

CORVALLIS



*Cecil F. Smith, Chief
Police Dept.
Corvallis, Oreg*



COLLECTOR'S ITEM

You will want to save your copies of "Corvallis," for in it you will find the most complete record, old and new, of this city and county. The anatomy of a hometown where you live or through which you are passing. Pictures galore, and we need more! Do you have a story to tell? What's in your attic, neighbor?

Do you remember? —

General McAlexander
"No. 9 Wants a Job"
Dick Kiger
Marshall Miller
Ned Smith
The big flood of 1861
A's and K's
Gun Hodes

Read the "Corvallis" magazine and you will better appreciate this town and the republic that is America.

"Corvallis"

P. O. Box 122
CORVALLIS, OREGON

GOOFS & BLOOPERS

LAST ISSUE

Page 4: Photo at top of page, should be 2nd St. looking north from Jefferson.

Page 15: Spurlin and Robnett store is at 2nd and Adams Sts.

THIS ISSUE

Page 18: 1915 Hudson shown in 1913 photo. GOOD GRIEF!!

Page 22: Carriage factory shown in photo was between RR St. and A Street, one block south of Washington.

WILSON'S PET SHOP

EVERYTHING FOR
YOUR DUMB FRIENDS

225 S. 2nd St.



Second Street in late 1800's, looking north from Adams.

"Corvallis"

VOLUME 1 SPRING 1962 NUMBER 2

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MEMBER

Benton County Pioneer-Historical Society
Oregon Historical Society

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WANTED - Short articles, old photos, drawings and other appropriate material. No payment except in extra copies.

COVER DESIGN by Douglas Downer,
Corvallis High School.

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Looking Forward

with TOM WILSON

OF THE MANY USES of history, the foremost is that through its study we can learn what we are, our identity, our problems and what other men have done in trying to solve similar problems. Ordinarily we think of history as being the affairs of man since he first began remembering the past by means of language. In the broader sense anthropology is the entire history of man from his earliest beginnings, which leads us back to the first appearance of life on earth. Whether the history of life in outer space will become a special branch of anthropology remains to be seen.

In general, the behavior of man today is bound to be what he has inherited from his past multiplied by his present environmental circumstances. In other words - man is what he is plus what he has to do to keep going.

Anthropologists used to say that man was the first tool-making animal. However, in the "new" anthropology of the past 30 years, some old ideas like that one have had to be discarded in the light of more recent discoveries. For example, a higher ape, the *Australopithecus robustus*, who lived nearly a million years ago, made and used simple stone hand axes for digging roots out of the ground and insects out of the bark of trees. He was a vegetarian and did not

eat other animals. His cousin, *Australopithecus africanus*, who lived in central Africa near Lake Victoria, was carnivorous and found it necessary to eat meat to live. He was not a big fellow, only about 90 pounds, had finger nails instead of claws, lacked canine teeth, and walked on his hind legs. How in the world could this little fellow kill the bigger, more cunning, swifter, more ferocious beasts, such as baboons, hyenas, wildbeest, antelope, or lions?

He used weapons. Among his earliest weapons was the femur bone of the antelope, which he used as a club. For a cutting and slashing weapon, he used half of the lower jaw of the small Duiker antelope. After a few hundred thousand years he learned also how to chip out flint hand axes.

These *Australopithecines africanus* and *robustus* were not men, but their invention and use of tools and weapons proves that what they learned to do in early pleistocene times became part of the history of man, whose computers and atomic weapons of today make us the tool-makers and killers *par excellence*.¹

Is war an instinct of man? Looks like it. At least that is one of our big problems of these present times. And if we can learn from history how to prevent war, perhaps we shall survive and make more history.

¹ More on this subject may be found in *AFRICAN GENESIS*, Robert Ardrey, Atheneum, N. Y., 1961, 380 pp.

FROM OUR READERS

Editor's Note: We have received many wonderful letters in response to our Vol. I, No. 1. Lack of space prevents us from printing more than some brief excerpts from only a few of them. The following selection, however, will show the warm and sincere interest with which our first issue has been received.

Dear Mr. Wilson:

".....I found the first issue of "Corvallis" extremely interesting and informative. This little magazine should fill a real need in providing data relative to happenings of historical importance in the Corvallis area, and should be a worthwhile addition to the reference files of many people.

"With all good wishes."

