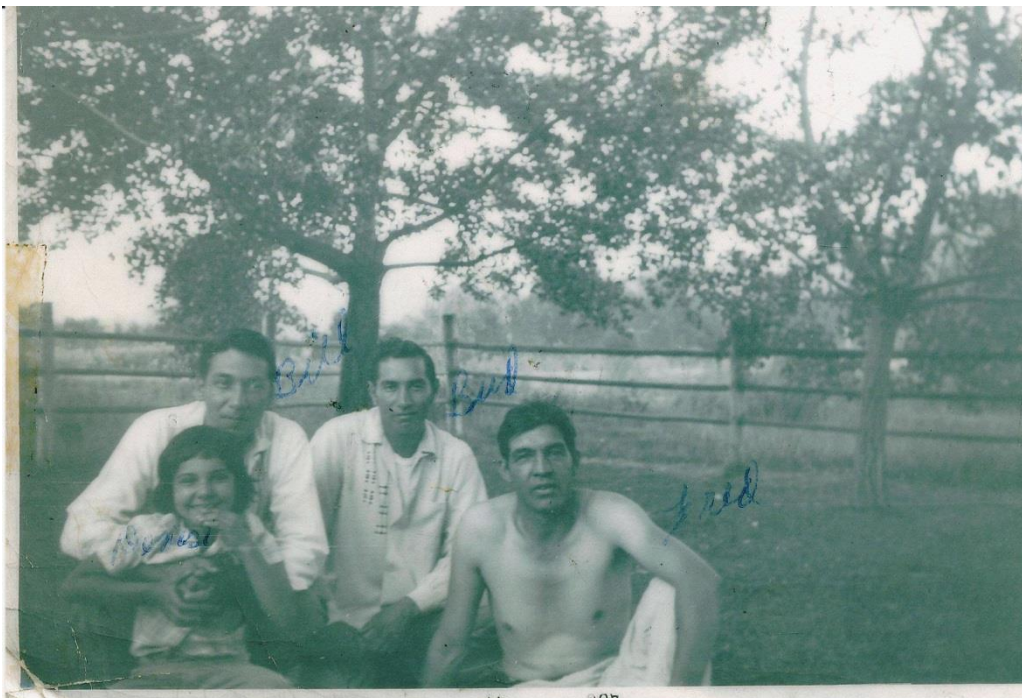
Jackie Liberty



Martina Liberty & Sassy Courchane



Mary Alice Liberty & Darlene Courchane in front,
& Martina Liberty & Lilly "Sassy" Courchane in back.



Luana Ross, "the original Bill Swaney, Bud Liberty, and Fred Decker. My sister/cousin, Denise Decker, is on Bill's lap." Photo courtesy of Luana Ross

7. **Nora Jean Liberty** was born in 1879 at Liberty Lake, Spokane Co., Washington Territory. She was christened in August of 1891. She died in August of 1891 in DeSmet, Benewah Co., Idaho.

8. **Hector Liberty** was born on June 10, 1880 at Liberty Lake, Spokane Co., Washington Territory. He was christened on November 27, 1880. He died on March 4, 1889 in DeSmet, Benewah Co., Idaho.

9. **Mary Liberty** was born on February 22, 1883 in Tekoa, Whitman Co., Washington Territory. She was christened on August 2, 1883 in St. Aloysius Catholic Church, Spokane, Washington. She died on October 30, 1939 in Spokane, Spokane Co., Washington. She was buried in 1939 in Fairmount Memorial Park, Spokane Co., Spokane, Washington. Mary Liberty was given land at Rathdrum, Idaho by her father. She married Benjamin J. Nixon, son of Pat Nixon and Mary Olive Francis in 1899 in Farmington, Whitman Co., Washington. Benjamin was born in 1877/1878 in San Jose, Santa Clara Co., California. He died in 1926 in Missoula, Missoula Co., Montana. He was buried on November 13, 1926 in Fairmount Memorial Park, Spokane Co., Spokane, Washington.

Colvilles on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation, June 30, 1899:

No. 281 Benjamin Nixon (sex) M (relation) Single (age) 22

“Death: From the Spokane Daily Chronicle: Deaths: October 30, 1939, page 15.
Nixon, Mary - Age 51 years. Passed away Oct. 30, at a local hospital. Her home was E329 Sinto. Survived by 3 sons, Bernard Nixon, S. J. of Gonzaga, Bennie L and Rapheal Nixon; 2 daughters Mrs. Margaret Emahiser and Mrs. Ruth Heathman, all of Spokane; 1 brother Lee Liberty. Dixon, Mont. The arrangements are in care of the Hennessey Funeral Home, N2203 Division St.

