

Beginnings of Willamette University

Address Delivered by J. T. Matthews,
before Alumni Association, June 22.

Ask a Willamette man when his Alma Mater was founded. "In the year 1844" is the answer you will receive.

That is right. We began in 1844. Nevertheless this narrative must begin at a point ten years earlier. There are certain focal dates in history toward which the lines of past progress converge, and from which radiate the advances of the future. Such an epoch was the year 1844. For ten years previous the chief actors in the early history of Oregon were consciously and unconsciously pursuing a course that could have but one end. The founding of this pioneer institution of learning, therefore, was not a sudden, instantaneous achievement, but rather the grand result of many preceding events.

These events came along in three main streams. First there was the establishment and maintenance of Jason Lee's Mission School for Indians. In October, 1834, ten miles below the present site of Salem, on the east bank of the Willamette river, Mr. Lee built a log cabin about twenty-five feet by thirty, and gathered about him some Indian children. The next tide of influence had its origin in the Lausanne mission. In October, 1839, this vessel left New York to bring a party of missionaries around Cape Horn to Oregon. Now 1839 was the centennial of Methodism. One hundred years before John Wesley organized the first Wesleyan Methodist Society, opened in Bristol the first Methodist chapel in the world, opened for worship the Old Foundry in London, and published the first Methodist hymn book.

So the Methodist of England and America were celebrating 1839 as their centenary, and that, too, in regular Methodist style—by raising money for various purposes. It was natural, then, that when the missionaries had recovered from their sea sickness, Jason Lee should say to them "We will celebrate here on shipboard, and take a collection to start a school for white children in the Willamette valley." Out on the sea, a thousand miles from the dear old home port the missionaries seemed. Gustavus Hines preached. The collection amounted to \$650—a generous sum, for the party numbered only fifty-one persons, of whom nineteen were children. Splendid as that was, however, it was not the only provision that devoted hand made for education in their future home. One member of the missionary party, Miss Chloe Clark, was brought along expressly to teach the children of the missionaries.

The third current of events began in 1842, swept across 1843, and on into 1844, and left on these shores, and on the shores of time the Oregon Institute. And first the year 1842. In January a meeting at Jason Lee's house in Chemeketa (now North Salem) appointed a committee to call a public meeting to consider English education for white children, and to prepare business for that meeting. In February, in response to this call, the missionaries and friends of education throughout the country assembled at the original mission log house erected by Mr. Lee in 1834. These persons decided to found a school that should grow gradually into a college. It should be called the Oregon Institute. The following were elected trustees: Jason Lee, David Leslie, G. Hines, J. L. Parrish, S. H. Judson, George Abernethy, Alanson Beers, H. Campbell, Dr. Babcock. This was a noteworthy meeting. It seems almost sad to say that the house in which the meeting was held and the land on which it stood were long since by the ceaseless action of the river swept away. A site for the school was secured on Wallace Prairie, nearly three miles below the present site of Salem. In March, a constitution and by-laws were adopted by the board, and a subscription paper was circulated. Four thousand dollars were quickly subscribed, all but \$320 coming from the missionaries. According to the constitution the school was always to be in charge of some evangelical branch of the Protestant church. In October, on motion of Dr. White, it was unanimously resolved "That, as a branch of the Methodist Episcopal church in the United States, we take under our care, and pledge ourselves to make every reasonable effort to sustain the Oregon Institute." A building was begun soon after and \$3000 was spent on it. In May, 1843, at a general meeting of the church and community on the premises of the Oregon Institute, David Leslie introduced a resolution to the effect that those present, in behalf of the Methodist Episcopal church and the subscribers to the Oregon Institute, recognize the present board and approve of their doings. Nearly every subscriber was present and voted for the resolution. Since that time the Oregon Institute has been owned and controlled by the Methodist Episcopal church without question.

