

Bethel

POLK COUNTY, OREGON

By

JOHN E. SMITH

1941

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By

John E. Smith

To My Parents

*Both of whom, on arriving in Oregon,
came directly to Bethel.*

Preface

In the background upon which this compilation is projected, the author has tried to aid the reader to some extent in seeing, in each of its successive stages, the whole area in which the locality was developing; that is, to give it a background of geographic, as well as of other, relationships.

Topographic Influences. The topography divides the area into two natural parts; the hill land on the eastern margin and the plain or prairie. By a topographic feature, the pass, the range is here separated into two groups; the Eola hills south of it and the Bethel hills northward from it. This pass, the objective of east-west traffic across the range also to and from Salem, determined the location of the early day wagon track road; and even of the present highway for some distance.

The natural arrangement of surface details (page 5) served to confine the location of Indian villages to the eastern slopes of this range of hills, thus protecting to some extent, the early settlers on the west from Indian annoyances.

The natural separation of neighborhoods by this north-south range of hills stimulated the tendency toward an early day friendly rivalry carried on by way of the pass, between the people of Spring Valley eastward from the pass and the residents of Plum Valley which extends westward from it.

The major north-south traffic through this area by pack train made and followed the trail along the foothills of this range from Amity southward into the area but on reaching Polk county, the trail crossed to the low ridges and swells in the valley pursuing a somewhat level course toward Holmes' Gap. This leaving the foothills for the rolling, well-drained land extending in the direction of the Gap, located the trail nearly a mile west of Bethel and was probably a factor in locating the Plum Valley post office at the home of Judge Frier near it several years after it had also been used as a wagon track road. This wagon track road, passing through the grove in which the church meeting was held in 1852 was doubtless a factor in the selection of the meeting ground.

The telegraph line of 1856 and the present west side Pacific highway took a very direct course from the west end of the hills near Amity to Holmes' Gap. A similar statement may be made concerning the railway, which on reaching Polk county, followed the more nearly level surface (required by economy in railway construction) into which Ash Swale has cut its little stream valley. This diverted the railway nearly half a mile further westward than the highway, which with the development of its shipping point, McCoy, caused the commercial downfall of Bethel. From this it is seen that Holmes' Gap, a physiographic feature, has always been a most highly influential factor in locating north-south lines of transportation and communication in this vicinity, and that the pass east of Bethel has determined the location of the minor (east-west) lines of transportation. (Until paved via Rickreall and Eola.)

The climatic advantages (also of soils) were very briefly summarized in the patriotic address of Mr. Adams, July 4, 1855. The ideal temperatures postulated by geographers for the most rapid and stable human progress are winter average, about 39° for maximum mental effort and a summer average of about 64° for best physical efficiency. These figures are very closely approached at Bethel and elsewhere in the Willamette Valley.

Interregional activities such as the Cayuse Indian war and the gold rush to California retarded the progress of the western part of Oregon two years or more. Most of the other factors that influenced the development at Bethel are common to the major part of the Willamette Valley and need not be mentioned here.

It is significant that while certain geographic influences served to protect the early settlers, encouraging community growth, certain other geographic influences later caused the commercial downfall of the same place.

Acknowledgements

Much credit is due the family of Mary Margaret Harvey (Mrs. John H. Robbins) who led all others in the collection and preservation of data on this subject. Especially prominent is Daniel C. Robbins who on December 29, 1916 collected the information then in possession of his mother, and who gave it to the Oregon Historical Society, Portland, in 1923.

Mrs. Glen O. Holman has given assistance of inestimable value. Of special importance is the aid he has given in preparing a list of students who attended school at Bethel while he was a student there. So far as known no class records are in existence. Some of his contributions have been used with material from other sources. Mr. Frank D. Cornett has also been very helpful. Ethel G. Kelty (Mrs. W. T. Brown), Mr. Jacob P. Sears, Hon. S. L. Stewart, Mr. T. J. Graves, Mr. Ralph Watson and others have rendered useful assistance. Public records, photos, etc., were loaned for use by Mr. George L. Richards, Mrs. John R. Romig, Mr. M. Christiansen, respectively. Photos were also provided for use by Mrs. Stella Gillispie, a grand daughter of Amos Harvey.

The library of the Oregon Historical Society has been the most important source of material from which this booklet is compiled. The readers who enjoy its contents may well be thankful to all who have had a part in bringing the Society into existence and in providing for its continuance.

Pioneer Women of Bethel. The part taken by women in winning the Willamette Valley was an extremely important one. The extensive usefulness of wives and mothers in the program of progressive development of the community at Bethel was very much greater than is shown by any of the records available. The writer has been unable to learn when the first cook stove came to this vicinity, or how much wheat was ground in a coffee mill for use as flour, or how much clothing was made of skins, burlap and other fragmental material during the first decade of life at Bethel, but is not unmindful of the extensive efforts expended by the pioneer women there, as elsewhere in the Willamette Valley, under the many difficulties due to the deficiencies here suggested.

The writer recognizes and regrets this weakness and will be thankful for any definite information adding to our knowledge of every-day pioneer life in this vicinity.

• Corvallis, Ore., December, 1940.

A Virgin Land

Using the imagination, try to see this vicinity as it was without highways or bridges, without fences, fields or farms, without buildings or man-made structures of any kind. A broad expanse of partially wooded prairie with large areas of open grassland, small patches of bush here and there, with larger patches of mixed oak and fir on the higher parts of its rolling surface, it was a beautiful, extensive pasture land having an eastern border of equally beautiful hills half covered with bush and tree.

Wild Life. On its areas of better drainage, the grass grew three to four feet high—a foothill feeding ground for bear, deer, grouse and other wild life that thrived here abundantly. It was a part of the hunting ground for the nearby natives as well as for the tribes of the Coast range foothills whose people had no horses but traveled on foot or in dug-out log canoes.

Indians. John Jacob Astor's Pacific Fur Company founded Astoria in 1811, its hunters and trappers, on their journeys inland, learned that Willamette Valley was populated with Indians. Its successors, the Northwestern Fur Company, and later, 1821, the Hudson's Bay Company, a British concern, found about 40 Indian villages in the Valley and adjacent foothills. The Yamhills, the Luckiamutes and several others were tribes of the Calapooias.

Most of these villages grew in depressions among the low hills or in the foothills in places completely hidden from an approaching enemy and from distant lookout points. As there were no such places on the west side of the Bethel hills between Amity and Eola, no Indian villages existed here, but one was located in Whitcomb valley about three miles northeast of the site of Bethel. Little or no trouble with the Indians is known to have taken place in this vicinity. (F. D. Cornett).

Earliest Settlers. In 1828-30, some of the unemployed workers of the Hudson's Bay Company, most of them were not citizens of the United States, began to settle on the land that is now in northern Marion county, and in 1832, the first settler to cross the Willamette river and live on the west side of it, nine miles northeast of Bethel, was Joseph McLaughlin¹, son of Dr. John McLaughlin and his wife, the daughter of an Indian chief. Gradually these settlers came and in a decade had spread westward and southward into what is now Yamhill and Polk counties. Each settler selected a place, built his cabin and made it his home. For water supply, they lived near streams or dug wells on upland locations; for orchards, they planted the seeds of fruit brought by immigrants. They broke land and cultivated five to 50 acres each, selling wheat, cattle, or other produce to the Hudson's Bay Company at Oregon City, or to new settlers.

A Republic of Oregon. The land did not definitely belong to any country. It was north of Mexico which then included California; it was south of Russia which then owned Alaska; it was west of the Stony (now Rocky) mountains to which the United States extended at that time; and the British had only an unsubstantiated claim to it. It was under these conditions and in this situation that the Provisional Government was set up on May 2 and July 5, 1843 over all of this territory known as Oregon or the Oregon Country, "... until such time as the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us." Officially, it was known as Oregon territory.

Part of this land including the Oregon, Washington and Idaho of today (and some other land) came into possession of the United States on June 15, 1846, and soon after that date the Hudson's Bay Company withdrew from the country. Citizens now felt more free and secure in taking up land; a man could locate on 640 acres or less. When a new arrival wanted a donation land claim where the land was occupied, it became necessary to remove the occupants, who

¹ Hewitt, H. H., Portrait and Biographical Record of Willamette Valley, p. 400.

were protected by provisional government. This was generally done by trade or purchase. Some citizens and others sold their "squatter's rights" for prices ranging from \$25 for 320 acres to \$800 or more for a full sized claim of 640 acres.

Polk, a Big County. Beginning with the organization of the provisional government, the Bethel area was in Yamhill district. On December 22, 1845, Polk district was formed by the Legislature of the Provisional Government (met at Oregon City, the capital) and the districts were called counties after this date. For two years, until Benton county was created on December 23, 1847, Polk county extended southward to California from a line running due west from the middle of the Willamette river through George Gay's house (half a mile from the river), and to the sea from an eastern border line running along the Willamette (or Multnomah) river to the source of its middle fork, thence due south to California.

Pioneers of Bethel.² Among those who later lived here, became known here, or were prominent in affairs at Bethel were the following Oregon Pioneers:

1843—Jesse Applegate, Thomas Cochran, Samuel M. Gilmore, Daniel S. Holman, Isaiah Matheny,

1844—John H. Hawley, J. Hillhouse, L. L. Rowland,

1845—Absalom H. Frier, Amos Harvey, James B. Riggs,

1846

One of the earliest settlers in this vicinity was Rev. Glen O. Burnett who came to Oregon in 1846 and took up a claim just north of Bethel during the same year.³ He built his house near a spring at the hillward margin of the arable land half a mile or so north of the present location of Bethel school. To the heights eastward, he gave the name "Bethel Hills," Bethel being the name of the church in Missouri, that he had recently served as pastor. His oldest son, Horace G. Burnett took up a claim just west of his father's location. The residence location on this claim was that of the present home on the Christiansen poultry farm.

Their nearest store and mill,⁴ both were small and primitive, were at O'Neil's, about two miles west of the site of today's Dallas, but Oregon City was their principal trading point. The nearest post office at this time was at Weston, Missouri.

John N. Durham, a part time resident of this vicinity during two or three decades of early days, arrived in Oregon this year, 1846, (took a claim southwest of Perrydale,) as did Caleb Woods and family including the future governor, George L. Woods, then a boy of 14 years.

1847

Solomon Allen, four miles due north of Bethel, bought a squatter's right to his claim of 640.45 acres. Mr. Allen with his family including five sons and two daughters occupied the log cabin at the foot of the hill near the east end of the place and made their home in this location.

John McCarty took up a claim, one mile square, whose southeast corner was located about three-fourths of a mile due north of McCoy. Rev. A. V. McCarty selected his donation claim about two miles north of Buena Vista, Polk county and his brother, E. W. McCarty, located a mile or two northwest of him.

Amos Harvey,⁵ was chosen county treasurer at the election of June 1, 1847 for a term of one year. It seems that he took up his claim at Bethel in the spring of 1847, and probably lived on it then. This county office probably drew no salary then.

Joseph W. Downer took up a donation ^{Yamhill} and claim about a mile south of the site of today's Ballston.

² Lang, H. O., History of Willamette Valley, pp. 275 ff., 283 ff.

³ Holman, Glen O., Private correspondence, 1940. The Bethel Hills (maximum elevation, 1170 feet, just north of Whitecomb Valley) extended from the pass east of Bethel, (429 ft.) to the pass east of Amity (451 ft.).

⁴ Boise, R. P., Polk County Pioneer Sketches, 1:78.

⁵ Spectator, July 22, 1847.

Wm. M. Turpin⁶ brought a flock of fine Saxony sheep to his claim just west of Bethel and including most of the land for half a mile on each side of the highway between Bethel and Finn's corner.

In 1847, United States post offices were established at Astoria and at Oregon City, the latter on March 29 with David Hill as postmaster.

The first wedding⁷ at Bethel was solemnized August 21, 1847, at the home of Rev. Glenn O. Burnett who gave his eldest daughter, Martha E., in marriage to Daniel S. Holman, a resident of the Deer creek vicinity, Yamhill county, about four miles west of the site of today's Amity.

The Cayuse Indian War.⁸ The Whitman massacre near the site of the present Walla Walla, Wash., aroused the white people throughout Oregon. This took place on November 29, 1847; the news reached Oregon City nine days later. Isaiah Matheny who lived about three miles northwest of Bethel and Thomas Warrenner who lived one and a half miles southeast of Bethel volunteered for war duty. To equip the soldiers partially, Solomon Allen gave six bars of lead; Amos Harvey, a gun; Caleb Woods, a rifle; Thomas McBride, \$5 in cash.

1848-49

As the 500 men who went from west of the Cascades to Eastern Oregon to conquer the Indians did not return until June and July, there was a dearth of farm helpers during the spring of 1848 in the Willamette Valley, and many farms were neglected.

In June, 1848, Amos Harvey was receiving the Oregon American⁹ and Evangelical Unionist at "Weymire's office" (O'Neill's Mill) about two miles west of where Dallas is now. At the same time Rev. G. O. Burnett was receiving this paper or magazine through the office at Rickreall, and also a copy of it at "W. J. Martin's" west of the Yamhill river (southwest of McMinnville) where he was probably preaching then.¹⁰

Bethel Cemetery. It was during this year, also, that Jane Ramage,¹¹ Mrs. Amos Harvey, gave, for use as a cemetery, more than two acres of land in the extreme southwest corner of the Harvey claim, on the west side of the highway. Here in 1848, ground was first broken for Mrs. Doak of Lincoln, Polk county.¹² She was probably the wife of Andrew J. Doak, pioneer ferryman there, who took a claim on which the town of Lincoln grew. Evidently this was the first cemetery in northeastern Polk county.

About ten years later, an addition was made to the cemetery, on its west side. This consisted of a gift of several acres from the farm of Judge A. H. Frier. In 1914 Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Kelty bought the little, wooded, triangular roadside corner on the northern border of the original plat, and gave it as an addition to the cemetery. This tract was purchased from Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Lynch who would probably have donated it for that use if it had not been bought for that purpose. In 1940, Mr. John M. Boyer gave 120 square rods of land lying west of the little triangle and north of the main part of the cemetery as an enlargement to it.

An irreducible fund raised by subscriptions solicited chiefly by Hon. S. L. Stewart, has now reached a maximum of nearly \$2000, the income from which nearly pays for the upkeep of the cemetery. Among the contributors to this fund are:

S. L. Stewart, Gus Prang, W. B. Zumwalt, W. Arthur Robbins, Luke M. Hawley, John E. Smith, J. Waldo Finn, Mrs. Geo. L. Shields, (Fanny Prang), The Shields family, Mrs. Dell Plankington Kelty, The John P. Emmett family, Miss Lepha Hawley, Miss Prudence Denney, C. O. Sheldon, George Phillips, Mrs. Annie Cooper, Mrs. Maggie Taylor _____, John M. Boyer, Jesse M. Wise, *Sears family.*

⁶ Lang, H. O., History of the Willamette Valley, p. 301

⁷ Ibid. p. 617.

⁸ Bancroft, H. H., History of Oregon, 29: 685.

Ibid., 30: 702.

Lang, H. O., History of Willamette Valley, p. 630.

⁹ "Issued once in two weeks" by J. S. Griffin at Tualatin Plains, a mile south of our Forest Grove. The rush to California caused its suspension.

Lackley, F. Oregon Yesterday, 10. 297-8.

¹⁰ Debbs, C. C., Men of Champoeg, p. 210.

¹¹ Harvey, Amos, Reminiscences, MS., Oregon Historical Society.



Jane Ramage, Mrs. Amos Harvey

In making their wills, several have bequeathed contributions to this fund. Olive Bell Reddaway, Mrs. W. A. Robbins, Fred Burdon and George Phillips are among this number.

Among people of prominence at Bethel who came to Oregon in 1848, were H. N. V. Holmes, W. L. Adams, John R. Pigg and his brothers Reuben and Henry. Holmes' Gap takes its name from the adjacent location of Mr. Holmes' claim; John R. Pigg chose a claim a mile north of Bethel and Reuben took up one two and a half miles south, later known as the G. C. Bell place.

Gone for Gold. About the time the men returned from the Cayuse Indian war, it became known in the Willamette valley that gold had been discovered in California during the preceding January. Immediately the lure of the yellow metal led an exodus in its direction; again farms were carelessly deserted. In 1849 a much larger number went. Among those of the Bethel group who went

were Horace Burnett, L. L. Rowland, W. L. Adams, Isaiah Matheny and many others from Polk county. In the spring of '49, some who went in 1848 began to return. Many made it a successful trip.

New Stores. The influx to California created a demand for food materials, especially for wheat, meat and vegetables, that were so easily grown in the Willamette Valley. Trade was thus stimulated both by pack-train overland and by the ocean route. Many new stores sprang into existence, among them one at Lafayette, opened in 1849 by G. O. Burnett who had moved there from Bethel for that purpose. During the summer of 1850, while the proprietor was making a trip to San Francisco to replenish his stock of goods, he left the store in charge of a school teacher and lawyer there by the name of Matthew P. Deady.

Polk in 1849. Oregon City, August 14, 1849. "I was delayed here some days in consequence of the difficulty in procuring saddles, bridles, pack saddles, and other requisites for the expedition—the great number of parties constantly leaving for California having completely drained this place of these equipments.

"My detachment consisted of nine men. We left Oregon City on August 21, 1849, crossed the Willamette on a ferry three miles above Champoeg and by easy marches proceeded up the valley of the Willamette. We crossed the Yamhill (just below Lafayette) and the "Richreol" (west of Rickreall)."¹⁴

"The country through which we passed was moderately rolling, about one-third being covered with timber, the rest prairie or open land. The forest consisted principally of white oak and live oak, and of different species of cedar, pine and fir. Claims are located and more or less improved on nearly all the advantageous sites, for cultivation; but at present evince general neglect, many of the farms having been altogether abandoned by their owners for the more rapid acquisition of wealth in the mines of California."

Oregon was proclaimed a territory of the United States, by Gov. Joseph Lane, March 3, 1849, and a United States post office was opened at Salem, November 8, of the same year. Each was better for Bethel.

Rev. Glenn O. Burnett delivered the principal address when the first school at Amity was opened in the spring of 1849.

The years 1848-49 were strong retarders of progress in the Willamette Valley, not only in reducing the population temporarily by withdrawal but in turning immigrants aside to California.

1850

A United States post office was established at O'Neil's Mills, on January 8, 1850, with James A. O'Neil as postmaster. Though it was little if any nearer than Salem, it became the office patronized by most of the people of this vicinity.

No illiterate adults were reported from Polk county in the census figures for 1850, hence none at Bethel. There were 190 families; 1046 white and five negroes; six schools having six teachers and 134 pupils. The total in school in the county was 234 pupils, hence 100 were in home schools, which included those at school in this vicinity.

Sanford Watson had taken up his claim in Spring Valley about a mile northwest of Zena, in 1849. Mr. A. H. Frier surely took up his claim a mile or so southwest of Bethel not later than 1850, likewise Ira S. Townsend, a mile or more north of the site of today's Perrydale. There were doubtless others who came this year.

1851

To the ever increasing number of post offices, one at Cincinnati (later Eola) was added, June 5, 1851 with Joshua Shaw as postmaster, and one at Rickreall, June 30, a mile or more west of the present town, with Nathaniel Ford in charge. These were popular locations for post offices, with the people of Bethel and vicinity.

¹⁴ (The trail ran via Solomon Allen's, four miles due north of Bethel, to Holmes' Gap, passing within a mile of Bethel on the west. This pack-trail was the main traveled way from Bethel to Oregon City at that time.) Lt. Theo. Talbot, 31st Congress, 1st session, Senate, Executive Document, Vol. 10, No. 47, pp. 108-9. (See map).

Among the pioneer settlers who came to the vicinity of Bethel this year were Geo. C. Bell, Alex. P. Caldwell, Felix E. Caldwell, Dr. N. Hudson, Dr. G. W. Greer, Enoch Richardson and others. The Caldwells settled two to three miles north of Bethel, Dr. Hudson and Dr. Greer settled one to three miles southward from Bethel and E. Richardson, a mile northeast of Perrydale. During this year, Wm. Penn Watson, having married Miss Priscilla Patton, a pioneer of 1847, of Lafayette, Oregon, took up a claim of 320 acres lying just east of A. Harvey's claim and just north of that of Sanford Watson. John Patton, a brother of Priscilla, established a claim of 320 acres adjoining that of Wm. P. Watson on its northern border.

Rev. G. O. Burnett sold his store at Lafayette and returned to the farm at Bethel. With a minister, a teacher and two physicians living near, a community status became an easy possibility.

A COMMUNITY CENTER, 1852

Post Office. On March 5, 1852, a United States post office known as Spring Valley was opened by Sanford Watson, postmaster, at his home on his claim about three miles southeast of Bethel. This office, reached via the pass, east of Bethel, was much more convenient than those on the Rickreall. It was established four months before the ones at Amity and Salt Creek.

Congress decided in favor of Salem for the territorial capital, May 14, 1852 and by June 12 it was moved there from Oregon City. It was highly encouraging to citizens of Bethel to know that the capital was now only 12 miles away.

Church Meetings. In the summer of 1852, Rev. G. O. Burnett called the Disciples of the Willamette Valley to assemble for fellowship and worship. The meeting was held here in an oak grove along the creek half a mile or more west of Bethel. It was the first of the annual gatherings that have been faithfully kept up and which have become known as the "Turner meetings," held in the Tabernacle, in Marion county. Through this assembly Bethel became well known and gained a state-wide reputation.

Following this first annual meeting of the Christian Church, weekly meetings were held at Bethel with some degree of regularity.

Bethel Academy.¹ Nathaniel Hudson, A.M., M.D., who had come to Bethel in the fall of 1851, built a log schoolhouse on his claim, probably about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south or southeast of the present Bethel school, and conducted school there during the late spring and summer of 1852.

Such schools as this Bethel Academy were uncommon in the Willamette Valley then and there were very few teachers of Dr. Hudson's extensive preparation and experience teaching in private schools here or even in the church schools at that time. It was probably in session when the assembly of Disciples came to Bethel and this together with the foregoing facts made it widely and favorably known when those in attendance at the meeting returned to their homes. During his travels, Rev. G. O. Burnett always spoke well of Bethel.

Among the families living near Bethel at that time were the Burnetts, Harveys, Friers, Watsons, Holmeses, Enoch Richardsons, Caldwells, Johnsons, McGuires and probably others and some of the children from each of these families were probably in attendance at Bethel Academy. Among those who came from a distance to enroll under the instruction of Dr. Hudson, were its illustrious students Tom McBride, George Woods, Will McConnell and Levi Rowland, all from northern Yamhill county.

Settlers in 1852. The immigration² to Oregon was the largest in 1852 of all of the pioneer years, although nearly as many came in 1853. James W. Lewis of near Oak Grove, Wm. Allen, a native of Michigan, who settled in the hills east of Solomon Allen with his family, and Mrs. Lily Porter Frizzell and family who took up land two miles or more southwest of Bethel, were among the arrivals this year. Mr. Charles Galloway and family came to live on the Joseph Henderson farm about two miles north of the site of today's Perrydale.

¹ Rowland, L. L., State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Annual Report, 1876-78; Hudson J. N., by F. Lockley, Oregon Journal, March 21, 22, 1927; Lee, J. D., Polk County Pioneer Sketches, 2: 32.

² Hines, H. K., History of Oregon, pp. 650, 1146.

Dr. G. W. Greer.³ "John R. Pigg (lived a mile north of Bethel) died November 5 (1852) leaving a wife and one child, a girl whom he called Martha Eleanor, (died in her girlhood days). Adaline (Mrs. G. W. Greer) is quite well now. Henry is a remarkably stout boy, but Reuben is rather delicate.

"I have my new house up and the roof almost on. As soon as I finish shingling, I shall stop the work on my house for want of seasoned lumber, do some fencing and sow some oats, for as yet I have done no farming except raising a garden last summer. This has been the hardest winter ever experienced in Oregon on account of the snow storm in the fore part of the winter and the scarcity of breadstuffs. Flour is now worth only \$16.00 a hundred, when a few weeks ago it was worth \$24.00 per hundred. Several vessels have arrived with flour and more are expected shortly.

"Although the weather since the storm has been very good (for winter) the stock (cattle, horses) are very poor; the snow storms and rains have so bleached the grass that there is scarcely any nutriment in it, and the weather has been just cold enough to keep the young grass from coming. Beef will be very high until May or June; it is now worth 11c a pound.

"All this difficulty arises out of a neglect of the farming community in not saving their straw to feed their cattle through such storms, and the scarcity of bread for want of putting the grain in the ground for it is the best farming country I ever saw, and I consider it a far healthier country than that, for good constitutions."

1853-54

To the vicinity of Bethel came Jefferson Jones and family in 1853. They obtained land adjoining the southwestern border of the A. Harvey claim. Dr. W. C. Warrinner, another physician, arrived in Oregon in October, 1853, and settled on land just east of Mr. Jones. Mr. Mordica Kennedy and family and Lucien B. Frazer came this year but did not settle at Bethel immediately.

During vacation at Bethel Academy, Dr. N. Hudson, in 1853, made a trip to San Francisco to attend a professional meeting of physicians there. In this year, too, the people of this vicinity supported an effort to provide for a constitutional convention for Oregon but it did not win at the polls.

Community Expansion. For northeastern Polk county this period of a few years was a time of community expansion. Spring Valley had grown from its earlier limitations eastward to the Willamette and northward. On the west side of the "pass," elevation 429 feet, or "gap" in the hills a similar valley was known as Plum Valley. This name (chosen by Amos Harvey) is said to have been used because of the numerous thickets of wild plums common along its foothill slopes and elsewhere and also because of the numerous varieties of excellent plums grown in the nurseries owned by Amos Harvey and by J. W. Ladd, of the Montrose farm,⁴ possibly thereby hoping to enhance the fame of the name.

The Plum Valley area grew from the home of Amos Harvey southwestward to Holmes' Gap, westward to the divide west of Ash Swale or beyond and southward to the east-west highway through the McCoy of today. North of this road the name Bethel was used. A friendly rivalry existed between these neighborhoods for several years.

Land Surveys. One of the principal activities in this vicinity during 1853-4 consisted of extensive land surveying which included most all of the donation land claims that had originally been taken and some others. This took place as the owners were financially able to arrange for it with the government surveyor-general; i. e., when they were able to pay for it. One of the earliest surveys made here was that for Wm. M. Turpin who obtained a contract dated, September 6, 1853. This land included the present farms of Henry Domes and John Romig and extended eastward to the road going north from Bethel. The work

³ These are excerpts from a letter written February 15, 1853, by Dr. George W. Greer of Spring Valley, Polk county, Ore., to Fielding Belt of Dover, Lafayette county, Mo. Dr. Greer was the step-father of John R., Reuben and Henry Pigg; Mrs. Adaline Greer was their mother. They lived two and a half miles south of Bethel on what became the Geo. C. Bell farm. The letter was published in the Oregon Statesman, 1922.

⁴ See biography of J. W. Ladd.

was done by M. Vanderpool, deputy surveyor, and his assistants, Geo. C. Bell and J. H. Robb, chainmen, and George W. Greer, axeman. It was finished in time to be certified before Wm. S. Morgan, Justice of the Peace, September 28, 1853.

The claims of Amos Harvey, Glen and Horace Burnett, John R. Pigg, Felix E. and Alex. P. Caldwell, Isaiah Matheny, Stephen McKinney and John McCarty, including the Woodland Park farm of S. L. Stewart and most of the land lying just north and northwest of it, were officially surveyed in June and July, 1854, by L. D. Kennedy, deputy surveyor, with A. J. Smith, Henry Howe and Wm. Hall as assistants.

Old Roads and New. With the completion of this surveying and the fencing and refencing of the claims actively begun, the rectangular system of roads became inaugurated and, as a result, most of the highways assumed their present locations, excepting such changes as were made in preparing for paving. On the Woodland Park farm and in other places, vestiges of the earlier cross-country wagon-track roads are still visible.