Funeral: From the Spokane Daily Chronicle: Funerals: October 31, 1939, page 18.
Nixon, Mary - Age 51 years. Her home was at E 329 Sinto. She was a member of the Altar Society of Mt. Aloysius parish; The Gonzaga Philomatheia club and the Jesuit Mother's Club. Survived by 3 sons, Bernard Nixon, S. J. of Gonzaga; Bennie L. and Raphael Nixon; 2 daughters, Mrs. Margaret Emahiser and Mrs. Ruth Heathman, all of Spokane; 1 brother Lee Liberty, Dixon, Mont.; 2 Grandchildren. Rosary will be said Tues. Oct. 31 at 7:30 p.m. at the Hennessey Funeral Chapel, N2203 Division St. 2d rosary will be said Wed., Nov. 1 at 7:30 p.m. at the home at E329 Sinto. Funeral Thurs., Nov 2, at 8:15 a.m. from the St. Aloysius church. Rev D. J. Stack, S. J. will officiate. Interment in the family lot at Fairmount.” Wayne Neger.



Mary Liberty and family. I don't know where I got this dark photocopy from.

Mary and Benjamin Nixon's children:

- a. Mary Margaret Nixon (1904-1989) A radio and stage actress. She married Robert Emahise (- 1966)
- b. Ruth Agnes Nixon (1906-1996) She married Earl Jacob Heathman (1904-1978), the son of Richard William Heathman and Myrtle Elizabeth Farley, and they had three children: Robert Earl Heathman, John Richard Heathman and Marian Margaret Heathman. Jacob Heathman was a cattle/wheat rancher, a methodist, and he died of heart attack. Ruth was a school teacher. John Richard Heathman married Janette E. Egg, the daughter of Walter Egg and Anne Elizabeth Marbach. Jan Egg Heathman is a family genealogist, and John was a rancher and U.S. Army Veteran in the 1st Armored Division, Nov.1961-Sept.1963.
- c. Percy Nixon (1901-) born in Tekoa, Washington and died in infancy.

- d. Bernard John Nixon (1909-1978) A Jesuit Priest, born in Tekoa, Washington and died in Scotts Valley, California. He was buried in Mount St. Michael's, Spokane, Spokane Co., Washington.
- e. Benjamin L. Nixon (1911-1966) He married Audra Broyles and they had two children: Arlene and Bonnie Nixon.
- f. Raphael Ignatius "Roy" Nixon (1918-) he married Kathleen Loftis and they had six children: Michael, Patrick, Dennis, Brian, Kathleen and Eileen Nixon.

10. Clara Agnes Liberty was born on December 27, 1884 in Liberty Lake, Spokane Co., Washington. She died on February 2, 1941 in Orofino, Idaho. She was buried in February of 1941 in Plummer, Benewah Co., Idaho.



Clara Agnes Liberty

This is from Genealogy of Seagraves Samson and Kindred Lines by Faye Seagraves, First Edition, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, November 16, 1969. (received from Gail Morin) The grandmother of Gail Morin, famous Metis researcher and author.

"...Kathrine Duncan from WSU, wrote. She is a descendant of Stephen Liberty. She says she was not able to locate his grave in Spokane, but she has a picture of Christine Barnaby Liberty's grave in Desmet, ID. News to me. Also her grandmother told her that Agnes (I think this must be my grandmother) had mental problems and was kept in a small cabin where she died.

Interesting family lore considering Clara Agnes must have remained in Orofino, ID for at least 16 years. More later. Gail" (E-mail from Gail Morin 97-02-15 03:05:25 EST, gmorin@televar.com "I read the 1997 story (my email) about "Agnes" Liberty in a cabin with mental problems. Clara and Agnes (older sister) must have had the same problem. Gail Morin, 4/15/2013.)

Clara married Burr "Bert" Sampson, son of Richard W. Sampson and Melissa Musick. Bert was born on June 15, 1879 in LaPlata, , Missouri. He died on February 6, 1959 in Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai Co., Idaho. He was buried in February of 1959 in Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai Co., Idaho. Bert came west from Missouri in 1897 and settled in Tekoa, Washington.