Mark O. Hatfield
Governor

Dear Mr. Wilson:

"....I can see very interesting possibilities in "Corvallis" and would like to help if and when I can."

Bertha King
Corvallis, Oregon

Dear Mr. Wilson:

"I surely enjoyed reading the copy of "Corvallis" and would even like to reprint a story or two in our monthly magazine "Covers."

Alma McLing
Albany, Oregon

Dear Mr. Wilson:

"....Have read your snappy magazine with much interest. I came here via covered wagon in the fall of 1884 from Corvallis. The Yaquina Bay country and your city have always had a lot in common."

Jack Fogarty
Newport, Oregon

Dear Mr. Wilson:

"....I worked for Jake Bloomberg for two months when I returned to Corvallis from Alaska in 1890. He ran a grocery store and kept hides, wool, chittum, and what have you in the back room. It was the dirtiest place you ever saw."

Jay W. Dunn
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Mr. Wilson:

"I received your nice little magazine and find it very interesting....."

"I went to Corvallis with Dan Neal in the spring of 1890, and good old Max Friendly gave us a contract to get ash and maple logs for his little sawmill. We had the logs cut and banked and we drove them down to Friendly's boom at Corvallis - made two drives during the summer on that "Beautiful Willamette." Really the river did not look so good to me that summer, as all the logs would roll up on the bars and it was awfully hard work for two men to roll them off and keep them going. However, we

made nearly a thousand dollars apiece for our hard work that year, which looked like big money to me then, and it gave me a love for the woods and timber that still lives with me.

"...Your story of the Corvallis and Frustration railroad is interesting, as the first job I ever had in Oregon was working on the grade of that road."

A. W. Morgan
Portland, Oregon

Dear Mr. Wilson:

"Having just fallen into possession of your new magazine, I could not resist the urge to send you a few lines...particularly about the railroad from Corvallis to the coast.

"As a boy and a resident of Philomath in the 1880's, I well remember that the railroad grade was built by Chinese who were shipped from China to Portland, then transported up the Willamette river to Corvallis by stern-wheel river boats and from there to work camps by horse-drawn wagons, over very muddy and almost impassable county roads.

"In those days the Chinese wore their hair in long cues, and the first wagon load created consternation when it reached Philomath after dark, in a down-pour of rain. None of us had ever seen a Chinaman.

"They were unloaded into a vacant building and all of the boys in town surrounded the place while they prepared their evening meal, which consisted of canned lobsters and rice.

"To add to the excitement, an inebriated local citizen, looking for trouble, took an axe-handle and proceeded into the room where the hungry Orientals were eating, and began whacking them over the head. You should have seen them scatter, as they jumped through open windows or any available exit. Soon the town marshall appeared and carted the drunk off to jail.

"The greater portion of that entire railroad grade was built by Chinese laborers, using ordinary hand shovels and wheelbarrows - a far cry from the methods now in use.

"I knew 'Jackie' Horner, as you call him, when he was attending the small college in Philomath, and that was before he was married. I well remember that he was the life of every occasion that he attended.

"It was my privilege to serve Benton county in the office of Recorder from 1896 to 1900, having been elected when William McKinley was chosen President of the United States. In the old courthouse, still standing, are stored a lot of record books which contain page after page of my handiwork.

"Wishing you every success in your new endeavor..."

John A. Gellatly
Wenatchee, Washington

Dear Mr. Wilson:

"It is good! And I am convinced that you believe in what you are trying to do."

Hilyard C. Howsam
Aurora, Illinois

Junior Historical Society

By Kathie Peters

A junior historical society has been formed at Western View Junior High School of Corvallis. The group is the first of its kind to organize in Oregon.

The idea of a junior historical society originated in Mr. Roland Hall's eighth grade social studies classes. A committee of four students, Rick Wallace, Dean Ryden, Tory Groshong, and Kathie Peters, presented the plan to members of the Benton County Pioneer-Historical Society at their February meeting. They requested the Benton county society to act as sponsoring group for their new organization, and members of the Benton county society voted unanimously to "adopt" the junior club.

