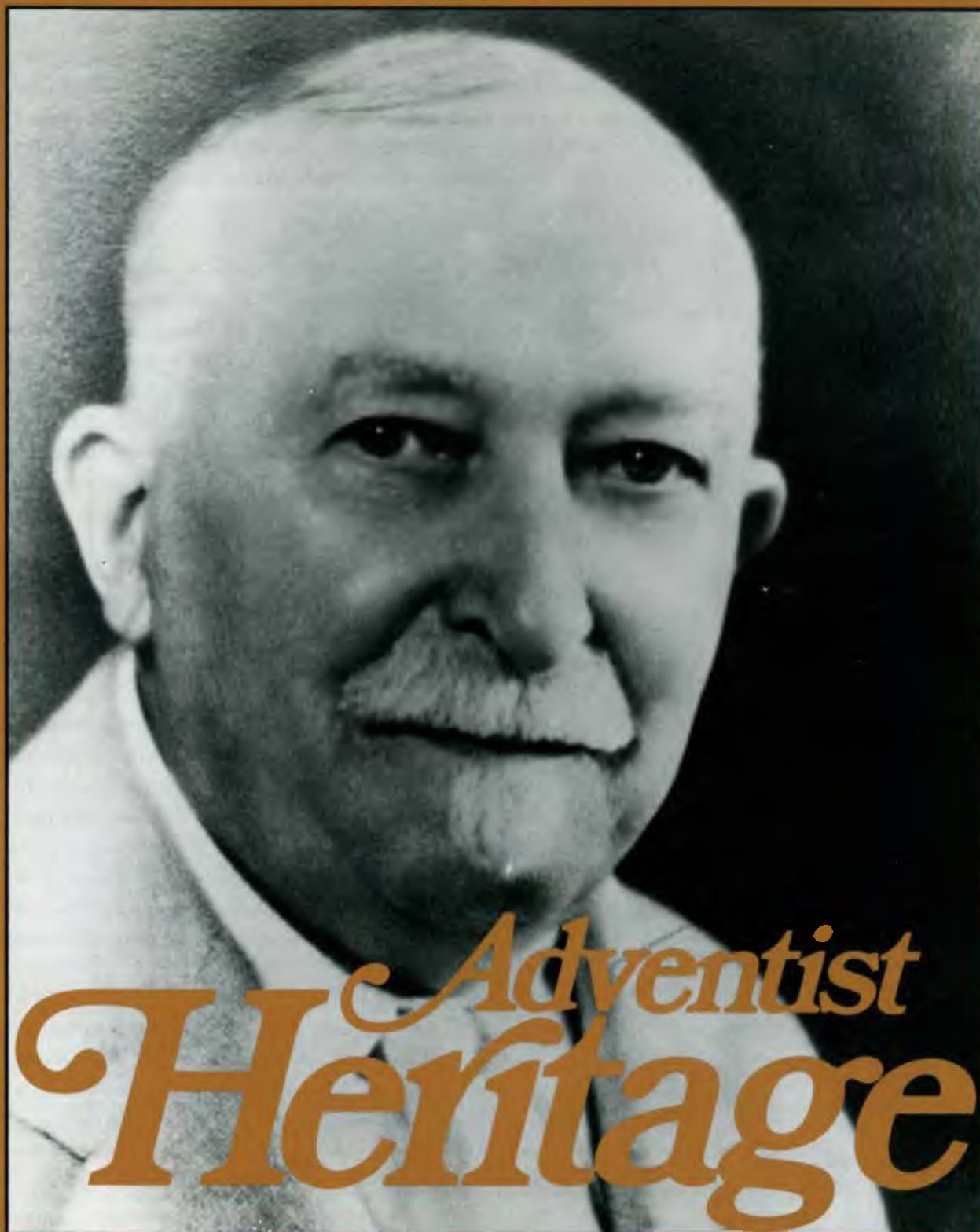


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# Adventist Heritage

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# THE EDITOR'S STUMP

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Battle Creek. Many Adventists know it primarily as the site of the spectacular 1902 fires. This is unfortunate, for Battle Creek has played a pivotal role in Adventist history both before and after the fires. Some of that history is revealed in this issue.

Special thanks goes to Mary Butler, President of the Board of Directors of *Heritage Battle Creek* magazine for permission to reprint adaptations of articles which earlier appeared in *Heritage Battle Creek*, a fine journal of local history. Buchmeier's article will be a boon to teachers of Adventist history who are constantly met with skeptical looks when they tell students that peanut butter was invented by John Harvey Kellogg, not George Washington Carver.

*Adventist Heritage* is settling nicely into its new, exclusive home at La Sierra University. The subscription list is once again in good order, and renewals are coming in at a good pace. Some subscribers are even remembering the *Adventist Heritage* Endowment Fund and sending a little extra for that noble cause! In an era of shrinking educational budgets, projects such as *Adventist Heritage*, which cost more than they earn, depend on the generosity of patrons from the community to augment institutional support.

I wish also to report on the ongoing saga of the

anonymous classroom photograph we printed on the cover of our Summer, 1990 issue. Readers will recall that it was at first identified as having been taken in



Ronald D. Graybill

the Takoma Park, Maryland, SDA school in 1932, but Nevins Harlan's letter (see the Spring, 1991 issue) led to further research which confirmed his claim that the picture dates from 1922.

Harlan's letter enabled us to get our dates right, but we still didn't know who any of the other people in the picture were. Then Marjorie Von Pohle, of Riverside, California, recognized the teacher as Mabel Cassell, a teacher she had known and loved while attending church school in South Lancaster, Massachusetts. This was puzzling, since we were quite sure the picture was taken in Takoma Park, Maryland. A little checking unravelled the mystery. A history of Atlantic Union College said Mabel Cassell taught at South Lancaster till 1916, then left, returning in 1923. The *SDA Yearbook* for 1921 identified her as a teacher in the

District of Columbia Conference, which at the time administered the church school on Columbia Avenue in Takoma Park, which later moved and became the John Nevins Andrews School. The photo of Mabel Cassell submitted by Marjorie Von Pohle shows the same part in the hair as is seen on the teacher of the Takoma Park schoolroom featured in *Adventist Heritage*.

Mabel Cassell was born in Laura, Ohio, in 1897, and attended Mount Vernon Academy and Washington Missionary College, taking her A.B. in 1920, two years before the cover picture was taken. After returning to Atlantic Union College in 1923,



she took a position in the Normal Department. She also continued her studies at Boston University, receiving an M.A. and completing her Ed.D. in 1942. By the time she received her degree, she was teaching at Emmanuel Missionary College, now Andrews University. In 1945 she accepted a call to what is now Columbia Union College; while there she chaired the General Conference committee on Bible textbooks for grades one to four. She passed away in 1951, and is buried in the George Washington Cemetery in Adelphi, Maryland.

Many of the facts concerning Mabel Cassell's life were supplied by her nephew, Jack Cassell, a former president of Pacific Union College.

*Left: Mabel Cassell, 1897-1951*



## A Taste of Cereal

By Garth “Duff” Stoltz

Ask today’s child to define “cereal” and one might hear of *Froot Loops*, *Frosted Flakes*, or *Ninja Turtles*, products which would cause the inventors of instant breakfast cereals to turn over in their graves. After all, pioneer cereal makers considered cereal to be a health food, a “food which will make ill folks well, and will prevent well folks from becoming ill,” as one early Battle Creek Sanitarium Food Company brochure put it.<sup>1</sup>

One popular dictionary defines cereal as “grain used for food,” any “grass producing such grain” or “food made from grain.”<sup>2</sup> Most people would probably add that cereal is generally eaten for breakfast. This article will employ the “breakfast cereal” definition. The “food from grain” definition of cereal is really too broad to be useful since it would include the wheat flour macaroni made by the Battle Creek Macaroni Company in 1902 and the malt “health beverage” manufactured by the Battle Creek Health Beverage Company in the same year. Grain-

based coffee substitutes such as *Postum* were also considered cereal or “health food” products when they were first manufactured.



Mr. Dooley, a syndicated turn-of-the-century newspaper humorist, employed the dialect considered humorous by his generation to define breakfast food for his pal Hennessey:

“What’s a breakfast food?” asked Mr. Hennessey.

“It depinds on who ye ar-re,” said Mr. Dooley, “In ye’er case it’s annything to ate that ye’re not goin’ to have fr dinner or supper. But in th’ case iv the rest iv this impeeryal republic, ’tis th’ o’y amusement they have. ‘Tis most th’ advertisin’ in th’ pa-pers. ‘Tis what ye see on th’ bill boards. ‘Tis th’ inspiration iv pothry an’ art. In a wurrud, it’s oats.”<sup>3</sup>

Why did Battle Creek become the cereal capital of the world, the center of production for one of the most popular foods in America? Was it the best place to raise grain? Did it have exceptional water power for milling? Did it have good railroad freight rates? While Battle Creek did have some advantages in these areas, its major asset was its people. Battle Creek had exceptional human resources. Three “great persuaders”—Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, surgeon, health evangelist, and food inventor, his younger brother Will Keith

Kellogg, and Charles W. Post, astute capitalist and marketing genius—made especially significant contributions to Battle Creek’s emergence as “Cereal Central.”<sup>4</sup>

Though he remained on the sidelines while the cereal boom reached its peak in the first five years of the twentieth century, W. K. Kellogg ultimately had the greatest impact on the cereal business. He wanted to go into business on his own, but when the Sanitarium’s main buildings were destroyed by fire in 1902, his loyalty to the institution kept him there another four years to help with the rebuilding and financial management. While scores of people were making and losing fortunes, he donated his services to the Sanitarium, receiving only a small remuneration as manager of his brother’s Sanitas Nut Food Company.

John Harvey Kellogg looked at the cereal business primarily as a means to support his missionary work, including endeavors as diverse as Battle Creek College and the Race Betterment Foundation. C.W. Post saw the cereal business primarily as a means to make money through

innovative marketing. W.K. Kellogg considered the cereal business both as an opportunity to make money and as a way to “help people help themselves.” The Kellogg Company and the W.K. Kellogg Foundation attest to his success in both areas.

But the roots of breakfast cereal in Battle Creek predate Post and the Kelloggs. On West Van Buren Street, near the corner of Cass Street, on the site of the present Mt. Zion AME Church, there once stood a little wooden meetinghouse. At a conference held there on May 21, 1863, the delegates formally organized the Battle Creek Seventh-day Adventist church.<sup>5</sup> Within two weeks one of the denomination’s founders, Ellen White, experienced a vision in which God gave her instruction regarding healthful living. White began incorporating admonitions to adopt a more healthful, natural lifestyle into her speaking and writing. She encouraged Seventh-day Adventists to view

health as an important part of a relationship with God.<sup>6</sup>

Historian Gerald Carson contends that what gave Battle Creek its special flavor was the “religious-health-medical doctrine of the Seventh-day Adventists.” For fifty years, Battle Creek was the headquarters of this “aggressive, fundamentalist society.”



