

## Chapter 1 : Early Churches of Washington State by Esther Pearson (, Hardcover) | eBay

*calendrierdelascience.com: Early Churches of Washington State () by E. Pearson and a great selection of similar New, Used and Collectible Books available now at great prices.*

Current church second on site built in Moved to 14th and L in , when name was changed. Current building dates from Has records of some member obituaries from Adventist publications. Vedder she mentions many of the old churches which existed in the DC area during the years that she resided there. Perhaps you will find one of the tidbits of information she related in her book helpful in your research. Vedder begins on page 69 of her book describing various DC churches of the period as follows: At this time the churches were not very numerous. I remember going to that church one Sabbath evening to listen to the Rev. Thomas Stockton, his subject was: He held the attention of the congregation more than two hours. At any time you could have heard a pin fall. The people were packed like sardines in a box, more than three-fourths were standing. When he ended, his voice almost in a whisper, his arms elevated, he looked as if he were ready to ascend to the beautiful land he had so eloquently described. Everyone drew a long breath, or sigh, and retired from the church without remark. Asbury Chapel, Negro Methodist, northeast from St. Ryland Chapel, Methodist, in the "Northern Liberties. Colored Baptist Church, corner Nineteenth and T. The Union Chapel and St. There was a Unitarian Church, and another, called the Metropolitan Methodist, in the neighborhood of the City Hall, or, on Four and a half street, in the eastern part of the city. No information may be copied or republished except for use in personal family trees.

*Early churches of Washington State by Arnold Pearson, , University of Washington Press edition, in English.*

A Mediterranean Climate predominates in western Washington, and a much drier semi-arid climate prevails east of the Cascade Range. In the spring and summer, a high pressure anticyclone system dominates the north Pacific Ocean, causing air to spiral out in a clockwise fashion. For Washington, this means prevailing winds from the northwest bring relatively cool air and a predictably dry season. Dryland farming caused a large dust storm in arid parts of eastern Washington on October 4, The term " Pineapple Express " is used colloquially to describe the extreme form of the wet-season Chinook winds. During these events, western Washington experienced up to 6 feet 1. Rain shadow Washington experiences extensive variation in rainfall. Rainfall in Washington varies dramatically going from east to west. Weeks may pass without a clear day. The western slopes of the Cascade Range receive some of the heaviest annual snowfall in some places more than inches or 5, millimeters water equivalent in the country. Precipitation then increases again eastward toward the Rocky Mountains. The Olympic mountains and Cascades compound this climatic pattern by causing orographic lift of the air masses blown inland from the Pacific Ocean, resulting in the windward side of the mountains receiving high levels of precipitation and the leeward side receiving low levels. This occurs most dramatically around the Olympic Mountains and the Cascade Range. In both cases, the windward slopes facing southwest receive high precipitation and mild, cool temperatures. While the Puget Sound lowlands are known for clouds and rain in the winter, the western slopes of the Cascades receive larger amounts of precipitation, often falling as snow at higher elevations. Semi-arid conditions occur in much of eastern Washington with the strongest rain shadow effects at the relatively low elevations of the central Columbia Plateau especially the region just east of the Columbia River from about the Snake River to the Okanagan Highland. Thus, instead of rain forests, much of eastern Washington is covered with grassland and shrub-steppe. Both records were set east of the Cascades. Western Washington is known for its mild climate, considerable fog, frequent cloud cover, and long-lasting drizzles in the winter, and warm, temperate summers. The Eastern region occasionally experiences extreme climate. Arctic cold fronts in the winter and heat waves in the summer are not uncommon.

