



Reflections of CARLTON

Published by the Carlton Elementary
School Bicentennial Club

Reflections of CARLTON

*Reflections of Carlton we bring now to you,
We hope you'll enjoy the reflections in view;
Many were the plans of each subject it brings,
In Reflections, to show you each phase of most things
Happening in the beginning of Carlton so mere;
Events that brought sadness, events that brought cheer
To our early settlers that paved the way here,
To make Carlton our little city so dear;
Reflections, Reflections, for this special year.*

by Merry Berry

Dedication

The members and advisors of the Carlton Elementary School Bicentennial Club dedicate this book to Mrs. Christina Linke. Special appreciation and recognition must be given to Mrs. Linke for her untiring efforts as organizer, coordinator, and moving force behind this book.

A resident of Carlton since 1935, Mrs. Linke has for forty years been vitally interested in the betterment of Carlton. She and her husband Emanuel Linke have maintained successful businesses in the community that have helped in the economic development of Carlton.



The Carlton Civic Improvement Association has benefited from her active involvement. She has worked hard to make the Carlton City Park a credit to our town. For many years she has headed various charitable drives.

Mrs. Linke instigated a project in 1975 of researching the history of the area schools. Student enthusiasm led her to undertake the project resulting in this book.

For all her many contributions to Carlton, and especially for her desire to involve the young people of this community in this history project—*we thank her:*

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Foreword

This book is being published as a bicentennial project by the Carlton Elementary School Bicentennial Club, a group of sixth, seventh, and eighth grade students at Carlton Elementary School who volunteered for this project.

The first objective was to give to the students a knowledge of the efforts of their antecedents, from the pioneers on down, to build our community; and to create a desire on the part of the students to learn more about the lives and work of the people who have made this era possible.

This experience has been a rewarding one for many of the students. Some have a much greater appreciation of history now than when we started.

The adult advisors have also gained from this experience. We know that there is a lot more to learn if only we had the time to "dig it out," but we have promised the students that the book will be out before the end of the school year. There is much more that could be included, but the deadline has to be met.

To those who should have been included, or whose relatives should have been included, we can only say, "we are sorry," it was not intentional, but time was the dictator. We hope someone else will someday carry on.

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THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF CARLTON

The Indians that inhabited the area that included Carlton were given the name "Twalaty," hence the name Tualatin. They were of a great tribe called the Kalapuya, which constituted the population of the Willamette Valley before the white trappers and settlers entered the valley. The boundaries of the Twalaty domain were: 1) Eastern boundary . . . Willamette River; 2) Northern boundary . . . Forest Grove-Hillsboro area; 3) Southern boundary . . . McMinnville-Dayton area; 4) Western boundary . . . Coast Range of Mountains.

The population of the Twalaty and the Indians of the rest of the valley was drastically reduced by the epidemic of diseases previously unknown to these Indians. The first epidemic, small-pox, swept westward out of Missouri and through the Pacific Northwest in 1782-1783. It probably destroyed half of the Indian population where it struck. Although no evidence has been seen to relate it directly to the Kalapuyans, venereal disease was rampant among the Indians in other parts of Oregon. There is little reason to suppose the residents of the Valley escaped the disease. As a result, the advancing tide of white settlement met with little or no resistance from the demoralized survivors. Thus disease helped make possible the settlement of the Willamette Valley, almost without resistance, and the settlement completed the collapse of Indian culture. Unlike the areas occupied by the Rogue and Nez Perce Indians, there was never a "Willamette Valley Indian War."

Perhaps the attitude of many white men is reflected in the statement made by Leslie M. Scott. "Always it will be a source of thanksgiving that the destruction of the Indians of the Pacific Northwest by diseases spared the pioneer settlers the horror of a strong and malignant foe." (Scott, OHQ, 29:161).

Writing from "Fort Van Couver" in February, 1833, John Ball describes the Twalaty thus . . . "The natives of this part of the country are very peaceable, seldom making war on each other or the whites. They manifest

a very different character from the Indians on the east of the mountains. The native females as well as males, wear but little clothing, generally a kind of apron, and a dressed skin, or blanket, thrown loosely about them. They wear nothing on their feet any part of the year; but those who live with the whites adopt the European dress (Zion's Herald, 1832)."

Mr. Ward, born 1896, of Panther Creek relates the following story of an Indian encounter: The Wards were living upon the Panther Creek when this band of Indians from east of the Cascades came over to visit a relative. One of their group died while in the area. He died of some disease, whereupon, they placed the body in the branches of a tree instead of burial in the ground. The group of Indians didn't believe in putting diseased bodies in the ground. Mr. Ward describes how they watched, over a period of time, the body decompose; slowly falling to the ground piece by piece until there was nothing remaining.

Half-way between Yamhill and Carlton, just west of the main highway that extends between them, lies a hill known as Alec's Butte. It was named for a fur trapper whose name was Alexander Carson. Carson met his death in 1836 while camped on this hill with his employee, a Twalaty Indian named Boney who had a wife and son. Camped along with them was the entire Twalaty tribe.

While Carson was asleep in his tent Boney made his boy, a twelve or thirteen year old, shoot Carson in the head. The boy later confessed to the crime but no motive was given (Stoller, "Alexander Carson," OHQ).

The fate of the Twalaty was sealed with the treaty of July 3, 1857 which placed the Twalaty, the Indians of the rest of the Willamette Valley, and Indians from other parts of Oregon and northern California on the Grand Ronde Reservation near Willamina. A census of 1910 showed a population of 44 Twalaty. Today there are none.

