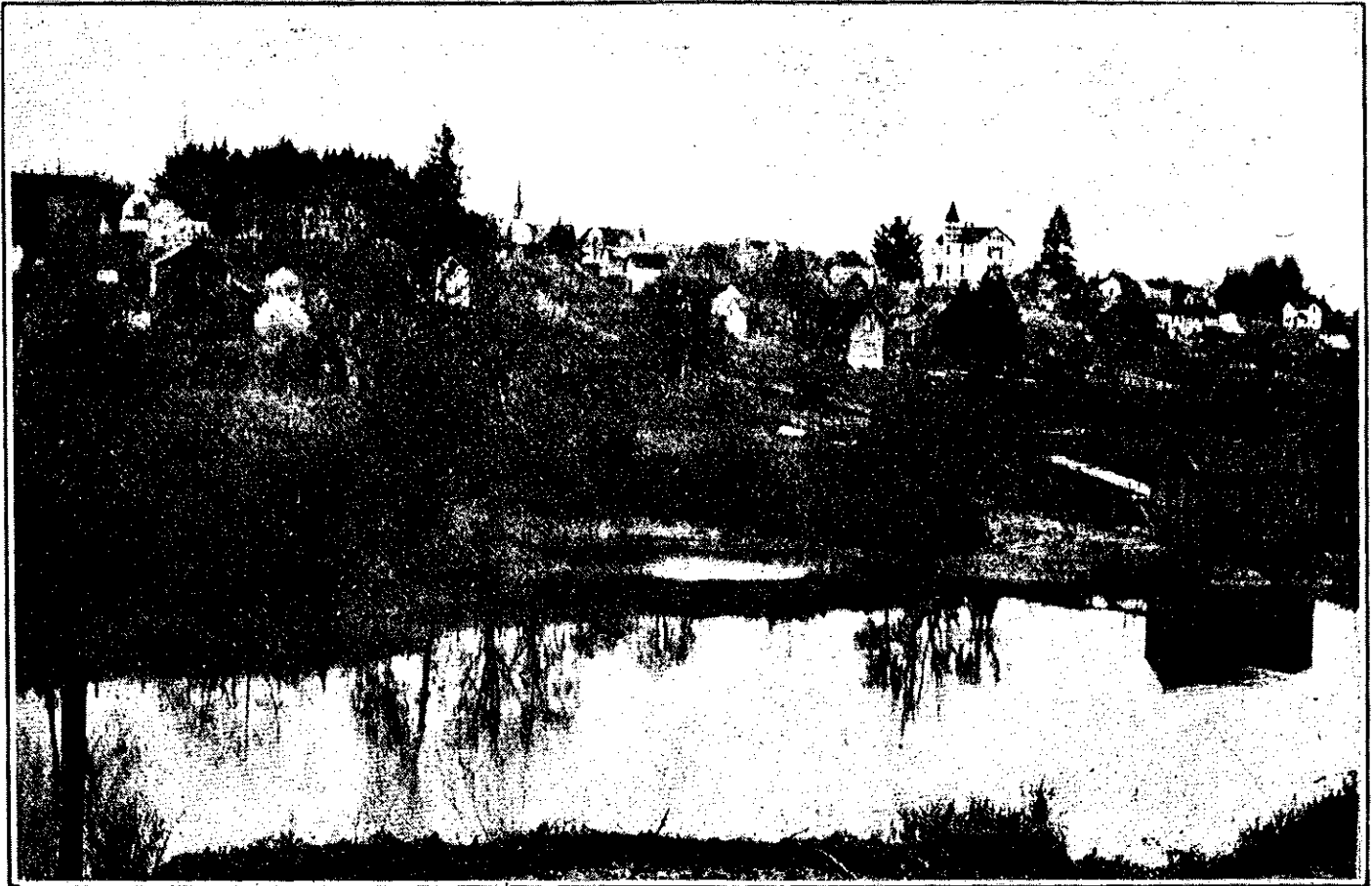


Dayton

Centennial



NORTH VIEW OF DAYTON, OREGON

1880-1980

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Dayton, Oregon.
Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

ARTICLE I

SECTION 1. That the inhabitants of the town of Dayton, Yamhill county, State of Oregon, and their successors within the limits hereinafter prescribed and (are) hereby created and established a body politic and corporate by the name and style of "the Town of Dayton," and by that style shall have perpetual succession; the right to sue and be sued; defend and be defended in all the courts in this State; to purchase, lease, receive and hold property, both real and personal, and dispose of the same for the common benefit; to have and to use a seal, and to alter the same at pleasure.

SECTION 2. The corporate limits of said town of Dayton shall be as follows; Beginning at a point in the center of the Yamhill river; twenty chains down said river from the northeast corner of the original town plot; thence in a straight line in a southwesterly direction to where the Lippincott gulch intersects the Palmer creek; thence up the center of said gulch to where it crosses the line between the property of E. Lippincott and John Jones; thence along said line in a westerly direction to the center of the road leading from Dayton to Lafayette; thence southwesterly along the center of said road two and fifty-hundredths chains; thence north 45 degrees, west two and fifty-hundredths chains; thence in a northeasterly direction and parallel with the boundary line of said town plot to the center of the Yamhill river; thence down the center of said river to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The government of said town of Dayton shall be vested in a Board of Trustees, consisting of five persons and their successors in office, and shall be administered in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

SECTION 2. There shall be elected as hereinafter provided, for the term of one year the aforesaid Board of five Trustees, a Recorder, and a Marshal, who shall be legal voters and actual residents of the town during the six months next preceding their election; Provided, That no person shall be entitled to vote at any municipal election who has not resided in said city limits thirty days next preceding the election, and also, shall have property in the town on which he pays taxes, other than road tax, and shall have refused or neglected to pay any city, fine or tax legally assessed against him; Provided, Such payment has been legally demanded of him.

SECTION 3. No person is eligible to any office in the municipal corporation who, at the time of his election or appointment, is not entitled to the privilege of an elector according to the Constitution of this State, and also the provisions of this Act, and all of the officers whose election is provided for in this Article, shall be liable to be removed at any time by the Board of Trustees, for misfeasance, inattention or incompetency in office; Provided, That no person shall be eligible to any office, unless he has property in the town on which he pays tax other than road tax.

ARTICLE III.

Of Elections and Vacancies in Office.

SECTION 1. There shall be a general election on the third Monday in November, annually, for the election of all officers authorized to be elected by this Charter.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of the Board of Trustees to designate the place of holding such elections; to give at least ten days' notice thereof, and to appoint persons to act as inspectors or judges of the same.

SECTION 3. The notice required in Section 2 of this Article, shall be by posting in five of the most public places of said city, a notice designating the time and place where such election shall be held.

SECTION 4. The election herein provided for shall be conducted in like manner as elections are conducted under the laws of the State of Oregon, except as herein otherwise provided.

SECTION 5. The returns of all elections held under this Charter, shall be made to the Board of Trustees, who shall publicly canvass the same, declare the result, and issue certificates of election to the persons having the greatest number of votes. In case of tie, the Board shall have power to decide the contest by lot.

SECTION 6. The Board of Trustees is the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members, and election contests for any other office under this Charter, must be determined according to the laws of the State, regulating proceedings in contested elections in county offices.

SECTION 7. The term of office of every person elected or appointed under, or by virtue of the provisions of the Act, shall commence on the tenth day from the date of election or appointment, and before entering upon the discharge of the duties of said office, he must take and file with the Recorder an oath to the effect that he will faithfully discharge the duties of said office. The Recorder, Marshal, and Treasurer shall give such official bond or undertaking for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices as the Board of Trustees may require.

SECTION 8. In all elections held in pursuance of this Act, the voting shall be by ballot.

SECTION 9. An office becomes vacant upon the death, removal or resignation of the incumbent, or when he shall absent himself from the city without the consent of the Board of Trustees for a period of thirty days.

SECTION 10. All officers elected in accordance with this Act, shall hold their office until successors are elected and qualified. Provided, That when any person duly elected to any office under this Act shall neglect and fail to qualify for a period of ten days from the date of his election, then such office shall be deemed vacant, and the same shall be filled by the Board of Trustees, as in this Act provided.

SECTION 11. The first election shall be held at the Grange Hall on the second Monday after the approval of this Act by the Governor, commencing at ten o'clock a.m. and ending at four o'clock p.m. The inspectors at said first election shall be S. W. Sigler, J. M. Carey and W. S. Powell, and the next election shall be held on the third Monday of November, A.D. 1881, and annually on the third Monday in November thereafter, and the inspectors of election shall give certificates to the successful candidates, and shall deliver the poll books to the Recorder elect.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. The Board of Trustees shall assemble within ten days from the date of their election, and choose from their number a presiding officer who shall be known and designated as the President of the Board, who shall preside at all meetings of (the) Board. The President shall hold his office for one year. In his absence, the Board may appoint a President pro tem. The Board shall fix the time and place for holding their stated meetings, but may be convened in special meetings at any time by the President. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as the Board may have previously prescribed. It may prescribe rules for the government of its own proceedings, punish any member or other person for disorderly conduct at its meetings, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its

members, may expel any member; they shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and at the request of any member shall cause the ayes and nays to be taken and entered in the journal. The proceedings of the Board shall be public.

SECTION 2. The Board of Trustees has power and authority within the limits of the corporation:

1st. To make by-laws and ordinances not repugnant to the laws of this State or of the United States.

2d. To assess, levy and collect taxes, not to exceed three mills per cent. per annum, upon all property which is taxable for county and State purposes.

3d. To prevent and remove nuisances; to prevent the introduction into the city of contagious and other diseases, and to establish regulations for the preservation of the general health of the inhabitants of the city.

4th. To license, tax and regulate auctioneers, taverns, hawkers, peddlers, brokers, pawn-brokers.

5th. To license, tax, regulate, restrain, suppress and prohibit theatrical shows, and other exhibitions and amusements, bar-rooms, drinking shops, billiard tables, bowling alleys. Provided, That all persons having paid a license to the city for carrying on any business or traffic named in this article shall be exempt from the payment of any license to the county of Yamhill, or to the State for the same business.

6th. To provide for the restraint, support and employment of vagrants and paupers.

7th. To regulate the storage of gun-powder, tar, resin, pitch and all other explosives and combustible material, and to regulate the use of candles, lamps and other lights in stores, shops, stables and other public places within the city limits, and to regulate and remove any stove, chimney, fireplace, boiler, oven or other apparatus, which may be liable to cause fires and the destruction of property.

8th. To provide for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and for the preservation of property endangered thereby, and for the appointment of officers required for such purposes.

9th. To remove all obstructions from the public highway, streets, side and cross-walks, gutters and sewers, and to provide for the construction, repair and cleaning of the same.

10th. To appropriate money for city expenditures; to provide for the payment of debts of the same; to borrow money on the faith of the city, or loan the credit thereof, or both.

11th. To prevent and restrain any riot, noise, disturbance or disorderly assemblage in any street, house or place within the city.

12th. To impose, collect and appropriate fines, forfeitures, and penalties, for the breach of any ordinance, but no fine so imposed shall exceed one hundred dollars, and imprisonment shall in no case be imposed for a longer term than thirty days.

13th. To provide for the collection and disbursing of all moneys to which the city may become entitled by law, or which may be assessed or authorized to be collected for city purposes within the limits of the same. And the Board of Trustees is hereby authorized and empowered to enforce the collection of any general or special tax levied in pursuance of this Act, and may authorize the issue of warrants, and levy upon both the real and personal property, whether the same be exempt from execution under the laws of the State or not, of delinquent tax-payers within the city, and cause the same to be sold under such rules and regulations as the board shall establish, to satisfy such warrant and fees of officers, and other expense attending such levy and sale.

14th. To compel by ordinance the owners of lots, or blocks, to construct and repair side-walks and to dig and maintain ditches and sewers along the streets adjacent to said lots or blocks, at the cost of the owners thereof, and to provide for the selling of the lots or blocks adjacent to which any such works may be constructed, ditches dug, sewers constructed, or improvements made, to pay all costs and expenses thereof, in the same manner as like property is sold on execution under and in pursuance of the laws of this State. To prevent and regulate the running at large of animals, and the discharge of firearms in said town. To provide for the removal of standing water and unwholesome and offensive substance. To provide rules and regulations compelling persons convicted of vagrancy or disorderly conduct to work on the streets and public works of the town. Provided, That no sentence to hard work on the streets or public works of the town shall exceed ten days for any conviction.

SECTION 3. No member of the Board of Trustees shall, during the period for which he is elected, be interested in any contract, the expenses of which are to be paid out of the town treasury.

SECTION 4. The Board of Trustees shall not in any manner create any debt or municipal liability, which shall, singly, or in the aggregate, exceed two hundred dollars, and shall levy a poll tax of not less than one dollar nor more than two dollars, upon each legal voter within said town during each year, if necessary, to create a fund for current city expenses.

SECTION 5. That the enacting clause of every ordinance shall be "The people of Dayton do ordain as follows," and every ordinance to be valid must receive the affirmative vote of at least three Trustees, unless (whose) names must be entered in the journal.

ARTICLE V.

The Powers and Duties of Officers in the Corporation.

SECTION 1. The Recorder shall hold a court within the corporate limits of the town of Dayton. He shall have jurisdiction of all crimes defined by any ordinance of the city, and of all actions brought to recover or enforce any forfeiture or penalty declared or given by any such ordinance. He has the authority and jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace for the county of Yamhill, within the limits of the town of Dayton, in both civil and criminal matters, and in all proceedings in his court shall be governed and regulated by the general laws of the State, applicable to Justices of the Peace and Justice's courts in like or similar cases. The Recorder shall act as Auditor, to whom all claims and accounts against the city must be presented. He is also Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 2. The Marshal must execute all processes issued by the Recorder or directed to him by any magistrate of this State. He must attend regularly upon the sittings of the Recorder's Courts, and upon the meetings of the Board of Trustees, and must discharge such other duties as said Board may prescribe.

SECTION 3. The Marshal and Recorder, when acting under or enforcing the laws of the State, shall be entitled to the same fees and compensation as a Constable and Justice of the Peace for like services, and such compensation for other services as may be prescribed by ordinance of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 4. The Trustees shall receive no compensation. The duties and compensation of all other officers are such as the Board of Trustees shall, or may, prescribe.

SECTION 5. The Board of Trustees shall have no power, without the consent of the owners, to lay out or open any street or streets on the land laying outside of the original town, that may be included in the incorporation.

SECTION 6. Inasmuch as there is great need of local municipal government, this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the Governor.

Approved October 15, 1880.

DAYTON OVERVIEW [1]



View of Dayton about 1900 [B]

It was inevitable that one of Yamhill County's oldest towns would be founded on the site of present Dayton. The site had all the necessary attributes for an early Oregon metropolis. Three things in particular drew Joel Palmer, founder of Dayton, to the place. The site was the head of navigation on the Yamhill River, and Palmer Creek, close by, could provide a water power for running machinery. The third thing, and possibly the one that was most important to Palmer, was that the site was available to him. His daughter and son-in-law, Andrew Smith, claimed it as part of their land claim. Joel Palmer purchased part of Smith's claim and added some vacant land next to it to make a donation land claim of 465 acres, on which he says he settled in February of 1850.

Soon after Palmer's arrival on his new claim, the town of Dayton was laid out — half on Andrew Smith's and half on Palmer's land. Main Street was the dividing line. Also in on this venture was Christopher Taylor, who had come west with Palmer in 1847.

The first building Palmer erected on his part of the town was a hotel, which he kept for a year or two, and then moved to a newly erected home on the outskirts of the town. About this same time Palmer put up a saw mill on Palmer Creek.

Christopher Taylor became one of Dayton's first merchants and, also, its first postmaster. To him seems to go the honor of having named the town. It was named for his old home, Dayton, Ohio.

Joel's town was a busy place during the 1850s. Boats ran regularly to and from Portland, carrying freight and passengers. Warehouses sprang up along the river bank. Merchants came — and went.

In 1853 Joel Palmer was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Oregon Territory. During the next few years he spent a good deal of time away from home. Chris Taylor sold his business and went with him.

Palmer left the superintendency in 1856 and turned his attention, once again, to his town. When the courthouse at Lafayette burned in 1857, Palmer made a bid to have the county seat moved to Dayton. He set aside a city block and called it the Courthouse Square. The courthouse remained at Lafayette, but the block is still officially the Courthouse Square. Today it is used as a city park. Some time during these years the sawmill on Palmer Creek burned, but Palmer did not have it rebuilt. Another addition to the

town during these first years was a one room public school. It was built on Alder Street between 4th and 5th Streets and was known as a common school — the usual name for early public elementary schools.

Much of the business area of the town had grown up near the river, so it was no wonder that the devastating flood of 1861 swept away many businesses and warehouses. However, the town managed to recover from the blow and during the 1860s, Joel Palmer, in partnership with Samuel Brown of Marion County, put up a water-powered flour mill. Just below the flour mill, some Portland men erected a steam-powered saw mill, which for years was one of Dayton's main industries. About the same time, Christopher Taylor returned to Dayton and, once again, became a merchant in the town. Also during these years a bridge was built across the Yamhill at Dayton and a good deal of grain was still being shipped out by boat.

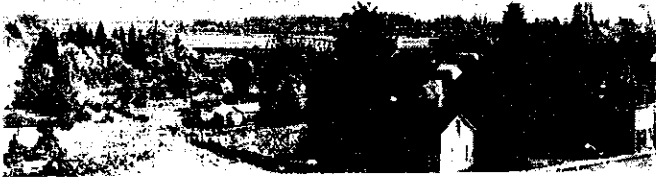


View as seen from Leckland farm on Neck Road [A]

During the 1870s a large wagon shop was built and the citizens of the town voted a tax for the building of a new school. New warehouses went up along the river. But the most important happening of the 70s was the building of the narrow gauge railroad between Sheridan and Dayton. This road was largely inspired by the need to get farm produce to the river during the months of the year that the roads were nearly impassible. It was largely financed by the farmers of Yamhill and Polk Counties and had its terminus at the warehouses along the Yamhill at Dayton. The railroad was built in 1878 and was in financial trouble from the start. By January of 1879 it had gone into receivership, but was soon purchased by William Reid and the Scotch corporation he represented.

January of 1880 was a devastating month for the town of Dayton. The Yamhill River bridge at Dayton was badly damaged by flood, the flour mill burned, and the railroad tracks were washed out. Nevertheless, the town continued to be optimistic about its future. On October 15 of that year (1880) the town was incorporated with a population of 375.

Because of flooding on the river and low water in the fall, which often kept boats from coming up the Yamhill, the narrow gauge left Dayton in 1881. This must have been a blow to Dayton's economy, but the town seemed to continue almost as it had before. Boats continued to come up the river and farmers in the area continued to ship their grain from the Dayton water front.



View of Dayton from school tower late 1890's looking towards bridge. [B]

The 1880s were a time of church expansion for Dayton. Three attractive church buildings were erected. Dayton's first church had been built by the Methodists in 1862. The Evangelicals began building a church in 1883, the Free Methodists built soon after, and the Baptists built their brick church in 1886.

During the 1890s Dayton was described as a prosperous town containing a happy and contented lot of people. In 1890 the Snyders built the first fruit dryer in Dayton. When it burned in 1897, the Dayton Evaporating and Packing Company erected the large evaporating plant that was so much a part of Dayton for many years.

After 1900 river traffic gradually lessened, although it did not disappear completely for several years. Connections with the railroad were made about a mile away, across the river, where a depot, known as West Dayton, was built.

In 1906 Dayton was struck by the worst disaster it had yet known. In August of that year the whole block south of the city park was destroyed by fire. At that time this block was one of the main business blocks in the town. Again Dayton rose to the occasion and, out of the ashes, came the present block of brick buildings that are the core of Dayton's business area.

The town continued to be a real force in the life of the surrounding area. With the establishment of a four year course in the high school in 1906, the town took on a new significance in the lives of the youth in the surrounding communities. Although high school attendance was not compulsory, more and more students became interested in it, with the result that Union High School District #4 was formed in 1931. With the final consolidation of the neighboring small schools in 1952, Dayton became the educational center of a large area — and so it continues to the present time.

Indians of the Dayton Area [2]

The inhabitants of the Dayton area were the Yamhill band of the Kallapuya Indian Tribe. They lived along the Yamhill River and south to the Luckiamute River. Their territory extended west from the Willamette River to the Coast Range.

The Tribal population was small. Probably in 1780 the entire Kallapuya population was close to 3000. In 1880, 351 were left on the Grand Ronde Reservation, 164 in 1890 and 130 in 1905. In 1910 only five members of the entire Kallapuya Tribe were left. According to some records 50% of the Indian population west of the Missouri died as a result of the devastating small pox epidemic of 1782-83. The Kallapuya tribe lost nearly 2000 people. An American missionary who visited old Joseph Gervais found that thousands of Indians had died of "ague and fever and venereal diseases." They also died from starvation and

the effects of wet weather. As a result of these epidemics, Indian Tribes along the lower Columbia and Willamette Valleys were destroyed. White settlers faced little resistance from the remnants of Willamette Tribes. Settlement by the white man completed the destruction of the Indian culture. Unlike the southern and eastern parts of Oregon, there was never a "Willamette Valley Indian War."

The Kallapuya's had no head chief over all the tribes. Three chiefs were elected in each tribe; one to stay at home and the other two to travel between tribes. They were chosen from the rest of the tribe. The son of a dead chief was usually elected to take his place. Women also could be elected chief but not chosen as counselors. All matters were settled by chiefs and disobeying was punishable by death.

The homes of the Yamhill Valley Indians were very simple. In the summer they usually had no shelter. Occasionally they would fashion houses of grass or fir branches covered with grass. During the winter months they made shelters of bark grass or dirt. The walls were of twisted grass and dirt packed about two feet high for reinforcement. The roof was of bark with a slight incline.

The Yamhills were hunters and fishers. They did little planting except tobacco, seldom doing any cultivation. Their food consisted mainly of roots and berries and some deer, elk, bear, rodents and birds. Their hunting was done with bow and arrow, spears, and traps. They fished with spear and trap.

Their clothing was limited. The men wore a hide loin-cloth, perhaps a cloak, with leggings and moccasins and sometimes a coonskip cap. Women wore a short skirt of rushed or blade grass reaching the knee. They also wore leggings and hide moccasins. During the winter both men and women added basket-like hats and a cape of fur. They might also wear short trousers of hides and heavier leggings. Children usually went naked. Sometimes they wore moccasins. In the cold times they added a fur cloak.

The white settlers began to arrive in the Willamette Valley soon after the great epidemic of 1830-33. There was little opposition by the Indians to the white occupation of their ancestral lands. The Indians had been assured by early settlers and missionaries that the United States would pay for land taken over by white settlers. In 1849 Governor Joseph Lane arrived but with no presents or instruction for payment. C. F. Coan reports "The Indians were greatly disappointed to find there had been no promises made to pay them for their lands, but they were not strong enough to enforce their demands, they could merely repeat them." (OHO, 22:50). In the Spring of 1851 a series of meetings took place at Champoeg with the chiefs and principal men of the Kallapuya Tribe. The object of those meetings was to determine what lands the tribes of the Kallapuya claimed and "the terms upon which they are willing to treat for the purpose of extinguishing their title thereto." (Mackey, *The Kalapuyas*, p. 88). The government negotiators, former Governor John Grines; Alonzo Skinner; Anson Dart, Indian Agent; and Beverly Allen were instructed to remove Indians completely from the Willamette Valley. The Indians refused to accept this. The Yamhill Indians were asked to

move from the valley to a piece of land just west of the Coast Range. Yah-whos, the principal Chief of the Yamhills said, "He could not bring himself to think of moving nor could his Tribe. He said he wished to reserve a small piece of land, that they had been living upon, still to retain to themselves, and live upon the rest of their days". There were at that time 54 members in all of the Yamhill Tribe. The treaties agreed upon at Champoege were never ratified by Congress. All Indian Commissions had been abolished and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs given the power to make treaties. This happened in February of 1851, even before the Champoege sessions began. In 1853 when Joel Palmer became Indian Agent for Oregon, there was even greater pressure from the settlers to remove the Indians. In the winter of 1854-55 another series of meetings were held. The second meeting was held in Dayton with the Molalla, Kallapuya and other Indians living below the falls at Oregon City. With the ratification of these treaties in 1855, the Indians ceded away all their land holdings in the Willamette Valley. Most of the Indians of the Willamette Valley were relocated on the Grand Ronde Reservation. Some stayed in the Valley either being hired by whites or befriended as individuals.

Louis La Bonte [3]

Louis La Bonte earned a place in Dayton history by his early settlement in the vicinity, which was at least twelve years before Dayton was founded. He took up a land claim in 1836 on the peninsula between the Yamhill and Willamette rivers, about two and one half miles east of Dayton, north of the road now known as Neck Road. His claim, number seventy-six, consisted of 643 acres, half of which his wife had taken and half which he had. This claim or another one taken by La Bonte, extended southwest and included the Russell Coburn farm, which La Bonte sold to Carmi Goodrich in 1845.

This early settler was a French-Canadian, who was born in Montreal, Canada, in either 1780 or 1790, records to not agree. When eighteen years old he was employed by the American Fur Company at St. Louis, Missouri. La Bonte's



Louis LaBonte [C]



Kila-Kotah [Little Songbird]
The Chinook Indian wife of
Louis LaBonte I. [C]

name was on the John Jacob Astor "Overland Expedition to Astoria" list. The expedition led by Wilson Price Hunt arrived after great hardship in Oregon in 1812. When Astor sold to the Northwest Fur Company in 1814, La Bonte transferred to their service and then served the Hudson's Bay Company after it absorbed the Northwest Company in 1818.

La Bonte married the eldest daughter of Chief Kobaway of the Clatsop Indians. Her name was Kil-akot-ah, or "Little Songbird". She learned the language of the white man but La Bonte did not learn to speak the Indian language. A son, Louis, Jr. was born at Astoria in 1818. There were two daughters, Julien and Victoria.

La Bonte's term of service with the Hudson's Bay Company expired in 1828. He wished to settle in the Willamette Valley so he asked for his release to be given at Fort Vancouver. However, Company regulations said he must be discharged where he enlisted, Montreal. The Company policy did not want employees becoming settlers or free laborers in their territory. La Bonte said he joined the Hudson's Bay Company in Oregon but his appeal was futile so he returned to Montreal in March, with a fur brigade returning independently in November, a journey of 8,000 miles.