Following more preparation and discussion with the other eighth grade social studies classes at Western View, a charter committee from the junior society met with a committee composed of Mrs. R.M. Pepper, Dr. John Smith, and Miss Tartar. Their purpose was to outline the policies and goals

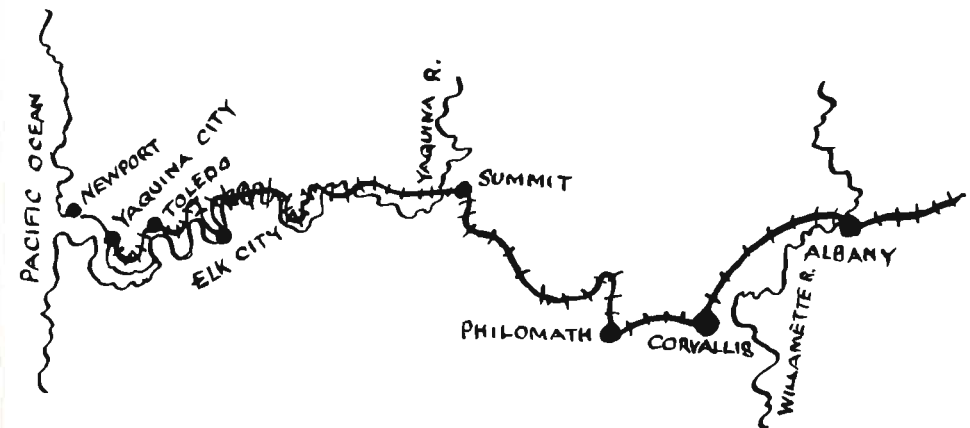
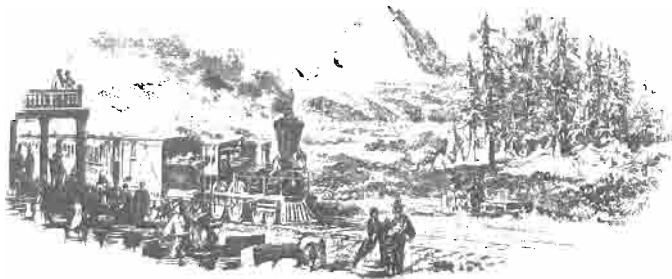


CHARTER COMMITTEE

Left to right: Kathie Peters, Tory Groshong, Ed Hennings, Rick Wallace, Mr. Hall, Dean Ryden, Margery Wilder.

of the junior society. They decided that its official name would be the "Victor P. Moses Junior Historical Society."

The first official meeting of the junior society was held March 15, at Western View Junior High School, and the following officers were elected: President, Rick Wallace; Vice President, Bob Engesser; Secretary, Kitty Jones; Treasurer, Toby Lilly; Historian, Kathie Peters.



THE CORVALLIS & FRUSTRATION RAILROAD

By Tom Wilson

PART TWO - It Pays to be a Colonel

By the time the grading was begun, May 6, 1878, to start the Willamette Valley and Coast Railroad toward the ocean, the enthusiastic citizens of Benton and Linn counties had raised \$35,000.00, and Colonel Hogg felt the golden breath that would bring millions into his hands and bankruptcy to some of our most practical-minded people. He was a gifted salesman, or confidence man, if you wish, but had what it took to raise 15 million dollars during the late 1800's for an enterprise that went under the sheriff's hammer for only \$100,000.00. He was a bigtime operator, whether in New York, Philadelphia, or Corvallis, and some of America's greatest financiers, such as F. W. Rhineland, John I. Blair, Samuel S. Sands, were just as vulnerable

to his persuasion as were the local businessmen and farmers.

The Colonel built a large house on Jefferson Street in Corvallis, where Waldo Hall is located on the Oregon State University campus. It was called the Hogg House, and after the collapse of the railroad enterprise, it was owned and occupied for a few years by the author's father, Joseph Hamilton Wilson. Later it was moved down Jefferson Street to 11th and converted into an apartment house, called Heilig Hall, now the Austin Apartments.

Well, what about Hogg? It appears that he was not a colonel but was really a captain, probably in the Confederate navy intelligence. This Captain T. E. Hogg and his command had orders from S. R. Mallory, secretary of