**Chapter 3 : Pioneer History of Churches in Adams County Co., Washington**

*Early Churches of Washington State [E. Pearson] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. , hardcover edition, University of Washington Press, pages. 78 churches detailed.*

When the first European settlers arrived among the hills and fiords of the Puget Sound region, almost the first public buildings they erected were churches. And fine churches they were: A surprising number of these early wooden churches survive today, beacons of tranquility in places like Coupeville, Poulsbo, Wilkeson and Black Diamond. Many of the most interesting are in reach of a weekend day trip. Arnold and Esther Pearson of Seattle first cataloged these survivors in for a book of photographs called "Early Churches of Washington State. It was civic pride, as much as religious zeal, that drove the first church builders, said Esther Pearson, a retired landscape architect. Its weathered clapboards are unmilled, and the steeple is supported by a pair of 6-by-6 braces, like a hayloft. Early church carpenters had to use what was handy: In a hurry to finish St. It still stands, nicely twined with climbing ivy. Lacking fancy tools, church carpenters used handsaws to carve out ornamental gimcracks and cut cedar shingles in fanciful shapes. The United Methodist Church in Orting, built in , is virtually a riot of fancy-cut shingles, which alternate in layers all around the exterior. The oldest standing church in the state of Washington is Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in Steilacoom, originally built in as a chapel for soldiers at Fort Steilacoom. Many Catholic churches were built by the ubiquitous Father Casimir Chirouse, a French missionary who was a good practical carpenter. His churches - such as St. The oldest Protestant church in the state is the Methodist church at Claquato, near Chehalis. The door is handmade, the pews and pulpit shaped by hand from planks. When they made their survey 15 years ago, the Pearsons photographed pioneer churches across the state. Remarkably, almost all still survive. It can be found at public libraries and used-book stores.

**Chapter 4 : Washington DC Genealogy: Early Churches and Synagogues**

*Get this from a library! Early churches of Washington State. [Arnold Pearson; Esther Pearson] -- Author is an alumnus of Evanston Township High School, class of*

Andrew Jackson Smith and Sarah Fletcher Smith may have been among the early members, because they arrived from Oregon one year before Pine City was platted. The church was already meeting in the school house in Wright wrote to the Christian Messenger, published at Monmouth, and reported that "most of the young people in Pine City belonged to the church. They moved to the area in They are buried in Pine City Cemetery. His funeral was preached by W. Other early members may have included: Naught, Richard Seaman, A. Letson writes, A large new tent, seventy feet in diameter, has been purchased by the brethren of the two counties. Come prepared to camp. All the preachers of both counties are expected. Local historian Aleta Simpson reports the present building was remodeled into a church in Trustees of that property were J. Addington, Elroy Fletcher Smith and A. The story goes this way: Originally this was one of the old general stores, but when the train tracks came through, the railroad not only cut off part of the parking area adjacent to the store, the engines scared the horse teams tethered there. So the owner, Andrew Jackson Smith, decided to turn it into a church building and would walk over every day from town to check on construction progress. Smith was very deaf, and during one of these daily visits, he forgot to look when crossing the railroad tracks and was hit by a train and killed. A copy of the original deed conveys the property from Andrew Jackson and Sarah Smith to a board of trustees and states there is to be no piano, organ or other musical instrument played in the church - only a capella singing. Also there were to be no festivals. The final service was held in and the last funeral was in The Smiths are buried in the Pine City Cemetery. The building remains as the oldest building in Pine City that is still useable. It is the last building standing in town made of native granite rock. Rosalia Map Christian Church - Two years before Washington Territory was admitted to statehood, fourteen men and women living in and around Rosalia organized under the following covenant: We, whose names are hereunto attached, members of the Church of Christ, do agree as a body of Disciples of Christ to meet for worship of Almighty God. The New Testament Scriptures is our only rule of faith and practice. Richardson, an evangelist and school teacher and graduate of Christian College at Monmouth, was most responsible for organizing the church. The first meeting place was the schoolhouse. A frame building was erected by the United Brethren but was purchased by the Christian Church in Richardson tied the knot. Richardson was later elected as superior court judge. The town derived its name from the wife of the first postmaster, Rosalia Favorite. Sanderson Belleville was an earlier name for the community of Colfax. Sanderson that organized the 12 disciples that formed the Colfax Church. The year was and by they had built a fine brick building. The Disciples Extension Fund loaned money to enable the cashapped church to keep its building. Sanderson, along with Neal Cheetham, held a gospel meeting early in with 28 additions. When he left the community, there were 43 members. When Sanderson left, he was replaced by S. Cook of Palouse preached there in and Other preachers included C. Goode, and John B. The town, like the one following, was named after a prominent political figure, Schuyler Colfax, vice-president under U. The Colfax Christian Church bell tower shows at the left edge of this panorama. This shows the second Garfield building. It was probably a major addition to the first that can still be seen in the photo. Building in The interior of the building above. Walter Straub The naming of the town had a ring of the Restoration Movement because it was named in honor of the recently assassinated President James Garfield, a leader and minister among the Christian Churches. This congregation was organized by C. Richardson early in with 23 charter members. The charter members were from the following families: They met in halls and groves until they were able to build in October of the same year. The 30 foot by 60 foot building was located on the southwest corner of Union and 4th Street. Stivers moved from Arkansas to be the first minister in We commenced this meeting the first Sunday in January, and closed last Sunday night, covering three weeks of time, with 52 confessions, 4 added otherwise, making in all Stivers did the preaching, except one very acceptable sermon by Bro. Armitage, late of Arkansas, when he Armitage was called to assist in a meeting at Spangle. Stivers has lived here and preached for this congregation for the past