Dr. McLoughlin was surprised to see him but extended credit for supplies. La Bonte moved his family in 1830 to his brother-in-law, Joseph Gervais' farm, at Chemaway, or French Prairie near the present Wheatland Ferry. In 1833 the family moved to Scappoose Creek near Sauvies Island to a farm owned by Thomas McKay, a Hudson's Bay Company employee.

In 1836 Louis La Bonte came to Dayton, where Lt. Wilkes reported in 1841 he had the best farm in what is now Yamhill County. Medorum Crawford listed La Bonte among eight settlers in Yamhill county in 1842. The first boat to operate on the Yamhill River, which was in 1850, made regular stops at the La Bonte landing to load wheat.

Louis La Bonte later moved to Marion County. He died September 30, 1860, at the age of eighty years and was buried in the St. Paul cemetery.

Joel Palmer [4]

From 1840 to 1845 the epidemic of "Oregon Fever" spread throughout the middle west. One pioneer to venture out, was a shrewd, genial farmer from Indiana, Joel Palmer. He was born in Elizabeth, Canada in February 4, 1810, the third of twelve children. His home, however was a settlement at Lowville, New York. When Joel was about 12 years old he ran away from the farmer with whom he was living. There is no record of him until he got married at the age of 19, to Catherine Caffey. Three daughters were born to this marriage. Catherine and two daughters died.

In 1836 he was a construction foreman on the Pennsylvania Canal. Early in that year Palmer married Sarah Derbyshire of Philadelphia. They moved to Laurel, Indiana and eventually had six children.

In 1845 he went on an exploration to Oregon, to test feasibility of taking his family there to establish a permanent home. The story of the journey across the western plains and mountains is told in detail in J. Palmer's "Journey of Travels over the Rocky Mountains."

This was later used as a guide to travel to Oregon.

In 1846, he returned to Laurel, Indiana, and the following spring he brought his family back to Oregon. He led one of the very large trains known as the "Palmer Train". About the time they arrived in Oregon the settlers were aroused by the massacre of the Whitman family, by the Cayuse Indians. Palmer was appointed Quartermaster and Commissioner General. In the difficult years of treaty making and when the various Indian tribes moved to reservations, Palmer was Superintendent of Indian Affairs. In the Civil War period he was Major General of the Oregon Militia, and organizer for Oregon of the Union League of America. In the seventies, he was Indian Agent at Siletz.

After all the problems with the Indians, Joel Palmer retired to Dayton, Yamhill County, which he had laid out in 1850. He got involved in the State Legislature, and served as Speaker of the House in 1862 and 1863. He also served as State Senator from 1846 to 1866. In 1870 he was a candidate for Governor but lost the election by less than 700 votes.

He returned to his Dayton home and spent the remainder of his life in the service and upbuilding of that community. He died June 9, 1881.

He is remembered by everyone who knew him with respect and affection. His service to his fellow men and the community has left many mementos of his devotion to progress. He donated and laid out much of the land for the town of Dayton. He established a comfortable home, whose hospitality was known throughout the western country. This home has been restored and remodeled and stands just southwest of the main part of Dayton.

Although there are many visible monuments to the memory of Joel Palmer, perhaps the greatest monument to posterity is the spirit of progress, community loyalty, and pride in its pioneer heritage, which he left to the community in which he lived.

Andrew Smith [5]

Andrew Smith came to Oregon with his parents in 1842. He established a land claim on the South Bank of the Yamhill river near the mouth of Palmer Creek. He operated the first ferry across the Yamhill.

When Joel Palmer brought his family to Oregon, Smith met Palmer's daughter Sarah. They were married in Oregon City on June 28, 1848.

Although half of Dayton was laid out on Smith's claim, (from present, Main Street to Alder), Smith doesn't appear from records to be prominent in early town affairs. He did donate land for the Courthouse Square and for several churches.

Courtney Meade Walker [6]

If Courtney Walker was the first white person to live within Dayton's city limits, he should also win some sort of recognition for being one of our most historically elusive persons. Even his place of burial is almost forgotten.

Yet this obviously well educated person had, it would seem, everything in his favor when he was born in Kentucky in 1812. His father, George Walker, was a veteran of the Revolutionary War, fought in the War of 1812, was a lawyer, a state Senator in Kentucky and a U.S.

Senator. His grand-uncle was Andrew Jackson, to become President of the United States.

When the Jason Lee missionary party stopped at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1834, Courtney Walker joined the party, and thus came to Oregon and to Dayton. The mission was on the Willamette River between here and Salem. When his year's contract with the mission expired, Walker left in 1835 to become business agent or clerk for Nathaniel Wyeth's Columbia River Fishing and Trading Company; he later was employed by the Hudson's Bay Company. He, along with the historic Joe Meek, left the Hudson Bay service in 1840, and he became involved in many things in many places. When he first came to Dayton I have not been able to confirm. My copy of the 1850 census shows a "Courtney Walker", a resident of Yamhill County, and the State archives disclose he is being listed on the assessment roles of Yamhill County for the years 1847-1859.

These years were characteristic of the man — doing many things in many places. He taught school and did surveying in this area, and also became involved in the developing government of Oregon. He was elected Chief Clerk of the Territorial Government in July, 1849, and as such signed over 50 documents having to do with the Territorial Government. In 1851 he is reported as serving in the Rogue Indian War. There is an interesting deed of record dated in 1859 to land in Dayton; in this Walker takes title from David McLaughlin — the son of his former employer of the Hudson Bay Company, Dr. John McLaughlin.

Walker was married to Margaret McTavish, by whom he had six children. In early 1870's he moved to Tillamook County. He died near Blaine in 1887. A few years ago, as the summer was ending, my wife and I were at the Coast and met a former Dayton school-teacher who knew the site of Walker's grave. We found it between Beaver and Blaine on the side of a small hill a couple hundred yards from the road. A small metal sign placed on a decaying log in the woods marks his solitary resting place. "Courtney Mead" says the sign; the elements or vandals have removed his last name. The setting is appropriate to his life.

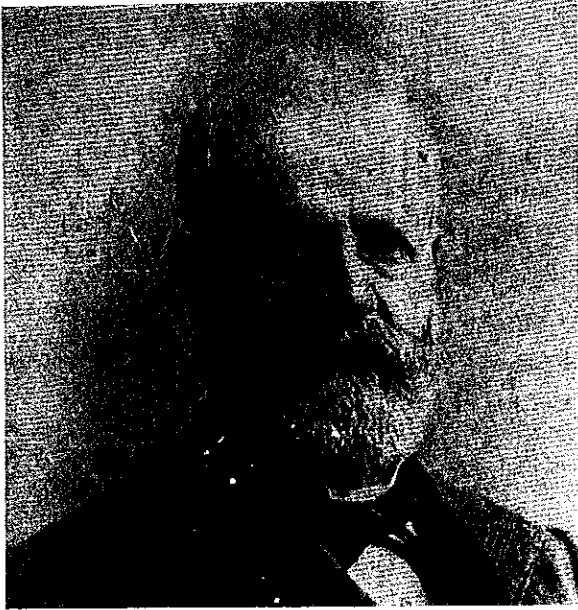
Medorum Crawford [7]

Medorum Crawford led a very public life. He was born in New York and left Elm Grove, Missouri on May 16, 1842 for Oregon, being 21 years old at the time.

Crawford reached the Willamette Valley, October 5, 1842. He taught the Mission Bottom Methodist school its last term, then went to Oregon City where he operated an ox-drawn portage around Willamette Falls.

In the winter of 1842-1843, Medorum Crawford was one of the founders of the Lyceum and Literary Club formed at Oregon City. In 1843 he married Adeline Brown, who also migrated to Oregon with the White party as had Medorum. Mrs. Crawford died in 1879, the mother of six children. Crawford took up a donation claim on the West side of the Yamhill River near its mouth around 1843 and as tradition has it was ferried across the Willamette River on a log to vote at the Provisional Government's founding at Champoeg, May 5, 1843.

Medorum Crawford was a member of the Provisional



The Honorable Medorum Crawford, pioneer of 1842 and a voter at the Champoeg meeting in 1843. [C]

Legislature in 1849, and was one of the petitioners to restore Dr. John McLoughlin's claim at Oregon City. He was the Yamhill County Vice-President of the State Agricultural Society in 1860. In 1869 he was appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue for Oregon. He was one of the founders of the Oregon Pioneer Society, founded at Salem on October 8, 1869, and was the first Secretary.

Crawford's farm was one of the best in the area. He and his wife made a tour of Europe in the 1870's and 80's. Their graves are in the Brookside Cemetery.

Christopher Taylor, [8]

Christopher Taylor was born in Germantown, Ohio, 1822. In 1847, when he was twenty-five, he crossed the plains to Oregon with General Joel Palmer. He was employed by the commissary department during the Cayuse War. After the Cayuse War he became a clerk for



The Chris Taylor house, later the Detmering house. [J]

a Mr. Pettgrove (who at that time owned the only store in Portland). He went to California during the gold rush and returned to Oregon to settle in Dayton in 1850. When he settled in Dayton, which he named in honor of Dayton, Ohio, he began general merchandising in a log house he built to be a store. He was Dayton's first merchant. He must have liked being first in things because he was also the first to be married in Dayton. He married Miss Sara A. Williams on December 1, 1850. They had one child, a girl, named Ella E. He was also the first postmaster in the town of Dayton. In 1864 on August 26th, he was commissioned Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Major-General Palmer, by Governor Gibbs. On May 24, 1883 he was again commissioned, this time by Governor Moody to the position of Major General of the State Militia.

ALBERT ALDERMAN [8]

Albert Alderman was born in New York in 1820. He came to Oregon in 1846. He was married to Miss Mary J. Burns, and they had four children: Margaret, William, Marita, and Medorum. Mary died in 1863 and he married Miss Charlotte Odell in 1866 or 1877. They had five children, Edwin, Ennis, Lewis, George and Eva. At one time Mr. Alderman had the largest orchard in the State of Oregon.

HENRY MILLER ROBERTS [8]

Henry Miller Roberts had a farm in Dayton adjoining Harrisburg. He was born in Kentucky and went to Harrison County, Indiana, where he worked at his trade as a turner in the winter, and ran flat-boats down the Ohio River in the summer.

Carmi Goodrich [7]

Carmi Goodrich was born July 28, 1792, in Pennsylvania, New York, of English ancestry, the third son of Joel and Irene Goodrich. Joel Goodrich and his six brothers all served as soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

Carmi Goodrich met and married Peggy Steele in Ripley County, Indiana, on May 18, 1820. Peggy was a native of Virginia and her father and three brothers were also soldiers in the Revolution.

In 1845 Carmi and Peggy and eleven of their thirteen children, ranging in age from one to 20 years, came west by covered wagon in the Welch-Barlow Wagon Train. They settled on a claim one-half mile east of the future site of Dayton. It was part of the Louis LaBonte claim.

Returning from the California gold rush, son William took up a claim of 320 acres four miles southwest of Dayton and built a log house.

In the late 1840's William and Carmi made five hundred ash chairs for the Hudson Bay Company and floated them via flat boat to Oregon City for delivery. They also filled many orders for chairs for pioneer homes.

In 1854 William married Sarah Barnes. Four sons were born to them. Carmi passed away in 1861. Peggy lived five years longer and passed away September 1866.

Carmi had set aside a plot of ground for a family cemetery and they were laid to rest there, as are many of their descendants. The little cemetery has been retained by the family down through the years, although the



1886 — Left, standing — Dick Goodrich, Wallace Goodrich, Sanford Goodrich, Grandmother Amanda Barnes, John Goodrich, Mrs. Sanford Goodrich with baby son, Orr C. Goodrich, in

her arms, Mrs. John Goodrich. Seated — William Goodrich and wife Sarah. [D]

remainder of the Carmi Goodrich claim has changed hands many times.

William Goodrich died in 1895 and his widow, Sarah, later re-married and lived until 1925. The four sons married and have passed on, leaving families to carry on the pioneer name. A great grand-daughter of Carmi Goodrich, Veline Goodrich Coburn, still owns a part of the original claim and a portion of the farm house is the original Carmi Goodrich home.

George Dorsey [7]

George Dorsey was born in Pennsylvania, January 13, 1830, of Scotch ancestry. He was the eldest of a family of eleven children born to David and Rosanna Weant Dorsey.

When George became 22 years of age, he, like many others, longed to journey to Oregon.

By the time the party reached Grand Ronde Valley near The Dalles, weather was not good for getting the cattle through the Columbia Gorge to the valley so with a few other men the party spent the winter with the cattle. It was extremely cold and stormy during the winter and they were able to bring only 110 head out of 300,000.

In February 1853, George Dorsey helped bring the cattle to the Valley, then went to Portland to work by day, later securing employment on a farm owned by Thomas Denny at \$50 per month. George worked for Denny one year, then came to Dayton to work for Joel Palmer on his



1902 — Dorsey Home. Joe Dorsey, his father George Dorsey, Huldah, Gertie, Verda, August [D]

farm, on October 16, 1854. George spent two years with Palmer often driving him on long trips connected with Indian affairs.

In 1856 George Dorsey married Adaline Vaughn, a native of Indiana, and a daughter of Martin Vaughn, a pioneer of 1846 who located on a donation land claim near Yamhill. After their marriage they rented a farm which he farmed until 1860 when he went to the Fraser River with General Palmer, for whom he worked another year. He then purchased 150 acres of new land covered with fir timber and brush, two miles south of Dayton. He cleared a spot and built a small house and moved there in February 1862 with his wife and one small son, David. On May 27th another son, Joel Palmer Dorsey was born. They had eight children in all, losing three in infancy.

George set about clearing the land and later employed organized groups of Chinamen to clear land for him. He bought 250 acres more land. He was industrious and progressive in many ways beyond his time, being among the first in this locality to tile his farm lands, also to erect a windmill and have running water piped about the home and garden.

George and Adaline returned from the farm in 1902 and built a home in Dayton. Adaline passed away in the spring of 1904 and George came back to the farm with his son and family until his death in 1908.

William Macey Hadley [9]

William Macey Hadley arrived in Oregon in 1875 after traveling to California. He crossed the Continent from Indiana to San Francisco by train and then proceeded by boat into the Willamette Valley.

Letters written to newspapers back home praised Yamhill County. "As yet, I have been over three counties — Marion, Polk, and Yamhill and they are all agricultural. Yamhill suits me better than any other, for it has some of the finest country I have seen and is under the best cultivation. Around McMinnville is a most beautiful country." He then went on to quote prices for good land ranging from the highest at about \$60.00 an acre and the lowest at \$5.00 an acre with the average about \$40.00 per acre.

Along with Mr. and Mrs. John Brammer Fuson, his in-laws, Hadley and his wife Harriet settled on a farm on what is now Neck Road. Their holding was located on a part of the LaBonte and Robinson Donation Land Claim. Four children, three boys and a girl were born to Harriet and William at this location.

Hadley worked as a teamster for the Quakers. His



Ruins of Hadley home. Originally LaBonte home. [E]

father-in-law managed a hop yard for Joel Palmer for several years. This yard was located in the present area of Flower Lane.

Being a Quaker with a fine college education including a College degree from the Quaker College of Earlham, Hadley was concerned about religious and educational opportunities in Dayton. According to a descendent Mrs. Leland Newhouse he was instrumental in starting the first Quaker meetings "probably under the hill" in Dayton at the Nathen White residence. William Hadley's concern for education led to a public school system. Along with his father-in-law, Hadley rode around the area, encouraging the residents to vote for establishment of a public school system. Hadley died in 1882 after serving the first Dayton Public School System for several years.

Lena Dower Fowler

As I write this at age 87 in the winter of 1980, I believe that I am the oldest living native of Dayton still in residence here.

My parents, Martin and Lena Dower, came by passenger train to Dayton in about 1887. The train depot was where the tracks still run near the junction of Highways 18 and 99W. My parents got off the train and wondered where the town was. They headed toward Red Hill, thinking there must be a little community up there. But, a gentleman stopped them, pointing the way toward Dayton. He wanted to help them with their belongings, but my parents, fresh from Germany, were wary. The gentleman later became a friend. He was the respected Dayton citizen, Doug Snyder.

Besides myself the Dower family was to consist of my sister, Barbara "Petty" Dill, now living in Portland at age 91, and my brother, Oscar, who died in 1961. Barbara taught school in Dayton and at Dayton Prairie. Oscar farmed and was a life-long resident and civic leader.

Dayton had many businesses before World War I. I worked in the bank, which had no adding machine or typewriter, and in Shorty Ballard's jewelry store, which had candy counters on one side, and was bookkeeper at Miller Mercantile, which was the Dayton branch of the same chain which only in recent years closed related stores in McMinnville, Newberg, and Salem (Reed Opera House building). There were also a hotel, a bakery, a millinery, a drug store, a livery stable, two doctors, a dentist, and three grocery stores. Also working at Miller's in Dayton was Emmett S. Filer. The Filer family had come to Dayton in about 1908 from a background of 1630 New England and homes in East Hampton, N.Y., and Lexington, Neb. His father, Emmett V. Filer, had been in business in Nebraska and had a grocery store in Dayton. Emmett S. Filer and I married in 1920. Emmett and John Shippey bought the Miller Mercantile Store. It is now Putt's Market. Our children, Audrey (Mrs. Bernard Lippens), Martin and Charlotte, were all born and educated in Dayton. Charlotte is the only one still living here. The filers have lived in their Church Street home for 60 years.

The Dower home is still in use across from Flower Lane on the old highway to McMinnville. Flower Lane and Palmer Addition were once part of a large hop yard.

Christmas Eve when I was a very young girl was always

spent at the old Fifth Street Evangelical Church which burned two years ago. All families of the Church would bring their family gifts to put under the giant tree at the Church. These treasures were shared as a family and with the other Church families. This tradition stopped soon after the turn of the century.

The big celebration for Dayton used to be the Fourth of July. There were a parade, a program in the Park, and crowning of the Goddess of Liberty. Being Goddess of Liberty was equivalent to being May Queen in the celebrations of later years. However, this celebration was not sponsored by the schools. I was Goddess of Liberty in about 1913. I can remember how difficult it was to hold my torch and stand erect in the horse drawn wagon during the parade.

Dayton used to have good community bands. My husband played the trombone in them. He was also mayor of Dayton and a school board director. In his later years he was city recorder and judge. For 12 years after his death in 1952, I was city recorder and judge.



Dayton Band — Top row: Albert Lee, Earnest Parrish, Ed Leckband, R. L. Harris, Art Hatfield, George Lee, Hall Burnham, Emmet Filler, Ernest Berry, Carl Detmering. Bottom: Fred Melinger, Leslie Duzan, Dale Skinner, Charlie Spangle, Ernest Duzan, Alvin [Dick] Hadaway. [F]

Lewis R. Alderman [6]

Lewis Alderman was born in Dayton, October 20, 1872, the son of a pioneer. His early ambition to become a lawyer led him from the farm to college, but upon graduating with honors from the University of Oregon in 1898, (he first attended Linfield College), he went to Halsey, Oregon as a teacher, and an educator he remained throughout his life.

In 1900 Alderman was back in Yamhill County, as principal of one of McMinnville's schools; at the end of the year he was their school superintendent. Then in 1904 he was elected county school superintendent for Yamhill County and he instituted one of the many innovative things that marked his life: a juvenile county fair, with more than 4,000 exhibits and 17,000 people attending. In 1906 he became Superintendent of Schools for Eugene, then a U. of O. faculty member and in January, 1911, he became Superintendent of Schools for Oregon.

He resigned in 1913, to become Portland's Superintendent of Schools. Benson Tech and night schools for foreign and native born citizens were put into effect. Then a myriad of activities on the national level: working in an educational program for our military left in Europe after

the 1918 armistice, which resulted in his appointment as Director of Education of the enlisted men in the Navy, in 1924 a leave of absence from the U.S. Navy to assist in making a survey of New York City Schools, which developed into his becoming Chief of the Service Division in the U.S.O. Office of Education. His lifetime of work included everything from assisting children in their learning habits to rehabilitative training of felons, concluding with an adult education program whereby over a million people learned to read and write.

Married to Alice Barber the year after university graduation, they had a daughter and two sons. Mrs. Alderman died when they were living in Washington D.C. in 1920. Four years later he married Lola Lake, then secretary to one of the U.S. Civil Service Commissioners. Dr. Alderman returned to Dayton in 1942. He died January 31, 1965.

Edward Hadaway [11]

Edward Hadaway, born 1819, came from Pennsylvania to the Dayton Prairie and settled near Starr Quarry Road in 1852. He married Eliz Roswell. They had seven children; George, Mary, Edward, William, Lewis, Charles and Abraham. He represented this area as Sergeant of Arms in the Oregon House of Representatives in 1872, 1874, and 1880.

Harriet Gordon [11]

Harriet Gordon, born in 1844, in Petersburg, Michigan, married George Buckley in Cedar Rapids and lived there in 1868. In 1902 they moved to Dayton. Harriet died October 21, 1905 at the age of 61 and is buried in Brookside Cemetery.

Dundas and Gibbon [11]

James Dundas, born October, 1849, came from Iowa to Oregon in 1879, settling along what is now the Golf Course Road. This donation land claim which is still in Dundas hands was located across the road from the Medorum Crawford Homestead. This homestead is now a part of the Phil Hawman place.

Evidently James had been carrying a torch for young Annie Gibbon whose parents had homesteaded down the way. She was one of the main reasons he came to Oregon since they knew one another in Iowa.

Annie's brother, Dan Gibbon, was a well known man throughout the surrounding area. He operated a thrashing crew for several years. He constructed a house near the Dundas' in the same area. This home was destroyed by fire in 1969. Cliff Gibbon still lives on the place.

Children of these settlers attended the Unity School



James Dundas farm near Dundee [G]

which was located along the Newberg Highway on the Old Echs Homestead. This house is now a part of the Rudy Leppin farm. Teachers at this school included Mr. Gabriel and Mrs. Gillette, Lena Stilwell, Ms. Means, Harrietta Stermer and Ella Harris. This school was known to be in operation from 1900 to the 1920's.



James Dundas, Annie E. Gibbon Dundas, 1915 [G]

Leckband and Fulham [12]

Ella Leckband Fulham settled with her family on Neck Road near Dayton in 1909. Brought here by her uncle, Theodore Leckband, her parents settled on 160 acres of farmland. This property was called the "Sinn Place". Besides being a farmer Chris Leckband had other interests. He had a real estate business on Ferry Street. Mrs. Fulham remembers the Business District of Dayton including: A Shoemaker, Deitmeir's Grocery Store, Filers Dry Goods, and a Jewelry Store among several other businesses.

Mr. Leckband and his wife Emilia, a wonderful seamstress, were instrumental in founding the Christian Scientist Church in approximately 1910. The meetings were held in a hall in one of the buildings above Ferry Street until a church location could be found. The meetings were then moved to the Methodist Church which is now the Assembly of God Church.

Mrs. Fulham became a teacher in the Dayton area about 1914. She was 18 at the time. She taught several different classes including a combined 3&4 grades and 5&6 grades.

Fondly remembering moonlight trips up the river on Excursion Boats to Portland, Mrs. Fulham says, "We

would return to the Dayton Landing and a very fine Dayton City Band would be there to meet us". These excursions were sponsored by the Dayton Community Club.

When Mrs. Fulham married her husband Joe in 1919, her father deeded three acres of his property on Neck Road to the couple. Here a cottage was constructed which was dubbed, "The Love Nest", by the Dayton community.

Mr. Fulham, whose father was the first to bring Loganberries to this area, worked for the Sand and Gravel Company in Dayton. At this time, barges were sent up the Willamette to a dredge, which cleared out the gravel and brought the rock back to Dayton Landing. Since her home overlooked the river, Mrs. Fulham would run out of her house and wave as he went by.

Fulham then went to work at Harry Gray's Garage in Dayton. After several years, the couple and four children moved to McMinnville.

Mrs. Fulham says, "My years in Dayton on the farm are a part of me. I remember them like they were yesterday!"



Leckband Farm, Neck Road [A]

Samuel R. Baxter [8]

Samuel R. Baxter was born March 31, 1830, in Jefferson County Indiana. He was the son of James Baxter. Samuel went to school in Jefferson County. He crossed the plains in 1851 with his brother William. There were twenty wagons under the command of Captain Bob Hariford. After six months they arrived in Oregon City on September 10, and from there he went to Columbia County where he joined Crosby and Smith, who were sawmill builders. After he had worked there he got a land claim of 160 acres near Troutdale. At one time he built a shop in Portland, he stayed there for three years. In 1858 he began doing his trade in Dayton. He had a machine shop in Dayton in connection with blacksmithing. In 1960 he married Nancy Camegys, they had two daughters Delia and Edna. Samuel was an active Republican. He was commissioner of Yamhill County in 1878, 79 and 80, he was a member of the School Board, and was Mayor of Dayton twice for 25 years. He was also Dayton's Justice of the Peace.

Alfred L. Saylor [8]

Mr. Saylor was born in Iowa in 1847, and was taken across the plains by his parents in 1852. His family lived in Portland for awhile and moved to Olympia, Washington in 1853. Then, after three years, in 1856 they returned to Oregon and settled in McMinnville. He attended the Baptist College in McMinnville for his education. He became a clerk in the store of J. B. Morris and Co. at Sheridan, in 1871 for four years, then went into business for himself in a drug store. He also was Sheridan's postmaster for some time. In 1875 he married Susan Griffith and they had five children, George W., Edward A., Susan W., Lola W., and Ella May. He lived in Dallas for a short time and then moved to Dayton, where he bought out the drug store of Dr. Herndon. He became postmaster of Dayton in 1878. He was also the publisher of Dayton's "Free Press" for one year and he operated a printing business.

In 1864 he enlisted in the Army and served for twelve months. He served as Post Adjutant of the Custer Post, G.A.R. at McMinnville in 1884. He was active in the following: Lafayette Lodge #3, A.F. and A.M. Royal Arch Chapter #20, Pioneer Council #1, and the Royal and Select Masters. Mr. Saylor was a very busy businessman of Dayton.