**Opposite Page:** John Harvey Kellogg.

**Right Above:** Five to seven dollars went a lot further 100 years ago.

**Right Below:** From humble beginnings come great things.

Carson notes that in addition to being “devout believers in the Second Coming,” Adventists were also “convinced vegetarians,” who “followed Genesis literally where it says, ‘Behold, I have given you every herb-bearing seed. . . . to you it shall be for meat.’”<sup>7</sup>

In the spring of 1866, at the urging of Ellen White, the Seventh-day Adventists drew up plans for the Western Health Reform Institute, where individuals could go both to be cured of disease by natural methods and to learn ways to remain healthy. At the same time they started a journal, *The Health Reformer*, to spread health information on a wider scale and to “aid in the great work of reforming, as afar as possible, the false habits of life so prevalent at the present day.”<sup>8</sup>

The Western Health Reform Institute opened on September 5, 1866, and was an instant success. For weekly charges ranging from five to seven dollars, patients received rooms, meals, nursing care, medical care, and treatments. In the first two months alone “patients came from nine eastern states and Canada . . . in such large numbers that they had to stay in surrounding farmhouses because there was not room enough for them at the Institute.”<sup>9</sup>

Ten years later, in 1876, a young Seventh-day Adventist doctor, John Harvey Kellogg, joined the Institute staff. Shortly after his arrival, Kellogg changed the Institute’s name and the Western Health Reform Institute became the Battle Creek Sanitarium.<sup>10</sup>

Kellogg was very interested in the relationship between diet and health. He had started experimenting with food during his student years, and soon after his arrival at the Sanitarium he resumed his experiments. Within a year Kellogg was producing Battle Creek’s first breakfast food, “Granola.” *Granola* was similar, in both name and

recipe, to a food Dr. James Caleb Jackson served to patients at his water-cure in Dansville, New York. However, Kellogg baked his cereal longer (making it easier to digest) and enriched his wheat-based recipe with other grains.

At first, Kellogg had no plans to sell *Granola*. It was simply a part of the healthful diet he offered his patients. Soon, however, former patients began to inquire as to how they could secure the product for home use. A small commercial business developed, and Battle Creek was on its way to becoming the breakfast cereal capital of the world.<sup>11</sup>

Despite its success, *Granola* had its drawbacks. One woman broke her false teeth trying to munch the hard grains and argued that Kellogg ought to pay her ten dollars to get a new set. Clearly, it was time for an advance in the manufacture of cereal. Kellogg learned of Henry Perky’s product, *Shredded Wheat*, and tried to buy a machine to make it at the Sanitarium. Perky’s price was too high, but his introduction to *Shredded Wheat* convinced Kellogg that his own cereal could be improved.

Kellogg decided that there must be a way to turn individual grains of wheat into small flakes of toast. He tried soaking wheat and putting it through rollers. He got only watery starch and coarse bran. He cooked some wheat for an hour and put it through rollers. He got a pasty mass. One day he was called away for several hours while cooking a batch of wheat. When he returned, he thought the batch was ruined, but decided to

put it through the rollers anyway. One of his foster children turned the crank while another used a bread knife to scrape off the wheat as it emerged. To the doctor’s surprise, his foster child scraped off distinct flakes of wheat. Kellogg had discovered “tempering,” the basic process of the flaked cereal industry.<sup>12</sup> After further refinement of the process, Kellogg introduced *Granose Flakes*, a predecessor to his brother’s more popular *Corn Flakes*.



W. K. Kellogg.

To wean his patients away from coffee, Kellogg also developed a grain product called *Caramel Cereal Coffee*. Kellogg himself was never too pleased with his mixture of burned bread crusts, bran, molasses, and corn, calling it “a very poor substitute for a very poor thing,” but it was a strong seller. By the time C. W. Post began to market a similar creation, *Postum*, Kellogg was already selling a ton of *Caramel Cereal*

Coffee a day.<sup>13</sup>

The similarities between many early cereal products raises some interesting and important questions. Did Post steal *Grape Nuts* from *Granola*? Did Kellogg, in turn, steal *Granola* from *Granula* creator Dr. James Caleb Jackson? Did Post steal *Postum* from Kellogg's *Caramel Cereal Coffee*? Historian Ross Collier says no, asserting that cereal product development "was an evolution and improvement.



C. W. Post.

As it turned out, each [product] was better than its predecessor."<sup>14</sup>

C.W. Post is the person most responsible for instigating Battle Creek's food "gold rush" shortly after the turn of the century. The Kellogg brothers and several other entrepreneurs were producing what were then thought of as large quantities of cereal food products, but they had barely tapped the market. Post's innovative advertising

opened the floodgates of sales which made him a multi-millionaire by 1901. *The Battle Creek Daily Moon* claimed he cleared \$900,000 that year alone, and acknowledged that in the five years since he began, he had become "the leading figure of the industrial life of that city." He had built the city's largest office building, a magnificent tavern, a theater, and other imposing structures. In half a dozen years Mr. Post had gone from "a day laborer to a man of many millions." The key to his success: advertising. "Scarcely a newspaper or magazine is to be found in which his preparations are not exploited."<sup>15</sup>

Many speculators came to Battle Creek hoping to copy Post's success. The city boasted nearly all the training and knowledge needed to make cereal products. The Battle Creek Sanitarium and the Sanitas Nut Food Companies (both under the control of the Kellogg brothers) lost countless knowledgeable workmen to the enticement of higher wages at competing companies. Even elaborate contractual language was not enough to stop the manpower drain. New employees of the Sanitas Nut Food Company were required to sign an agreement not to share any of their technical knowledge with competitors:

*I do voluntarily and most solemnly promise and swear . . . that under no circumstances whatever . . . will I use such knowledge or information . . . for the purposes of engaging myself, or aiding or assisting in any manner or form any other person or persons, association or corporation, . . . in engaging in business*

*enterprise of any kind or nature whatever, which could in the slightest degree in any possibility, approximately or remotely, come into competition with the business of the said Sanitas Nut Food Company . . . nor will I under any pretext whatever impart such knowledge and information to any other person or persons whomsoever.*<sup>16</sup>

These contracts were as often breached as honored, if frequent lawsuits are any indication.

In 1901, Dr. Kellogg started publication of *The Battle Creek Food Idea*. The first issue contained an article describing the imitation and exploitation of the Sanitarium's health foods. His foods, Kellogg lamented, proved "an irresistible temptation" to men possessed of "worldly cunning and shrewdness." The Sanitarium and its management had built public confidence in these products only to see others move their factories into the city to exploit that confidence for their own profit. Kellogg claimed that many customers, far from Battle Creek, believed they were using his foods when in fact they were getting competitors' products. He condemned the "brazen effrontery" of "unscrupulous salesmen" whose "prodigious claims" made people suppose that these foods came from the "well known and reliable institution under whose colors they sail."<sup>17</sup>

Dr. Kellogg is often viewed as a poor businessman because he did not fully capitalize on the profit potential of his cereal products. But it was not a lack of business sense that limited Kellogg's profits; several factors in his thinking inhibited him from reaping the full financial benefit from his food ideas. As a physician, he felt compelled to avoid doing anything which could be construed as violating medical ethics by commercializing his health food products. His views re-

cal ethics by commercializing his health food products. His views regarding profit were missionary, not mercenary. While he did not plan to use his discovery for personal profit, he did hope that the sale of flaked cereals would provide funds for spreading the gospel of biologic living. He expressed his initial attitude toward any financial profit that might result from cereal foods in a lecture in which he described to a large Adventist audience the process for making *Granola* at home. "You may say that I am destroying the health food business here by giving those recipes," John Harvey Kellogg said, "but I am not after the business, I am after the reform; that is what I want to see."<sup>18</sup>

So Dr. Kellogg was content to use his health food products at the Battle Creek Sanitarium or distribute them to former patients through mail order sales. It was not as though Kellogg made nothing off his cereal. More than fifty tons of *Granose Flakes* were sold in their first year of production.

But success invited competition, and competitors soon discovered that they could easily infringe upon Kellogg's *Granose* patent. Before long "the bulk of the flaked cereal business went to men less financially conservative and less idealistic than John Harvey Kellogg."<sup>19</sup>

The cereal boom in Battle Creek between 1900 and 1905 saw companies hastily organized and dismantled without producing a single box of cereal.<sup>20</sup> Companies organized in other areas using the Battle Creek name to capitalize on the city's fame as the cereal capital. Companies experimented with exotic flavorings, ingredients and names for their products. Dummy corporations were established to avoid bankruptcy—factories burned to the ground and rose from the ashes to resume production within weeks.

Company names changed several times in the space of a few years.

It is little

wonder, then, that when Seventh-day Adventist leaders wanted to move the headquarters of the denomination out of Battle Creek in 1903, they faced stiff opposition from many Battle Creek church members. According to P. T. Magan, Adventists in Battle Creek were "making lots of money" at the time of the proposed relocation. "Our brethren there have gone wild on land and food propositions."<sup>21</sup> He reported that "the town of Battle Creek has come to be known throughout the whole Central and Eastern States as 'the Adventist mining camp.'"

Although the church's headquarters and principal publishing house moved away from Battle Creek, Adventists did not lose their interest in food companies or healthful living. Scientific studies of the effects of the Adventist diet have often been cited

Right: J. H. Kellogg and family.

Opposite Page: J. H. Kellogg.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK PATENTED BY JOHN HARVEY KELLOGG, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

Warranted to relieve **INDIGESTION and CONSTIPATION**

**"GRANOSE"**

Is essentially the Food for these Disorders. It is easily digested when every other Food causes distress.

A PERFECT FOOD. Put up in Boxes or in Bulk.

**SANITARIUM HEALTH FOOD CO.,** SUMNER HILL, SYDNEY

Or any of our Agents (see page 99).

**ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT!**

in recent years to support the trend toward a more natural diet with more reliance on fruits, grains, and nuts. The Battle Creek cereal companies have responded with new products containing less sugar and more “natural” ingredients.

Meanwhile, the Seventh-day Adventist Church itself operates nearly 30 food companies around the world, many of which include some breakfast cereals in their product line. The most successful Adventist food venture has been the Sanitarium Health Food Company of Australia, whose *Weet-Bix* (similar to the *Ruskets* once produced by Loma Linda Foods) outsells every other breakfast cereal in Australia and New Zealand.

As the name suggests, the Sanitarium Health Food Company is a direct descendent of Dr. Kellogg’s food ventures. In 1897, a consignment of wheat biscuits, granola, gluten, and caramel cereal arrived in Australia from Battle Creek. The next year, a firm known as the Sanitas Supply Company was registered to do business in Australia. The name was soon changed to its present one and a factory and headquarters were later established in Cooranbong, New South Wales, on the campus of the church’s Avondale College.

The company now operates 10 factories, employs over 1,400 workers, and sells about 65,000 tons of food annually. It commands 20% of the breakfast cereal market in Australia and nearly 80% of the market in New Zealand and exports its products to 35 other countries. In keeping with the original ideals of Dr. Kellogg, the firm also invests more than half a million dollars (U.S.) annually in a Nutrition Education Service, teaching people how to live more healthfully. Thus the cereal legacy of Battle Creek and its Adventist pioneers lives on, not

only in the American breakfast cereal industry, but in the Seventh-day Adventist Church and its industries as well.

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<sup>1</sup>*Twentieth Century Ideas Regarding Diet* (Battle Creek, Michigan: Battle Creek Sanitarium, undated, c. 1903), unpaginated.