five years, and the large audiences and visible results speak volumes for the life and power of the man. We closed with a crowded house, 2 confessions and a deep interest. The congregation now numbers over and considering the size of this town, only inhabitants, and five denominations represented, we have done well. Stivers lived in the community 15 years. This is remarkable in a time of one-year preaching contracts. Thorn was minister briefly. At least four men from the Garfield church have entered full time Christian service: Another congregation in the area that has left no history is the church at Silver Creek, about 10 miles NE of Garfield on the Garfield-Farmington Road. All that remains is the cemetery. Richardson was the circuit-riding preacher in John Map About the same time as The Washington Territory became a state, the little town of Coin was being renamed in favor of one of its citizens, Alfred St. John donated one-half acre for what was to become the Christian Church, the first church in town. An early photo of the original building. The bell tower was later removed. According to its own records, this congregation was launched in as the First Church of Christ of St. The organizing preacher was Samuel B. Letson, then preaching regularly at Colfax. Letson reported 26 members to the Christian Standard. The first meetings were in the J. The church quickly arranged to build. It was completed in the fall of Cheetham had come from Iowa where he attended Oskaloosa College. Cheetham is found under the Waitsburg listing in Walla Walla County. One of her sons, Roy C. Jacobs, became a leading preacher in Washington State. The 26 charter members were: Green Clark, Wesley Clark, Mrs. Mollie Clark, Frank Clow, Mrs. Rose Price, James Shelton, Mrs. Minda Shelton, Jonathan B. Alice Waldon or Weldon , and Mrs. The parents were Jonathan and Melvina Smith. Other preachers beside Cheetham include C. Goode, Gentry Rushing, W. Smith Smith was a local man who signed the Articles of Incorporation , R. Dunlap, and George F. Supplina Hamilton lived here in Among those launching the church there were Mrs. Powell, a widow, who operated a boarding house; Mr. Webb York, a young man who had the first lumber yard in Tekoa; and Mr. They met to plan the organization of a New Testament congregation.

Chapter 5 : Early churches of Washington State | Open Library

*Early Churches of Washington State* by E. Pearson. University of Washington Press. Hardcover. GOOD. Spine creases, wear to binding and pages from reading. May contain limited notes, underlining or highlighting that does affect the text.