W. S. Powell [8]

W. S. Powell was born in Ohio in 1832. He came to Oregon and settled in Portland, where he remained for seventeen years. He enlisted in the Army during the Rebellion and was in the first Oregon Infantry. He was captain of a Company. He was in the service for eighteen months. Mr. Powell was a proprietor of a grain warehouse on the Yamhill River. He also had an interest in the Yamhill Lumber Company. He married Miss Ellen C. Hill in 1855, and they had six children, Mary, Charles, Frankie, Delia, Harry and Anna.

Stewart Hannah [8]

Stewart Hannah ran the ferryboat across the Yamhill River at Dayton in the summer. He had a toll floating bridge for crossing the river. He died in October of 1875.

Edwin A. Alderman [8]

Edwin Alderman was born in Dayton on November 30, 1866, son of Albert and Charlotte Alderman. He remained at home with his father. In 1896 he received his share of the home farm, which was 150 acres. Besides the farm stock he had stocks and enterprises in connection with which he conducted a good sized dairy. In 1897 he married Mary Bliss, and they had one child, Dwight E. Alderman.

Joseph B. Riley [8]

Mr. Riley was born in 1827 in Vermont. In 1846 he went to Massachusetts, where he became an apprentice to a cabinet maker, near Boston. He left Boston in May 1849 on the third vessel that left Boston for California, by way of Cape Horn. In 1850 he came to Oregon and lived for 10 years in Oregon City. He then spent some time in both The Dalles and Portland. In 1860 he moved to Dayton and in 1862 married Semzella Jacobs. They had two children, Ella and William. In 1865 Joseph purchased his father-in-law's hotel and he and his wife operated it until January

8, 1902, when Mr. Riley died. Mrs. Riley then rented the hotel to James Edgar, for a year and in 1903 sold it to A.J. McCann.

Colonel John M. Poorman [8]

John M. Poorman was born in Sangamon County, April 20, 1854, to John M. Senior and Martha S. Bush Poorman. He had six brothers and sisters. John went to school at Wesleyan University at Bloomington, Indiana. He went to California in 1874, where he worked with the Central Pacific Railroad Company at Sacramento, for three years. In 1877 he came to Oregon. He worked for the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. Mr. Poorman established a fine drug store in Woodburn, and a bank (also in Woodburn), for which he was a cashier. He had also served as a school clerk and director for several years. On October 30, 1879, Colonel Poorman was united in marriage with Miss Lida McMillen, they had four sons, Forest, Fred, Kenneth, and Tracy. In 1877 and 1878 the Willamette Valley Railroad Company was built. It expanded from Dayton to Sheridan, and John Poorman was the conductor. In 1900 he was elected to represent his district in the lower house of the Oregon State Legislature. He was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the 3rd Infantry.

Samuel Brown [8]

Samuel Brown was born in York, Pennsylvania in 1821. He lived there until he reached the age of 17. He then moved to Indiana, where he spent five years learning the carpenter trade. Samuel was married to Miss Elizabeth Allen in 1844. He came to Oregon by the way of California, and spent four years (1846-1850) in search of gold. Samuel and Elizabeth had eleven children, Columbus, Carrie, G.A., Frank, Sarah, Albert, Nellie, Ernest, Clyde, Mabel, Samuel and Nettie. Samuel and Joel Palmer owned the first local fouring mill in Dayton. It was an eight story building. The carpenter work was done by Benjamin F. Lewis and Charles Burch. The mill was eventually sold to Mr. Harker, who in turn sold it to Van Ranseller.

Pleasant Armstrong [5]

Pleasant Armstrong was a member of the well known Champoeg Meeting of 1843. He was a volunteer in the Rogue River Wars and was killed fighting. His body was never recovered, but a stone is set in his memory in Brookside Cemetery.

Francis Fletcher [5]

Francis Fletcher came to Oregon in 1840, settling near Dayton. He voted for Oregon's first provisional government on May 2, 1843 at Champoeg. He was also trustee of Willamette University. He died on October 7, 1871, on his farm near Dayton.

May [5]

David May came to Oregon in December of 1887. His wife, Stella, joined him in May of the next year. They settled first in Amity, then moved to a large farm at Webfoot, which remains in the May family today.

Luella May Harris, one of the couple's five children, was a school teacher in the area for some time. Her husband, N. A. Harris was a director of the Bank of Dayton.



N. A. Harris, bank director, and wife, Ella Harris, school teacher. [H]



N. A. Harris home [H]

AGRICULTURE [13]

Yamhill County was one of the original counties of the Oregon Territory consisting of 12,000 square miles, including nearly all of the best farming and timber lands of Southwestern Oregon. Twelve counties were carved from its original area with 720 square miles of the choicest remaining.

The soil of the valley is a gray black loam and the rolling red hills are composed of red loam sometimes a hundred feet deep with no sign of stone. In actuality there are eight kinds of soil varying from black to red in Yamhill County.

Grain. As early as 1850 wheat was an important crop. It cost at that time 50c a bushel to ship by boat. It was the

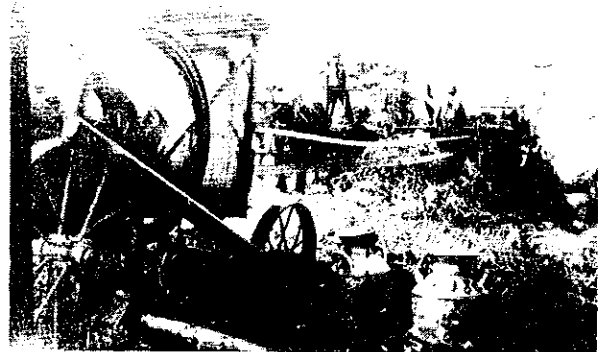


Threshing machine [G]

principal crop in the early 1900's, but as large farms were carved up, other crops began to take over.

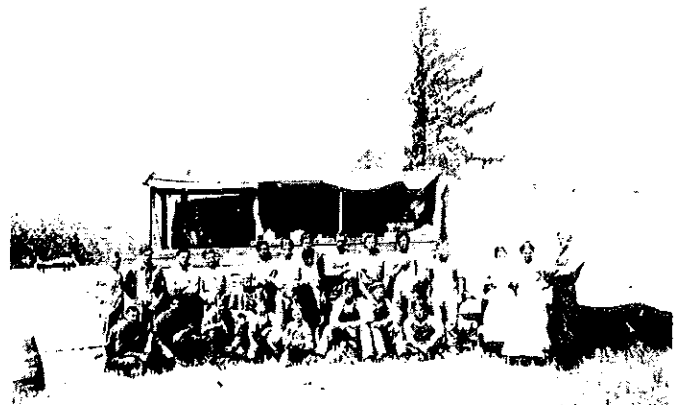
Other crops grown over the years in the Dayton area include oats and barley. G. B. Foster of Dayton stated he had a good oat crop in 1908 with 98 bushels to the acre.

Hay and Seed. Around 1905 clover began to be a principal hay crop. Thomas Miller, farmer near Dayton, stated in 1910 that one could get three cuttings of alfalfa and still turn the stock in by November the first. Hay as an agricultural income began to decrease in the 1920's while grass seed crops increased. Seed crops grown in the county include rye grass, bent grass, and fescue.



Threshing machine "The Russell" run by May family. [H]

Hops. The hop industry was the high yield crop in the early 1900's. A 1910 report stated an acre of land produced 1200 to 2000 pounds of dried hops which brought 15c a



Cookwagon and Elmer Campbell crew — Frank Layson, Charles Wood, Cleve Wood, Robert Cooper, Wilbur Wood, Earl Tucker, John Tucker, Russ Duzan, Winnie Versteeg, Bert Lynch, Matt Warren, Jack Clapp, John Pittman, Max Peffer, Lendsey Campbell, Elmer Campbell, Ora Tucker, Emma Tucker, James Tucker. [B]



Shocking hay — Charles Beech Center [I]

pound. A picker earned between \$2 and \$6 a day. The plants bore the second year with plant life practically unlimited. The article stated cultivation of the vine, training, spraying, picking and drying gave employment to many at good wages, making the industry valuable to the community.

After 1910 hops ceased to be mentioned as a valuable agricultural economic crop in Yamhill County.

Tree Fruit. Until 1904 the red apple led the fruit crop but about then the prune became king. The largest apple orchard on the coast, about 1910, was two miles from Dayton as was the best apple orchard in the state.

Cherries, too, were unequalled in 1904. According to a 1904 *Handbook of Facts* a Royal Ann cherry tree near Dayton produced around 1700 pounds of fruit at 5c a pound. In 1908 at the Cherry Fair in Salem, Yamhill County won the Grand Sweepstakes Cup. The 1979 Extension Service Bulletin states "sweet cherries way out distance apples and prunes".

About 1905 prunes became king in Yamhill County. By 1910 prune orchards averaged \$75 per acre profit, were a stable industry and continued to thrive economically for eighteen years. Oregon prunes were known the world over.

The 1910 report lists peaches as doing well in certain sections of the county and Bartlett pears were unbeatable in flavor and size. Recent reports continue to list these fruits as being grown in Yamhill County.



Raking hay Unionvale area — Rollie Smith [B]

Berries and Grapes as agricultural economic products appeared in reports as early as 1908. A 1910 report by Tom Fulham of Dayton stated loganberries were a good crop. He had gotten 2500 crates from 5 acres. Strawberries were yielding 200 crates to the acre and brought \$1.25. Rasp-

berries and blackberries were also mentioned. The 1979 report lists grapes as surpassing berry crops, principally boysen and young berries.

Vegetables as an economy crop first appear in 1908 reports with potatoes the major crop. The 1910 book on Dayton Facts reported Tom Fulham had raised 35 sacks of potatoes from 2 sacks of seed. Potatoes were still listed as a major vegetable crop in 1959.

In 1910 William Leckband reported he produced corn without irrigation that yielded 50 bushels to the acre. Corn has increased as an economy crop to where in 1979 it was one of two vegetable crops heading the processed crop list.

Artichokes and kale were listed as important vegetable crops in 1910. Artichokes sold for \$1.25 a dozen in Portland markets that year. Kale yielded 50 to 60 tons to the acre and provided food through the winter months for livestock. It was stated kale helped produce good tasting milk replacing high priced mill feeds. The article also stated it was "eaten and relished by all farm animals".



Sherman Satchwell putting in hay at Charles Beech barn [I]

Snap beans increased as an economy crop in the forties and fifties. Alderman Farms reported 200 acres of Blue Lake beans grown and frozen in 1950 on the farm. The Extension Service report for 1979 listed beans as the second vegetable crop heading the list of processed vegetables raised in Yamhill County.

Onions and sweet corn headed the list of fresh vegetable crops in 1979.

Nuts. As early as 1908, literature mentioned walnuts and filberts as economy crops. A 1908 article said Oregon walnuts were superior in flavor and oil. A 1911 article stated the red clay of Yamhill County was proven best walnut land in the world. The largest grove of English walnuts in 1911 in the state was four miles from Dayton. The trees produced 100 pounds of nuts at ten years. The article said "10 acres of English walnuts would make you independent for life." Over the years walnuts decreased economically while filberts increased.

Dairying has been an agricultural economy crop since 1837. In Yamhill County stock can be pastured ten months out of the year. This added to the fact forage crops were more productive and the market better made dairying a good economy crop in 1911. Dairying was at its peak in the 1940's.



Early hopyard crew, including pickers, pole-puller, etc. near Dayton 1885-90 [C]

Poultry raising was important to Yamhill county economy as far back as the early 1900's. A 1911 article stated the poultry industry benefited more people and produced a greater margin of profit in Oregon. The producer got 25c per dozen for his eggs. Turkeys were mentioned as thriving, too.

Turkeys were mentioned in 1938 as being the largest poultry crop. There are fewer turkey farms since 1940 but more turkeys.

Livestock. Sheep were mentioned in 1904 as being an important farm product. In 1908 horses, hogs, range cattle, sheep and goats were mentioned as farm products. Hogs were classified as an adjunct to dairying.

A 1957 report lists beef production increasing since 1920. At the St. Louis Exposition, Yamhill County had a champion shorthorn herd. Hog production has decreased. Sheep had ups and downs since 1920. Livestock lumped together ranked third in economy in 1979.



Wambsgan's Loganberry Patch located Ash Street where Elizabeth Scott's house is. [L]



Part Robertson and his sheep [J]

Other. There were in 1908 twenty-one varieties of edible wild fruits growing in the Yamhill Valley and adjacent hills. Roses and other beautiful flowers could be seen

eight months a year.

In an article in 1911, Yamhill County was listed as having good hunting and fishing. Deer could be found within 10 miles of Dayton in the hills. China pheasants were abundant. Trout, black bass and crawfish were easily found.

Soil conservation techniques were employed and emphasized in 1917. The first Yamhill agent M. S. Shrock aided farmers about 1916.

Bees began as an industry around Dayton about 1937. Irrigation began around 1937, too. By 1957 three fifths of Yamhill County was in farm ownership with 2,473 farms of 110.2 acres average size.

Early Dayton's industry greatly depended on agricultural economy. Even today agriculture is one of the largest industries in the Dayton area.

DAYTON'S INDUSTRY [13]

Industry in Dayton began shortly after Joel Palmer donated the land in 1848. Mr. Palmer and Andrew Smith erected a saw mill on the banks of the Yamhill. Soon a few houses were built facing the river. In the early 1850's the town consisted of three or four small stores, a post office, tavern and a half dozen dwellings. It had a physician, a machinist, four carpenters, six laborers, and two merchants.



Dayton — 1st bridge — grain wagons waiting to unload at warehouse, 1880's [K]

When the county courthouse burned in Lafayette in 1847, Joel Palmer offered to subscribe a whole block of lots, known as the public square, and also \$200.00 in money towards the construction cost, in the event Dayton was given the county courthouse. A petition was sent, but by vote, Lafayette was able to keep the courthouse.

Dayton's first hotel was erected by Joel Palmer in 1850 and later was sold to J.B. Jacobs. It was located on higher ground near Ferry Street. It was used as a hotel until the early 1920's. In back of the hotel and facing the street, Jacobs erected a wooden frame building which housed a bowling alley; no doubt Dayton's first recreation parlor. Later this building was turned into a store house for cured bacon to be shipped. Still later it was divided into bins and became a storehouse for wheat and cereal grains. In April 1851, Dayton had its first lawyer, G. M. Barnum.

The flood of 1861 took out the docks and business houses near the river but building was begun again, only this time along either side of an old Indian trail from the



Palmer's first house in Dayton [B]

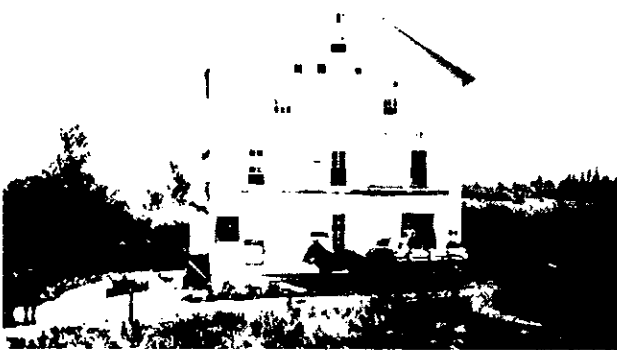
river, west, on higher ground. This trail later became Ferry street. The buildings were small wooden structures, mostly one story with a covered entrance porch on the end. There were saloons, a Chinese laundry, and a livery stable on what is now First Street, a half block back. There was also a small evaporating plant handling mostly prunes and apples. This plant burned in 1897. Various other small enterprises were scattered along the road to the river, as well as warehouses along the docks. Dayton became noted through the years as a grain shipping center for this part of the valley. A few farmers shipped grain via boat as late as 1915.

In 1865 Joseph B. Riley bought the hotel from M. Jacobs. Two hotels were listed in 1878, James Fisher being the second owner. W. H. Stewart bought Fisher's hotel in 1886 and advertised a first class temperance pool and billiard hall in the hotel. Around 1895 the Andrew McCanns bought the Dayton Hotel from Riley and operated it until 1814.

The "Business Directory for the Pacific States and Territories" for the year 1878 listed a blacksmith shop, a harness maker, two hotels, a physician, a druggist, a post office, a stage line, a livery stable, three general stores, a flour mill, a saloon, a saw and planing mill, and a boot maker.

During the years of development, Dayton remained a drowsing country village, grouped around its large public square, but its business life was more industrial than any neighboring settlements.

On October 15, 1880, the city of Dayton was incor-



W. S. Hibbert warehouse

porated with a population of 375 people. Its main business establishments consisted of three dry goods stores, a drug store, a hardware store, two large warehouses, two blacksmith shops, a large saw mill, and an implement and wagon-making shop.

The year 1884 saw a barbershop, a hardware and tinware store, two physicians, a saloon and a shoemaker added to the businesses.



Vinegar works [B]

The 1889-90 directory listed 168 school children, four churches, a weekly newspaper, 450 people, and about 33 businesses. Some new additions were a millinery shop, a painter, a real estate agent, Wells Fargo & Co. agent, a musical instrument section of a drugstore, a Pacific Fire Insurance Co. agent, a jeweler, contractors, a photographer, lumber yard, a meat market, and a dentist.

Dayton possessed the largest fruit and vegetable evaporating and packing plant in the state in 1905. The Dayton Evaporating Company was built in 1898 by Doug Snider and his father Reuben. It evaporated eggs, apples, prunes and vegetables such as potatoes, cabbage, turnips, squash, onions, parsnips and carrots. A specialty was soup vegetables marketed under the "Gold Nugget" brand name.

The population of Dayton in 1905 was 834. The water was owned by the town. There were five churches and about thirteen lodges. Forty-one businesses were listed. A bank, a confectionary, a creamery, a feed and seed store, an undertaker and a veterinary surgeon were some added businesses.

After the 1906 fire the town's businesses rebuilt and in the 1911 directory were listed six churches, nine lodges and about thirty-five businesses. Several new ones listed were an electric supply house, a commercial printing plant, three real estate dealers, and a box factory. The Oregon Merchants Mutual, a fire insurance company, had its head office in Dayton. Dayton also had a volunteer fire department and a mutual telephone system.

In 1923, about twenty-eight businesses were listed including a theater, the Dayton Tribune, a surveyor, and a moving company.

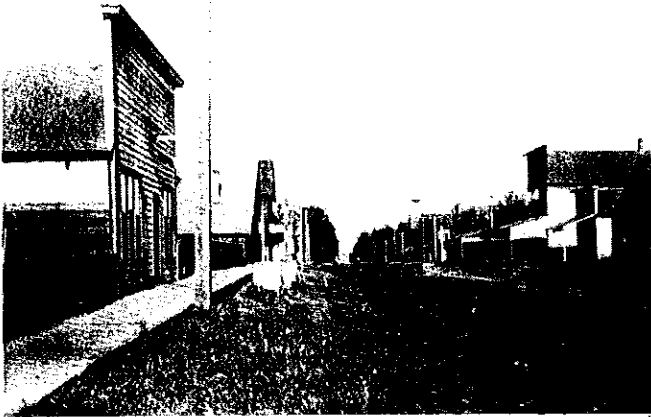
Perhaps one of the reasons for Dayton's downhill business trend was caused by a happening in 1888. At that time a heated contest for county seat was going on. Merchants in Dayton, a possible county seat choice, actually circulated petitions to prevent Dayton from being chosen. Local merchants feared the trade competition that would result from the town's added importance.



Dayton Evaporating and Packing Company 1900. Founded 1887 by D. A. Snyder [B]



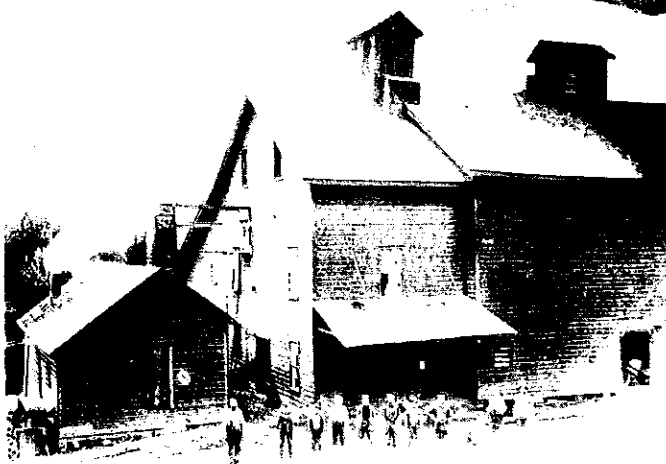
Nichols and Gabriel Merchantile Masonic Building, Odd Fellows Hall, 1904 [B].



Ferry St. looking toward the Yamhill River before 1906 fire. [B]



Nichols and Gabriel store, corner of Third and Ferry [B]



Warehouse and crew at Dayton 1890's. Engine room in separate building at left. Engineer G. B. Adbill at far left. This was called the "Red Warehouse" from the color it was painted. [C]



Masonic Building on left with Harris Drugstore on 1st floor. Odd Fellows building on right. Ferry. [B]



Morse and Mauts — Dayton Carriage Factory 1890 [C]



First telephone office about 1910 [L]



Feed store at 4th and Ferry. Place of scales can still be seen on street [L]



Reservoir of Dayton water system at Miller Spring three miles from city, head 243 feet, no date given. [BB]



Water tower taken from yard of Gabriel house [now Will's]. [B]



Ferry Street approaching bridge around 1918 [L]



Feedstore and warehouse below bridge — owned by Glen Stewart, about 1948 [BB]



Station corner Ferry and 3rd. City park in background. O. H. Perkins, owner, manager. John Rainsforth, attendant, Bill Wright, 1937



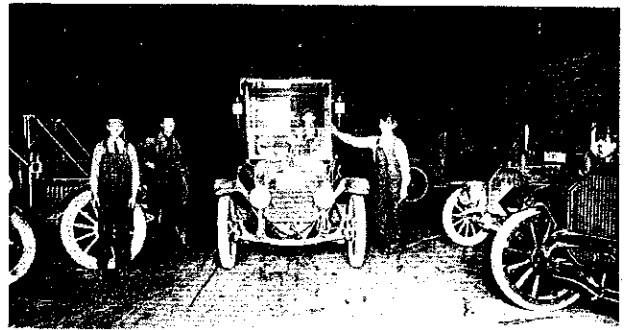
Ferry Street around 1920 [L]



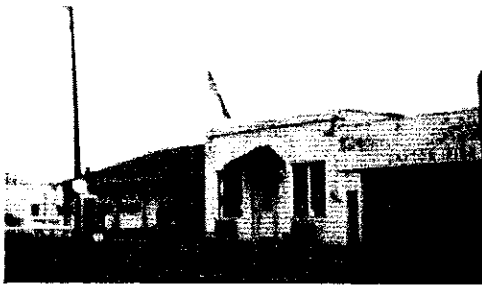
Ferry Street from 3rd, 1980 [N]



Ferry Street 1980 from 4th [N]



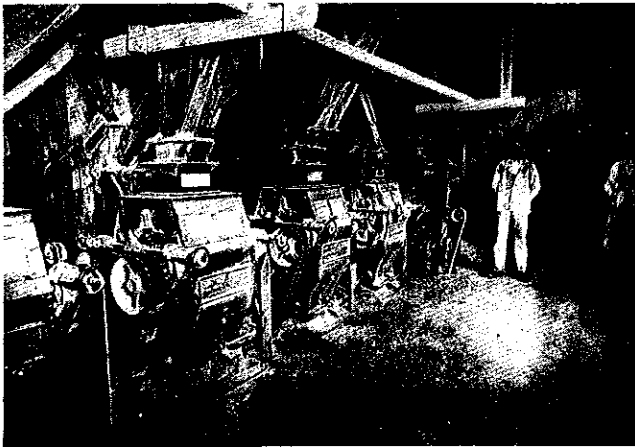
Major Miller Garage. First garage in Dayton [B]



Fire station and city hall from 5th. 1980 [N]



Zac and Ray — Spangler's Barber Shop [B]



Inside flour mill [B]



Gabriels and Nichols [B]



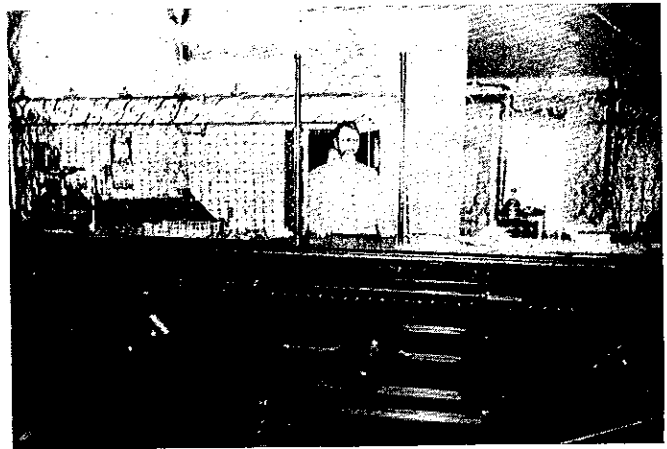
Inside Dayton Evaporating and Packing Company, 1898 [BB]



Dry Goods store [B]



Orr Goodrich,
Ray Spangler.
Spangler's
Barber Shop
[D]



Dayton Bank [B]



Nichols Millinery [B]

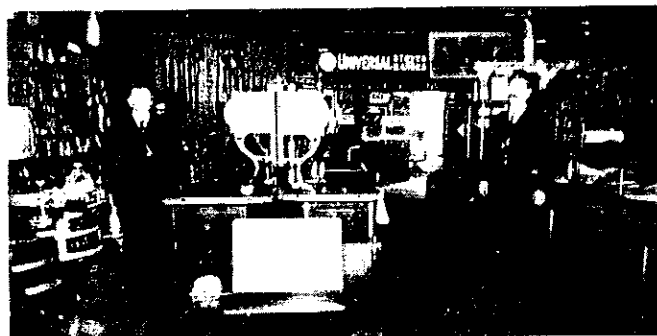


Orr C. Goodrich Dental Office 1910 [D]

THE NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD [14]

Dayton was once the terminus of the Dayton, Sheridan & Grand Ronde Railroad Company, a 3-foot (or narrow) gauge line incorporated by Yamhill County people under the guidance of Joseph Gaston. A well-known railroad promoter, Gaston had been forced out of the standard gauge (4½ foot) lines by Ben Holladay and turned his attention to Yamhill County.