Pioneers

We present this account of some of the pioneers with considerable hesitation, since we know we are covering only a very small percent of those brave emigrants. About many we know nothing and since our time is so limited, we can do no more.

We are including a map showing the donation land claim owners as furnished by the Yamhill County Historical Society, to aid you in the location of the claims written about, or any others in which you might be interested.

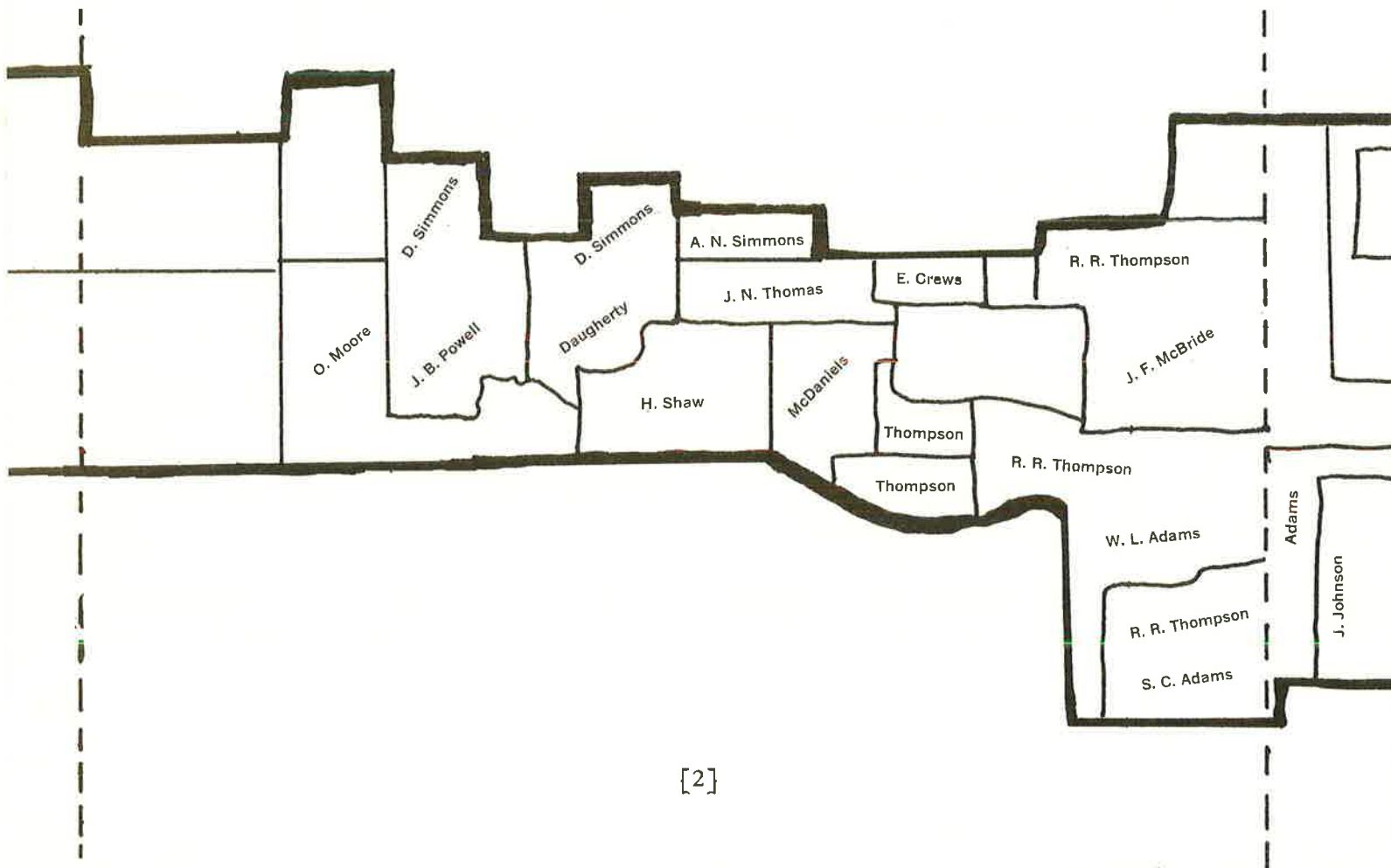
Often the question arises "Why," "Why did they leave everything, suffer the hardships of the long trek west, and then the trying life of the pioneers?" Many reasons are advanced and perhaps each individual had his own, but it seems to be added up in this sentence from Hines "History of Oregon": "The desire and purpose to find a home in the Willamette Valley, the fame of whose climate and productiveness had already spread far and wide, was becoming a contagion."

We are indebted for much of our factual material to Hines "History of Oregon" or "Pen Pictures from the Garden of the World" and/or Joseph Gaston's "The Centennial History of Oregon, 1811-1911" "Biographical."

NATHAN KOONTS SITTON, later known as "Doc," was born September 2, 1825, in Missouri. He was the oldest son of Franklin and Rebecca Austin Sitton. He was brought up in Missouri until he was seventeen, when at the age of seventeen, on May 2, 1842, with two other young men, he came to Oregon. His companions were Tom Brown and John Cox. It was on this trip that he attained his nickname of "Doc."

The three came with a wagon to Fort Laramie. They drove a team to Fort Hall for a Mr. Vance. After they left Fort Hall, Mr. Brown got sick. They cared for him and got him through to The Dalles. At The Dalles they were joined by two men named Eaton. The Eatons and Cox took Brown down the Columbia and up the Willamette to Oregon City. Meantime Sitton brought the animals across country.

