

Lane County Historian



SARAH JANE STEVENS ARMITAGE (MRS. GEORGE H.)

— In this issue —

**WILLIAM STEVENS AND
GEORGE ARMITAGE**

**1847 CONTEMPORARY SETTLERS
WITH STEVENS**

TWO OF EARLIEST MARRIAGES

**EUGENE MAN ENLISTS
IN CIVIL WAR**

WILLIAM & REBECCA CALLISON

PIONEER PRESS

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PIONEER PRESS, address by H. R. Kincaid, June 4, 1885
ADDITIONAL LANE CO. EARLY MARRIAGES

Additional marriages, to those in Vol VI, No. 2, June 1961 The following should be added to the list of **THE FIRST ONE HUNDRED MARRIAGES IN LANE COUNTY**, that were taken from the courthouse records and published in the June **HISTORIAN**. We would like to hear any others .The 2 below took place before the formation of Lane Co., by the Terr. Legislature (Jan. 28, 1851) and/or before records were kept and were reported to the Co. clerk by ministers and others who officiated. The first license was issued Jan. 26, 1863.

- 1-A Johnson Geo. Baskett of Polk Co. and Katherine Bristow**, dau. of Elijah, first settler of the present Lane Co., at Pleasant Hill, August 1850, by Rev. W. L. Adams, who had gone to P.H. to preach the first sermon in the newly organized Christian Church -- in a little log schoolhouse.
- 2-A George Henry Armitage and Sarah Jane Stevens**, both of Lane Co., at home of her parents, Nov. 21, 1851. (see pictures and story in this issue)

WILLIAM STEVENS AND GEORGE ARMITAGE

By Daye M. Hulin

Among the many adventurous pioneers who headed west from Missouri in the spring of 1847, to settle in the Oregon country were William M. Stevens, his wife, Hixey Villia (Jones) and their family of ten children. Mr. Stevens was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1805, moved to Tennessee in 1828 and to Missouri in 1836.

Men who made the trip to the Far West, returned to tell of the fertile land the opportunity offered those who were hardy enough to thrive in this pioneer country. The government made the attractive offer of donation land claims of 640 to a husband and wife. Mr. Stevens was interested in establishing a home for his family in this new part of the country. Thus, on May 7, 1847, the father, mother and ten children left Bolivar, Polk County, Missouri and crossed the Missouri line alone, headed for the Oregon Country. They soon joined a train under the command of Captain Billy Vaughan. "Uncle Billy," as he was later known, had gone to Oregon in 1845 among the 3,000 emigrants who came west that year. He had sized up the Willamette Valley,

and the following year returned to Missouri to get his family. The trip across the plains consisted of the usual hardships of all those who made the journey. They arrived at Barlow's Gate in September. (the Willamette Valley end of the Oregon Trail).

As Mr. Stevens was driving 120 head of stock, he was attracted to a farm near Molalla where he saw great stacks of hay in the field. He made arrangements to rent this farm from Riley Matt.

Jacobs Spores had crossed the plains with the Stevens family and had come on up the valley to settle. Mr. Stevens was not satisfied with the location near Molalla and in October left his family there while he came on south, looking for land. He came to where Jacob Spores was camped in a tent near where Coburg Bridge was built later. He was ferried across the McKenzie River by Indians, their horses swimming the stream. Only a short distance away he found an area of land that suited him for a home and staked out his claim. He then returned to Molalla.

Christmas Day 1847, William Stevens, two of his sons

and his thirteen year old daughter, Sarah Jane arrived at their claim. There is an inscription on a plaque on Armitage Bridge which reads in part, "she was the first white woman to cross the McKenzie River, crossing in covered wagon drawn by oxen on Christmas Day 1847. Three friendly Indians plunged into the deep, swift and icy water and steadied the wagon bed as they crossed.

Mr. Stevens and his two sons felled the timber for the log cabin that was 16 by 18 feet in size, with a puncheon floor. This timber was the first cut by white men in this vicinity. This donation land claim was the area now known as Gamebird Village. Mrs. Stevens and the rest of the children joined them in the spring. This was the first family to settle down in the valley.* Others had built up in the hills where they would be safe from floods. However, the Indians assured Mr. Stevens that the water would not reach his home.

There was a good sized Indian settlement in this area near the McKenzie. Even in recent years arrowheads have been found there. Although the Indians were ever present and frequently were disturbing to the peace of mind of the set-

tlers, they were not unfriendly. In fact, at times they were too friendly, helping themselves to what ever was attractive to them, regardless of the right of ownership.

