

Oregon House Committee on Rules  
February 13, 2013

**House Bill 2387**

Oregon Governor Mark Hatfield prepares to drive the golden spike in Stayton completing the Southern Pacific link, October 1964.



Governor Hatfield with staff members Loren Hicks, Travis Cross and Warne Nunn, 1959.



His Majesty Juan Carlos I of Spain, October 1981 in Spain.



Senator Hatfield with Mother Theresa of Calcutta.



**PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO  
HOUSE BILL 2387**

1 On page 1 of the printed bill, delete line 27.

2 On page 2, delete lines 1 to 31 and insert:

3 **“SECTION 1. (1) The Oregon Historical Society shall solicit do-**  
4 **nations and undertake a fund-raising campaign to raise moneys for:**

5 **“(a) The selection of a sculptor and the commissioning of a design**  
6 **and the production of a sculpture of Mark Odom Hatfield, including**  
7 **the creation of a pedestal and any desired inscription;**

8 **“(b) The transportation of the statue and pedestal to the United**  
9 **States Capitol;**

10 **“(c) The temporary display of the statue in the Rotunda of the**  
11 **United States Capitol during any unveiling ceremony to be held;**

12 **“(d) Other costs associated with the unveiling ceremony;**

13 **“(e) The costs of removal of the statue of Jason Lee from National**  
14 **Statuary Hall in the United States Capitol, transportation of the Jason**  
15 **Lee statue to Salem, Oregon, and installation of the Jason Lee statue**  
16 **at a suitable location identified by the society; and**

17 **“(f) Any other expenses the society incurs in implementing this**  
18 **section.**

19 **“(2) Upon enactment of this section, the Executive Director of the**  
20 **Oregon Historical Society, or the executive director’s designee, shall:**

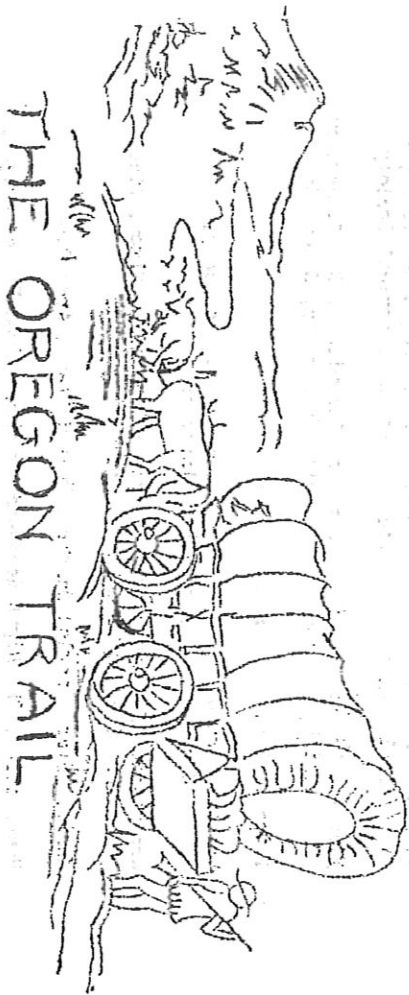
21 **“(a) Undertake the fund-raising campaign described in subsection**  
22 **(1) of this section;**

OREGON'S FOREMOST PIONEERS

Honored names of Oregon history are those of Dr. John McLoughlin and The Reverend Jason Lee.

As early as 1886 the Oregon Pioneer Association resolved to place a monument in the State House in honor of Dr. McLoughlin. By joint resolution, in 1921, the Oregon Legislature formally approved the proposal to place statues of McLoughlin and Lee in Salem, Oregon and in the Capitol Building of the United States.

School children and a committee of adults raised a fund of \$2,009.83 to pay the costs. The Legislature in two sessions appropriated \$29,500 additional. The Legislature also created a committee to erect the statues. The committee engaged A. Phinister Proctor and Clifford McGregor Proctor, of Wilton, Connecticut, to model the figures. Bedi-Rassy Art Foundry, of Brooklyn, cast the bronzes.