He arrived at Oregon City October 14, 1843. His animals were lean and worn out and his clothes were very ragged, so ragged that he was bare from his knees down. He was greeted by a Mr. Gertman who was on the lookout for him. Mr. Gertman told him that his friends had gone to Vancouver where there was a doctor. Sitton was made welcome in the Gertman home, where some sympathetic man seeing the state of his



pants gave him some cloth and Mrs. Gertman made pants, so by the next night he had some new pants. Mrs. Gertman also told him to eat whenever he wanted (this in addition to his regular meals) for she knew how hungry he was from her own experience. He was befriended in an all around way, and this treatment made him a very kind-hearted and cordial man for the rest of his life. All through his life he was known for his generosity and friendliness.

For a time he worked here and there over the western part of the state, but in the fall of 1844 he came to what became his Donation Land Claim southwest of Carlton. Charles Fendle was on the claim at that time, but after a time, he wanted to return to the East and Mr. Sitton bought out his interest. He later exchanged it for a farm of 640 acres which became his home. He later bought more property until his total holdings were 1200 acres.

On April 22, 1847, he married Miss Priscilla Rogers, daughter of Lewis Rogers, who was a pioneer of 1846. They came to their home on horseback. "Doc" had a buffalo robe and a blanket, and his wife had a feather bed and a set of cups and saucers. They had a teakettle without a cover and a Hudson Bay frying pan with a long handle; her parents had given her money with which to buy a coffee pot. With this supply of household goods they started housekeeping.

In the fall of 1848, Mr. Sitton went to the California gold mines with two companions. In five months they came out with about \$1200.00. After that time he was content to stay home and work his farm, raising mostly grain and some cattle and horses.

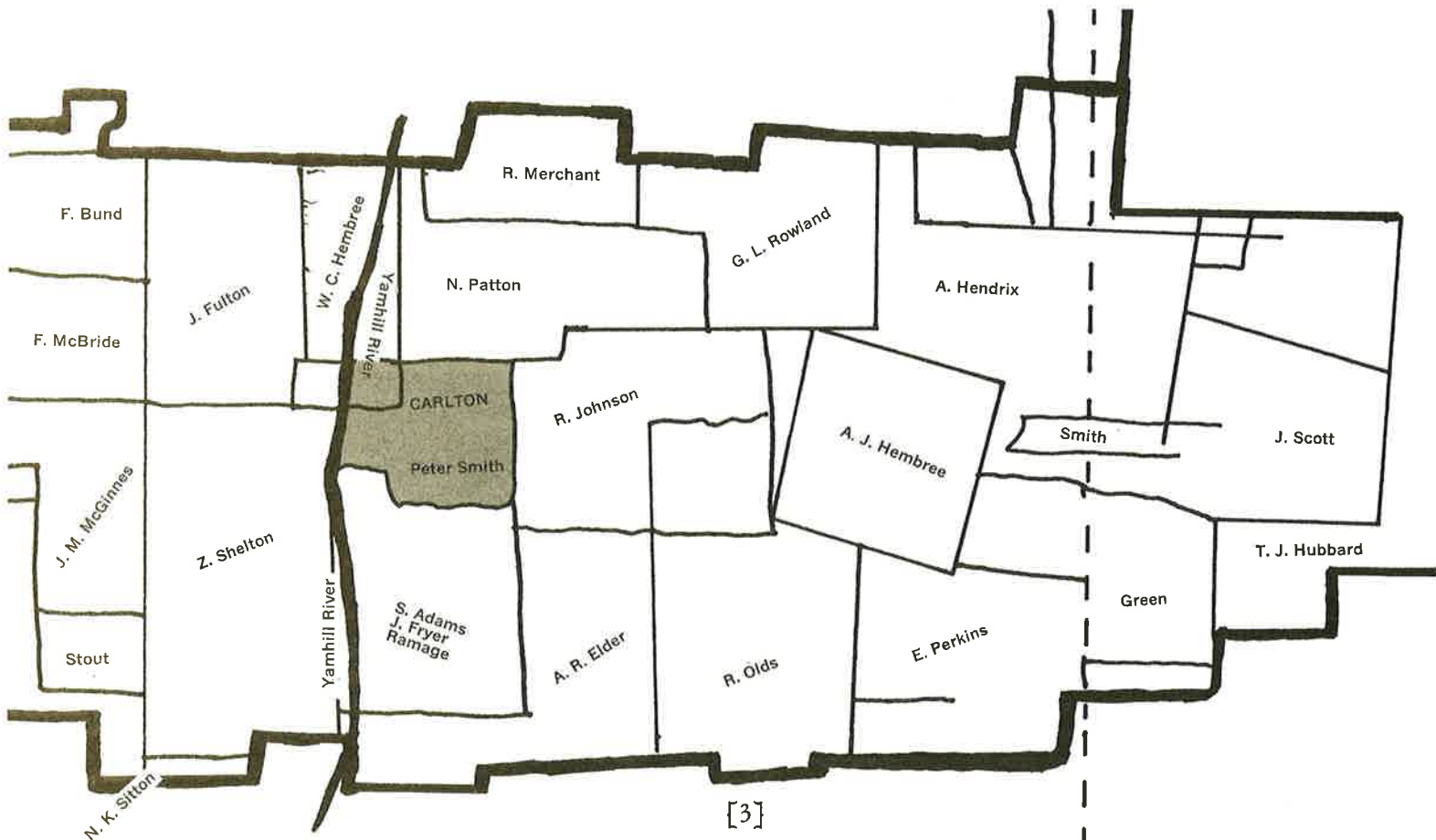
Mr. Sitton was not a member of any church, but strongly endorsed his wife's efforts to teach the children of the community the truths of the Bible and Christianity. He was a Master Mason.