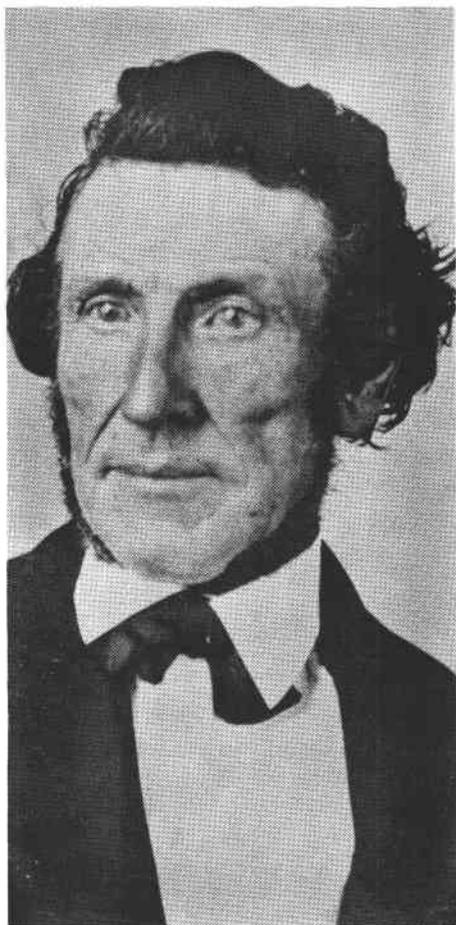
By the fall of 1848, forty acres in back of the homestead had been cleared by Mr. Stevens and his sons. With a wooden plow and iron share and six yoke of oxen, they cultivated the ground sufficiently to plant it in wheat. In the spring of 1849 fifteen additional acres were planted in corn and garden produce. The remainder of the 640 acres was pasture for the stock.

In the year 1849 Mr. Stevens operated the "Briggs Ferry" on the South Fork (now main) of the Willamette where Springfield is now located. For passenger service, he used two canoes lashed together. If the freight were wagons, they were taken a part and thus brought across, while the stock was forced to swim.

Captain Felix Scott had originally come to the valley with Elijah Bristow in 1846 and had taken up a claim near Pleasant

* It is said that Eugene Skinner and Stevens, who settled only a few miles apart during the same year (1847), were unaware of each others presence until some time later upon a chance meeting.

** See picture on front cover.



George Henry Armitage, Lane Co. pioneer of 1850. He and brother-in-law built ferry in his whip saw, water-powered sawmill — floated it down to McKenzie River crossing & operated for short time—taking in as much as \$100 daily from those going south to join the gold-rush. Later ferry sold to Jacob Spores who obtained the newly required permit, as Armitage was unable to cross the then swollen river to apply for a license. Armitage State Park, 5 miles north of Eugene, is on land donated in memory of George H. and Sarah Jane Armitage.

Hill. Two years later he decided that he preferred the McKenzie area and in the summer of 1849 William Stevens built a cabin for him near the mouth of the Mohawk River, the second settler in this vicinity.

Mr. Stevens was killed in an accident on his farm in 1860 and is buried in the Gillespie Cemetery.

His eldest daughter, Sarah Jane* married George Henry Armitage who came to Oregon from New York state, by way of Cape Horn, in 1848. After spending some time in the gold mines of California, Mr. Armitage spent the winter of 1848-49 on the Calapooia where Brownsville is now located. He helped build the first school house east of Salem.

During the spring of 1850 he bought a saddle horse in Oregon City and started up the valley. The trail, from the McKenzie river near the future Coburg crossing to what was later Springfield, led past William Stevens home. He stopped there for a couple of days before continuing his journey, eventually going to California. After a short stay in the South, he came back to the valley and took up a claim where the Maughan place is today, not far from the old Coburg Bridge.

On November 21, 1851, George Armitage and Sarah Janes Stevens were married.

Jemima Bushnell sang at the wedding and among the guests were Mr and Mrs. Eugene Skinner, founder of the city of Eugene.

Mr. Armitage and his brother-in-law, Harrison Stevens, operated the ferry on the Mc Kenzie River, later selling it to Jacob Spores. He also owned a sawmill and furnished lumber for he cabins of Vincent McClure, Jacob Spores, Bill Bogart and many other early settlers. The dam was washed out in the flood of 1861 and the water wheel was later sold to J. L. Brumley who set up a sawmill in Coburg in 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Armitage had seven sons and three daughters. Their next-to-the-youngest son, Frank L. resides in Eugene. His early school days were at the Bogart school and later Eugene High School. In his third year at the University of Oregon, in 1893, his father passed away and he quit school to operate the farm. It was a depression year and many farmers were finding it hard to make a living. Mr. Armitage bought a threshing machine, powered by horses, and threshed for farm-

ers all over the valley and later a steam outfit. This venture was a financial success.

February 15, 1899 Frank Lester Armitage and Ada Dell Calef were married. Ada Calef also had a pioneer heritage, being the grand daughter of Mahlon Harlow, Sr., who came to the valley in 1851. They continued to live on the farm until 1905 when they moved to Eugene.

Although he continued farming even after he moved to town, Mr. Armitage was Deputy Sheriff and Court Bailiff for twelve years. Following World War I, he was requested to get the office of the government employment agency functioning smoothly for the Labor Department. As a result, he was the manager for eighteen years. Mr. Armitage has had a long association with American Red Cross. He was the local treasurer for twenty nine years. The Red Cross organized the polio program in Eugene and he was on the Board from the time of organization until five years ago. In 1935, he became postmaster, a position he held for twelve years. During this time he saw airmail service come to Eugene and a new postoffice building was built. (at 5th Wilamette St.)

1847 SETTLERS—contemporary with WILLIAMO M. STEVENS

Ed. note: Felix Scott was one of the "four horsemen"—first white settlers in the present Lane County (1846)—Elijah Bristow, William Dodson and Eugene Skinner who rode up the Willamette Valley, south from the settlements near Dallas, to locate claims. Bristow paced off his at Pleasant Hill, Dodson and Scott staked theirs adjoining while Skinner built his cabin at the SW slope of Skinner's Butte—to later establish Eugene City—to which he brought his family in the Spring of 1847.