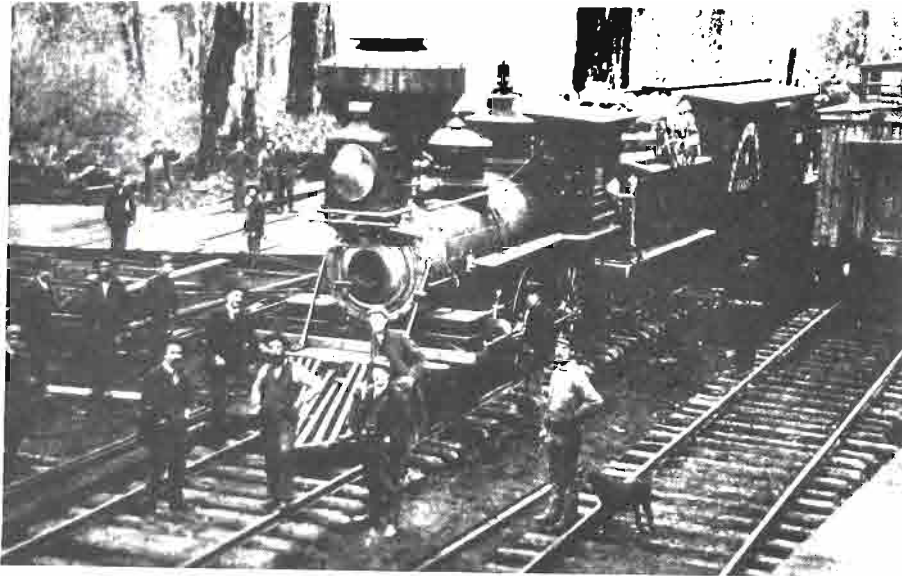
(Continued on next page)

the Confederate navy, to take passage on board the S.S. "San Salvador" and on reaching the high seas off the coast of California to capture her, arm her with cannon, and attack the California trade and the whalers in the Pacific.

Captain Hogg went to Havana and organized his rebel navy pirates. Then they crossed the Isthmus of Panama and boarded the designated ship. However, Rear Admiral George F. Pearson, of the U. S. Navy, learned of the plot, and a force from the U.S.S. "Lancaster" boarded the "San Salvador" off the coast of Lower California and arrested the conspirators. They were taken to San Francisco, where they were tried by a military commission and sentenced to be

hanged. Later, their sentences were commuted to life imprisonment for Captain Hogg and ten years for the others. Although in the jurisdiction of Alcatraz, the military prison, it seems that they were actually held behind bars at San Quentin prison just north of Alcatraz.

The Captain was released after the "Unpleasantness" (the Civil War) ended, and he became a "colonel," which probably sounded better to wealthy Republicans than did his previous rank of captain of Confederate guerrilla spies. At any rate, here was one southern Democrat who was able to wreak more havoc in a solid Republican community than the entire rebel forces had been able to accomplish by military means. *(To be continued)*



An Oregon Pacific construction crew at a rail loading dock.

NEW CORVALLIS ART GALLERY

Opened in December, 1961, the Luehr studio, at 135 So. 2nd St., has for sale some of the finest art work being produced in the Northwest. Paintings, drawings, and sculptures by Demetrios Jameson, Imanuel Piladakis, Wayne Taysom, Wayne Luehr, and many others are attractively displayed. At a special showing the evening of February 17, more than 600 people visited the gallery.

The proprietor, Wayne Luehr, specializes in portrait painting

and holds life-drawing and painting classes at the studio. He also sells artists' supplies and equipment. Because Mr. Luehr teaches art at the high school in Albany, the studio is a part-time enterprise at present.

People interested in fine art will be surprised to find such a big-city type of gallery in a town as small as Corvallis. All are cordially invited to drop in for a look-see. A buffet for refreshments is situated on the mezzanine.



View of a section inside the Luehr Gallery.

Pop Bottle Profits Help Preserve Pioneer Structure

By Rick Wallace

The eighth grade history classes of Mr. Roland Hall are attempting to preserve an ancient pioneer Oregon structure with the money collected from returned pop bottles. This year \$100 was collected; last year, \$80.

What are they preserving?



Mrs. Brown's house when it was serving as an inn for stage coach travelers. Picture made about 1860.

On highway 99E, 14 miles north of Salem and one-fourth mile east of Gervais is the lovely old home of Mrs. Samuel Brown, built before Oregon became a state.

Erected by the original Samuel Brown with profits from his venture in the California gold fields, the home, a \$10,000 structure, became a stagecoach station.

Constructed largely of cedar with doors, frames and paneling

hand-crafted by Mr. Brown, who finished his task in 1858, the house with its four stately columns and double porches is a monument to his skill and to pioneer Oregon.