Postal Progress. On September 29, 1854, a new post office was established at Valfontis (on the site of Lincoln) with Andrew J. Doak as postmaster. This was partly in response to expansion and growth eastward in Spring Valley but chiefly for the purpose of using river transportation of mail, begun in 1851.

His residence centrally located in the community area, on the old roadway and very near the new one, Judge A. H. Frier was named postmaster of the Plum Valley office, November 30, 1854. It was undoubtedly located at his home a mile southwest of Bethel, since the postmaster selects the location for his office where there is no government building.

On the same day, November 30, 1854, Solomon Allen was appointed postmaster of the Spring Valley office which he moved to his home in Yamhill county, four miles north of Bethel.

Land Transfers. Sales began to take place as soon as the owners had completed "proving up" on their claims. During 1854, Wm. M. Turpin sold three fourths of his claim, including the west half of it, to Wm. Taylor for \$6.25 an acre. Near Rickreall David Goff sold 320 acres for \$3000, \$9.375 an acre, August 26, 1854. (Polk County Records).

In 1855 Mr. A. H. Denny who had been living near Portland since 1851, bought land of Wm. Penn Watson just east of Amos Harvey's claim in the now famous Plum Valley, and with his family took up residence there.

About this time, probably during the summer or fall of this year, Mr. Thos. S. Jeffries moved here from Marion county and opened a store in Bethel, on the corner of the block just across the street north from the college building.

Educational Expansion

Church Established.⁵ Though active and influential, the Christian Church at Bethel was not a chartered institution until definitely organized as such by Elder G. O. Burnett in 1854. "Protracted meetings" were held and nearly 30 more members were added to the church at Bethel. The church influence was a strong factor in community building and in its growth at Bethel, as in many other localities during pioneer days, and the interest in religious affairs was one of the chief inspirations in social activities.

Dr. Hudson Leaves. In 1854 Dr. Hudson sold his squatters right at Bethel and took up another claim about two miles west of Dallas. The neighborhood about Bethel had come to depend fully on Dr. Hudson's school and its loss was a severe one to the community. Necessity demanded the establishment of another school. Dr. Hudson's knowledge of the higher branches and the reports from the classes he had conducted in them aided in creating a desire among the people of Bethel and vicinity for the benefits of advanced classes for their older children.

Higher Education Favored. Dr. Hudson's success in Bethel Academy had demonstrated that higher education was possible for Bethel and the leading citizens there were not to be satisfied with anything short of the best obtainable school. Out of the many discussions that took place came a stronger desire for advanced work in the new school and a determination to establish an institution in which it would be taught in addition to the common school subjects. It is not definitely known who first proposed the institution providing for higher education at Bethel, but it is believed that Rev. Glenn O. Burnett who had been identified with an effort to start a college in Marion county was the leader in advancing the suggestion.¹

Contributions Made. Most of the south boundary of Rev. Burnett's claim joined the northern limit of that of Amos Harvey, about ⁸⁰~~20~~ rods north of the block on which the present school building at Bethel is located. It was agreed between the two that contiguous land should be given to become a source of financial support for higher education in this part of Oregon. (See maps.)

About the first of the new year, 1855, Mr. Harvey gave the northwest quarter of his claim, 160 acres, and Rev. Burnett, 101.05² acres (47x21.5 chains) from the southwestern part of his farm. Each contributed from the best portion of his land. Soon a group of men chosen to take charge of it was called together to form an organization.

School and Building Named. At the first meeting (of the board), March 3, 1855,, Amos Harvey, Glenn O. Burnett, A. H. Frier, John H. Robb, Sanford Watson, Wm. L. Adams, John E. Murphy, were present. On motion of G. O. Burnett, J. E. Murphy was elected chairman pro tem, and W. L. Adams, secretary.

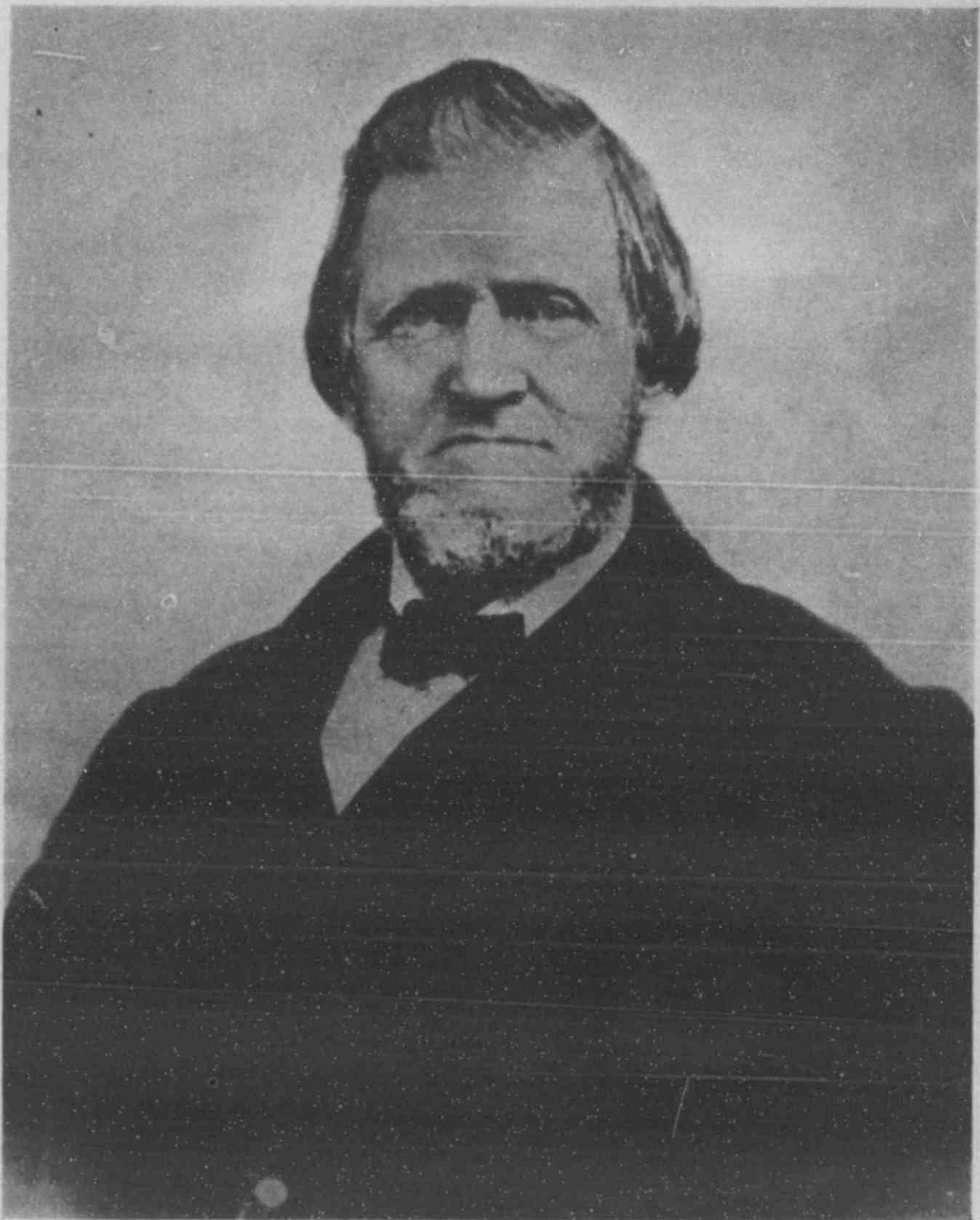
On motion of Amos Harvey, the name of Bethel Institute was adopted as a permanent name for the institution under contemplation.

On motion a building of the following description was decided upon: frame, 36x44 feet, two stories, entrance way or hall at one (east) end, with an (east) door near each end of the hall; a flight of stairs leading from each door; two

⁵ Swander, C. F., "Making Disciples in Oregon," pp. 42, 48.

¹ "Early in the 1850's the leaders in the Christian Church attempted to organize a school at Bethany, near Silverton, to be known as Bethany College. Thos. C. Shaw, for many years a leading citizen was one of the prime movers in it, assisted by Rev. Glenn O. Burnett, a Mr. Gherkin, Peter Cox, Fones Wilbur and Elias Cox. The town of Bethany was platted and the burning of brick for the building was under way, when the project was abandoned through lack of capital. It has been claimed that the project was then transferred to Polk county and resulted in the establishment of Bethel Institute." Clark, R. C., History of Willamette Valley, Oregon, p. 595-6, 1927.

² Eakin Abstract Company, Dallas, Ore., Record Book.



Amos Harvey

doors leading into the lower room (which is to have a ceiling 12 feet high); the ceiling of the room on the second floor is to be 10 feet high.

James L. Ladd, J. H. Robb, and A. H. Frier were appointed to serve as a building committee; their duty to be supervision and control over construction and in procuring materials, letting contracts and over all other matters. . . .

W. L. Adams, Sec.

Immediately, the building committee began to acquire materials for use in constructing the building and the citizens of the community vied with each other in trying to contribute the greatest amount of labor and transportation. Most of the lumber was probably obtained from Oregon City and from the country near there.

The Fourth at Bethel.³ Editor of the Oregon Argus,—Sir: The friends of Bethel Institute intend to give a public dinner on the Fourth of July, and I am authorized to request you to attend and deliver a discourse on the subject of Education at that time.

³ (Oregon Argus, June 23, 1855).

There will probably be some lots sold on that day. Please take such notice as the above may require in your valuable paper.

Most Respectfully, Yours & c
W. C. Warriner.

(Editor's Note): We have thought the publication of the above note from Dr. Warriner would be a sufficient notice of the intended celebration of the coming 4th at Bethel. There will probably be quite a turnout of the friends from various sections of the country. We shall try to be on hand at the appointed time. Bethel Institute is situated in Polk county some eight (12) miles northwest of Salem.

The work on the lumber and other building material continued. Some of it was hewed by hand, some was hand-planed and that for the framework was hand-mortised. William Cornett who was proud of the fact that he had hauled more lumber for the building than anyone else also was far in the lead in preparing it for use. With broadaxe, adze, chisel or plane, he fashioned the shape or finish of a major part of the material used in the framework.

Trustees Meeting, July 3, 1855

On motion of G. O. Burnett, the price of lots was fixed at \$100 for $\frac{1}{4}$ of a block, consisting of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ acres. S. Watson moved that Blocks No. 12 and 13 be reserved from sale.

On motion of A. Harvey, it was agreed that lots be sold on credit, the purchaser to pay 10% a year interest; half of it in advance on the first Monday of July and of January of each year.

On motion of G. O. Burnett, the Board donated to A. V. McCarty $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land located in the northeast corner of the tract given by Amos Harvey, it being the choice of Rev. McCarty.

G. O. Burnett, Sec.

BUILDING ERECTED

A Patriotic Occasion. Wednesday, July 4, 1855 was one of the most momentous days in the history of Bethel. Early in the morning of that day men, many of them with their families, began to arrive at Bethel from all directions—some from long distances away—to volunteer their services in promoting the prospective educational institution. Mr. George C. Bell, foreman of construction, and James L. Ladd, chairman, as well as the other members of the building committee, were on hand. The work of raising the framework of the future college building proceeded merrily.

It was interrupted twice during the day that they might hear patriotic addresses on education, appropriate for the occasion. One of them was given by Wm. L. Adams, editor of the Oregon (City) Argus and member of the Board of Trustees of Bethel Institute; the other, by the silver-tongued orator, Rev. Alexander V. McCarty. At the noon hour, a bountiful "basket dinner," prepared by the ladies, was spread and all participated freely.

Framework Raised. Considered both locally and nationally, it was a patriotic undertaking. Doubtless many lots were sold during the day, though we have no specific record of it. By the close of the afternoon the framework of the building together with its covering structure were well advanced toward completion, and the happy people turned homeward with a deep feeling of thankfulness for the great accomplishment of the historic occasion, a feeling of buoyant exhilaration—the cumulative product of unified cooperation.

Publicity. A committee of three, George C. Bell, Dr. W. C. Warriner and Samuel Simmons⁴ was appointed to solicit for publication, copies of the addresses delivered.

⁴ Samuel Simmons, a well-known pioneer nurseryman and prominent member of the Christian Church, lived 11 miles eastward from Salem on Howell Prairie near Bethany. He distributed a considerable amount of nursery stock (apple, pear, peach, plum and other trees) brought to Oregon by J. W. Ladd of Bethel. (Argus, May 5, 1857).

The Address⁵ of Wm. L. Adams at Bethel, Oregon, July 4th, 1855.

Excerpts. Ladies and Gentlemen; Friends and Fellow Citizens:—Permit me to congratulate you upon the favorable auspices under which you are assembled—human liberty, science, and Christianity which constitute the happiness, the dignity and glory of men who have very appropriately met today to join hands and hold a common jubilee, upon one of the most beautiful prairies of the noblest territory of the greatest nation the world ever saw.

You have met to lay a foundation for the education of your offspring, and such a foundation forms the substantive bases upon which rest the stupendous fabric of our free institutions. For this reason I have congratulated you and for this reason you have already had the assurance of my conviction that if this laudable desire and effort as equally permeates the citizens of every section of our great country, we have the strongest proof that our liberties can never be wrested from our hands.

There never was an intelligent nation enslaved. There never was a nation where intelligence was universally diffused among the masses of the people that bowed its neck to the yoke of a despot. . . . Our education ought therefore, to keep pace with our growth and the increase of our burden of responsibility. . . .

“Viewing education, then in the light of a great, grand political auxiliary, as the corner stone of civil and religious liberty, how appropriate this day, how apropos to the occasion, the position you occupy as a patron of a public institution for the training of your offspring for the discharge of duties to you, their duties to society, to the country and to the world.

. Colleges and institutions of learning although indispensable as a means, have never yet been able to lay anything more than a foundation of intellectual culture. They merely form the habit of thinking, introduce the student into the portals of nature’s hidden arena, and set him adrift with an outfit, for coasting along the borders of an ocean as illimitable as eternity. . . .

“Man, the noblest temple that the Almighty ever reared, like the Jewish edifice, is just three stories high. The physical man constitutes the basement story; the intellectual man, the middle department; and the moral man, or upper room, is the finishing climax of God’s last best effort at creation.

“The Bible is the only text from which this (moral) branch of our education can be thoroughly learned. Christianity therefore, caps the climax of all true science and puts on the finishing touch to an education that comes as near being perfect as mortals with limited perceptions may expect to attain to. . . .

. The truly educated individual of whom I speak is a philosopher of the highest school, and of the most profound research. You are founding an institution of learning in one of the most beautiful locations that ever captured the eye of poet or painter.

“I have never yet seen a country so favorable to intellectual pursuits as the land we have chosen for our adopted home. The impression that a view from some elevated position of its beautiful valleys, its meandering streams and its waving fields of golden grain, always makes upon the mind of him who loves to revel in garden of nature’s delights, is, that it ought to be emphatically a land of peace, a land of literature. I have never seen a country yet where nature has done so much in paving the way for the successful education of our offspring as the one in which, after many toils, we have been permitted to sit down. We have a mild climate, a pure and invigorating atmosphere, which are all conducive to the most perfect physical development, besides being surrounded with a magnificent and lovely scenery which can not fail to awaken the most ennobling emotions, and indelibly stamp their impress upon those who are reared under its influence. We have a soil that abundantly supplants the wants of the physical man, in return for a small amount of labor, thus yielding a large per cent of our time which ought to be devoted to intellectual pursuits. The munificent hand of heaven has filled your granaries to overflowing, your flocks and your herds are already covering the hills and plain around you, in short, the bountiful giver of all good, has strewn your pathway all along with flowers and affords you the most abundant means for bestowing your offspring that which will be infinitely more important than all the wealth of a Croesus or a Solomon.

“Your substance appropriated here in this laudable undertaking will be bread cast upon the waters that will be returned to you increased a hundred fold.

⁵ Oregon Argus, July 21, 1855.

savings bank, drawing compound interest. Intelligent nations in the history of In a pecuniary point of view, it is better than a deposit for your children in a all times have been the only wealthy ones. An uneducated and ignorant people like those of the South American governments and Mexico, although their whole domain may rest upon basements of solid gold, yet they are never able to retain the wealth theid own hands have developed, enlightened nations always absorbed it, and they always will.

"Our sons therefore, in a financial point of view, are infinitely better off cloystered within the walls of a literary institution than delving in the mines of Ophir. Knowledge on the other hand, when taken in a moral point of view, in relation to national prosperity and of the happiness of him who possesses it, baffles all the rules of mathematics computed to measure the length and breadth of its importance.

"Permit me to close by again congratulating you upon the truly auspicious circumstances that surround you today and suggesting the hope that the efforts you are now making in behalf of education in this section of the country, will be crowned with all of the benefits to your children and to your children's children, that I have feebly tried to delineate.

Address⁶ of Rev. A. V. McCarty at Bethel, Oregon, July 4, 1855. Excerpts follow: (Subject Education.)

Education is a matter that is very closely allied not only to national but to individual independence. . . . I shall first address myself to the youth of the audience, as they form the objects of our most ardent solicitude.

. . . . Just as sure as you have received from the hand of your Creator an individuality and have been placed in a sphere of outward circumstances, you have a distinct, positive mission to fulfil, as the object of your creation, and the responsibility of that mission you can never shift to other shoulders. . . .

The elements of nature were created solely for the use of man, and the proper use of them always answers exactly the design of their creation by affording happiness to man. . . . The relation you sustain to the human family forms the basis of your obligations, or duties you owe to your fellows. You must view yourselves as having received from the hands of your Creator, an important commission, one the performance of which your own interest and happiness, as well as that of your fellow men, to a great extent are made to depend.

There is certainly a God-like principle in the bosom of man that distinguishes him from the rest of creation and elevates him far above it. . . . Perhaps with a Newton he scans the heavens, with a Locke dissects the human mind, or with a Hunter pries into the anatomical structure of the human body. With a Franklin he may snatch the lightning from the clouds, or with a Milton entrance the nations with the melody of poetic numbers.

The machinery of the reasoning faculties being once set in motion, man starts off on a journey of explorations through the vegetable, mineral and even the spiritual kingdoms in quest of new contributions with which to garnish the storehouse of his wealth, and add to his comfort and happiness. . . .

You will readily understand that the noble faculty about which I have been speaking, which places man on an almost infinite elevation above the brute creation, when cultivated and expanded as it should be leads him into a vast field of observation which not only furnishes exhaustless supplies of knowledge and of comforts but also presents an almost infinite number of high and elevating motives for action.

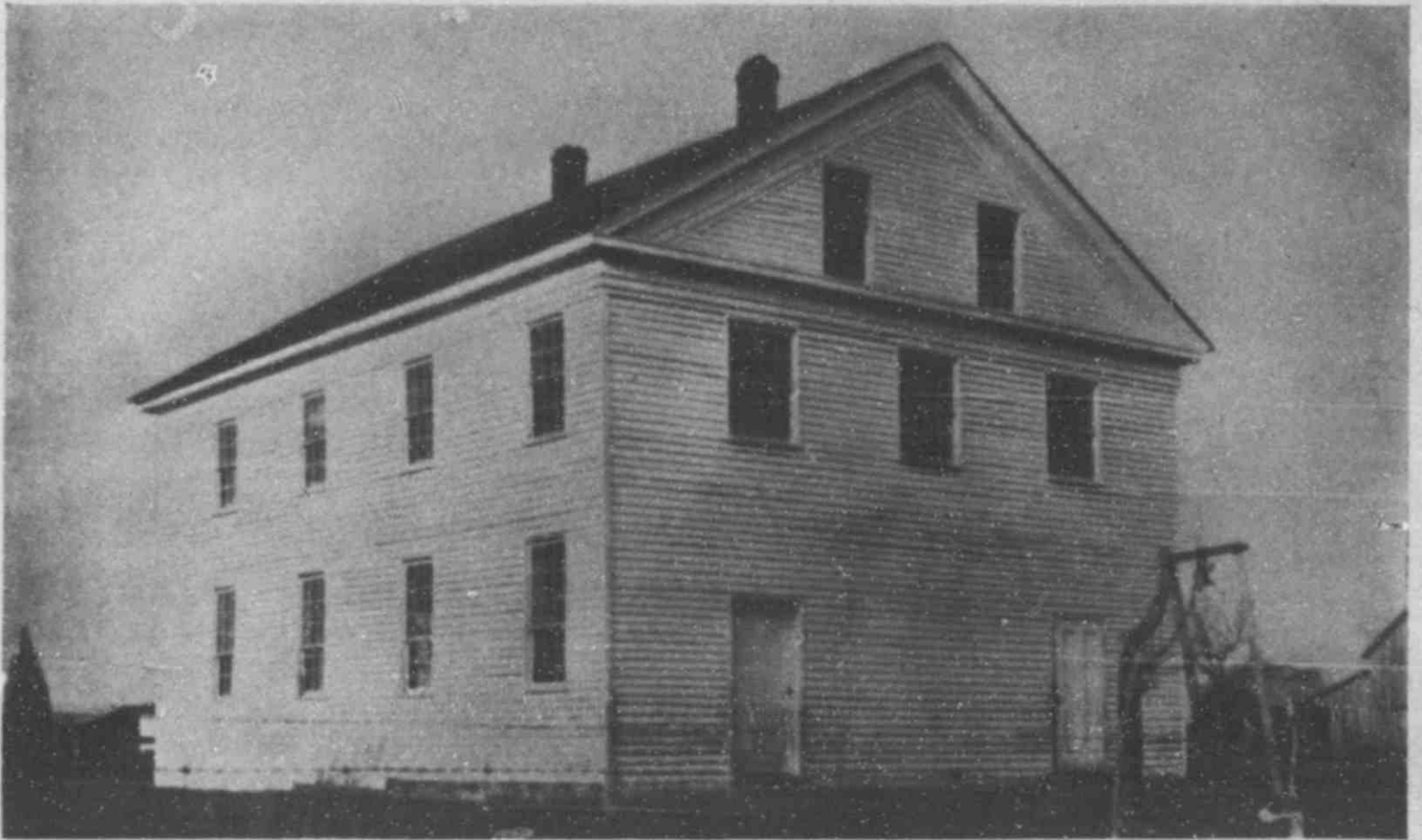
Viewing education, then, as one of the greatest means of acquiring the highest human happiness, compared with its inestimable worth, how do the treasures of Golconda or the diadems that deck the brows of Eastern Kings and princes, fade into insignificance. . . .

Contrast for a moment the civil and religious privileges of an enlightened England with those of ignorant and priest ridden Spain, Germany with Portugal, or of our own country with benighted Peru or Papal Mexico, and what stronger proof can anyone demand of the proposal we have already enumerated, that light and knowledge are the forerunners of civil and religious liberty. . . .

Your individual happiness, the happiness of your fellow men, the good of your country, and the glory of your God, all constitute inducements of the strongest imaginable character to entice you into the flowery fields of science.

⁶ Oregon Argus, August 11, 1855.

After you have entered these fields you will find an infinite variety of pleasing objects to engage your attention which you have never yet dreamed of, all wisely ministering to your pleasure and adding to your profits in every conceivable manner. The motives for continued exertion and onward and upward ascent will grow stronger and more unresisting if you should devote your whole three score years and ten, in culling flowers in these Elysian fields of delight and you will go off the stage of existence, rejoicing in the full consciousness that you are merely entering upon a new stage of existence, where your fields of investigation will be expanded in an infinite degree. and where all present obstacles to the full consummation of your most ardent desires for unlimited knowledge, will be effectually removed.



Bethel College building, erected, 1855.

DEDICATION

Bethel Institute, Polk County, Oct. 22, 1855

Mr. Adams⁷—Dear Sir:—We have this day had the pleasure of meeting together for the purpose of dedicating Bethel Institute to the present and rising generation, for moulding and training the youthful mind in that course of education which will strengthen and invigorate the physical faculties; cultivate and enlighten the intellectual; and so instruct the moral faculties, as to place man in that high station in society where he will be an ornament to a Christian people and free institution, adorn the age in which he lives, and prepare him for happiness and usefulness in this life, and to enjoy unending bliss in the future.

The school is now to be opened and put in successful operation, when all branches usually taught in academies will be taught by Mr. Harrison whose experience of twenty years teaching in New York is a sufficient recommendation to all who are familiar with the thorough course of instruction required of teachers in that state.

The house was called to order by the appointment of Glenn O. Burnett as chairman. The order of the exercises was as follows:

Prayer by Elder Noah Powell⁸ of Yamhill, after which the chairman called on Eld. A. V. McCarty, who came forward and delivered an able, instructive and eloquent address on the subject of education which was very attentively listened to.

⁷ Oregon Argus, Nov. 7, 1855.

⁸ Noah Powell, a minister of the Christian Church, took up a claim a mile or less west of Amity and made his home there.

The chairman then called out Mr. T. R. Harrison (the teacher) who took the stand and addressed the friends of education, patrons and pupils on the importance of a correct, thorough and practical education, and the course to be pursued to obtain it. It was received with marked attention and much applause. (School was then in session.)

On motion of Dr. Warriner,⁹ it was resolved that the proceedings be published in the Argus, with the addresses.

Please publish the above, together with the addresses, and much oblige the friends of education.

Yours truly,
Glenn O. Burnett, Ch'n.

(Editorial note) One of the addresses has come to our hand, but it is out of our power to publish it in our paper. It is at least four times too long for our columns, in these exciting times. If the friends at Bethel are desirous to have it published in pamphlet form, we can print 100 copies for \$40.; or 1000 copies for \$60.

The Teachers' Association met at the M. E. Church, Salem, December 19, 1855, at 2 P. M. The committee on themes reported part of the program as follows:

Manual labor instruction	T. R. Harrison
French language	Dr. N. Hudson
Music	Prof. (Geo. P.) Newell

CHARTER ACCEPTED; EVENT CELEBRATED

Bethel Institute. Bethel, Polk Co., Feb. 28, 1856.

Mr. Adams—The Trustees of Bethel Institute met at Bethel on the 21st inst., and unanimously adopted the charter passed by the Legislature, after which the trustees were classed as follows: First class, Sanford Watson, A. H. Frier and A. V. McCarty whose term of service expires on the first Saturday of January, 1857; Second class, John H. Robb, W. L. Adams and S. M. Gilmore whose term of service expires January, 1858; third, class, G. O. Burnett, Amos Harvey and J. W. Downer whose term of service expires January, 1859. A. H. Frier was elected President; G. O. Burnett, Secretary, and John H. Robb, Treasurer. The regular meeting of the trustees will be on the first Saturday of each January and the Saturday preceding each Fourth of July.

At an early hour on the 22nd inst.¹⁰ the people began to collect to witness the examination of students which was altogether creditable both to the teachers and pupils. At the proper hour Judge (Geo. H.) Williams delivered to the school and large assemblage one of the best speeches, I ever had the pleasure to hear, followed by R. P. Boise Esq., in one equally pointed and clear, and by a few very appropriate remarks from Elder (H. M.) Waller of Salem. The hearty thanks of the large assemblage were then tendered to the speakers, after which the Secretary exhibited an account of the state of finances of the Institution which shows a balance in favor of Bethel of nearly \$4,000, now at ten per cent. interest forming the basis of endowments. The meeting adjourned to meet at five o'clock in the evening.

At the appropriate time the large recitation room was filled with the citizens of the surrounding country, who listened with great interest to the reading of the young ladies, and also the speeches and other performances¹¹ of the male portion of the school. We are at a loss to express how much we are indebted to our indefatigable leader, Mr. T. R. Harrison, for his untiring efforts to impart knowledge to the different pupils of his school, and which showed so favorably in the various parts acted out by them.

By an act passed by the board of trustees, there is a committee now engaged in fitting up in good style one of the large upper rooms to be used

⁹ Although lumber and other building material was cheaper than in recent years, and most of the work was done free of charge, the total cost of the college building was about \$5000. W. C. Warriner in Lang's History of Willamette Valley, p. 824).

¹⁰ Oregon Argus, March 15, 1856.