FELIX SCOTT

from the Chamber's papers

Felix Scott very soon abandoned his claim at Pleasant Hill (1847) for one opposite where the Mohawk river empties into the McKenzie. He had brought with him to Oregon a train of saddle horses and pack horses, and it was in the year 1848 that he brought his family to the south bank of the McKenzie and began the improvements of his land claim. William Stevens and Mitchell Wilkins had come from down the valley in 1847 to stake claims in what was known as Willamette Forks—an area extending from the Willamette River to the McKenzie and northward along the foothills of the "Coburgs hills." Stevens returned from near Salem in December of 1847 to build his cabin and between his two trips Felix Scott had "settled" by the river, so that the two together owned a great strip of fertile land between the Willamette and McKenzie rivers. John Diamond and Jacob Spores, first settlers in the Forks, had

previously taken claims north of the McKenzie (1847). The following year Thomas Cady together with David Chamberlain, took land at West Point and Mitchell Wilkins returned from near Silverton to build on his hill-slope claim.

In 1849 William Stevens built a double log house for Felix Scott. Eventually, it sheltered quite a family for Scott was father of twenty-two children, including two pairs of twins.

Scott, along with his two sons Felix and Marion, joined others from Willamette Forks to seek gold in California. He had been appointed by President Polk one of a commission to deal with the Klamath and Rogue River indians who were troublesome at this time and he urged that a company of men be formed for reasons of defense. When he was told that there were no funds available for this purpose he organized a company on his own account, serving as its Captain and giving protection to parties of set-

tlers who came by the "Southern Route."

In his home land of West Virginia Scott had served at one time as president of the state senate; later he was a member of the Missouri Assembly. A man of undoubted great will and energy he returned to Kentucky by way of the Isthmus to bring back to Oregon a band of fine stock, and coming westward in 1858 he met death at the hands of the Modoc Indians, along with all of his party, presumably near the headwaters of the Pitt river. His widow, Mrs. Ellen Scott, a beloved woman and true pioneer, died at Dallas, in Polk County, in 1882.

FELIX SCOTT, JR.

Builder of McKenzie Pass road over the Cascades.

It was Captain Scott's oldest son, Felix, Jr. who first broke a way through the McKenzie Pass, employing at his own expense 40 or 50 men to take a large number of cattle and freight thru mountains that were declared impassable.

"It was in 1863 that Mr. Scott brought from Southern Oregon the above stock and provisions, enroute to Eastern Oregon. Upon arriving in Eugene City he conceived the idea of crossing the mountains by what is known as the McKenzie route. Of

course, the idea was scouted but nerve and perservance with a just appreciation of his own ability to overcome difficulties tempted him to try and he did. With what success every citizen knows. At his own expense he employed from 40 to 50 hands and over what is now the fine graded (road) of the McKenzie, he took 700 head of cattle and 80 heavy freight wagons. True it was difficult, frequently using as many as 26 yoke of oxen on one wagon. But his indomitable spirit conquered and from his resolution we now have our fine mountain pass."

The foregoing paragraph concerning Felix Scott, Jr., was taken from a clipping perserved in the scrapbook of Lillias Perkins, in his obituary, dated Nov. 10, 1879. It continues: "Another one of our Nation's noblemen has paid the great debt. Oregon has lost one more of its makers

. . . Mr. Scott's history has been an eventful one in the history of our young state. His enterprize, determination and industry are virtues that made him beloved. As a pioneer of Oregon he was among the earliest. To the destitute he was a friend and father. Coming (to the Territory) he appreciated the wants of immigrants and

(Continued on Page 60)



Joseph David Myers family, left to rt.; Joe Jr., father, Rose, Lottie. Another child, Alberta (Safford), was born after this picture was taken Mrs. Rosine Metzger Myers (mother) holding Frank Livingston and May Mabel.

A YOUNG SWISS FROM EUGENE ENLISTS IN THE CIVIL WAR

By Ruth E. Richardson

Joseph David Myers ran away from his home in Switzerland in 1854 at the age of sixteen and came to America on a sailing ship. He mingled with a large family of children whose parents temporarily accepted

him as their own and thus he evaded detection as a runaway.

He worked (for \$4 per day) on canal boats on the Susquehanna River and saved enough money after three years to pay his passage back home. He went

to Baltimore to make arrangements for sailing. While there he met some young friends who persuaded him to come West with them in search of gold. In 1857 they landed in San Francisco after walking across the Isthmus of Panama.

In October of the same year Joe Myers took passage on the **BROTHER JONATHAN**, at that time called the **COMMODE** for Portland. The Columbia bar was very rough and the ship was heavily loaded. The cargo shifted and it looked for a while as though it would come to grief but the captain had the crew reshift the cargo and they crossed the bar safely. The following year the ship had another narrow escape from sinking with a large passenger list but she stayed on the run until 1865 when she was sunk with heavy loss of life off Crescent City, California.

When Joe landed in Portland he walked to Eugene and helped build Columbia College. He was set to work making bricks under the direction of Mahlon H. Harlow Sr., who was one of the contractors for the third building to house the college. The first two had burned.

The lure of gold still held Joe Myers and at various times he prospected in Jacksonville,

Yreka, Boise, British Columbia, and eastern Oregon. One time he bought a claim with his hard earned savings for \$100, only to find it had been well worked over. However, he soon sold it to another inexperienced prospector for \$100. Within two days the man had panned \$4,000 of gold dust and nuggets from it.