We come now to the year 1844. This year the three great streams of effort and influence converged. You remember the Mission School for Indians, founded by Jason Lee in 1834 ten miles down the river. Well, when that school was eight years old, it was moved to what is now Salem. The land, which was a mile square, embraced our present campus, and the school house stood near the spot occupied at present by our gymnasium. Now, in 1844, this fine property was put up for sale, and was sold to the trustees of the Oregon Institute, who had already, with this purchase in view, disposed of their property on Wallace Prairie. As the house which had thus fallen into their hands had but recently been occupied by the Mission School for Indians, everything was ready for the opening of school. August 16th, the Oregon Institute was formally opened. There were about twenty pupils, and the very lady who came out the Lausanne to teach the missionaries' children was the teacher, only she was Mrs. Wilson, now, wife of the secretary of the Board of Trustees. And now, at last, there was in the vast Oregon country a school for white children.

Here I must pause and digress; because, if this narrative rushes along without pause or digression, certain facts of great significance will be overlooked. In this digression I wish to make one single impression—this is a pioneer institution. You have heard that before, but the facts I shall bring forward will really give you the impression. The year 1844 is an early date—I hope no one will say that it was only sixty years ago. An event cannot occur before the beginning of things, and 1844 is so near the beginning of things in Oregon that had the Oregon Institute been organized and equipped six years previous to 1844, there would have been no one to attend it but Indians and half breeds. True, De Foca, the Greek pilot in the service of Spain, visited this coast and mapped it to 55 degrees N. L. only a hundred years after the first voyage of Columbus to the New World. But what of that? Nothing more was done or known. It is now only 112 years since Gray discovered the Columbia, and next year we celebrate the centennial of the Lewis and Clark expedition. I say only a hundred years because it is worthy of remark that forty years after these explorations in a distant unknown region, there should be established a school of about twenty white children.

The history of a country is a record of the achievements of the people. The achievements of the people begin with the period of settlement. The period of settlement in Oregon began with Jason Lee, Daniel Lee, and Cyrus Shepard in 1834. Yes, I know the first house in Oregon was built twenty-four years before that, that Astoria was established in 1811; that there were retired employees of the Hudson's Bay Company settled on French Prairie when the Lees and Shepards came. But you might as well try to make the history of this country begin with the Northwest, as to try to make the era of settlement in Oregon begin with the trappers and the Frenchmen with their dusky wives and half breed children. The historians concur in making the era of settlement begin with Shepard and the Lees. And why not? The missionaries were the first to trespass on the plan of the Hudson's Bay Company to keep all the Pacific Northwest for a vast trapping ground. The missionaries acted like and virtually were settlers. They came to stay. They took up land and cultivated it. Their mission station was a religious and rallying point for immigrants. Well, the Oregon Institute was established in the tenth year of the era of settlement.

Let me direct your minds to another fact. You remember the Oregon question between England and the United States. Speaking in terms of our present geography, the Oregon of that day comprised a strip of Canada, part of Montana and Wyoming, all of Idaho, Oregon and Washington—and that was the disputed area. Well, the Oregon Institute was planned and started while that question was at its greatest heat. The very month in which the Methodist offered to assume control of the school Marcus Whitman started on that memorable ride. There were even emigrant Americans who did not want the country. The year before the Institute was opened, Senator McDuffie speaking in the Senate about Oregon, said: "Why, sir, of what use will this be for agricultural purposes? I would not for that purpose give a pinch of snuff for the whole territory! I wish to God we did not own it." The year the school opened Jason Lee pleaded before Congress for Oregon, the next year, while Mrs. Wilson was quietly conducting recitations not many rods from where I am speaking, the two nations almost came to blows over the matter. "Fifty-four

forty or fifty," was our battle cry. But, at last, in 1846, in June, about the time of the second annual commencement the question was settled by treaty, and henceforth it was definitely known whether the land the Oregon Institute stood on was British or American soil.