(505) RSRCH Ancestry.com; Marriage Index Marriage: 24 May 1907, Bert Sampson and Clara Agnes Liberty; Tekoa, Whitman County, California; Burr Sampson, Gender: Male, Spouse: Clara Liberty, Spouse Gender: Female, Marriage Date: May 24, 1907, Marriage Location: Tekoa, Whitman CO., Washington, Source: This record can be found in the marriage book at the County Courthouse located in Kootenai Co., ID in Volume 4 on Page 197.

Bert and Clara Agnes Sampson's children:

a. Steven Richard Sampson (1907-) born in Tekoa, Washington and married Grace Sefford on May 26, 1946, they had one son Steven Richard Sampson, Jr.

b. Faye Sampson (1909-1988) born in Tekoa, Washington and died in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. She married John Kootenai "Koot" Seagraves (1905-), the son of Harry E. Seagraves and Ann Ramsey. They had four children: Harry Albert Seagraves, Joan Katherine Seagraves, John Kootenai "Jack" Seagraves and Elizabeth Ann "Betty" Seagraves.

c. Bert Sampson, Jr. (1911-1960) born in Tekoa and died in Plummer, Idaho.

d. Robert Jay Sampson (1914-1991) he married twice: (1) Juanita Hickman (1919-) they three children: Robert Neil Sampson, Gary Allen Sampson and Claudia Sampson. (2) Jean Mitchell Graham (1925-) born in Boston, Massachusetts, they had two children: Graham Sampson and Marcha Jean Sampson.

e. Christina Mae Sampson (1916-1996) she married three times: (1) Karl Henry Overbey (1914-1989) the son of Henry Theopolis Overbey and Daisy Dean Garrett. They had three daughters: Gail Ann Overbey, Karen Dee Overbey and Gloria Gwen Overbey. Karl Overbey was postal supervisor and veteran of the Korean War. Gail Overbey Morin (she married Bernard Joseph Morin) is a Metis researcher and is famous in the circles of French-Canadian, Western and Metis genealogy. She has done many books on the Metis.

From Christina's obituary in the Wenatchee (Wa.) World, Thurs., 7 Mar 1996, p9, Christina Mae Lawson

"She was raised and educated in Plummer and lived in Spokane and Grand Coulee before moving to Seattle during World War II, where she worked in the shipyards as a welder. She has lived in Ephrata for the past several years. She was a member of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and Soap Lake Senior Citizens."

f. Ruth Mary Sampson (1917-) born in Plummer, Idaho she was married five times: (1) Vern Marsh (1907-) they had two sons Keith and Rodney Marsh. (2) Emil Dutt they had two sons: Leslie Jay and Joel Emry Dutt. (3) James M. Pritchard (1928-) the son of Mac Pritchard and Iva F. Legere. (4) Glenn Chapman (5) Roy Heller.

g. James Howard Sampson (1919-1960) he married Geneva Lavina Neva Nelson (1920-), they had two daughters: Shirley Ann and Dianne Lenore Sampson.

h. Thomas Sampson (

i. Melvin Marion Sampson

j. Jack Anderson Sampson (1925-) he married at least twice with an unknown it could be three times (1) Adeline Tilla (1930-)in 1947. (2) Velda and they had a daughter: Jacqueline Sampson.

10. Warren Liberty (1894-1974) Warren was probably a step-son of Steven Liberty.

Warren L. Liberty

Idaho Births and Christenings, 1856-1965

birth: 16 Mar 1895

christening: 17 Mar 1895 Wallace, Idaho

residence: 1895 Twin Falls, Idaho, United States

parents: Edw. Liberty, Christina Barnaby

from Gail Morin



THE ROUGH NECKS

Left to right, standing: Charley Dumont, Warren Liberty, Harold Dunontier, Abraham Finley, Eneas Que Que Seh, Louie Larose, Sam Finley, War Dance Chief; Ernie Berg, Lester Rowe, Nester Duguay, Jim Ramsey, Frank Ennamy, Medicine Man; Isadore Sorrell.