<sup>2</sup>Clarence L. Barnhart, editor, *Thorndike-Barnhart Comprehensive Desk Dictionary* (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, 1958), p. 152. In 1904 a book, *The Cereals in America*, published by the Orange-Judd Company, defined cereal as a grass which produces a grain, the one exception being buckwheat whose plant is definitely not a grass. Thomas Hunt, *The Cereals in America* (New York: Orange Judd Company, 1904), p. 4.

<sup>3</sup>Arthur Marquette, *Brands, Trademarks and Good Will* (New York: McGraw-Hill Company, 1967), p. 82.

<sup>4</sup>Gerald Carson, *Cornflake Crusade* (New York, Rinehart & Company, 1957), pp. 9, 10.

<sup>5</sup>M. Ellsworth Olsen, *A History of the Origins and Progress of Seventh-day Adventists* (Takoma Park, Washington, D.C.: Review and Herald Publishing Association, 1926), p. 750

<sup>6</sup>Dores Eugene Robinson, *The Story of Our Health Message* (Nashville, Tennessee: Southern Publishing Association, 1965), p. 78

<sup>7</sup>Carson, *op. cit.*, p. 9.

<sup>8</sup>Robinson, *op. cit.*, p. 148.

<sup>9</sup>Richard A. Schaeffer, *Legacy: The Heritage of a Unique International Medical Outreach* (Mountain View, California: Pacific Press Association, 1977), p. 54.

<sup>10</sup>Schaeffer, *op. cit.*, p. 55.

<sup>11</sup>Richard W. Schwarz, *John Harvey Kellogg, M. D.* (Nashville, Tennessee: Southern Publishing Association, 1970), p. 117.

<sup>12</sup>Richard W. Schwarz, *op. cit.*, p. 117.

<sup>13</sup>Schwarz, *op. cit.*, p. 122.

<sup>14</sup>Ross H. Collier, “Battle Creek’s

Centennial, 1859-1959”. *The Battle Creek Enquirer and News*, 1959, p. 37.

<sup>15</sup>*Battle Creek Daily Moon*, August 22, 1902.

<sup>16</sup>Employment contract, William H. Parshall, fireman and general assistant and the Sanitas Nut Food Company, December 1, 1902, notarized by Joseph W. Mace, Notary Public.

<sup>17</sup>John Harvey Kellogg, *The Battle Creek Food Idea*, Vol. 1, (January, 1901). This is the only number of this publication which I have been able to locate. I do not know if any subsequent issues were ever published.

<sup>18</sup>Schwarz, *op. cit.*, pp. 119-120.

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup>Twenty health food or cereal companies were incorporated in 1901 at the height of the “boom”. Many of these companies had short lives and 18 companies were officially dissolved in 1905-1906, as reported in local newspapers or listed in records of the State of Michigan.

<sup>21</sup>P. T. Magan to E. G. White, May 25, 1902.



## 101 Cereal Manufacturing Companies in Battle Creek, Michigan

By Garth "Duff" Stoltz

1. **American Cereal Co. of Chicago**, 1888<sup>1</sup>, made *Zest* flaked cereal; a conglomerate of seven cereal companies, became Quaker Oats in 1906.

2. **American Food Co.**<sup>2</sup>

3. **American Hulled Bean Co.**, 1901, made Navy bean cereal; dissolved 1904.<sup>3</sup>

4. **American Pure Food Co.**, 1901, made *Malt Nut*, dissolved 1903.

5. **Armour Grain Co.**, made *Mapl-flakes*; succeeded by Ralston Purina of Chicago in 1927.<sup>4</sup>

6. **A.B. Barnum Cereal Co.**, 1898, made *Grain-O* cereal coffee; succeeded by Grocer's Speciality Mfg. Co. in 1902.

7. **Battle Creek Bakery**, 1880, made *The Food of Eden*, *Ce-Re-O-La*, health foods, cereal, breads; also known as Joseph Smith Bakery.

8. **Battle Creek Breakfast Food Co.**, 1902, made *Egg-O-See*, *E-C Corn Flakes*, *Hearts of Wheat*, *Washington Oats*; offices in Battle Creek, factory in Quincy, Illinois; name changed to United Cereal Mills in 1910.

9. **Battle Creek Cereal Coffee Co.**, 1906, made cereal coffee; dissolved 1921.

10. **Battle Creek Cereal Food Co.**, 1897, made cereal coffee; succeeded by Cream of Cereal Co. in 1901.

11. **Battle Creek Cereal Food Co.**, 1901, made cereal; succeeded by Cero-Vita Co. in 1901.

12. **Battle Creek Cereal Food Co.**, 1906, made cereal; Dr. J.H. Kellogg, president.

13. **Battle Creek Flaked Food Co.**, 1901, made *Flak-ota*, a flaked cooked oat food; also known as *Flak-Ota Co.*,<sup>5</sup> dissolved 1905.

14. **Battle Creek Food Co.**, 1902, made *Vicero* wheat flakes; dissolved 1906.

15. **Battle Creek Food Co.**, 1921, made *Zo* cereal health foods; succeeded by Food City Packing.

16. **Battle Creek Food Products Co.**, 1905, product unknown; existed until at least 1911.

17. **Battle Creek Health Food Co.**, 1895, product unknown, C. W. Post,

treasurer and primary stockholder; dissolved 1903.

18. **Battle Creek Pure Food Co.**, 1900, made *Malta Vita* wheat flakes; name changed to *Malta Vita Pure Food Co.* in 1902.

19. **Battle Creek Rheumatic Sanitarium and Health Food Co.**, 1902, made laxative breakfast food, hot cereal drink, and special rheumatic food; part of a proposed sanitarium and industrial park complex in Morgan Park, never built.

20. **Battle Creek Ryena Food Co.**, 1903, made *Ryena Food*; name changed to *Ryena Food Co.* and plant moved to Saginaw in 1904.

21. **Battle Creek Sanitarium Food Co.**, 1901 health foods, corn flakes, *Granose*, *Granola*, *Caramel Cereal Coffee*; succeeded by Kellogg Food Co. in 1908.

22. **Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Company**, 1898, as above, name changed to *Battle Creek Sanitarium Food Co.* in 1901. Although this company was not incorporated until

1898, health food products, including cereals, were manufactured in the Battle Creek Sanitarium Bakery from 1877. The foods were produced not only for the patients at the San but also for former patients who ordered the products through the mail.

23. **Battle Creek Sanitarium and Health Food Co.**, 1903.

24. **Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Co.**, 1906, made cereal, corn flakes; name changed to Toasted Corn Flake Co. in 1907.

25. **Bourdeau Food Co.**, 1901, made *Boston Brown Flakes*, *Bourdeau Flakes*, wheat flakes; succeeded by Modern Food Co. in 1904.

26. **J. H. Brown Co.**, date unknown, made "energy medicated food."

27. **Caramel Cereal Co.**, date unknown, made cereal coffee; division of Battle Creek Bakery Co.

28. **Cero-Fruto Co.**, 1901, made *Jim Dandy*, a health confection; *Cero-Fruto*, wheat flakes sprayed with apple jelly; bought by B. C. Breakfast Food Co. in 1905; factory bought by Hygienic Food Co. in 1906.

29. **Cero-Vita Co.**, 1901, made same as above; name changed to Cero-Fruto in 1901.

30. **Coffayette Co.**, 1902, made *Coffayette* cereal coffee; dissolved 1906.

31. **Commercial Travelers and Farmers National Food Co.**, 1901, made *Grape Sugar Flakes*; named changed to Grape Sugar Cereal Co. in 1903.

32. **Cream of Cereal Co.**, 1901, made *Cream of Cereal* cereal coffee; dissolved 1920.

33. **Creola Cereal Co.**, 1907, product unknown.

34. **Crushed Cereal Co.**, 1900; factory in Marshall, Michigan.

35. **Egg-O-See Co.**, see Battle Creek Breakfast Food Co.

36. **Flak-Ota Co.**, see Battle Creek Flaked Food Co.

37. **Food City Packing Co.**, date unknown; successor of Battle Creek Food Co.; meat substitute and dietetic product lines sold to Worthington Foods (Ohio); sold cereal manufacturing machinery to National Biscuit Co. in 1960.

38. **Food Cure Co.**, 1902, made cereals; This company was formed to sell the products of the Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Company and the Sanitas Nut Food Company. It was also "to advocate the radical reform in food in connection with the Blue Button temperance movement of New York."

39. **Fruit Flake Co.**, date and product unknown.

40. **General Foods**, 1929, made Postum, cereal products; succeeded by Phillip Morris Co. in 1985, merged with Kraft Foods to become Kraft General Foods in 1989—still manufacturing in Battle Creek.

41. **Golden Cereal Co.**, date and product unknown.

42. **Gotch & Floden Co. of Chicago**, date unknown, made cereal coffee; bought Javril Co. factory in 1905.

43. **Grain Products Co.**, date unknown, made cereal food, *Dixie Rice*, *Leader Corn Flakes*; listed in city directories from 1908-1916.

44. **Grape Sugar Cereal Co.**, 1903, made *Grape Sugar Flakes*; dissolved 1908.

45. **Grocers Specially Manufacturing Co.**, 1902, made *Grain-O*, cereal coffee *Eat-A-Biscuit*, malted biscuit; became part of Malta Vita Pure Food Co. in 1903.

46. **Hays Cereal Co.**, date and product unknown.

47. **Hibbard Food Co.**, 1902 *Coco Cream Flakes*, coco flavored wheat flakes; offices in Battle Creek, plant in Augusta, dissolved 1906.

48. **Hornby Oatmeal Co.**, 1902, *H-O Oats*, made oat cereal.

49. **Horn-O-Plenty**, date unknown, made *Corn-O-Plenty* corn flakes.

50. **Hygienic Food Co.**, 1901, made *Mapl-Flakes* maple syrup flavored wheat flakes; S. McCamly Street plant sold to Mapl-Flake Mills in 1914; Bartlett Street plant sold to W.K. Kellogg in 1906.

51. **Javril Coffee Co.**, 1901, made *Javril* cereal coffee; L. G. Stevenson (father of Adlai Stevenson), president; sold to Gotch & Floden Co. in 1905.