Another fact. When the Methodist Episcopal church took charge of the Institute, they did so merely as a Methodist Society. There was no organized conference on the Pacific slope. The Oregon and California Mission Conference was not organized until 1848, and met for the first time in 1849, not only that, but the church was weak. The first frame Christian church in the Northwest was not completed until sometime after the Oregon Institute was opened. That was in Oregon City. Salem people worshipped until 1850 in the Institute chapel, and more than one session of the Conference was held there.

Perhaps the most peculiar condition in the environment of the Oregon Institute at its inception was the state of the government. Although Congress took official notice of Oregon as early as 1825, yet, in spite of numerous memorials from the settlers, that body was slow to give government to the territory. What did the pioneers do? They could not live without law and order. Oregon never had a reign of lawless law. In 1843 the settlers framed and set in operation a government of their own making—the "Provisional Government." This was gradually so perfected that two years later this independent little people had a constitutional government, with a governor, an annual legislature, courts, a system of taxation, and a judiciary for fighting the Indians. This provisional regime continued until the United States gave the country territorial government in March, 1849. Why have I spoken of this matter at such length? To prove my contention that our Alma Mater is a pioneer institution. Think of it. The year before government was set up in Oregon the Institute was planned, trustees were appointed, \$4000 pledged, a site purchased. The year after the Provisional Government was organized, this old school was opened; and that opening occurred the year before the first governor was elected; and the school was in its fifth year, and had grown to a body of nearly a hundred pupils with two teachers when Gen. Joseph Lane, first territorial governor, arrived in Oregon City, unfurled the stars and stripes, and proclaimed the laws of the United States.

The last fact I wish to call your attention to is the smallness of the population of the country in those early times, and the remoteness of the people from the United States. When Jason Lee arrived in Oregon, ten years before the opening of this institution, there were only a few white men on all the Pacific slope and no white children. Two years after the advent of Lee, Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Spaulding, first American ladies to cross the Rockies, arrived, and their children were the first whites born in this country. In 1842, when the plans for this school were laid, there were less than two hundred white Americans on all the Pacific slope. The year the Methodists offered to take charge, Oregon City, the chief place west of the Rockies, contained about six houses, Chemeketa (Salem) three houses. There were no other towns. For some time to come the present site of Portland was a solitude in a forest of fir trees. At the close of the year 1844 there were less than two thousand white Americans in the country. For a long time the settlements were confined to what are now the counties of Clatsop, Washington, Clackamas, Marion, and Yamhill. And then the isolation. There were no Americans north of the Columbia river. Sutter's Fort, now the city of Sacramento, was the nearest white settlement in any direction, and that was 600 miles away. Independence, Missouri, was the frontier town of the United States. That point was 2000 miles from the Cascades, there were no settlers in all that vast expanse, and to cross it in the clumsy immigrant wagons required six months.

What is the result of this survey? Simply this: If a handful of people, 2500 miles from the United States and 3000 from the seat of government, living under an independent government of their own making, and on soil that two great nations were ready to fight for—I say, if a handful of people under these circumstances founded in the tenth year of the era of settlement the Oregon Institute, then I have maintained my claim that that institution is a pioneer institution and 1844 is an early date.

And now to our narrative again. We left Mrs. Wilson with about twenty pupils in a school house near the present site of our gymnasium. The school house was three stories high, seventy-five feet by forty-eight including the wings and cost originally \$10,000. For some time the school was a boarding school and only the primary branches were taught. During the next two years—that is, during 1845 and 1846—the trustees of the Oregon Institute laid out a city on the larger part of their land claim. David Leslie named the city Salem. The trustees planned the survey, directed it and bore all the expense. To encourage settlers, twenty lots, one to each person, were donated to worthy individuals.