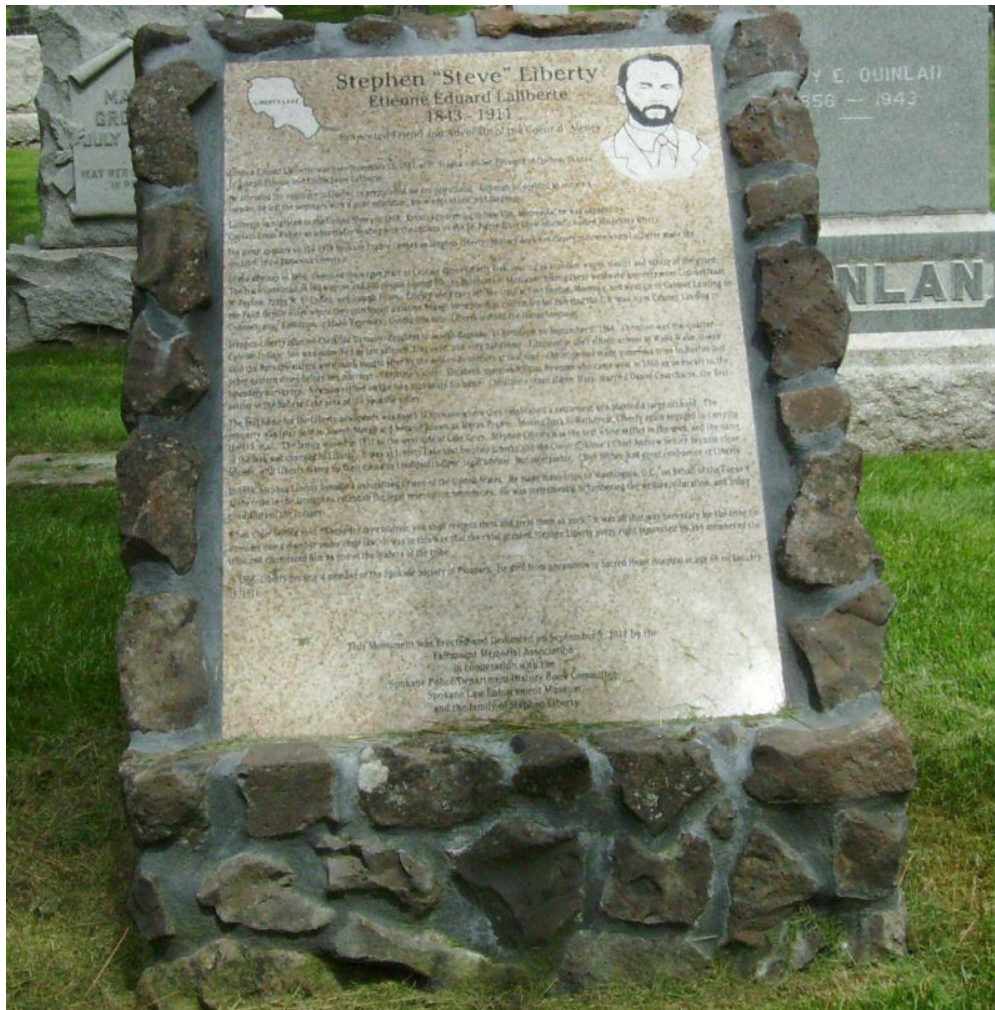
Sitting: Albert Tellier, Gus Olson, Baptist Finley, Harold Steele, Billie Hayes, Joe McDonald, Andy McGee, George Frazier, Lewis Pierre, Pete Blood.

The above picture was taken about 1927 at the site of the present Liquor store. Nine of those standing are now deceased, and eight of those sitting.



Picture by courtesy of Pete Blood

Warren Liberty second from left top row.



Stephen Liberty's memorial marker at Fairmont Memorial Park, Spokane, Washington

Wayne Nерger photo, <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GRid=89485342>



Stephen Liberty once owned this lake and the surrounding property. He was the father of Lee Liberty and ancestor of the Flathead Reservation Liberty's.



I took these photos some years ago when I visited Newman Lake and Liberty Lake and Greenacres (home of Daniel Courchesne of Canada).



There are lots of nice homes surrounding the lake.