The interior is still furnished much as it was originally. In the entrance room is a marble-faced fireplace, and the clock on the mantle has been ticking away the hours for more than 104 years. The glass in the windows, some of them the original double

glass, testifies to its age by its faded, almost orchid, hue.

On either side of the entrance room are identical rooms, again with fireplaces. On one side is the parlor with furniture upholstered in black horse hair. On the other side is the bedroom with its rosewood bedroom set. The 19th-century double bed was once used to hide gold dust for passing travelers.

Behind the identical rooms are two more, once twin bedrooms; now they are used as sewing room

and kitchen. More bed rooms are upstairs.

Where was the original kitchen? In an ell attached to the back of the house on the south. It housed the pioneer kitchen, cook house and pantry. At one time there was a twin ell on the north side which housed the servants' quarters.

By helping to preserve this fine old landmark the eighth grade students are following a policy of linking the past with the present.



THE STORY OF CORVALLIS

Some Items and Events in the Story of Benton County

By John E. Smith

1843-45

The area now Benton county was in Yamhill district under the Provisional government in a foreign country.

1845-47

The same area was in Polk county under the same government. Settlement began here. Applegate trail opened, fall, 1846.

1847

Benton county created, Dec. 23, extended from its northern boundary to California, from the Willamette river to the sea, with Wayman St. Clair in the legislature from Polk county.

1848-49

M. E. church organized, 1848.

Subscription school, S.D. "Doc" Earl, teacher; gold rush to California; few settlers came. Oregon territory proclaimed, March 3, 1849.

1850

Town of Marysville laid out; some lots sold earlier; post office. Herbert's flour mill near Beaver creek; Gilbert's saw mill.

1851

Marysville became county seat; steamboats arrive in fall. Lane county created south of our present county line. Sawmill at Matzger's, at Monroe and at Marysville.

(Continued on next page)

1853

Name changed to Corvallis, Dec. 20; B.W. Wilson, county school superintendent; settlement moved into Alsea valley. Flour mill in King's valley, 1854.

1855

Statesman published here; territorial capital came to Corvallis; Wells, Fargo opened office here; thrice-a-week stage service.

1856

Fort Hoskins built; Baptist high (?) school. *Religious Expositor* published here. Fire company organized at Corvallis.

1857

City incorporated. *Occidental Messenger* published here. Interest rate, 10% to 20%.

1858

Corvallis College chartered, building erected; land taxing began.

1859

Democratic Crisis published, its name changed to *Weekly Union*; college (?) opened in October; county agricultural fair held. Emily J. York, B.S., 1859, Willamette university (from Benton county) first college graduate west of Rocky mountains.

1860

Daily stage and mail service to California; first literary society in the county organized, February 4, (The Calliopian).

1861

Orleans village carried away by



Corvallis, Oregon

the flood; river traffic heavy, 1860 to 1880.

1862
The Corvallis Gazette began publication.

1863
A Corvallis paper, *The Union*, suspended by the Government. Telegraph to California, 1864.

1865
Wm. A. Finley appointed president of Corvallis college by Bishop Kavanaugh of the M. E. church South.

1866

Stage line operated from Corvallis to Yaquina bay.

1867

Philomath college founded; the Matzger mill community dwindled as the town of Philomath grows.

1867-8

Wm. W. Moreland warned legislature of time limit on the acceptance of the land grant authorized by the Morrill Act.

1868

Corvallis college became recipient of the state agricultural

college "until the state can take it over." St. Mary's (Episcopal) seminary (for women) opened in Corvallis. McCune & Hanna sawmill burned, later rebuilt.

1869

Fire consumed (July 21) most of a business block in Corvallis.

1870

Corvallis only 10-12 miles from railroad at Albany. Extensive steamboat transportation. Three graduated at Corvallis college.

(Continued on next page)

1871
Farm of 35 acres bought for College by Benton county citizens. Wm. W. Moreland, professor of natural science and practical agriculture at the state agricultural college.

1872
President Finley resigned. B.L. Arnold was appointed president of Corvallis college by Bishop J. C. Keener of the M. E. Church South. Railway building toward Corvallis stopped at St. Joseph.

1873
Financial panic, world wide.

1875
Flouring mills (burned, 1873) rebuilt on larger scale.

1876
Large water tower erected at First & Jefferson by Wm. M. Pitman. Death of Joseph Conant Avery. *Corvallis Gazette* resumes publication.