The children of his first wife were: Charles E.; Amanda Ellen (died in infancy); Caroline E.; Ora Ann; Ella W. (died in infancy); Harry W.; Noah H.; Fred D.; and Eldridge D.

Mrs. Sitton died June 22, 1869.

Mr. Sitton realized he needed a wife and mother for his children, so on January 31, 1871, he married Mrs. Mary Laughlin, daughter of Michael and Sena Shelly, pioneers of 1848. Mrs. Sitton had two children by her first husband. Then through this latter marriage the following were born: F. Ward, Pratt K., Minnie G., Jennie G. and Sena S.

Mr. Sitton built a fine home for his family of seven children by his first wife, Priscilla Rogers. After a time as the children grew up to marry, he built a second home across Panther Creek from the first home, and moved the family of his second marriage, which was to Mrs. Mary Shelly Laughlin, there.



This second home was built about 1890 and has been lived in continuously by a Sitton. Fred, son of N. K. Sitton, moved there after buying out heirs after the mother's death. Fred died in 1915 and his wife, Margaret, in 1939. Their son, Frank, never married but he lived there until his death in 1967. Frank's nephews, Roger, John and Charles, were willed 274 acres of the original donation land claim.

In 1970 Charles, Jr., son of Charles Sitton, moved into the home of N. K. Sitton, his great grandfather and recorded it as a Century Farm. His children, Cindy and Charles, are the fifth generation to live there; making it one of the oldest pioneer families in Yamhill County.

This Century Farm is not within the boundaries of Carlton School District #11, but has been included in this book because of the important part played by "Doc" Sitton in the pioneer life of this community; and also because at the present time the Sitton Brothers, John, Charles and Roger, farm extensively within the district.

THE ROWLAND FAMILY

JEREMIAH ROWLAND, already twice a widower, at the age of thirty-nine, crossed the plains to Oregon with his family of eight children in 1844. He settled on a Donation Land Claim in Yamhill County about three or four miles southeast of North Yamhill, on the farm where Jack and Marian Gray now live.

Here he met Mary Ann Anderson Sappington, a widow with four children. They were married in June, 1847. This marriage brought them six children.

Mr. Rowland with the help of his family immediately started clearing and cultivating his land. Governor Abernathy, Oregon's first territorial governor, appointed him Probate Judge of Yamhill County about 1846, and he served in this post for seven years.

He moved to McMinnville in 1865 and lived there until his death in 1879.

Three of Jeremiah Rowland's sons who are most remembered are Green L., John B. and L. L.

JOHN B. ROWLAND, the first born, was born in 1824. In 1847 both he and his brother, Green, joined the volunteers fighting the Cayuse Indian War. He died in 1854 at the age of thirty years, and was one of the first people to be buried at the Yamhill-Carlton Pioneer Memorial Cemetery.

GREEN L. ROWLAND, the second born child was born on May 6, 1827. Green was 17 when he came to Oregon with his father. He remained at home on the Donation Land Claim until 1853. In 1847 at the age of twenty, he bought 320 acres of land adjoining his father's.

In 1853 Green married Miss Sophronia Fouts, daughter of Larken Fouts, an Oregon Pioneer of 1852. Their



Second home of N. K. Sitton, built about 1890. From left to right: The Sitton children, Ward, Sena, Jennie and Minnie, Mrs. Mary Sitton; N. K. Sitton, seated—Mr. Shelly, father of Mrs. Sitton, and in the wagon, Fred Sitton. The man standing by the mules is unknown.

first home was a log cabin that he had built. In 1859 he built a good frame residence on his land that by this time had increased to 374 acres. He and his wife had five children, one of which died at the age of one and one-half years.

The Rowlands were active in the Carlton community, in the Grange which Green Rowland helped organize, in the Christian Church which he helped build, and in the State and County Pioneer Associations.

Green's wife died May 10, 1900; he died October 10, 1910.

After Green Rowland's death, his son James F. Rowland farmed the original farm; then came his son, Lloyd G. Rowland who lived on and farmed the place for many years. Since Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd G. Rowland retired and moved to McMinnville, their daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. John Gray, with their family have taken over the farm.

Thus this tract of land has remained in the Rowland family since 1844, and has been designated as a CENTURY FARM.



Entrance to Rowland farm today, home of the John Grays.

L. L. ROWLAND was born Sept. 17, 1831, and was 13 when the family came to Oregon. He lived with his father on the farm getting as much schooling as he could. At 18 L. L. Rowland had an agreement with his father that he might go to the gold fields if he would allow his father half of the proceeds. With his half, L. L. Rowland invested in some Mexican Cattle, and with the profits he made from the cattle he began his education as a doctor.

On November 18, 1859, in Marvin, Alabama, he married Emma J. Sandus; and from this marriage came five children, but all died with the exception of one girl.

After coming back to Oregon and getting his degree, he practiced as a doctor for over 20 years. In 1874 he was appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction, where he served until 1878. In July, 1891, he received the appointment as Superintendent of the Oregon State Asylum for the Insane.



Green L. Rowland, born May 6, 1827, died 1910.

ABSALOM J. HEMBREE was born in Tennessee in December, 1813. He married Nancy Dodson, on January 22, 1835. During the year 1836, Mr. and Mrs. Hembree moved to Missouri and took up a farm, which they worked, improved and cultivated for a number of years. They joined a group coming to Oregon in May, 1843, and did not reach Oregon City until November 13th that year. Early on the trip their daughter, Nancy, was born.

Mr. Hembree and his family stayed in Oregon City until March, 1844. They then came to Yamhill County and took up a land claim southeast of the present site of Carlton. Mr. Hembree built a log house for his family of hewed logs, the only one of that kind in the vicinity, as the others were of rough logs. Ten children were born to this family.