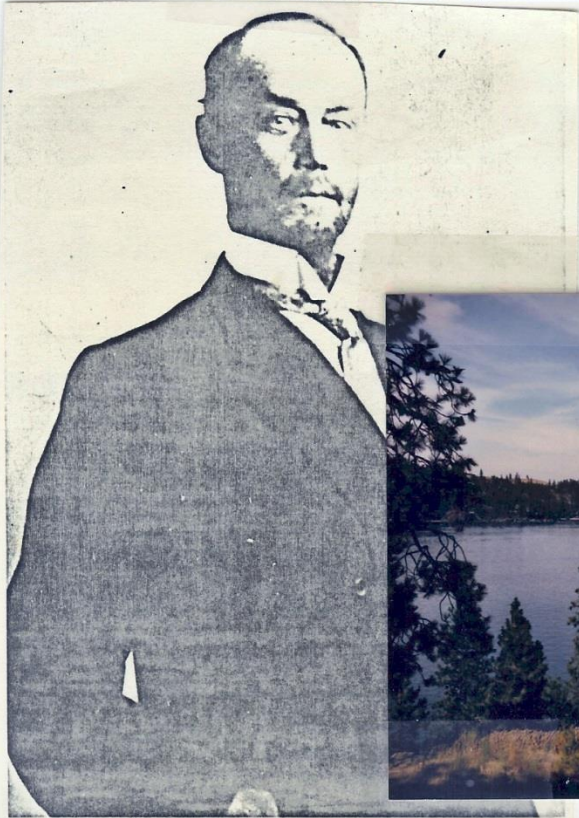
Liberty Road and Liberty Lane



Today speed boats are a familiar sight on Liberty Lake.

“Liberty Lake is an incorporated city in Spokane County, Washington, United States, on the Idaho state line. Liberty Lake is a suburb of Spokane, Washington. Thus, it is situated between Spokane and Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. The population was 7,591 at the 2010 census.

Liberty Lake was named after an Etienne Edward Laliberte (A French Canadian-1871), later he changed his name to Steve Liberty, a mail carrier and homesteader by the Lake.” Wikipedia



Liberty Lake

(Etienne Edward LaLibette)
Stephen Edward Liberty
taken 1910.

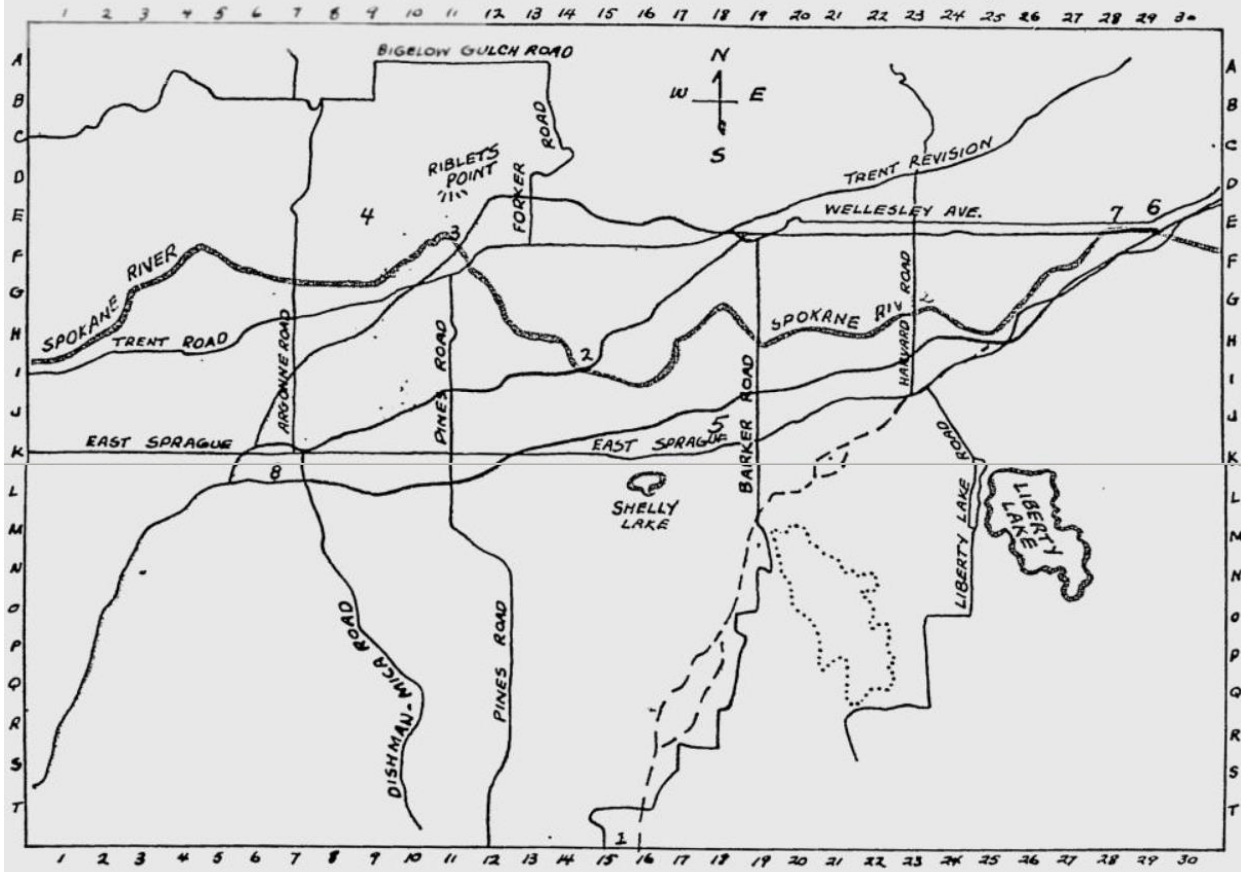
HISTORICAL MAP of the Spokane Valley

1 - OLD CALIFORNIA RANCH

3 - ANTOINE PLANTE'S FERRY

2 - SCHNEBLEY'S BRIDGE (1867)