History of Spokane, Washington and Timeline of Spokane, Washington Spokane Falls in The first humans to live in the Spokane area arrived between 13, and 8, years ago, and were hunter-gatherer societies that lived off plentiful game. After establishing the Kullyspell House and Saleesh House trading posts in what are now Idaho and Montana, Thompson then attempted to expand further west. George Wright , who won decisive victories against a confederation of tribes in engagements at the battles of Four Lakes and Spokane Plains. The first American settlers in what is now Spokane were J. Scranton, cattle ranchers who squatted and established a claim at Spokane Falls in Glover and Jasper Matheney, Oregonians passing through the region in , recognized the value of the Spokane River and its falls for the purpose of water power. Army troops under Lt. Forrest was elected as the first mayor of the city, with a Council of seven, S. Gray, all serving without pay. Stratton, "From the late s to about , a great flurry of construction created a modern urban profile of office buildings, banks, department stores, hotels and other commercial institutions" which stretched from the Spokane River to the site of the Northern Pacific railroad tracks below the South Hill. Paul and Pacific railroads, Spokane became one of the most important rail centers in the western U. Control of regional mines and resources became increasingly dominated by national corporations rather than local people and organizations, diverting capital outside of Spokane and decreasing growth and investment opportunities in the city. Job sharks and employment agencies were known to cheat itinerant workers, sometimes paying bribes to periodically fire entire work crews, thus generating repetitive fees for themselves. Many Wobblies were incarcerated, including feminist labor leader Elizabeth Gurley Flynn , who published her account in the local *Industrial Worker*. Directly across the Spokane River from downtown, it will blend residential and retail space with plazas and walking trails. The area contains a wide range of vegetation, from densely wooded coniferous forests to rolling grassy hills and meadows. The ponderosa pine is the official tree of the City of Spokane, which is where specimens were first collected by botanist David Douglas in The gray wolf population has been making a recovery in the Inland Northwest. As of June , there are 16 wolf packs in eastern Washington. On average, July and August are equally warm, and the coolest month is December; July averages The Cascade Mountains form a barrier to the eastward flow of moist and relatively mild air from the Pacific Ocean in winter and cool air in summer.

**Chapter 6 : - Early Churches of Washington State by E. Pearson**

*The oldest standing church in the state of Washington is Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in Steilacoom, originally built in as a chapel for soldiers at Fort Steilacoom.*

One of the Pacific coast states, popularly known as the "Evergreen State", the sixteenth in size among the state of the Union and the twenty-ninth in the order of admission. It was named in honour of the first president of the United States, whose likeness adorns the state seal. Its total area contains 69, square miles. Boundaries The old territory of Washington was originally formed with the consent of the U. Congress, 2 March, , from the Territory of Oregon. It contained then "all that part lying south of the 49th degree of north latitude and north of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river from its mouth to where the 46th degree crosses said river near Fort Walla Walla, thence with said 46th degree to the summit of the Rocky Mountains. Physical features, climate, etc. The Cascade and the Coast Ranges are the principal surface features. The former traverses the state from north to south, and divides it into two unequal parts commonly known as western and eastern Washington. These mountainous portions range from to 14, feet in height. The triangular peninsula which forms the extreme northwestern part of the state and contains the Olympic Mountains and the Coast Range is produced by Puget Sound, a part of the Pacific, occupying an area of more than square miles. The Olympic peninsula, though close to the most inhabited portion of the state, has on account of its native wildness been but little explored and is but sparsely inhabited. The principal rivers of western Washington are the Skagit, Snohomish, Duwamish, Chehalis, and Willapa, which flow to the ocean, and the Cowlitz, a tributary of the Columbia. The most important lake in western Washington is Lake Washington, about 16 miles long and 3 miles wide. Western Washington, at the foot of abrupt and heavily timbered slopes of the Cascades, is in area about one-half of eastern Washington, whose plains lie more than feet higher. The northern and southern part of this section of the state are known as the Okanogan Highlands and the Columbia Plains. During the last ten years much government and private money has been expended to redeem this vast waste for agricultural purposes by utilizing the watercourses of this section for irrigation, and the success has been marvelous. The best orchards of Washington and superior alfalfa farms mark the oases so obtained. The northern part of eastern Washington with its extremely picturesque wilderness may be termed the Switzerland of Washington. Its most attractive spot is Lake Chelan, which is more than three miles wide and about seventy miles long and which penetrates deep into the Cascade Mountains, whose bases rise here and there abruptly from its waters. Climatically there is scarcely a state in the Union more favoured than Washington, owing to the proximity of the Pacific Ocean and the protection afforded by the mountain ranges. In like manner, these ocean winds charged with moisture precipitate more readily by coming into contact with cold land air in winter, and hence there is more rainfall in western than in eastern Washington, which latter they reach only after cooling off against the snowy Cascades. Fauna This is represented by a great variety of animals. The fur bearers which attracted the first white speculators are not yet extinct, and furnish the market still with their valuable pelts. We note the bear, wildcat, cougar, coyote, elk, deer, mountain sheep, otter, beaver, marten, skunk, muskrat, squirrel, and rabbit. The "Evergreen State" is also the natural home of birds of every class and description. The small kind and singers are represented by the robin, black-bird, meadowlark, humming bird, and wild canary; while the game birds, geese, various kinds of ducks, prairie chickens, pheasants, and quails, attract the sportsman. The following statistics, taken from the report given by the state bureau, show the present extent of the annual output: Salmon packed, value " ,, Natural resources and industries Together with 6,, acres of improved lands, 2,, acres Indian reservations, 3,, acres federal lands for homesteading, 12,, acres of national forests, the State of Washington has still ,, board feet of standing timber; and the lumber, lath, and shingles manufactured in reached 4,, feet. Though the coal mines and other mineral resources are yet in their infancy, the coal mines produced in no less than 3,, tons of bituminous coal. Rich veins of silver, lead, iron, and copper, and occasionally gold, are found, especially in the hills of the Okanogan highlands; but they have been more or less neglected probably owing to the proximity of the richer goldfields of Alaska. More than three million dollars are annually realized by the lime, sandstone, cement, tile, pottery, and brick industries.