In 1846 A. J. Hembree was elected to the Oregon Legislature, which convened for the first time that year. He was re-elected to a second term. He improved his

land so as to put as much under cultivation as quickly as possible.

In 1855 when the Indian wars broke out, Mr. Hembree helped organize the "Oregon Volunteers" and he was made Captain of Company E. In a battle in the Yakima country, near what is now the town of Toppenish, Captain Hembree was killed. His body was badly mutilated and he was scalped, but the body was recovered, brought by stretcher to The Dalles and then on the steamer *Belle* to Portland. In Portland it was taken in charge by members of the Masonic Order, of which he was a member. It was brought to Lafayette where the funeral was held. This is said to have been one of the largest funerals yet held in Lafayette. The body was buried on the Hembree farm, where there is now a family cemetery.

It seems that the Absalom J. Hembree farm has been farmed by his descendants for many years after his death. From a Carlton Review we find that Frank Page Hembree passed away in 1951; that he was born and raised on the Hembree Donation Land Claim; he was born July 21st, 1881 to Frank P. Hembree, and that he farmed the Claim all his life.

Captain Hembree is said to have been Oregon's first war casualty.

ROBERT MERCHANT FAMILY

ROBERT MERCHANT and his wife Lucretia arrived in Oregon City on September 27, 1847. He bought the right to 640 acres and spent his life with general farming. He was a shoemaker by trade. There were eight children born to them, with the first three making the trip to Oregon with them. They started their lives here when they came to a log cabin that was on the land. It had cracks large enough to crawl through and a dirt floor. In 1856 the father built a good frame house that cost \$3000. He served on the first jury in the county and was for several years Justice of the Peace.

Warren Merchant was the first born on the land claim in 1848. He received his education in a little log school house during the winter and worked on the farm in the summer. He was thirteen when his father died in 1861. He remained on the farm helping his mother. When he was twenty-one he married Sarah Ann Laughlin. He built a house and barn in 1876-77. The other children had settled in other places.

William had been working in the mines from the time he was twenty-two years of age. He had earned several hundred dollars as a result of his labor. He then went into the sheep business in eastern Oregon. He then returned to the farm in 1868 when he received a seventy-four acre share of his father's farm. He married Martha Landess who was born in Washington County. Her family had traveled across the plains in 1847 with the Merchants. From time to time William added to his

property until he had acquired a total of seven hundred and fifteen acres, four hundred and forty of it being land that belonged formerly to his father's place. Eight children were born to William and Martha. They built their big house in 1882 near the railroad. Three of their children remained in this area after they reached adulthood. They were Lucretia "Lou" Merchant Thomasen, who was a school teacher, Winnie Eliza Merchant Bockes, and Robert Abraham "Abe" Merchant. Winnie has contributed, by letters, an abundance of history of this area. She reached the age of 93. One of Abe's children, Leota Merchant Petersen also resided in the Carlton area many years.

PETER SMITH was born in March 1792, in Lincoln County, North Carolina. The name of his first wife is not known, nor is the time or place of the marriage. However, it is known that there were five children of that marriage, four of whom came to Oregon with him.

His marriage to his second wife, Ortha Dean, took place in Missouri in June 1840. To this marriage were born two girls before the trip to Oregon.

Peter Smith and his wife, with the six children came to Oregon in the big migration of 1844 and settled on a claim of 643.5 acres where the townsite of Carlton now is, and extended across the river out to about the present crossroads.

We have been told that Peter Smith's house stood in what is now Park Street a bit north of the present "rose" barn. This barn has been said to be the Peter Smith barn, but that is questioned. Anyway it is a barn built very early as it was constructed with wooden pins instead of nails. Whether it was built by Peter Smith or his son, we will not definitely say.

Mr. Smith was a blacksmith and had a blacksmith shop on his place where he did work for others. Among other things he made bells for stock, and it is said that the Indians were very friendly with him because they liked the sound of the bells he made.

Mr. Smith was a very strongly religious man, as were many of the pioneers. In 1855 he gave, by deed, to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church land upon which they were to build "a house of worship for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church." He also gave a deed to the same institution conveying a site for a camp ground for holding religious meetings. Whether the latter was ever used or not, we do not know, but a church was built, we understand mainly by Mr. Smith himself. Meetings were held here and we have been told that Mr. Smith himself often held the services. There is also a record of an occasional visit by a Circuit Rider.

In connection with the church there was a school, sometimes taught by Mr. Smith and sometimes a hired teacher. We do not know if the school was an addition

to the church, or whether it was the church itself used as a school, but there are several references to a "church school."

After coming to Oregon, Mr. and Mrs. Smith were the parents of four more children, being two sets of twins. The older boy, William C. Smith also obtained some land west of Carlton.

In November, 1854, Mr. Smith sold his property west of the river to a Mr. Hibbard.

Mr. Smith died in 1863 and was buried in a grave in the churchyard next to the church he had built.

Most of the Smith children married and many of them settled in this community. The son, Marion, and his family lived in Carlton for many years. His daughter, Miss Ida Mae Smith, became a teacher, and was closely associated with the College at Monmouth for many years.

A part of the farm was acquired by William Kutch who was a pioneer of 1864, and it is said that when the railroad came through, there were only two houses in what is now Carlton, Mr. Kutch's and Marion Smith's.

At a later time, Mr. Wennerberg acquired much of what was left of the Peter Smith Donation Land Claim, a part of which is now Wennerberg Park, and also the Wennerberg Addition to Carlton.