*Cereal, cereal everywhere, but not a bite to eat. Packing Granose biscuits in the old factory at Corranbong before the days of Weet-Bix.*

52. **Kellogg Co.**, 1922, made corn flakes and more; still manufacturing in Battle Creek
53. **Kellogg Food Co.**, 1908, made nut butters, cereals, meat substitutes; name changed to Battle Creek Food Co. in 1921.
54. **Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.**, 1909, made corn flakes, name changed to Kellogg Co. in 1922.
55. **Kellogg Toasted Rice Flake and Biscuit Co.**, 1909, made *Toasted Rice Flakes*; Dr. J.H. Kellogg, treasurer; dissolved 1921.
56. **Kof-fa Co.**, 1903, made *Kof-fa* cereal coffee.
57. **Korn Krisp Co.**, 1901, made *Frumenta*, *Korn Krisp*, malt-flavored corn flakes; *Queen Flakes*, *Wheat Krisp* flakes; dissolved 1906, W.K. Kellogg purchased formula and machinery.
58. **Krinkle Co.**, date unknown, made *Krinkle Korn Flakes*.
59. **Lambert Good Food Co.**, 1901, made peanut butter crackers, nut products and machinery for making nut products; moved factory to Marshall, Michigan, in 1902; dissolved 1930.
60. **Lambert Nut Food Co.**, 1900, made same products as above; name changed to Lambert Good Food Co. in 1901.
61. **Malta Vita Pure Food Co.**, 1902, made *Power*, *Vim*, *Vigor*, *Malta Vita* wheat flakes; bought by Sterling Food Co. in 1905 in a maneuver to avoid receivership; Malta Vita bought Sterling two weeks later; dissolved 1912.
62. **Malted Food Co.**, 1901, made *Norka* malted oats; name changed to Norka Food Co. in 1902.
63. **Malt-Ho Flake Food Co.**, 1901, made *Malt-Ho* flakes; name changed to Malto-Too Food Co. in 1902.
64. **Malt-Too Food Co.**, 1902, made *Malt-Too*, *Wheat Flakes*, *Honey Grits*, *Climax Cereal*, cereal coffee; sold to U.S. Food Co. in 1903.
65. **Manufacturers & Retailers Association**, 1902, made *Neurita* wheat flakes; dissolved 1905.
66. **Mapl-Flake Mills**, 1914, made *Mapl-Flakes*, *National* and *Little Jack Horner* corn flakes; dissolved 1917; factory purchased by Armour Grain Co.
67. **Michigan Cereal Co.**, 1901.
68. **Modern Food Co.**, 1902, made *Boston Brown Flakes*; dissolved 1921.
69. **Moko Health Drink Co.**, 1897, made *Moko* cereal coffee; dissolved 1901.
70. **Morgan Food Co.**, date and product unknown.
71. **Multifarious Food Co.**, 1902, made 43 kinds of baked goods, soups, and puddings; dissolved 1905.
72. **National Biscuit Co. (Nabisco)**, date unknown, made *100 Percent Bran*; leased warehouse of the Food City Packing Co. in 1960; ended Battle Creek operations in 1968.
73. **National Cereal Co.**, 1901, made *X-Cel-O*, *George Washington Flakes*, *Indian Corn Flakes*; dissolved 1914.
74. **National Food Co.**, date and product unknown.
75. **National Malta Vita Co.**, date and product unknown.
76. **National Pure Food Co.**, date and product unknown.
77. **Neuro-Vitae Food Co.**, 1902, product unknown; formed in Battle Creek to manufacture a granulated food, factory to be located in Inghan County, Michigan.
78. **Neutravena Co.**, 1919, made cereal meat substitute; sold to Special Foods, Inc., Worthington, Ohio in 1939.
79. **Neurita Pure Food Co.**, see **Manufacturers and Retailers Association**.
80. **Norka Food Co.**, 1902, made *Norka Malted Oats*; plant sold at auction in 1911, burned in 1912.
81. **Nut Cereal Co.**, 1900, product unknown.
82. **Postum Cereal Co.**, 1896, made *Postum Cereal Food Drink*, *Grape-Nuts Food*; C. W. Post started manufacturing *Postum* on January 1, 1895, but did not incorporate until October 26, 1896; purchased **General Foods** in 1929.
83. **Dr. Price Cereal Food Co.**, 1903, made *Try-A-Bita* pepsin-celery flavored wheat flakes; plant located in Yorkville, at the south end of Gull Lake; dissolved 1907.
84. **Quaker Oats Co.** of Chicago, date unknown, made *Zest*, *Mothers Corn Flakes*, purchased *Korn-Krisp* and *Flak-Ora* plants in 1906; ended Battle Creek operations in 1923.
85. **Ralston Purina Co.**, date unknown, made *Wheat*, *Rice* and *Corn Chex*; purchased **Armour Grain Co.** factory on S. McCamly Street in 1927; still manufacturing in Battle Creek
86. **Real Food Co.**, 1901, made *Perfo* (Perfect Food) cereal; factory in LaGrange, Missouri, offices in Battle Creek; dissolved 1905.
87. **Robinsons Foods, Inc.**, date unknown, made breakfast meal.
88. **Sanitarium Health Food Co.**, see **Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Co.**
89. **Sanitary My-Food Co.**, 1901, made cereal, nut foods, cereal coffee; moved factory to Marshall, Michigan, in 1902, named changed to **Sanitary Pure Food Co.** in 1903.
90. **Sanitary Pure Food Co.**, 1903, made *My Food* wheat cereal, *My Biscuit*; factory burned and company dissolved 1903.
91. **Sanitas Nut Food Co.**, 1899, made *Sanitas Corn Flakes*, nut butter, health foods; merged with **Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Co.** to become **Kellogg Food Co.**, 1908.
92. **Joseph Smith Bakery** see **Battle Creek Bakery**.
93. **Standard Food Co.** or **Standard Pure Food Co.**, 1902, product unknown.
94. **Sterling Food Co.**, 1905, dummy

94. **Sterling Food Co.**, 1905, dummy corporation which existed for about two weeks as part of the legal maneuvers to keep **Malta Vita Pure Food Co.** out of receivership.
95. **Toasted Corn Flake Co.**, 1907, made corn flakes; name changed to the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co. in 1909.
96. **Tryabita Food Co.**, 1902, made *Try-A-Bita* celery flavored wheat flake; succeeded by **Dr. Price Cereal Food Co.** in 1903.
97. **United Cereal Mills**, 1910, made *Egg-O-See* flaked cereal; factories in Quincy, Illinois and Buffalo, New York; dissolved 1924.
98. **United States Food Co.**, date unknown, made *Malt-Too* wheat flakes; bought **Malt-Too Food Co.** in of Chicago 1903; dissolved 1905.
99. **Veana Food Co.**, 1902, made *Veana* flaked cereal; factory in Bellevue, Michigan; dissolved 1921.
100. **Voigt Cream Flake Co.**, date unknown, made *Voigt* cream cereal food.
101. **World's Fare Food Co.**, 1902, made *Golden Manna* flaked cereal; part of Rheumatic Sanitarium complex in Morgan Park; dissolved 1906.

## Note

This list of cereal companies is not definitive. More names will undoubtedly be found, and more information about known companies will no doubt be unearthed. The author welcomes additional information and will add it to the files being assembled, which are available in the Historical Society archives and in the Local History Room of Willard Library.

The sources for the majority of this information are contemporary newspapers, especially the *Battle Creek Daily Moon* and *Daily Journal*, which published the announcements of filing of papers of incorporation and dissolution. These articles were checked against the incorporation and dissolution records of the State of Michigan. Newspaper advertisements, cereal boxes and shipping cartons (primarily from the collection of the author) provided additional information, as did city directories and files in the Local History Room of Willard Library. Appreciation is expressed to Michael Gregory for sharing his list of cereal companies and to Joyce Rupp

for information from the Kellogg Co. archives.

## Sources

<sup>1</sup>The dates of legal incorporation are taken, whenever possible, from the records of the Corporation and Securities Bureau of the Department of Commerce of the State of Michigan. Char Lenon of that office was exceptionally helpful in locating and duplicating these records. However, it must be remembered that companies often existed before they actually filed legal papers. Conversely, companies filed legal papers of incorporation and then never progressed beyond that stage to manufacture a product.

<sup>2</sup>When "date unknown" or "product unknown" is listed or when no information beyond the name is listed, no record of the company has been found beyond the incorporation papers or a brief mention in contemporary newspaper accounts. This may indicate that the company existed "on paper" only. It may also indicate that more information will be located at a later date.

<sup>3</sup>"Dissolved" indicates that a legal notice of dissolution is on file in the state records. This may indicate that the company existed until that date. It may also indicate that two years had elapsed since the Department of Commerce had received information from the company and that an automatic dissolution was recorded.

<sup>4</sup>"Succeeded by" indicates that a company was bought out by another company or changed its name while keeping the same officers and product.

<sup>5</sup>Frequently, companies were popularly known by the name of their product as well as by their legal name. Both names have been listed to clarify these situations.



The interior of Kellogg's Sanitas Nut Food Co. factory.

# Kellogg Genealogy From Hadley, Massachusetts to Battle Creek, Michigan

By *Lila Jo Peck*

**J**oseph Kellogg was the patriarch of the American line of the Kellogg family; he first appears in the historical records in 1651 in Farmington, Connecticut. He moved to Boston around 1659, and from there, as early as 1662, to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he was a militia lieutenant and, often, a selectman. His will was dated in 1707 and proved 4 February 1708.



JOSEPH KELLOGG and his first wife, JOANNA, had nine children:

Elizabeth, Joseph, Nathaniel, John, Martin, Edward, Samuel, Joanna, and Sarah.

He married ABIGAIL TERRY on 9 May 1667. They had 11 children:

Stephen, NATHANIEL, Abigail, Elizabeth, Prudence, Ebenezer, Jonathan, Daniel, Joseph, Daniel, and Ephraim.



NATHANIEL KELLOGG married SARAH BOLTWOOD on June 18, 1692. They had:

NATHANIEL, Ebenezer, Ezekiel, Samuel, Sarah, Abigail, Mary, Ephraim, and Experience.



NATHANIEL KELLOGG married SARAH PRESTON on March 4, 1714. They had:  
Daniel, Joel, Abraham, GARDNER, Moses, Prudence, Phoebe, and Sarah.

He married MARTHA ALLIS in 1758.

He married Mrs. ELIZABETH SMITH of Ware in 1765.



GARDNER KELLOGG married THANKFUL CHAPIN. They had:  
Nathaniel, Gardner, JOSIAH, and Lucy.



JOSIAH KELLOGG married HANNAH SMITH. They had:  
Thankful, Merub, Lucy, Diathena, Naomi Parsons, Josiah, JOHN PRESTON, Gardner, Merub, and Priscilla.



JOHN PRESTON KELLOGG married MARY ANN CALL on May 1, 1831. They had:  
Merritt Gardner, Smith Moses, Albert, Julia Elvira, and Martha P.

He married ANN JANETTE STANLEY on March 29, 1842. They had:  
Mary A., Laura Evelyn, Emma Frances, Emma, JOHN HARVEY, Preston, Ella, Preston Stanley, WILL KEITH,  
Clara Belle, and Hester Ann.



Fame came to the Joseph Kellogg family in its seventh American generation. John Harvey Kellogg and Will Keith Kellogg put Michigan and Battle Creek on the map with sanitariums and cereal. Dr. John Harvey Kellogg made us aware of the medicinal benefits of fresh air and healthful living, and W. K. Kellogg changed forever what America ate for breakfast.

## A Sticky Subject

By John E. Buchmeier

**K**ids love it! Adults crave it! Even blue jays and squirrels enjoy it. It has been one of the most popular foods in North America since it first appeared on grocery store shelves about 100 years ago. It's gooey, nutritious fun. It's peanut butter!

American myth generally attributes the invention of peanut butter to George Washington Carver, the famous Tuskegee University educator and peanut pioneer, but Carver's meticulous and well-documented research reports fail to support the assumption. The available evidence points, instead, to Battle Creek, Michigan, as peanut butter's birthplace and to John Harvey Kellogg, as its father.