¹¹ "At the school exhibition given at the close of each three month's term, we all had declamations or dialogs and sometimes a theatrical performance; that is, we thought it was one." G. O. Holman, letter of March 4, 1940.

as a female school; and I am happy to inform the public that we have secured the services of one of the most accomplished ladies in Oregon, or out of it, who will take charge of that department the first Monday of April next, and will conduct it, I have no doubt, with ability.¹²

Yours, &c.,
Glen O. Burnett.

CHARTER¹³ OF BETHEL COLLEGE

An act to amend the first and sixth sections of an act entitled an Act to establish Bethel Institute, passed in 1856.

Section 1. **Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon,** That section first of said act shall be so amended as to read, that there shall be established at Bethel, in the county of Polk, an institution of learning to be called Bethel College and that Glenn O. Burnett, Amos Harvey, Sanford Watson, W. L. Adams, Alexander V. McCarty, A. H. Frier, J. H. Robb, Joseph W. Downer, S. M. Gilmore and their associates and successors are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic in law by the name and style, of the "Trustees of Bethel College."

Section 2. **And be it further enacted,** That section sixth of said act shall be so amended as to read, that the principal or president and professors of said institution shall be styled the Faculty of Bethel College. They shall have power, with the advice of and in accordance with the rules of the board of trustees, to expel any student for misconduct; and said faculty, by the approval of the board of trustees, shall grant and confer degrees in the liberal arts and sciences, to such pupils of the institution, and others, who by their proficiency in learning or other meritorious considerations, shall have entitled themselves to the academical honors; and the said faculty and board shall possess all such powers and privileges of conferring honorary degrees and marks of literary and scientific distinction as are exercised by other similar institutions in the United States.

B. F. Harding, Speaker of the House.

Passed the Senate, Oct. 15, 1860. L. Elkins, President of the Senate.
Approved, October 19, 1860. John Whitaker. (Governor of Oregon).

CHARTER¹⁴ OF BETHEL INSTITUTE

Section 1. Same as in the foregoing except that the word Institute is used instead of College.

Section 2. **And be it further enacted,** That said corporation shall have perpetual succession, possess full power to acquire and receive and possess by donation, gift or purchase; retain and enjoy property of all kinds whatsoever, whether personal or real estate; and the same to sell, grant, convey, rent or otherwise dispose of at pleasure; **provided,** that no part of the resources thereof shall ever be used for any other purpose than education, as herein contemplated; and **provided further,** that the yearly income of which accruing to said institution, shall not exceed thirty thousand dollars.

They shall have power to contract and be contracted with, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, in all courts of justice, both at law and in equity. They shall cause to be made for their use, a common seal, impressed with such device and inscription as they shall deem proper, by which seal all deeds, diplomas, and acts of said corporation shall pass and be authenticated; and they shall have power to form and adopt a constitution and by-laws for their government, to make, and carry into effect all necessary regulations for the management of their financial affairs, to appoint subordinate officers and agents, to make, ordain, and establish such ordinances, rules, and regulations as they may deem necessary for the good government of said institution, its officers, teachers, and pupils; **provided,** that such rules and ordinances shall not be in contravention with the constitution and laws of the United States nor the laws of the Territory.

¹² This was Mrs. Jemima Nevins, a sister of Dr. N. Hudson. (G. O. Holman).

¹³ "General Laws of Oregon," 1860, page 102.

¹⁴ Laws of Oregon, 1855-56, pp. 38-40.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That said trustees shall meet at least once every year, and shall manage the affairs of said institution, as they shall judge most advantageous to the cause of education; that a majority of their number shall form a quorum to do business at any regular meeting. They shall elect one of their number as president of the board; and if it should be by them considered necessary to add to their number to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, a majority of said trustees shall have power at any regular meeting to fill such vacancies, or add such new trustees to their number; provided, that a written notice of such meeting stating the time, place, and object of the meeting shall have been given to each member of the board ten days previous to the date of said meeting.

The first meeting of said board of trustees, after the passage of this act, shall be called by Amos Harvey to meet at the school building; they shall divide themselves into three classes; the term of the first class shall expire in one year, the second in two years, and the third in three years.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all deeds and other instruments of conveyance shall be made by order of the board of trustees, sealed with the seal of the corporation, signed by the president, and by him acknowledged in his official capacity, in order to insure their validity.

Sec. 5. There shall be included in said institution a common or preparatory department, open to persons of both sexes, and the board of trustees shall have full power to add such other higher departments, in the arts and sciences, law, medicines, and theology, as in their judgment may meet the wants of the public and serve to open up facilities for acquiring the most complete and thorough education.

Sec. 6. Substitute the word Institute for College in section 2 of the foregoing.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That the Legislature shall have power at any subsequent session, when the necessities of the institution or the public good require it, to alter or amend this act at pleasure.

Section 8. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Passed the Council January 11, 1856.

A. P. Dennison
President of the Council.

Passed the House January 9, 1856.

Delazon Smith
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Legal Sponsors. In the territorial council of the legislature of Oregon territory (corresponded to state senate.) in 1855-56, J. M. Fulkerson sat from Polk and Tillamook counties, while Fred Waymire and Judge R. P. Boise represented Polk county in the house of representatives.

In 1860 the members of the board of trustees in the legislature were Samuel M. Gilmore in the house from Yamhill county and Wm. Taylor of Polk county in the senate. It was they who originated and supported the legislation necessary to incorporate the schools at Bethel.

BETHEL INSTITUTE

The Triangle. During the pioneer days at Bethel College, the class hours and intermissions, as well as church and other public meetings, were called or announced by the use of a big steel triangle whose edges were about three feet long. Its melodious ring when struck by a steel rod was a pleasing and familiar musical sound, almost a chime. It hung, suspended by a rope, from the ceiling in the southeast entrance room on the first floor. Its tones continued to beckon all until 1875. (G. O. Holman)

School Furniture. The rooms in the college building were equipped with combined seats and desks, made of 12 x 1-inch rough lumber, partly hand-dressed, and stained or painted dark brown. Though the backs of the seats leaned a little from the vertical, all surfaces were flat. Four, five or more double seats were held together by a board placed on edge on top of the seat and extending through the middle of the upright back of each. They were not attached to the floor and the whole battery of seats remained stationary

or moved together. They were made and installed in 1855, and the use of many of them continued in Bethel school until 1910, when the new building was erected.

Attendance. Late in January, 1856, Amos Harvey, in a letter to the editor of the Argus, reported an attendance of 50 to 60 at Bethel.

"Mr. Harrison,¹ the teacher of the boys' department at Bethel Institute, paid us a visit this week, during which he informed us that the Institute was in a flourishing condition. He reported the number of regular scholars attending about 70."

PUBLIC EXAMINATION AND CELEBRATION

Bethel, Polk County, May 25, 1856.

Mr. Editor—Dear Sir: There is to be an examination² of the students of Bethel Institute on the third day of July next, to come at 9 A. M. At 1 P. M. an address will be delivered by Hon. G. H. Williams, upon Female Education. The evening will close with various school exercises. On the Fourth a dinner will be given to the friends of our country: Oration by Hon. R. P. Boise, of Dallas. The friends of Oregon are invited to participate with us.³

By order of the Board of Trustees, G. O. Burnett, Cor. Sec'y.

METHODS USED

Captain Harrison, as he was called, reversed the usual order of seating students, placing the small children at the rear of the room and the larger pupils in front.

"The way he punished the small ones was unique but very effective. When we were called up to recite and all had good lessons, he would say, 'Each of you did so well that it reminds me of a story.' Then he would tell a story of the ocean for he had been a sea captain. How intently all would listen. But one day I had a poor lesson and my case is a specimen: 'Well, Glen had such a poor lesson that I can not remember a story while he remains here; so he will take his seat and maybe I can recall a big whale story.' So sending me to my seat and enjoining secrecy on the others (they were not to hint the story to me) he talked in a whisper while I was extremely restless and uneasy. No more poor lessons for me! Not a hint of the story could I get from the loyal other members of the class. If any members of the class ever disclosed a story told them in secret, I never knew of it; but how we would laugh about the story in the hearing of the delinquent one. Once was enough for any of us. The little ones certainly did like Captain Harrison."⁴

Punishment.

"In those days the notion prevailed generally that the big boys should whip the teacher sometime during the term. One day some of us small chaps overheard some of the larger boys laying their plans to whip our hero. Knowing that he would not betray us, we told him.

"His mode of punishment⁴ was to make a young man stand on one foot, reach over and touch the floor with one finger. One was allowed to change feet and hands: right foot, right hand finger; left foot, finger on left hand. He had announced previously that in the afternoon, Felix Nichols was to "rest" as he called it. When school was called at 1 P. M., the Captain told the school what he had heard and instructed the girls and small boys to keep very quiet in their seats and watch the performance. He told Felix to come up and "rest." At once four other young men said through their spokesman, "If you want Felix, come and get him." It took the teacher but a short time to lay all five of them sprawling on the floor. He dragged all of them out, piled them up and sat on them. The five spent the afternoon "resting" and he

¹ Argus, April 26, 1856.

² Argus, Saturday, June 7, 1856.

³ The friends of Oregon were those in favor of statehood for Oregon as a free (not a slave) state, and one of better education facilities. As a step toward this they favored a constitutional convention, then a much debated subject.

⁴ G. O. Holman, letter of March 4, 1940.

had no more trouble. We small boys felt very proud of our teacher; we all idolized him."

Report by a Former Student.⁵

"Mr. Burnett came to Oregon in 1846 when he was four years old. His father settled near Bethel, about 15 miles north of Monmouth, where young Burnett grew to manhood.

"About 1854 the people of Bethel began to get ambitious for 'higher education.' So G. O. Burnett and Amos Harvey each gave 100 acres of fertile land as an endowment for Bethel Institute. This institution opened its doors, in 1855. It was a large frame building, two and a half stories high, the best building in Polk county at that time.

"This school was conducted by T. R. Harrison,—a remarkable man; he used to make every scholar stand up and read aloud; and it would be a good thing if everyone had to do it yet. I hear some most abominable readers these days. Of course, I may be an old fogey on this subject."

"T. R. Harrison was the faculty. He taught everything from writing to algebra, though he was no 'classical scholar.' 'Davie's Algebra,' 'Thompson's Complete Arithmetic' and 'Sander's Readers,' — first, second, third and fourth, —were the text-books. Later 'Parker and Watson's' reader were used in a series of five.⁶ 'Smith's and Bullions' Grammars' were the foundation of the English course. The instruction consisted mainly of the exercises for 'correcting faulty syntax and getting the ideas of grammar of the language into our heads, though we did not have to memorize it.' There was also a course in practical surveying. The spelling match every Friday afternoon was one of the big incidents in the school career of the Bethel student. This was very important, since it was the training ground of the spellers who took part in the spelling matches which formed an important part of the frequent meetings of the literary society.

"The school was equipped with made-to-order desks, and blackboards. It was in session from nine o'clock until four; the attendance, 30 or 40 (at first). Each pupil paid six or eight dollars for a term of three months, usually in the summer. 'Why nobody ever heard of supporting a school by taxation in those days,' said Mr. Burnett.

"The Bethel Institute endowment still brings in money for the Bethel school district, which has always been noted for its good schools," concluded Mr. Burnett.

Examination⁷ and Exhibition at Bethel Institute.

We respectfully announce to the friends of Education and the public generally, that the pupils of Bethel Institute will give a public examination and exhibition at the close of the present term, on Friday the 3d day of April, next. The examination will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. and the exhibition at 3 P. M., precisely, and all are solicited to attend.

The next term will commence on the first Monday of April following. Bethel Institute, March 21, 1857. T. R. Harrison, Teacher.

Red Ridge Farm, April 9, 1857.

Mr. Editor—Having had the pleasure of attending the examinations and exhibitions⁸ at Bethel Institute on the 3d of this month, I can say that it was much superior to any I have ever attended in Oregon, and the school can be safely recommended to the community as one which is equal to any and inferior to none, in the Territory. The time occupied in the examination of the pupils was too short to do justice to the teachers and scholars, but thorough enough to convince all that the method of instruction is good, and the scholars do not

⁵ Oregon Historical Quarterly, 21: 74-75. Mr. Read Bain's report of his interview with Rev. Peter R. Burnett, at Eugene, Oregon, April 6, 1920. Omissions and other corrections authorized by Glen O. Holman, nephew of Rev. P. R. Burnett.

⁶ Many years after graduating at Bethel in 1858, Mrs. Eliza Mulkey Hawley related that during her school days there, the Bible was the only text-book used in the upper classes in reading.

⁷ This announcement appeared in two consecutive issues of the Argus, March 28 and April 4, 1857. It is the first approach to an advertisement of the school that we have seen.

⁸ Argus, May 2, 1857.

acquire a mere surface knowledge of their studies, but are made to understand everything as they advance. The teachers appear to understand their business and to do all that could reasonably be expected to advance their pupils. The interest taken by the people, in the school was manifest by the crowd that was in attendance during the day and evening.

The present prospects of the institution are good, there will be a large increase in the number of scholars the coming summer. The Institute is located on a beautiful prairie, in the midst of an intellectual and moral neighborhood, and a village is rapidly growing up around it. Bethel unlike the majority of high schools in Oregon, is free from any sectarian influences, but it is a good school built by the people for the benefit of the people.

Too much credit can not be awarded to those who have labored so faithfully and have so freely given "material aid" to establish an institution of learning in our country which bids fair to surpass any institution in Oregon. At the present time when all the world is hurrying onward, when it appears to demand that everyone should be educated, it is not strange that anyone should be so lost to his own interest, as to oppose or hold back, when his aid may secure to his own or his neighbor's children the means of acquiring a popular education.

It has been truly said that "if ever our free institutions perish, the cause will be found in the ignorance of the people," (Mr. Adams address on Education). If then the perpetuity of our "free institutions" depends upon the education of the masses, and it is the duty of every country to prolong its existence, it is then the duty of ours to establish schools for the people, and to encourage schools in our midst, as the only means of preserving our civil and religious liberty.

Yours, &c.
B. B.

Information⁹ for immigrants to Oregon.

Bethel, Polk County, Oregon, July 1, 1857

"In the northeast corner of Polk county stands Bethel Institute situated half a mile from a range of oak hills running north and south on a very handsome, smooth prairie. This location is in the midst of a fine rich section of our county. Bethel Institute is a fine large two-story frame building, almost entirely finished and well ventilated, having 29 large glass windows. This school also has a liberal charter. The building was mostly built by citizens of this vicinity and now has from the sale of lands belonging to it, an income of some \$500 or \$600 with a considerable portion of unsold lands, which when sold will augment the annual interest to some \$1200 to be used in defraying the expense of tuition.

"It is also a settled policy of this institution, by an act of the Board of Trustees to educate all orphans and indigent persons who are not able to educate themselves; and to carry out this policy, a committee was instituted whose duty it is to make, upon application, the necessary inquiry and when found to be satisfactory, to give such persons a certificate to the professor or teacher whose duty it is to make no charge, etc. It is also contemplated to donate to young persons who wish to settle alone for the sake of the school and are not in such circumstances, to board at the common boarding house, a quantity of land sufficient for house and garden, free of any charge.

"The trustees are making arrangements with a very eminent classic scholar to take charge of the collegiate department which is expected to open the first Monday in September. The primary department is and has been under the control of Mr. T. R. Harrison, with several assistants. Mr. Harrison's experience as a teacher eminently qualifies him for that station as well as his indefatigable exertions in the management of his school gives to him a name ranking with the first order of teachers.

"The books used in the primary, I believe, are the same as used in Rickreall Academy: Sanders' series of readers, Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, Bullion's Grammar, Smith's do., Davies' Arithmetic, Thompson's do., Mental and Practical; Monteith's Geography; Primary and Youth's Manual, Davies' Algebra.

⁹ Argus, July 25, 1857.

'The number in attendance, I am told this summer is about 80, many having to leave as soon as the good weather sets in, who expect to return after harvest; the number entering last fall, being largely over 100.'

G. O. Burnett.
January 17, 1857

Expansion Continues. At the regular annual meeting¹⁰ of the board of trustees, A. H. Frier was re-elected president. T. R. Harrison was elected a member of the board and its secretary, while S. M. Gilmore became treasurer. Sanford Watson was reelected and three additional members of the board were chosen: Jesse Applegate of Umpqua county, for three years; Isaiah Matheny, for two years; and Elder G. W. Richardson, then pastor of the Christian church at Bethel for one year.¹¹

It was also decided to establish a college department (tuition \$33 per term of 42 weeks each year) as soon as funds could be collected to sustain it. The trustees were authorized to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Contributions were to become effective when the college department was opened.

Mr. S. M. Gilmore, Secretary, pro tem, also noted: Our school is in a flourishing condition; and we have already two departments established under the direction of expert teachers, which gives great facilities to pupils who wish to make education their study.

Assistants Chosen. During the last year or so of Mr. Harrison's term of service as principal at Bethel, the attendance was large, and John Henry Smith, a nephew of Rev. G. O. Burnett, was employed as an assistant teacher. He "taught upstairs." It was the custom in many schools in those days to permit the older and more advanced students to hear some of the beginning classes recite.

Occasionally at first and afterward thus employed somewhat regularly, Mary Margaret Harvey became a student assistant in the school at Bethel. In this way she taught classes in the first, second and third readers and in mental arithmetic.

A New Principal.¹² The decision to introduce college work as soon as feasible, called for the services of a teacher of recent college training who could conduct college classes successfully. After making inquiry and looking about for some time, in spite of some differences of opinion, Mr. Wm. Thompson Haley was chosen principal of the school and the following announcement appeared in the Oregon Argus:

AT BETHEL INSTITUTE

This school is under the personal control of Prof. Haley of Bethany College, and is in a flourishing condition.

Terms of Tuition¹³

Common English branches, \$4.00 per qr.; higher branches, Mathematics and History, \$6.00 per qr.; Latin, Greek, etc., \$8.00 per qr.

The residents of the district that now live in it, free. Board can be had at the usual prices.

James L. Ladd, Chairman of Committee.

May 1, 1858.

On Saturday, May 1, 1858, Mr. Wm. Thompson Haley, who had been in charge of the college department at Monmouth (Ore.) university since the preceding November, became principal of Bethel Institute. Mr. Haley had graduated from Bethany College in 1857 at the age of 24. Though he was well in-

¹⁰ Minutes of the meeting on this date.

¹¹ Umpqua county was formed on January 24, 1851, and was consolidated with Douglas county in 1862.

¹² At that time the institution held in the highest esteem by members of the Christian Church was Bethany College, Va. (W. Va., 1863) of which Alexander Campbell was the founder, in 1840, and president until his death in March, 1866. Wm. T. Haley was then probably the only available graduate of Bethany college west of the Rocky Mountains.

¹³ Argus, May 15, 1858. This advertisement ran to Nov. 27, inclusive.

formed in subject matter, it is clear that his work was done without the beneficial influence of the extensive teaching experience previously enjoyed by the students of Bethel Institute. It is not surprising that he was unpopular with many of the students.

Mr. Haley continued his work here until the close of the following year, July 4, 1859.¹⁴

CONTEMPORARY ACTIVITIES

Pioneer Oregon Newspapers. "The leading Oregon papers of those days were the Oregonian, the Whig organ, edited by Thomas J. Dryer, and published in Portland; The Statesman, the organ of straight-out Democrats or "Salem Clique," edited by A. Bush, and published in Salem, and the Argus, the first Republican organ, edited by W. L. Adams, and published in Oregon City. . . . A meeting was called by public notice at the court house, Lafayette, November 22, 1856, for the purpose of organizing a Republican party in the county. . . . Of this convention W. B. Daniels was President and George L. Woods, Secretary. J. M. Rowland, John R. McBride, T. R. Harrison, S. C. Adams and S. M. Gilmore were appointed a committee on resolutions, and G. W. Burnett, John R. McBride, S. C. Adams, T. R. Harrison and George L. Woods a county committee."

Republican Clubs were formed in several counties and similar committees were appointed. The first territorial convention was held at Albany, February 11, 1857, at which an organization was effected and territorial committee chosen. Among the delegates to this convention were W. L. Adams of Clackamas and Samuel M. Gilmore of Yamhill.

The name chosen was "The Free State Republican Party of Oregon." The principles announced were:

- The perpetuity of the American Union,
- Resistance to the extension of slavery in free territory,
- Prohibition of polygamy,
- The admission of Oregon into the Union only as a free state,
- The immediate construction of a Pacific railway,
- The improvement of rivers and harbors,
- The application of the bounty land law to volunteers in the Indian war of 1855-56,

The necessity for all honest men, irrespective of party, to unite in securing the adoption of a free state constitution in Oregon.

A committee consisting of Thomas Pope, W. L. Adams and S. Coffin was appointed to prepare an address to the public, and this was published in the Oregon Argus, April 11, 1857.

Hon. Jesse Applegate, elected a member of the board of trustees of Bethel College, January, 1857, (also Joseph Cox), was a member of the Constitutional Convention which convened August 17, 1857, at Salem. The Constitution formulated by this Convention was adopted, November 2, 1857, at a special election, (For, 7195; against, 3215).

14. Many years afterward, one of his students wrote the following:

"It was well known that Mr. Haley was partial to some of the boys. One time at recess something was said by some boy (I did not know by whom) that the teacher overheard and at which he took offense. He accused me of it. Several of the larger boys told him that it was not I and some of them named the one who did it. They told the teacher to whip him and not me. He took me into the side room where the big triangle hung and whipped me severely. Of course I knew I was innocent. After whipping me he said, "Now tell me what you think." I said I was punished for what I did not do and "When I get big enough I'll whip you." Another one came to me right then. Afterward the boy named, acknowledged that he had said the thing for which I was punished. When some of the older boys asked why the guilty one was not whipped, the teacher replied, "Oh, Dick must have been joking about it, when he admitted it."

"Nearly 20 years later, 1877, Mr. Haley, who was then living in California, came to Oregon on a visit. At that time I was living in Roseburg, then terminus of the railroad where passenger traffic made connections with the stages from California. My brother, at my request, kept watch for Mr. Haley and let me know when he departed homeward. I met him at the railway station and recognized him from my brother's description. As he stepped off the car, I asked "Are you Mr. Haley?" "Yes sir." "Did you teach school at Bethel?" "Yes sir." "You believe, of course, in a man's keeping his word, don't you?" "Certainly." Then before he could recover from his surprise,—biff, whack,—and Mr. Haley was trying to pick himself up from the opposite side of the station platform. I then told him who I was and that I had kept my word.

"W. L. Adams,¹ in the Argus, strongly supported the movement for a separate territorial Republican ticket, and in the columns of that paper, February 13, 1858, appeared a call for a Republican nominating convention, to meet in Salem, April 2, signed, 'T. S. Kendall, Chairman Republican Territorial Committee.'" The Oregonian strongly opposed the Republican ticket. . . .

At the Republican Territorial Convention held at Salem, Friday, April 2, 1858, the delegates from Polk county were J. L. Ladd, J. B. Bell, W. W. Boone and E. Y. Hallock. Among the other delegates were W. L. Adams of Clackamas county and George L. Woods of Yamhill. Among the gentlemen voted for to become candidates for the various offices were Jesse Applegate and W. L. Adams, representative in Congress, and George L. Woods, Secretary of State. (Oregon Argus, April 10, 1858).

The Republican ticket in Polk county voted on at the election held in June, 1858, was as follows:

State senator, Amos Harvey; representative, N. Hicklin; county judge, E. Williams; county clerk, J. Emmons; treasurer, J. B. Riggs; assessor, Joseph W. Downer; sheriff, W. Baxter; territorial legislature, J. W. Ladd; representative from Polk and Tillamook, A. H. Denny.

Hon. Wm. L. Adams spoke at Bethel, Saturday, November 13, 1858, at 3 P. M. on the "Great political issues of the times."

In 1859 W. W. Boone was Polk county chairman and its delegates to Republican state convention were Amos Harvey, Wm. H. Kitterman, H. C. Smith and A. R. Elder. From Umpqua county, E. L. Applegate and Jesse Applegate were delegates and S. M. Gilmore was one of the four delegates from Yamhill. This was held at Salem, April 1. The convention was held at Eugene City, April 19, 1860. James Ladd, was one of four delegates from Polk county, also W. L. Adams and T. R. Harrison were among the five from Yamhill.²

LOCAL ITEMS

A letter from Amos Harvey dated Plum Valley, September 22, 1856 and sent to the editor of the Oregon Argus, W. L. Adams, is reported in that paper as follows: Amos Harvey Esq. of Bethel, Polk county sent us by J. D. Kelty, a piece of petrified (oak?) 7 inches in diameter and 6 feet long; found 15 feet below the surface on the land of Mr. Joseph Henderson, two miles north of (Perrydale) west of Bethel Institute, in digging a salt well at one of those salt springs that abound in the valley. They think they have strong salt water in abundance and are preparing to manufacture salt on a large scale. (Argus, October 4, 1856.)

Nursery Stock. Amos Harvey Esq. of Bethel has sent us a box of choice shrubbery and some monster carrots for which he will please accept our thanks. (Argus, March 7, 1857.)

Pioneer Life. Mrs. Ellen Harvey, wife of Job E. Harvey of Plum Valley, Polk county, Oregon, died of fever, April 16, 1857. She was in her 21st year and left three sons, the youngest of which was nine days old. Wisconsin papers please copy. This family lived one and a half miles south of Bethel, on the west side of the highway. (Argus, May 2, 1857.)

Horace G. Burnett, attorney and counselor at law and solicitor in chancery, Bethel, Polk county, Oregon. This advertisement arranged in the form of a professional card appeared in the Oregon Argus during most if not all of the year, 1857.

Real Estate. I wish to sell land situated in Bethel school district one fourth to one and one fourth miles from Bethel schoolhouse. I will sell 300 acres in

¹ He it was (W. L. Adams) more than anyone else, who organized the Republican Party in Oregon, and the Argus was the first Republican paper to be published in Oregon Territory. He was chairman of the Committee of Three of the Free State Republican Convention, which met on February 11, 1857, (at Albany) and prepared an address to the people of the Territory of Oregon. It was largely due to his efforts as a writer and speaker that Oregon declared for Lincoln as President. The first man Lincoln appointed from Oregon was W. L. Adams, to be Collector of Customs at Astoria. (Lockley, F., Oregon Yesterdays, p. 308-9).

² Republican League Register of Oregon, 1896, pp. 29-31.

lots of 20, 30, 40 or 80 acres to suit purchasers. Cash or cattle taken in payment. Also 320 acres on Salt Creek, near J. B. Riggs. (Signed) Wm. Taylor.

Apply to me at Pleasant Hill or to Wm. Murphy at Bethel. Part of this land lies on the south side of the highway between Bethel and McCoy. (Advertisement in the Argus, during April, 1857). (Elevation at Bethel, 200 ft.)

Artesian Well at Bethel. Wm. Kenedy, Esq. one of our subscribers in (Bethel) Polk county is engaged in boring an artesian well. He has reached a depth of over 200 feet, at a cost of some \$1100.

Amos Harvey informs us that Mr. Kennedy of that (Polk) county has suspended operations on his artesian well till next summer, having bored 250 feet or more, through solid rock most of the way. (These items are taken from the Oregon Argus of June 19, 1858, and November 20, 1858, respectively.)

Bethel Leading. On October 20, 1858, a pomological convention was held at Salem by representatives from Clackamas, Multnomah, Marion, Polk, Washington and Yamhill counties and the Fruit Growers Association of Oregon was organized with Amos Harvey as president and C. N. Terry as secretary. Of the 23 charter members, five were from Bethel and vicinity: Samuel M. Gilmore, J. W. Ladd, Wm. Taylor and Amos Harvey. One hundred and thirty-one exhibitors were present. In 1860, this association joined the state agricultural society. (Oregon Farmer, November, 1858).

"I planted two 'Red Potatoes' on June 26, 1858. They were cut, one eye to a piece; placed one piece to a hill; hills 18 inches apart, in rows three feet apart. On November 7, 72 pounds of potatoes were dug from this planting." Daniel S. Holman (lived half a mile north of Bethel) in the Oregon Farmer, December, 1858.