DR. JAMES McBRIDE, a physician, was born in 1800. He married Mahala Milliar in Missouri where they made their home for several years. With their family of ten children they crossed the plains to the Oregon Territory in 1846. They first settled in Yamhill County on a 640 acre claim, which later was owned by Mr. W. B. Ayer.

Dr. McBride continued to practice his profession and would make trips throughout most of the state on horseback. He was well known and could ride by the Indians and would not get hurt. The people he helped came to call him the "Angel of Mercy."

After coming to Oregon the McBrides had two more children making a family of 12 children. He was kind and helpful to other pioneers as they came, sometimes taking them into his already crowded log cabin, until they could build a place of their own.

Being an active Republican he was appointed by President Lincoln as minister to the Sandwich Islands (now Hawaii) and he remained there until after President Lincoln's death and Johnson became President, when he resigned and returned to Oregon. He settled with his family in St. Helens, where he spent the rest of his life.

He was a member of the first Territorial Convention held in Oregon, and was the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in the Territory.

Dr. McBride was very interested in education, and the first school in his neighborhood was held in his home, in the winter of 1848-49.

Many of Dr. McBride's children held important positions in their adult life. One a lawyer and representative to Congress; another a lawyer who became a Supreme Court Justice of Oregon; one son a doctor who for many years was the Superintendent of the State Insane Asylum; one was a Secretary of State; a daughter, Dr. Emily Yeargain who was an assistant physician in the State Insane Asylum of California. The other girls married men also in the professions.

This is a very brief outline of one of Oregon's most distinguished families and it is doubtful if there is any other Oregon pioneer who has left so large, talented and highly respected a family as Dr. James McBride.

This farm has had a continuing part in the history of our area. It was first a part of R. R. Thompson's holdings; then it was inherited by his son, L. R. Thompson. L. R. Thompson sold to Mr. Ayer, a lumberman in Portland. While Mr. Ayer owned it he built some beautiful buildings on the place. A very large house; a house for the help; a large barn, a cow barn, etc. Mr. Ayer named the place the "Foothills Farm." In 1928 Mr. Frank Brown bought the place and made it his home place for raising his registered Shorthorn Cattle and registered Hampshire sheep. While Mr. Brown was there the big barn burned. At this time the Foothills farm has been divided, Mr. Bright owning 98 acres where the big house is, and Mr. Mann most of the rest of the place.

ZEBEDEE SHELTON and his wife Sophronia, with their ten children, crossed the plains to Oregon in 1846. They were in the same wagon train as Dr. McBride and his family to whom they were related, Mrs. McBride and Mrs. Shelton being sisters. Two of the children died on the trip to Oregon.

Arriving in Yamhill County, Mr. Shelton located on six hundred and forty acres west of the present town of Carlton, and now generally known as the Herman Bernards farm. Here they built a log cabin, and lived their pioneer life, working hard to clear the land and start building the good farm that it is today. The Shelton children were students in the first schools taught by the Adams, and their lives were closely connected with the McBrides, the Adams and the other pioneers as they moved into this little community.

After eleven years of successful farming, the father, Zebedee, died. His wife lived many years after her husband's death.

The children grew up into useful lives. Two sons became doctors, one remained on the farm—

JOHN W. SHELTON inherited a portion of his father's claim and continued to work the whole farm. Gradually he was able to buy the entire farm. It is said that he had about five hundred acres of wheat and also raised trotting and road horses and Durham cattle. He had the reputation of being one of the most successful farmers in the county.

John Shelton was married in 1853 to Mary Burford, a pioneer from Illinois, in 1852. They had ten children. Mrs. Shelton died in 1879, and in 1882 Mr. Shelton married Mrs. Mary Mathews, a widow with two children. This marriage produced one child.

Mr. Shelton gradually built up farm buildings around his place until it was said "He has a real little village of barns and farm buildings, and of course all the machinery necessary for the demands of the work."

In later years this became the home of the Herman Bernards family, now operated by his sons, Elmer and Melvin Bernards, and continues to be one of the outstanding farms in the district.

Three Adams families established pioneer homes in the lower Panther Creek area (now sometimes called White Cloud area). The men were brothers, descendants of a Scottish gentleman who emigrated to Massachusetts in the early history of the colonies, and whose early descendants made the name of "Adams" illustrious in the pages of our country's history.

The first to come was

WILLIAM L. ADAMS, who was born in Ohio in February, 1821. In his youth he took advantage of every opportunity to go to school and was an exceptional student, even though he had to earn most of his way through college. In spite of having to live meagerly and work long hours, he won particular recognition for his writing ability.

In the fall of 1844 he married Olivia Goodall, who also was a school teacher. Mr. Adams taught school until the spring of 1848, when, with his wife and two little girls, he started out with a wagon train for Oregon. They arrived in Yamhill County in October. There are differing reports as to where the family spent the first winter, but one report is that they were invited to spend the winter with Dr. McBride, and his rather large family.

Having a schoolteacher in their midst was something to take advantage of, and the parents of the community did just that. Mr. Adams held school that winter with 8 McBrides, 7 Sheltons, 2 Woods boys and five or six other boys and girls for students. Just where school was held that first winter is questionable, but in the spring of 1849 a schoolhouse was built, and since Mr. Adams went to the gold mines in California, Mrs. Adams taught the school. It has been reported that one of the

students attending this school was L. L. Rowland, a son of Jeremiah Rowland. One wonders about his traveling that distance and crossing the Yamhill River.