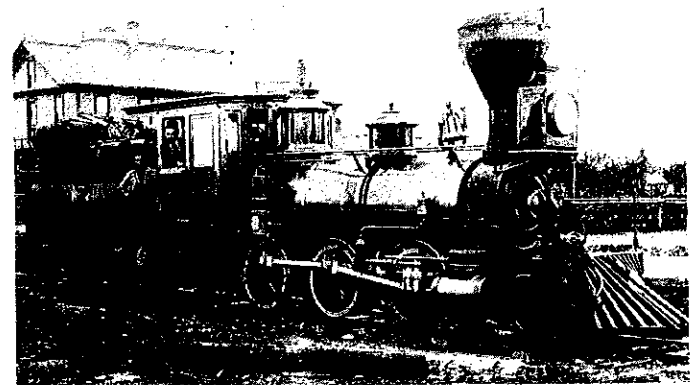
Stock was subscribed, officers elected and construction started on the original road between Dayton and Sheridan.



Hardware Store [B]



Dayton Flax Growers Coop, early 1940's located on Neck Road where Cattle Company is now.



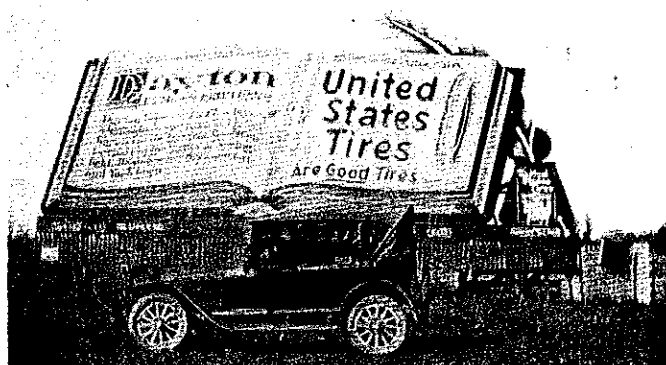
Oregonian Ry. No. 5 at Whiteson; hotel left rear. L to R: Brakeman, Charles Young; Fireman, Ellis in gangway; Engineer Charles Mahoney in cab; Brakeman, Lou Keyser on pilot beam [C].



Old station — narrow gauge, west Dayton [B]

Two small locomotives, each weighing 12 tons, were ordered from the National Locomotive Works, Connellsville, Pennsylvania. No. 1, named the PIONEER, was followed by No. 2, the PROGRESS. These engines were delivered to Dayton on the foredecks of Yamhill River steamboats, No. 1 being delivered by the McMINNVILLE, and were hauled up the incline to the tracks helped by a stump puller and a team of mules owned by W. H. Hash. The roundhouse and shops were located in Dayton and the line completed to Sheridan.

The first excursion train ran up from Dayton to Sheridan on October 24, 1878.



Big sign board standing by Dayton railroad junction [L]



Narrow gauge depot, offices, freight house and hotel, headquarters building at Dundee around 1890 [C].

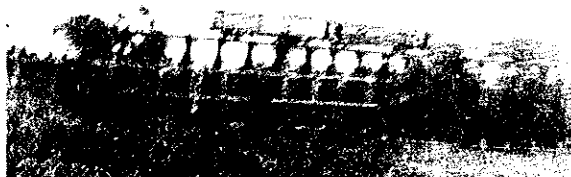
A golden flood of wheat came by rail to Dayton from the upper country and was warehoused here and transported to Oregon City and Portland by steamboats. However, much of the shipping fees were being paid in redeemable transportation script and no cash was coming in. The

mortgage on the rails, held by the Pacific Rolling Mills of San Francisco, was foreclosed and the line thrown into receivership. Mr. George Revette was appointed receiver in 1879 and the road operated for a short time as the Willamette Valley Railroad. In 1880 the Scotch investors headed by William Reid acquired the bankrupt line, renaming it the Oregonian Railway Company, Ltd. and set about extending it, finally owning a 180-mile system which spanned both sides of the Willamette Valley. The branch from the original Dayton-Sheridan line to Dallas in Polk County was extended to Airlie; a new line a short distance from Dayton skirted Lafayette after bridging the Yamhill River and ran north through West Dayton (the present Dayton station on the Southern Pacific) to a new terminal at Aiken, quickly renamed Dundee for the city in Scotland. The Dayton office and shops were removed to Dundee, the new company's headquarters. A branch line from Dundee was built to Fulquartz's Landing; from there trains were ferried up and across to Ray's Landing, terminus of the East Side Division which passed through St. Paul, Woodburn, Silvertown, over Maceley hill and on to Coburg. The ultimate goal of that line, Winnemucca, Nevada, was never reached by that company.



Depot at Dayton Junction with W. S. Hibbert [L].

One of the early engineers was William Anderson, John Palmer, son of General Joel Palmer, was an early locomotive fireman, later becoming an engineer on the East Side Division. B. B. Branson was an early president of the original company; other employees included Bird Parrish, tie cutter; George Abdill, whose ox team hauled rails from the Dayton landing to the end of track until the first engine was delivered; Conductors Joel Crocker and John Poorman; trainmen Cyrus N. Bennett, Charley Young, Lou Keyser and others. Enginemen included Sam Scanlon, Ed Ford and John Palmer; the late Noah Robinson worked in the Dayton shops for Master Mechanic O. L. Maxfield, Bob Douglas pumped the water by

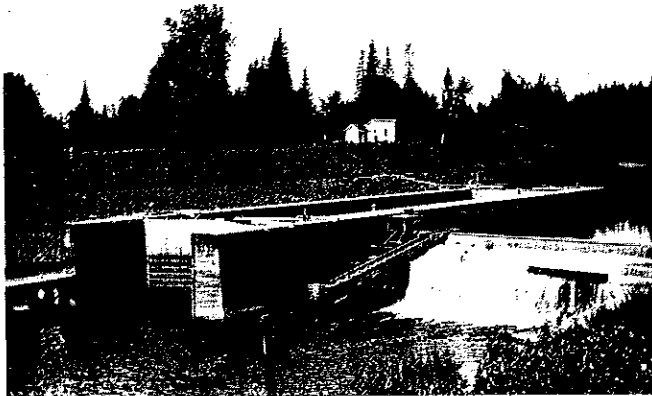


Trestle back of Abdill's Red Electric [G]

hand for the tank at West Dayton and Robert L. Harris, long-time Dayton druggist, was the local telegraph operator.

The system was later leased by the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, the lease being later repudiated and the road and its eight locomotives passing into the hands of the Southern Pacific. Portions of the line were standard-gauged and other sections abandoned, included the line from Dayton to Whiteson and the branch from near Sully's Crossing to Lafayette; ending Dayton's iron dream.

THE STEAMBOAT ERA [14]

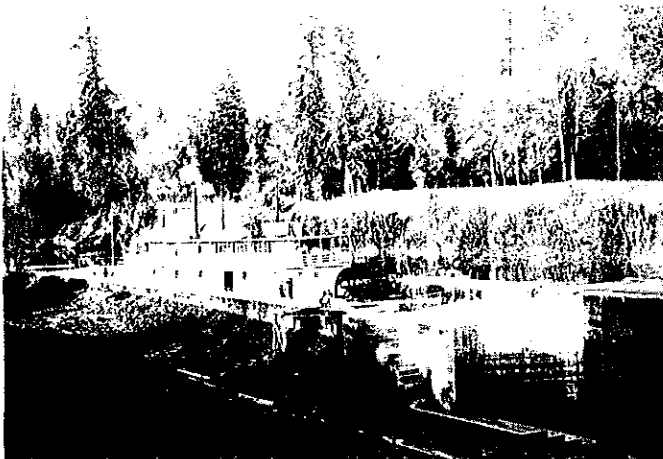


Lafayette Locks [L]

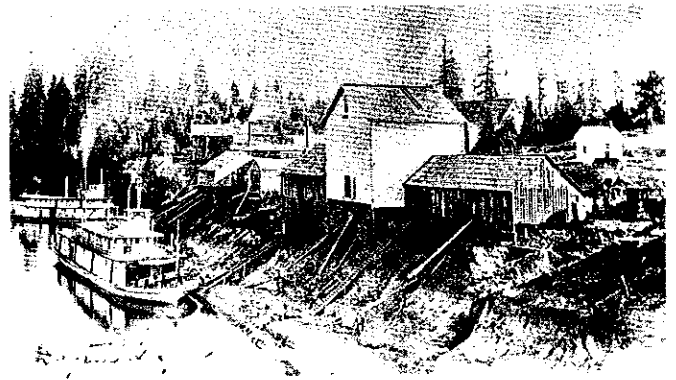
The Yamhill River provided an early artery for pioneer travel and commerce. Batauxs, powered by crews of Indian oarsmen, offered the first commercial transportation of freight between Oregon City and Dayton, with wheat being the major downstream cargo. This service began in 1850.

The first steamboat to come upriver to Dayton was the HOOSIER in 1851. The pioneer vessel was the first of three boats to bear this name. She was a rebuilding of a ship's longboat with engines of the pinion gear type, both the engine and boiler coming out of a former pile driver.

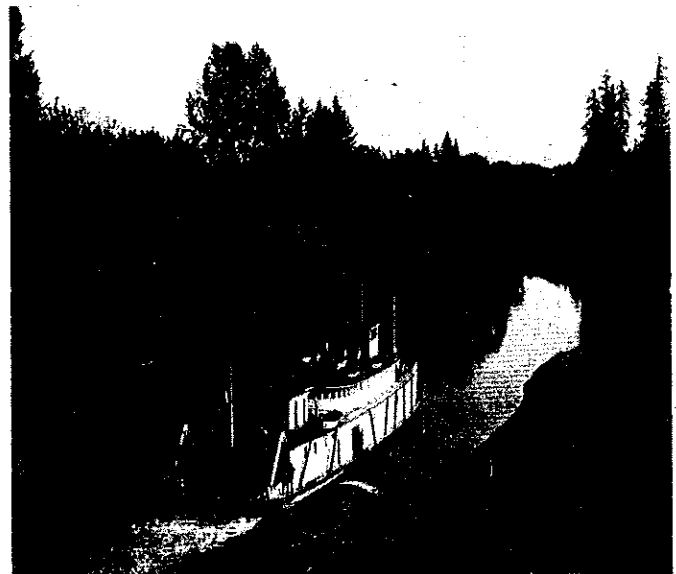
The HOOSIER No. 1 was the first of many steamboats to ply the waters of the Yamhill. Dayton was nominally the head of navigation, although the boats ascended to Lafayette in periods of high water. The Yamhill rapids, 1½ miles below Lafayette, offered an obstacle to navigation for many years, being frequently referred to as Yamhill



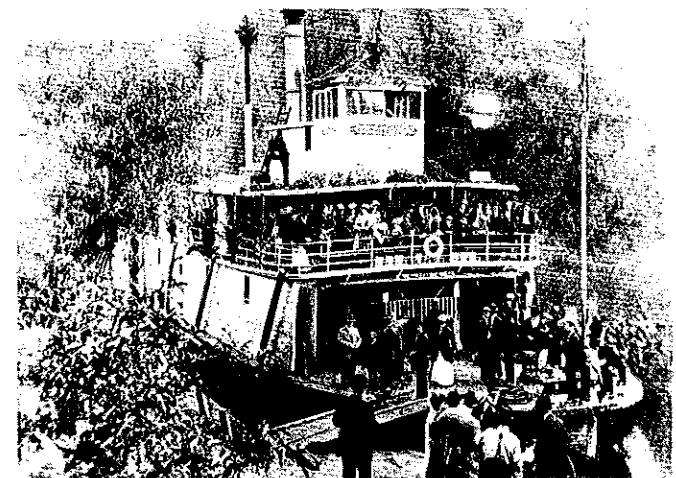
Lafayette Locks around 1910 [C]



Waterfront with steamboats, warehouses and locomotive of Dayton, Sheridan and Grand Ronde Railroad [M].



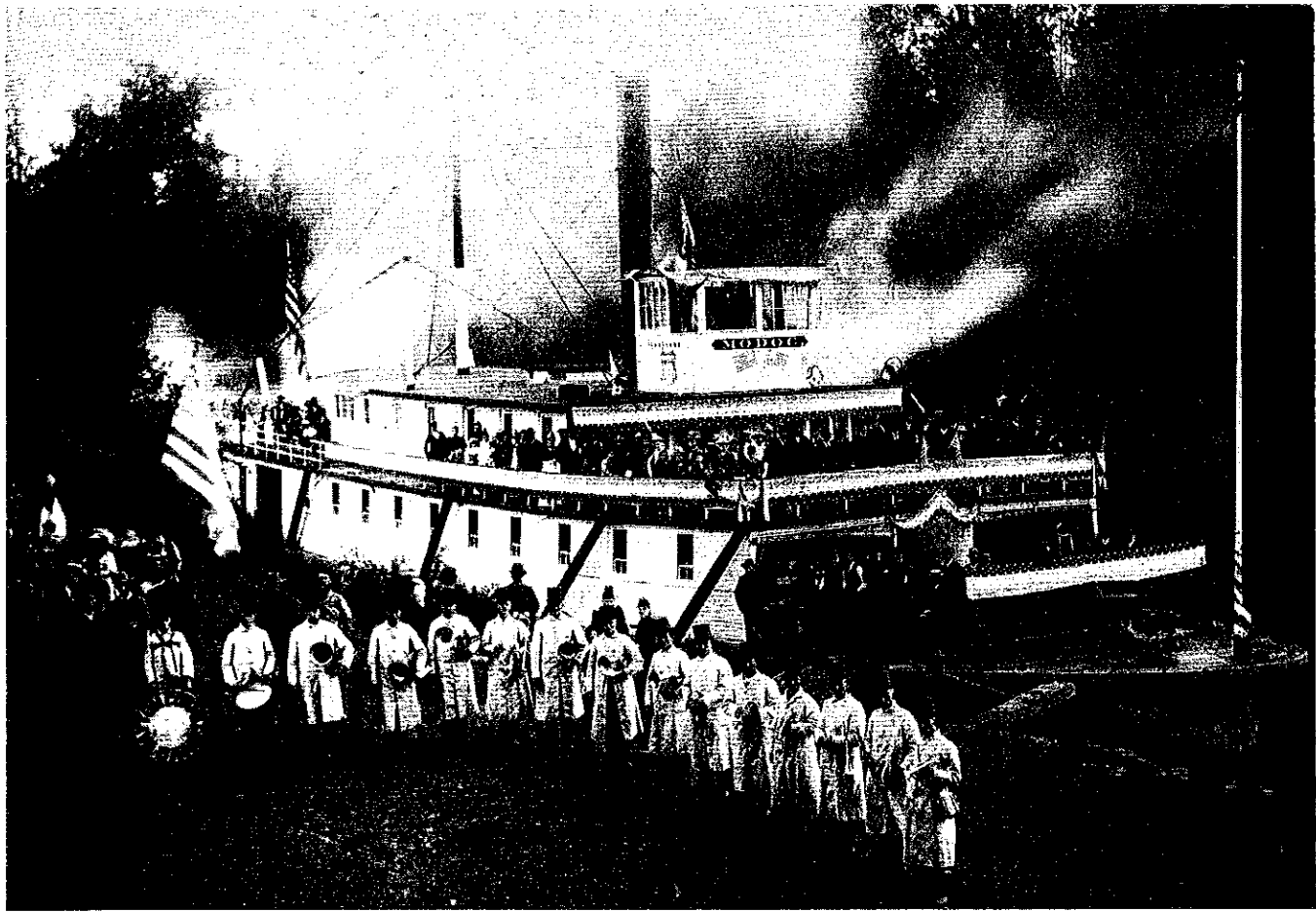
Stern wheeler steamer OREGONA on the Yamhill River at upper landing, Dayton, around 1915. Decorated for an excursion [C].



Riverboat on Yamhill, Dayton [B]

Falls. A locks and dam were erected here in 1900, permitting navigation as far upstream as McMinnville. However, the golden age of steamboating was waning. The railroads and the motor trucks were to make such inroads into the transportation business that the old-time river boats were to be driven into oblivion.

At the Dayton waterfront in the fall of the year the



Riverboat landing — Dayton band [K]

Yamhill frequently fell so low that the steamers could only be turned around with difficulty. Some boats proceeded up stream to what was known as "The Big Eddy" where there was room for the turning maneuver. More often the bow of a steamer would be headed up Palmer Creek and the steamer would be turned around in the creek and the river for the return trip to Portland.



Collapsed bridge over Yamhill River at Dayton, view looks across river toward town, with "White Warehouse" at left. 1910-1915? [C].



Bridge over Palmer Creek, Webfoot Road [L]

The Oregon Railway & Navigation Company maintained regular service to Dayton for many years. A list of the boats serving the Yamhill ports would be too long for inclusion here but the more prominent steamers included the UNIO, A. A. McCULLY, ORIENT, OCCIDENT, ELMORE, S. T. CHURCH, McMINNVILLE, RELIEF, BONITA, OREGONA and a host of others.

Some of these vessels were snagged and sunk in the

Yamhill; some were raised and repaired, while others left their timbers to rot away. Snag-boats, such as the U.S. Government dredge, MATHLOMA, made trips up the Yamhill to remove obstacles to navigation.

The first World War hastened the demise of navigation on the Yamhill, altho a few of the old paddlers found their way up to Dayton in the late 1920's. Thousands of board feet of logs were towed down the Yamhill by tugs during the war years and after, causing an unprecedented use of the Lafayette locks. Today the Yamhill River and the Dayton boat-launching ramp are favorites among the many who use the placid waters for pleasure.



"Shippy and his Ford", around 1910. Ford is drawn by a team of mules with John Shippy astride radiator. Banner on side of car reads "Home Sweet Home". Over top of car at far left can be seen, Dayton Meat Market. Building center and right is the W. S. Hibbert Feed Store; this building was formerly Alex Mutcler's Wagon and Carriage Factory. A subscription school, attended by D. B. Abdill was held in the upstairs portion of this building. [C].



Road crew near Dayton 1911 or 12 [B]

DAYTON SCHOOLS [15]

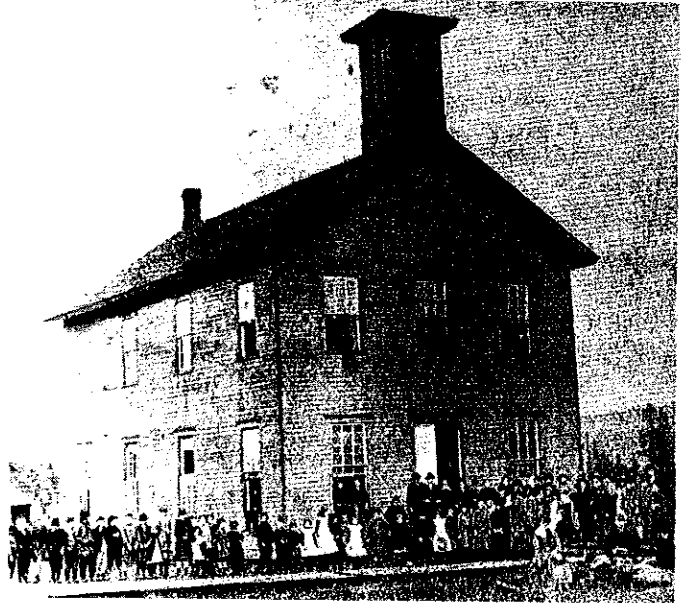
Since early school records have been lost, or never kept in the first place, we had to rely on recollections of early pioneers or stories handed down through succeeding generations for history of our first schools.

Our first schools were subscription schools. Education was important to our pioneer parents, so as soon as they were reasonably settled in their surroundings, they began to look for someone to teach their children.



Ferry Street taken from in front of the Joel Palmer house looking towards McMinnville, around 1915 [L].

It is believed the first school in Dayton was started before 1850 in the pioneer home of Andrew Smith. John Carey and Carmi Goodrich were Smith's closest neighbors and both had arrived in Oregon before 1848. Both also had large families including school age children. These children, plus Smith's younger brothers and sisters, would have formed a fair sized school.



Old grade school about 1890. Dan Abdill seated on arch over gate. [C].



Dayton Grade School. Built 1894 and used with additions until 1950. [B].



Graduating class 1895? Jay Avery, Winnie Baxter, Libbie Hadley and S. S. Duncan [E].

Another subscription school was taught by the Methodist minister's wife, Mrs. Miller in 1851-52, in a log house on the corner of 4th and Main. This was probably the first school held after the town was laid out.

Since the 1860 census shows G. W. Elmore as a Common school teacher, it can be assumed that a public school was organized and a school was built. A Common school was a public elementary school. The school was located on Alder between 4th and 5th and a part is still standing facing 4th street between Ferry and Alder. This school served the area until 1875 when a new school was completed. A tax was voted for the building of the school.

Clerk's books for district #28, dating back to 1876, are still in existence and tell a fascinating story of the ups and downs of the Dayton schools. Occasionally the voters refused to vote for a school levy, with the result that there would be only three months of school during the next year. The only money with which to run the school during these times came from the county and the state. After 1880 more and more school support came from the county and state until it was no longer necessary to vote a tax levy to run the school. Taxes were only levied when money was needed for upkeep and additions to the physical plant, or to pay interest and principal on outstanding school bonds. It must have been soon after 1900 that a local levy was again needed to run the schools.

After 1890 Dayton began to outgrow its school. At least

one class was held in a building downtown. A new frame school was built in 1895, after a bond levy to build a brick school at twice the cost of a frame one was defeated. S. S. Duncan, grandfather of the present State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Vern Duncan, was the first principal and upper grade teacher in the new school. That year he worked out a course of study by which the Dayton school system was graded into eight elementary grades and two high school grades. The other teachers in the new school were Ella Harris, Nellie Findley, and Olive McCann.

In 1906 the high school course was extended two years so that Dayton then had a four year high school. The first 12th grade class graduated in 1908. That same year (1908) an addition was made to the school — an identical structure was added to the original and the school's capacity was doubled.

Dayton's first school bus was started about 1916 and gathered up the students on Neck Road. This first horse drawn bus was a canvas covered wagon driven in winter months only. In 1927 Dayton began operating a rural school bus for high school students. Grade school students were still attending the small rural schools in the area.

In 1931 Dayton and the surrounding community voted on the organization of a union high school district. The vote passed and Union High School District #4 came into being. The high school was still housed in the old 1895-1908 building, but in 1935 work began on a new high school. Construction was carried on as a government Public Works Project. The students and teachers moved into the new building in the fall of 1937.

Consolidation of the surrounding rural schools with the Dayton district began in earnest during the 1940's and by 1952 consolidation was complete. The last schools to remain independent were Unionvale and Grand Island. Consolidated #28 and Union High School District #4 were unified under one school board in 1956 and became Unified District #8.

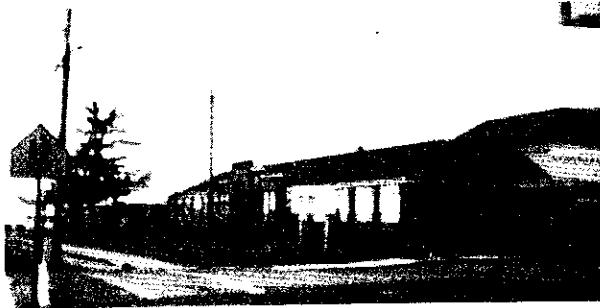
It was not until 1951 that the old school building of 1894-1908 was replaced. A new building was built on a much larger school ground and is the present grade



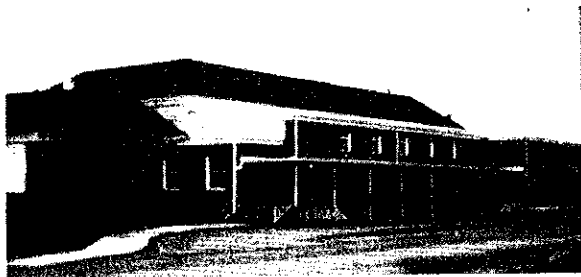
Dayton Grade School 1980 [N]



Junior High Wing — Dayton High School 1980 [N]



8th Street entrance Dayton High School 1980 [N]



Ferry Street entrance Dayton High School, 1980 [N]

school, housing the first six grades plus kindergarten. An addition built onto the high school in 1969 houses grades seven and eight.

During the 1960's property with homes on the block between 8th and 9th street and Church and Ash street was purchased for an athletic field and a school plant expansion. In 1968 a bond levy was approved by the people to construct a junior high addition to the high school. In 1969 the State Department of Education approved a six year high school program and the name changed to Dayton Jr.-Sr. High School. Two grades, 7th and 8th, were moved from the grade school. This decade found the activities of an ambitious Pirate Booster Club that constructed among many other projects, a new football stadium in 1968.

The decade of the 70's found a high enrollment of 940 students sometime after a kindergarten program was approved in 1972. In 1973 a new industrial mechanics building was constructed and property across Ferry Street from the 1935 high school building was purchased.

District #18 Dayton Prairie

The first Dayton Prairie school was built on land belonging to William Goodrich. The district had such a low



Dayton Prairie School built around 1891, District #18 [B]

number and it did not come into existence until after 1860. It is felt that it may have been given the number of the original district in the area south of Dayton.

During the 1870's the school was known as the Prairie Academy and had an active "Reading Society", which was a combination literary and social gathering of the adults in the neighborhood.

The old school building was moved about 1891 and replaced by a new structure which lasted until school was discontinued in the district.

At the turn of the century all eight grades and two years of high school were taught by one teacher in one room. The old school registers of the 1890's show that the enrollment at #18 was usually about 40 students.

School continued to be held in the Dayton Prairie district until 1945. That year school was suspended and the students were transported to Dayton. Finally in 1948 the district was consolidated with Dayton.



Unity School District #23, built around 1900 [B]

District #23 Unity

The first school in the Unity district was a tiny log cabin built in the early 1850's in a grove of large fir trees on the road between Dayton and present Dundee. In the summer of 1856 this school was destroyed by a falling tree. In 1857 a new school was built, which continued in use until it was destroyed by fire in 1875. The Unity school was also used for Sunday School and church services for many years.

A new school was built in the same place in 1875, to replace the one that had burned. Sometime after 1900 this school was abandoned and a new one was built a mile or so farther south. Soon after 1920 another room was added to the school and it continued as a two room school until 1945. That year school was suspended at Unity and the students were transported to Dayton. Consolidation with Dayton came in 1949 or 50.