Several different sources provide support for the theory that peanut butter was just one of the many brainchildren of Dr. Kellogg. Public relations man Richard A. Schaeffer contends that peanut butter was invented when an unnamed Sanitarium employee, upset at the reprimand he had received from Dr. Kellogg for burning a batch of peanuts, smashed the nuts with a hammer and discovered the now familiar paste. The employee presented his discovery to a surprised and pleased Dr. Kellogg. This "nut butter" became a "silk purse" for Kellogg and grew popular in Battle Creek.<sup>1</sup> Historian Richard W. Schwarz tells a somewhat different story, contending that Kellogg invented peanut butter in the early 1890s when he

had some roasted peanuts "ground up into a paste" that patients who had difficulty chewing could eat and digest easily. According to Schwarz, Kellogg thought that peanut butter should be available to all and made no effort to patent it.<sup>2</sup> Berenice Lowe disagrees, stating that Kellogg was granted a patent for peanut butter, but never enforced it.<sup>3</sup> The Atlanta-based Peanut Advisory Board attributes peanut butter's 1890 debut to an unnamed St. Louis doctor.<sup>4</sup>

Kellogg Company spokesperson Dianne Dickey states that company records show that Dr. Kellogg invented peanut butter in 1895, but that a similar product, Nuttose, a 'nut butter' with a brick cheese-like consistency, was patented by Kellogg on February 16, 1887. Archival material indicates that peanut butter was produced by oven roasting peanuts in 10 pound allotments, hulling the peanuts in a pillowcase, separating the husks from the nut meat, and running the shelled peanuts through grain rollers. At some point in the development of the product Dr. Kellogg substituted steam-boiled peanuts for oven-roasted nuts.<sup>5</sup> In his 1923 book *The New Dietetics: A Guide to Scientific Feeding in Health and Disease*, Dr. Kellogg claimed to have invented peanut butter in 1893.<sup>6</sup> A 1943 *Battle Creek Enquirer* article appears to support Dr. Kellogg's claim. In the article, Dr. Charles Williams Dabney, a former assistant secretary of agriculture for the Cleveland administra-

tion from 1893-1896, explains how he and Dr. Kellogg first produced peanut butter in 1893. He describes the process as “a simple job . . . we just roasted the peanuts, pressed out the oil, added some cotton seed oil, sugar and salt—the result, peanut butter.”<sup>7</sup> Apparently the product derived from steam-boiled peanuts was not very good, so the Kellogg brothers focused their attention on cereal instead and Battle Creek eventually became the “Cereal Capital of the World.” Had fate not intervened (or had boiled peanuts resulted in a more palatable spread) Battle Creek might also be known as the “Peanut Butter Capital of the World.”

It is possible, of course, that peanut butter has no single inventor. Different individuals or groups, working independently, have, not infrequently, arrived at the same conclusion or invention at approximately the same time. The most famous example is the telephone. Alexander Graham Bell and Elisha Gray sought patents on the same day, but since Bell actually filed his application with the United States Patent Office before Gray did, Bell was granted the patent and we now recognize “Ma Bell” rather than “Ma Gray.” From a legal perspective, the actual date of invention is irrelevant, and the date a patent application is filed is relevant only insofar as it effects the actual granting of the patent. The date a patent is granted is the all-important primary evidence used to settle conflicting claims to an invention.

What does all this legal minutiae have to do with peanut butter? It lays the necessary foundation for understanding our best evidence for attributing peanut butter’s invention to Dr. John Harvey Kellogg. We know that Dr. Kellogg filed a patent application for a food compound “composed of completely-digested starch, completely emulsified vegetable oil . . . and thoroughly-cooked and finely-divided vegetable proteins derived from nuts . . .” (lawyer jargon for peanut butter) on

November 4, 1895, and that Letters Patent No. 567,901 was granted on September 15, 1896. Dr. Kellogg also filed a patent application for a “process of preparing nutmeal” on November 4, 1895, and was granted Letters Patent No. 580,787 on April 13, 1897.<sup>8</sup> The next time you eat peanut butter, whether directly from the jar, or on sandwiches (with jelly, bananas, mayonnaise, or marshmallows), or in candy, cookies, frosting, or ice cream, or as a cracker spread or celery stuffing, or in any of the hundreds of other possible ways found in peanut butter cookbooks and the imaginations of aficionados, remember that the best available evidence indicates that Dr. John Harvey Kellogg developed the versatile taste treat in the early 1890s at the Seventh-day Adventist Sanitarium in Battle Creek.

## Sources

<sup>1</sup>Richard A. Schaeffer, *Legacy*. (Mountain View, California: Pacific Press Publishing Association, 1978), 66-67.

<sup>2</sup>Richard W. Schwarz, *John Harvey Kellogg, M.D.* (Nashville, Tennessee: Southern Publishing Association, 1970), 120-121.

<sup>3</sup>Berenice Lowe, *Tales of Battle Creek*. (Battle Creek, Michigan: Robert L. and Louise B. Miller Foundation, Inc., 1976), 81.

<sup>4</sup>“Who really invented peanut butter?,” *Battle Creek Enquirer*, March 29, 1990.

<sup>5</sup>Peanut Advisory Board, *The Official Peanut Lovers' Centennial Cookbook*, (Atlanta, Georgia:1990), III.

<sup>6</sup>“Who really invented peanut butter?,” *Battle Creek Enquirer*, March 29, 1990.

<sup>7</sup>Dr. John Harvey Kellogg, *The New Dietetics*. (Battle Creek, Michigan: The Modern Medicine Publishing Company, 1921), 358.

<sup>8</sup>United States Commissioner of Patents, *The Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent Office*. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1897), Vol. 79, 305.

## The William Miller Farm

### Birthplace of the Adventist Movement in America

By James Nix

*"[It was] a convenient farm-house, similar to those built throughout the interior of New England at that epoch. It was of wood, two stories high, with an ell projecting in the rear. The front and ends were painted white, with green blinds, and the back side was red. It fronts the north. A small yard, enclosed by a picket fence, and ornamented by lilacs, raspberry and rose bushes, separated it from the public road leading to Fairhaven, [Vermont] . . ."*<sup>1</sup>

In 1815, William Miller (1782-1849) and his wife Lucy purchased a farm and built a house on it—a place to rear his growing family of eight children. He worked the farm to support his household, and later, when he went out as an itinerant preacher, it covered his expenses.

Here also, in 1818, William discovered the 2300-day prophecy of Daniel 8:14. His study of Scriptures led him to the conclusion that Christ would return about 1843 or 1844. By 1831 Miller had begun preaching on the prophecies, and during the next thirteen years he gave over 3,200 lectures. He also wrote a number of books and pamphlets on the subject, and led out in a religious revival in the United States. Thus arose the "Millerite Movement."

The farmhouse was extensively remodelled about 1855 (after Miller's death), although it retains several elements that go back to the time when he lived there. Further remodelling in the

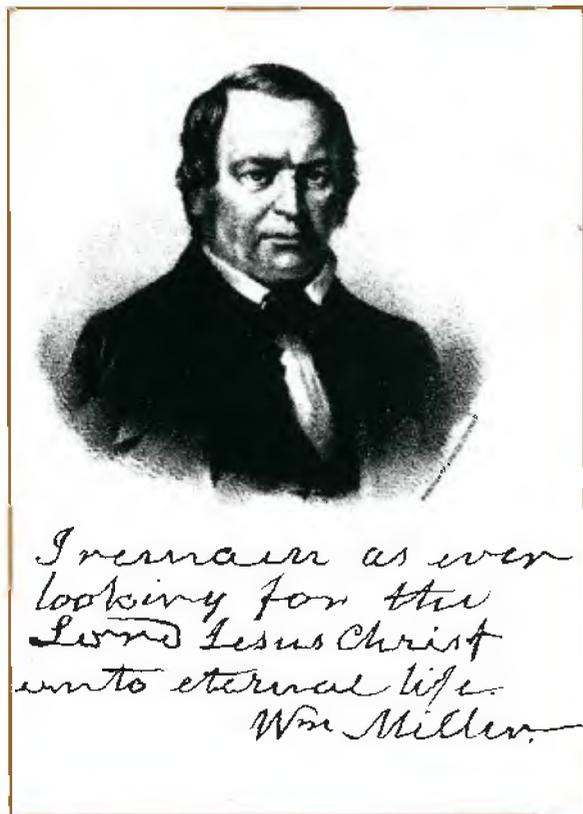
early 1970's wrought more changes, and these will have to be undone in order to put the house back to its original appearance.

Several out-buildings which date from the time of William Miller remain standing behind the house: an English barn, a horse barn, a piggery and a corn crib. All are of typical early nineteenth-century construction and depict rural farm life in up-state New York. We can easily glimpse the environment as it was when William Miller lived there.

On September 25, 1984, Adventist Historic Properties purchased 25 acres (10.1 hectares) out of the nearly 170 acres (68.8 hectares) which originally belonged to Miller. Plans call for the restoration of the home and other buildings to the appearance they had when the Miller family lived there. In addition, a combined Visitors' Center and a resident manager's apartment is to be constructed.<sup>2</sup>



**Above Left:** The William Miller home, from a woodcut band on a daguerreotype photograph of the house shows how it appeared during his lifetime (about 1849). **Middle Left:** Pathfinders from the Georgia-Cumberland Conference rebuilt a section of the rock wall behind the Miller house in 1990. This wall dates back to Miller's time, as do some of the maple trees. **Below Left:** William Miller (1782-1849) held fast to his expectation of the Second Coming of Jesus. **Below Right:** When Adventist Historic Properties, Inc. purchased a portion of the Miller Farm in 1984, it was found that extensive remodeling had been done, primarily in the mid-1850's. Today the house stands, minus its original green shutters, awaiting restoration to its original appearance—as soon as sufficient funds become available. (The missing shutters, fortunately, were found stored in the attic.) The doorway must also have its classical pediment—the triangular gable—replaced over the entrance. **Above Right:** In 1987 Pathfinders from the Florida Conference cleared off much of the vegetation that had grown up on Ascension Rock, behind the Miller Chapel. This is the site where Millerite Adventists in the area are said to have awaited Christ's return on October 22, 1844.



**Above Left:** By 1991, the back of the farm house closely approximated its original appearance, although some minor changes remain to be made. **Middle Left:** Surprise expenditures keep coming up. To prevent the collapse of one cellar wall, the entrance had to be rebuilt and the wall strengthened. **Below Left:** In the (understandable) effort to install indoor plumbing, one end of William Miller's study was walled off for a bathroom. Outside it created a hideous addition on the roof. This group of touring teachers lunching on the lawn in October 1989 were among the last people to see the eyesore before it was removed. **Above Right:** The original kitchen fireplace was discovered in the basement foundation—a foundation which later enclosed a water cistern. When built in 1815, the house had a central fireplace and chimney. **Middle Right:** With relatively little effort, the nearly-rotten trellises at the back of the house were torn down in April, 1985. **Below Right:** In June 1990, the exterior fireplace (which had been added only twenty years earlier) was removed.





**Above Left:** The farm buildings included two barns, a piggery and a corn crib—all Miller's handiwork. **Middle Left:** Several pieces of furniture originally belonging to William Miller have been returned to the house: his bed, a deacon's bench and a rocking chair. **Bottom Left:** Some interesting discoveries have been made inside the Miller house. In July, 1988 Steven Juliano, a Florida Pathfinder, found several yards of original wallpaper in the attic. They are thought to be from Miller's study. **Above Right:** As in the farmhouse itself, temporary bracing had to be added to several of the outbuildings to prevent their collapse before funds could be raised for their restoration. In fact, the roof on the granary did cave in during the winter of 1984-85. **Below Right:** A team from Andrews University excavated the foundations of the ash house on its first archaeological dig at the Miller farm in June, 1990.