Mr. Adams returned in the fall of 1849 and moved his family into the "Carey" place which he had bought. This farm adjoined the McBride farm. Here the family lived, farmed and in winter taught the local school. Mr. Adams had traded some oxen for a herd of wild Spanish cows, which with their increase, kept him in beef for several years.

By 1852 Mr. Adams entered the political picture with his writings in "The Oregonian," taking a strong Whig (Republican) stand. He wrote under the pen name of "Junius" but when it became known who "Junius" was, many politicians came to the log cabin on Panther Creek. However, he stayed on his farm until the slavery issue became so strong that he felt impelled to do something about it. In 1855 he left the farm, moved his family to Oregon City, bought a newspaper and through his influence is given the credit for swinging Oregon into the anti-slavery group. Late in the summer of 1859 the family moved back to the farm.

President Lincoln appointed him Collector of Customs in 1861 and the family moved to Astoria. Because of ill health, he resigned in 1867. He went to South America for his health, and eventually the farm was sold to R. R. Thompson of Portland.

Mr. Adams and his wife, Olivia, had seven children.

SEBASTIAN C. ADAMS, the second Adams brother to come to Oregon, was born July 28, 1825, near Sandusky, Ohio. The family moved to Galesburg, Illinois, and he went to Knox College there. After college he started teaching. He was such a good teacher that he was always in demand.

Sebastian's father died in 1847. He went overland to California in 1850. During this trip he lost all his belongings and nearly starved. When he reached California he was skin and bones and in ill health. He stayed forty-four days in California to recuperate and then sailed to Portland, arriving September 15, 1850. He went immediately to the home of his brother, William L. Adams, on Panther Creek.

He took a grant of land under the Donation Land Law immediately west of his brother's. On February 5, 1851, Mr. Adams married Martha E. McBride, the oldest daughter of a neighboring pioneer, Dr. James McBride. Mr. Sebastian Adams stayed on his claim for four years, during which time he also taught the school.

Mr. Adams became interested in building the town of McMinnville. Through an agreement with Mr. W. T. Newby whereby Mr. Newby would give five acres for a townsite if Mr. Adams would build houses, in the spring of 1855, the land was given and Mr. Adams did start building. From that time forward Mr. Adams' in-

terests were concentrated in McMinnville, and he sold his farm to his brother, William L. Adams.

After the town was platted, his attention was again turned to education and he eventually became the founder of what has grown into Linfield College, where he taught for two years. Many of his students became prominent people holding important public offices.

Mr. Adams served four terms as County Clerk for Yamhill County. He was then elected to the State senate for one term, and because of his health, was forced to retire. In 1869 he built himself a home in Salem.

During his teaching years he realized the teaching of history needed a new method, so he wrote a book "Adams Illustrated Map of History." He traveled six years to sell his book, which attracted much attention and met with high sales.

OLIVER HARMON ADAMS, the third Adams brother to come to Panther Creek, was born in Painesville, Ohio, on March 25th, 1819. He received his education in Ohio until his eighteenth year when the family moved to Michigan. On October 20, 1846, he was married to Miss Sophia Hills. On March 8th, 1847, his father died. His mother remarried, her second husband being a Mr. Goodale.

On March 9, 1852, Mr. Adams started out to cross the plains with his own family of his wife and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Goodale, and his two sisters. It was a difficult journey as many in the wagon train got cholera, among them Mr. Goodale who died on the way. He was buried along the trail and the rest pushed on. William Adams went to meet them with fresh supplies and the party finally reached Panther Creek October 1st, 1852.

Oliver Adams bought John R. McBride's land claim for \$200.00 and moved his family into the house. This was their home for twenty years. In addition to his farming, Mr. Adams had two mills on Panther Creek about two miles from his home.

In 1878 he sold his farm and moved to McMinnville where he engaged in manufacturing and selling lumber products, and with his son-in-law established a large lumber products business. He also built several residences and a valuable brick business block.

Twelve children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Adams.

These farms of the Adams brothers later became the well-known R. R. Thompson farm; which has now been divided into many smaller farms.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON was born in Ohio on April 12, 1824; raised in Indiana where he attended the district school. He was married in Arkansas to Miss Delphine Steward. On March 24, 1852 Mr. Johnson, his wife and child and mother with oxen, horses and



Home of Delmar Perkins. The one-story building in the right of the picture was for a time used as a school; later when it was remodeled for a house, the school blackboard was found under wall paper. People in the picture are left to right: J. E. Perkins, Delmar Perkins, Edna Perkins (later Edna Schmidt), Mrs. Isabella Perkins. This picture was taken around 1887.

three wagons started on the long trip across the plains from Ohio to Oregon. They traveled most of the way alone, but it was a safe and pleasant journey. They had fish or some kind of game almost every day, since Mr. Johnson liked to fish and hunt. The teams they started with brought them safely to Lafayette, Yamhill County, Oregon.

At that time there was no McMinnville, but he met some good pioneers in the county, among whom he particularly remembered Dr. McBride, W. L. Adams, James McGinnes, "Doc" Sitton and Zebedee Shelton.

He had no money, but he borrowed some at three per cent and bought the claim of Mr. M. McGinnes containing 320 acres. At first he lived in a log cabin which he built. Later on he built a large comfortable house. Through successful farming he was able to buy more land and bring his acreage up to seven hundred acres. Six more children were born in Oregon.

Through his contact with the Indians, he somehow got the nickname of "Blackhawk," but the details are lost, much as we would like to know them.

Mr. Johnson was interested in an education for his

children as well as other children in the neighborhood, and the details of how he donated the land and helped build the log schoolhouse which came to be called the "Blackhawk" Johnson school are also related elsewhere in this book.