A writer in the Oregon Statesman, December 19, 1897, wrote: "The Willamette University made Salem the capital city of Oregon. The grounds upon which the principal building of the city now stands were set apart by the provisional government of Oregon Territory as an endowment for the early University. But under the requirements of the Oregon land laws of 1850 it became necessary to readjust the basis upon which to claim the lands thus provided. An arrangement was made with Dr. W. H. Willson and wife by which they were to occupy the land under the donation law, upon the condition that half of the land was to remain the property of the University when the patent to the land was issued by the Government. As a result of this prudence the foundations of this beautiful city were laid, with broad streets and parks. The state house grounds, the avenue, the court house square, are the generous gifts of the University, at that time called the Oregon Institute. In 1849, the Oregon Institute was formally adopted by the Oregon and California Mission Conference. This was the first session of the conference and was held in the chapel of the Institute.

In 1853, the Willamette University was established by an act of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Oregon. This act also provided that the governor of the Territory, judges of the supreme court, president of the council, and speaker of the house of representatives and of the legislative assembly, should be ex-officio visitors to the institution, having equal rights with the conference visitors to visit and examine into the affairs of the institution and meet and confer with the trustees; also that the University should include a preparatory department to be known as the Oregon Institute.

In 1857, the collegiate department, with a course of four years, was formally organized and put into operation. In 1859, the year that Oregon became a state, the University sent forth her first graduate, Miss Emily York, who received the degree of Mistress of English Literature.

In 1867, the College of Medicine was established and opened with twenty students. The first honorary degrees conferred by the University were given: Hon. Geo. H. Williams, U. S. Senator; Hon. J. D. Bailey, U. S. District Judge; and Hon. A. C. Gibbs, ex-Governor of Oregon, received the degree of LL. D. The brick building now occupied by the College of Liberal Arts was opened for occupancy. The cornerstone was laid three years before, at which time Governor Gibbs delivered the address. The Greek cross form of the building was suggested by Bishop James at his last visit.

In 1884, the College of Law was established. My subject is the Beginnings of Willamette University. Therefore, my task is done. But the historian of the future, who writes on this subject, will have to add another chapter, and the opening lines of that chapter will give an account of that wonderful morning when about a hundred and fifty students and teachers welcomed Dr. J. H. Coleman at the railway station, and scanned his face for the first time by the light of a bicycle lantern. Proud as we are of Willamette, I know, and you know, she is not made yet. And I have this faith in me, that the last step in the beginnings of Willamette began that morning out there at the depot.

My task is done, but I linger lovingly. I have scarcely mentioned the noble men and women who planned and opened and for years guided this institution. How I wish I had time to mention every one, and the eloquent tongue to eulogize their characters, and their deeds, and their self sacrifice. And there was the Lausanne, our Mayflower. Proud ought every one to be, and is, I doubt not, that had an ancestor or relative on that historic bark.

A few weeks ago I saw in the city hall of Portland the trunk that Jason Lee brought to Oregon. I saw the diary he kept. The condition of the pages turned over him came to one covered with faded writing, and he read to me the account, as Lee had set it down, of the first Protestant service ever held west of the Rocky Mountains. I saw a bedstead, all set up. I put my hand on the foot rail and looked at the bedstead. It came all the way from New York, around Cape Horn on the Lausanne, who used to sleep in that bedstead, and knelt by it and prayed in agony and faith? Who lay awake on it and dreamed, or slept on it and dreamed beautiful things concerning the coming Oregon? What woman ever cried herself to sleep there with her face in the pillow? Did ever a timid, shrinking woman lie there, starting at every sound, fearful of the Indians? But I close with honor and gratitude to the past and the heroes dead. I close, and with faith and hope for the future.