4 - COL. WRIGHT'S ARMY CAMPED (1854)



- 5- FIRST IRRIGATION IN VALLEY (1901) SEC. 18-25-45
- 6- FIRST POST OFFICE - SPOKANE COUNTY (1867)
- 7- HALF-WAY-HOUSE USED IN CDA MINING BOOM (1882-83)
- 8- FIRST BUILDING IN DISHMAN BUILT BY A.T. DISHMAN (1895)
- MULLAN TRAIL
- OLD KENTUCK TRAIL
- SALTESE LAKE NOW DRAINED

QUIZ

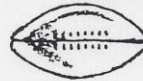


HISTORY

① IN 1885, TWELVE YEARS AFTER THE COEUR D'ALENE RESERVATION BOUNDRIES WERE MADE, AN HISTORIC EVENT TOOK PLACE THAT CHANGED THE LIVES OF ALL THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED THERE. —WHAT WAS THIS EVENT? —WHO WAS THIS MAN AND WHAT IMPORTANT ROLE DID HE PLAY IN THIS CONTROVERSIAL EVENT?

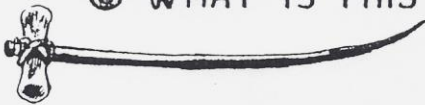


SPORTS



② WHAT YEAR DID THE "DE SMET INDIANS" REPRESENT THE STATE OF IDAHO IN THE NATIONAL SEMI-PRO BASEBALL TOURNAMENT AT WICHITA, KAN?

③ WHAT IS THIS TOOL USE FOR AND WHAT IS IT CALLED IN THE COEUR D'ALENE LANGUAGE?



ANSWERS: — 245,000 ACRES OF LAND FROM THE NORTHERN END OF THE ORIGINAL BOUNDARY WAS CEDED BY THE COEUR D'ALENE TRIBE. — STEVE LIBERTY, ADOPTED MEMBER AND OFFICIAL INTERPRETER. © 1941
③ ROOT DIGGER — PITSE
ARAPA 1/2

Stephen Liberty claimed to have settled at Liberty Lake in May 1871, living there until Nov. 1878. He crossed the plains with a wagon train commanded by James L. Fisk. He operated a station house at Cabinet Landing, Montana. He was a fur trader in Minnesota (1865); Justice of the Peace; Mail Carrier (1866); interpreter for the Coeur d'Alenes; Rancher.



Aerial view of Liberty Lake

https://www.google.com/search?hl=en&site=imghp&tbn=isch&source=hp&biw=1253&bih=622&q=liberty+lake+washington&oq=Liberty+Lake&gs_l=img.1.1.019j0i5.1962.4786.0.6838.12.11.0.1.1.0.159.1290.3j8.11.0...0.0...1ac.1.9.img.AVxS5sLnIOY#imgrc=UyKiVYvgCSpyvM%3A%3B_aB6k2TIX5W9bM%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.landsat.com%252Ftown-aerial-map%252FWashington-2006%252FLiberty_Lake-WA-5339335.jpg%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.landsat.com%252FLiberty-lake-washington-aerial-a5339335.html%3B500%3B500

Hello,

I am researching photos for a book I'm designing with an author I've worked with for years. His book, "The Last of the White Indians" covers the 100-year history of the anomaly of Chief Andrew Seltice (1865-1902) adopting four white men with full Indian rights. By client, Bill Deno, is a fourth-generation descendent of Joseph Peavy.

I have tried the University of North Idaho, North Idaho Historical Society, Spokesman-Review, University of Washington, and the Washington State Library looking for photos of the four white men and their families (Steve Liberty, Julien Boutelier, Joseph Peavy, and Patrick Nixon). I have lots of dates but I fear these family photos may be in private libraries and are lost.

My client is willing to pay for research time and for photo reproductions (jpgs). Is this something you may be able to help me with?

Please let me know. I'm glad I ran across your website as part of my ongoing research.

Thank you so much!

Elizabeth C. Johnston