**Below Left:** An old wooden flour barrel in the attic of the chapel contained more than 1,100 of William Miller's justice-of-the-peace documents. **Above Right:** When one sees the stalls in the horse barn, one has no difficulty picturing Miller's horses waiting here to be harnessed up for another of his preaching itineraries. **Upper Middle Right:** Indeed, the necessary historic artifacts from the stables hang close at hand. Horse harnesses, some engraved with the initial M, were found in the rear attic of the house. **Lower Middle Right:** After being disfellowshipped by the membership of the Baptist church that formerly stood down the road, William Miller built this little chapel on his property in 1848, just a year before his death. Today the building belongs to the Advent Christian Church. It is considered to be their first church. **Below Right:** Elder Paul A. Gordon examines some of Miller's legal documents. They remained undisturbed for almost 150 years—until their discovery in May, 1987.



## The Life of William Miller

William Miller (1782-1849), an American farmer and Baptist preacher born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, was largely self-educated. In 1803, he married Lucy P. Smith. Through his friendship with several deists, Miller abandoned his religious convictions and became an avowed skeptic. He served his community for several years, first as tax collector and later as justice of the peace.

In the War of 1812, Miller attained the rank of captain. At war's end, he returned to reside at Low Hampton, New York, where he hoped to live quietly as a farmer. But Miller was not at peace with himself, for he was at heart a deeply religious man. In 1816 he was converted to Christianity.

Miller concluded that Scripture "is its own interpreter, and that the words ought to be understood literally, except in those instances where the writer used figurative language. In his study of the prophecies, he reached the conclusion that the writers pointed to his day as the last period of earth's history. Specifically, he put his first and greatest emphasis on the prophetic declaration, "Unto two thousand and three hundred days; then shall the sanctuary be cleansed" (Dan 8:14), from which he reached his conclusion that in about 1843 the Lord would return.

In August, 1831, Miller preached his message for the first time. The preaching of the soon coming of Christ seemed naturally and inevitably to lead men to seek to make ready for the event. In 1833, he first pub-

lished a series of his lectures in book form. During the course of his movement, Miller presented more than 4,000 lectures on the second coming of Christ in an estimated 500 different towns. From 1840 onward, Millerism was no longer the primary activity of one man. It became the concern of a great and increasing group of men.

Miller used the general phrase "about the year 1843" to describe his belief as to the time of the advent. He never personally set a precise date for the event. After the Great Disappointment of October 22, 1844, (a date set by others) there was a scattering of the 50,000 believers and a confusion of beliefs. Shortly thereafter, Miller built a chapel adjacent to his Low Hampton home for use by the local company of Adventists.

William Miller died on December 20, 1849. At the time, there was no church organization among Adventists. Nine years later his followers organized the American Millennial Association, afterward known as Evangelical Adventists. Several other Adventist churches, including the Advent Christians and the Seventh-day Adventists eventually grew out of the Millerite movement.

Adapted from "The William Miller Home and Farm: Birthplace of the Adventist Movement in America" Adventist Historic Properties, Inc., 165 North Washington Ave., Battle Creek, MI 49016.

**Above:** The interior of the William Miller Chapel includes the original pulpit and pews. The kerosene lighting fixtures, however, were installed after his death. **Below:** The Miller Cemetery is on land originally donated by William's father. William Miller and other members of his family are buried in this quiet plot, only a short distance from his home.



## Sources

<sup>1</sup> This description of the Miller home was written by Sylvester Bliss in *Memoirs of William Miller*, 1853, 63-64.

<sup>2</sup> Readers interested in contributing funds toward the restoration of the Miller Farm or wanting to know more about Adventist Historic Properties and its various projects should write to James Nix, Adventist Historic Properties, Inc., P. O. Box 494, Loma Linda, CA 92354.

Photo credits: The photographs in this picture essay were supplied by James Nix and Adventist Historic Properties, Inc., 165 North Washington Ave., Battle Creek, MI 49016.



## The Whites Come to Battle Creek: A Turning Point in Adventist History

By Ron Graybill

The train from Detroit rolled over the Michigan countryside for more than a hundred miles before the village of Battle Creek, still three miles in the distance, came into view. The large rolling hills to the north and south, coupled with the neat and tasteful private dwellings, gave it very much the appearance of a New England town.

The junction of the Kalamazoo River and Battle Creek assured the town's 3,000 inhabitants of a water supply sufficient to support rapid growth. Battle Creek had already emerged as the business center of the greater western Calhoun County area.

The town boasted an assortment of grocery, clothing, drug, book, and dry goods stores, as well as two woolen factories, four flour mills, and a couple of iron foundries, one of which specialized in steam engines.

Many fine buildings adorned the town, includ-

ing an impressive four story brick structure with an Ionic facade, but there were no paved streets. Wooden walks provided pedestrians their only escape during the muddy winters and dusty summers. One hundred new private homes had been erected in 1855 alone, and the demand for rental houses had never been greater.<sup>1</sup>

As the little group of Adventists from Rochester stepped off the train at the Michigan Central Station they were doubtless greeted by members of the 10 families of fellow-believers who already lived in the city.

Seven of the fourteen Adventist pioneers who disembarked that day in early November, 1855, were members of the White household. James White, now 34 years old, and Ellen, about to turn 28, were joined by their



*About ten years after their arrival in Battle Creek, James and Ellen White posed for their portrait.*

three young sons—Henry, eight, Edson, six, and Willie, one—and two friends and helpers, Clarisa Bonfoey, 35, and Jennie Fraser, 25.<sup>2</sup>

The White household rented a house on the south side of Van Buren Street, while the others who had lived with them in Rochester went their separate ways. Stephen and Sarah Belden found their own home. Warren Bachelter and his mother and sister found a place together. The two single men, Uriah Smith and George Amadon, took up residence with a local family.<sup>3</sup>

The last number of the *Review* printed in Rochester was dated Oct. 30, 1855, but the first issue printed in Battle Creek didn't come off the press until December 4. In the interim, an important conference took place in the new 18 x 24 foot "House of Prayer" on Cass Street. The conference was a watershed moment in church history, for it was there that Sabbath-keeping Adventists decided to accept and affirm Ellen White's gift of prophecy.

The first business of the conference, in keeping with James White's pleas, was the financial restructuring of the *Review* so that White would no longer carry the economic burden alone. On Friday, November 16, delegates from churches far and near filed into the little wooden chapel and took their places on the straight-backed benches. Joseph Bates was chosen chairman of the meeting, and before the day was out the fledgling movement had formed its first committee, which was organized to sort out how much of the money spent on the *Review* came from James White's personal funds and how much from subscriptions and donations. The committee vowed to monitor the finances of the *Review* more carefully and chose 23-year-old Uriah Smith to replace James White as resident editor.

The conference delegates devoted virtually the entire Sabbath, November 17, to a discussion as to whether Sabbath

observaton should commence at sundown or at 6 p.m. J. N. Andrews reported his conviction, based on a thorough examination of the subject, that the Bible supported the sundown time.

Monday, November 19, was given over to prayer and confessions. Many delegates spoke "relative to the evident departure of the remnant from the spirit of the message, and the humble, straight-forward course taken by those who first embraced it." The delegates pleaded with God for "the return of the Spirit of consecration, sacrifice and holiness once enjoyed by the remnant."<sup>4</sup>

At the Monday meeting the delegates also decided that the assertions made by dissidents Stephenson and Hall in their treatise *Messenger of Truth* necessitated a response in addition to James White's. Though White's response had effectively addressed the challenges posed by Stephenson and Hall, it had also raised new questions as to Ellen White's role as God's messenger. James White's statements on the issue did not fully satisfy the



**Above:** The first building of the *Review* and *Herald Publishing Association* was the small frame structure on the left. **Below:** The earliest known photograph of the Whites is this ambrotype dated c. 1857. An ambrotype is a negative image on glass placed against a black background.

statements on the issue did not fully satisfy the faithful, and the delegates determined that it was time for Sabbath-keeping Adventists to take an official position on Ellen White's gift of prophecy. Accordingly, Joseph Bates, J. H. Waggoner, and M. E. Cornell, were asked to prepare an address on the "gifts of the church."

The "Address" issued by Bates, Waggoner, and Cornell pinpointed "the neglect of spiritual gifts," that is, Ellen White's testimonies, as the chief reason for and indication of the "decline of faith and spirituality" amongst the "scattered flock:"

We feel to confess that we, as a people, have not . . . appreciated the glorious privilege of claiming the gifts . . . and we greatly fear that we have grieved the Spirit



by neglecting the blessings already conferred upon the church.<sup>5</sup>

Then, in an apparent effort to balance and correct James White's more extreme statements, these men said of the gifts:

To say that they are of God, and yet we will not be tested by them, is to say that God's will is not a testor rule for Christians, which is inconsistent and absurd.<sup>6</sup>

A considerable number of Sabbath-keeping Adventists continued to have reservations about Ellen White's claims, but the official church position was positive.

At this time Sabbath-keeping Adventists had only a few articles and one tiny book, *Experience and Views*, by which to judge Ellen White. Bates, Waggoner, and Cornell recommended the book for the "candid consideration" of the believers, and added that they believed its contents "to be agreeable to the word of God, and the spirit of the Gospel."<sup>7</sup> This vote of confidence

**Above left:** Uriah Smith was only 23 when he became editor of the *Review*. **Above right:** J.H. Waggoner was one of the eyewitnesses to Ellen White's 1855 vision. **Below:** These pictures of the White's boys, Henry, Edson, and Willie, are believed to have been taken shortly before Henry's death in 1863.

that on November 20th, the day after the conference, the "Spirit of the Lord suddenly and powerfully came upon me, and I was taken off in vision."