Wilkins, lb. 3 1 7 0 0
Nehring, lb. 2 1 8 2 1
Davis, cf. 4 1 1 1 0
Williams, lf. 4 1 1 1 0
Downie, 2b. 3 0 3 4 1
McInnis, rf. 3 0 1 0 0
Emerson, p. 2 0 2 2 0
Totals 30 6 5 27 11 2
Albany—
Johnson, cf. 5 1 4 0 0
Donovan, 2b. 4 0 2 1 2
Daviscourt, lb. 4 0 1 1 0
Suess, c. 2 0 1 1 1
Nehring, lf. 4 0 1 2 0
Cartwright, 3b. 4 0 1 3 0
O'Day, rf. 4 0 1 1 0
Rupert, lf. 4 0 1 1 0
Gregory, p. 2 0 0 2 1
Totals 33 1 7 24 7 4
Runs and Hits by Innings.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Salem 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 2 *—9
Hits 1 1 1 7 0 0 3 2 *—14
Albany 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Hits 2 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—5
Summary of Game.
Bases stolen, Donovan, Suess, Cartwright, two-base hits, Wilkins, Johnson; home run, Williams; double play, Downie to Fay; bases on balls, off Gregory, off Emerson 5; hit by pitched ball, Daviscourt; struck out, by Gregory, 10; by Emerson 6; earned runs, Albany 1, Salem 3; first base on errors, Albany 2, Salem 4; left on bases, Albany 5, Salem 7; time of game, 1:40; umpire, McCormick; scorer, Shelton.

Yesterday's Ball Scores.
SEATTLE, July 4.—Morning, Oakland 2; Seattle 16. Afternoon, Oakland 2; Seattle 5.
Portland, July 4.—Morning, Los Angeles 5; Portland 4. Afternoon, Los Angeles 2; Portland 1.
Tacoma, July 4.—Morning, San Francisco 7; Tacoma 9. Afternoon, San Francisco 5; Tacoma 8.
Pacific National League.
Spokane, July 4.—Morning, Boise 7; Spokane 11. Afternoon, Boise 5; Spokane 12.
American League.
Chicago, July 4.—Morning, Detroit 5; Chicago 2. Afternoon, Detroit 8; Chicago 1.
Cleveland, July 4.—Morning, St. Louis 12; Cleveland 10. Afternoon, St. Louis 4; Cleveland 9.
Washington, July 4.—Morning, Boston 3; Washington 2. Afternoon, Boston 5; Washington 2.
Philadelphia, July 4.—Morning, New York 6; Philadelphia 2. Afternoon, New York 5; Philadelphia 2.
National League.
St. Louis, July 4.—Cincinnati 7; St. Louis 3.
New York, July 4.—Morning, Philadelphia 3; New York 4. Afternoon, Philadelphia 3; New York 11.
Pittsburgh, July 4.—Morning, Chicago 2; Pittsburgh 7. Afternoon, Chicago 6; Pittsburgh 11.

HELD IT IN HIS HAND.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 4.—An unknown man was killed on North Main street tonight by a giant croaker which he held in his hand at the time it exploded. Eight persons were badly injured.

SCOTT RESIGNED.
PORTLAND, July 4.—H. W. Scott resigned the presidency of the Lewis and Clark Fair and H. L. Pittock was elected in his place.

Tabulated Score of Game.
Salem—
Fay, ss. 3 1 0 2 2 0
Loughheed, 3b. 4 0 0 1 1 0
Totals 39 9 14 27 12 3
Albany—
Johnson, cf. 5 1 4 0 0
Donovan, 2b. 4 0 2 1 2
Davis, cf. 4 1 2 0 0
Williams, lf. 4 1 1 3 0
Downie, 2b. 4 1 0 0 0
Califf, rf. 4 1 1 1 0
McInnis, p. 4 1 0 0 0
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McInnis, p. 4 1 0 0 0
Totals 39 9 14 27 12 3

Tabulated Score of Game.
Salem—
Fay, ss. 3 1 0 2 2 0
Loughheed, 3b. 4 0 0 1 1 0
Totals 39 9 14 27 12 3
Albany—
Johnson, cf. 5 1 4 0 0
Donovan, 2b. 4 0 2 1 2
Davis, cf. 4 1 2 0 0
Williams, lf. 4 1 1 3 0
Downie, 2b. 4 1 0 0 0
Califf, rf. 4 1 1 1 0
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Williams, lf. 4 1 1