HISTORY
OF
IDAHO
The Gem of the Mountains

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HISTORY OF IDAHO

GRIFFIN S. MARSHALL.

For many years Griffin S. Marshall has been identified with ranching and sheep raising but is now living retired. Careful management of his business affairs brought him success and he makes his home at Malta, enjoying the fruits of his former toil. He was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, August 19, 1849, and is a son of Hunter Homer and Sarah (Stith) Marshall. When twenty years of age he left the Old Dominion and made his way to the west with its boundless opportunities. For a year he resided at Elko, Nevada, and in July, 1870, made his way to the Raft river country, where Malta, Idaho, now stands. He was employed as a cow puncher for several years and later engaged in cattle raising on his own account in the Goose Creek valley. He afterward built up a ranch on Dry creek, homesteading land and living thereon for eight years. He then turned his attention to sheep raising and in the fall of 1896 removed to Ogden, Utah. He ran sheep in Utah, Nevada and in the Raft river valley for a quarter of a century, developing his flocks to large proportions and becoming one of the prominent and successful sheepmen of this section of the country. In 1918 he extended his efforts into other business connections by erecting the Marshall apartments at Burley, where he is also the owner of the Ford garage. In all of his business affairs he has displayed sound judgment and keen discrimination and in his vocabulary there has never been any such word as fail. When one avenue of opportunity has seemed closed he has carved out other paths whereby he could reach the desired goal.

In 1884 Mr. Marshall was united in marriage to Miss Kate Parke, a native of Logan, Utah, and a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Wattison) Parke, who came to Idaho in 1877, and here both the father and mother passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall have become parents of six children: Griffin H., Wilmour S., W. C., John, Margaret and Eitha Parke.

In his political views Mr. Marshall has long been a stalwart republican and in the fall of 1888 was elected sheriff of Cassia county, which position he capably filled until January, 1921. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has ever been a faithful follower of the teachings of the craft. He is numbered among the honored pioneer settlers of his part of the state. When he made his way to the Raft river country almost a half century ago it was a new and undeveloped district. Malta had not yet been established and there were few settlers in the neighborhood. Kelton, Utah, was the nearest market. The Pocatello Indians were numerous and disputed with the white men the right to the territory. Great changes have since occurred, Mr. Marshall at all times bearing his part in the work of general progress and improvement.

WILLIAM A. STONE.

William A. Stone, attorney at law in Caldwell, practicing as senior partner in the firm of Stone & Jackson, was born at Knoxville, near Des Moines, Iowa, December 3, 1862. His father, William M. Stone, was a native of Jefferson county, New York, and he, too, was a lawyer by profession. He served for five years on the bench and then resigned his judicial position in order to give his services to his country during the Civil war. He organized the Third Iowa Infantry and became its captain before leaving for service. In his first day's battle at Shiloh he was captured and sent to prison at Selma, Alabama. His release was effected within sixty days through the exchange of prisoners and he returned to his home, where the Twenty-second Infantry was being formed, of which he was made colonel, then returning to active service. Previous to his capture he had been in command of the Second Iowa Regiment. After participating in several hotly contested engagements he was seriously wounded at the battle of Vicksburg and was forced to return home. Soon afterward he was nominated for governor in June, 1865, and was elected Iowa's chief executive, while in 1866 he was reelected to that position, his administration fully meeting the needs of the common-
Jose Alastra, a sheepman and wool grower of Boise and a representative of the Spanish Basque colony of Idaho, has been a resident of this state since 1902, while his connection with the United States covers thirty-two years, dating from 1887. He was born in Spain, May 4, 1871, a son of Batista Ondarza, a cattleman and farmer, who is still living in that country at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The mother also survives and has reached the age of eighty-five years. In accordance with the custom practiced in that section of Spain, the son Jose took his mother's maiden name of Alastra, as it was also that of the house in which he was born, and it is his legally adopted name in this country. His children, however, use the family name or Ondarza.

Jose Alastra was a youth of sixteen years when he first came to the United States. He spent the first fifteen years of his residence in America as a sheep herder and general ranch hand in Nevada and he also rode the range as a cowboy a part of the time. In 1902 he returned to Spain to visit his parents, spending seven months in that country. He then again came to the United States and on this occasion he made his way to Idaho, where he entered the employ of “Uncle Billy” Howell, a prominent sheepman of Boise, mentioned elsewhere in this work. After a few months spent as herder he leased a bunch of sheep from Mr. Howell and managed them on shares, thus getting a start in the business on his own account. In 1903 he became associated in the