District #27 Webfoot

The area called Webfoot lies south of Dayton between Dayton Prairie on the west and Pleasantville on the east. Thru it, lazily flows Palmer Creek which heads near Hopewell. This creek has been an important route used for water storage for the Palmer Creek area farmers and nurserymen as a means to irrigate.

The name "Webfoot" came about, as best we can tell, by a pioneer miller, Abraham Coovert, who in 1857



Webfoot School District #27 and class 1880's [C]

erected the first grist mill in the area. He needed an identifying name for his superior product. Since Californians called Oregonians "Webfooters", he called his flour "Webfoot." From this came the name of the area, church and school district.

Mary Robinson Gilkey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Robinson, gave land for the first school in this locale. District #27 was built on the S.E. corner of their donation land claim and was used until the second school was built around 1870.

The second school located on what is now the George Doud property, gathered pupils from Dayton Prairie and Pleasantdale area. The districts were divided and a new school was built between 1882-85.

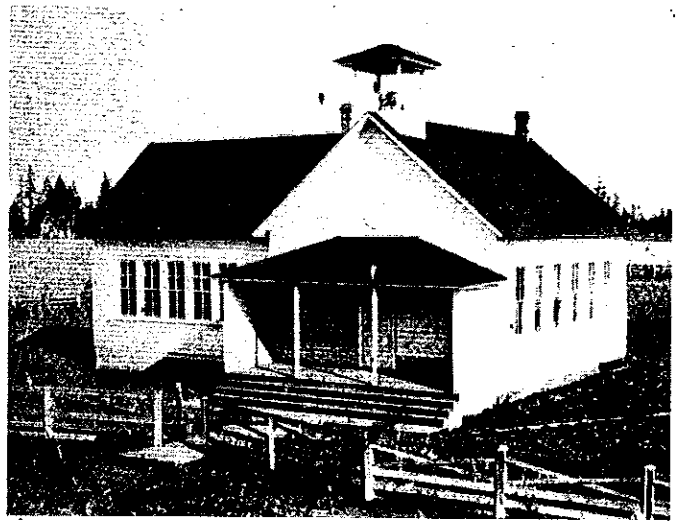
This building was subsequently moved and a new addition added. This move centered the school in the district and was located close to the old C.S. Lewis house. It was in session until it merged with the Dayton school in the 1940's.



Webfoot School District #27. 1880's school house with addition as last appeared 1940's. [B].

District #44 Unionvale

Several locations are given for an early school in the Unionvale neighborhood. The Hewitt boys, who apparently went there even before 1860, have the location of their first school at or near the northwest corner of the Hewitt donation land claim. Carrie Launer Kidd wrote that when her grandfather, David Robertson, came to Unionvale in 1875 and bought part of the Cooper donation land claim, the first known school house was sitting under the large oak tree at the southwest corner of the Cooper claim. This would have been across the road toward the north from the northeast corner of the Hewitt claim. Perhaps George Swift, born and raised just across the Yamhill



Unionvale School District #44 built 1891, addition around 1913 used until 1951. [B].

county line in Polk county, had the answer. He says that about 1864 or 65 he attended school in Gaines neighborhood on the Gaines Ranch in Yamhill county. This would have been across the road to the west of the Hewitt and Cooper claims. But the interesting thing is that he says the school building was built on rollers or wheels so that it could be transported from one section to another.

Mrs. Kidd goes on to say that a new school was built some time during the year 1875-76 on the Hewitt claim in an oak grove along the north line of the claim. The Robertson, Stoutenberg, Withee, and Gubser children attended this school.

In 1891 another school was built on the east side of the road that went through the Hewitt claim. This building, with the addition of another room in 1913 or 14, served until the district was consolidated with Dayton in 1951.

District #64 Pleasantdale

Pleasantdale was one of the newer schools in the Dayton area. In 1887 or 88 district #64 was created out of the eastern portion of Webfoot #27. A one room school was built. By 1914 the school had grown so much that another room was added.

School was suspended at Pleasantdale in 1947 and the students were sent to Dayton. The following year #64 was consolidated with Dayton.



Pleasantdale School District #64 built around 1887, used until 1947 [B].



Grand Island School District #94 around 1912. Used until 1952. [FF].

District #94 Grand Island

[The following is based on Pauline Fowler's story of Grand Island.]

The early school children of this community went to the Hewitt School in Unionvale. A one-room school was built on the island in 1912 and the first teacher, Alice Clapp, had only five pupils. The school increased in numbers, as the community grew, until it was necessary to fix a room in the basement. A second teacher was added in 1919. In the years between 1934-35, a stage, a dining room and kitchen and a woodshed were added to make room for forty pupils. In 1952 the Grand Island district consolidated with the Dayton School District and pupils were transported there.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25,

1904

SOME FACTS ABOUT TEACHERS.

At the Teacher's Institute held last week in McMinnville, some interesting facts were brought to light, showing the actual wages of the teachers of Yambill County. In all professions the average monthly wage is found by dividing the yearly income by twelve. In the same way the teacher's average monthly wage is found. During the teacher's institute, 41 teachers filled out blanks which show their average monthly salary and expenses. These 41 teachers were a representative body, consisting of principals, grade and rural teachers, and from their statement the salary and expenses of the average teacher were computed and are here given:

Average income per month	..\$26 09
Average expenses per month—	
Board and lodging	.....\$10 90
Laundry	..... 68
Clothing	..... 5 44
Literature	..... 70
Cuhreh and charity	..... 68

Institutes, concerts and amusements	..... 75
Car fare and travel	..... 77
Recreation and summer outing	..... 53
Health medicine	..... 50
Incidentals	..... 1 30
Total expenses	.....\$22 19
Net gain per month	..... 3 90

Pioneer Church [16]

In its early beginning, the Dayton Evangelical Church met in the building located at 5th and Main streets; more recently the meeting place for Templo Maranatha congregation before the building was destroyed by fire in February, 1979.



Church Street from school house tower, late 1890's. Pioneer Church foreground, Christian Church background [B].



Pioneer Church late 1890's. [B]

In the early 1940's the Evangelical Church purchased the Methodist Church property at our present location of 4th and Church Streets. This included our present sanctuary which had been built at a cost of \$3,600, and was dedicated on August 3, 1862, making it somewhat of a historical monument, now over 115 years old. Shortly after making the purchase, we began holding services in the newly acquired church building, with Rev. E. C. Hicks pastoring.

A 1946 merger with the United Brethren Church of Christ changed our name to the Evangelical United Brethren Church; and in 1968, our local membership voted unanimously to abstain from the merger with the United Methodists, we joined with other like-minded E.U.B. congregations in establishing the Evangelical Church of North America. Now that we were part of a new denomination, we had to re-purchase our property, from the United Methodists at a cost of \$12,000. On September 17, 1969, the members of the Poling Memorial E.U.B. Church in Lafayette joined our congregation, becoming members of the Dayton Pioneer ECNA.

In 1973, the old Sunday School and social rooms of the

church were dismantled and our present educational wing erected, which includes a larger fellowship room, a Sunday School office, a well-equipped, modern kitchen, pastor's study, fireplace room, YF room, nursery, rest rooms, and five additional classrooms. This new wing was dedicated in 1974.

Following the completion of the new educational wing, extensive remodeling was done at the parsonage, both inside and outside, including removing the large covered front porch, modernizing the kitchen, adding a downstairs bathroom, and landscaping the front yard.

In 1977, we purchased two additional properties located adjacent to the church. The first of these was the Wilson lot on the corner of 4th and Church, which has been fenced and finished for use as a parking lot. Subsequently, final papers were signed on the house and lot of Mrs. Grace Hodge Cross, which borders the educational wing on Church Street. This facility is presently being utilized for Sunday school classes and summer VBS.

Ronald Notbohm began pastoring here in September, 1979. Preceding him in the ministry here over the past twenty years were as follows: Jonathan (Jim) Lundy, 1977-1979, Lyman Myers, 1973-1977, Delbert Dow, 1960-73, and Charles Whelchel, 1957-1960.



Dayton Christian Church, 1980. 5th and Church [N].

which was southwest of the church. The house was later sold and moved to make way for Church Street and the money was applied toward payment on the mortgage. Money came in slowly in those days, but the small congregation was able to satisfy the mortgage and on May 1, 1899, a deed was given to the Church trustees. Names appearing on the deed are: W. E. Foster, G. B. Foster, Scott Martin, R. Earl and Wm. Hibbert. Until the death of Vernon Foster, son of W. E. Foster and grandson of W. H. Hibbert, there was always one or more Fosters serving on the Church Board.

A. D. Skaggs, a Civil War veteran, was the first minister. After A. D. Skaggs a succession of ministers served the congregation. Probably M. H. Kendall, who practiced law in McMinnville, served the longest.

In 1939-40, A. L. Tiffin, who had commuted from Eugene, became a resident minister. While he was here an ambitious project was undertaken. Through the past few years few changes had been made in the building except to replace the coal-oil lamps with electric lights. In 1940 the building was raised and a basement made to house class rooms, a dining room and a kitchen. An addition was added to the rear of the building for baptistry, an office and other classrooms. An oil furnace was installed to replace the wood stove which stood in the sanctuary.

From 1940-1955, several capable students from Northwest Christian College filled the pulpit. Then in 1955 the house across Fifth street from the church, was purchased as a parsonage and Robert Mulkey, whose grandfather had been one of the early ministers, was called as a full time pastor. Since then other pastors have been Ray Heckendorn, Al Rice, Neal King, Joel Stith and the present pastor, Gerald Carter.

1969 saw a complete overhaul and redecorating in the sanctuary with new light fixtures, drapes, pews and carpeting added.

Again in 1978 the congregation realized the need of better classrooms and a more adequate reception hall, so the first phase of a building program was undertaken on the property south of the church. Architect's plans show a sanctuary to be built beside the nearly completed structure, sometime in the future.



Pioneer Church 1980, 4th and Church [N]



Old Methodist Church on 5th, later Templo Maranatha. Burned February 1979 [B].

The Dayton Christian Church [17]

In 1980 Dayton boasts of six church buildings housing assemblies of organized faiths. A century ago there were four. It is evident that families moving to the Willamette Valley brought their faith along with their other prized possessions. This was true of the Blashel Foster and the W. H. Hibbert families, who moved from Illinois to the Dayton area.

May 24, 1894, George Foster signed a mortgage to the Oregon Conference of the Evangelical Association for \$800 in payment for the present Christian Church and a house

The Dayton Baptist Church [18]

The Dayton Baptist Church was organized June 20, 1885 by James and Martha Baxter, Jonathan Arms, Albert T. Alderman, Byrd Parish and A. Parish, J.H. Morris, Reubin and Philina Snyder, D. McDaniels, G. M. Burning and Rev. G. J. Burehett.

They met every Sunday morning in a home and the first Saturday of the month for a covenant and business meeting.

They purchased the lot west of the Park in February, 1886. The first \$50 toward the building was collected by Mr. Lorette. A good many people helped in the building of the church edifice. The soil was tested and the best clay was found on what is the Russel Coburn place. Anyone who had a wheel barrow brought into Dayton for brick. Mr. Seitting bid for the brick work for \$880 and Mr. J. Wutison for the wood work for \$640. The building was dedicated November 29, 1886. The annex was built about 1939-1940. After much building and remodeling the building was completed. In June 1972 the mortgage was burned at a ceremony officiated by Mr. Ed Grabenhorst, who had been a member of the church since 1920.

Mariam Krake, who is 93 years old, is still living in Dayton and has attended this church since she was five years old. Her uncle John Arms was one of the founders.

Helen Parish, one of the early members, is still living in Washington. She and Mariam have kept in touch all their lives.



Baptist Church from Gabriel House. Schoolhouse in background after 1894. [B].



Baptist Church with addition 1980, 3rd and Main [N].



Assembly of God Church, 1980. 5th and Oak [O]

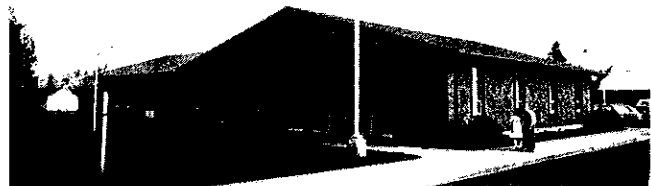
Dayton Assembly of God Church [19]

The Free Methodist Church of Dayton purchased the property at 5th and Oak Streets from Lee F. Morse on December 14, 1866. Very little is known about the use of the property between 1866 and 1890. It is estimated from an old newspaper article the church building was constructed about 1885.

The Free Methodist Church recorded a deed dated December 22, 1890. The Free Methodist congregation worshipped in the building until sometime in 1912. The Church building and property was then acquired June 10, 1912 by the Christian Science Society, but the deed was not recorded until March 16, 1921. The Christian Science Society met there until May 17, 1929.

The exact date of the purchase of the property for \$500 by the Full Gospel Assembly is not known, but was approximately June 1933. The deed was not recorded until May 29, 1935. February 15, 1947 the congregation voted on a name change from the Full Gospel Assembly to the present name Dayton Assembly of God Church. In May of 1979 the Dayton Latin Assembly began services Sunday afternoon and Tuesday evenings with thirty people in attendance. These congregations may be worshipping in the oldest Assembly of God Church in Oregon.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints [20]



Dayton Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, 7th and Ash, 1980 [P]

The Dayton Branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints (Mormon), was organized on June 28, 1975. Prior to this time members living in this area attended Church in McMinnville or Newberg. The first

meeting of the Dayton Branch was held July 6, 1975 in the Dayton Odd Fellows Hall with one hundred eight attending.

Desiring and needing a building of our own, the church purchased on November 2, 1975, the Roy Edwards estate where building began in 1977. The old house on the lot was used for many meetings until after the new building was completed when it was then razed. Ground breaking and dedication of the lot was on February 19, 1977. The Branch was made a Ward on August 7, 1977. The first meeting in the new Ward House was on October 9, 1977 with the Ward House dedicated March 12, 1978.

When construction began many members aided as well as Mormons from all the Wards in the Salem Oregon North Stake, of which Dayton is a Ward. The Ward currently is active in Scout work, has a youth seminary and eight missionaries in the field. These missionaries fill 1½-2 year missions at their own expense.

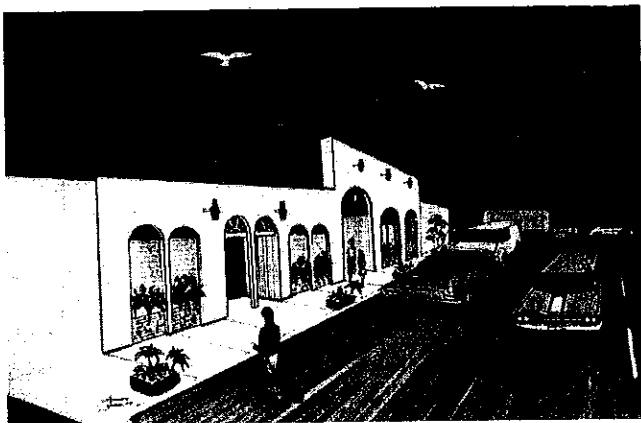
St. Martin de Porres Church [21]

The story of St. Martin de Porres Church begins with the arrival of Father Francis Kennard (from 17 years as a missionary in Peru) in the area to say Mass and visit people in Dayton and surrounding towns from Portland to Jefferson.

After saying this Spanish Mass in some local parishes including some underneath trees in Eola Village, Fr. Kennard and local Mexican Catholics decided to find a place in Dayton they could hold their religious services. Because of limited funds, they were all poor laboring Texan or Mexican migrants, they found the garage building which became the first St. Martin de Porres church. Even with their wood stove, it was impossible to be warm during the winter months. Yet their membership increased steadily. (The garage was bought in 1974). The Trappist Monastery of Lafayette made a wooden altar for this people's church.

In the meantime people continued to hold fund raising events to one day buy a bigger building, one that would look like a church. They held dances, sold tamales, had contests to select a queen for the various Mexican patriotic holidays, etc.

In November 1978, they bought the old Robles Theater for \$12,000. With most of their funds gone, they continued to raise money amongst themselves, and they used this to remodel this theater into their church. In the meantime



Architect drawing of future St. Martin de Porres Church.

they made improvements to their garage-church; carpeting, some painting, more pews, a small kitchen, etc.

Much of the work has been done through thousands of donated labor hours. Money has mostly been used to buy materials for construction.

St. Martin de Porres is made up entirely of poor working Texan migrants who came to settle in the area some 15 years ago, and made up of recent migrants from Mexico, who work in agriculture. The church draws Catholics, who want to worship in Spanish, from Dayton, Amity, McMinnville, Lafayette, Newberg, etc. From a hand full, we now have a church full (400) every Sunday. The theater will accommodate more, and to even offer more services. The garage we hope to convert into an education center and parrish hall. (We may even have services in English!) This church will be the first and only Mexican national church in Oregon, and the Northwest!

Unionvale Church [22]



Original structure Unionvale Church rebuilt 1917. [Q].



Remodeled Unionvale Church 1980 [Q].

The Evangelical Church of Unionvale was first a part of a "Circuit", the first ministers serving Salem, Mission Bottom, Hopewell, Pleasantdale, Dayton, Lafayette, and Wheatland. The minister did not make all those places the same Sunday, but he made the round quite frequently, traveling by horse-back and speaking often in the evening on week days.

In those early days there was a church on about the exact location of the present Wheatland School and another just south of the Joe McFarlene farm just opposite of the west end of the public road leading east into the river bottom which church was known as Pleasantdale. The people of the Grand Island-Unionvale neighborhoods attended church at either of these churches. Later in 1892 they attended Sunday School and Church services held in the Unionvale School House, where on alternate Sundays the Methodist and the Evangelical Churches presided.

This continued for many years, or until the Methodist Church sponsored the erection of a church at Grand Island Junction in 1907. After a few years, the evangelical members of the congregation began to want to have their own church so they began planning to that end. While they were planning and raising funds for their project, they held their services in what was then called the "Grange Hall", a building located on the site of the present Westfall Store.

In casting about for means and ways to have this new church building, the Oregon Conference of Evangelicals offered to let the class at Unionvale have a church building owned by the denomination in McMinnville. Thus it came about that the folks from Unionvale wrecked and hauled to Unionvale the former McMinnville Evangelical Church. The present auditorium and its pews mainly from that church, the aid room and the education unit being added later. Mr. Hollister, a resident of Grand Island, was the main carpenter in the reassembling of the transferred building. The church was dedicated as a charge of the Dayton Church. Services in this building were begun in 1917 and have continued uninterrupted until the present day.

It is said that the early original name of the vicinity was Vale, but after the union meetings of the various churches through the years, it became known as Unionvale.

Formation of Evangelical Pacific Conference in 1876 ended the period of the missionary activities. Up to this time, most church meetings were held and members converted in school houses.

This poem was written by Josephine Taylor in 1965. It tells the history of the Dayton Reading Club, which will celebrate its 75th birthday in October, 1980.

STORY OF THE READING CLUB

It was so small this little western town.

Made hardly a space on the map of Oregon.
On the south the Yamhill River flowing free
Joined the Willamette on its way to the sea.

Imprisoned by miles of muddy roads
Dayton needed no strict laws or binding codes.
A general store, physician, dentist, corner saloon
Comprised the business district of the town.

Three teachers taught in the growing school
Three R's and the precept of the golden rule
A crude built church with a tall pine spire
Kept alive their faith and spiritual fire.

But the work was hard in those early days
With no respite from the primitive ways.
A rock walled well with rope and bucket hung,
Clothes washed by hand, bleached in the sun.

Crude fireplaces built of native stone
That warmed the heart but chilled the bone,
Where the families gathered in the fire lit room
The bare floor scrubbed with lye and a broom.

The men had come by tales of gold and silver
But found only work floating logs down the river.
But the women who had known better days
Longed for a change from these primitive ways.

Later a small room was added to the east end of the Ladies Aid room with a kitchen on the east end. This room was large enough to hold community "socials" to raise money for the church. The addition was probably made under the ministry of Rev. F. E. Fisher.

In 1937 Unionvale became a separate church from the Dayton one. The first minister was U. A. (Dolph) Ballantyne, Jr. He "batched" in the Ladies Aid Room and kitchen until quarters were provided and later a parsonage built.

From 1966-70, the Country Garden Club sponsored, in the spring, a flower and hobby show in the recreation hall.

Many large meetings from wedding receptions to various community gatherings are held in the recreation hall. It is also used for basketball games and social gatherings for young people.

A memorable event held in the recreation hall was the 60th wedding anniversary reception for Roy and Rose Stoutenberg, September 19, 1965. They were life long members of the Evangelical Church, having joined the Church in 1904 at the age of 18 when church was held in the Unionvale Schoolhouse. They were married in 1905 in the Dayton parsonage by Rev. M. B. Young.

In 1969 the name and the affiliation of the church changed. It became the Unionvale Community Church. The next year, 1970, they remodeled the exterior as it is now.

They yearned for music, books to feed the mind
Libraries, daily news they had left behind.
No papers were delivered at the door
And in all of Dayton books numbered less than a score.

So a group of women met and planned a creed
Of intellectual study that would meet their need.
While the coffee boiled on the kitchen range
They talked and planned with thought exchange.

They came up with a Club called the Pleasant Hour
A reading and social affair that met their desire,
Only five members signed up at the start—
Their excuse — muddy roads and a horse drawn cart.

They made their own books with the program wherein
Each taking a part of the subject within.
The creed they formed its object to be,
Mutual advancement of the ladies of Dayton and vicinity.

A pledge to the flag, collect and a patriot song
To be repeated each meeting by those who belong.
Their group assembled in fire-lit rooms
Coal oil lamps on crude tables adorned with geranium blooms.

The first books of study, "The Virginian" long hid
From the eyes of the young folk, its reading forbid.
"Adventures in Contentment" Grayson speaks out bold;
"Dillard's Rose of St. Louis", "To Have and To Hold".

They studied them over these books just a few,
With talks of the author, some gave a book review.

As the years advanced new people arrived
And the new club members came to twenty-five.

They brought books, an organ, current magazines
Flower seeds, knitting yarn and sewing machines.
They also brought talent, trained voices renowned
Comedians, electioneers, all pleased to respond.

Some came from far countries with tales of folk lore,
Home-sick for the loved ones left on a foreign shore.
The Club sent for maps and information on countries
outside

And traveled the world by their own fire side.

Some wrote a novel, a love-lorn tale wrought
By each taking a chapter where the last left off.
They had luncheons, picnics and parties not a few
With husbands invited and the children too.

As the years sped by new conveniences came
Where once there was woods, now standing grain;
Where they had longed for the green fields at home
Now breezes brought perfume from hay newly mown.

Sixty years have passed since those early days
When people struggled with primitive ways,
The Club wrote a book which took talent and thought
"The History of Dayton" a story long sought.

Down thru the years, one by one these leaders have gone
To their heavenly rest, their reward has been won.
They have been mourned with tears and regret,
Each has left a petaled path and we will not forget.

Josephine Taylor

Jacob Mayer Masonic Lodge No. 108 [23]

Four lodges petitioned the Grand Lodge of Oregon for a charter in 1892. All four were granted and received their charters in 1893. While the small group of Dayton Masons were waiting for their charter, they met in the home of Adam Kossman down by the Yamhill River. After receiving their charter they rented the upper level of a building in which there was a small grocery store. In a few years this grocery store and the Lodge moved across the street into the place they now occupy.

This was the beginning of the Lodge known as Jacob Mayer Lodge No. 108, named after Jacob Mayer Grand Treasurer for four years and Grand Master of Masons in Oregon. Many of the properties still to be found in the local Lodge were shipped by the Grand Master, around the horn of South America. The Holy Bible on the altar, the Columns, and the Pedestals are but a few of the materials still in use. And guess who paid the freight from New York City to Dayton, Oregon — yes, it was the old Grand Master of Masons in Oregon, Jacob Mayer.

The first Worshipful Master was G. E. Detmering. During the years the Lodge has had and does now have five 50 year members. At one time when Ted Rossner was Master, his father Leonard was secretary and his grandfather was treasurer. Can anyone beat that?

The Lodge had a fire while Fred Matches was Master but everyone helped and rebuilt better than before. While the rebuilding was going on, the Lodge used the Odd-fellows Hall. About 1960, the Lodge decided more room

was needed and so the present site was purchased from the Dayton School Board. The building is a split level with the lower floor used for Lodge entertainment as well as for civic functions. The Lodge has a keen interest in community and school affairs.

Electa Chapter #29, Order of the Eastern Star [24]

Electa Chapter #29, Order of the Eastern Star's roots go back to the early days of Eastern Star activity in Oregon. The first Grand Chapter convened in 1890 and Electa Chapter was chartered four years later on May 31, 1894, one year after the fraternal organization, Jacob Mayer Lodge (Masons) #108, was instituted. Mrs. Electa Adams was selected to act as presiding officer, and the chapter named in her honor.

The May 31, 1894 meeting had the "Knowles" chapter of McMinnville assisting in the proceedings and it is thus called the "mother" chapter. The first Worthy Matron was Ella Detmering and Patron was William Clemens.

Jacob Mayer, Portland, for whom the Masonic Lodge was named, joined Electa chapter in 1895. He made many donations of money and furniture, including a lovely altar, which is said to have been brought around the "Horn".

Another benefactor was Issac Turppa, Captain of the riverboat, "Ruth", which made regular runs between Dayton and Portland. He and members of his crew joined Electa Chapter, and he donated the Captain's chairs which are still in use.

In 1897 Electa Chapter was honored in assisting in the initiation of Newberg Chapter #55. In 1917, Newberg and Electra Chapter participated in the initiation of Holly Chapter #26, in Sherwood.

Due to a fire in 1936, the chapter lost its charter and other records. Prompt action by the Grand Chapter brought a new charter by the next meeting. Following the fire, the Chapter met in the Odd Fellows Hall next door until repairs were made.

In 1944 Electa Chapter celebrated its Golden Anniversary and on May 31, 1969 their 75th. A Rainbow Assembly for girls was sponsored by the Chapter in 1951. The old hall on Ferry Street was vacated in 1958 when the Chapter moved into the new Masonic Hall on Alder Street, which had been dedicated by the laying of the cornerstone on May 7, 1955.

Freida and Ivan Hedgecock were the last Worthy Matron and Patron to preside in the Old Hall, and the first to preside in the new one.