Joe Myers worked for Eugene Skinner (founder of the city) when he was 19 years old and went with him and others in search of the Blue Bucket Mine in eastern Oregon in the spring of 1861. The party not only found no gold but had skirmishes with the Indians. Skinner became too ill to continue the search and Joe was chosen to bring him back to Eugene.

In those days the steamboat sent a man on horseback ahead to tell the settlers that the boat was coming. When Myers and Skinner reached the blockhouse at Umatilla Landing they had the first tidings of the battle of Bull Run. Joe wrote: "We had not been there long before the steamer came in sight. I fired my gun as a signal and the steamer ran in close to the bank, put out a gangplank and took us aboard. We finally reached Portland by way of boat, stage, and walking."

In Portland they met James Huff who was there with his freight outfit to get freight for Eugene. They rode with him as far as Corvallis. There Eugene Skinner took the stage for home. Joe Myers returned later and lived at Skinners, digging a well and putting in a windmill. Joe was a hard worker and found many jobs in the new community for his young strength. He dug wells, built fences, ran ferries, and helped lay out the Masonic Cemetery.

Two of Oregon's U. S. senators, E. D. Baker and Delazon Smith, both forceful speakers spoke in Eugene. E. D. Baker, especially, could sway audiences. Joe decided to enlist with the understanding that he could belong to Colonel Baker's regiment and go East to fight.

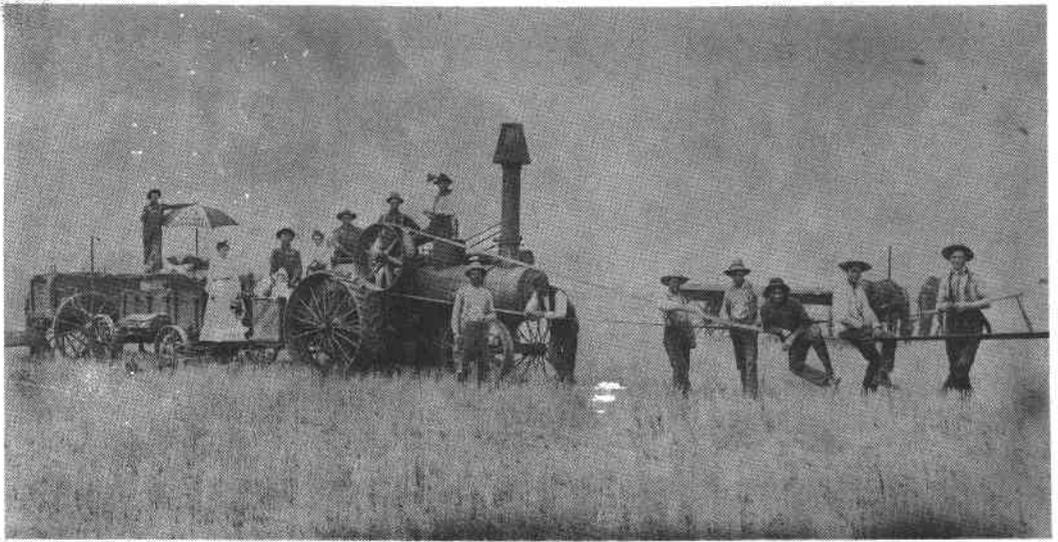
During the years of the Civil War, Oregon was troubled by Indian wars and although feeling ran high between those who sympathized with the North and with the South, Oregon was too remote from the region where the war was raging to feel its effects to any great extent. During that period many people came to Oregon from Missouri and other states which were the battlegrounds of the Northern and Southern armies. As a result of the immigration

the population of eastern Oregon increased. In 1864, two new counties, Union and Grant, were organized from the region settled largely by those people.

In December 1861 Joe Myers enlisted in Company D, First Oregon Cavalry commanded by Captain Truax. He expected to be sent East to serve in Col. Baker's regiment. But in the meantime Col. Baker had been killed at Ball's Bluff so the plans were changed and much to Joe's disgust he was sent to Gassburg, a few miles north of Ashland, Oregon and put to work building a parade ground.

The Oregon volunteers replaced the trained soldiers who were sent East while the Oregon men fought the Indians in the Pacific Northwest. Each man furnished his own gun and horse. Some of the Indians had better guns than the white men, others still used bows and arrows. In one battle in eastern Oregon the Indians were found to have bullets made from wagon-end gate rods.