THE MASONIC ORDER AT BETHEL

Before school opened in the new college building, or very soon afterward, "pursuant to the request presented in a petition by Dr. Wm. C. Warriner, the upper room (third story) was rented to the Masons at \$50 a year, the fraternity to furnish the room in good and suitable style." (Minutes of board meeting, Oct. 6, 1855). In this room a Masonic club held meetings for nearly three years before Bethel Lodge No. 20 was chartered, July 13, 1858, with a membership of 25 or more.

Its members among the trustees of Bethel college were Dr. Warriner, S. M. Gilmore, I. C. Matheny, John H. Robb, and L. L. Rowland, also president of the college; James L. Ladd, also prominent in college affairs. The principal officers of the lodge during its existence at Bethel were Freeman Farnsworth, S. M. Gilmore, W. C. Warriner, J. L. Ladd, Ira S. Townsend, and Wm. W. Boone. Other officers were Jesse D. Walling, of Zena, a pioneer of 1847; W. B. Genois, who lived a few miles southwest of Zena; James Richards (1816-1879) a pioneer of 1853 who lived north of Eola; he was the father of J. C. ("Jim") Richards and his brothers who lived near McCoy in the 1890's. (Lang, H., History, p. 815); also Thos. B. Jackson and W. L. Smith.

Other members of the lodge were H. M. Allen and J. B. Bell of Polk county; Andrew J. Doak of Lincoln; I. F. Keen who lived three miles northeast of Wheatland, in Marion county; Adam Matheny, who took up a claim near Hope-well; Robert McTier; B. F. McLench whose land claim was two miles north of Lincoln; A. K. Post who lived south of McCoy, a harness and saddle maker of Oregon City in 1851; J. B. Walling who lived two miles east of Amity; Albert Zieber, Oregon legislator, (1857-1861) from Yamhill county, United States Marshal under President Johnson, Sheriff of Multnomah county, 1866, first man to join the I. O. O. F. in Oregon, helped in building the west side railroad to St. Joseph. Also John Angell who lived two miles northwest of Wheatland.

The distribution of the homes of these men within a radial area of 10 miles or more is a good indication of the large territory that was at least partially tributary to Bethel at that time. During pioneer days at Bethel as elsewhere then and since, Freemasonry was attaining one of its time honored objectives by supporting the cause of public education. After a year of diminished activity in 1861, the lodge was moved and reappeared in 1862 as Amity Lodge No. 20.

Bethel Institute

BETHEL INSTITUTE

"At a special meeting¹ of the Trustees of Bethel Institute in the Institute building, September 30, 1859, G. W. Richardson, W. C. Warriner, Sanford Watson, Isaiah Matheny, J. W. Downer, Wm. Taylor and Amos Harvey were present. The minutes were read.

"On motion of W. C. Warriner, it was ordered that the President enter into a contract with L. L. Rowland for \$1000 for one year's service as a professor at Bethel Institute, and into a similar contract with Dr. N. Hudson for \$200."

In accordance with the above official action, the following advertisement was published.

BETHEL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

Calendar² for the year, 1859-1860. The college year commences on the first Monday in September and is divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each. Commencement is held on the fourth of July, when the yearly vacation ensues.

Professors: Nathaniel Hudson, A. M.; Levi L. Rowland, A. M.

Terms of Tuition per Quarter

Common English Branches, \$5.00;

English analysis, Higher Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, History and Elementary Algebra, \$6.00;

Natural Philosophy, Botany, Geology and Chemistry, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Rhetoric and Logic, \$8.00;

Elementary Geometry, Surveying, Algebra, Higher Mathematics, Latin, Greek and French Languages, and Senior Class of the Normal Department, \$10.00;

A Normal Department has been organized on the plan of the New York State Normal School with particular reference to preparing young ladies and gentlemen for teaching. This department is a practical and successful operation.

Convenient arrangements can be made for board at reasonable rates. Books used in the school can be obtained in the College building at cash prices.

Professor Newell has been engaged and is giving lessons on the piano and Melodeon.

An extensive and choice philosophical and school apparatus also a school and general library have been ordered from the East and are expected soon.

The patrons, trustees and professors of the College are resolved that nothing conducive to the best interest of the school shall be neglected or overlooked.

Bethel, Ore., December 24, 1859.

In the advertisement published in the Argus during the fall to October 20, 1860, the following changes appeared:

Professors:³ Nathaniel Hudson, A. M.; John H. Hall. The departments were like those given under Bethel Academy below. The name of Professor Newell did not appear. It was dated: Bethel, Polk Co., Ore., August 29, 1860.

The above "Calendar" was succeeded (October 27, 1860 to July 6, 1861, inclusive) by the following one:

BETHEL COLLEGE

The session of the College year commences on the 3rd Monday of November, the commencement exercises are held on the 4th of July, when the yearly vacation ensues.

¹ Taken from the minutes of the meeting.

² Oregon Argus, Nov. 1859 to July 1860. The exact form, wording and capitalization are used here and elsewhere in the "Calendars."

³ During the winter of 1860, Bethel College received a shipment of frictional electrical apparatus—a big electrostatic induction (Holtz?) machine, and also a fine school library. Each Friday afternoon during the exercises, one of the professors conducted experiments in electricity, giving a demonstration of some principle and of its application. (Oregon Journal, March 21, 1927, J. N. Hudson to F. Lockley).

FACULTY

L. L. Rowland, President, Professor of the Greek and Hebrew languages, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric and Logic.

John H. Hall, Professor of Latin, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Botany and History.

Nathaniel Hudson, Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Political Philosophy.

The courses of studies pursued will be equivalent to that of Eastern Colleges. The German, French and Spanish will be taught by competent professors, which with the Hebrew, will be at the option of the student.

Students applying for admission will be required to have a thorough knowledge of the English branches, Elementary Algebra, Caesar, Virgil, Aenid, Cicero's Orations, the Greek Reader and the four Gospels.

A choice Philosophical and Chemical apparatus has been recently received from the East—also a select library of miscellaneous and standard classical works.

College tuition \$32 per annum.

The Board of Trustees has also made arrangements for the delivery of Theological lectures for the benefit of students in that department.

BETHEL ACADEMY

Bethel Academy is under the instruction of the College Professors, assisted by experienced teachers. The academic year commences on the 1st Monday of September and is divided into four quarters of eleven weeks each.

Terms of Tuition per Quarter

Primary Department.....	\$ 5.00
Junior Department—Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, History.....	7.00
Middle Department—Higher Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, English Analysis, Botany.....	8.00
Senior Department — Natural and Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Rhetoric and Logic, Higher Mathematics, Languages, Senior Class of Normal Department.....	10.00

Particular attention paid to reading and spelling through the entire course of studies, and to Elocution and Composition in the Junior and Senior Departments.

A Normal Department has been organized on the plan of the New York State Normal School with particular reference to preparing young ladies and gentlemen for teaching. This department is a practical and successful operation.

Students of the Academy will have the advantages of the College library, apparatus and lectures.

Students preparing for College, also those desirous of pursuing College studies without desiring a full course, will be under the instruction of the College Professors.

Convenient arrangements can be made for board at reasonable rates.

Books used in the school can be obtained at the College building at cash prices.

By order of the Board,

Bethel, Polk County, September 29, 1860.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Allen (Solomon) * † Grant, Smith; Amity.

Allen, John, family.

Allen, Wm., family; Amity.

Applegate, Jesse, family; Yoncolla, Umpqua county; *

Baxter, Wm. T., family; * †

Briggs, Whit.

Buffum, Barney, * †; Amity.

Butler, Orville; Eola.

Burnett (Glen O.) all * †, Lewis, Peter, William, Fannie, Matthew, John.
 Caldwell, Felix E., family, †
 Caldwell, (Alex. P.), all, †, James, George, Mrs. Lawrence W. Smith; Amity,
 Yamhill county.
 Caywood, Francis, family, †; Oak Grove, Polk county.
 Chitwood, James A., family * †; N. E. of Eola.
 Chitwood, Jesse K., family * † southeast of Perrydale.
 Cotton, Charley, * †
 Cochran (Thomas) James Alfred, Clark, Elizabeth, one other,—all, * †
 Cusick, Wm. A., †; Scio, Linn county.
 Denny (A. H.), * †, Lucius, Cephas.
 Downer, Joseph W., family †; Ballston.
 Durham (John N.) Lucy, John, William,—all, †
 Faulkner, A. B., family, * †
 Frier (A. H.) all, * †, Jefferson, John, Martha, Sarah; Lina and Christina, †
 Frizzell, (Mrs. Lily Porter) all, * †, William, Catherine, Joseph, Jason P.,
 Mary, Lafayette.

EDITORIAL⁴ COMMENT

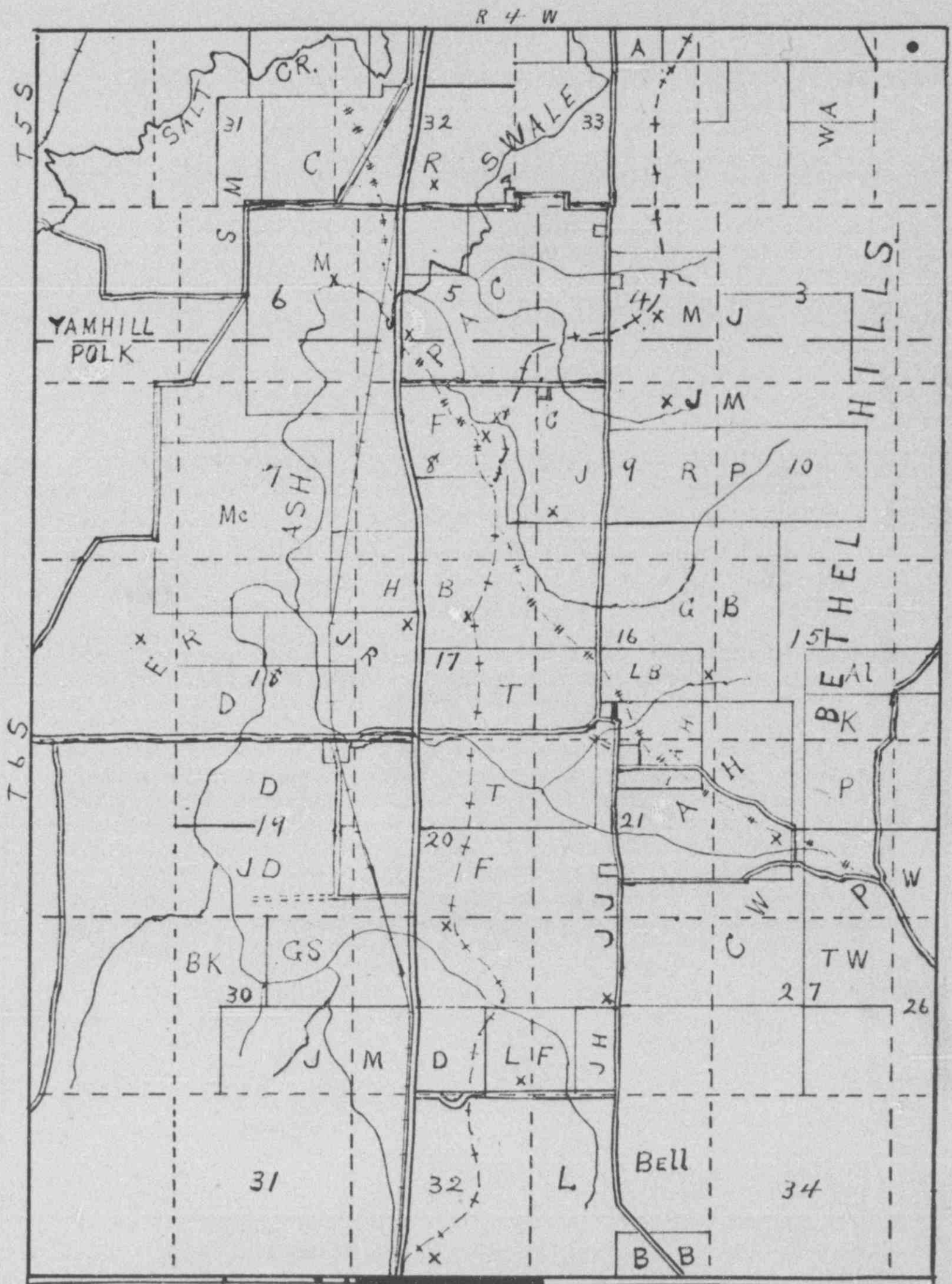
“Bethel College,—The Institute at Bethel, Polk county is about to enter upon a new era in its history. It will be opened as a college, with all the regular departments and professorships, on the third Wednesday in November. Levi Rowland, A. M., late graduate of Bethany College, Virginia (W. Va., 1863), and a most estimable man, will be inaugurated as President, and Dr. N. Hudson, A. M., with Prof J. H. Hall, the present accompanying teachers will be regularly installed as the heads of their respective departments.

“They have now an excellent set of chemical and philosophical apparatus, with a library of several hundred volumes, an investment which places the Institution on an even footing with the most advanced institutions of the State. We have been familiar with the history of this Institution since it was first set on foot through the indefatigable exertions of a few such noble souls as Glen O. Burnett, Amos Harvey and Dr. Warriner, and since the day it was determined to establish an Institution of learning at Bethel, we have seen it struggle onwards and upwards, through storm and sunshine, till, contrary to the predictions of many, it has become an entire success.

“The Institution commends itself to the consideration of such as are interested in the cause of education everywhere in the state, and parents and guardians who are looking for a desirable location for those under their charge, can do no better than by placing them in the paths of science which have been so carefully prepared by the philanthropists in and around Bethel.”

⁴. Editorial, Oregon Argus, Sat., Oct. 27, 1860.

Galloway, all, * †, William, Charles, Sarah; N. of Perrydale.
 Garrison (Enoch) Enoch, †; Whiteson.
 Gilmore (Samuel M.) all * †, Harry, Robert, Mary, William; Amity.
 Graham (Wm.) Nancy, †; N. W. of Wheatland.
 Graves, James, * †
 Harvey (Amos) all, * †, Joel, James, Sidney, Mary Margaret, Jane.
 Hawley, John H., †, Shell; Dayton Prairie.
 Hewitt (Henry) Annie E. and H. H., * †; all, †, Adam, James, Isaac, Matthew, Jasper, Harry; north of Wheatland.
 Holman (Daniel S.) all, * †, Wm. D., Woodford P., Glen O.; Lucretia M., †
 Holmes (H. N. V.) all, * †, Alex., Nancy Jane, Wm. H.; David J., †
 Hudson (Dr. N.) Joseph Nathaniel, †
 Jeffries (Thos. S.) Theodore, †
 Jones (Jefferson) Harvey, Wm., Mary, Lydia,—all * †



Identification of donation land claims, etc., shown on the map:
 John Allen, J D; Solomon Allen, Section 33 at top of map; Wm. Allen, W A; Wm. P. Allen, A; G. A. Alderman, A I; G. C. Bell, Bell; W. W. Boone, B B; G. O. Burnett, G B; Horace G. Burnett, H B; Felix Caldwell, F C; Alex P. Caldwell, P A C; Caswell Davis, south D, Mrs. Sara Davis, D; Geo. H. Eilers, Section 34 at bottom of map; A. H. Frier, F; Mrs. L. P. Frizzell, L F; Amos Harvey, A H; Job E. Harvey, J H; H. N. V. Holmes, Section 32 at bottom of map;
 Melchi Johnson, M J; Jefferson Jones, J J; J. D. Kelty, K; B. Kimsey, B K; J. L. Ladd, L; I. C. Matheny, M; Joshua McDaniel, J M D; Joseph McGuire, J M; John Patton, P; John R. Pigg, J R P; Clayton Richardson, C R; Enoch Richardson, E R; John H. Robb, J R; Wm. M. Turpin, T; Thos. Warrenner, T W; Dr. W. C. and Emily Warriner, C W; Sanford Watson, Section 26, partly shown on map; Wm. P. Watson, P W; Stephen McKinney, S M; Ed. M. Robson, SE 1/4 of Sec. 27; W. B. Genois, just off map south of Sec. 34; Geo. W. Portwood, east of J. R. Pigg, in Sec. 10; G. B. Athey, SE 1/4 of Sec. 28, SW 1/4 of Sec. 27.
 Land given to Bethel College by G. O. Burnett, L B; land given by Amos Harvey, L A H; early pioneer wagon track road, alternate dashes double cross-tied; locations of first residences on donation land claims and earlier ones, x; earliest pack trail, alternate dashes single cross-tied; all streams except Salt Creek are intermittent.
 The squares in Sections 4 and 9 show former sites of the school now located northward in Section 32. McCoy is in the northeastern corner of Section 19; Bethel, in the north central part of Section 21. Whitcomb Valley is in SW 1/4 of Sec. 11 and in Sec. 14.

Johnson (Melchi) Joseph, *; Nelson, Nancy, Fannie, Matilda, — all, * †
 Amity, Yamhill county.
 Kenedy (Wm.) Geo. W., * †
 Kennedy (Mordica) John W., * †
 Kitterman, Wm., family, * †; Salt Creek.
 Kelty (J. D.) Laura, †
 Ladd, James L., family, * †
 Lewis, James W., *; Oak Grove.
 Lindsay (Horace) Laura, * †; Emma, †
 McBride, Thomas A.; Yamhill.
 McConnell, Wm.; Yamhill.
 McGuire (Joseph) George, Charles, Arthur, three McGuire Sisters,—all, *
 †; Bonaparte, †
 McCarty, Elizabeth, Alex., James.
 McDaniel, Joshua, family; S. of McCoy.
 Moore, Jesse, *; Sheridan.
 Mulkey (Johnson) Augusta, * †; Corvallis.
 Mulkey (Luke) William, Frank, Eliza, Emma,—all, * †; Corvallis.
 Nelson, Napoleon, * †
 Nichols, Felix, Frank, both, * †
 Pigg, Henry, *
 Powell, Henry Clay, *; Linn county.
 Richardson (Clayton) Daniel, Susan, George, Jack,—all, * †; Amity.
 Richardson (Enoch) John Q. A., James W., Sarah E., Alex.,—all * †, N. E.
 of Perrydale.
 Richardson (Geo. W.) Newton, Samuel T., Geo. W., James, Richard, Wm. S.,
 Lewis G.,—all, * †
 Riggs, Silas T., Sarah A.,—both *; Rickreall.
 Rowland, L. L., North Yamhill.
 Stephens, Annie *; Portland.
 Stott (Samuel R.) Fielding; (Thos. A. Stott), Raleigh,—both, * † Beaver-
 ton, Washington county.
 Taylor, Wm., family, †; Rickreall.
 Trullinger, Perry, * †; St. Helens, Columbia county.
 Umphlete (Stanley) Alonzo, * †, Margaret, * †; Amity.
 Wait family; Zena.
 Walling, Jesse D., family; Zena.
 Warriner, (Dr. W. C.) Eugenia, Florence, John T., Richard G.,—all * †
 Watson (Sanford) Harry, Sanford, Jr., Virginia, Cecilia,—all * †; Spring
 Valley.
 Waymire, James A., †; Roseburg.
 Woods, George L.; North Yamhill.

* indicates attendance at Bethel while T. R. Harrison was principal.

† indicates school attendance at Bethel, 1859-61.

Family, indicates that one or more members of this family was in school at Bethel before 1862.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Curious Customs. It was the custom in many churches, including some of the Christian congregations in the early 1850's, for the men to occupy seats on one side of the room during church services and for the women to be seated on the other. There seems to be no evidence that this curious custom was ever in use at Bethel.

At Bethel Institute, beginning in April, 1856, "a female school" was conducted in one of the large upper rooms and the "boys department" was in charge of Captain Harrison "in the basement" (on the first floor). Such an attitude on the part of some of the citizens of the community did not lend much encouragement toward the development of acquaintances among the boys and girls in school.

It is definitely known, however, that this classification, though reported in the papers of that time, was not strictly observed in the school, at least not in the primary group but was during the recitation periods.

High Enrollment. When the college work was expanded in 1859, students became more numerous. During the next year, 1860-61, the total enrollment, including the pupils in the academy, reached 160 and the town was able to accommodate them only with much difficulty and crowding.⁵ They occupied most of the extra room everywhere. Several young men were housed on the third floor of the college building.

To reduce living expenses there were formed also several groups of house-keeping young women. It was the custom of some of the young men to visit at the homes of these groups of young women respectively. A ruling by the Board of Trustees, intended to prevent such visits by the young men, brought on such a repercussion that "the by-laws in relation to young ladies and gentlemen were repealed." It was also resolved that "the Trustees will sustain the teachers in their discipline. . . ."⁶

Uninteresting. "A young man by the name of Jesse Moore⁷ was in my class at Bethel Institute. From me he learned to read, write and spell. Sometime later, he went to Eastern Oregon and from there, wrote me a letter telling of his great love for me. It came while I was teaching my first school.

"I was only 14 years old at that time and my father (Amos Harvey) told me to mail it back to him and tell him that I was going East to graduate and become a number one teacher. When he came back to Bethel, we had a short talk. I told him I liked him and hoped he would do well. He returned to the country east of the mountains and later, having married, established a good home near Walla Walla."

More Romantic. However, we are happy to relate, not all social affairs of early Bethel were of that nature or of that type of consummation. Among the students at Bethel Institute who came from a distance were Miss Eliza Mulkey, her brothers William and Frank from the family of Luke Mulkey who lived near Corvallis and her cousin Miss Augusta Mulkey, daughter of Johnson Mulkey, from the same vicinity. They were among the chief social leaders during Captain Harrison's days at Bethel.

From Yamhill county came John H. Hawley of the western part of Dayton Prairie, who like many other young men of his time remained at home to work until he had attained his majority. He entered school at Bethel and of course was interested in social as well as educational affairs.

The details of the romance are unknown today but its existence and climax became fully apparent in the wedding of John H. Hawley and Eliza Mulkey that was solemnized about the time they graduated from the two year course at Bethel Institute, in 1858. Mr. Hawley bought a block, 10 acres of land from the trustees of Bethel Institute, built a house and made his home there until the early 1890's. Theirs was a leading family in business, social and religious affairs at Bethel for more than 30 years.

A few years later, about 1863 or 64, Miss Augusta Mulkey became the bride of Mr. Joseph N. Dolph, United States Senator from Oregon, 1883-1895. Among the other weddings that resulted from acquaintances formed during attendance at Bethel college were those of Virginia Watson and Jesse Applegate, 1863, Matilda Johnson and Geo. W. Kenedy; also that of Miss Lydia Jones and Dr. N. Hudson might be mentioned here, as well as that of Miss Mary A. Frizzell and Alex. M. Holmes, in 1865.

THE COLLEGE TEACHERS

Although the school was authorized by charter to conduct classes in collegiate subjects, few were taught at Bethel until November, 1859. When college

⁵ Hudson, J. N., F. Lockley, Oregon Journal, March 21, 22, 1927.

⁶ Minutes of the Board meeting held February 2, 1861.

⁷ Jesse Moore (1840-1910). An orphan, he came to Oregon in 1851 with two uncles who settled near Sheridan. About 1860 he operated a freight pack-train of 16 ox teams between The Dalles and Baker City. In 1862 he sold this business and bought a ranch in Umatilla county. To this he added considerable acreage and improved the entire farm of nearly 500 acres by supplying it with irrigation. He raised fine cattle and thoroughbred horses. In 1882 he married Miss Averilla Mitchell, of Washington county; their children were five, three girls and two boys. Mr. Moore was a republican in politics, a member of the M. E. church and of the A. O. U. W. fraternity. He was an exemplary citizen and one of the strong builders of the community in which he made his excellent home. (Gaston, J., Centennial History of Oregon, 3: 400).

work was provided for and the teachers employed, Dr. Hudson was living on his claim west of Dallas. He had his house torn down and moved to Bethel. It was set up in the location shown on the map. Here Dr. Hudson bought a block, 10 acres, of land from the trustees of the college and made his home.

Among the assistants at Bethel College were John H. Hawley and George Hall, a brother of John H. Hall. It is reported that Amos Harvey taught a course in grammar in the Institute at one time. There were probably others than those named here.

Mr. Hawley was running his farm of 10 acres while he taught in the summer of 1860. He hired a man to do the farm work. He graduated in 1858 and was postmaster of the Plum Valley office in the summer of 1859. "Mr. Hawley was considered a good teacher. He had a way of talking to a boy that hurt worse than any whipping. His approach was kind in manner but it shamed a fellow out of his boots."

"Dr. N. Hudson was a wonderfully well posted man; he spoke French fluently. I never knew of his means of discipline. All, big and little, did whatever he directed them to do. He created a desire to learn and it seemed like he had read and remembered everything. Judging from what I learned of him later, he was impractical in the ordinary affairs of life."

"Dr. Hudson was a man of very high educational training, and a fine teacher for the higher classes, but was so high strung that he was somewhat irrational at times. He was not considered a very successful physician, although he did well."⁸

"Dr. Hudson, an educated and cultured man, though somewhat impulsive, practiced medicine and taught in Bethel Institute and Monmouth College."⁸

"In 1897 in Baker City, I saw a small, active old man hurrying along the street. His walk looked so familiar that I hailed him and asked if he were Dr. Hudson. Within the minute that Bethel was mentioned, he called me by name." (Dr. Hudson was relatively small in stature and possessed of a nervous temperament.)⁸

"Dr. L. L. Rowland used to drill us on the sounds of the vowels and consonants. I took great interest. Afterward when I was reading clerk in the Oregon Legislature, people marveled at the clearness and endurance of my voice. Dr. Rowland is entitled to the credit. My voice is remarkably clear yet and when I spoke (against it) over the radio in the "Ham and Eggs" campaign, I received many compliments on my strength and clearness of voice for one of my age." (G. O. Holman).

Resourceful. It seems to have been the custom with ambitious men of pioneer days here in the Willamette Valley to hold more than one position, especially if the remuneration was not very large for any one of them. So with Prof. L. L. Rowland, who to aid the financial side of life, accepted a position as postmaster of the Plum Valley office at Bethel, Oct. 17, '59 to Sept. 14, 1860. In 1860 as President of Bethel College, Prof. Rowland was also serving as school superintendent of Polk county. While holding these positions he introduced the practice of holding teachers' institutes by organizing and conducting the first one held in the state.

In Education. As Bethel Institute began to develop advanced work, emphasis was directed toward the production of good teachers. During its collegiate days, this objective was definitely stated and supported by the introduction of a normal department. Among those who taught school following their training at Bethel were:

Wm. A. Cusick who taught in Linn and (probably) Marion counties; Lucy Durham, in Southern Oregon, probably Jackson county; Charles Galloway, in Idaho; (Judge) Wm. Galloway, in Yamhill county; Miss Margaret Harvey and Miss Jane Harvey, at Bethel and elsewhere in Polk county; John H. Hawley, in Polk and Yamhill counties; (Judge) H. H. Hewitt, at Scio and Amity, also in McMinnville and Albany colleges; (Judge) James A. Waymire, at Eola, 1861-62; (Doctor) L. L. Rowland, president of Bethel college, state superintendent of public instruction; Hon. Wm. J. McConnell, in Yamhill county.

⁸ G. O. Holman, F. D. Cornett; J. D. Lee, Polk County Pioneer Sketches, 11: 32, 1929.

In the Professions. From the group of students at Bethel college and Bethel academy, Peter R. Burnett, L. L. Rowland and Newton Richardson became ministers, the latter two of these were also dentists and Mr. Rowland became a widely known physician. Others who became well-known physicians were Wm. A. Cusick and J. A. Richardson.

Although classes in law were never conducted at Bethel college, not a few of its former students attained prominence in the legal profession. These included Matthew Burnett, Albert Burnett, G. O. Holman, Wm. Galloway, H. H. Hewitt, J. N. Hudson, T. A. McBride, Raleigh Stott, S. T. Richardson, Geo. L. Woods, J. A. Waymire, Jesse A. Applegate, Wm. J. McConnell and others.