The Estore Committee was formed through Grand Chapter in 1956 and each subordinate Chapter in Oregon participates in fund raising to provide scholarships for college seniors in religious leadership.

The Masonic and Eastern Star Home for the elderly in Forest Grove is supported by all lodges in Oregon.

Much money is raised for cancer research through all subordinate chapters in Oregon and much is given to Oregon Medical School, for that research, at the Grand Chapter session each year.

Narcissa Chapter Jr. Matrons [25]

Elizabeth Parker and Dorothy Pomeroy had visited a Jr. Matrons Chapter in McMinnville, and decided they would like to have a similar club in Dayton. They sent out post

cards to various interested women. About twenty turned out for the first meeting in April 1957, where they decided to keep twenty as their membership number. Three officers, president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer, were selected. In June 1959 a fourth, historian, was added.

During the May 1957 meeting, it was decided to call the chapter "Narcissa", after Narcissa Whitman, the first white woman in the Oregon Territory.

The original purpose of Jr. Matrons was to study the problems and needs of the pre-school child. Over the years the original purpose has changed as the ages of the member's child and the needs of the members changed.

The Chapter has two projects a year. Some of the projects during the years were: Dr. Spock baby books given to first time mothers in the Dayton area, clothes and food for needy families, a record player for the primary grades, various projects for Fairview home as well as donating bedspreads to Rainbow Lodge. Money has been donated to the Dayton grade school milk fund, labels and coupons collected for the Council for the Handicapped, money raised for the American Cancer Fund, and a reception, with the help of the Josephine Chapter, for teachers and staff of the Dayton Schools. The last few years the project has been the Blood Mobile, held twice a year.

Twelve of the original twenty members still belong after twenty-three years. The youngest member is a ten year member.

Naomi Rebekah Lodge #83 [26]

Naomi Rebekah Lodge was instituted on December 13, 1895, by Ella J. Gates Metzger, who was president of the Rebekah Assembly at the time. Members from Banner Rebekah Lodge of Lafayette came by horse and buggy, wagon, and even by train to help. Some stayed all night because they could not get back by train that night. Eleven brothers and ten sisters were the charter members. The first hall was across the street from where the present hall is now. It was torn down only a few years ago. The Oddfellows purchased the present building in 1921 which then housed the drugstore and built the dining area on the back. Jenny Boyce, when she passed away, left the Lodge some money with which they bought the first piano the Lodge owned.

Fire destroyed the Hall twice. In September 1943, the entire insides, all records and regalia were lost and in 1953 the kitchen burned and the robes and regalia were badly smoked.

Honor has come to Naomi Rebekah Lodge several times over the years with members serving various positions on the state level. The number of members may be small but the chapter has had drill teams that out numbered many larger lodges.

The Pleasant Dale Aloha Club [27]

The Pleasant Dale Aloha Club, formerly known as the Pleasant Dale Needle Club, was organized about 1910 by Minnie Shipman Billinger.

The purpose of the club was to be one of service as well as social. The first disaster struck shortly after they were organized when the Asa Nickols home burned and the club

made bedding and other articles for the family.

The group has made many laprobes and layettes for the Veteran's organization, quilts for fire victims, donated to fund drives and sponsored the Red Cross drive in the community for many years.

After the Pleasant Dale school was consolidated with Dayton, they helped raise money to buy the building back and to renovate the interior into a very pleasant community center.

At one time the club belonged to the Yamhill County Federation of Women's Clubs and was given permanent possession of the Olive Lewis cup for having won it four years in succession — 1928 through 1931. The cup was placed in the trophy case in the McMinnville Library.

The club is still very active and trying to bring a little sunshine into rest homes and the homes of those in need.

Webfoot Grange [28]

A public meeting was held February 27, 1929 at the Webfoot school to organize a grange. The deputy Master of the Oregon State Grange was in charge. Twenty-two names were recorded. March 4th officers were elected and the name Webfoot Grange was selected with seventy-six people taking the membership pledge.

On May 25, 1929 arrangements were made to purchase the Webfoot Church property which became the permanent home of the Webfoot Grange. On the Webfoot Grange's 25th anniversary its building was believed to be 75 years old.

With many hands helping, the Grange took on a "new look", when electric lights were installed to replace carbide lights. Outside the grove was cleaned up and many picnics and celebrations were held there.

With the depression, obligations were increasingly hard to meet. The roof leaked and cars were getting stuck in the mud. Money was donated for the yard. Thanksgiving, 1931, found 100 present for dinner and program.

Agriculture naturally played a major role in the Grange. The legislative committees were active working on straightening the road to McMinnville, taking a stand on peace treaties with Japan, and Daylight Savings Time, as well as marketing and agricultural production.

In 1942 the hall was made a disaster center for the community. Black-out curtains were put up; medical supplies stored which thankfully were never used.

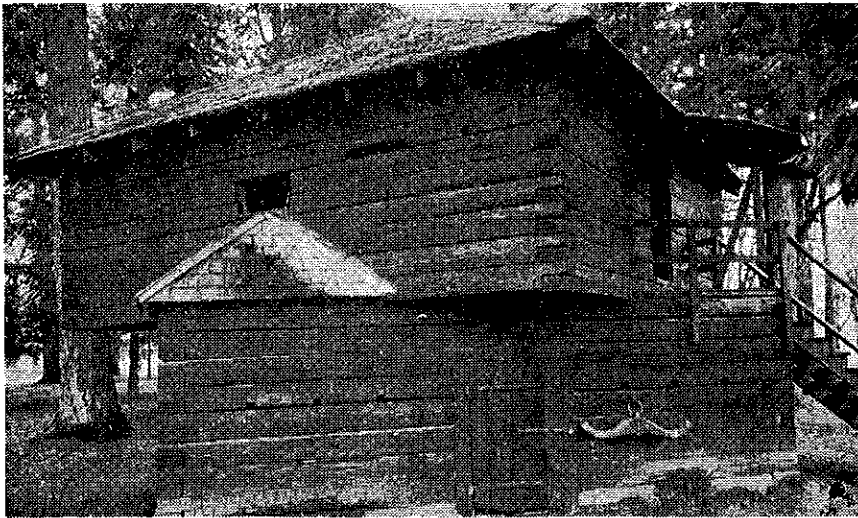
The year 1951 saw things looking up a bit. The hall was leveled, the parking lot graveled and the piano re-conditioned.

In February, 1952, the Juvenile Grange was organized with Mrs. Ray McManimie, the first matron. There were about 18 members.

After World War II the membership dwindled until in 1960, when Headquarters reclaimed the charter and sold the property. The remaining members joined the McMinnville Grange where some are still active.

Dayton Blockhouse [29]

The Dayton Blockhouse stands in the Dayton Park as a memorial to not only Joel Palmer, founder of Dayton, but to the Indians that he dealt with as Superintendent of Indian Affairs, purchased 6000 acres of land in the Grand



Dayton Blockhouse,
city park

Ronde Valley to be used as a reservation. He was able to bring between 2000 and 3000 Indians to the reservation. However, settlers round about in Yamhill County feared an Indian outbreak so they built a stockade and log blockhouse for defense, locating it on a high hill.

General Palmer was able to get government troops stationed at Fort Yamhill beginning in April, 1856. Some very prominent soldiers were stationed there among them General Phil Sheridan, then Lieutenant Sheridan.

By October 1910, the abandoned Fort Yamhill was rotting away. It had been removed from its foundation and had been used as an Indian jail. However, one man had not forgot the fort. On October 10, 1910, Mr. J. G. Lewis went before the Dayton City Council and advocated securing the old blockhouse from the U.S. Government and placing it in the City Park as a monument to the memory of General Joel Palmer. Meeting with encouragement he drew up a petition the next day and procured fifty signatures. On October 24th the City Recorder sent the petition to Washington D.C.

On February 16, 1911, the City Recorder received word that the Department of Interior had approved the petition providing the blockhouse was removed without cost to the government. June 7th was suggested as a good day to go receive the building.

On June 6th, Mayor S.W. Sigler appointed J.G. Lewis as his representative to accept the blockhouse and make arrangements for its removal to the City Park. Mr. Lewis left that day and arrived in Grand Ronde before noon June 7th. He made arrangements to remove the blockhouse to Dayton on June 9th.

Friday night, June 9th, 1911, about 9 o'clock a procession of Indians with their teams and wagons drove into Dayton, with J. G. Lewis in charge, bringing with them the old historic Blockhouse.

Thirty citizens presented a petition to the City Council on June 19th to have J. G. Lewis made superintendent of erection and manager of the dedication exercises. However, he was not appointed. Mr. Ed Hadaway was chosen superintendent working with the Committee on Streets and Public Property. Work began August 28, 1911.

The Blockhouse was dedicated a year later at the Fourth Annual Reunion of the Yamhill County Veterans Association held August 20, 21, 22, and 23, 1912. John G. Lewis was one of the speakers.

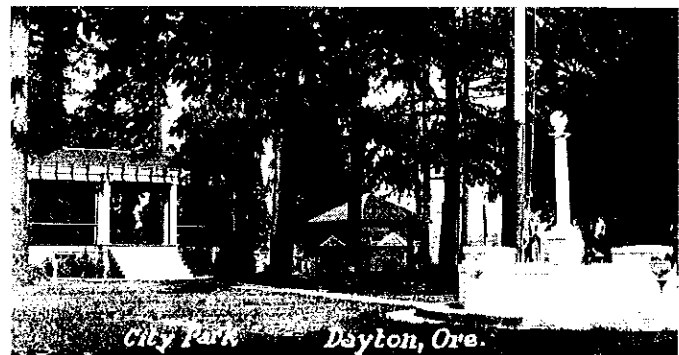
Town Square [30]

Located in the heart of downtown Dayton, this wooded area is full of mementoes of the town's history. In 1853, Joel Palmer offered this block of city lots for use as a public square in hopes of obtaining the Yamhill County Court House. He also offered \$200 for construction costs. Since Lafayette became the County Seat on September 9, 1858, the block has become a city park — a memorial to those early days.

The Old Blockhouse which stands in the square is an outstanding memorial to Palmer's name. Built at the Grand Ronde Reservation, John Lewis instigated the bringing of the fort to Dayton. Permission was obtained from the federal government to move it to Dayton in 1911. Restoration was done by two Thomas brothers and Fred Reichstein. It was dedicated August 13, 1912. Also included in the square is a Joel Palmer landmark which was dedicated in July 25, 1971.

Other special interests include a World War II cannon. This cannon was given to the City of Dayton to replace the earlier WW I cannon which was given as scrap metal at the start of W.W. II. An old fire bell is a replica of the earlier one that was used to warn of fires in early Dayton. The earlier one was also given as scrap metal.

In the center of the square is located a once ornate fountain and bandstand. There are great hopes of restoring the roof of the bandstand which was destroyed during the Columbus Day Storm. This square is the scene of the Old Timers Picnic each year and reflects the pride which the people of Dayton have in their heritage.



Shows bandstand before Columbus Day storm, blockhouse, and fountain [L].



City Park 1925 [R].

Brookside Cemetery [31]

Deciding that Dayton needed a burial ground for its own, Joel Palmer set aside land for the Brookside Cemetery in the 1850's. Because the school was the only organized body in the community at the time, Palmer deeded the site to the Dayton School District in 1874. The deed specifically states that anyone may be buried free in the cemetery.

Some notables buried in Brookside include Joel Palmer, Francis Fletcher, Pleasant Armstrong and Medorum Crawford, who all took part in the Oregon Provisional Government at Champoeg. Steven Coffin, also buried here, was famous as an early Portland founding father.

The cemetery still belonging to the school and maintained by the school, remains much as it has been for years. It provides a pleasant trip into Oregon's past.

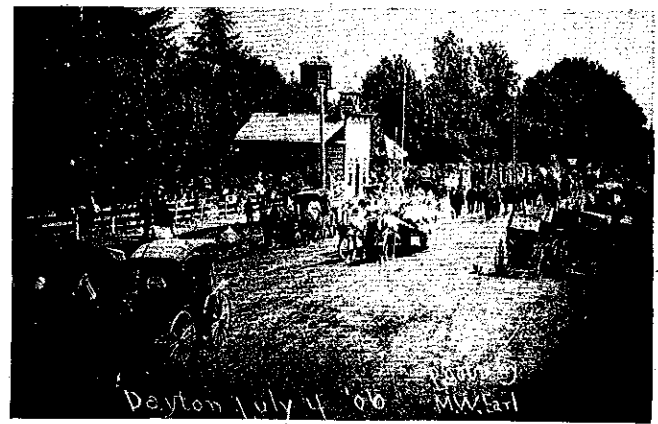
Fourth of July Celebration [32]

The City of Dayton held a Fourth of July celebration for many years ending with the declaration of World War II. Young and old gathered to celebrate Uncle Sam's birthday.

A cannon was fired four times early in the morning to start the day. After the parade, which included floats and marchers of all kinds, a band concert was held in the town park. A political speaker of some type was always available for those who liked politics.

All kinds of confections were on sale including lemonade and ice cream. Mrs. Mariam Krake and her husband were proprietors of one such ice cream stand.

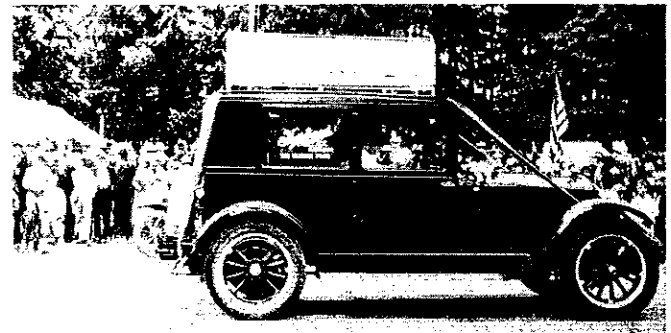
Mrs. Ruth Doud has fond memories of such a day, she says, "My mother drove us to town in our horse and buggy. We parked at the Old Fullham farm. After having a good time, we went back to get the horse and buggy. The horse was very restless, and backed the buggy up, knocking down part of Mrs. Fullham's fence. Mr. Fullham



4th of July celebration in 1906. Center of picture is first City Hall, located in the square. [BB].



Fourth of July Parade 1915. Della U'Ren, Flossie Watson, Mabel Howard, Elizabeth Hibbert Scott [L].



Fourth of July Parade 1947. [I].

came out and got us away from the fence and on our way, Mother whipped the horse half the way home — which I had never seen her do before. My father fixed the fence the next day."

In remembering those days, Mrs. Doud also speaks of the time she remembers seeing Howard Taft and Williams Jennings Bryan speak at Webfoot Grange. She says, "I can remember them standing up debating in the back of two buggies. I remember the debate getting very heated."

As several people remember, the July 4th Celebration Parade ended with the coming of World War II. Evidently with the coming war, all such celebrations including fairs,

These Dayton churches congratulate our city on her 100th Birthday and

support her future growth.

Assembly of God Church
5th & Oak Sts.
Christian Church
5th & Church Sts.

Valley Christian Fellowship
4th & Alder Sts.

First Baptist Church
3rd & Main Sts.
Pioneer Evangelical Church
4th & Church Sts.

carnivals, and community gathering were cancelled. Unlike some activities the Fourth of July Parade was never revived.

Old Timers Picnic [33]

The First Annual Old Timers Picnic in the Dayton City Park began in 1934. It was a day set aside for all Dayton residents to renew old friendships and make new ones. The picnic began as a townwide potluck with all participants contributing to one main table.

Throughout the years, the gathering has become a time of family reunitions, and class reunions where old timers continue to gather. This tradition is still continuing after 45 years. In 1979 over 500 people attended the event.

In 1980 the Old Timers Weekend was coined in order to celebrate 100 years of incorporation for the City of Dayton. Events such as a parade and a chicken barbecue highlighted the Saturday and Sunday affair.

The Old Timers' Picnic may prove to be one of the longest running events in Dayton's history.



About 1939 or 1940 [U]

May Day [34]

Of the few traditional activities still being performed in our community, the May Day celebration seems to be the most popular. Alice Robinson was crowned Dayton's first queen of the May in 1864. She later became wife of Joel Palmer's son William. She died December 25, 1937, at the age of 87 years.

These festivities as now celebrated, were originated in 1913 by the school district and have continued with enthusiasm. They have varied from elaborate, costumed productions to simplified, narrative programs. They provide entertainment for those participating as well as those spectating.

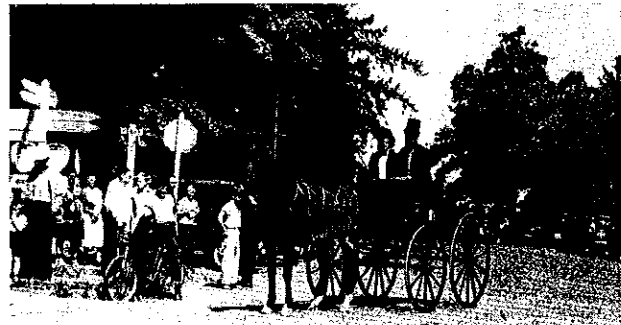
In the earlier years, the grade school and high school combined to perform the morning presentation in the city park. The afternoon activities were held at their respective schools with the grade school holding a track meet and/or a baseball game. The evening entertainment was provided



First May Queen seated, Alice Robinson. Standing Thelma Robinson Smith [N]



Junior May Court, 1944. Calodee Perry and Sam Sweeney [W].



[V]

by the high school who presented a dramatic production or a dance.

A junior court was selected from the first grade class. Eight girls and boys were selected by the grade school student body. The senior court was selected by the high school student body. Each class was represented by one or two princesses and the queen was selected from the senior class by the student body. Each princess chose an escort to accompany her to the events. A ring bearer, two flower girls, and two train bearers were chosen by the queen from the community preschool children.

With the increased school enrollment, it became very difficult to provide a morning program, including both schools, within the time structure. Also due to unfavorable weather conditions, the programs had to be held inside and seating was limited. The junior court was discontinued in 1962.

Presently, the programs are held separately with the high school court attending both presentations. Weather permitting, the grade school program is held on the front lawn of the grade school with a track meet following. The senior program is held in the high school gym with a class



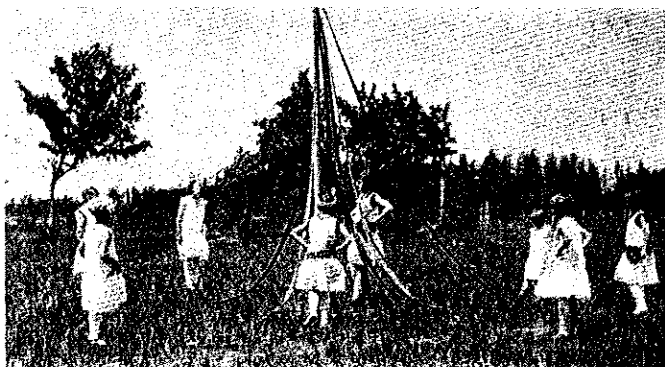
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is proud to present this page of history on the occasion of Dayton's 100th birthday.

LARRY STACEY, GRI Broker.

Born and raised in this fine historical town of great importance in the settling and growth of our county and state.

competition in the afternoon. A dance is usually held in the evening for students and the public.



Webfoot May Day [1].

The following is a list of the May Day Queens and the year of their reign:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1913 Julia Lewis | 1952 Carol Coburn King |
| 1915 Blanche Parrish
(Deceased) | 1953 Lois Hopkins Asher |
| 1919 Sophia Detmering
Sherman | 1954 Pearl King Thien |
| 1921 Hester Keene | 1955 Juanita England Lyon |
| 1924 Leotis LeMaster
Simpson | 1956 Jo L'Dell Finnicum |
| 1925 Thelma Goodrich
Wolfe | 1957 Karlyn Launer Cage |
| 1928 Nina Hester Carr | 1958 Darlene Standley
Chamberlin |
| 1930-36 May Day was not
held | 1959 Darlene Bunn
Zickefoose |
| 1937 Gladys Ferry | 1960 Pamela Timmons
Kanute |
| 1938 Lucy Edwards Tedd | 1961 Charon Stilwell
Maxwell |
| 1939 Alice Hillig Strahm | 1962 Anna Mount Lawson |
| 1940 Ardath Remme
Magee | 1963 Ruth Litscher Miller |
| 1941 Ethel Blanchard
(Deceased) | 1964 Anne Woods Jones |
| 1942 Ruth Kirkland Hole | 1965 Sandra Owens
Barnard |
| 1943 Marilee McFarland
Stoinoff | 1966 Fay King Brainard |
| 1944 Delores Stoutenburg
Koenig | 1967 Ruth Rowley Lowery |
| 1945 Colleen Coburn
Rasaka | 1968 Darlyne Young |
| 1946 Mary Ann Shelburne
Wiser | 1969 Kathleen Kreder
Seifried |
| 1947 Ramona Webster
Spencer | 1970 Lori Sheridan
Atkinson |
| 1948 Rosetta Heidenger
Perry | 1971 Janice Rutschman |
| 1949 Jean Barnes Radcliffe | 1972 Sue Hawman
Karschnia |
| 1950 Alice Hardie Frantz | 1973 Sue Hunter |
| 1951 Phyllis Finnicum
Londberg | 1974 Karen Hawman
Blunck |
| | 1975 Maria Montelonga |
| | 1976 Dora Gonzales |
| | 1977 Teresa Barnes |
| | 1978 Hannah Pihl |
| | 1979 Judy Hawman |



May Day 1940. Queen Ardath Remme [Magee]. Peggy Shelburne [4], Dorcas Burnside [5], Helen Dower [Blenz], [7], Barbara Sweeney [2], Dorothy Lindgren [1], Roxie Wright [6], Doris Lockwood [3]. Escorts, Robert Magee [5], Darrell Maxwell [6], Landis Sion [9], Lynn Wright, [3], Alton May [2], Kenneth Sisco [1], Harry Burch [8], Fred Bienz [10], Wendell Willard, Herald [7], Dick Boyd, Bishop [4].



May Day Civic Club float. Back Row, Florence Ellis, Elizabeth Willert Scott, Neva Robinson, Marusha Goodrich, Sadie Edwards [V].

Dayton Pioneer Buckaroo [35]

On the weekend of July 24th and 25th of 1948, the Pioneer Dayton Buckaroo Association held its first annual Dayton Buckaroo Celebration. Over 10,000 people filled Dayton to the brim that Saturday and Sunday.

Led by President Lester Leach and Vice-President Stephen Taylor, a group of Dayton citizens including John Imlah, Harry Williams, Warren Dundas, Howard Paris, John Jones, Robert Stillwell, Carl Francis, Harold Frink and Dick Rockhill, started an annual event which lasted thirteen years. This celebration was initiated to pay tribute to Dayton's founding. The City of Dayton was originally platted in 1848 by Joel Palmer.

Events that were scheduled included a street dance, a beard growing contest and a rodeo. The rodeo had seventeen events including Calf Roping, Barebacking, Saddle Broncs, and Wild Calf Milking. Twelve hundred

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dollars worth of cash and trophies were presented. Pat and Bette Zurick were twin queens of the first celebration.

Each year the Dayton Buckaroo continued to grow. Names such as Howard Paris, Bill Maxwell, Ernie Budke, Art Sorweid, and Howard Williams came into prominence

as leaders of the Association. The event began attracting attention throughout the state, drawing "big name" participation and large crowds. In 1955 the rodeo became R.C.A. approved.

In October 1961, the Dayton Buckaroo came to an

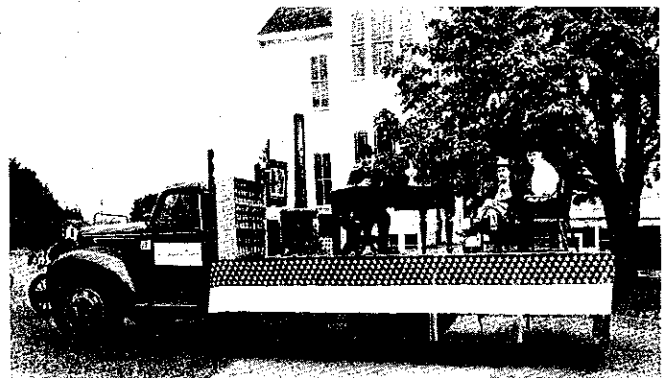


Founders of Dayton Buckaroo, 1948. Back row: Steve Taylor, John Jones, Bob Stilwell, Carl Francis, Harold Frink. Front row:

Bud Imlah, Les Leach, Harry Williams, Warren Dundas, Howard Paris [X].



Along Buckaroo Parade route. Buildings across Ferry from City Hall. [Y].



Buckaroo Parade: Carl Francis, Brown, Dorothy Cary.