Cedar, spruce, fir, pine, and hemlock are the chief marketable varieties. Washington fir is extensively used for shipbuilding, and the cedar shingles are well known for their durability. Commerce The foreign trade of the State of Washington has naturally grown with the development of its agricultural and natural resources. While twenty years ago the total foreign commerce barely reached five million dollars, its present foreign trade is listed as follows: Agriculture The state of Washington, owing to its favourable climactic conditions, is rapidly advancing among the states of the Union as an agricultural state. Not only are the valleys, plains, and redeemed lands utilized for farming purposes, the logged-off forest lands are also growing in favour on account of the ever-increasing population. According to the U. The same government bulletin reports that in this territory had, acres of assessed pasture land which in had increased to, acres. The following list will show the principal agricultural products of the state: Means of communication With a frontage of salt water approximating miles Washington possesses on account of its numerous and safe harbours favoured foreign and domestic routes of communication. Besides its great facilities by sea the state has more navigable rivers and railroad advantages than any other western state. The total mileage of navigable rivers is approximately; while the steam railroads are operated on a total trackage of miles, which does not include different interurban electric routes. If fact there is scarcely a county which is not touched by one or more means of communication. Paul, and the Canadian Pacific, which form the main transcontinental routes. There are also several interstate and state railway companies such as the Seattle-Portland-Spokane; Oregon-Washington R. All railways are under the control of a state railroad commission. Population According to the census returns Washington had, in, 11,; in, 23,; in, 75,; in, ,; in, ,; and in, 1,, inhabitants, about of whom are Indians. There are about, Catholics; 48, Methodists; 29, Presbyterians; 21, Baptists; 19, Lutherans; 11, Disciples of Christ; Congregationalists; Episcopalians; and a large variety of smaller sects. For purposes of administration the state is subdivided into 30 counties. Western Washington contains a population of,; whereas eastern Washington, though almost twice as large, has only, inhabitants. The largest cities are Seattle, ,; Spokane, ,; Tacoma, 83,; Everett, 24,; and Bellingham, 24, Political organization The state constitution provides for the election of the state officers for a period of four years simultaneously with the general presidential election. Minor state officials and commissioners are appointed by the governor. Both men and women of the legal age are qualified to vote, provided they are citizens, and have duly registered after a residence of one year in the state, three months in the county, and thirty days in their voting precinct. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives. The senators are elected for four years, one half retiring every two years, while the representatives are chosen every two years. According to the state constitution the senate can never number more than half or less than one third of the house of representatives. The executive power in the several counties is vested in a board of three county commissioners whose office is likewise elective. Religious tolerance and public morals Article 1 of the state constitution provides in its section 2 for a strict separation of Church and State in the following words: No public money or property shall be appropriated for any religious worship or the support of any religious establishment. No religious qualification shall be required for any public office or employment, nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror in consequence of his religious opinion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony. Likewise is the sale of all intoxicating liquors prohibited on Sundays, and all fines collected for violations are paid to the common school fund. The state law provides for the severe punishment of indecent language and literature; which, however, does not annul the constitutional rights of every person to "freely speak, write, and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right". Drunkenness has received a wholesome check by the passage of a local option law in, which allows corporate towns and voting districts to determine whether places where liquor is sold shall exist in their midst or not. Priests are not required to perform jury duty; nor can a priest be examined as a witness as to any confession made to him without the consent of the person making such confession. Likewise is the priest a legally recognized minister to solemnize marriage when a license has been obtained. The bishop as the representative of the diocese possesses the rights of a corporation sole regarding all the church property in the State. This privilege was granted by the territorial Government, and has never been revoked by the State. Church property to the extent of x feet is exempt from taxation, provided the church edifice is built thereon. Divorce