P R O G R A M

of

EXERCISES ATTENDING THE DEDICATION

of

THE STATUES OF

DOCTOR JOHN MCGLOUGHLIN  
1784-1857

and

THE REVEREND JASON LEE  
1803-1845

IN STATUARY HALL OF THE NATION'S CAPITOL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Saturday Morning, February 14, 1953

At Eleven Fifteen



Sen. Edward Dickinson Baker: Lincoln wept uncontrollably on his death



Jason Lee; missionary who spurred white settlement of the Oregon Territory



Dr. John McLoughlin: Hud

## Capitol fellows

Oregonians of old learned at an early age to stand on their own two feet — but who would have thought that three of them would be destined to stand forever in the nation's capitol?

The U.S. Capitol building is a forge where the winds of history have fanned the flames of America's democratic experiment for nearly 200 years.

But it is also an art museum, the home of a richly varied collection of works which commemorate not only the history of the nation but also the heroes of its states. By an act of Congress in 1864 creating the national statuary hall, each state in the Union has two statues of its own historic figures on display in the Capitol.

Some Eastern seaboard states, which have produced presidents and other national figures, have more than two statues. But Oregon is the only western state with that distinction.

Oregon's two contributions under the statuary hall act are impressive sculptures of Dr. John McLoughlin, the Hudson's Bay Company official who became known as the "Father of Oregon", and Jason Lee, the Methodist missionary whose efforts attracted the first settlers to Oregon.

by MIKE THOELE of the REGISTER-GUARD

The third Oregon statue in the Capitol is a curious one. It depicts Sen. Edward Dickinson Baker, a relatively obscure figure in Oregon and U.S. history. And yet, Baker's statue is one of an elite group of only eight works acquired at federal expense for display in the Capitol.

The others in that select group? Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson (represented by two statues), General Ulysses S. Grant, Alexander Hamilton, John Hancock and Abraham Lincoln.

McLoughlin and Lee were logical choices for Oregon to make — two men who had an undeniable influence upon the state's history. Baker, a charismatic figure who served Oregon as a U.S. Senator after living in the state only a year, was chosen for the honor by his Congressional col-

leagues at least partially because he was the first member of Congress to be killed in the Civil War.

The three Oregon statues travel in good company in their placements in the Capitol.

McLoughlin, whose billowed-caped statue is one of the most impressive in the collection, stands just outside one entrance to Statuary Hall, facing Oklahoma's Will Rogers. Lee stands inside the hall beside Pennsylvania's Robert Fulton, who is seated in thoughtful reverie with a model of the steamboat he invented. And Baker's statue has an honored position in the Capitol Rotunda, standing between a statue of Jefferson and a bust of Washington.

The Baker sculpture, a marble piece by Horatio Stone, was purchased by the federal government and placed in the Capitol in 1873. He waited 80 years to be joined by his two Oregon compatriots.

Oregon, like many other states, was somewhat tardy in utilizing the privilege of placing two of its historic figures in Statuary Hall. Not until the 1950s were the statues of McLoughlin and Lee belatedly commissioned by the state. The two bronze pieces were unveiled at the Capitol in 1953. Both were done by Oregon sculptor Gifford Proctor, whose work also includes the Old Pioneer and the Pioneer Mother statues on the University of Oregon campus.

McLoughlin and Lee knew each other — indeed, McLoughlin's primary claim to fame is that he welcomed and supported the arrival of Lee and the settlers who followed him. Baker arrived in Oregon after McLoughlin and Lee had died.

A big, Big man . . .

McLoughlin came to the Oregon Country in 1824, assigned to oversee the trapping and trading enterprises of the Hudson's Bay Company. He stood six feet four inches tall and, at 41, was an

imposing figure as he ended his long overland journey and surveyed his new domain.