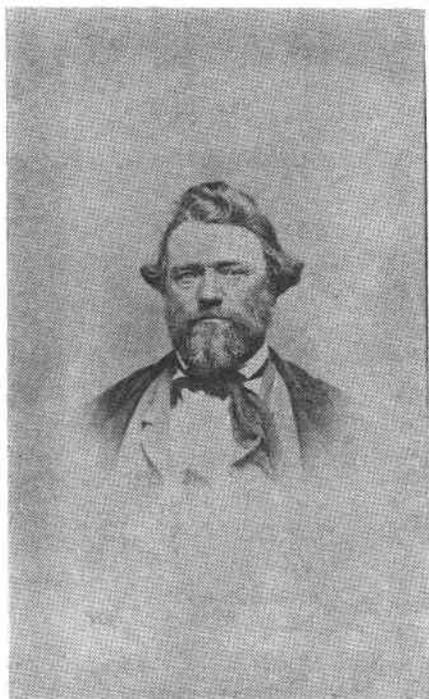
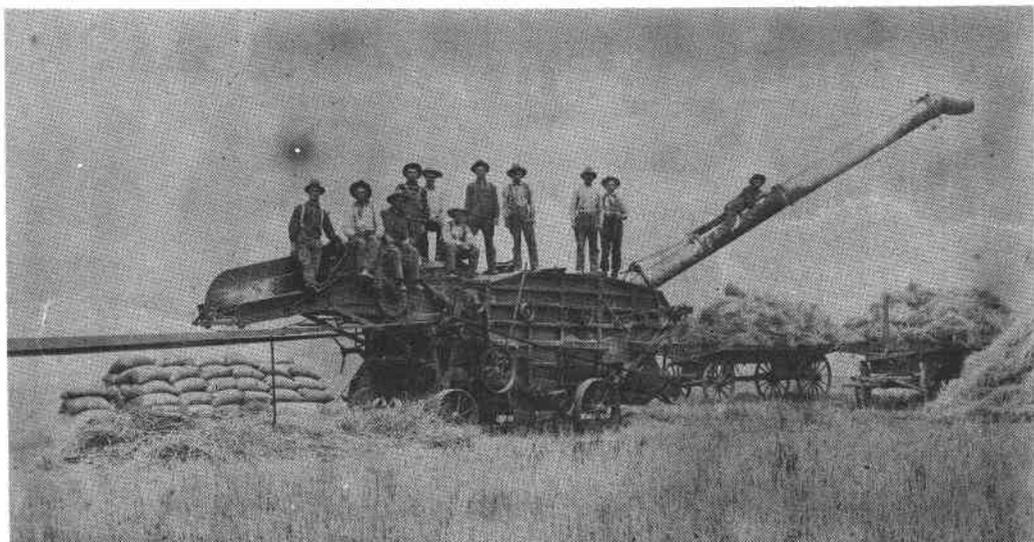
Joe Myers was soon promoted to Corporal while serving under Lieut. James Waymire, Adjutant of the First Oregon Cavalry stationed at The Dalles. He spent the winter of 1862-1863 at Walla Walla and the next spring went up to the



Threshing outfit "ADVANCE" — trade name of the grain separator and steam traction engine. Owned and operated by Frank L. Armitage in the "Upper valley" of the Willamette Forks from 1904 to 1910. Previously he had owned a "Buffalo-Pitts, purchased in 1894. The annual "run was generally for 45 days in the Fall. Men and teams worked from "sun to sun" ordinarily a 12 to 15 hour day — being served 3 meals plus 2 lunches in the field delivered by horse and buggy. Crews consisted of a separator tender who was the boss; 2 feeders and 2 band cutters (on the older rigs); 2 sack sewers and 1 tender; 1 engineer; 8 teams and drivers; 4 bundle pitchers; 2 boy straw-bucks (before the day of the blower; 1 cook house man and 2 girls that did the cooking.

Harrison R. Kincaid, editor and publisher of the OREGON STATE JOURNAL Eugene. Started March 12, 1864 and discontinued in 1909 after being damaged by fire.

The cover picture — Sarah Jane Stevens (Armitage), eldest dau. of Wm. M. Stevens, first white woman to cross the McKenzie River — Christmas Day 1847. Married Geo. H. Armitage, Nov. 21, 1851. Among the guests were Eugene F. Skinner and his wife Mary. Jemima Tandy (later Mrs. John Corydon Bushnell) sang at the wedding, wearing a pink, silk dress.



Geo. Johnson Baskett and Katherine Bristow ("Aunt Katy Baskett") daughter of Elijah and Susanna Bristow. Married in Pleasant Hill September 8, 1850.

Nez Perce country. In the summer of 1862 the Oregon soldiers escorted the immigrant between Boise and the Blue Mountains.

Joaquin Miller (then known as Hiner Miller) led a party south from Canyon City and met the force to which Joe Myers belonged. Fort Harney was established on this site in 1867 and the trail followed by what is now known as the Joaquin Miller Trail.

After serving three years in the Civil war, Sgt. Joe David Myers was honorably discharged at Fort Vancouver, Washington on Dec. 16, 1864.

Joe had written to his family in Switzerland more or less regularly since coming to America but during the Civil War he lost all contact with them. When he finally heard he learned that they were greatly startled and worried to receive a letter from him shot full of bullet holes. When Joe heard about it he figured the Indians must have held up the stagecoach.

In Eugene Joe met Rosina Metzger who came to America alone at the age of sixteen. Her parents in Germany had died and left her an orphan so she came seeking her fortune. She met Mr. and Mrs. Widmer on the ship and came to Eugene

with them. She lived in their home until she married Joe Myers on Jan. 23, 1869, three years after she had landed in America.

For twenty years they lived in a house on the west side of Willamette Street between Sixth and Seventh. Later they moved across from the university, but were flooded out. Mr. Myers then built the first house in the Fairmount district. They raised a family of six — Joe D. Jr., Frank, Lottie, Rose, May, and Alberta.

Their daughter, Mrs. Alberta Safford, has receipts signed by T.G. Hendricks showing that Joseph D. Myers contributed \$1.00 each for his three older daughters to help start the University of Oregon. This receipt is dated Nov. 20, 1875. The second receipt dated Aug. 26, 1875, shows that Joseph D. Myers contributed \$50.00 paid in four installments.