Unfortunately the reasons for which a divorce may be obtained are many, and much depends upon the personal good sense of the judge in applying them. The chief causes are: A necessary condition for obtaining a divorce is that the party demanding it must have resided in the state for one year. Education The State of Washington provides for the free education of all its citizens from the child in the common schools to the graduate of its high school. To accomplish this task, the state received on its admission to the Union from the U. Congress an endowment for school purposes of every section numbered 16 and 36 in all townships within its borders, or one-eighteenth of all its public lands, amounting to more than two million acres of land which will ultimately net the state treasury no less than fifty million dollars. The money obtained by the sale of this land constitutes an irreducible fund, of which only the interest, together with the rentals and incidental fines as provided by law, can be expended for current school purposes. Any deficiency of a school district is supplied by local taxation. There were then high- schools in existence. The state university is located at Seattle on a picturesque site of acres overlooking Lakes Union and Washington. It owes its existence to an endowment of two townships of land made in by Congress to the Territory of Washington for this purpose. To minimize the tuition fee of students resident of the state, the state legislature in granted the university , acres additional. From its slender beginnings in the institution has steadily increased, and is at this time attended by students. It maintains schools and colleges of arts, sciences , law , pharmacy, philosophy , pedagogy, engineering, mines, and forestry. According to the latest state educational directory the present teaching staff is composed of 36 professors, 7 associate and 30 assistant professors, 54 instructors, 7 assistants, and 10 graduate assistants; together with a musical staff of 6 teachers, and a library staff of 6 members. In addition to its university the state maintains an agricultural college at Pullman, which is devoted to practical instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts, experimental stations and incidental sciences , with an attendance of students. The three state normal schools at Bellingham, Cheney, and Ellensburg with a total of students supply teachers for the public schools. Besides these state institutions of higher learning there are no less than 30 schools under sectarian of private management. The Catholic Church also has not been lacking in its educational advancement. The total number of boys receiving their education in six Catholic high-schools and academics in the state is about These schools are chiefly in the care of the Christian Brothers , the Benedictine and Jesuit Fathers. The 18 academies for girls and young ladies in charge of the Visitation, Benedictine , Franciscan , Dominican , Providence , and Holy Names Sisters show an attendance of pupils. Great credit is especially due the Sisters of the Holy Names, whose two Catholic normal schools have been accredited by the state. In addition to these higher institutions of learning the Catholics by voluntary taxation and personal sacrifice maintain 32 parochial schools with pupils, thus saving the state an annual expense of about , dollars. Charitable and reform institutions The state maintains a penitentiary at Walla Walla and two reform industrial schools for youthful delinquents at Chehalis and Monroe. The hopelessly insane are provided for by two asylums at Steilacoom and Medical Lake; while those suffering from milder forms of insanity are placed in the state sanitarium at Sedro-Woolley. Almost with the dawn of Catholicism in the Northwest, charity had commenced its errand of well doing to the sick, the poor , and fallen.