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"He was such a figure," wrote one Hudson's Bay official, "as I should not like to meet in a dark night in one of the bye lanes of London, dressed in clothes that had once been fashionable but now covered with a thousand patches of different colors, his beard would do honor to the chin of a grizzly bear . . . and his own herculean dimensions forming a tout ensemble that would convey a good idea of the highway men of former days."

McLoughlin, a Canadian of Irish and Scotch descent, had practiced medicine briefly in Montreal before entering the fur trade in the Lake Superior Region. Although the course of events took him more and more into commerce and administration work, he always maintained the title of doctor and did some medical work.

McLoughlin was credited with overhauling and improving the Oregon Territory of the Hudson's Bay Company. But in later years he disagreed with company officials on how the company's Oregon business should be directed.

A post at Vancouver, Wash., served as McLoughlin's headquarters. He arrived at a time when British influence was paramount in what is now Oregon and Washington. But he permitted American settlement south of the Columbia and did not object when the Americans in the Willamette Valley formed their own provisional government.

In many ways the welcome and assistance

Continued on next page

# McLoughlin

McLoughlin gave the Oregon settlers worked against his own best interest. Fur trade decreased as settlement increased. His disputes with Hudson's Bay officials continued and he left the company in 1846, settling in Oregon City.

He operated a store there but often encountered criticism from settlers he had befriended in earlier years. After Great Britain and the U.S. resolved their boundary dispute in the Oregon territory, McLoughlin became a U.S. citizen.

But his title to his Oregon City lands was in dispute while he lived there. Congress actually revoked his title though McLoughlin was able to live out his days on the land. Later a portion of the property was returned to his heirs.

McLoughlin and his wife Marguerite had four children. He also had a son Joseph by an unidentified Chippewa Indian wife during the years he lived in Canada. Joseph McLoughlin was prominent in the early politics of the Oregon Territory and helped draft laws for the provisional government.

The senior McLoughlin died in 1857, bitter over the harsh treatment he had received from the citizens of his adopted country. He was buried in Oregon City.

One of the very first Americans McLoughlin befriended was Jason Lee, a 31-year-old Methodist missionary who had come to preach to the Indians of the Willamette Valley. Lee arrived in Oregon in 1834 and was to spend only nine years in the territory but his effect was profound.

## A profound effect

From the very first, Lee took a strong interest in non-spiritual matters — at least partially because the white man's diseases killed the Indians faster than they could be converted. Lee and his wife Anna were able to instruct some Indian pupils at their school, which was the predecessor of today's Chemeketa Indian School at Salem.

"But it's altogether possible that Lee never converted a single Indian," muses State Rep. Nancie Fadeley of Eugene, who has made the study of Lee's role in Oregon history a hobby for years. (See related story, Page 4D.)

However, satellite Methodist missions established by Lee around the Northwest did have some success in Christianizing Indians. And historians seem to agree that Lee's lack of success was not due to a lack of effort.

Despite the shortcomings of his missionary work, Lee was able to keep Methodist officials in the East funneling money into the Oregon project. At the same time he began to plead for Methodist settlers — both to help with the material aspects of mission work and to establish a U.S. foothold that would free the territory from the domination of Great Britain and the Hudson's Bay Company.

In 1838 he went East and promoted the Great Reinforcement — a detachment of 49 settlers whose ranks included skilled tradesmen and farmers. On the same trip Lee approached the U.S. government to explain the need for Oregon colonization and federal protection. And he made public addresses which stirred interest in the territory.

While Lee was on that trip, his wife, whom he had married a year earlier in Oregon, died in childbirth. (A messenger sent by Doctor McLoughlin gave Lee the sad news.) Before returning Lee married Lucy Thompson of Barre, Vt.

Lucy died in 1842, in a period when Lee's support from the missionary board was dwindling rapidly. In 1844, he was replaced as head of the mission and left Oregon permanently. He died a year later. In 1906 his body was returned to Oregon and buried at Salem.

## Lincoln's friend

Edward Dickinson Baker arrived in Oregon in 1839, some 15 years