1877
No graduates from Corvallis college this year. Commencement?

1878
College guns, etc. (not being used) taken by state to fight Indians. Grading westward for Oregon Pacific Ry. began at Corvallis, May 1. First bank in Corvallis, W.B. Hamilton, 1878-9.

1879
Rails for O. P. railway began to arrive by boat. Oregon Western railway (west side) right of way reached Corvallis; trains, January, 1880.

1880
Private telephone service, John Ray; to Philomath, 1881. Ten miles of O. P. graded. 500 Chinese contract to build more, 1881.

1882
W.A. Wells warehouse burned, Feb. 25; death of George P. Wren.

1883
Northern Pacific railway reached Portland via Spokane; eastern farm machinery, etc., to Benton county; round trip rates, Portland-St. Paul, men, \$75, women, \$100. Frances E. Willard lectures on temperance here.

1885
Legislature authorized plan (Feb. 11) for state to take charge of the agricultural college. Oregon Pacific ran trains to Yaquina, March; to Albany, January, 1887. Our flouring mill industry expanded.

1888
Corvallis Times began publication. New county courthouse erected. Benton county completed college building according to legislative plan. State Agricultural college, (farm, plant, building) inspected, accepted, (July 2) by Gov. Sylvester Pennoyer who then placed it in charge of the State Board of Regents. The Oregon Agricultural Experiment station was organized and put in charge of the same Board on the same day by Governor Pennoyer. College opened in the new building (now Benton hall) in September, 1888.

(To be continued)

OSU Given \$500,000 For Oceanography Building on Campus

A \$500,000 grant toward construction of an Oceanography Building at Oregon State University has been announced by the National Foundation.

The half-million-dollar grant represents additional recognition for the outstanding oceanography program underway at OSU and helps set the stage for further expansion of oceanography work in the future, President James H. Jensen said.

State funds amounting to \$166,000 will be required to go along with the federal grant before the new building can be started, President Jensen noted. Plans call for a four-story, 30,000 square-foot building.

It would include such special features as a small running sea water aquarium for study of ocean plants and animals and an oceanographic museum to help acquaint students and the public with the ocean off Oregon.

Research laboratories would serve scientists and graduate students working in the various phases of oceanography—ocean chemistry, currents, fishes, ocean floor, etc.

Oregon State University launched the first intensive ocean research off Oregon in 1954. Today, the OSU department of oceanography teaching program is the fourth largest in the nation.

The Office of Naval Research picked Oregon State two years ago as one of 10 schools to conduct a giant 10-year program of research in waters surrounding the U.S. and to enlarge academic offerings in oceanography.

State AG, Forestry Weather Forecast Network Announced

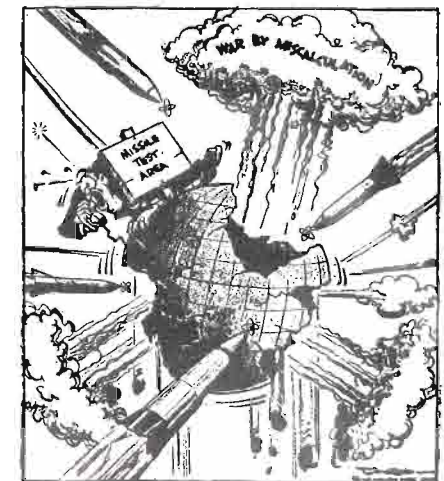
More weather news for Oregon agriculture and forestry interests is shaping up through cooperative efforts of the U.S. Weather Bureau and Oregon State University.

A statewide forecasting network, scheduled for operation by March 1, will offer a detailed agricultural weather service to 40 key points throughout the state.

The Oregon network—one of the eight in the United States—was authorized by Congress this year and will be supervised by the U.S. Weather Bureau.

Main function of the new forecasting service is to provide more detailed basic weather forecasts tied to agriculture and forestry needs. It will include agricultural aviation weather forecasts.

F. E. Price, OSU dean of agriculture, said research and extension staff members will work closely with Weather Bureau meteorologists and forecasters in relating weather outlook to farming practices such as crop dusting.



Conrad in the Denver Post
"... I repeat—this is a test . . . !!!"

Church Survives A Lost Town

By Margery Wilder



St. Louis Catholic Church and Rectory.

The town of St. Louis had its beginning in 1830 when several Frenchmen arrived as fur trappers. At that time the first Catholic Church, a log cabin, was built. In 1844 it was torn down and replaced by a second one, which was destroyed by fire about 1875. The third and present church was constructed in the 1880's and is now over seventy-five years old. The St. Louis church is one of the oldest west of the Rockies.