In Public Life. In the course of time many hats have been thrown into the political ring; many public offices, each an honor of its own, have been held by former Bethel students and by others who were connected with the college. Some of the more important positions held, as far as known to the writer, are as follows:

In the legislature; Geo. W. Richardson, John H. Hawley, Alex. M. Holmes, Polk county; Thos A. McBride, Columbia county; T. R. Harrison and S. M. Gilmore, Yamhill county; F. D. Cornett, Linn county; Wm. A. Cusick, Marion county. Dr. J. A. Richardson served in the state senate from Marion county in 1874 and 1876; and Wm. Taylor from Polk county in 1860. David J. Holmes held several county offices in Polk county and in the United States Land Office at Oregon City when it was located there.

President Abraham Lincoln appointed Wm. L. Adams to be Collector of Customs for Oregon, office at Astoria, and President U. S. Grant named Geo. L. Woods to be Governor of Utah Territory, 1870-4, at the close of his term as Governor of Oregon, 1866-70. Wm. McConnell became Governor of Idaho and also United States Senator from Idaho.

Information Desired. There are doubtless many more whose attainments entitle them to mention among the names in these groups, whose identity and whose successes are entirely unknown to the writer. It would, of course, be as unfair to Bethel to claim that the achievements of its former students were entirely due to its influence as it would to any other institution of learning to make such an assertion concerning its students, but the influence of Bethel College was so strongly impressed upon the students and others there that it will be carried to many future generations and may never die out completely.

TRUSTEES

Most of the members of the board of trustees of Bethel college during the first 40 years of its existence with their years of service are as follows: Wm. L. Adams, 1855-61, secretary until incorporation of Bethel Institute; Jesse Applegate, 1857-60; Glen O. Burnett, 1855-62; Geo. C. Bell, 1860-93; Joseph W. Downer, 1856-61; A. H. Frier, 1855-59, president of the board during his entire membership; Samuel M. Gilmore, 1856-62; T. R. Harrison was secretary, 1857-59; Amos Harvey, 1855-74, president in 1872, secretary, 1859-67; Thos. S. Jeffries, 1860-61, 1874-82; S. W. R. Jones, 1859-60; Isaiah C. Matheny, 1857-62; Alex. V. McCarty, 1856-57; John E. Murphy, 1855, chairman of first meeting; Geo. W. Richardson, 1857-72, president, 1859-72; John H. Robb, 1855-58; L. L. Rowland, 1860-66; Wm. Taylor, 1859-66; W. C. Warriner, 1858-71, 1876-79. Treasurer, 1859-68; Sanford Watson, 1855-70.

Elijah Bailey served on the board for nearly 40 years beginning in 1872; W. T. Baxter, 1870-73; W. M. Cooper, 1873-74; Wm. Cornett, 1877-82; R. W. Denny, 1882-86; A. H. Denney, 1862-1903; L. B. Frazier, 1871-1900; John P. Emmett, about 25 years, beginning 1879; S. W. Fletcher, 25 years or more beginning in 1877; J. S. Frier, 1862-65; Charles B. Graves, nearly 20 years beginning 1864, treasurer, 1868-79; Thomas J. Graves, nearly 50 years; James H. Harvey, 1873-79; J. H. Hawley, 1864-1893, secretary, 1867-72, president, 1873-93; J. W. Jones, 1871-73; Melchi Johnson, 1864-70; J. D. Kelty, 30 years or more from 1872, treasurer, 1879-87; Wm. Kenedy, 1861-74; H. Lindsay, 1862-65; W. M. Richardson, 1873-76; F. S. Smith, 1882-1903, treasurer, 1889-93.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF BETHEL COLLEGE

Land Values. At the time the original donations were made for the support of Bethel Institute, good land could be bought for \$3.00 to \$5.00 an acre in many parts of the Willamette Valley, but land in the vicinity of Bethel was worth about double these prices. At the liberal price of \$10 an acre, the total owned by the trustees, 261 acres, was worth \$2610.

On July 3, 1855, the price of lots was fixed at \$100 for one-fourth of a 10-acre block. Deducting the width of the streets and alleys, each lot contained about two and one-fourth acres. The land was thus priced at about four or five times its agricultural value. The lots were sold on credit, the buyer to pay 10% interest; half on July 1, and half on January 1 of each year. One of these lots was given to Rev. A. V. McCarty who was probably pastor of the Christian church at Bethel at that time.

Early Buyers. Among the earliest buyers of blocks or parts of blocks of land for sale by the trustees were W. W. Boone, John Van Buskirk, E. W. McCarty and Job E. Harvey whose notes given in payment were dated January 1, 1856. This was before the Institute was incorporated and the purchases had doubtless been made sometime in 1855. Other early buyers of residence property in Bethel were James L. Gwin, whose note bore the date, September 17, 1856; also the following whose notes, mortgages, deeds or other papers were dated December 18, 1856: A. V. McCarty, Stanley Umphlete, Thos. S. Jefferies; and George M. Strong who gave the notes of Wm. M. Turpin and Z. N. Stansbury as collateral security. (A. Harvey, MS Record.)

On February 7, 1857, it was decided to open a college department at Bethel Institute as soon as financial conditions would warrant, and to charge \$33 tuition for a year of 42 weeks. Rev. Glen O. Burnett's report, made July 1, 1857, showed that the annual income of the school at that time was \$500 or \$600 and that the remaining land if sold would bring it to \$1200. Some land was sold but not enough had yet been taken to supply the capital needed for the new department.

Mr. A. Harvey and others had sold scholarships and these sales were confirmed at the meeting of the Board, held December 28, 1858, but neither the number of scholarships sold nor the price paid for them is made known in the minutes of the meeting. At this meeting also, the trustees began to bear the financial burden individually to the extent of a total of \$8000 which with the scholarships made a total endowment of \$20,000. During the same meeting, A. Harvey, W. C. Warriner and G. W. Richardson were appointed a committee to buy scientific apparatus for class use chiefly in physics and chemistry, and books for the library.

Trustees Responsible. Less than a week later, January 1, 1859, the Trustees decided to try carrying the entire responsibility for \$20,000. It was provided that sales when made should reimburse them. The great project, now well along, must be kept moving. In this matter of personal financial responsibility, some of the trustees did not concur; A. H. Frier and T. R. Harrison resigned as members of the Board and Isaiah Matheny never attended another meeting. Other members were elected in place of those who resigned and things went on. This plan worked well for a while; the town was platted, lots were given to holders of scholarships with locations assigned to them by chance. The President was directed to secure a suitable person to deliver an address on "education and the claims of Bethel Institute," not later than July 4, next "at which time there will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of nine years, for notes drawing 10% interest payable annually," all of the lots located at the corners of the blocks.

College Department. The time now seemed propitious for consummation of the plan to establish a college department. L. L. Rowland at \$1000 and Dr. N. Hudson at \$200 a year were employed as professors. Wm. Taylor, who had been elected in Judge Frier's place on the Board, and Dr. Warriner constituted a committee to sell additional lots, not more than two to each buyer, with the provision that at least \$500 worth of improvements be made on one lot or the other within two years.

It was further agreed, to expedite the movement of property, that half of the original price be accepted as full payment from all who had bought lots before September 30, 1859, provided that all interest due January 1, 1860 be

paid immediately. The annual interest on the unpaid balances and notes was to be 20% which had become a common rate in 1859, on property sold on credit, in the Willamette Valley. Prof. Rowland was given the south half of Block 2.

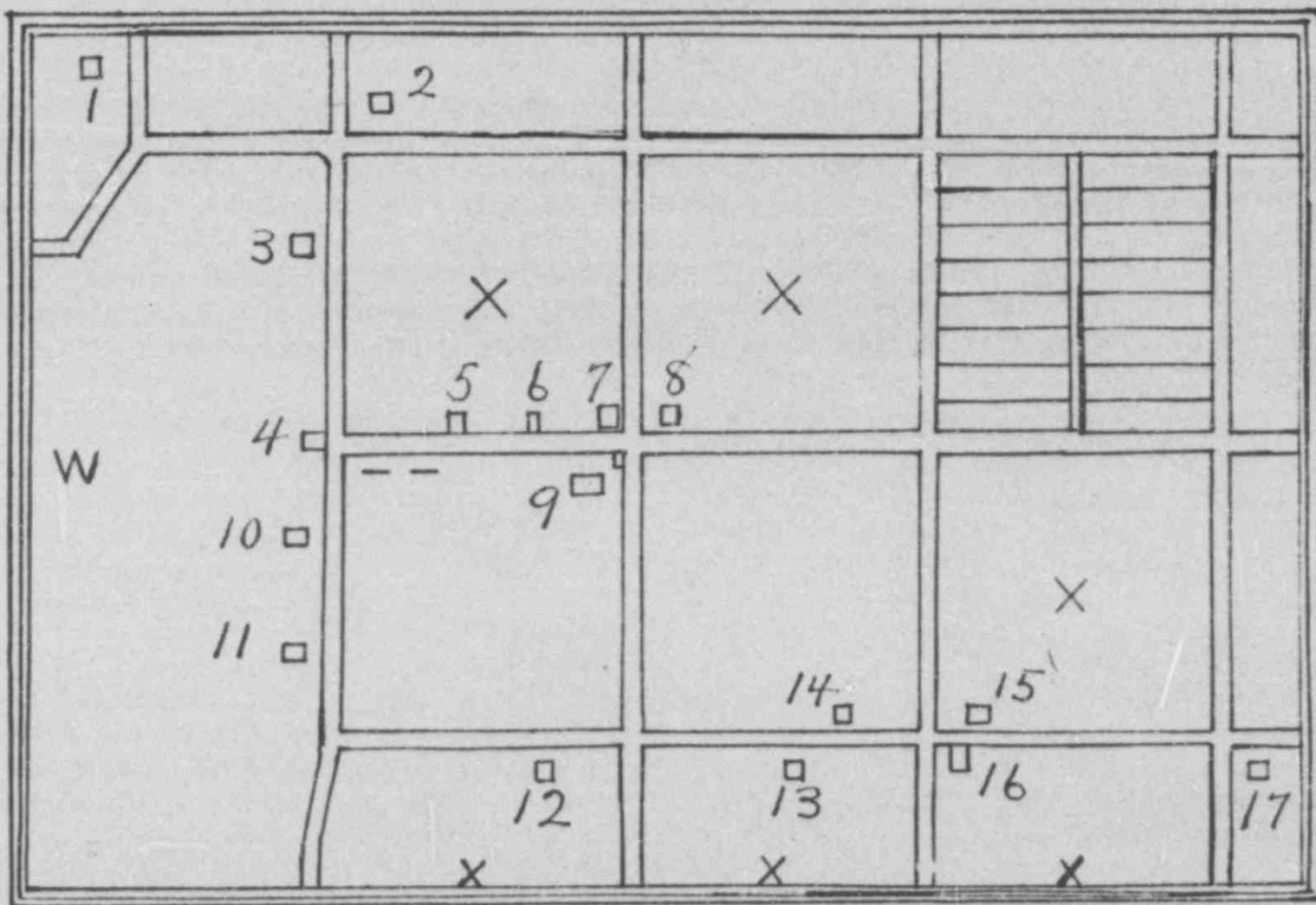
Sometime during 1859, the price of the 10-acre blocks of land was set at \$500. On February 23, 1860, it was decided to accept \$250 instead for each, and to relinquish half of the price on Dr. Hudson's lot previously purchased. This was still \$25 an acre.

War's Havoc. The war aided in preventing the rehabilitation of Bethel College. When the war came on, the sale of lots diminished and collections on those previously sold were likewise affected. All things taken together including financial difficulties for the individuals who were bearing the responsibility reduced the income to such an extent that they felt they could carry it no further with any degree of satisfaction. They still had plenty of land but it was not readily convertible into legal tender under wartime conditions. The professors resigned in midwinter, 1861, and arrangements were made with L. L. Rowland and N. Hudson to remain until the end of the school year.

For the year ending April 18, 1862, the Treasurer's report showed receipts of \$503 and expenditures of \$515.26. Obviously, the college work could not be expected to continue.

"Bethel Collegiate Institute in the early days was for years one of the most popular institutions in this new country, receiving a large patronage from all parts of the state and Washington Territory. It was successfully accomplishing academic and collegiate work with Elder G. W. Richardson as president of the board of trustees, until the interruption of the "war of the 1860's broke up its classes."¹

¹ Evans, E., History of the Pacific Northwest, 2: 535.



Map of a part of the town of Bethel, about 1860-65. Each of the six blocks marked x was subdivided into lots like the one shown near the northeast corner of the map.

The streets were 50 feet wide; the 20-foot alleys ran north and south; the lots were 76x295 feet, except the corner ones which were one foot wider. The town was platted and surveyed in 1859 by the executive committee appointed by the board of that year; James L. Ladd, Wm. Taylor and Aaron H. Denny. Several of the buildings shown on the map were erected earlier. There were probably other buildings in the town.

Numbers 1 and 3 show the locations of dormitories; 2, residence of J. H. Hawley; 4, wagon shop operated by Elijah Hager and Joseph Hill; 5, store of Kelty and Hawley; 6, carpenter shop of Richardson Brothers; 7, store of Thos. S. Jeffries; 8, the Mendenhall J. D. Kelty and Horace Lindsay families lived here at different times; 9, Bethel College building with woodhouse in corner nearby; the dashes on the college campus, or college square, indicate the locations of the present school and gymnasium buildings; 10, Wm. Cornett, 1856. J. W. Ladd, later; 11, President L. L. Rowland; 12, J. D. Kelty; 13, James H. Kennedy; 14, Wm. H. Kitteiman; 15, Wm. Kenedy; 16, Wm. Kenedy's blacksmith shop; 17, Dr. N. Hudson.

INTERCOLLEGIATE RELATIONS

Other nearby contemporary collegiate institutions included McMinnville College, LaCreole Academy at Dallas, Monmouth University, and Willamette University at Salem. Bethel was somewhat centrally located within this encircling group. One of these, Monmouth University, was dividing the patronage and financial support of the members of the Christian church with Bethel College. The population, the number of students available in and near the Willamette Valley at that time was insufficient for the success of so many colleges in such a small area. All of this taken together with the unfavorable effects of the oncoming war caused the suspension of college activities in some of them.

Church Interested. The annual meeting of the Christian churches in Oregon convened at Central, seven miles east of Albany, October 1-6, 1863. This meeting at Central adopted a resolution to establish a Christian college concerning which a committee of 20 representative members of the Christian church from all parts of the Willamette Valley was appointed.² Among the members of this committee, it was agreed to meet on June 1, 1864. (Swander C. F., *Making Disciples in Oregon*, p. 53).

At Bethel. Conditions relative to the college at Bethel at this time are indicated by the minutes of the annual meeting of its trustees, February 8, 1864: "Resolved that no person be allowed to move buildings off the land belonging to the Trustees." Also by the following from the same meeting: "Resolved that W. C. Warriner ascertain whether the trustees of Bethel College can legally transfer the entire property of the Trustees to the Christian church on condition of their establishing and maintaining there a Christian college and if so, the President is hereby authorized to make an offer under those conditions to the Christian Church."

The annual meeting of the Christian Church, then known as the Christian Missionary Society of Oregon, met at Bethel in June, 1865. From this series of events, the inference is that a well-laid plan to have the church rehabilitate Bethel College failed of consummation.

Christian College. In 1865, Monmouth Christian College was chartered and when it was opened, Professor L. L. Rowland and Dr. N. Hudson were in charge of it as professors and as executive officers, while Horace Lindsay and possibly others who had been with Bethel College were employed in non-teaching positions. (*The American Unionist*, Oct. 21, 1867).

Judging from the outcome, it seems probable that the church organization agreed to lend its moral support to the school at Monmouth, on condition that the school assume the name Christian College and place its management in the hands of certain members of the former college faculty at Bethel.

COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY

The Christian Church

Lafayette, Oregon Territory, March 24, 1850.

Bros. T. M. Allen and M. P. Wills—

When I landed in this Territory in September, 1846. . . The greeting was cordial. Our brethren had organized two respectable congregations but they had only one preacher—Bro. (John) Foster. Bro. Harvey sometimes gave excellent exhortations, and is worthy of the highest commendation for his good sense and Christian zeal in fireside conversation. Bro. Glenn O. Burnett and myself commenced operations in the spring of 1847. . . .

(Signed) James McBride.¹

"Amos Harvey is worthy of² . . . the honor of establishing the first Christian Church in the state (Or. T'y.) . . . on the banks of the Yamhill River . . . perhaps in the home of Amos Harvey, in March, 1846." We numbered at first but 13 members. (This was near Lafayette, Yamhill county, see biography of Amos Harvey).

² Records of a report by the committee of 20, or by W. C. Warriner are unknown to the writer.

¹ *Millennial Harbinger*, 1850, p. 592.

² Swander, C. F., "Making Disciples in Oregon," p. 25-6.

In 1852, Rev. G. O. Burnett called the Disciples of Willamette Valley together at Bethel for fellowship and worship. Meetings were held somewhat regularly at Bethel after that and in 1854, a church organization was chartered, by Rev. G. O. Burnett.

In 1856 or early in 1857, Elder George W. Richardson became pastor, a position he held for nearly 20 years, probably until he took charge of the Christian Church at Salem in May, 1874.

The delegates from the Bethel church to the State meeting at Mill Creek, Marion county, September 10, 1858, were G. W. Richardson, J. W. Ladd, and W. C. Warriner. They reported 80 members in the church at Bethel.³

Church Aided. After the college work was discontinued at Bethel the board of trustees expended a part of its income in preparing a suitable place in which the regular meetings of the church might be held. It also aided the church in other ways. In 1866 the board granted the use of the "basement (first) story" of the college building to the church. This action was rescinded a year later and the second story offered on the same terms. Evidently this offer was not accepted.

At the board meeting held January 4, 1867, it was resolved that the library and apparatus fund be appropriated to the purchase of a cabinet organ for the use of the Bethel Church, provided the church contribute the remaining amount necessary.

School Moves. An appropriation of \$200 was made at the regular meeting of the board of trustees on January 11, 1868, to "repair the basement story" of Bethel Institute. The repairs specified were repair of walls, purchase of two stoves and new seats (pews). C. B. Graves, J. D. Kelty and A. H. Denny were appointed to take charge of the fund.⁴

At the next meeting of the board, January 14, 1869, it was resolved that the second story of the Institute be fitted up for school purposes and the school transferred from the basement. The committee was instructed to make the necessary changes.

From this time on (probably the fall of 1869) the uses of the two floors of the building respectively remained the same, with the exception noted for the year 1888. The second floor was divided into two good rooms and properly fitted for school use.

The Bell. On May 8, 1875, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Bethel College, L. B. Frazer, C. C. Bell and J. D. Kelty were named as a committee to "hang the bell." A belfry was erected on the highest part of the roof at its east end and the bell placed therein. From here the bell pealed forth its calls to church and school for a quarter of a century when the belfry became somewhat loosened on its foundation and continued to grow rickety until it was considered unsafe. About 1900, it was taken down.⁵ The bell was then hung from a crossbar placed on top of two poles, and later poised on at the top of a single upright as shown in the picture.

Public Discussion. The Weekly Oregon Statesman, July 3, 1875, gives this notice of a public discussion at Bethel on July 20: "Do reason and the Scriptures teach the final holiness and happiness of mankind?" Affirmative, E. A. McCallister; negative, G. W. Richardson. (Signed) A. H. Frier. Bethel, June 25, 1875.

(The church at Bethel continued to function as a factor in community life there until, approximately, 1912. Elmer Boyer of Bethel and his wife went as missionaries to Africa in 1921.)

Commercial and Industrial

The field of industry at Bethel began with the preparation of materials for the college building. The first place of business was probably Thomas S. Jeffries' store located on the corner northward across the street from the college woodhouse. This probably came in 1855, the year in which the college building was erected.

³ Oregon Argus, December 25, 1858.

⁴ From the minutes of the meetings held on these dates respectively.

⁵ The bell came near to being lost when the old college building was wrecked in 1921, but was rescued from the bottom of a pile of rubbish by Henry Domes.

The community began its existence with its constituent elements widely scattered. Its postoffice was located eastward over the hill; its school was three-fourths of a mile southward; its church meetings were probably held at various places. The college building served as an attractive nucleus to draw these elements near enough about it to form a village. When the post office, Plum Valley,⁶ came it was located a mile to the southwest, but it gathered itself to the village store with Mr. Jeffries as postmaster in 1856, December 19, just in time for the holidays. The telegraph line, Oregon City to Corvallis via Amity, Holmes' Gap and Rickreall in 1856, did not help Bethel much, nor did it last very long. It followed very closely the route of today's paved highway.

The professional card of Horace Burnett, lawyer at Bethel, was published in the Oregon Argus nearly all of the year, 1857. Men began to buy and sell Bethel land. It must have been about this time that Wm. ("Uncle Billy") Kenedy started his blacksmith shop at the southeastern margin of the villege. Horse shoeing, making pack-saddle trees, saddle rings, plow shares, setting wagon tires and doing minor repair work occupied most of his time.

On June 4, 1859, J. H. Hawley was appointed postmaster of the Plum Valley office which moved it from 7 (on the map) to the residence of Mr. Hawley at location 2 (on map), one block north of the college square. It may have remained there while L. L. Rowland was postmaster from October 17, 1859, until Horace Lindsay took charge of it by appointment on September 14, 1860, and moved it to his home on the corner at 8, across the street east from the Jeffries store. Before this change was made, Richardson Bros. had started their carpenter shop at 6, half a block west of the store on the same side of the street.

During the early 1860s the commercial loss of the patronage of the college population was keenly felt, but the citizens over a wide area had formed the habit of "going to Bethel," and the town continued to be worthy of their favor and support. As the intensity of the war increased, however, business affairs decreased somewhat and some of the residences were in process of removal, when the owners of the land, the Trustees, seriously objected. Postal receipts declined and the Plum Valley office was discontinued on August 15, 1863. This was the minimum of low ebb for Bethel and som ethought it might never revive.

Not so, however, with its more enterprising citizens. In 1864 the firm of Kelty & Hawley opened a store (at 5) west of the capenter shop and facing the college square. This made two stores for the town of Bethel. On February 24,



The Kelty & Hawley store at Bethel.

1865, Mr. Hawley was appointed postmaster of a new office that took the name of the town, Bethel, which of course was located at the store. On April 9, 1865, the awful war came to an end and business conditions, already on the upturn, at Bethel, began to improve more rapidly. About this time a wagon shop was built by Hager & Hill (at 4) at the westernmost business location in town. It was owned and operated by Elijah Hager and Joseph Hill. (F. D. Cornett)

1874 — In 1867 Mr. Jeffries moved his store to Canyon City in eastern Oregon and lived there until 1847 when he came back and bought the donation land claim of Horace Burnett. 75

On January 1, 1857, or very near that time, Kelty and Hawley sold their store to Abraham S. McGrew, whose son, J. W. McGrew had conducted a store at Perrydale since 1871. August 10, 1875, Mr. McGrew's appointment as postmaster at Bethel continued the office at the store. About this time Mr. Hawley and Mr. Kelty each bought considerable land and each began to farm on a large scale.

Nearly two years later Albee & Son bought the store and Simeon Albee became postmaster of the Bethel office, May 7, 1877, succeeding E. J. Spratling who had been postmaster since March 14, 1877.

Mr. George A. Cruise (later a blacksmith at McCoy) who became postmaster of the Bethel office, September 5, 1878, moved the office to (No. 13 on map) the south of the original college squares, not far west of Mr. Kenedy's blacksmith shop and on the same side of the street, facing north.⁷ Mr. Alba O. Camron was postmaster from November 17, 1879 to March 26, 1880, when the Bethel office was discontinued.

During the summer and fall of 1879, the railroad from Portland to Corvallis was built through Polk county, and on December 19, 1879, a post office was established near McCoy's station. Mr. James K. Sears, the first postmaster of the McCoy office, continued in charge of it some six or seven years. Following this major change in transportation, the commercial importance of Bethel declined rapidly but it still had church and school and through their influence retained its place as a community center.

THE RISE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL

In the fall of 1861, the public school at Bethel, much earlier known as District No. 17, became independent of the college. That it grew steadily for several years is shown by the following figures taken from the respective annual reports by the clerks:

Year	Age, 4-20	Terms Taught	Voters	Clerk
1862	97			W. T. Baxter
1863	109	3	47	J. D. Kelty
1866	127	2.5	55	J. D. Kelty

The Clerk's report to the county superintendent, February 1, 1863, showed the enrollment to be 32 boys and 15 girls, with an average attendance of 30 during the three terms. The school funds available for each of several years were:

Year	From Co. Fund	From State Fund	From Local Tax
1859	\$ 58.77		
1861-2	142.08		
1862-3	56.15		
1863-4			\$150
Record gone			
1865-6	115.75		85
1867-8	170.80		50
1873-4	125.50	\$ 91.75	40
1874-5	250.75	104.74	40
1884-5	362.90	59.25	
1888-9	539.95	137.15	

⁶ Information from United States post office department, Washington, D. C.
⁷ Information by Thomas J. Graves.

Professor L. L. Rowland became state superintendent of public instruction in 1874. Local tax was discontinued in 1881. In 1883-4, "rate bills" yielded an income of \$32.39; 1884-6, \$13.11. As this was collected and paid in by the teacher, it was probably a per capita tax or tuition charge on students in attendance.

The School Board. At first all members of the school board were elected every year but about 1864 or '65 the law required that only one member be elected each year, and he for a three-year term. The school clerk, however, continued to be elected annually.

At a meeting of the board held December 10, 1859, J. L. Ladd was chairman and J. H. Hawley, clerk. Mr. (H. N. V.) Holmes and Mr. A. Harvey were among those present. The members for 1860 were Thos. McKinley, Chr., J. L. Ladd, A. B. Faulkner, Wm. H. Kitterman, Clk.; 1861,- Horace Lindsay, John H. Hawley, Wm. Cornett, Wm. T. Baxter, Clk.; 1862- G. W. Richardson, Sanford Watson, A. H. Frier, John Kelty, Clk.; 1863- Elisha Willoughby, S. Watson, John Post, J. D. Kelty, Clk.

Here there is an omission in the record after which the following served as members of the board during the years indicated: E. Bailey, 1876-85; G. C. Bell, 1867-86, except 1876; Wm. Cottell, 1876; A. H. Denny, 1867-72; S. W. Fletcher, 1879-87; L. B. Frazer, 1888-91; C. B. Graves, 1868-75; J. H. Hawley, 1873-78, Clerk, 1879-86; J. D. Kelty, during some of the 1890s, Clerk, 1867-78; Wm. Kenedy, 1867; P. C. Sears, 1886-92, Clerk, during several of the 1890s; Oscar G. Shurtleff, Clerk, 1887-92.

TEACHERS AT BETHEL ACADEMY

1852. Dr. N. Hudson. The teachers employed during the year ending February 1, 1863 were Rachel Jones and N. Hudson.

Record lost for the year following.

1864-5. L. Flinn and E. M. Engles.

1865-6. S. A. Jones and Miss Jane Harvey, taught during the year ending February 3, 1866. Mr. George C. Bell received \$134.45 on September 3, 1866. Evidently he taught during the summer, a time when many of the terms of school were held in those days.

1866-7. G. H. Barnett of Linn county was principal

1867-8. R. H. Tyson and N. Hudson. Mrs. Massey and Mrs. Lewis Casteel (E. Caroline Casteel) taught during the summer of 1868. The Massey family lived just east of the site of today's McCoy, between the creek and the highway. (Frank D. Cornett).

1868-71. S. A. Jones was principal. Mr. S. A. Jones and Miss Rachel Jones were brother and sister. They were members of the eminent Jones family whose home was in Marion county about midway between the locations of the present towns of Brooks and Gervais. Mr. Jones took up a claim on Mission Bottom, northeast of Finney and Eagan Lake. (Olive Bell Reddaway.)

1871-4. Warren Truitt was principal. Mr. Truitt graduated from McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., his native state, in 1868, was admitted to the bar in 1870 and came to Oregon in 1871 at the age of 26. He was elected probate judge of Polk county in 1874. In 1882 he was a member of the legislature from Polk county, and in 1884, a presidential elector. He was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1884 and in 1888, and was chairman of the Republican state central committee for Polk county, 1888-90.