Joe and Rosina lived to celebrate their Golden Wedding in 1919. Only one of the ten guests who attended the marriage ceremony was living at the time of the 50th celebration. He was William Ware's son who was eight years old at the time of the wedding, which was held in his father's home.

(Continued on Page 60)



William Callison and wife, Rebecca Linder Callison, married at Pleasant Hill Sept. 22, 1853.

WILLIAM AND REBECCA CALLISON

By Mrs. Ethel Briggs, gr. grand-daughter

Much has been said and published concerning the life of Gilmore Callison, the man who did much in the field of religion for Lane County, having organized the Christian Church of Eugene City 1866, and being instrumental in the building of the first house of worship of that denomination there. But little has been said or written about his eldest son, Willam of whom this article is about.

William Thomas Callison. He wasn't the eldest as Gilmore

and Elizabeth McClure Callison had an older son John, who was aged 22 at the time the family crossed the plains from Illinois in 1852. John wrote a journal* while crossing and left us some interesting history concerning the family, but he died before reaching Lane County of cholera. William was a young man of 20 years at the time of the crossing.

Elizabeth, the mother of William, died Nov. 4, 1852. The following year on 15 May 1853

Gilmore married Eliza Fleenor Linder, the widow of John Linder who had a son Levi and a daughter Rebecca. We find that William married Rebecca the following 22 Sept. 1853. At this time Rebecca was only 16 years old and William 21. They made their home in the Pleasant Hill community until 1866. Here William engaged in farming and raising cattle.

Rebecca's health wasn't very good they thought it was because of the damp weather so William set out on horseback to find a good place for his family. He traveled into the mountain area of northern California where he found a lovely valley formed by the Pitt and Fall Rivers. Here was a small settlement called Burgettville near a garrison of soldiers at Fort Crook. The valley was the home of the Pitt Indians who used it mostly as a hunting grounds and weren't so happy to see the white man move in. They put up quite a struggle, at times burning homes and killing the settlers, the soldiers kept them pretty much in hand but it was not uncommon for the settlers to hide all night in the tall grass of the valley in hopes the Indians wouldn't find them during their raids of burning and looting. We can sympathize

with the Indian when we see the beautiful valley, it is no wonder they wanted to keep it, the two rivers made it rich and fertile with grass growing to the stirups of his saddle.

So it is that William moved his family to the Fall River Mills Valley in the fall of 1866. They moved into a cabin in town where there was a small school for the children as well as a blacksmith shop, store, hotel and a number of other cabins. William acquired 160 acres of fine bottom land on the banks of the Fall River about two miles from the Fort and there they moved the following spring.

12 January 1867 their son Grant was born in Burgettville. He was their seventh child, the first one to be born in California.

William soon built up a fine herd of cattle, improved upon his land and bought an additional 300 acres. Rebecca, woman-like, planted shrubs and trees. A lovely willow planted by her lived until the winter of 1955-56 when it was felled by a strong wind. The valley became so peaceful the government withdraw the garrison of soldiers and since they had the only doctor, their removal meant the only doctor for the

settlers also moved. The soldiers were moved about 125 miles north at Fort Bidwell but there was a doctor at Old Shasta about 85 miles. One morning in the later part of August, soon after the soldiers left Fort Crook, little Grant awoke with a high fever. He got worse as the day wore on and Rebecca knew he needed a doctor. This was no ordinary child fever. So they made him a bed in the bed of the wagon and started to Old Shasta with him, but before they could reach the doctor little Grant died. This was on 24 August 1868. They returned home and buried him in the little cemetery in their valley.

* The Lane County Pioneer - Historical has copied this journal and made it available in mimeograph form. Prices \$3.00 prepaid.

The following January 27, 1869 a daughter was born to William and Rebecca. They named her Fannie. During the summer of 1869 a measles epidemic broke out in the little settlement and Fannie was too young to cope with it, dying on 12 September 1869.

All the grief was too much for William. He blamed himself for the loss of his children. He kept telling himself he should never have brought them here

to this isolated valley, away from doctors and loved ones. He grieved more and more, taking little interest in his farm and soon contacted an intestinal disorder from which he died 5 December 1869.

Rebecca laid him to rest beside the bodies of her two children. She took a good look at what he had in the world, a young woman of 32 with 5 children ages 15 - 5, a partially developed farm of 160 acres and a 300 acres he had started to file upon. She had about 70 head of fine cattle. But it was all much too much for her to take upon herself so she rented it all to Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Brown recently from Missouri.

The Indians now started their raiding and killing again and without the soldiers the settlers were in grave danger. The Hat Creek Indians and Pitt Indians fought amongst themselves and against the white settlers.

1870 we find Rebecca married to Greenleaf Norton Robertson, recently of Illinois, where he had been in the sawmill business. He followed mining and did a little farming. We know very little of his background only that he was rather heavy set and bald in his later years.



Rev. Gilmore Callison and wife Elizabeth McClure Callison. Pleasant Hill pioneers of 1852 whose DLC was across river from Jasper. Assisted in organizing and building Christian church (1850) and in Eugene City (1866).

He and Rebecca moved back onto the farm for about a year but for reasons unknown to us they moved to Santa Rosa about 1872. The farm is now in the hands of a great grandson who lives there with his family. There are a lot of their descendants living in the beautiful valley. William and Rebecca have descendants living in all parts of the west, they number nearly 100.