Recounting the sequence of events, Ellen White recalled how for months before this vision she had been quite depressed. Although God had seen fit to use her in past years, the duty of delivering His messages had caused her much anguish. Then, when she saw how little the visions had been heeded, she became discouraged. The visions, she said, "have been of late less and less and my testimony for God's children has been gone. I have thought that my work in God's cause was done, and that I had no further duty to do, but to save my own soul, and carefully attend to my little family."<sup>8</sup>

This then, was Ellen White's perception of her own role just prior to that November conference. Then a change came:

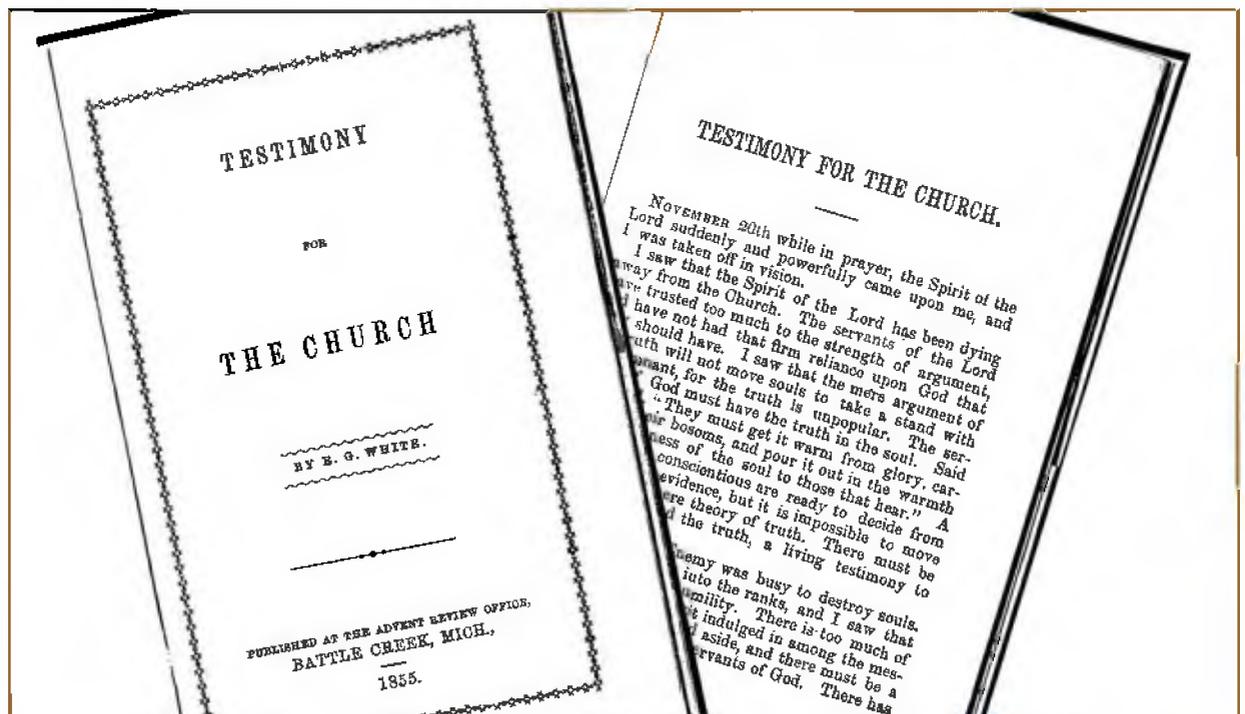
"At our late Conference at Battle Creek in November God wrought for us. The minds of the servants of God were exercised as to the gifts of the Church, and if God's frown had been brought upon his people because the gifts had been slighted and neglected, there was a pleasing prospect that his smiles would again be upon

us, and he would graciously and mercifully revive the gifts again, and they would live in the Church, to encourage the desponding and fainting soul, and to correct and reprove the erring."<sup>9</sup>

The vision of November 20, 1855, like many of Mrs. White's visions, was primarily a confirmation of actions and positions already taken. It bears an unmistakable and close relationship to the events of the weekend which preceded it. In fact, it is in her account of this vision that one finds evidence of the specific problems which were troubling the leaders of the movement. "I saw," she wrote, "that the Spirit of the Lord has been dying away from the church. The servants of the Lord have trusted too much to the strength of argument."<sup>10</sup>

Mere argument in favor of the truth would not move souls, she was shown. Instead, the preachers must get the truth "warm from glory, carry it in their bosoms, and pour it out in the warmth and earnestness of the soul." Pride and independence were threatening the working force of the church, and she admonished workers to "press together, press together."

Next her attention was turned to the shortcomings of the lay people. She saw that they were busy adding farm to farm, plunging so deeply in debt that



they could not help the cause or even see that the preachers had proper clothing to wear. During 1855 and 1856, speculation in mid-western lands was at a peak and many Adventists, swept westward from New England and New York with their neighbors, were engrossed in the excitement and challenge of developing farms in Michigan, Iowa, northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin.

"If God has called thee West," Ellen White warned, "he has a work for thee to do, an exalted work. Let not the care and perplexity of here engross thy mind, but ye can safely be wrapt up in contemplating Abraham's farm. We are heirs to that immortal inheritance. Wean thy affections from earth and dwell upon heavenly things." It was a theme she would return to again and again in the next few years.

The November 20 vision endorsed the new position that Sabbath observation should commence at sundown, but when Ellen asked the angel if God had frowned on his people for adhering to the 6 p.m. time for so long, the reply was that "before light comes there is no sin." Mrs. White was also careful to point out that she had not previously endorsed the 6 p.m. time on the basis of a vision, but had merely indicated that "even" was the time to begin the Sabbath, and "it was inferred that even was at six."

The vision also included stern condemnation for Stephenson and Hall, counsel for parents to govern their children, and a reference to the visions themselves. "I saw that the reason why visions have not been more frequent of late [is that] they have not been appreciated by the church." At the same time, however, believers were cautioned against an injudicious use of the visions. Some believers were apparently citing them, in place of the Bible, as proof for Adventist doctrine. "I saw this course was inconsistent, and it prejudiced the unbelievers against the truth, for the visions could have no weight with them. They had never seen them, and knew nothing of the spirit of them, and they should not be referred to, in their case."

At least six men—Bates, Waggoner, Amadon, M.E. Cornell, Josiah Hart, and Uriah Smith—were eyewitnesses to this vision. An account of it was read to the thirty-six members of the Battle Creek Church the following Sabbath, and they

voted unanimously that it be published. In the weeks that followed, Mrs. White added to it visions which she had received in May and June of 1855, and before the year was out a little sixteen page pamphlet titled *Testimony for the Church* was published. This was the first installment of a work which would, before her death, grow to nine volumes encompassing nearly 5,000 pages.

Thus it is that the year 1855 marks a turning point in Adventist history. In that year Battle Creek became the center for Sabbath-keeping Adventists. In that year, Ellen White's visions, which had all but ceased, were revived as her role as God's messenger was affirmed by the church, and in that year she launched one of her major works, *Testimonies for the Church*.

## Sources

<sup>1</sup>See "Battle Creek," *Battle Creek Journal*, Vol. 5, Nov. 16, 1855, p. 2; and "Shall Main Street be Paved?" *ibid.* Vol. 6, May 29, 1857, p. 31.

<sup>2</sup>Ages for the Whites derived from W.C. White, "Sketches and Memories," *Review and Herald*, Vol. 112 (Aug. 22, 1935), p. 8; age for Bonfoey obtained from, *Review and Herald*, Vol. 8 (June 12, 1856), p. 33; age for Fraser obtained from the *8th Census of Population*.

<sup>3</sup>A. A. Dodge was still listed as *Review* agent for Jackson, Mich., *Review and Herald*, Vol. 7 (Oct. 16, 1855), p. 64.

<sup>4</sup>"The Conference," *Review and Herald*, Vol. 7, (Dec. 4, 1855), p. 75.

<sup>5</sup>Joseph Bates, et. al., "Address of the Conference Assembled at Battle Creek, Mich., November 16th, 1855," *Review and Herald*, Vol. 7 (Dec. 4, 1855), p. 79.

<sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup>Ellen G. White, "Communication from Sister White," *Review and Herald*, Vol. 7 (Jan. 10, 1856), p. 118.

<sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup>Ellen G. White, *Testimonies for the Church*, Vol. 1 (Mountain View, Ca., Pacific Press Publ. Assn., 1949), p. 131, all of the following quotations are taken from this first testimony, as recorded in this book, pp. 113-123.

**Opposite Page:** *The earliest Testimonies for the Church were issued in small, paper-bound pamphlets.*

## Social Life in Old Battle Creek

By Lila Jo Peck

**C**ontrary to public opinion, the picture below does not depict Old Battle Creek social life a hundred years ago.

Pictured are Eleanor Worden Lewis, Theodore Bogardus Lewis, and their daughter Nellie Lewis Beuchel. Eleanor and Theodore Lewis are my great grandparents, and Nellie is my great great Aunt. There follows a chronological story of what they did for entertainment over holiday weekends and special events in their lives. The pictures and captions are from old photo-

graph albums in my personal collection that belonged to my family and to Linnie Belden (daughter of Hattie and Frank Belden), early Adventist hymn writer. The diary excerpts are from Theodore Lewis's

diaries, dated 1864, and 1880 through 1923, using his actual words and (mis-)spelling. The newspaper clippings are from the historical collection at Willard Library in Battle Creek, Michigan.



MONDAY 31  
 I worked at the Tab on Electric Light System, to day open up up Tab for Teachers meeting, after that I went up to Nells after Eleanor [his wife]. They was a Halloween Party there we got home about 12. Rainy this evening.

NOVEMBER TUESDAY 1  
 To work at the Tab, a gain to day. Rainy to day, a gain. Rainy meeting this evening.

**Monday, October 31, 1892**  
 I worked at the Tab in electric light system. to day. open up Tab for Teachers meeting. after that I went up to Nells after Eleanor [his wife]. They was a Halloween Party there we got home about 12. Rainey this evening.

**Wednesday, September 30, 1903**  
 Cloudy. Rain afternoon. 54  
 This morning at 10 our famley. Mrs Straub. Griff & Lilly. Belden & famley. Miss Cadawldr. Ferne West.

Laura Winebrenner. Thede & Erie. Went down the River. it was nice. before dinner. we took dinner just below Stringham bridge. had a nice dinner. good time. after we started down the river a gain we got caught in the rain. went down to Post Farm. got home at 5.

**Tuesday, November 3, 1903**  
 Foggy. Fine. 38  
 I helped Myron finish up painting to day. This evening about a 100 of us met at my house and then went over to Myron & Cornelia [Cornell] house a surprise on them as it was their Golden weding 50 years. gave them a nice gold lined fruit dish & spoon. Had Ice Cream & cake.

*Halloween Party,*  
*Monday evening, October 31, 1892.*

*Mrs. Oscar B. Buechel,*  
*Mrs. Johan H. Steen,*

*Lillian White,*                      *Lillie Smith,*  
*Evelyn Lewis,*                      *Lulu Taylor,*  
*Mattie Lawrence,*                      *Evelyn Griffin*

*Clara Hall,*  
*Helen Griffin,*  
*Edith Colwin.*

*R. I. P.*                                      *Find us.*

**Above Left:** Records show that Nellie Lewis took a course in penmanship at the old Battle Creek College in the years 1880-81, but she couldn't have penned this hand-done invitation because it spells her married name, Beuchel, incorrectly. **Bottom Left:** "River Views, September 1903," reads the caption in the old photo album. **Below:** Hattie Belden, Laura W., Nellie Beuchel, and F. E. Belden.



**Above:** Griffin Lewis at the oar.

**Middle:** Eleanor and Theodore B. Lewis, and their daughter-in-law Erie (on right).

**Below:** Eleanor and Erie with "the remains of the feast."





**Tuesday, November 3, 1903**

Foggy. Fine. 38

I helped Myron finish up painting today. This evening about 100 of us met at my house and then went over to Myron and Cornelia (Cornell) house a surprise on them as it was their Golden wedding 50 years. Gave them a nice gold lined fruit dish and spoon. Had ice cream and cake.

Above: Album says, "Cornell's Anniversary, Nov. 1903."

Below: The costumed young folks performed a skit honoring the Cornells.





Wea' SUNDAY 12  
 Fine  
 I paperd the  
 kitchen to day  
 Oscar + famley  
 with lot of  
 others went down  
 the river to  
 day. got home  
 at 10

Sunday, June 12, 1904

Fine. 60

I paperd the kitchen to day. Oscar & famley with lot of others went down the river to day. got home at 10.



