

House Concurrent Resolution 30

Sponsored by Representative GOMBERG

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced**.

Recognizes and honors Reuben Shipley for his remarkable life and incomparable contributions to State of Oregon.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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Whereas Reuben Shipley was born into slavery in Kentucky in the early 1800s; and

Whereas as was customary at the time, Reuben Shipley was given the surname of his owner, Robert Shipley; and

Whereas when the Shipley family moved to Missouri, Reuben Shipley rose in prominence to manage the affairs of the Shipleys' plantation; and

Whereas while in Missouri, Reuben Shipley became a husband and a father to two boys, but his wife and children were enslaved on another plantation 30 miles away, and he was only granted leave to visit them once a month; and

Whereas during the time of his enslavement to Robert Shipley, Reuben Shipley developed a close friendship with Robert Shipley, Jr., and the elder Robert bequeathed ownership of Reuben to the younger Robert, vowing that the two friends would never be separated; and

Whereas following the death of Robert Shipley, Robert Shipley, Jr., made plans to move his family to Oregon, and though he wanted Reuben Shipley to remain with them, Robert promised Reuben his freedom in exchange for his help building a new homestead in Oregon; and

Whereas Reuben Shipley did not want to leave his wife and sons behind in Missouri, but he accepted Robert Shipley's offer with the intention of purchasing his family's freedom after he achieved liberty for himself, and in the spring of 1853, the Shipleys began the arduous journey westward along the Oregon Trail; and

Whereas in the fall of 1853, with work completed on the Shipleys' Oregon homestead, Robert Shipley fulfilled his promise, and Reuben Shipley was granted his freedom; and

Whereas now that he was a free man, Reuben Shipley immediately went to work in Oregon to earn the money to purchase his family's freedom, but after he saved the necessary amount, he learned that his wife had died, and her owner refused to relinquish ownership of Reuben's sons; and

Whereas despite his unimaginable grief over the loss of his family, Reuben Shipley resolved to carry on, setting up a homestead of his own and making a new life in Oregon; and

Whereas Reuben Shipley's superior skills and unimpeachable work ethic put him in great demand as a laborer, allowing him to command the highest wages of the day, and within a few years he was able to purchase 101 acres of the Charles Bales' Donation Land Claim near Philomath, Oregon, upon which he built his homestead; and

Whereas in 1857, Reuben Shipley met Mary Jane Holmes, a young woman who remained en-

NOTE: Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter *[italic and bracketed]* is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

1 slaved despite the rest of her family having been liberated by the Territorial Supreme Court in 1853
2 in the first-ever slavery trial held in Oregon; and

3 Whereas Reuben Shipley and Mary Jane Holmes were married in Polk County that year, but
4 Nathaniel Ford, Mary Jane’s enslaver, refused to allow her to leave his property until Reuben paid
5 a ransom of approximately \$700, which Reuben promptly agreed to do; and

6 Whereas after Mary Jane Holmes Shipley gained her freedom, Reuben Shipley and Mary Jane
7 had six children and became prosperous landowners, respected members of the Philomath community
8 and schoolteachers to their children and their neighbors’ children; and

9 Whereas on May 1, 1861, Reuben Shipley and Mary Jane Holmes Shipley donated three acres
10 of their land for the creation of the Mt. Union Cemetery, which was one of the first cemeteries in
11 the country that allowed Black people and people of other races to be buried alongside each other;
12 and

13 Whereas Reuben Shipley died on September 25, 1872, and was laid to rest in the cemetery he
14 had founded; and

15 Whereas ultimately, Mary Jane Holmes Shipley and the children were themselves laid to rest
16 in Mt. Union Cemetery; and

17 Whereas Reuben Shipley’s pioneering efforts helped shaped Oregon’s future growth into a land
18 of inclusivity; now, therefore,

19 **Be It Resolved by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:**

20 That we, the members of the Eighty-second Legislative Assembly, recognize and honor Reuben
21 Shipley for his remarkable life and his incomparable contributions to the State of Oregon.

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