In 1896 he was still living at Dallas but after several years went to Moscow, Idaho, where he served several terms as Circuit Judge before his death. (Republican League Register of Oregon, p. 274).

1874-6. J. W. Cole was principal with C. E. Bryant as assistant in charge during the spring and summer of 1876. Later Mr. Cole studied medicine and engaged in the practice of his profession at Scio, Linn county for many years. (F. D. Cornett).

- 1876-8. During this period the principal at Bethel was Ladrue Royal¹ whose brother Osman Royal was assistant at least part of the time. Royal had been principal of the North school at Salem in 1871, and went from Bethel to Corvallis. Osman Royal studied medicine and became a prominent physician of Portland.
- 1878-9. The teachers this year were Quincy A. Grubbe, Miss Harris, Miss Sarah (Sadie) F. Stewart,² and S. F. Bennett who taught in spring and summer of 1879. Each taught only a part of the year.
- 1879-81. S. F. Bennett continued as principal, J. E. Fenton³ as assistant.
- 1881-2. J. Ed. Fenton was in full charge.
- 1882-3. W. E. Richardson had charge.
- 1883-4. M. G. Lane served as principal and was assisted by "Portwood."
- 1884-6. The school was in charge of T. O. Hutchinson,⁴ with Miss Loue Denny as assistant teacher.
- 1886-7. Chas. E. Magers (1852-1898) a brother of J. E. Magers, taught.

FRATERNAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Good Templars. About 1870, organizations began to flourish and to become influential in the life of the community at Bethel. Mr. J. C. Cooper of Zena became organizer of the Independent Order of Good Templars and through his work as such extended its influence over a large part of the state.

Bethel Lodge No. 126 had developed considerable activity in 1871. Geo. C. Bell was presiding officer during most of its existence at Bethel. As its name indicates it was a strong temperance society, one of its chief objectives being to overcome the evils of the saloon. Its adherents were largely church going people but included all who wished to become exponents of its principles. It met on the third floor of the college building and continued until the middle 1880s or longer.

The Grange or Patrons of Husbandry developed during the 1870s and became popular among those who were agriculturally inclined. On April 3, 1876, the third story of the college building was rented to this group for \$2.50 a month.

About 1884 a number of members of the Grange wanted to buy new binders and took the matter up through the organization. They wrote to various manufacturers concerning the machines wanted, prices in quantity, etc., and received several favorable replies. Wm. Deering and Company of Chicago offered them a \$50 reduction from the regular price of \$235. The offer was accepted and in

¹ In the summer of 1876 my grandfather, Abram ("Uncle Abe") McGrew was running a general store at Bethel, and I was visiting there from Salem where my folks lived then. They had two boys about my age and we had been hunting grouse and pheasants in the Bethel hills. Grandmother would never allow a loaded gun to come into the house. I had the old muzzle loader and as we passed near the schoolhouse where the dipper was hanging on the pump, I pointed it in that direction and fired. It was late in the evening and so dark I had little thought of hitting the dipper and did not even go over to see the result.

The principal of the school at that time was Mr. Ladrue Royal who told grandfather about it and was much concerned that I had so greatly endangered the lives of the people at Bethel. Grandpa gave him a new dipper from the store and thought that settled it. But the next day the "Professor" had me arrested and haled before the justice of the peace, Mr. Geo. C. Bell who lived two miles or more south of the school. The community was interested and I was somewhat frightened. I began to wonder how it would feel to be locked up in jail to serve out a long sentence.

Two young men of the community, Matt. Burnett, a law student, and Dick Warriner were much interested in my behalf and having prepared themselves with my defense, went with me to the home of the justice. The case was dismissed, as the complaining witness failed to appear. We went back to the store where grandfather set up the treats and each went happily on his way. (Jesse M. Wise, Portland, June 27, 1940. Letter).

² Miss Sarah F. Stewart, a cousin of S. L. Stewart, was here from Iowa on a visit when Bethel school came to be in need of a principal. Miss Stewart was chosen and was the first woman to serve in that capacity in Bethel district. After being in Oregon about two years she returned to (Marshall county) Iowa where she became Mrs. Ed. Elmore, and where some of her children and grandchildren are still living.

³ James Edward Fenton, a native of Scotland county, Missouri, was the third child in a family of seven who made the trip across the plains in 1865, with an expedition of more than 100 wagons. Some time after teaching at Bethel, he studied law, and in 1902, was an attorney at Nome, Alaska. He was a member of a well-known family of that name in Yamhill county. (Portrait and Biographical Record of Willamette Valley).

⁴ T. O. Hutchinson, a son of T. H. Hutchinson who was one of the founders of Monmouth University, was educated at Monmouth. After leaving Bethel, he became superintendent of schools for Polk county. Later he became a widely known photographer. There were three children in his family: Lester, Roy, and Elizabeth.

due time a carload of 12 new twine binders arrived. The following list includes most of the men who ordered binders at that time:

Geo. C. Bell, John P. Emmett, S. W. Fletcher, L. B. Frazer, Geo. H. Eilers, J. D. Kelty, Alex. McKinnon, A. C. Taylor, John A. McKinnon, Fred S. Smith, Geo. W. Richardson, A. H. Denny, Glen O. Graves, Theo. Jeffries, E. Bailey.

Several of these machines were successors to an equal number of D. M. Osborne & Co's. wire binders.

Odd Fellows. One of the most important fraternal organizations that came to Bethel during the decade beginning about 1870, was the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, instituted by Special Deputy Grand Master, J. M. Patterson of Salem, October 28, 1876. Loyal to the memories of earlier days, it became known as Plum Valley Lodge (No. 60).

The first officers were: Noble Grand, J. W. McGrew, a merchant of Perrydale; Vice Grand, Peter F. Clark, postmaster at Zena, 1878-1885; Secretary, H. A. Patison; Treasurer, W. H. Cooper; other charter members were D. M. Hayden and L. E. Witten.

Six new members were initiated at the time the lodge was instituted; namely Charles W. Anderson, W. C. Campbell, Samuel S. Gimble, postmaster at Zena, 1885-90, and merchant there; Alex. M. Martin, postmaster at Zena, 1876-77; Oscar G. Shurtleff, and George Louis Shepard (1856-1881) brother of Drucilla Smith. J. C. Taylor, John Walling, a pioneer of 1847, farmer, merchant, road supervisor and school director, of Lincoln, and son of Jesse D. Walling; and Wm. D. Webster were admitted on November 20, 1876.

The lodge generally met in the third story room of the Bethel college building, paying a rental of \$1.00 to \$2.50 a month. In 1880 the Odd Fellows rented this room exclusively for the year at \$3.00 a month. In 1882 the lodge was comfortably situated at McCoy. (Wm. A. Morand, Grand Sec'y., I. O. O. F., Portland, names and identifications).

BETHEL A VILLAGE

Though the store and post office had been diverted westward to McCoy by the arrival of railway transportation, Bethel, still a village of several homes clustered about the college building in the middle 1880s, was maintaining its lead as a community center, and has done so to the present time. The residence shown at 2 on the map was the home of J. H. Hawley; at 7, John East, later C. O. Burgess; at 8, — Burnett, J. R. Harvey; at 10, J. E. Fenton, Lucien Denny; at 12, Geo. Kelty; at 15, Mrs. Robt. W. Denny.

To facilitate economy and ease of construction, the railroad took the most direct nearly level route from the foot of the east-west spur of hills at Amity to Holmes' Gap. This located it a mile and a half west of Bethel.

School Enumeration, 1886. The heads of families with the number of pupils from each family is given in the school record as follows: E. Bailey, boys 3—girls -2; John Beckett, 4-3; C. O. Burgess, 1-2; Mrs. E. Denny, -1; John N. Durham, 2- ; John P. Emmett, 4-1; John J. Finn, 1-1; S. W. Fletcher, 3-2; L. B. Frazer, 3-4; F. S. Glandon, 2-1; C. B. Graves, 1-4; J. R. Harvey, 2-2; E. T. Hatch, 2-2; J. H. Hawley, 2-2; T. O. Hutchinson, 2-1; J. D. Kelty, 4-1; Geo. W. Richardson, 2-3; Frank Schaffer, 3-3; P. C. Sears, 3-6; J. M. Sloper, 1-2; total 88. In addition to those named above, the following were voters in the district in 1886: Geo. C. Bell, T. Jefferies, Eli Plankington, Frank Sheppard, O. G. Shurtleff and A. C. Taylor; total voters, 34. There were two voters in each of several families.

A FLOOD TIDE

B. F. Mulkey. For five years beginning in the fall of 1887, B. F. Mulkey was the educational leader of the Bethel community. About 1888 three teachers were employed. Small sized, patented school desks were arranged in the northeast corner of the church auditorium, first floor, and the primary division was conducted there by Miss Ollie Bailey (later Mrs. Merritt Tillery). Other assistant teachers during this period were Miss Nellie Collins, Miss Katie Sears and John G. Mohrweis.

Among those who attended school here during this period whose homes were beyond the borders of the Bethel district were the following:

From Polk County,—Crowley, Finley Edgar; Dallas, Ednelle Collins; McCoy, Will Strong; Spring Valley, Charles, Ida and Olive Beckett, Will Jennings;

From Lane County,—Clay Doering, Elbert Mulkey, Phillip James Mulkey, Ann and Margaret Parks;

From Linn County,—Charles Thorp and Alvin Westgate, both of Albany;

From Marion County,—Miss Argyl Jones of Brooks.

From Yamhill County,—Robert, Clara and Alice McKee; Henry, Will, Lucy and June Patty; Cress and Hal Sheldon; Lee and Will Wisecarver.

E. Bailey, L. B. Frazer, S. W. Fletcher and P. C. Sears were members of the school board and O. G. Shurtleff was clerk, about this time.

Dramatics. One of the significant events of the period was the production of the play, "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," written by T. S. Arthur, which was given twice: once in the fall of 1889 and again in the spring following.⁵

"TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM"

Cast of Characters

Joe Morgan	Wm. A. Burris ⁵
Mrs. Morgan.....	Constance Hawley
Morgan's Little Daughter, Mary.....	Maude Hawley
Simon Slade.....	Geo. L. Kelty
Frank Slade.....	J. Fred Emmett
Will Hammond.....	Oscar Portwood
Mrs. Hammond, Will's Mother	Mrs. Dell Kelty
Harry Green.....	Curtis L. Hawley
Sample Swichel.....	Elmer Bailey
Romaine, a Temperance Lecturer.....	Phillip J. Mulkey
Mehitable Cartwright.....	Miss Katie Sears

During this period and the few years following, the life and activities of the community were reported to the Polk County Itemizer and to other papers by Miss Nellie Collins, J. B. Wisner and W. Arthur Robbins, (1873-1934)² at different times. Social and other community affairs were thus given to public attention.

Baseball. A factor in keeping up the spirit of the community was found in Bethel's patronage of the national game. Among those on the squad who, over a series of years, played in one or more "match games" were the following: George and Dave Cruise, Jesse and Charley Richardson, Frank, Elmer and Charley Emmett, Charles Beckett, Phil J. Mulkey, "Jim" Butterick, Hal Reese, Charles Sears, John E. Smith, Augustus E. Gardner, Ashley Dickinson and Melvin Burgess. The chief interest centered in the games played with Monmouth, Dallas, Rickreall, Ballston and Amity. Games were played at each of these places as well as on the home field. The Bethel team often won.

Literary Society. A flourishing organization that met each Friday night or at other stated intervals was a feature of the activities of each year of Bethel for a decade or more. The programs consisted of addresses, lectures, debates, dialogs, stories, impromptu speeches, music—vocal and instrumental, and other forms of entertainment. Citizens of the community as well as students of the school participated and the attendance attained a maximum of 100 or more. The literary society was an excellent stimulus to school work and an important educational influence in the neighborhood.

A male quartette appeared frequently at the meetings of the literary society and was always one of the most popular contributors to the programs. Among those who contributed to its numbers given at Bethel and elsewhere were J. Fred Emmett, Augustus E. Gardner, Elmer and Melvin Bailey, Ted Burdon, Fred D. Gardner.

⁵ The success of the play was partly due to the efforts of Wm. A. Burris, a sojourner at Bethel, who had formerly been a member of a traveling troupe.

School Census. From the school clerk's records of 1891 and 1892, have been obtained the following names of parents or guardians and of pupils, age 4 to 20, listed as living in Bethel school district (No. 17):

Charles Alderman, Wiley; Elijah Bailey, Melvin, Elmer, Elijah; Wm. Bean, Howard, Mack; Robert Burnett, Verda, L. B.; H. Butterick, Elizabeth, James, Anna; Wm. Butterick, Dora; Mrs. Ellen Denney, Edith; Lucien B. Denny, Rhoena, Lottie, Mary; John P. Emmett, Effie, Fred; John J. Finn, Myrtle Davis, Dick Davis, J. Waldo Finn; S. W. Fletcher, Amos, Stanley, Elma, Ada; J. H. ("Bud") Frazer, Thomas Glover; Lucien B. Frazer, Earl (Bunn), Carrie, Jessie, Effie, Clay; Riley Frazer, Clyde, Charles, Ola; Charles B. Graves, Nellie, Nettie, Daisy, Herbert, Henry Pigg, Ed. Pigg; Glen O. Graves, Eva; Ed. T. Hatch, Mabel, Anna, Charlton, Fred, Holt, John; J. H. Hawley, Constance, Luke, Maude; Wm. Hunter, Blanche, Jennie;

N. Gardner, Augustus, Letta, Myrtle, Bertha; Mary Graves, Ross Pigg; J. D. Kelty, Ethel, Clyde, Harvey, Joseph; B. F. Mulkey, Philip, Elbert, Nellie; G. W. Portwood, Joshua, Oscar, Thomas; Isaac P. Reese, Lenna, Hal, Ruby, Jessie, Bertha; James C. Richards, Bird; Geo. W. Richardson, Charles, Jesse, Elva, Sarah, Frank, Lynn, Elizabeth; P. C. Sears, Maggie, Charles, Pauline, Hattie, Abbie, Bertha, Jacob, Thomas, Ernest A., Carman; Frank Shafer, John, William, Penna, Susan; J. M. Sloper, Lawrence, Effie, Mabel, Josie; Samuel L. Stewart, Fred Reddaway; H. H. Watson, Ralph A., Hallie; Wm. Wisner, Blanche, Carrie, Mary; Theodore Zozel, Anna, Charles.

Payed Tuition. Using the date given in the record, we are able to state that on June 6, 1892, T. R. Bewley payed in tuition, \$11.00 (for John, Edgar and Omer); Charles Alderman, \$2.50 (for Wiley); on July 11, F. Wisecarver, \$6.70 (for Lee and Will); July 16, Fred S. Smith, \$2.00 (for John and Maude); August 19, E. Bailey, \$3.05, (for Elijah); August 10, S. W. Fletcher, \$2.75 (for Stanley, Elma and Ada); September 12, G. M. Patty, \$2.35 (for Lucy and June); September 12, I. P. Reese, \$5.00 (Lenna, Hal, Ruby, Jessie and Bertha); September 20, P. C. Sears, \$9.60 (for Charles, Pauline, Hattie, Abbie, Bertha, Jacob, Thomas, Ernest); September 20, Wm. Wisner, \$3.80 (for Carrie and Mary); Theodore Zozel, 50c, tuition (for Anna). It is evident from the data that the amounts of tuition were not all payed for the same period of time. This was before the northern boundary of Bethel district was extended to the county line.

Teachers' Salaries. From the records of expenditures, it is seen that part of the monthly expenses of the Bethel district for teaching was as follows:

For 1887-92. B. F. Mulkey, \$75-85; Nellie Collins, \$40 to 45; Katie Sears, \$40; no record for Ollie Bailey or for J. G. Mohrweis. Some of the salaries paid later were: J. L. Tait, \$70; Mrs. J. C. Taggart, \$60; Miss Effie Emmett, \$30; W. O. Simms, \$55; Mrs. A. E. Sims, \$30; Misses Carpenter, Howell and Brown, \$25 each; W. C. Bryant, \$50; P. J. Mulkey, \$50 and Miss Ethel Force, \$30.

Columbus Day. In the fall of 1892, John L. Tait became principal of the Bethel school, and Miss Katie Sears continued as assistant teacher. It was the custom then to hold opening exercises daily and on October 12, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America was appropriately observed. Before entering the building, the pupils were arranged in a semicircle in front of it and there saluted the flag. At the opening of the session in the schoolroom, we sang "All hail the glad day . . ." with Miss Lena Keyt¹ presiding at the organ. The teacher made a brief address.² It was on this occasion that many of the students saluted the flag for their first time.

¹ The year before this Mr. Tait had been principal of the school at Perrydale. Will and Lena Keyt drove from there daily in a covered buggy to attend school at Bethel.

² Mr. Tait was a fairly good instructor but matters of discipline were not fully under his control and the board of school directors was once called in to settle some difficulties between the teacher and the boys. One time immediately following recess, some one locked the schoolroom door before he came in. For a while all sat quietly in their seats and no one would open it. Finally one of the smaller boys in that room, Shannon Phillips, (innocent, of course) went to the door and opened it. The impulsive teacher grabbed him and shook him severely. At this time the board of directors consisted of George W. Richardson, John P. Emmett and Elijah Bailey; P. C. Sears was serving as clerk for the district. Others who served on the board about this time were J. H. Hawley, earlier, and W. E. Wann.

A New Plan. Mrs. J. C. Taggart became principal in the fall of 1893. Miss Effie Emmett, as assistant teacher, continued for two years. During the year 1895-6, Miss Inez Depew taught the lower grades.

It was one of Mrs. Taggart's customs, as a reward for good lessons and for good deportment, to dismiss the deserving individual from school earlier than 4 P. M. As much as an hour might be earned in this way. Correspondingly shorter periods were awarded for less efficient work. Some who rarely had the highest grades were excused early for good behavior. Some days only 65% to 80% of the students in that room remained until four o'clock. This practice had its merits and its defects. It, together with Mrs. Taggart's kind and gentle disposition, solved the problems of discipline. However, she was not wholeheartedly in favor of it.

Some thirty years afterward, a visitor to that vicinity heard this teacher and her work mentioned in two ways: the parents whose children were under her instruction in the intermediate and lower grades were saying highly commendable things; a man who was among the advanced students during this period spoke unfavorably.

1896-99. Mr. W. O. Sims assumed the principalship of the Bethel schools



A graduate of Bethel high school, 1898, Maude E. Smith.

for three years beginning in 1896, fall term. Miss Pauline Sears was assistant during his first quarter and Mrs. A. E. Sims later during his first year. Miss Ella Carpenter served as assistant during 1897-8, and Miss Olivia Howell began in the fall of 1898. Miss Frances Brown finished the year, as assistant teacher, in the spring of 1899. The members of the school board at this time were T. J. Graves, J. D. Kelty and S. L. Stewart. Mr. P. C. Sears was district clerk.

The Graduating Class. The high school graduates in the spring of 1898 were Hal Reese, Ruby Reese, Jacob P. Sears and Maude E. Smith. Those who finished the eighth grade at Bethel that year were Jessie Reese, Stella Robbins, Maude Sears, Dora Sears, Winette Sears and Belle Wilcox.

W. C. Bryant and Miss Frances Brown were the teachers at Bethel during the year 1899-1900 and were succeeded respectively by Philip J. Mulkey and Miss Ethel Force in the fall of 1900.

Bethel College Today. Contrary to the knowledge and belief of many, Bethel college, legally considered, is still in existence. Its board of 12 trustees meets every year as required by its charter, and elects four members to succeed those whose terms expire. The Board of Trustees of Bethel College owns ten acres of land, the college square on which the Bethel school buildings stand. It has thousands of dollars on interest.

The Board could buy or sell land if it chose to do so. It still has authority but not the necessary income, to employ college professors as teachers of college classes. It also has power and authority to confer college degrees just as it had during the early years of its existence. The college income is now being used chiefly to aid the Bethel public school, as most of it has been used since the early 1860s. The members of the board at present are S. L. Stewart, President, Geo. L. Richards, Secretary, Jacob P. Sears, Treasurer, Thomas J. Graves, Geo. L. Shields, Mrs. Fanny Prang Shields, L. C. Lynch, Morris Christensen, J. R. Romig, August Rhode, Fred Jennings and Henry W. Domes.

Builders of Bethel

Wm. L. Adams, A. M., M. D., LL. D. (1821-1906)

A trustee of Bethel College, 1855-61; secretary of the board, 1855. He lived successively in Painesville, O., his birthplace, in Michigan, and in Illinois. He attended college at Canton, at Knox college, Galesburg, and taught school in Illinois. Advanced work was done at Bethany college, Virginia.

In 1844 he married Miss Frances Olivia Goodell, also an alumnus of Knox college. Their children, natives of Illinois, were Inez E., who married W. W. Parker of Astoria in 1863, and Helen who married John W. Johnson, first president of the University of Oregon.

They arrived here after crossing the plains, October 1, 1848, and soon took a claim just west of that of Dr. James McBride about six miles northwest of the location of today's McMinnville.

Mr. Adams taught the first school in this vicinity. It was known as "Yamhill University." Mrs. Adams taught in that neighborhood in 1849, while he went to the California gold fields, returning before the end of the year with \$900.

In 1850 he was elected probate judge of Yamhill county. During the five years they lived there, a son, Wm. H. and a daughter, Julia Frances, became members of their family. Other children were Amy Cecilia, Claribel May, Gaines M. and Arthur Craig.

In 1852 Mr. Adams, signing the name, "Junius," wrote a five-act melodrama by "Breakspear," and entitled, "Treasons, Stratagems and Spoils." This satirized the actions of certain prominent Oregon politicians of that time and was published in the Oregonian. It was cleverly written and brought an outstanding reputation to its author. In March, 1855, he bought the printing press owned by the Spectator and established the Oregon Argus at Oregon City. This took place during the same month in which he was elected secretary of the board of trustees of Bethel Institute. The paper became the mouthpiece of the Republican party in Oregon and the principal medium through which the interests

of Bethel Institute were presented to the public. This 4-page weekly was a very strong power for good.

President Lincoln, a reader of the Argus and an admirer of its editor, Mr. Adams, named him to be collector of customs for the Oregon district. This appointment was made about six weeks after Mr. Lincoln became president in 1861. Mr. Adams disposed (1863) of the Argus to D. W. Craig, his printer and associate, and lived at Astoria until he resigned this office in 1868, because of ill health. He then visited the Hawaiian islands and toured the western part of South America.

Mr. Adams studied medicine in Philadelphia and in other eastern cities during the early 1870s receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Eclectic Medical College; he also received a gold medal award for "Eminent attainments in medical science." The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the American University in Pennsylvania. He practiced in Portland and in 1877 opened an office in Hood River where he lived until his death in 1906. In 1881 he married Sue Mosier at Walla Walla, who presented him with a son in 1884.

In 1869 his lecture on "Oregon and the Pacific Coast" delivered in Boston was published there in pamphlet form. "Rambling Notes of Olden Times," was published in the "West Shore," a monthly started in Portland by L. Samuels in 1875. "A History of Medicine and Surgery," by W. L. Adams became available in 1888.

Minister, educator, editor, politician, executive, diplomat, physician, his greatest accomplishment is found in the excellent influence of the Oregon Argus.

Jesse Applegate (1211-1888). Daniel and Rachel Lindsay Applegate, parents of Jesse, settled near St. Louis, Missouri in 1822. In 1828 he graduated from Rock Springs Seminary, near St. Louis, and in 1831 married Cynthia Ann Parker, a native of Tennessee. He took up a claim in St. Clair county, Mo., in 1832, where he farmed, surveyed and kept a store. In St. Louis, he clerked in the surveyor-general's office and later was a deputy surveyor in the field. He also read law with Edward Bates, later a member of Lincoln's cabinet. In Missouri the Applegates were friends and neighbors of the Burnetts some of whom settled near Bethel and in Yamhill county.

In 1843 they crossed the plains—losing two children and a friend by drowning as they came down the Columbia. In September, 1844 they settled on Salt Creek, about four to six miles north of the site of Dallas. The legislature that met in December, '44, appointed him surveyor-general of "the Oregon colony." He was a member, in 1845, of the legislature that organized Polk county, and in 1846, opened the Applegate cut-off, a southern route to the Willamette Valley, to avoid the dangers of the Columbia route. He also did surveying for Major Benjamin Alvord on the Oregon Military Road across central Oregon.

During the Cayuse Indian war, 1847-8, he with others guaranteed pay to the Hudson's Bay Company for arms, and equipment for the volunteers and gave 15 fat cattle for food for the soldiers. In 1856, he was a guide with Major Kearney against the Rogue River Indians. With Amory Holbrook and Major Rhinearson he formed a committee to confer with the Modoc Indians, in 1866. Seeing the attitude of Captain Jack of the Modocs, he refused to meet on their terms thus saving his life, while the others were treacherously slain.

Disposing of their squatter's right on Salt Creek in 1849, they took up another claim at Yoncolla where they made their home. After Mrs. Applegate's death in 1881, he continued to live there with his children until his demise in 1888. They were buried in the family cemetery on the home place. In 1857 Mr. Applegate was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Bethel College for a term of three years. (Evans, E., History of the Pacific Northwest, 2:195; Portrait and Biographical Record of Willamette Valley, pp. 1415-16.)

Jesse A. Applegate. A son of Jesse Applegate, he became a native of Missouri in 1835 and came to Oregon with the Applegate families in 1843. He married Virginia Watson, a daughter of Sanford Watson (in 1863), with whom he had become acquainted while attending Bethel College. Mr. Applegate studied law with the firm of Wilson and Harding at Salem and was admitted to the bar in 1864. He served as superintendent of schools for Polk county in 1863-4, and as representative for the county in the legislature,

1865-6. In 1889 he was living in Salem; his family consisted of wife and five children — Glendover, McClellam, Erie, also Pearl of Salem and one other daughter. (Lang, H., History of Willamette Valley, p. 611.)

George C. Bell (1825-1893). A native of Morgan county, Ohio, he learned the carpenters trade and was educated at Dennison college, Granville, O. He taught there until 1851, when he was married March 30, and started for Oregon the next day. About four months later they reached Portland where they spent the winter, coming to Bethel in the spring of 1852.

Mr. Bell did considerable building in the vicinity in addition to his farming and served as foreman of construction during the erection of the Bethel college building in 1855. He taught in Bethel academy in 1866. For several years including most of the 1870s, he served as justice of the peace, and in 1884, was a delegate to the state Republican convention at Portland.

Mr. Bell was presiding officer of the Good Templars, most of the 1870s, and of the Grange. Mrs. Bell was Mary A. DeLong (1825-1902), a native of the same county in Ohio. Their children were Julia, Agnes, Calista, Edward, Lucy and Mrs. Olive Bell Reddaway of Salem. Mr. Bell was fatally injured, August 7, 1893, when his vehicle was struck by a train at a crossing two miles south of Amity. They were members of the Baptist church at Amity. (Portrait and Biographical Record, p. 871; Lang, H., History of Willamette Valley, p. 727.)

Glenn Owen Burnett. Mr. Burnett's people came from England to Virginia. The house in which he was born in Nashville, Tenn., was used by Gen. Geo. H. Thomas as his headquarters in December, 1864.

Rev. Burnett and his brother, Peter H. Burnett, the first governor of California, the state of California, married daughters of Peter Rogers in Missouri. When he left that state for Oregon, in 1846, his family included Martha E., Horace, Mary, Lewis, Olivia, Peter and William; Matthew, John, Albert and Fannie were natives of Oregon.

The major part of his life work was given to the ministry in the Christian church. In this work he was a leader and organizer. Among the early churches he organized was that at Rickreall, Polk county, on the first Sunday in May, 1848, and that at Bethany, Marion county, April 4, 1850. He with Dr. James McBride and other organized a Christian church at Spring Valley in 1855.