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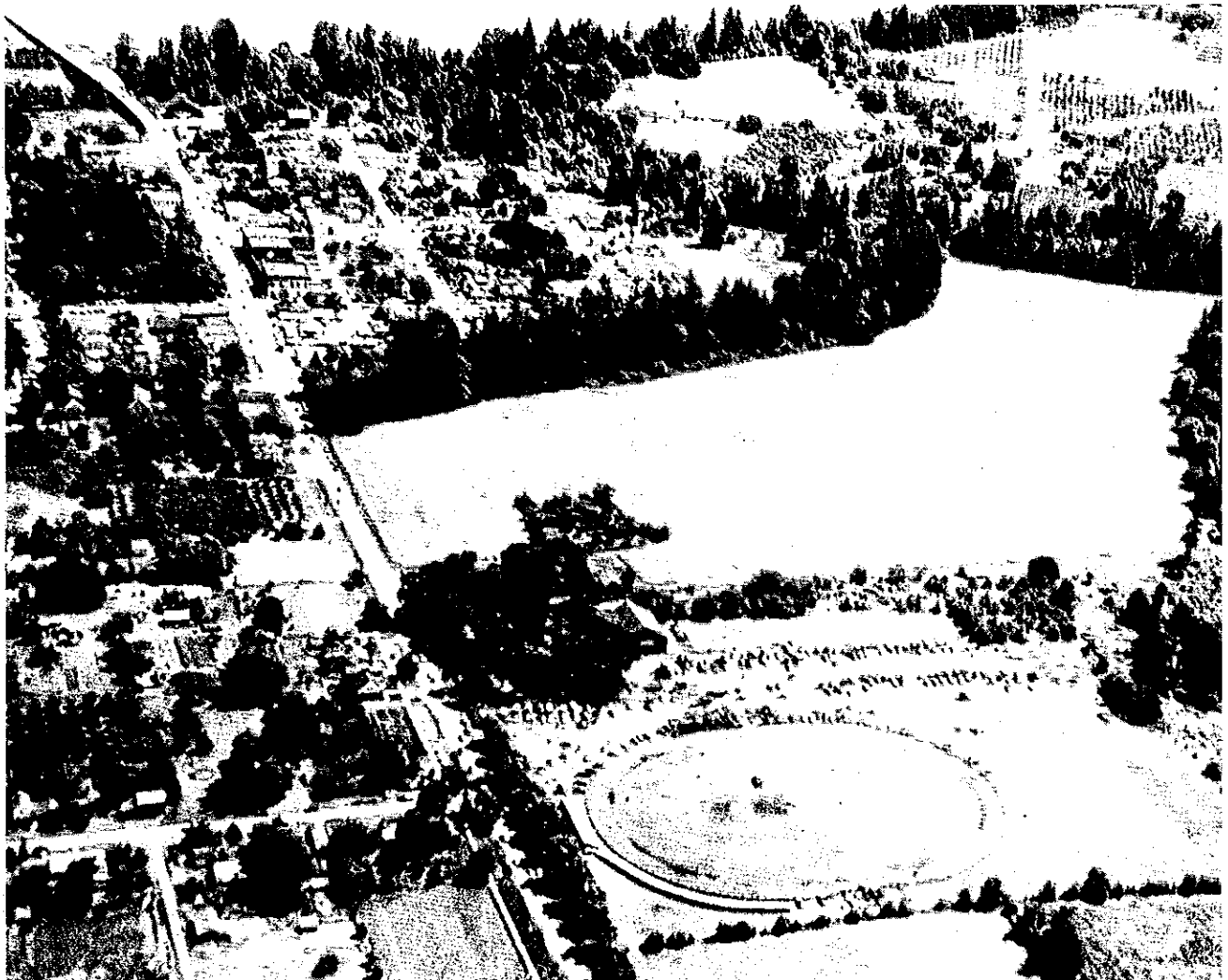
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abrupt end. The infamous Columbus Day Storm which wrought damage throughout the Willamette Valley destroyed the rodeo stadium, barn, and concession located on Ferry Street just beyond the present Krake and Morgan

residences, in what is now an open field. Because of the cost involved in reconstruction, the rodeo grounds were never rebuilt, ending a thirteen year annual event.



Rodeo grounds [X].



Rodeo grounds on Ferry Street, 1950 [X].

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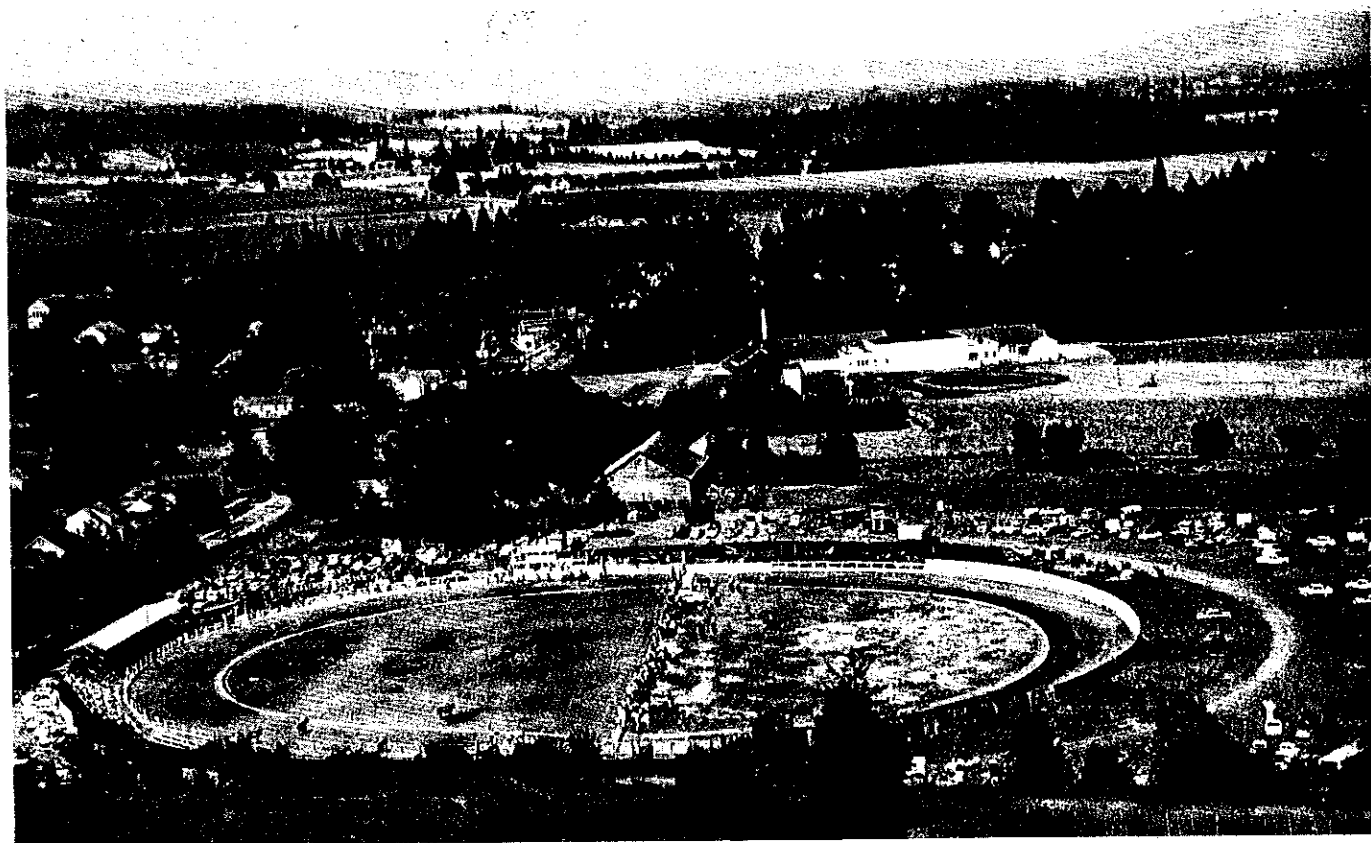
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Rodeo grounds 1952. New grade school in background. [X].



Rodeo. Crows nest for judges, bucking shoots, Brahma Bull riding [X].



Webfoot Juvenile Grange, Ferry Street, Theater in background. Buckaroo Parade [Z].



Buckaroo Parade, Edwards Market in back. [Z].

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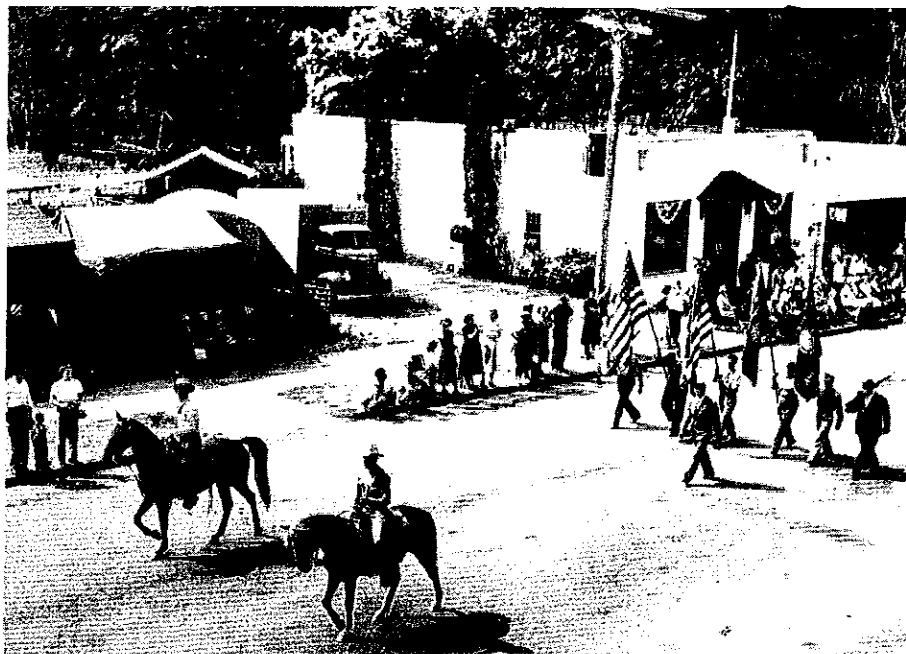
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Buckeroo Parade 1951.
Les Leach, right hand
horse. [X].

Pacific Flyway Duck Calling Contest [36]



Duck Calling Contest [AA].

Sponsored by the Dayton Lions Club, the Annual Pacific Flyway Duck Calling Contest came into being in Dayton in 1950. Adolph Hrabka of Dayton was title winner that first year.

Seated in a simulated blind made of cornstalks, each contestant was given one minute to reproduce different calls. These included the "highbell" or recognition call, the mating call, and the feeding call. Judges consisted of old timers who judged the lifelike quality of the call.

In 1951 Dave Ellis won the crown. He was sent to represent Oregon at Stuttgart, Arkansas, the site of the World Championships. Palmer Morgan won in 1952, followed by John Stelfbig in 1953 and A. L. Douglas in 1954.

Because the event became too large for the Dayton Lions Club to handle the Oregon Journal took over the management of the contest. It was moved to East Moreland Park in Portland and continued there for many years.

Halloween Parades [37]

Dayton loved parades. For a number of years in the early 1940's on the Saturday closest to Halloween there was a costumed parade. Ghosts, witches, Indians, bunnies, hobos, etc., marched through town pleasing young and old, participants and watchers.



Halloween Parade around 1942. Laura Shafer, Ellen Stillwell on horse.

Memorial Day Parades [38]

The Memorial Day Parade idea originated about 1900 and ended some time around 1930. Memorial Day was a day for patriotic speeches and for honoring the dead who died in military battles on land and sea.

The Public School students met at the school, marched through town led by flag bearers and the high school band to the Brookside Cemetery. A patriotic speech was given, reminding all, of those who had given their lives for our country. The flag was saluted, the students sang a patriotic song, and flowers were placed on soldiers' graves.

Everyone then marched to the bridge over the Yamhill River at the foot of Ferry Street, where flowers and flower petals were dropped in the river to honor those who lost their lives in the Navy.

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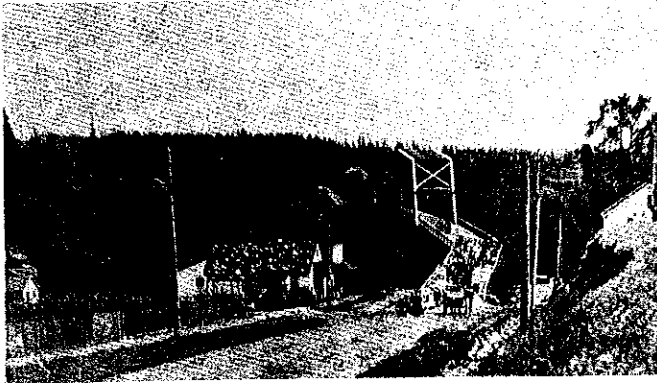
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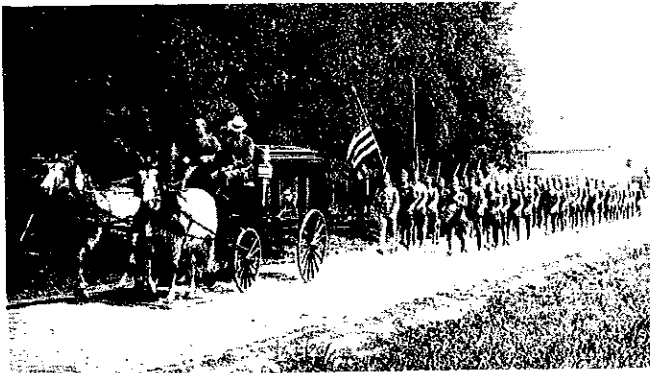
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From there all marched to the City Park. A patriotic program was given, followed by an address by a guest speaker usually from out of town. At the close of the program many enjoyed a family picnic in the park.



Memorial Day Parade [G].



Memorial Day Parade in front of City Park around 1920 [G].

The Columbus Day Storm 1962 [40]

On Friday, October 12, 1962, about 4:00 p.m., winds of great magnitude, 40-120 M.P.H. ravished the Willamette Valley including the Dayton area. Dubbed the Columbus Day Storm because of its timely appearance, this "freak" storm left devastation in its wake, felling giant trees throughout Dayton.

Before the storm ended, around 7:30 p.m., many houses throughout the community lost their roofs. Trees fell on several buildings including the bandstand in the Dayton Park.

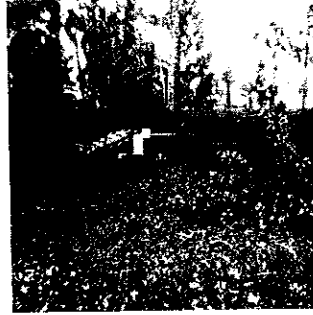
One of the townspeople interviewed, who was working for the telephone company at the time, said there were boards flying through the air, limbs breaking off of trees, shingles flying off roof tops, things flying out of the city park, and trees and boards getting tangled up in the telephone wires.

Barbara Cary Jacks reminisced, "I can remember my Dad driving out by the old potato shed by the Highway 99 Y. The railroad cars were tipping almost all the way over on their side, then the wind would set them back on their bases again. The next day, I walked around looking at all

the downed trees. Elizabeth Willard's house had a tree on it, but the plate glass window in front wasn't even broken. I wrote my Grandmother a letter by kerosene lantern the next day."

After the blow was over there were people popping up everywhere with their chainsaws, clearing roads and highways. The whole community pitched in and helped clean up the mess. It took four or five days to restore power to some people.

This storm wiped out Dayton's rodeo facilities which were to Dayton a real drawing during the summer. The storm may have in this way contributed to the decline of Dayton's businesses.



Bandstand, Dayton City Park, Columbus Day Storm, October 12, 1962 [Y].

Looking toward Blockhouse from bandstand. Columbus Day Storm October 12, 1962 [Y].



Elizabeth Willert Scott's house. Tree fell on roof making large hole. Picture taken October 13, 1962 after Columbus Day Storm. [CC].

Floods [41]

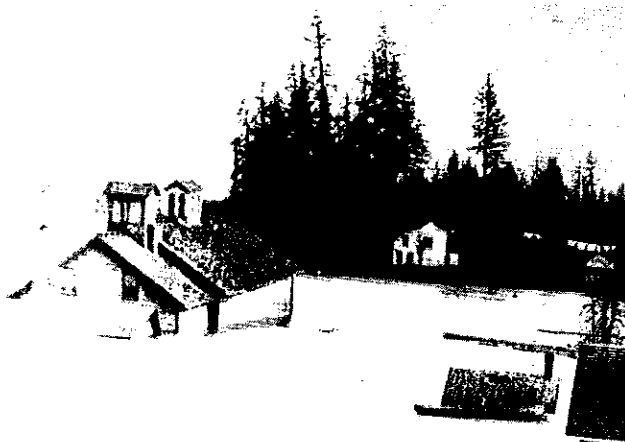
Floods have always caused problems along the lower Willamette, particularly at Grand Island. The Yamhill also caused flood damage to the Dayton area. It seemed like a major flood every ten years.

The first flood recorded on Grand Island was in 1813-1814. Others recorded were 1843, 1852, when Joel Palmer's grist mill was swept away, 1853, 1861, 1880, 1881, 1890, 1901, 1907, 1909, 1923, 1943, and 1964.

Dr. and Mrs. Rex Howard are pleased to sponsor this page in the history of Dayton, Oregon.



Adam Rossner's saloon, foot of Ferry Street, flood of February 5, 1890. [C].



Red Warehouse, flood of 1890 [B].

The flood of 1861 was a devastating occurrence to Dayton. It took out docks and business houses near the river. Many warehouses were washed away, along with the farmer's wheat that was stored in them. People could not pay their debts and merchants went bankrupt or moved away, where cash was more available. The town rebuilt but farther up the hill along the road leading to the river.

A drawbridge was built over the Yamhill at Dayton in September 1873. High water in January of 1880 damaged this bridge. The accumulation of drifting debris above the bridges pushed it 10 feet downstream at the draw. The railroad tracks were also washed out by this flooding.

January 1881, Dayton suffered again from severe flooding. One huge house on the waterfront floated downstream and lodged against the bridge. The whole town turned out to dismantle the structure and were able to save the bridge.

The valley hadn't recovered when another storm struck February 3, 1881. The bridge over the Yamhill at Lafayette was carried away. Again the whole town turned out to protect the bridge.

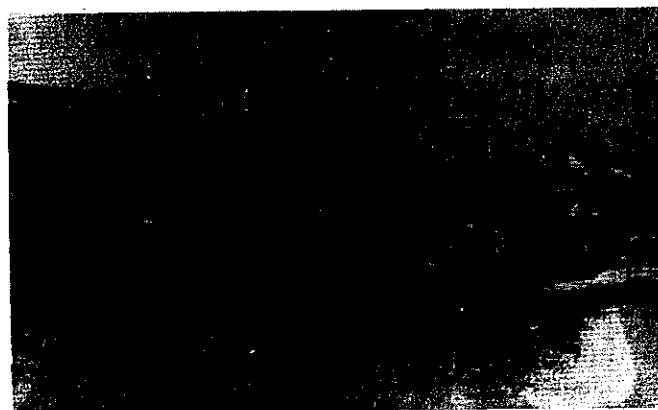
The flood of 1890 washed out the railroad tracks and the first county river bridge over the Yamhill at Dayton. The

high water mark on February 5, 1890, was sixty-six feet above the low water mark. Another bridge was immediately built.

Floods continued to plague the valley but damage in Dayton itself ceased as river traffic, railroad traffic, the bridge and industry in general quit or moved out of Dayton.



Looking west from bridge ramp 1890 flood. [B].



Dayton waterfront, flood of 1890 [B].



Dayton waterfront, flood 1923 [I].

This page of Dayton's history is sponsored by
Emil Thorndyke, former resident.



Taken from bridge looking toward railroad. Flood 1923. [I].



Looking northwest from bottom of boat ramp, Dayton, Yamhill River. Ice 8 inches thick [Y].



Warehouse below bridge. Flood around 1950 [Z].

Projects for Centennial and Future Years [42]

As we plan for the future of the City of Dayton we expect many improvements for this Centennial year of 1980. By our celebration time in July we anticipate having our streets completely repaired. By early fall we should have our sewer expansion completed to add another thousand persons in the next twenty years.

For the last eighteen months a number of planners have been working on a proposed forty-five acre light-industrial park that we believe will bring a number of businesses to the city. This will help ease our tax burden, and should

add a considerable amount of employment to the community. This should eliminate a goodly amount of energy wasted by our working force driving to Portland and surrounding areas every day. When this project is started, hopefully by the middle of our Centennial year, we will be adding to this a 600,000 gallon water reservoir to bring our capacity to about a million gallons.

Another project in the very near future is to remodel and improve our downtown business district. We are also anticipating enlarging and building our commercial area around our downtown core.

We wish to build and beautify our business area enough to attract a number of businesses into the downtown area, plus offices for doctors, dentists, and a drugstore. We do need more professional people in our area.

Our park system is sufficient to handle this extra expansion.

City Officials

1880

Mayor	E. A. Alderman
Board of Trustees	W. T. Powell C. C. Cole W. T. Hash J. J. Shipley
City Recorder	J. B. Riley
Town Marshal	A. Sloat

1980

Mayor	Arthur Johnson
City Council	Betty Damewood David Willard Paul Jensen Leslie Turner Raymond Nelson Sally Nicolai
City Recorder	Janice Church
Chief of Police	Harry Yount

Grand Island [39]

Being a true island, Grand Island is a relatively young community. The Grand Ronde Indians were early visitors to the island to pick and dry wild blackberries and fish the streams and river.

The inaccessibility of the Island and the major floods held back settlement. The first recorded flood was in

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1813-14. The floods of 1861 and 1890 were equally high. Six families were living on the island during the 1880 flood, which crested at 37.1 feet. Most of the houses were built on rafts, but all were washed away and many supplies and livestock lost. Percy Miller was born during the flood. He was taken with his mother, Julia B. Miller, out through a hole in the roof of their homestead house and taken by boat to the mainland. Other floods cresting at more than 30 feet were in 1901, 1907, 1909, 1923, 1943, and 1964. All these floods influenced the lives of Grand Island people but enriched the soil to make the little locality a rich garden spot.

Ferry service to the island was installed long before 1900. A bridge was built in 1915-1916. The present concrete one was finished in 1964. Telephone lines were installed between 1910-1912.

Early school children went to Unionvale to school often by rowboat. The first school on the island was built in 1912. From then until 1952, when the school closed it was the center of all community life.

Farms on the island are not readily sold to newcomers, but often pass into the hands of the second, third, even fourth, fifth and sixth generations. Extra fertile land has made farming the growing enterprise of the community.



Mastadon bones found by William Palmer in early 1900's down on Palmer Creek. [N].



Joel Palmer House, Ferry Street, constructed 1857. Palmer constructed his house in 1857. In the 1860's he built an addition

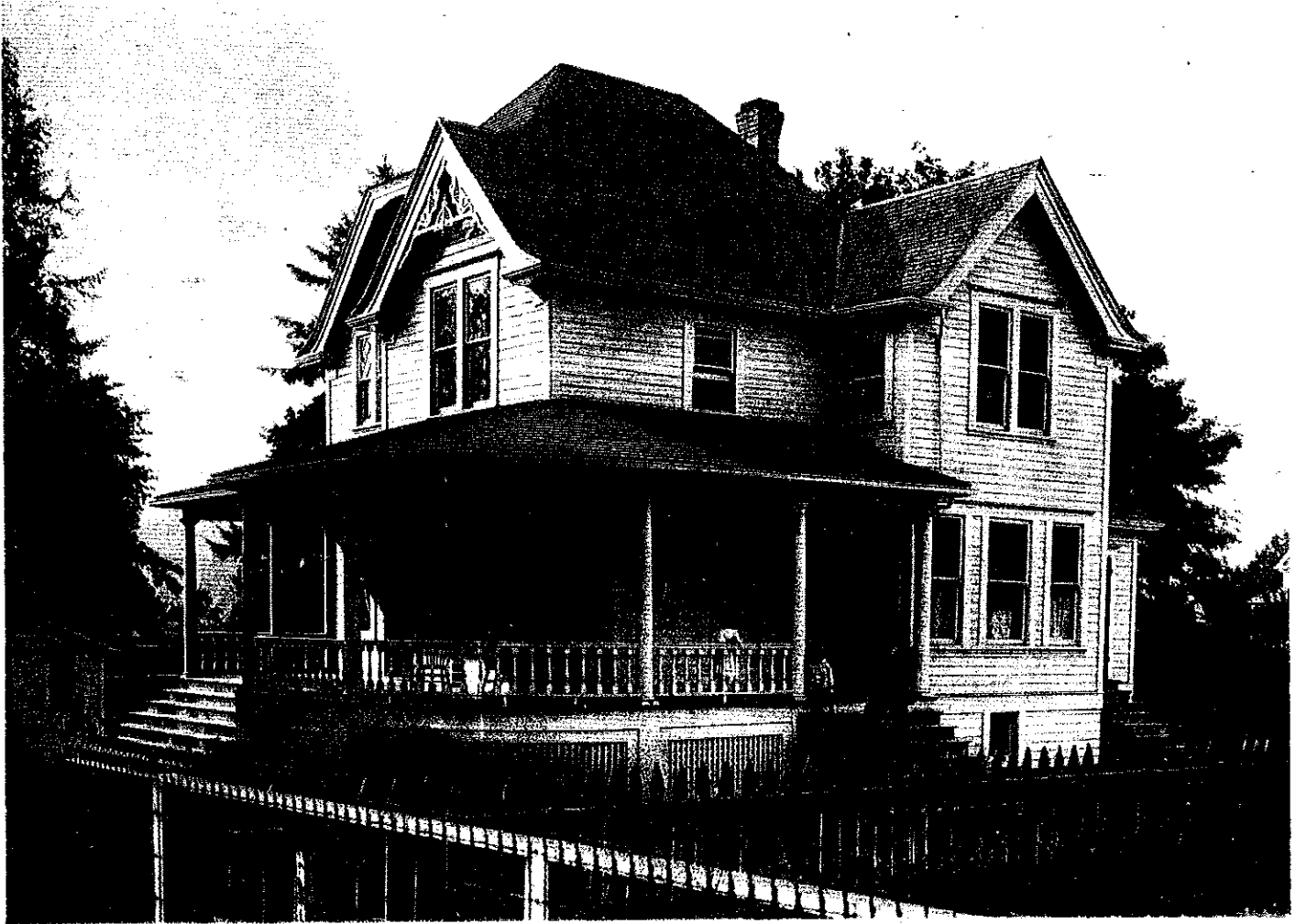
which was remodeled in 1911. Along with the addition of the four large columns which give the house a Southern appearance.