Chapter 7 : Washington (state) - Wikipedia

*Available copies. 0 of 1 copy available at Northwest Indian College. Current holds. 0 current holds with 1 total copy.*

Centennial Commemorative Booklet In the 19th century pioneers and entrepreneurs were drawn west by the prospects of success and a better life. The following description of the Pacific Northwest extolls its riches and endless potential: Washington Territory has 20,, acres of timber, 10,, acres of prairie and 5,, rich alluvial bottom open for settlement. Washington Territory has unequaled climate for comfort and healthfulness. Rate of mortality, 1 in Exports of the Territory are lumber, hoop-poles, coal, wheat, flour, barley, oats, hops, fruit, horned cattle, horses, sheep, hides, wool, furs, and fish. Over species of flowering plants indigenous to the Territory. Fish plentiful in its waters. It has the finest harbors in the world. It is profusely watered by rivers. It has good schools and school laws, and churches of all denominations. Washington Territory wants industrious men and women, no room for loafers. West shore, March , p. These documents recount the early settlement of Washington and the establishment of homesteads and towns and describe the hardships faced by many of the early pioneers. A number of the handwritten documents have been transcribed, as well as scanned at a higher resolution to enable the user to view them in more detail. In some cases, only selections from each collection or item were digitized. Many, however, were scanned in their entirety. Some material was scanned in grayscale using a Microtek Scanmaker L and saved in. The scanned images were then linked with descriptive data using Contentdm software. Franklin, Cortney Leach , James W.

**Chapter 8 : DEL Child Care Licensing Rules | DEL**

*The early history of the Stone-Campbell churches in Adams County, Washington. events of Restoration Churches in Washington State. Actually, the story begins while.*

Introduction to Washington State Orval D. The work of preaching simple New Testament Christianity began a few years later in Washington than Oregon. Conflict with Indian tribes was a more severe problem. The story of the Restoration in Washington has not been preserved as well as that of Oregon. The researcher may consult portions of Washington-Northern Idaho Disciples on-line. A second, but brief, source is Churches of Christ by John T. Brown published in In an article there written by F. Below unfolds our ongoing effort to chronicle the Pioneer events of Restoration Churches in Washington State. Actually, the story begins while Washington is still a territory. Thomas Franklin Campbell penned some significant words in his Pacific Christian Messenger that applied equally to Oregon and Washington: The Macedonian cry for help comes up from all quarters. He answered, essentially, that no more men were available. Trained workers were at a premium in both areas. The church was growing as fast as leadership could be found. The following churches also existed, but data is not available for them: Very little about the history of Adams County would have been available without the diligent research of Karin Clinesmith, Research Librarian at the Ritzville Public Library. Ritzville, in the center of a rich wheat-growing area, was named for an early pioneer land owner, Philip Ritz. The town became the largest initial wheat-shipping point in the United States. There is no local memory of a Christian Church in Ritzville. We expect to organize a church there this spring. Newland, a Kentuckian, and his brother Andrew, homesteaded southwest of Ritzville in He married Helen Roe and moved to the Lind area in For some years, he served as the County Assessor of Adams County. The church existed by because G. Weimer of Ellensburg held a meeting in the summer and conversions and other additions brought the number of members to He also ordained J. McDonald to the ministry while there. There is no further word of these men. It was at the north corner of the intersection, the streets being layed at a slant to due north. By , it has been removed and a service station was on the property. The church history of Ritzville must contain the story of William Randolph Cunningham - who moved to the area from Kentucky. In , he began preaching among the Churches of Christ, coming to Ritzville in He named the community after himself and Cunningham Station that was near his home in Bourbon County, Kentucky. The Cunningham family residence remained in Ritzville. See our separate profile of William Randolph Cunningham. Davidson The minister in was E. Davidson, born in Ohio and raised in Missouri. At eighteen, he went to Nebraska where he was taught the faith of the gospel by J. He commenced preaching three years later. Among his earliest converts to Christ were his mother and his sister. Sometime following these events, he moved to Ritzville. The first store was opened in We cannot tell when the church began, but historian Orval Peterson shows it on his list of churches for The building was erected in Eventually it was sold to the Grange, that sale taking place in Lind Yahoo Map As the farming town of Lind developed, the railroad came and the sagebrush gave way to productive land. The Lind Leader of urged the residents to put straw on the main roads to fight the mud. The Christian Church was established there, probably through the influence of William Franklin Newland, mentioned above. The year was about Thomas McBride Morgan was also involved in the early days of the Lind congregation. His family had settled about 14 miles south of town and had established a church in their own neighborhood.

**Chapter 9 : Early churches of Washington State ( edition) | Open Library**

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*