Father Dlorne held a gathering of the people and received the first land grant in this area. He was responsible for the first mission house, also.

Madame Marie Dorion, an Iowa Indian, was the first woman to cross the plains and settle in Oregon. She came with her husband, who served as a guide and interpreter for the Astorian

Expedition from 1811-1814. Between 1814 and 1840 she married three times. With her three families she moved to the French Prairie in Oregon. On September 5, 1850, she died. She is buried beneath the church. In 1932 the many-year-old mystery concerning her was solved. In the old burial records an entry made on September 6, 1850 was found which showed that a Marie Iowa (Marie Dorion's maiden name), the wife of John Toupin (one of her husbands), was buried. A plaque was put upon a pillar in the church.

There are several old books at the church. One is believed to have belonged to Father Blanchet. It was printed in 1627 and rebound in 1800. It is unusual because it contains the ceremonies for the coronation of kings and queens.

The first cemetery was across

the street from the church. Several tombstones were knocked down, but the earliest graves appeared to have been dug in 1859. The earliest burial records found were written in French. Some of the first settlers had been buried here.

Around the middle of the nineteenth century, as business boomed, St. Louis grew rapidly. In 1870 a railroad was put through a few miles away. This was the beginning of the end, for most of the businesses moved over to Gervais, which was located on the railroad. Now the town consists of only about fifty families, which live mainly outside the town.



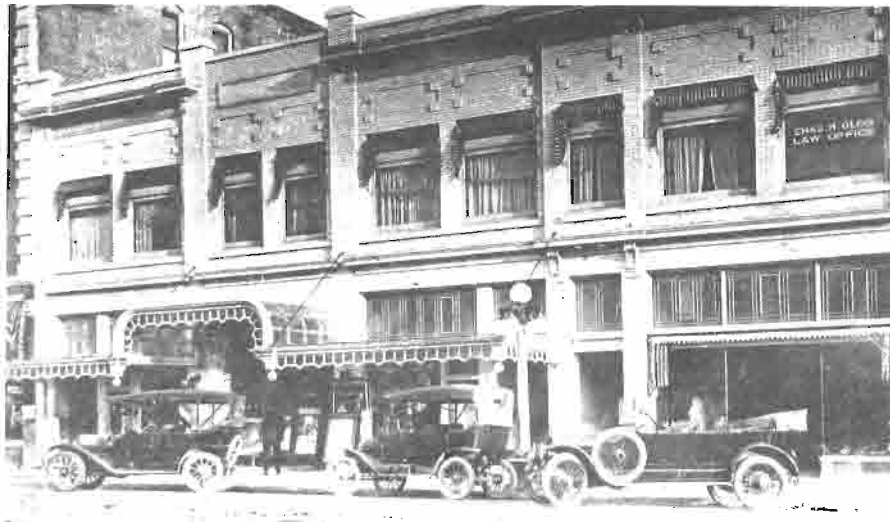
The Church is now in the charge of Father Larson, shown here with his dog.



City Hotel, located on southwest corner of 2nd and Madison Sts. Destroyed by a fire, March 29, 1873, in which John Murray was burned to death. Later the Hamilton & Job bank was located on this corner. One of the best business locations in town, an empty building is there now.



Corvallis High School about 1913. Later it was enlarged and faced with white brick veneer. It was destroyed by fire in the early 1940's. The Southern Pacific railroad station was directly across the street where the police station is now located. The old Central School is shown in the background. (Photo by courtesy of Helen Gilkey.)



Porter Building in 1913. The Majestic theater was here. The store at the right was Witham's ladies shop. Johnson Porter's 1915 Hudson is shown in right front. (Photo by courtesy of Walter Porter, grandson of Johnson Porter.)

OHO!

Oho, the bitter days are gone!
 The nimble fox, the nuzzling fawn,
 The callow nestling, feel a quiver
 In every part; and by the river
 A million wands of willow start.
 Atilt on lofty roadside wires
 The blackbird shouts his spring desires.
 Oho!

Young violet, cup your pretty ear
 To catch Pan's piping, soft but clear,
 Across the glade. Break out of cover,
 All buds and blooms. Come, lass and lover,
 Inhale the waking world's perfumes,
 Write sonnets, dance, do everything.
 Let arms fling wide to welcome spring!
 Oho!