Greenleaf, called Green by Rebecca when she was angry at him, made a home for his family near Santa Rosa. There they had at least three children and moved on to Arizona there

they made their home in Pinal County.

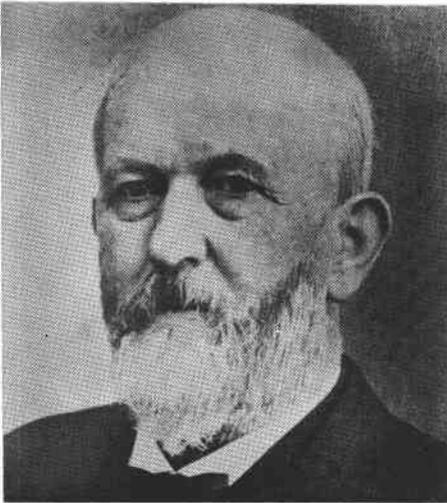
Rebecca died 11 January 1913 and laid to rest in the cemetery near Dundleyville, Pinal County, Arizona. Greenleaf followed her in December 1916 and also laid to rest there.

Their children were: Oradelle, Cora, Frank and Fred. Of whom none live but descendants live in Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Utah and California.

William and Rebecca had the following children: Charity, John, William, Alvin, Pancheta, Lucy, Grant and Fannie. All excepting Grant and Fannie were born in Pleasant Hill, Oreg.

PIONEER PRESS Toast by HARRISON R. KINCAID—1885

at second reunion of the Lane Co. Pioneer Association, June 4, 1885



Harrison R. Kincaid, editor and publisher of the OREGON STATE JOURNAL, Eugene. Stated March 12, 1864 and discontinued in 1909 after being damaged by fire.

THE PIONEER PRESS, as given by Hon R. Kincaid in 1884, publisher, Oregon State Journal. At the second annual reunion of the Pioneer of Lane County, Oregon, held in the public square in Eugene City, Thursday, June 4, 1885, H. R. Kincaid was called upon and responded to the toast "The Pioneer Press" as follows.

MR. PRESIDENT AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. It is difficult to speak accurately concerning all the papers published in Lane county, because files of only a few of them have been preserved. The others live

only in memory which is not always reliable.

However, as well as I can remember, thirteen papers have been published in this county during the last twenty-seven years — twelve in Eugene City and one in Junction City.

The first one was the **PACIFIC JOURNAL**, published by J. F. Wilson and Co and edited by J. H. Rodgers, on 1858. It was devoted to educational subjects and existed only a few months.

The Second was the **PEOPLES PRESS** a Republican paper, published and edited by B. J. Pengra and owned by a company composed of Hilyard Shaw Wm. Smith, Hiram Smith and others whose names I do not remember. It was started in the year 1858 or 1859, I do not remember which and suspended in 1860 at the close of the Presidential election, having existed nearly two years. At the beginning of the Presidential campaign, Mr. Pengra withdrew from the paper, to canvass the State as one of the Republican nominees for elector on the Lincoln ticket and the Press was published during the campaign by Joel Ware, our present

county clerk. I worked in the office with Mr. Ware.

The third was the DEMOCRATIC HERALD, published by Alex. Blakely. It was started in 1859 and died in the fall of 1860, soon after the Presidential election. It existed as well as I can remember about eighteen months. The Herald was the organ of the Surveyor-General Chapman and the federal officers and contractors and it supported Breckinridge and Lane for President and Vice-President.

The fourth was the STATE REPUBLICAN, started January 1, 1862 by Hilyard Shaw, publisher and proprietor. Mr. Shaw soon transferred the paper to James N. Gale, the present postmaster of Olympia, Wash., Territory. Mr. Gale removed the paper to Salem in April, 1863 and consolidated it with the ARGUS from Oregon City. I worked in the office fifteen months, which was the length of time the paper was published in Eugene.

The fifth was the DEMOCRATIC REGISTER, published in 1862, by C. H. Miller, now known as "Joaquin Miller" the poet. It was excluded from the mails for favoring the rebellion and existed only a few months.

The sixth was a religious

monthly called the HERALD OF RELIGION published a few months in 1862 by Rev. A. C. Edmunds.

The seventh was the EUGENE CITY REVIEW, a Democratic paper published by edited by C. H. Miller (Joaquin) and the late John M. Thompson. It was a revival of the EUGENE REGISTER under a new name, after that paper had been suppressed, so as to get the paper into the mails again. The REVIEW continued three or four years. Thompson and Miller soon retired and the paper was afterward published by Anthony Noltner, the present publisher of the Portland STANDARD, and edited by James O' Meara, now a resident of California, who had edited papers all over the Pacific Coast for more than thirty years and who was, I believe, the founder of the OREGON SENTINEL in Jacksonville more than 30 years ago.

H.R. Kincaid address 1885. (2) from Lillias Perkins scrapbook.

The eighth was the UNION CRUSADER, a religious and Republican paper, published about a year in 1863-64 by A.C. Edmunds, a Universalist preacher, who afterwards edited a paper in Iowa and died several years ago in Portland, I believe.

I worked in the office with him. He was running the religion and I was trying to run the politics. We got them a little mixed and Edmunds got into disputes with the preachers and with some of the politicians and the paper went down.