**Opposite Page**

**Left:** "Golden Wedding." *Morning Enquirer*, Battle Creek, Michigan, November 5, 1903.

**Above:** Frank and Hattie Belden, with Cornelia and Myron Cornell and unidentified couple

**Middle and Below:** Old photo album caption reads, "Down the Kalamazoo, June 12, 1904."

**Above:** Nellie Beuchel in profile

**Below:** They always ate in style. F. E. Belden, sans hat, is in the back



**Tuesday, May 30, 1905**

Cloudy. 48

Showers this morning. I painted blinds part of the day, as it is decoration day. Eleanor & I took a drive through town to cemetery and up to the Lake. big crowd up there. Oscar Nellie & Evert went down the river with a crowd. got the horse shod. worked on books to night.

Above: Ladies

Below: Gents



Opposite Page:

**Above:** "Decoration Day, May 30, 1905," says the old album page.

**Middle Left:** They always had a tablecloth and dressed up for their picnics. That's Hattie and Frank Belden standing at the back, with Nellie Beuchel.

**Middle Right:** Going down the river, and the diary's weather report must have been correct. Note the unfurled umbrella.

**Below:** The festivities included a swim in the river. The center trio included Evert Beuchel (on the left) and Linnie Belden (on the right).





Wear Cloud ~~TUESDAY~~ 30 Ther. 48  
Spencer this morning  
I painted blinds  
part of the day, as it  
is decoration day,  
Eleanor & I took a  
drive through town  
to cemetery, and up  
to the lake big crowd  
up there, Oscar  
Nellie & Evet went down  
the river with a  
crowd, got the horse  
shod, worked on  
books to night.



**Wednesday, July 4, 1906** Fine 58

*This morning about 7.45 they was about 33 of us went down the river to Augusta. Ada & Roy were along. we got home about 8.30. But it was not to me as it was when dear Eleanor was a long with us. but that cant be any more. Oh that I may live so that I may meet her a gain. [His wife Eleanor had died in January]*

**Above:** Evert Beuchel, Ada Dalton and Roy Lewis

**Middle:** Photograph album calls this group "River trip, July 4, 1906."

**Below:** Theodore B. Lewis of the diaries is the old man in the center of the picture. Son Roy below him to the left. Daughter Nellie Beuchel, her son Evert, and F. E. Belden, behind and to the right. Son-in-law Oscar bottom right, with Ada Dalton and Hattie Belden above him in picture.





**Sunday, June 28, 1908 Fine 66**

I commenced on J. W. Bacheller job at one p.m. cleaning all the afternoon. This morning Nellie Evert Dalton. with a lot of others went to Fine Lake to be gone till to morrow. Saw eclipses of Sun to day.

**Monday, June 29, 1908 Rain 69**

I cleaned on the Bacheller house this forenoon. and than it rained so I could not paint. so I went to town. Bought me a pair of Ralsted shoes. 4.00. The folks got home this eve.

**Tuesday, August 24, 1909 Hot 68**

Byron [Sperry]. Nellie & Bula Sperry. Hattie & Linna Belden. Ivy Cadawalder. Emma White. Laura Winebrenner. Oscar Nellie Evert. Dalton and Self. Went to Gull Lake to day and pic nickered at Walnut grove. got home at 8 p.m. We had some pictures taken of crowd.



**Above:** The old album notes "Fine Lake, June 28-9, 1908," and captions this one of Evert Beuchel, "The 'block head' orator making a presentation speech." I was sure he was singing.

**Middle:** "Come in boys, the water's fine." That's Linnie Belden in the middle.

**Below Left:** "On top the load of hay," says the album.

**Below Right:** The Beldens must have attended both events, because this picture is captioned, "Our Cottage at Goguac, July 4, 1906."



**Tuesday, August 30, 1910** Cloudy, light rain at eve. 65

*This Morning. Lee Smith & Wife. Wilt & Charly Smith. Mrs. Hutchinson & Martha. Byron Sperry & Wife. Guy Sperry & Wife. Deo Sperry & Wife from California. Howard & Bulah Sperry. Oscar & Nellie. Dalton Evert & Lela. Laura Winebrenner. Mable & some other young folks with her. and self went to Gull Lake to day. had a plesant time. got home at 8 p.m. Had a shower at 4.30 p.m .*

**Above:** A few days later on July 4, here's a photo of "Fireworks on Goguac Lake."

**Middle Left and Right:** "Gull Lake, Aug. 1909," reads the caption for this photo of the seated group.

**Below Left:** And this one — "In the hay mow, June 28-9, 1908."

**Below Right:** "3 Jolly Sailor Boys."



**Celebrate at Marshall.**  
 A group of Battle Creek people planned and carried out a Fourth of July celebration Thursday which was not only safe and sane but very enjoyable. They went to Marshall, but not to attend the races, instead they depended upon Mr. and Mrs. J. Edson White at Cedar Crest, their handsome home on High street, and pitched under the great trees on the lawn. Tables for the entire party were spread from baskets carried by the visitors. There were recitations and music, with fireworks in the evening. The visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Myron J. Cornell, Alderman and Mrs. Oscar B. Beuchel, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sperry, Mrs. Frank Belden, Miss Linnie Belden, Rev. and Mrs. Howard Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred B. Tozer, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Winebrenner, Miss Laura Winebrenner, Miss Mabel Winebrenner, Theo B. Dalton Lewis, Miss Carrie Brown, Miss Edna Smithwick, Miss Edith Hamilton, Myron Snow and Harold Todd. Alderman Beuchel was chosen chairman of the entertainment committee, and the program arranged and carried out was well calculated to remain long in the memories of those present. Perhaps the best number was an amateur hose drill, during which the alderman demonstrated not only how to put out a blaze, but also how to wet down everything and everybody around, including himself. The party returned home by interurban at a late hour.

Thursday, July 4, 1912 Hot 78

This a.m. Myron & Wife. Winebrenner & family. Oscar Nellie Dalton & I. Sperry & wife. Howard Baily & wife. Al & Flo Tozer. Hattie & Linnie Belden. Mrs. Smithworth Teddy All went down to Marshall. to J. E. White home at Marshall. He has a nice home in a hill and looks as if he was in the woods. we had a good time.

Above: "Celebration at Marshall," *The Battle Creek Enquirer*, Sunday, July 7, 1912.  
 Middle Left: The group pictured on the porch of the Edson White home, Cedar Crest, in Marshall, includes Edson White by pillar seated beside his wife Emma (Hattie Belden's sister) in the wheelchair, Oscar Beuchel standing extreme right beside F. E. Belden, with Hattie in front of him.

Middle Right: Another photograph of the J. E. White home.  
 Below Left: The album caption reads: "Push, brothers, push." Front row (l. to r.) Theodore B. Lewis, Osca Beuchel, Byron Sperry, Nellie Beuchel, Dalton Lewis, Evert Beuchel, Hattie Belden, Laura Winebrenner, Emma White, and Mrs. Sperry. Back Row, Lela Hutchinson, Ivy Cadwalder, Linnie Belden, Beulah Sperry.

Below: "Pleasant Family Reunion," *The Battle Creek Moon Journal*, September 7, 1916.



city of the First church will hold the church par- also reports will be held. Mrs. H. is to have a party, this having sure of the in- upper will also be asked to something else ing addition to

**Pleasant Family Reunion.**  
 At the home of T. G. Lewis on the Lake South farm, 2 1/2 miles south- west of the city, where Thomas Burr and family also reside, a reunion of the Lewis family was held Labor Day. The relatives present were Griffin Lewis of Bay City; Dalton Lewis of Verona Park, Illinois; Mrs. D. W. Reavis of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. C. W. Voge of St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Beuchel Dalton Lewis, and Lewis Evans of Battle Creek. The oldest member of the family was Griffin Lewis of Bay City, a former Battle Creek resident, who is 74 years old. A beautiful dinner was served on the lawn at one o'clock, covers being placed for twenty-seven friends in addition to the relatives. Following the repast games were played, quilts were pitched and recitations were given by Eleanor and Lila, daughters of T. T. Lewis. A memorable feature of the occasion was the presentation of the old family Bible to T. G. Lewis by Griffin Lewis, in whose possession it has been for many years. It was purchased in 1788 and has been in the Lewis family since 1801, having been handed down from generation to generation, but always to someone bearing the name of Lewis.

**Beth McLellan Wedding.**  
 Miss Nora A. Bates and Arthur W. McCallan of Sarnia, Canada, were wedded Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. White.

McCoy of De- and Merle B. I. bride, was best charming in a, embroidered blue bouquet was given. Miss McCallan carried the bouquet. The bride's mother, Mrs. Bates, was employed in the and Mrs. Fitch the 11:15 train with speed. The party of Mr. a former resi-

**Monday, September 4, 1916**

Cloudy 64-78

To day Clint took us all up to Thedes & Burts A reunion. of our family. Griff. Ogden Webb & Eve. Eva Vogel. Oscar & Nellie. Dalton & Lewis Evans. Myron and Cornelia Cornell. Belden family. Rhodes & family. Dave & Sadie Burt. We had a plesant day of it. Some pitched quarts. I did not sleep a wink last night.

**Above Left:** Theodore B. Lewis and his surviving children, Evelyn Louisa Lewis Vogel, Theodore G. Lewis, and Nellie Lewis Beuchel.

**Above Right:** Pioneer Jonah Lewis' three sons, Theodore B., Griffin, and T. Ogden Lewis

**Middle Left and Below Left:** The Smiths, the Sperrys, the Beuchels, their families and friends. Beginning in the back row, left to right—Archie Smith (son of Leon), Dr. Wilt Smith (son of Uriah), three unidentified, Laura Winebrenner, uni-

dentified, Howard Bayley, two unidentified, Byron Sperry and Mrs. Sperry (Beulah's parents), Mrs. Hutchison, unidentified, Leon Smith (son of Uriah), Nellie Beuchel, Mrs. Leon Smith, Mrs. Straub (mother of Oscar Beuchel), T. B. Lewis (father of Nellie), Evert Beuchel kneeling in center. Front row Dorothy Smith (daughter of Leon), four unidentified, Oscar Beuchel, Lolita Smith, Mrs. Beulah Bayley, Dalton Lewis, Lela Beuchel, Edith Hostetler.

**Middle Right:** The Lewis family and friends. Left to right, beginning with the front row. Lila Lewis, Eleanor Lewis,

Dalton Lewis, Lewis Evans. Middle row—Mrs. Eccles, Eliza Burt, Thomas Burt, T. Ogden Lewis, Evelyn Lewis Reavis, Theodore B. Lewis, Griffin Lewis, Myron Cornell, Cornelia Cornell. Back row—David Burt, Clint Rhodes, Frances Rhodes, Mrs. Clint Rhodes, D. W. Reavis, Frank Belden, Theodote G. Lewis, Erie Burt Lewis, Hattie Belden, Evelyn Lewis Vogel, Nellie Lewis Beuchel, Oscar Beuchel, Zada Burt, Edith Hostetler.

**Below Right:** Friends Myron and Cornelia Cornell. They celebrated their 50th Wedding Anniversary in November 1903, so they had been married 62 years in 1916.



*Adventist Heritage: The History of Adventism*

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