Among the early day weddings at which he officiated were the following: November 3, 1846, John Eakin Lyle of Polk county and Miss Ellen Scott at the home of her cousin, Joseph Watt, on his claim a mile or so west of the location of today's Whiteson; November 28, 1850, Thanksgiving day, T. C. Shaw and Miss Josephine Headrick on Howell Prairie, Marion county; September 22, 1855, John A. Frazer of Yamhill county and Miss Mary A. Riggs of Polk county; September 25, 1856, Francis Dillard Holman and Miss Mary Catherine McBride and the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. James McBride, about four miles west of the location of Carlton, Yamhill county; October 2, 1856, E. Montgomery of Salem and Miss Jane McMahan of Oak Grove, Polk county.

In 1858 Rev. Burnett and family moved to California and lived near Gilroy; they returned two years later and lived near Bethel until the fall of 1861, when they moved to Grand Island, above Woodland, California, continuing to reside there until 1868. In 1864 he sold the remainder of his land at Bethel to his son-in-law, Charles B. Graves. He was probably preaching at each of these places at which he lived. They returned to California, making their home there until 1871, when they came to Oregon to live here two years more. While here this time, Rev. Burnett transferred his membership in the Independent Order of Good Templars from California to the Monmouth Lodge, where he doubtless made his home.

In 1873 Rev. Burnett took up residence at Santa Rosa, California. A stained glass window in the Christian church was dedicated to his memory in 1895, a decade or more after his death and burial there. "He was a deep thinker and a strong pulpiteer."

Peter R. Burnett 1842-1922. He attended school at Lafayette academy, 1849-51, also at Bethel Institute and at Bethel College. While in California, he was a student at Hesperian College, at Woodland. He became a minister

in the Christian church, and was one of the first pioneer preachers to give his full time to the ministry.

In November, 1871, he was a delegate from McMinnville, where he must have been preaching at the time, to the state convention of the Independent Order of Good Templars. He married Mary E., daughter of Jonathan Todd, of Yamhill county.

Rev. Burnett was pastor of the Christian church at Salem, 1867-9, from 1878 to '81 and a year beginning in 1888. In September, 1883, he organized the Christian church at Forest Grove, Washington county. When the state society was incorporated as the Christian Missionary Convention of Oregon, October 9, 1888, P. R. Burnett was one of the incorporators and became its Corresponding Secretary.

On Monday, June 22, 1891, "Sunday School Day" at the state convention, Peter R. Burnett led the song service and was elected chairman. When it was proposed to organize the "Sunday School Association," "all the preachers in the convention, except Peter Burnett, left the tabernacle (Turner)."

It is reported that he established many new churches and that he baptized more than 2000 converts. While on his way home from prayer-meeting at Eugene, November 9, 1922, he was struck by an automobile causing his death about a week later. He was the last one of the pioneer preachers. "He preached with fervor, and the sparkle of his eye was a reflection of the greatness of his soul. His visits were always helpful; his counsel was always good." (Hines, H. K., History of Oregon, p. 1273; Swander, C. F., Making Disciples in Oregon, p. 28-30, 167.)

Wm. Cornett (1822-1909). A native of Missouri, he learned blacksmithing at Independence and followed it as an occupation for several years. He had one son, John O., in Missouri before losing his wife there.

In 1853 he crossed the plains. After a year at Oregon City, he came to Bethel, where he married Mrs. Nancy Pigg (widow of John R. Pigg), whose maiden name was Nancy J. McCarty and who was a sister of John, E. W. and Alex. V. McCarty, all pioneers of 1847. John R. Pigg took up a claim a mile or more north of Bethel and died there in 1852. Their home was near the southwest corner of the claim where a family of five boys and two girls had its origin.

They also lived at Bethel where the children received their educational training until 1880 when they moved to what is now Gilliam county, where Mr. Cornett's death took place at Condon. Mrs. Cornett died at Fossil, Wheeler county, in 1915.

In addition to being one of the most important workers in the construction of the college building, Mr. Cornett served as school director in Bethel district, 1861-4, and on the college board of trustees, 1877-82.

Frank D. Cornett, son of William, became a native of Bethel in 1860, and attended Bethel Academy, 1866-80. He is the source of some of the best information concerning the progress in that vicinity during that period. After ten years' residence in Gilliam county, he returned to the Willamette Valley in 1890, living one year near Albany and another near Bethel before settling in Linn county which he represented in the legislature, 1903-5. In 1887 he married Miss Viola Powell, a cousin of Ira and Jay Powell of Monmouth, whose death occurred in 1913. Her father, H. C. Powell, was a student at Bethel College. Subsequently he married again and since 1926, has resided in Salem.

Wm. A. Cusick, M. D. (1847-1919). Dr. Cusick was the son of Solomon and Anna Maria Hollenbeck Cusick and came with his parents from Adams county, Ill., to Oregon in 1853. They settled at or near Scio and later moved into Marion county. He attended La Creole academy in 1859 and Bethel college in 1860, having previously earned expenses by working on a farm.

After teaching 18 months and mining a year and a half in Baker county, he studied medicine, 1864-6, with Dr. McAfee at Salem. He also attended Tolland medical college, San Francisco, and graduated at Willamette University with its first class (three) in medicine, in 1867. Dr. Cusick was Post surgeon at Camp Lyon, Idaho, for two years, practiced at Gervais and elsewhere and in 1882 located at Salem. Here he was visiting physician at the

State Asylum, and pension examiner for the government for four years. He was identified with the Oregon State Medical Society and with the American Medical Association.

For ten years Dr. Cusick was a member of the board of the Capital National bank of which he became president. He was a member of the Salem school board, also its chairman and in 1885 was elected to the legislature from Marion county. He was a Royal Arch Mason. "A life-long student, Dr. Cusick was also a man of strong convictions, fearless in defense of the right. His work on 'Immortality,' published in 1905, was really an insight into the caliber and character of the man." (Clark, R. C., "Willamette Valley." II:122.26; Lang, H., Ditto, 8201.)

Denny, Aaron H. (1823-1903). Mr. Denny was a native of Indiana where he lived until 1851 when he came to Oregon and settled near Portland.

In 1855 he came to Bethel and bought the Wm. Penn Watson claim, joining Amos Harvey on the east, and continued his residence there during the remainder of his life.

In 1851 shortly before leaving Indiana, he married Almira King (1826-1892) by whom he had the following sons: Lucius, Cephas, Samuel C., Julius G., Thomas and Ziba.

Though Mr. Denny was not a member of the church, he was on the board of trustees of Bethel college all or nearly all of the time from 1862 until his death. He served on the district school board six years beginning as early as 1867.

Mr. Denny had an enviable reputation as a friend and as one who would lend encouragement and help to those in need.

Downer, Joseph W., a pioneer of 1847, took a land claim a mile or so south of Ballston, Polk county, located mostly in sections 16 and 17, T. 6 S., R. 5 W., and married a daughter of Mr. J. D. Nairn, an early resident of that vicinity.

He was a prominent member of the Christian church and served on the board of trustees of Bethel college from 1855 until he resigned in 1861. In June, 1858, he was the Republican nominee for the office of assessor in Polk

He lived in Polk county until some time after 1875, and in 1887 was living at or near Goldendale, Washington. His death took place within the year ending June, 1904.

Lucien B. Frazer (1833-1900). A native of Kentucky, Mr. Frazer crossed the plains to Oregon in 1853.

Mr. Frazer took up a donation land claim in the south half of Section 12, Township 5 South, Range 7 West of Willamette Meridian, this location being 4½ to 5 miles due north of Willamina. In 1866 he bought part or all of the Wm. Cornett place, the donation land claim of John R. Pigg, about a mile north of Bethel. He also bought the eastern part of the claim of Horace Burnett, half a mile north of Bethel and made his home here for many years.

Mr. Frazer was interested in education, in religion and in public affairs. He was a member and officer in the Christian church at Bethel and for some time taught a class in its "Sunday-school." He was director in Bethel school district from 1888 till 1891 and a member of the board of trustees of Bethel college from 1871 until 1900. He was a member of the committee that erected the belfry and installed the bell on the Bethel college building in 1875. Mr. Frazer was also a member of the grange and of the Independent Order of Good Templars both of which flourished in the 1870s and 1880s at Bethel. For several years in the 1880s and 1890s, he was stock inspector for Polk county.

Mr. Frazer was also a member of the Oregon Pioneers Association, and attended its meetings in Portland in 1896 and in 1899.

Frier, Absalom H., a pioneer of 1845, was proprietor of the Linn City Hotel, opposite Oregon City, in 1846-47. He also conducted a ferry on the Willamette river there. Dr. G. H. Atkinson in his diary (Oregon Historical Quarterly, 40:356.) says: "I engaged ferriage for the year from Mr. Fryer for my family and John Gulick at \$5.00, commencing July 10, '48."

Mr. Frier took up a claim most of which is located in the south half of section 20, T. 6 S., R. 4 W., southwest of Bethel. He served as probate judge of Polk county part or all of the time from 1850 to July 1, 1852. When the

Plum Valley post office was established, November 30, 1854, A. H. Frier became its postmaster.

Judge Frier was the first president of the Board of Trustees of Bethel Institute, serving from 1855 until his resignation in 1859. In 1862 he was a member of the school board of directors for Bethel district. Late in the 1860s he was quite ill, but regained his health in 1870-71. He afterward sold his farm and resided at Santa Cruz, California.

His children were: Elizabeth, who married Ezra Post, an early day resident south of McCoy; Jefferson, a stock dealer of Independence; John, who lived near McMinnville; Lina, Mrs. Joe Cattel, who lived on the home place; and Christina.

William Galloway. Mr. Galloway first saw the light of day at Dodgeville, Wisconsin, June 10, 1845. His father and family arrived at Amity in November, 1852, when the ground was covered with snow. They settled on a half section of the Joseph Henderson place about four miles southwest of Amity, not far north of the site of Perrydale. It was here they lived when William, Charles and Sarah kept house at Bethel while attending school there. In 1862 Mr. Galloway sold out and went to the mines at Florence.

Wm. Galloway received the degree of B.S. at Willamette University in 1868. He was a member of the legislature in 1874, 1878 and 1880; during the second of these terms he was Chairman of the Ways and Means committee. He was County Judge of Yamhill county, 1890-94; Democratic candidate for governor in 1894; Receiver of the U. S. land office at Oregon City, 1896-1902, under three presidents. After leaving office he practiced law at Oregon City, but retained his residence in Yamhill county. He aided in the enactment of much useful legislation and was especially prominent in establishing the Soldiers' Home at Roseburg. (Hines, H. K., History of Oregon, p. 650.)

Samuel M. Gilmore (1815-1893). A native of Bedford county, Tennessee, he moved to Clay, later to Buchanan county, Missouri. Started for Oregon in May, 1843. Took up a land claim about three and a half miles east of Amity, mostly on the south side of the highway in sections 25 and 26, T. 5 S., R. 4 W., W. M. He was a farmer and stockman.

Mr. Gilmore served as assemblyman in the territorial legislature from Yamhill county, 1851-2. He was among those who first promulgated Republican doctrines in Oregon and a delegate to the first Republican convention, held at Albany, February 11, 1857. He also served in the legislature from Yamhill county in 1860 and on the Portland city council from 1864 to 1866. He was a trustee of Bethel college, 1855 to 1862, and president of the convention that organized the Farmers' and Shippers' Transportation Co., held in Salem, January, 1860. He was a prominent meat merchant in Portland for many years.

Mr. Gilmore was a prominent member of the Christian church, a charter member of the Lafayette (Masonic) Lodge No. 3, in 1851 and Master of Amity Lodge No. 20, A. F. & A. M., 1862. His death took place at The Dalles, November 5, 1893. (Bancroft, H. H., History of Oregon, 2:418; Oregon Historical Quarterly, 4:280-4, 1903.)

Thomas J. Graves became a native of Oregon near Sheridan, October 24, 1855. With his parents, Charles B. Graves (1824-1892) and Mary H. Burnett Graves (1834-1897), he came in 1864 to live near Bethel where he attended school. About 1871 he entered Christian college at Monmouth where he graduated in 1874, dividing the senior class honors with Albert H. Tanner who became a well-known attorney of Portland.

In 1878 Mr. Graves married Martha E. Shelton of Yamhill, who became the mother of Herbert G. Graves, but passed away in 1881. In 1885 he married Mrs. Mary E. Wilcox, a native of Polk county, who lived until 1924. She was the mother of Mrs. Edith L. Rebban and of Cecil C. Graves, deceased. Mrs. Wilcox was also the mother of Belle and Mattie Wilcox. For many years Mr. Graves was the popular owner and conductor of a large hopyard about a mile north of Bethel.

Mr. Graves was elected county assessor of Polk county in 1860, and in 1886 he was a delegate to the State Republican Convention. He served as chairman of the Republican state central committee for Polk county from 1896 till 1898. He was elected county commissioner in 1918 and for eight

years was justice of the peace for the district including Bethel, McCoy and Perrydale. Mr. Graves was a member of the school board for a total of 24 years and has been on the board of trustees of Bethel college for the past 50 years or more, to which position he was first elected in March, 1879.

T. J. Graves in 1932 was the recipient of the jewell bestowed by the Odd Fellows upon those who have been members of the order for 50 years. He is also a member of the Rebekahs at McCoy, of the Masonic Lodge No. 20, at Amity and of the Knights of Pythias at Dallas.

Wm. Thompson Haley became a native of Barren county, Kentucky, June 9, 1833, and was of English and Scotch ancestry. With his parents he moved to Warren county, Ill., during his boyhood days, where the death of his mother took place. With his father, Petrarch R. Haley (1802-1884) he crossed the plains to Oregon in 1853. Mr. P. R. Haley bought the right to a claim near Monmouth and lived on it and in Monmouth for more than 30 years; he was an Elder in the Christian Church.

Mr. W. T. Haley graduated in 1857 from Bethany College, and returned to Oregon. Arriving on the steamer Commodore in November of that year, he was engaged to take charge of the collegiate department of Monmouth University. After being principal at Bethel Institute, it seems probable that he returned to his work at Monmouth. Hon. P. W. Haley of Helmick, elected to the legislature from Polk county in 1887, was his half brother.

John H. Hall, a professor in Bethel College, became a teacher in McMinnville College in 1862. He married Miss Poebe E. Dawson, a daughter of Squire Wm. Dawson, a pioneer of 1845 and one of the founders of McMinnville College. In 1868 Professor Hall was a delegate to the Republican State Convention held at Salem, March 24. In 1893 he was living in Tacoma. (Hines, H. K., History of Oregon, p. 841.)

Thaddeus R. Harrison (1815-1879). Mr. Harrison's ancestors were early English settlers in Connecticut. He was a native of Herkimer county, N. Y., as was Mrs. Harrison and his oldest sons, W. H. and John. They lived at Jerusalem Hill in this county, where Maria A. Everett Harrison (1817-1883) was a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Harrison was a tall, dark complexioned man of medium rather than heavy weight and wore a full beard cut short.

He came to Oregon via Panama in 1853 without his family and became the first principal of Bethel Institute. It seems probable that he taught at Bethel before this school was opened in 1855.

In 1858 he returned to New York and brought his family to Oregon during the same year. He took up a claim of 320 acres one and three fourths miles southwest of Amity, built a cabin and made this his home. He was a good manager, a prosperous farmer and increased his land to a total of 900 acres. A third son, Edward R., arrived here on the farm to become a member of the family.

The business sagacity of Mr. Harrison aroused an interest in public affairs, and he went as a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Portland in 1872, and that same year was elected to the legislature from Yamhill county. Two years later he was appointed Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City for a term of four years which he served. At the expiration of this term, he was reappointed, but died of heart disease the same day that he received his commission. He was buried at Amity.

John Henry Hawley (1835-1911). A native of London, Canada, he lived successively in Detroit, Mich., Farmington, Iowa and Spartan, Andrew county, Mo. In 1844 he crossed the plains with the family of his father, Cyrus B. Hawley, who took up a land claim on the east side of the Yamhill river about three miles southeast of McMinnville, most of it in Section 35, T. 4 S., R. 4 W., W. M.

J. H. Hawley attended the first school taught at Amity, in 1849, by Ahio S. Watt, and entered Bethel Institute in 1856. In 1858 he married Eliza Mulkey (1840-1924), a native of Missouri. In 1859 was postmaster of the Plum Valley office at Bethel and in 1860 taught in Bethel Academy. In 1861-2 he tried mining in Idaho and the next year was interested in conducting

pack-trains to Idaho camps, with John Atterbury, who married Rachel Mulkey, Mrs. Hawley's sister.

Mr. Hawley served as justice of the peace at Bethel from 1862 to 1868. In 1864 the firm of Kelty & Hawley at Bethel opened a store in which Mr. Hawley as postmaster conducted the Bethel post office from its establishment in 1865 to 1875, when the store was sold and he began to farm on a large scale (400 acres) at Bethel. In 1892 he sold the farm to W. E. Wann and moved to Salem. The next year he bought into the Polk County bank at Monmouth of which he was president for many years. In 1903 he was mayor of Monmouth, his permanent home.

Always a member of the Christian church, Mr. Hawley was a member of the Board of Trustees of Bethel College, 1864-93; its secretary, 1867-72; its president, 1873-93. He also served many years on the district school board at Bethel. He was a member of the legislature in 1882, a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Portland 1888, 1890 and chairman of the central committee in Polk county, 1890-2.

In 1883, a daughter, Miss May Hawley, a class of one, received her diploma from the Monmouth Normal School—its first graduate after it became a state school. Mrs. Eliza Mulkey Hawley was a tireless worker in the Christian church and taught Sunday school classes for many years. Their other children were Horace, W. H., Constance, and Maude. (Portrait and Biographical Record, 447-8; Lang, H., History of Willamette Valley, 708; Almack, J. C.; Or. Hist. Q'rly, 21:107.) *C. L. and L. M.* ←

Amos Harvey. Mr. Harvey lived from March 24, 1799, until January 11, 1877. He grew to manhood a Pennsylvania Quaker and married Miss Jane Ramage (1811-1866) in that state. He was expelled from the Quaker church because he was married out of harmony with the usual procedure of courtship and marriage in that church. Mr. Harvey was baptized, probably in Ohio, by Elder A. W. Campbell, an uncle of Alexander Alexander Campbell. During the remainder of his life (after baptism) he was an Elder in the Christian Church.

In 1845 Amos Harvey sold out everything and left Magnolia, Putnam county, Illinois. They went by boat up the Missouri river to Independence, Mo. On this trip he hired a girl, age 16, to go with them and to take care of Mrs. Harvey and their little daughter, Mary Margaret, then one month old. The girl stole all of the money they had and ran away with it.

In this dilemma, John and James Ramage, brothers of Mrs. Harvey, offered to help and loaned him their oxen. He had four wagons, including a small one for the mother and child. Mr. Harvey drove the head wagon, John E. Lyle, the second yoke.

They left for Oregon and six months later reached Portland's location. Via Oswego they proceeded to Oregon City where Mr. Harvey, James and John Ramage worked for Dr. John McLoughlin. (They paid him \$5 for a common dishpan.) They left Oregon City by canoe late in the fall, landed above where Dayton is now and took up a squatter's right near Lafayette.

Here he found a number of members of the Christian Church and after becoming settled somewhat, he formed an organization among them "on the banks of the Yamhill river, in March, 1846." This was the first Christian church organized west of the Rocky mountains.

On his farm in Plum Valley, just southeast of Bethel, he conducted a nursery and kept five or more stands of bees. His shrubbery and fruits were known far and wide. He took an important part in the development of horticulture in the Willamette valley and was president of its first organization formed in Oregon. He was also a prominent leader in starting the Republican party in Polk county and in putting it on a permanent basis. During part of the war period in the 1860s, he was in government service at the Indian Agency near Grand Ronde, Polk county.

"One of his prominent traits was unselfishness, which was also prominent in his dealings with his fellow men. . . . To the peacher he was always liberal beyond his means; he was candid and outspoken and never shirked a responsibility. . . . As a speaker he was clear and concise, leaving no one in doubt as to what he meant. He was duly beloved for his sterling integrity and Christian piety." (Richardson, G. W., Funeral Sermon, Reminiscences of Amos Harvey.)

Above the plane of economic necessity for his family his strongest, his

most ardent desire was to make higher education possible to every young man and young woman. His greatest work, though it fell far short of his aims and of his anticipation, is still exerting its influence, after the lapse of nearly a century, indirectly, upon all who have enjoyed the school facilities (better because of it) at Bethel since school was first opened at Bethel Institute in 1855.

Thrifty and industrious as he was in his prime, financial trouble overtook him during the later years of life. At the time of his decease, he was without means and the students of the former Bethel College together with those of Bethel academy provided a gravestone which was erected to his memory at his final resting place.

A hickory cane, a garden rake and a sharp pointed garden hoe brought across the plains in 1845 by Amos Harvey are on exhibit in the museum of the Oregon Historical Society in Portland.

Among Mr. Harvey's children who lived at Bethel at one time or another are Eleanor, Mrs. Robert W. Denny, James, also in eastern Oregon; Mary Margaret, Mrs. John H. Robbins; Jane, Mrs. J. D. Kelty.

Judge H. H. Hewitt became the son of Henry Hewitt, a pioneer of 1843, on December 7, 1846, at their home two miles or so north of Wheatland, Yamhill county. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Matheny, whose home was also at or near Wheatland. After being a student at Bethel, he enrolled at Willamette University, graduating there in 1870. In 1872 he married Miss Maggie J., a sister of L. L. Rowland, and was county superintendent of schools for Yamhill county. Mr. Hewitt taught at Amity, Scio, Lafayette and elsewhere, also at McMinnville college and at Albany college.

Judge Hewitt was admitted to the bar in 1877 and opened a law office in Albany in 1879 where he practiced law for 10 years with H. Bryant. He was elected attorney of the Third Judicial district, 1888, and in 1894 was nominated and elected Judge of the same district. He served as vice-president of the State Bar Association, and was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for Linn county, 1884-86, held various other party positions and was chairman of the Congressional Committee at one time. He was state swamp land commissioner, trustee of the Oregon Fire Relief Association, and trustee of Albany college for 20 years. Governor Withycombe appointed him to the committee on disposition of the Oregon & California Company's lands.

He was a Royal Arch Mason, a Knights Templar and a "Shriner." (Clark, R. C., History of Willamette Valley; Portrait and Biographical Record, p. 400.)

Glen Owen Holman. He became a native of Yamhill county (near mouth of Deer Creek), May 19, 1852, and attended Bethel Institute and Bethel Academy from the spring of 1857 till the fall of 1861. After being in district school in the Deer Creek neighborhood, and at Lafayette during two winters, he entered Christian college at Monmouth, graduating there in 1873. On December 17, 1874, he was admitted to the bar in Oregon, after reading law in the office of Colonel P. S. Knight of Salem. He married Mary D. Baker, January 10, 1875, and has three children: Harry B., Albert G., both of California, and Edith Sisk of Port Blakely, Wash. After practicing law for several years he settled at Dallas, Polk county, and left for California in 1927, retiring in 1934.

In his political views he has always been very independent and opposed to bosses in politics but very doubtful of the efficiency of the so-called reforms. One favorite saying of his is, "The difference between a big man and a mountain is this: the nearer one gets to a mountain, the bigger it seems." "It is hard to arouse the common people, but when aroused and the facts plainly presented they are wiser than the so called 'big shots'."

In a recent letter in answer to some questions, he wrote: "Yes, I was reading clerk at the legislature several times and I sure learned some things about the professional politicians and how some things were done at Salem. I did not say much because it would have been my word against that of several men in political power and of course I would not have been believed, but I knew enough to have prevented the election of one to the Senate and another to the office of Governor. I smile when I hear these men eulogized."

"Several years ago," he writes, "when I came over the hills to Bethel from Spring Valley and saw that the old college building had been torn down,



Glen O. Holman entered Bethel Institute, spring, 1857.

I just stopped and let the tears flow. To me it was a sacred edifice. I was glad that the old hills still stood. Whenever I passed along the road in sight of those hills, I looked at them with worshipful eyes."

Mr. Holman learned to speak German after he was 75 years of age. He is now 88, still active, has a good memory, and walks four miles every day that the weather is favorable.

Alex. M. Holmes, at the age of five, was the youngest of four children who crossed the plains in 1848 with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. V. Holmes, from Illinois, his native state. He received most of his school training at Bethel academy and at Bethel college. He was a successful farmer and spent most of his life in the vicinity of Bethel and McCoy; a popular citizen of the community, he served in the Oregon legislature from Polk county, 1887-89.

In 1865 he married Miss Mary A. Frizzell, daughter of Lily Porter Frizzell, a pioneer of 1852. Their children are Mark, Haynes, Josepha, Bessie and Monroe. (Hines, H. K., History of Oregon, 931.)

David J. Holmes, brother of Alex, was nine years old when they crossed the plains. He attended academy and college at Bethel. He served as clerk of Polk county, 1870-74; superintendent of the Indian school, 1884; transcribing

clerk, General Surveyor's office, 1893, and in other positions. (Gaston, J., Centennial History of Oregon, 3:193-4; 4:91.)

H. N. V. Holmes (1812-1886). A native of Wythe county, Virginia, he moved to Pike county, Illinois, when a young man after becoming of age and lived there until 1848 when, with his family, he crossed the plains by ox team to Oregon. He settled near the natural pass between the Yamhill valley and the Rickreall, three miles south of McCoy, taking his claim mostly in Section 32. While living in Illinois, he married Miss Nancy Porter of Missouri and the youngest three of their children joined the family at this settlement in Polk county. Mr. Holmes was a patron of the Bethel schools and his name is found in the school records back in the 1850s and 1860s. In politics he was a democrat. He was much interested in public affairs and served three terms in the Oregon legislature while living at Holmes' Gap which takes its name from his residence there. He was a prosperous farmer and retired from farm life about 1876 when he moved to Salem, where a son, Wm. H. Holmes, was a prominent attorney. Mrs. Holmes and David attended the meeting of the Oregon Pioneers Association, in Portland in 1896. (Bancroft, H. H., History of Oregon, 2:143.)

Joseph Nathaniel Hudson (blacksmith, lawyer, journalist). A native of Bethel, August 20, 1852, he first attended school at Dallas, in 1857, and was a student at Bethel college, 1859-61. He also attended Willamette University in 1864-5 and graduated at Monmouth college in 1867. He learned the blacksmith trade from "Uncle Billy" Kenedy at Bethel; he plyed this trade in Portland, Sacramento, San Francisco and elsewhere, and became a mechanic.

In 1874 he married Miss Susie Frakes of Harrisburg, Oregon, and began to study law, borrowing books from Hon. Ben Hayden. He was admitted to the bar in 1882 and after practicing at Heppner, Or., he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of California, in May, 1884. In California he practiced law with his uncle, George Hudson, for a year or more and returned to eastern Oregon where he was the first lawyer to locate at Burns, March, 1887. While here he was counsel for several big cattle companies including Pete French, "Hoc" Allen and John Devine.

Having lost his former wife, he married, 1887, Miss Amanda Reed of Burns. Their children were Joseph E. Hudson, owner of the Baker County Record, 1927, and Cordelia Lang, who died in Baker City in 1920, leaving a baby girl one day old. Mr. J. N. Hudson at one time published the weekly, later the Daily Sumpter News. During the World war he served as mechanic in the shops at Brooklyn, Baltimore and Washington and was appointed chief inspector of the United States shipping board with headquarters at St. Louis. In 1919 he returned to Portland and resumed the practice of law. (Lockley, F., Oregon Journal, March 21, 22, 1927.)

Nathaniel Hudson, A.M., M.D. Long Island, N. Y., was Dr. Hudson's birthplace, May 11, 1820. After graduating from Amherst college, he became president of the University of the City of New York. A year or two later, he went to Paris where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He spent some time at work in the hospitals there and was in Paris during the revolution of 1848. He came to San Francisco via Cape Horn in a sailing vessel in 1850, and practiced medicine there until 1851 when Mrs. Hudson (Cordelia Sammis) and her brother, Edward Sammis, joined him there and they all came to Oregon. He took up a claim near Bethel and opened an excellent school there but sold out in 1854 and moved to the mills west of Dallas to be with relatives in the saw-mill and grist-mill business, which likewise was sold in 1856.