By Laurence Pratt, Portland, Oregon



Oho! Spring came to 2nd Street this way in 1919. Snow and freezing weather hit hard in February and lasted well into March that year. This photograph is from Jefferson Street looking north. Oho! and Brrr!

FROM THE EDITOR'S ALBUM



THESE KIDS, ranging in ages from about 9 to 17, were 3rd- and 4th-graders in the good old days of 1913. The South School (now Roosevelt) was two years old. The next year some of these children went to Lincoln School, just being built.

Miss Murphy (now Mrs. A. K. Berman) was the beautiful and inspiring teacher. During English lessons, she read stories to us which she had written herself, holding us in deepest enchantment.

Some of the boys were outstanding. Ray Brown, for example, used to bring a six-shooter to school and try to shoot birds from behind the wood pile during recess. Alfred Archibald became an engineer with the Oregon state highway department. Robert Fulton

(son of John Fulton, then head of chemistry at O.A.C.) has long been with the U.S.D.A. and was a colonel in the chemical warfare branch of the Army during World War II. Julius Bedeneck became superintendent of schools at Redding, California. Glen Piel, whose father ran the O.A.C. Co-op book store, is a businessman in California. Dick Adams, who even then played a clarinet, became the leader of the Al. G. Barnes circus band. Bill Purdy, Clarence Morrison, and yours truly are still seen occasionally in Corvallis.

When spring came, most of the boys headed across the field to Mary's river and the old swimming holes - the Ford, the Ledge, Froggy, or Hatches'. Few of them bothered with swimming suits.

FIRST ROW

Lucile Basset
Dorothy Clark
Vida Law
Hendricka Van Hine

SECOND ROW

Alfred Archibald
Maud Read
Thelma Chase
Bessie Smith
Doris Thompson
Daisy Ryan
Fern Kelly
Hazel Bullis (Mrs. Arthur Smith)
Vivian Logsdon
Vivian Gould (Mrs. C. R. Rawlings)
Eunice Pugh
-----Jones?

THIRD ROW

Fred Tompkins
Loverige Axtel
Harold Ryan
Bill Purdy
Ray Brown
Cyril Bailey
Robert Fulton
-----?
Dick Adams
Miss Murphy (Mrs. A. K. Berman)

FOURTH ROW

Robert Tozier
Julius Bedeneck
Johnnie Hughes
Cecil Bailey
Clarence Morrison
Harold Looney
Tom Wilson
Vyrle Gould
Glen Piel
Laurence Looney
Bill Law
-----?

Note: We wish to thank Mrs. A. K. Berman, Mrs. Arthur Smith, and Mrs. Robert Ball for helping with the list of names. Perhaps among our readers are others who can fill in our omissions or correct any mistakes we have made on the list.



East side of Second street looking south from Madison, 1962

THE WAY OF SPRING

Spring knows so well the way to victory:
No fanfare blown, no trumpets for the start;
Only a quiet stirring of the heart
A murmuring of song at last set free.

Spring knows so well the way to summer's glow:
A still unfolding of its hoarded green
Secretly, in silence and unseen --
A sending forth of leafage, soft and slow.

Spring knows so well the answer to its dream
Must come as dawn, gently, with hopeful breath,
To lift the world from winter's somber death
And life's immortal promises redeem.

By Charles Oluf Olsen, Portland, Oregon



Adams Street at 2nd, looking west, about 1907. R. M. Wade & Company hardware store is in center foreground. The Spurlin and Robnett store is located here now. In the center background is the building of the carriage factory, at 13th and Washington Streets. Part of this building, with the upper stories removed, is now in use as a feed and seed warehouse. (Photo by courtesy of Gordon Harris.)



In The Horse and Buggy Days. Fred Porter on near side of photo; Hugh McFadden, far side.

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CUTHBERT SAYS: There are more
people in the south than there
are in the winter.

NEW LINK TO MAN OF 14 MILLION YEARS AGO

WASHINGTON—Two pieces of jaw-
bone and a few teeth found recently
in Africa are believed to have been
part of a manlike creature who lived 14
million years ago. The creature may
be the earliest link yet found in the
evolutionary chain leading to modern
man. Discovery of the fragments by
Dr. L. S. B. Leakey, a British anthro-
pologist, and his wife was announced
on March 22.

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