The ninth was the OREGON STATE JOURNAL, a Republican paper established in March 1864 by Joel Ware and myself. Mr. Ware retired at the end of the first year and I have continued to carry on the paper up to the present time, a little more than twenty-one years assisted at times by my brothers, John S. Kincaid, who died in 1873 and George S. Kincaid as publishers and managers, and by various other persons.

The tenth was the EUGENE CITY GUARD, Democratic, started in 1867 by John B. Alexander and carried on by him and his sons for about one year. It was then sold to Geo. J. Bays, who published it several years. The Campbell brothers bought it in 1876 and it has since been published and edited by them. J.R. Campbell withdrew in 1882 to serve as Sheriff and the paper is now in the hands of Ira L. Campbell.

The eleventh paper that aspired to be permanent was the

EUGENE HAWK EYE, a small independent sheet, started in 1873 by Henry H. and Thomas Gale which lived about one year.

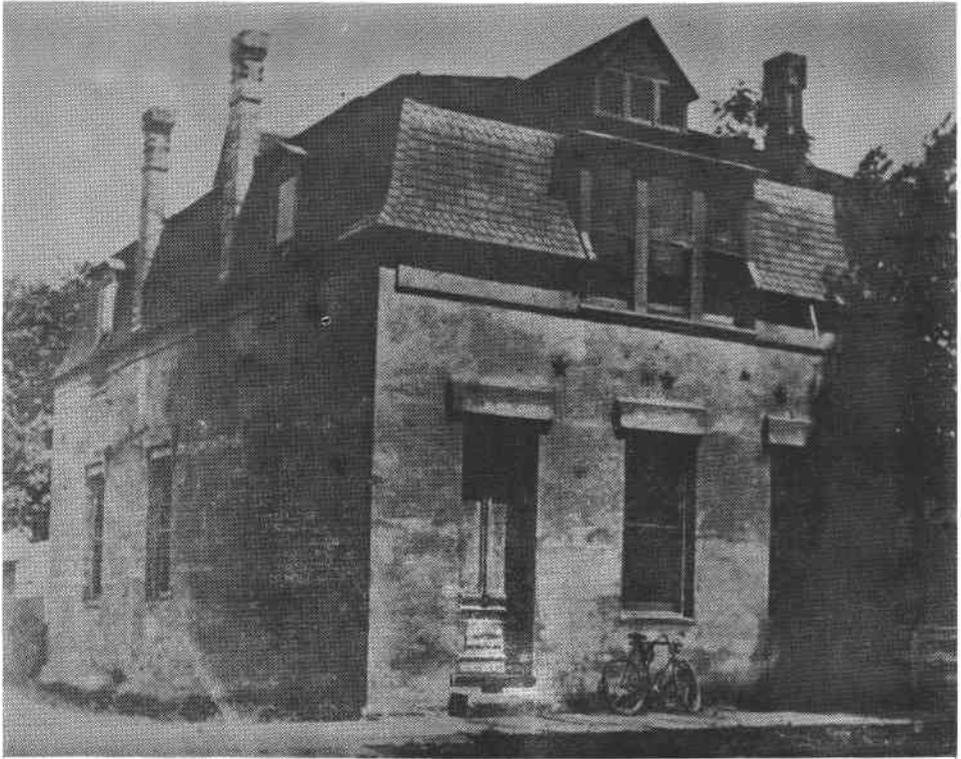
The twelfth was called the REPUBLICAN, published a short time at Junction several years ago. The exact date I do not remember.

The thirteenth was the EUGENE CITY REGISTER, started last fall by Hodson and Yoran.

Of thirteen papers that have existed in Lane county during the last twenty-seven years, only three remain—the JOURNAL, which was the ninth paper started, now a little more than 21 years old; the GUARD the tenth paper started, now nearly 17 years old, and the REGISTER, the thirteenth paper started, now about eight months old.

Ed. note; At least one other Eugene newspaper could be added to the earlier pioneer list given above. The corner stone on the 1898 Lane County courthouse contained a copy of THE RECORD, published as a weekly by W.W. Moore (father of the editor of this HISTORIAN), for a few years starting in the Fall of 1897. Vol I, No. 1 is on display in the Lane County Pioneer Museum.

The present metropolitan paper of Eugene (circulation 42,000) is the



Home of OREGON STATE JOURNAL, Eugene pioneer newspaper, 159 E. Broadway, opposite Quackenbush Hdw. (north), 1864-1909 (Kincaid home to right and First Christian Church next on cor. of Pearl — not in picture).

Register-Guard. This was the result of the merger of numbers 10 and 13 as given by Mr. Kincaid, above; in 1930 when Alton F. Baker of THE GUARD PUBLISHING CO. purchased THE MORNING REGISTER.

STORY OF JOE MYERS AND LUCY METZGER (Continued from Page 49)

Rosina Metzgers died June 16 1921 at the age of 71 and Joe David Myers died March 1, 1929 at the age of 89. They are buried in the Masonic Cemetery.

Joe Myers, the young man from Switzerland, offered his life to his adopted country. He grew up with young city of Eu-

gene and raised a family respected by all in the community.

FELIX SCOTT (Cont. from p.45)

while prosperity shown upon him he generously contributed to the adversity of others. In the winter of 1846 when the emigration to Oregon was in the state of destitution he as always was ready to assist the needy and went to their rescue with stock and provisions (and joining with others, many lived were saved.”)