Mrs. Hudson died in 1857 and in 1859 Dr. Hudson came back to teach in Bethel College. In 1853 and again in 1861-2, he attended professional meetings of physicians held in San Francisco. About this time he married Miss Lydia Jones (daughter of Jefferson Jones) who was less than 18 years of age. He taught at Bethel again in 1863 and in 1868. From 1862 until 1866, Dr. Hudson was agency physician (part of the time) to the Indian agency for Grande Ronde and Siletz. In 1866-7 he taught mathematics and natural science at Monmouth college and later moved to Salem where he practiced medicine.

About 1873 he and Mrs. Lydia Hudson taught at Jefferson Institute at Jefferson, Or., and during the financial crash of that year and the depression following, they lost all of their property. Later they lived at Turner, Marion county. After some time Dr. Hudson moved to eastern Oregon, locating at LaGrande. Later he lived at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Philbrick, at Baker City, where he died in 1902.

James L. Ladd was a prominent Mason, a member of the Christian Church and one of the most enthusiastic promoters and supporters of Bethel college. He took up land chiefly in the western half of Section 33, about two and one half miles south of Bethel, (long known as the S. W. Fletcher place). He was chairman of the building committee that supervised the erection of the Bethel college building. As chairman of the executive committee, he with others platted the Town of Bethel, in 1859 for the Trustees of the college. He served as chairman of the Bethel district school board for several years ending April 6, 1860.

Mr. Ladd also took an active part in political affairs. He was delegate from Polk county to the Republican State Convention at Salem, Friday, April 2, 1858, and delegate from Polk county to the Union State Convention at Corvallis in 1866. From 1872-74, he served as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for Columbia county.

John W. Ladd, a pioneer of 1846, took up a claim about six miles east of Newberg, a mile or more northwest of Butteville, mostly in Clackamas county in Section 30, T. 3 S., R. 1 W., W. M. Here he started a nursery about 1850 or earlier (Gaston, J., History of Portland, I:352). About 1852 or '53, he moved his nursery to Bethel. In 1854 he was Maine-law (prohibition) candidate for the legislature from Polk county and for the same office on the Republican ticket in the spring of 1858.

"J. W. Ladd Esquire, of the Montrose farm at Bethel sent us a liberal bundle of garden shrubbery from his celebrated nursery, and also has our thanks for a box of fruit from his orchard: Green Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Couzen's Scarlet Cloth of Gold, and Imperial Gage plums, Spiced Sweet apples, and the finest peaches, supposed Early Crawfords. It would be hard to beat this fruit outside his orchard." (Argus, 3/7/57, 9/11/58.) Early in 1868, J. W. Ladd was one of a large number each of whom bought five shares of stock, at \$100 a share, in the Oregon Central Railroad Co. that built southward from Portland, April 17, 1868.

John D. Kelty (1832-1914). A native of Indiana and pioneer of 1852, Mr. Kelty took up 160 acres of land lying just north of the claim of John Patton, one to two miles east of Bethel and a few rods north. A son-in-law of Amos Harvey, he came into possession of most of Mr. Harvey's property, partly by purchase. As a farmer, Mr. Kelty was a producer of sheep, goats, hogs and grain. He was widely and well known in northern Polk county as a merchant, warehouseman and grain dealer.

He was clerk of the school board, 1862-1878, also a school director, and treasurer among the trustees of Bethel college. He was much interested in public affairs. Though Mr. Kelty was considered well-to-do financially, he was often extremely cautious and economical in his method of procedure. He was a very careful manager, as careful in conducting community affairs as he was with his own business.

Mr. Kelty was a member of the Christian church and was regular in supporting it and in attending its meetings. He was a member of the Oregon Pioneers Association whose annual meetings he attended in 1896, '97 and '99. Among his children who are still living are Laura Kelty Warriner, Ethel G. Kelty Brown and Clyde Kelty. He was one of the leading citizens of Bethel and vicinity for over half a century.

Daniel and Henry Matheny, brothers, came to Oregon from Missouri in 1843, and settled near Wheatland. Daniel was born in Virginia in 1793; died at Hopewell, Or., Feb. 1, 1872. His sons were Adam, Daniel, Isaiah, and Jasper. His daughters were Elizabeth (Hewett), Mary (Garrison) and Charlotte (Kirkwood). (Scott, H. W. & L. M., History of the Oregon Country, V:191.)

Isaiah C. Matheny took up a claim between the west side highway and

the Perrydale-Amity road, about three miles northwest of Bethel. He served in the Cayuse Indian war in Capt. Wm. Martin's Company and at another time was assigned to the company commanded by Capt. J. M. Garrison.

Mr. Matheny was a member of the board of trustees of Bethel college from 1857 until 1862. His brother, Jasper, was a student at the first school taught at Amity in 1849, and also a student at Bethel college. Mr. I. C. Matheny was a Mason, a member of Bethel Lodge No. 20. He married Miss Emeline, daughter of Solomon Allen. In 1893, they were living at Ashland, Or. (Hines, H. K., History of Oregon, p. 879.)

Thomas A. McBride (1847-1930). In 1847 he became a native of Yamhill county and a son of Dr. James McBride, the famous Oregon pioneer of 1846. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 and received the degree of LL.D., doctor of laws, from McMinnville college in 1916. Judge McBride was chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for Columbia county, 1874-78, and a member of the legislature from that county in 1876.

He was prosecuting attorney for the Fifth Judicial District, 1882-92, and circuit judge of the same district from 1892 till 1909, when he was appointed justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon of which he served as Chief Justice several times.

Justice McBride had two children, George M. and Mildred, by Mary E. Merrill whom he married in 1875. After her death in 1925, he married Mrs. Lottie May Chapelle. A member of the Christian church, he was also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine.

Alexander V. McCarty (1825-1876), a pioneer of 1847, was a minister and evangelist of the Christian church. He took up a land claim about two miles north of Buena Vista in Polk county, from which he made a large part of his living while preaching. In 1846, he married Miss Jane Bounds and had a family of seven boys and seven girls.

In 1853 he was appointed postmaster at Bloomington, now Parker. He performed the wedding ceremony for Wm. Simmons and Tryphena Harvard, on August 30, 1855. In 1856 he was sent by the Disciples of the Willamette Valley as evangelist to Washington Territory and in 1858 he became pastor of the Christian church at Salem.

After living on the Long Tom river, Lane county, and preaching there for some time, in 1865, the family moved to California, where he continued to preach and where he became known as one of the most gifted orators among the ministers of that state. He was said to have had a wonderful memory, a musical voice, and could preach for two hours without tiring his audience." (Swander, C. F., Making Disciples in Oregon, pp. 34, p. 102; Lang, H., History of the Willamette Valley, pp. 682, 1847; Cornett, F. D., Private correspondence, 1940.)

Wm. John McConnell. Commerce, Oakland county, Michigan, became his birthplace, September 18, 1839. He came to Oregon about 1850 and settled in the famous McBride neighborhood north of today's McMinnville. He attended school at Bethel Academy in 1852-3 and Bethel Institute while Prof. T. R. Harrison was principal. After spending two years in California, he returned to Oregon and taught school in Yamhill county, 1862-3.

In 1863 he went to Idaho and served as deputy United States marshal, 1865-7. Several years later he came back to Oregon and spent five years as a stockman. In 1882 he was elected (from Yamhill county) to the State Senate of which he became president after re-election in 1884, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in the same year.

In 1886 Mr. McConnell returned to Idaho where he was a delegate to its constitutional convention in 1890, United States Senator, 1890-1891, and governor of the state, 1892-96. He was Indian inspector, 1897-1901, and inspector in the Immigration service from 1909 till (March 30) 1925 when his death occurred at Moscow, Idaho, where he was buried.

Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1927, House Document 783—69th 2nd session, p. 1253.)

Benjamin Franklin Mulkey (1863-1935). A native of Blairsville, Ill., he came to Oregon with his parents at the age of ten and settled in the Pleasant Hill section of Lane county. He attended the public school there and later entered the normal school at Monmouth, graduating in 1887.

Professor Mulkey taught school in Polk county and was principal at Bethel for five years ending in 1892 when he was elected clerk of the county, in which position he continued for two terms ending in 1896. The next year he became professor in the state normal school at Monmouth, teaching rhetoric as one of his subjects. While here he was elected state senator from Polk county. In the fall of 1902, he went to Ashland as president of the state normal school, retiring after five years to the practice of law at Medford. He became district attorney of Jackson county in 1908 and later was a candidate for Congress in the Republican primary. He was a popular orator and delivered many addresses on patriotic occasions.

In 1915 he took up the practice of law in Portland where he also taught in the church school at the First Christian church for 20 years, a men's class, said to be the largest in the city. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and was an active worker in the Progressive Business Men's club of Portland.

He was twice married: first in 1885 to Matilda Parks of a pioneer family in Lane county, whose death took place about 12 years later. In Polk county he was married in 1898 to Constance Hawley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hawley of Bethel, who were then living at Monmouth. The survivors of the first marriage are Mrs. Nellie Stone of Salem and Mrs. Hazel Ballard of Portland; and of the second, M. C. Mulkey, B. F., Jr., and Mrs. Marvel Williams, all of Portland.

George P. Newell (1819-1886). He came to America at the age of 18 from his native England and taught music in New York and in Auburn. The rush for gold in '49 brought him across the plains; he returned to bring his family via Panama, arriving in Oregon in 1850, and taking a land claim near Oregon City. He served as a government surveyor and was Inspector of Customs at Pacific City (Ilwaco) for three years.

Professor Newell was a trustee of Oregon City college (Baptist) at its incorporation and a deacon in the Oregon City church for 15 years. He taught both vocal and instrumental music including piano, organ and violin, and traveled about in northern Willamette Valley giving lessons and selling instruments. He was a popular teacher of music at Oregon City and trained a group of 70 people for a cantata given there on the afternoon of July 4, 1855. Professor Newell taught music at Bethel in 1859-60, and was one of the first supporters of the Republican party in Oregon. He was married four times and had 15 children by his first three wives. His death took place at Albany.

George W. Richardson (1824-1885). Elder Richardson was the son of John Richardson (1797-1873) a native of Illinois and veteran of the war of 1812, and Orpha Thompson Richardson. He was a native of Greene county, but came to Oregon in 1851 from Adams county, Illinois. George W., as well as several other members of the family, took up a land claim near Scio and in or near the area known as "Richardson's Gap."

Elder Richardson moved from Scio to Bethel in 1856 at the age of 32, to become pastor of the Christian church there, which was one of the leading churches of that denomination in Oregon. He continued there until 1874, when he served as pastor of the First Christian church at Salem. He was one of the early assistant teachers at Bethel Institute and a member of the school board for some time. He was president of the board of trustees of Bethel college, 1859-1872, and a member of the legislature from Polk county, 1862-64.

Elder Richardson was the head of a large family, and after the death of Mrs. Mary A. Richardson in 1868, he married Lucy Durham, daughter of John N. Durham, a pioneer of 1846. As a result of this union there were three children; namely, David, Fanny and Elizabeth. He bought a large farm, part of which is now known as the "Woodland Park" farm about two miles north of Bethel, and lived there for several years. After some time he moved to Salem where his death occurred and where he was buried in the I.O.O.F. cemetery. (Evans, E., History of the Pacific Northwest, 2:535.)

Robb, John H. (1814-1861) took up a claim and lived nearly three-fourths of a mile north of the present Finn's corner, near McCoy. He was a farmer and served as an assistant in making the official survey of some of the early claims in this vicinity.

Mr. Robb was a member of the board of trustees of Bethel Institute 1855-58, served on the building committee of this board in 1855 while college building was in process of erection, and as treasurer of it in 1856-57. Mr. Robb was a Mason and a faithful member of the Christian Church. He died in November, 1861, and was buried in Bethel cemetery.

John H. Robbins 1833-1912). A native of Decatur, Ind., he moved to Iowa in 1855. On the way across the plains by ox team, they lost Mrs. Robbins (Hester E. Minnock, 1836-1862), who was buried near Baker, Or. Three children joined the family in Iowa: Sara J., Emma A. (Mrs. I. P. Reese) and B. F. As a donation claim, Mr. Robbins took the southeast quarter of Section 23, a mile and a half north of Zena, and later bought the claim of Sanford Watson in Section 26, that lay between his land and that of Elias Robbins, westward from Zena.

In 1864 Mr. Robbins married Mary M. Harvey, who lived from May 16, 1845, until January 27, 1931. Grant, Dan C., born August 18, 1869, E. E., W. A. and Stella were their children. In 1875 they were living on the old place west of Zena, "by George Eilers," who owned Section 34, but in 1877 they moved to Portland and on to Baker. In 1896 they resided at the old Watson place east of Bethel, and in 1901, on the recently acquired farm home two miles southeast of Amity, where his death occurred, September 25, 1912. (Reminiscences of M. M. Harvey, MS.)

Levi Lindsay Rowland, A. M., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. (1831-1908). A native of Nashville, Tenn., he came to Oregon in 1844 and lived with his father, Judge Jeremiah Rowland (1805-1880) on their land claim near Yamhill. Agreeing to give his father half of what he could make, he left home at the age of 19 for the mines in California, where he met with success. His own half he invested in cheap Mexican cattle, sold them in Willamette Valley at a good price, thereby making enough money in about a year to pay his way through college.

He attended "Yamhill university," W. L. Adams teacher, 1848-49; private school, 1851-2, S. C. Adams, teacher; and Bethel Academy, 1852-3, Dr. N. Hudson, teacher. He left Lafayette for the Bethany College, February 8, 1853, arriving two months later via Panama, and graduated in 1857. He taught a while in Tennessee and Alabama, and married Miss Emma J. Sanders at Marvin, Ala., November 18, 1858. She was educated at Franklin college, Tenn. Of their five children, only one, Levia, Mrs. J. C. Smith, lived beyond childhood.

In the fall of 1859, Mr. Rowland came to Bethel to teach. While president of Bethel college, 1860-61, and superintendent of schools of Polk county, he organized the first teachers' institute held in Oregon; this was probably held at Bethel.

In 1861 President Rowland bought 414 acres of the Asa Burbank land claim two miles north of Independence, in T. 8 S., R. 4 W., W. M. It is reported that he was also interested in the sheep business in eastern Oregon about this time.

Professor Rowland was president of Monmouth Christian college from 1866 till 1869. In 1869 he moved to Salem where he was pastor of the First Christian church from 1869 most of the time until 1876. Among the numerous weddings at which he officiated during this time were those of Glen O. Holman and Mary D. Baker, January 10, 1875, and of Fred S. Smith and Drucilla Shepard (Frazer), December 7, 1876.

Dr. Rowland served as State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1874-78, and as professor (of physiology, microscopy, lecturer in hygiene) in the medical department of Willamette University, 1870-78. He with others organized the State Medical Society in 1874, and the State Insurance Company of which he was president. He was also president of the State Agricultural Society. In 1891 he became superintendent of the Oregon State Asylum for the insane at Salem.

"His many sided character and versatility of taste fitted him acceptably for many vocations." (Evans, E., History of the Pacific Northwest, 2:543).

Educator, minister, physician, dentist, college president, capitalist, Dr. Rowland lived a busy and eventful life.

Frederick Samuel Smith (1846-1910). A native of Bureau county, Illinois, he went to Ft. Dodge, Iowa, at the age of 20 to live with his mother's brother, David Henry Smith, who operated a gypsum quarry there. In 1868 he went to Cheyenne, Wyo., and worked his way westward with the construction of the Union Pacific railroad. The winter was spent in Utah. In the spring of 1869, he with the Miller and Harbin families, started with three teams for the Willamette Valley via Ontario, Oregon and the toll road completed in 1868 from there to Albany through the Santiam pass. The families located in Linn county but he went on to Polk county arriving at Bethel about June 1, 1869. Mr. Smith rented the two large fields east and northeast of Bethel for two years after which he raised sheep in Wasco, now Jefferson county.

Returning to the Valley in 1876, he bought a farm of 100 acres about five miles southwest of Willamina, also stock in the (3-ft.) narrow gauge railroad built up the Yamhill valley to Sheridan in 1878. He rented the Elder Richardson farm two miles north of Bethel until 1884 when he bought 230 acres from the north end of it. Mr. Smith served as clerk and director of the joint school district, No. 33 and 46, Yamhill and Polk counties, and was a trustee of Bethel college for 20 years beginning in 1883. He was treasurer of this board from 1889 to 1893, when he moved to Amity to engage in the mercantile business as a partner in the firm of Jones & Smith. He sold out of this business in the fall of 1895 and returned to the farm.

In 1902 Mr. Smith sold his farm in Polk county and bought 100 acres near Springfield, Lane county. This farm was sold in 1908 and investments made in residence and business property in Springfield and Eugene. In March, 1910, he went to the state of Oaxaca, Mexico and invested in 10 acres of banana plantation there. Death overtook him at the plantation at Macinesco, 20 miles west of Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, July 6, 1910, after an illness of a week or more.

Mr. Smith became identified with the Christian church at Bethel in 1877. From that time on he was an ardent promoter and supporter of the church, a large part of the time as a class teacher in "Sunday school," and as deacon, elder or other officer in the church. In some or all of these ways he was identified, at different times, with the church organization at Bethel, Amity and at Springfield.

Mrs. Smith (1854-1924) a native of Pennsylvania, came directly to Bethel about 1872, from Kentucky, where her childhood and school days were spent. She worked as a dressmaker there and at Bethel. In her honor, the Drucilla Shepard Smith annual award was endowed at Oregon State College, March 25, 1930. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were ardent supporters and patrons of educational and religious institutions. Their children are J. E., Maude E. (Roth), Clara Bell, deceased, Orilla M. (Jonasson), Chester L., and Esther (Foster).

Samuel L. Stewart. On March 14, 1860, Mr. Stewart became a native of Arlington, Bureau county, Ill. He attended school near LaMoille, Ill., and later at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

He began farming in South Dakota and after a few drouthy years there, came to Oregon in 1889 with a carload of farm equipment and rented the G. O. Graves farm a mile north of Bethel. In 1894 he moved to the Elder Richardson estate which he later bought and has made into the scientifically arranged Woodland Park farm, about two miles northwest of Bethel. During his early days here, Mr. Stewart attained widespread acquaintance and popularity as the owner and successful manager of a large threshing outfit (still conducts it on a smaller scale), and a farm-to-farm feed chopper each fall.

Aside from these successes, Mr. Stewart has long been an outstanding community leader. He is deeply interested in child welfare, in education, in rural improvement; he is a member of the Grange, the Farmers' Union, and a leader in Polk County Federated Clubs. For six years he served as justice of the peace, was school director for 18 years and was a legislator for Polk county for three terms, 1927 to 1933 inclusive.

About the time he began farming, he married Miss Grace J. Williams, a school teacher, at Clark, S. Dak., who was a native of Wisconsin. A son, Glenn, came west with them; Karl R., Gladys G., Nellie F., Samuel Leslie, and Margery G. have joined the family here. All have attended school at Bethel. Margery graduated at Oregon College of Education at Monmouth and Leslie at Linfield College, McMinnville.

About 15 years ago he was afflicted with blood poisoning (it threatened his life) and as a result, lost part of one hand. Physicians told him that his recovery was possible only because his physical system was entirely free from the injurious influences of liquor, tobacco, "dope," etc.

Today he has nearly finished his 81st year; he has been for many years and still is, president of the bank at Amity; he is still the leader of the community, lively and energetic, a living witness of the doctrine that it pays to lead a clean, upright, active life. (Oregon Voter, 63: 533-4).

Fielding D. Stott. (1842-1889). A native of Indiana, he came to Oregon in 1851 with his parents, Samuel R. and Lucy Denny Stott, who were married in Kentucky, their native state.

In 1866 he married Miss Mary Ellen Perry of Yamhill, a pioneer of 1852. After a decade of agricultural interests, he became station agent at Yamhill serving from 1878 until 1889, following which Mrs. Stott discharged the duties of that office for some 25 years.

Their children were five: Hazard V., Daisy M., Madge, Rebecca, and Olive P. (Mrs. A. Gabriel) who graduated from the New York law school and became an attorney there. (Portrait and Biographical Record, p. 722; Gaston, J., Centennial History of Oregon, 2: 868).

Raleigh Stott. (1845-1901). A native of Indiana, with his parents he settled in Washington county, after coming to Oregon in 1851. He married Mrs. Susan C. Stout, widow of Lansing Stout. A son, Plowden, is an attorney in Portland.

After attending college at Bethel, he graduated from Pacific University in 1869, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He practiced law in Yamhill county until 1873 when he moved to Portland. In 1874 he served in the legislature as his father, Thomas A. Stott, had done in 1872. In 1876 he became prosecuting attorney for the Fourth Judicial District, and in 1880, Circuit Judge for the same constituency. He lived until October 26, 1901.

(Lang, H., History of the Willamette Valley, pp. 747, 834-5); Hudson, J. N., F. Lockley, Oregon Journal, March 21, 1927).

R. H. Tyson taught school at Bethel, 1867-68, and in the summer following he became editor and proprietor of the Polk County Signal, at Dallas, which name he changed to the "Dallas Republican." He continued with this paper about four years. After he sold his interest in it, the name was changed to the "Polk County Itemizer." Mr. Tyson was a delegate to the Republican State Convention from Polk county in 1872, and chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for Polk county, 1872-74. In 1878 he was elected to the legislature from Washington county and to the state senate from there in 1880 and in 1882. (Republican League Register, p. 38).

Wm. C. Warriner, M. D. Dr. Warriner was a native of Richmond, Virginia, who subsequently resided in Kentucky, Illinois, and Missouri. He graduated from medical college before coming to Oregon in 1853. He was married in Ill., in 1848 and had six children: Eugenia, Florence, Richard C., John T., May, Edgar A.

Dr. Warriner lived three-fourths of a mile southeast of Bethel and practiced medicine for many years. He was a member of the trustees of Bethel college, 1858-71; 1876-79; and treasurer of the board, 1859-68. He was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic workers for Bethel college and an ardent supporter of the Christian church. He was alive to the interests of the community and always active in supporting it fully. Mrs. Warriner and Mrs. Horace Lindsay were sisters. (Lang, H., History of the Willamette Valley, pp. 823-24).

Sanford Watson (1801-1870). S. Watson and Mrs. Watson, Mariah J. Elder, were natives of Kentucky where they were married about 1838. Mrs. Watson's sister, Cecelia Elder was the wife of Samuel Baker, a brother of Col. E. D. Baker, United States Senator from Oregon, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Watson soon moved to a place near Springfield, Ill., the estate on which Abraham Lincoln was buried, about 25 years later. Amanda Watson, Sanford's sister, her husband, Wm. S. Pickerel, and family lived at or near Mechanicsburg, Morgan county, Ill., a few miles west of Springfield until 1850, or later.

In the spring of 1849, they left via St. Joseph, Mo., for Oregon, with a

group of about 25, and arrived in Portland about four months later. In this party were Sanford Watson and family, L. B. Lindsey, Samuel Green, Isaac Constandt, Wm. Penn Watson (a relative, probably a nephew of Sanford) and others, the entire company being under the leadership of Captain (Samuel?) Baker. Sanford Watson took a donation claim most of which is in Section 26, T. 6 S., R. 4 W. W. M., two or three miles southeast of Bethel.

Mr. Watson became the first postmaster of the Spring Valley office located at his residence about one fourth of a mile north and a little west of the center of Section 26. He was a member of the board of trustees of Bethel college from its organization until his death, and served on important committees. For more than 12 years, 1855 to 1868, he was present at every meeting of that board. He served as a director of the Bethel school district, 1862-5, and was chairman in 1863 and in 1865.

During the decade or so that they lived near Springfield, Ill., their four children became members of the family. These children were all students at Bethel during the time of the Institute and of Bethel college. Virginia Watson (1840-1923) after her marriage to Jesse A. Applegate while he was superintendent of schools of Polk county, 1863, lived in Dallas until 1875 when they moved to Salem where her husband practiced law. Their children were Warren, Glen, Arthur M., Lillian G., Mrs. Cyrus E. Woodworth, and Pearl Lucile.

Henry Harrison Watson (1843-1922) Entered military service during the war of the 1860s, in Co. A, First Oregon Infantry which was sent to an Indian outpost to replace regular troops.

His children are Ralph A. of Portland and Hallie, Mrs. Albert Millsap. Sanford Watson, Jr., in 1922, was living in Pasadena, Calif. Cecilia Watson (1848-1932) was never married. Though Mrs. Watson was a good, faithful wife and mother, like so many pioneer women, she is but little known by those who live in succeeding generations. They were faithful and exemplary members of the Christian church and were among the most regular in attendance. They were buried in the I. O. O. F. cemetery at Salem. For nearly half a century the family lived at Salem.

(Evans, E., History of the Pacific Northwest, 2: 622. Marion County Health Service. Lillian G. Applegate, Oregon Historical Quarterly, 16: 61-3. Oregon Statesman, March 21, 1923).

James A. Waymire (1842-1910) A native of Missouri and pioneer of 1852, he died at Alameda, California. James was a son of Stephen K., who lived near Roseburg, and who was brother of John and Fred Waymire, early day residents of Polk county. His mother was a daughter of James Gilmore (brother of S. M. Gilmore) who at the age of 60 was captain of an immigrant train to Oregon. Left an orphan at an early age, he lived with the family of S. M. Gilmore east of Amity and attended Bethel Institute and Bethel College until its close in 1861.

In the fall of 1861, he was teaching at Eola and on Wednesday, February 12, 1862, he discussed "Phonography" (shorthand writing) at a meeting of the Marion County Teachers' Institute at Salem. (Oregon Argus). He was among the first in Oregon to take up the practice of shorthand and was Private Secretary to Gov. Addison C. Gibbs, 1863. He studied law and went to California about 1871 where he became a member of a firm of good business lawyers at Oakland and grew financially independent; "but invested heavily in unremunerative enterprises and has lost everything." (Oregonian, Dec. 20, 1907). In California he was elected Judge of the Superior Court. He was an active supporter of the gold standard and the election of Wm. McKinley, in 1896. In 1899 he gave the Annual Address at the meeting of the Oregon Pioneer Association: subject—The Development of the Trans-Mississippi States. (Transactions, Oregon Pioneer Association, 1899, pp. 33-49; Bancroft, H. H., "Chronicles of the Builders." 2: 263-74).

George Lemuel Woods (1832-1890) Caleb Woods and Dr. James McBride with their families came to Oregon from Missouri in 1846. Margaret McBride Woods, a sister of Dr. McBride and mother of Geo. L. Woods, was a native of Tennessee and lived from 1809 until 1871. They all settled in Yamhill county near Yamhill. There were two boys in the Woods family—G. L. and James C., a merchant; both were natives of Boone county, Mo.

Geo., L. Woods attended "Yamhill University," 1848-9, W. L. Adams teacher; private school, 1851-2, S. C. Adams, teacher; and Bethel Academy, 1852-3, Dr. N. Hudson, teacher. Later he was enrolled at Bethel College. In 1853 he married his cousin Louisa A. McBride who became the mother of their two sons.

Governor Woods began his political successes as a public speaker in which he attained great favor. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in Yamhill county in 1856 and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He became probate Judge of Wasco county in 1863, presidential elector in 1864, and in 1865 was appointed to the supreme court of Idaho. He was governor of Oregon, 1866-70, during which term he was winner of the fight in the deadlocked session of the legislature in 1868. He was also a chief financier in the building of the Oregon Central (East Side) railroad that started southward from Portland, April 17, 1868.

President Grant appointed Mr. Woods to be governor of Utah Territory from 1871 to 1875. Afterward he practiced law in San Francisco about ten years and then returned to Oregon where he lived until January 14, 1890. Judged by his extensive influence and by his accomplishments in spite of difficulties, he was one of the great men of Oregon.

(Republican League Register of Oregon, p. 283; Lang, H. O., History of Willamette Valley, pp. 691-2; Evans, E., History of Pacific Northwest, pp. 26-30).

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