Action Realty is pleased to participate and sponsor the Dayton Centennial.
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W. S. Hibbard House Early 1900's



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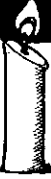





DOYLE AND SHIRLEY SMITH

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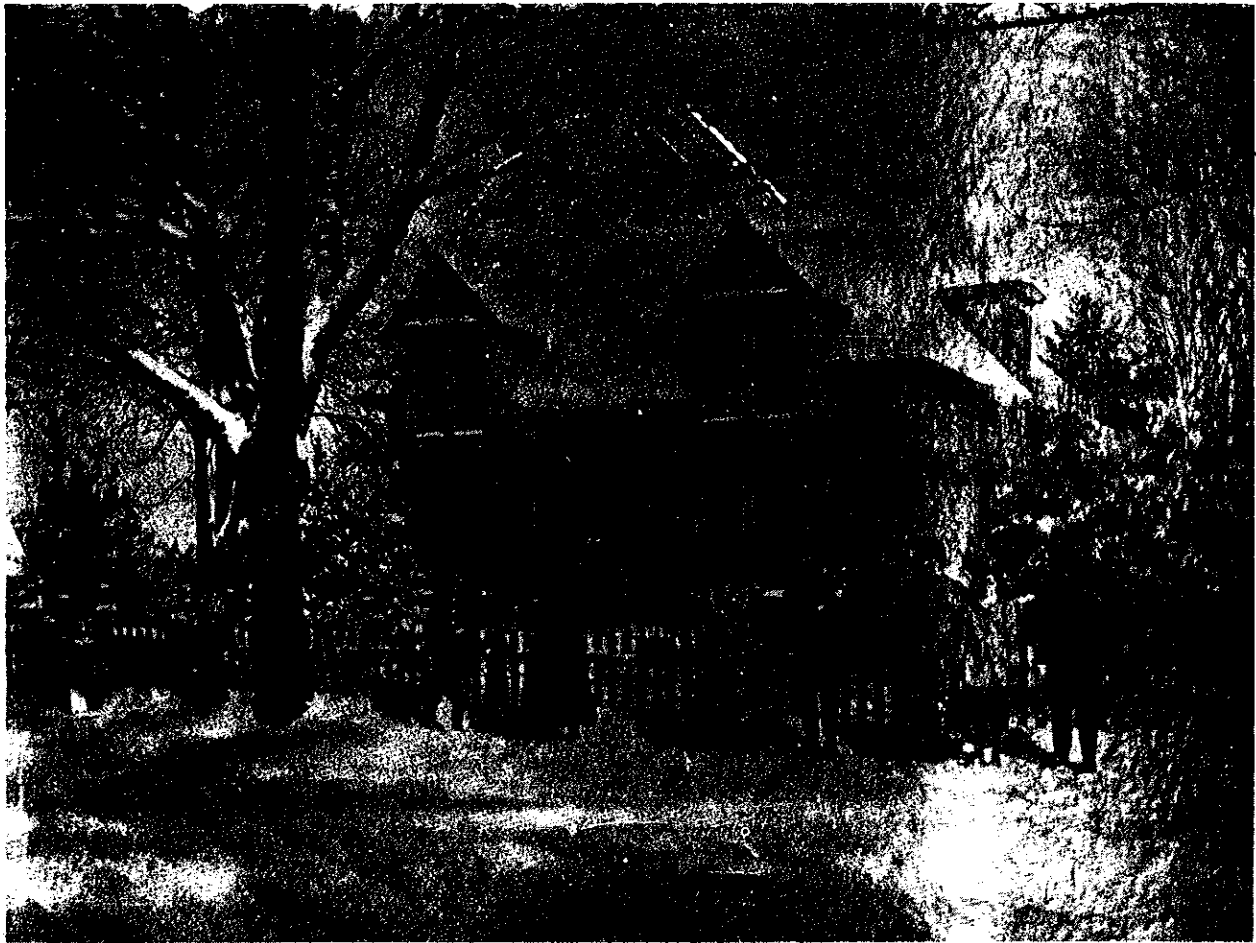
**THIS AD
100 YEARS
MAKING.**

HAS BEEN IN THE

 From everyone  at U.S. Bank, a rousing "Happy 100th Birthday, Dayton." We couldn't be more proud  of our community and its achievements the past century. And we plan to help make  the next 100 years just as prosperous. So congratulations.  Now, if you'll excuse us, we have to start thinking about Dayton's bi-centennial. 

U.S. NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON 

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Gabriel House. Now home of Roy and Cecil Will.



Andrew Smith House #1, 404 Main St., constructed 1860. This one story wooden frame structure is built in the Classical Revival Style. Ruth Stoller of Dayton believes this house was an earlier residence of Andrew Smith. The building, located on Joel

Palmer's Donation Land Claim, probably antedates the Classical Revival Andrew Smith House of larger size and more known history which stands about 250 feet to the west.

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300 Ferry St.

Dayton

864-2288



Bertram House, 1/2 mile west of town square, construction 1900. This Queen Anne Style House is one of the most ornate in

Yamhill County. Bertram was the carpenter and reportedly built this elaborately decorated house for himself.



Andrew Smith House #2, 306 5th Street, Dayton, Oregon. This Classical Revival House is in its original shape with all chimneys,

windows, doors, etc., in place.



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Putt's Market

since
"way back, when — — — —"

Howard and Jean Putman,

Bret and Chris

The little store with
only three owners
since 1911
is proud to
help celebrate our
city's 100th Birthday.
We, too, are still
growing with Dayton,
and wish her
many more centuries
of growth and progress.

BARGAINS

WORK SHOES, Pair	\$1.95
WORK SHIRTS, Each	59c
HEAVY OVERALLS, Pair	75c
COTTON BLANKETS DOUBLE	\$1.39
MEN'S HAIS	\$1.50

GROCERIES

BROOMS, Each	29c
GALON TOMATOES	24c
TREASURE COFFEE, Per Pound	28c
WHITE SEAL COFFEE, Per Pound	22c
CASCADE COFFEE, Per Pound	20c
BLUE BELL FLOUR, Per Sack	69c

Shippy & Filer

Dayton, Oregon

Feb. 23, 1933

Dollar Days!

At Your RED and WHITE Store

PEAS Red and White, No. 2 Tin	6 for \$1.00
OVEN BAKED BEANS 28 oz. Tin	4 for \$1.00
MIXED VEGETABLES No. 2	6 for \$1.00
DICED CARROTS No. 2	8 for \$1.00
WHOLE KERNEL CORN No. 2	6 for \$1.00
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE No. 2	9 for \$1.00
BLENDED JUICE No. 2	8 for \$1.00
FLAV-R-JELL 7 Flavors	3 for 23c
SPAM Or PREM 12-oz. Tin	35c
PEANUT BUTTER 1 lb. 31c	2 lbs. 59c
PET MILK Tall Can	10c
HERSHEY COCOA 1/2 lb.	10c
NBC SHREDDED WHEAT 2 pkgs.	27c
PLAYFAIR DOG FOOD	3 cans 23c

THESE PRICES ARE FOR FRI. AND SAT. AUG. 8-9

Buy in Dayton and Save!

DAVE'S

Red & White
Fine Foods

At Dayton

Dry Goods
and Notions

Feb. 27, 1947

WEEKEND SPECIALS



THESE PRICES FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY, JUNE 20-21

NALLEY'S WHOLE EGG MAYONNAISE QUART	49c
ALL FLAVORS JELLO GELATIN 2 PKGS.	22c
TEMPT LUNCH MEAT 12 OZ.	45c
FINER FLOUR 10 LBS.	89c
PORTER ELBOW MACARONI 2 LBS.	39c
DRY CEREAL UP TO 45c 3 FOR	\$1.00

FRESH GROUND HAMBURGER lb.	65c
PAN READY FRYERS lb.	59c

SELECT NIKI CANTS. 4 FOR	\$1.00
FRESH CRISP HEAD LETTUCE 2 HEADS FOR	25c

32 OZ. LIQUID TREND	49c
------------------------	-----

JELLO CREAM PIE MIX 12 1/2 oz.	49c
-----------------------------------	-----

SKIPPY DOG FOOD 1 LB. CAN — 10 for	\$1.00
---------------------------------------	--------

RED LABEL KARO SYRUP QT.	69c
-----------------------------	-----

V8 VEGETABLE JUICE — 12 oz. can	15c
------------------------------------	-----

SPECIAL SAVINGS ON
WEYENBERG WORK
& DRESS SHOES FOR MEN

Putt's Market

FORMERLY DAVE'S

June 19, 1969



Mr. J. E. Mellinger, 414 5th Street, Construction 1904. Mr. J. E. Mellinger was selected as cashier when the Dayton Bank opened in September 1904. He had moved from his farm to the city in

1903 and in 1904 built this home for \$2,000. The Jim Carys are the owners now of this home [right]. W. S. Hibbard House 1980, 5th Street [left].



Gabriel House 1980. Now home of Roy and Cecil Will.

This page of history is sponsored by
Emil Thorndike, former resident



Home of George and Charlotte Gibbon Abdill, Ferry Street, built around 1870.

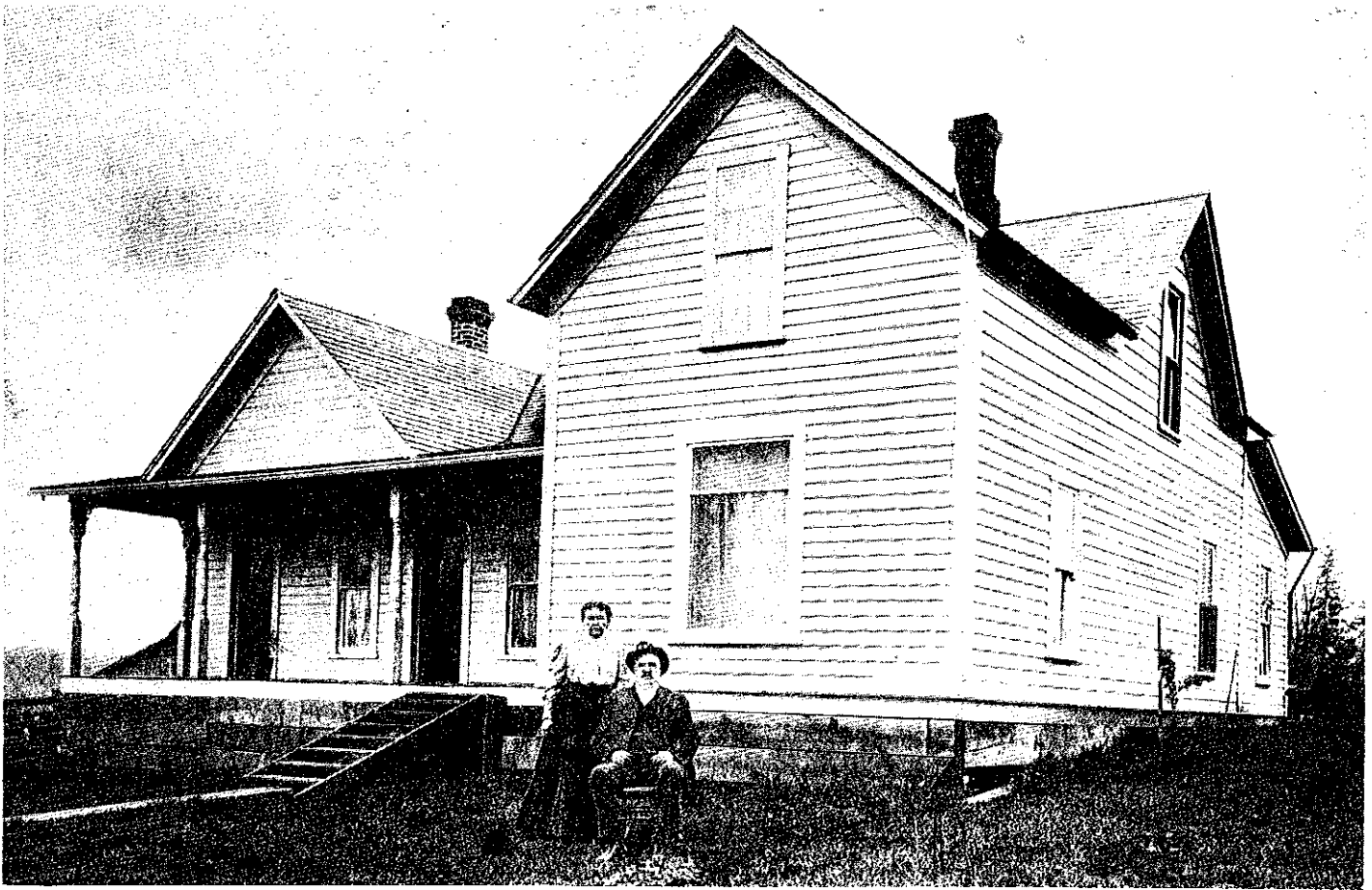
Growing with Dayton. . . Since 1913

Congratulations on your 100th Birthday



408 4th Street, Dayton, Ore. 97114

864-2310



Home of George and Charlotte Gibbon Abdill, Ferry Street. Built around 1870.



Fletcher House 1980

The Pirate's Den



is happy to
sail into the
2nd Century
with our fine city

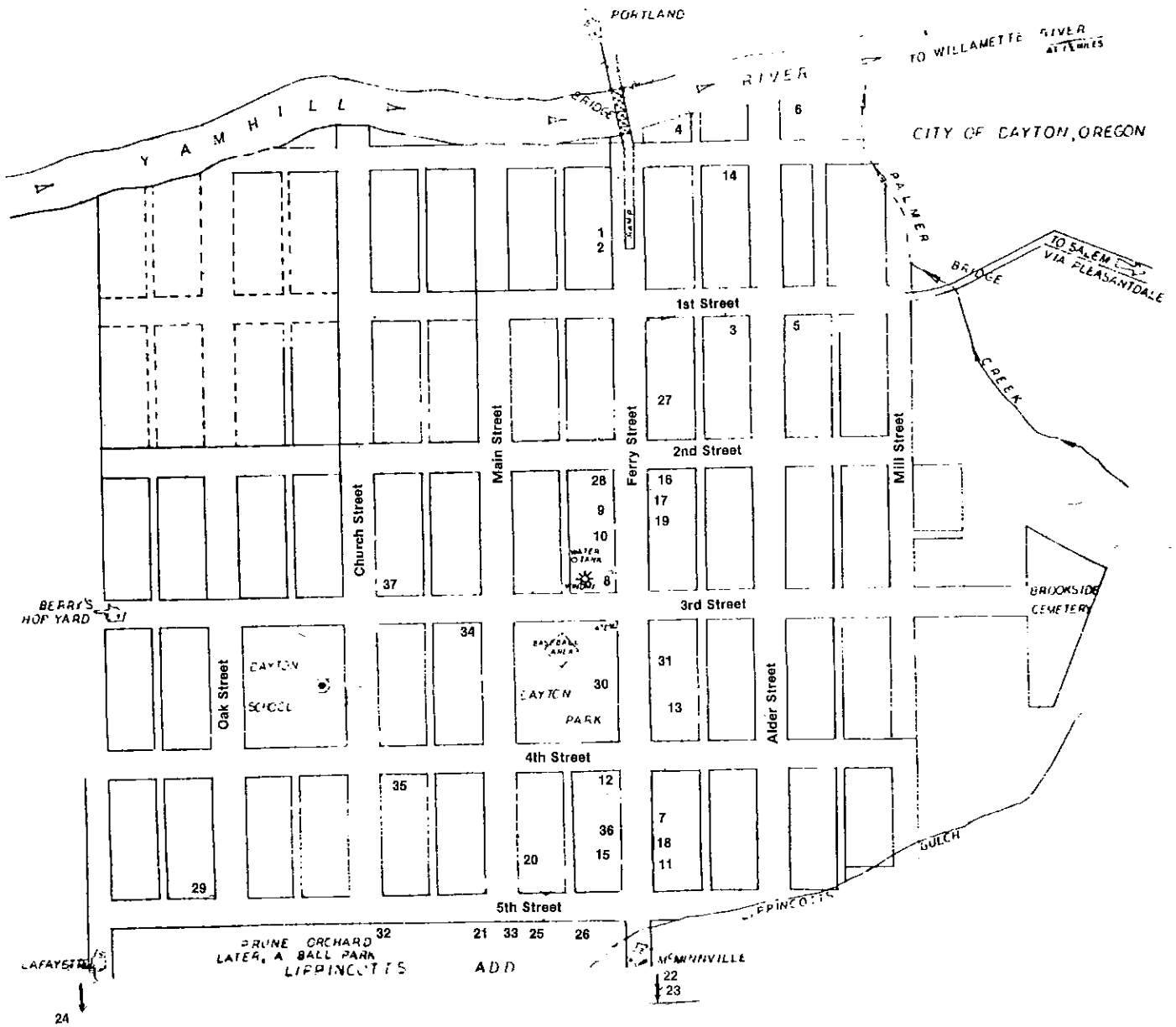
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serve you the
best food, soft drinks
and recreation on land or sea.

WELCOME TO THE DEN

1905-1910



This page of Dayton's history is sponsored by
Dr. and Mrs. Rex Howard



Louis Wambsgan Residence, 623 Ash Street, Construction 1893 + ?. Louis Wambsgans, Bavarian by birth, was a butcher in Dayton. He bought ten acres in the "suburbs" of Dayton. He planted most of the land to apples and later had some

loganberries. The house had ornamental wire fences and gates of the handiest design for their day. This home is now owned by the Curtis Douglasses.

1. Rossner Saloon
2. Rossner House
3. Palmer's Hotel [Jacobs, Riley, McCann]
4. White Warehouse
5. Evaporating Co.
6. Red Warehouse
7. Mauts Carriage Factory
8. Nichols and Gabriel Mercantile
9. Masonic Building
10. Odd Fellows Hall
11. Telephone Office
12. Feed Store
13. Bradley Livery Stable
14. Flour Mill
15. Major Miller Garage
16. Spanglers Barbershop
17. Nichols Millinery
18. Hart, Devore Hardware
19. Dayton Bank
20. Andrew Smith House #1
21. Andrew Smith House #2
22. Joel Palmer House
23. Bertram House
24. Wambsgans House
25. Mellinger House
26. W. S. Hibbert House
27. George Abdill House
28. Chris Taylor—August Detmering House
29. Free Methodist Church [Assembly of God now]
30. City Hall
31. Meat Market
32. Christian Church
33. Evangelical Church [Templo Maranatha]
34. Baptist Church
35. Methodist Church [E.U.B. Pioneer]
36. Bradley's Photo Shop
37. S. S. Duncan's House

100th Birthday — Congratulations to this fine community where we live.



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- PERMANENT ARRANGEMENTS
- PLANTS


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DAYTON, ORE. 97114





The following senior citizens and Dayton
Area residents support their
City's Centennial Celebration

Ernest Duzan
Flora Duzan
Leona Baker
Charley Baker
Mae Mosgrove
Freida Hedgecock
Ivan Hedgecock
Edith May
Erma Webster
Blanche Anderson
Martha King
Nellie Freshour Griffith
Vivian Abdill
Allen Lien
Elaine Lien
Gladys M. Johnson
Dorothy Ford
Ruth Doud
George Doud
Opal Palmer
Milt Palmer
Henrietta Foster

Elisabeth Foster
Howard Paris
Emma Paris
Lillian Lyman
Floyd Lyman
Muriel Sweeney
Dave Ellis
Florence Ellis
Ernie Budke
Ann Budke
Loyd Galer
Catherine Galer
Earl Makinster
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Roy Will
Cecil Will
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May Polvi
Sylvia Taskinen
Alma Kangas
Clara McDonald

Chet Hall
Dorthea Hall
Wilma Liebenow
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George Wilson
Pearl Reed
Curt Douglas
Laura Mae Douglas
Catherine Oaks
Mariam Krake
Alvina Reu
Ruth Reeder
Lillian Matthews
Russel Lien
Selma Woodward
Verne Garrett
Helma Garrett
Rosa McDougal
Irene Vaughn
Frances E. Hughes

and the following business and professional firms

Bob's Backhoe
Dayton Feed Lot

Carl Francis, attorney at law
D&N Oil Co.

**THESE LAFAYETTE SENIOR CITIZENS
SUPPORT THE DAYTON CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION**

Mrs. E. M. Errend
Bartley F. Conrad
Esther Sohrweid

Lillys Cooke
Albert Cooke
Bea McDaniel

Ethel Brown

1980 CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Commission Chairman — Sheila Henry
Vice Chairman — Bud Imlah
Book Editor — June Bienz
Publicity — Sally Nicolai
Secretary — Marjorie Anderson
Treasurer — Virginia Stevens
Parade Chairman — Jean DeLong
Parade Chairman — Billie Brown

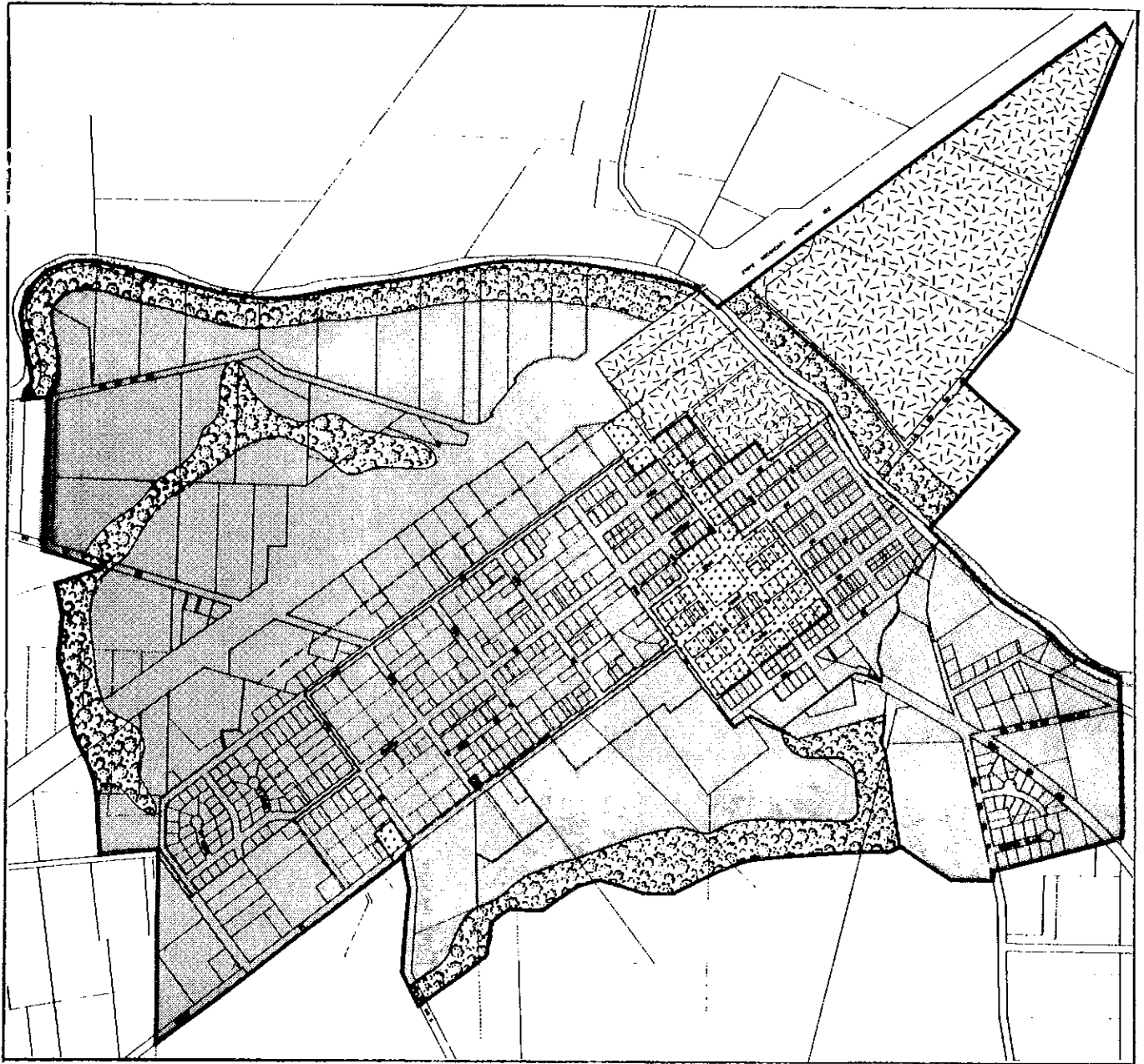
Dance Chairman — Sue Lindell
Barbecue — Rosie Morgan
Committee Members at Large:
Carl Francis
Art Johnson
Lowell Stevens
Joan Eggers

ARTICLES WRITTEN BY

1. Ruth Stoller
2. Pauline Niederberger
3. Henrietta S. Foster
4. Susie Johnson & John Groth
5. Sheila Henry
6. Carl Francis
7. Gertrude Dorsey Goodrich
8. Kathy Strehlow & Cindy Owen
9. Sheila Henry—interview with Mrs. L. Newhouse
10. Lena Dower Filer
11. Sheila Henry—interview with Mrs. P. Dundas
12. Sheila Henry—interview with Ella L. Fulham
13. June Bienz
14. George Abdill
15. Francis Dummer, Ruth Stoller & Phyllis Newhouse
16. Delores Stoutenburg
17. Elizabeth Foster
18. Frances Grabenhorst
19. Rev. Aaron Kramer
20. Laura Blanchard
21. Arthus S. Gomez, CMF
22. Rev. Dennis Stoltenburg
23. Earle Coburn
24. Freida Hedgecock
25. Henrietta Wiley
26. Madalene Rossner Gell
27. Valena Murphy
28. June Bienz from material by Ruth Doud
29. Excerpts from book written by John G. Lewis, published by the Tribune Pub. Co., in 1911. Copy provided by Mae Mosgrove.
30. Sheila Henry
32. Sheila Henry
33. Sheila Henry
34. Sharon Maxwell
35. Sheila Henry
36. Sheila Henry
37. June Bienz—interviewing Mildred Shafer
38. Sophia Sherman
39. Pauline Fowler
40. Sheila Henry (interviewing Barbara Jacks)—Matt Tolleth, Shane Boyer & Andy Flores
41. June Bienz
42. Mayor Art Johnson

PICTURES FROM

- Cover—Pat Dundas
- a. Ella Leckband Fulham
 - b. Yamhill Historical Society
 - c. George Abdill—Douglas County Museum
 - d. Velene Goodrich Coburg
 - e. Mrs. Leland Newhouse
 - f. Ernest Duzan
 - g. Mrs. Pat Dundas
 - h. Donna May
 - i. Ruth Doud
 - j. Albert Determering, Yamhill County Museum
 - k. Sophia Sherman
 - l. Elizabeth Scott
 - m. Les Litscher
 - n. Sheila Henry
 - o. Aaron Kramer
 - p. Laura Blanchard
 - q. Dennis Stoltenberg
 - r. 1925 "Daytonia" Leland Newhouse
 - s. Lillian Matthews
 - t. Mae Mosgrove
 - u. Carl Francis
 - v. Neva Robinson
 - w. Fred Bienz
 - x. Les Leach
 - y. Jim Cary
 - z. Mildred Shafer
-
- aa. Rosie Morgan
 - bb. Gretchen Wright
 - cc. Barbara Jacks
 - dd. Arthur S. Gomez, CMF
 - ee. Wanda Butts
 - ff. Pauline Fowler



DAYTON

PLAN MAP