Mrs. Johnson died in 1869. Mr. Johnson married Mary Shumway of Wasco County in 1882. To this marriage were born two children.

GEORGE W. PERKINS was born in New York in 1819. He spent 18 years of his early life in Indiana where he married Harriet Herndon. In 1853, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins started with their family across the plains for Oregon. On the way, two important things happened. One of their sons accidentally fell into a kettle, was scalded and died shortly afterwards; then when they reached the Blue Mountains another son was born. They started out for Oregon with forty-three head of cattle, but when they reached Lafayette all they had left was a pair of mules; all the rest of their stock had died enroute.

At first Mr. Perkins worked in a sawmill and Mrs.

Perkins helped cook for the mill workers. They worked this way for four years and then settled on their donation land claim of 305 acres southeast of Carlton.

They worked hard on their land to develop it, remaining there for eighteen years. They then built a home in Lafayette and turned the farm over to their son, Delmar.

Delmar Perkins married Sarah Isabelle Bryan and they lived on the farm specializing in registered Jersey cattle. Mr. Perkins won many gold and silver medals at various places where he exhibited his cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Delmar Perkins had two daughters, Edna and Gladys. Edna married Chris Schmidt and Gladys married Henry Laughlin. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin's only child, Maxine, was born on the donation claim. When Mr. Perkins died he left his farm divided between his two daughters, but particularly deeded the house to Gladys Laughlin because her daughter, Maxine, represented the third generation of the Perkins clan to be born in the house—himself, his daughter and her daughter. After the division of the property the house was therefore moved to the portion inherited by Mrs. Laughlin.

Mr. and Mrs. Schmidt continued to live on the place until his death, and Mrs. Schmidt continued to make it her home. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin lived there, farming the property, until he retired in 1945. Shortly thereafter their daughter, Maxine (who was now married to Kent Brooks) with her children moved on the farm. Mr. Brooks was away serving in the army but when he returned his family was all set up on the Perkins donation land claim. The Brooks lived there until 1955, when Mr. Brooks' business necessitated their moving to Forest Grove.

The entire farm, including the part owned by Mrs. Schmidt, was sold in 1955 to the Pekkola Bros., who now own the farm.

The original farm house is still standing. It has been remodeled at different times, and is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Pekkola.

THE STOUT FAMILY

JONATHAN STOUT with his wife, Elizabeth Swank Stout, and their eight children started across the plains for Oregon in 1852. The trek took six months filled with much sickness and hardships. Somewhere in the Grand Ronde Valley the ninth child was born. Shortly after reaching Oregon, both the mother and her baby died. The father also had been sick on the trail and remained sick, so that because of the sickness, all the family's resources were used up. After the mother's death, the family was scattered for a time.

FRANKLIN STOUT, one of the sons, and his little sister, Jane (who later became Mrs. Wilson Carl)

came to Yamhill County to live with a Mr. and Mrs. Ford. After a time the little sister went to live with her older sister. Franklin continued on with the Fords for about four years, and then worked out for awhile. Later the father, Jonathan Stout, bought 320 acres of land west of Carlton. Here the father and his sons worked hard to pay for the land and eventually more land was added.

Frank stayed on the farm. In 1868 he married Miss Mary Hill, a pioneer of 1847. In 1872 Mr. Stout built a good residence on the farm and here all his children were born. There were five children, but one son died in childhood. The remaining ones were Delia May, Jessie A., Melvin M. and Mary Alice.

Mary Alice Stout married James Burdett, an attorney, in 1906. The Burdettes inherited eighty acres of the land originally purchased by her grandfather, Jonathan Stout, and while not farming it themselves, they did retain possession of it, thereby qualifying it for Century Farm status.

(The above story came from different sources, some contradictory to other sources.)

THE FRYER FAMILY

WILLIAM W. FRYER (1798-1862) and his wife came to Oregon in 1852, and settled in Washington County. Among their children were:

(1) FLAVIUS JOSEPH FRYER (1824-88) who was an early Postmaster in Carlton and also had a general store, later moving to Yamhill and operating a general store there.

(2) ALEXANDER L. FRYER (1828-1918) who married Elizabeth Jane Smith (1846-1918), daughter of Peter Smith, who filed for the Donation Land Claim where the town of Carlton is now situated.

(3) JOHN L. FRYER (1824-1878) and his wife, Diana (Decker) Fryer, came from Illinois to Oregon in 1847 and settled in Washington County. After living there seven years, they sold their property and came to Yamhill County, buying the James Ramage Donation Land Claim of 640 acres, which is located immediately south of the Peter Smith Donation Land Claim and the present city limits of Carlton. One of their sons was

JOHN THOMAS FRYER, who was born in Washington County on May 6, 1858, and lived until October 6, 1905. At the age of twenty-three John Thomas Fryer farmed independently on the property he had inherited from his parents, where he lived the rest of his life.

In 1879 Mr. Fryer was married in Yamhill County to Sarah Hutchcroft, the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Hutchcroft. To this marriage were born three sons.

Mr. Fryer belonged to the Democratic party. He was

deeply interested in education, and since School District #11 was formed in 1875 he gave his full support to the development of Carlton's schools for many years. Although he never ran for office, he accepted duties to work for what he believed to be the best for the schools, and was thus able to advance the cause of education. Having had some educational advantages himself, he knew how important good schooling was for children.

He was a member of the Ancient Order of Workmen, of the United Artizans and the Woodmen of the World.

Mr. Fryer continually tried to improve things. In his farming methods he was scientific and progressive as his farm showed. His spirit of good-citizen was felt as a positive force in his community.

Some of the Fryer farm was later sold to the York family, and they in turn sold a part of it to Charles Ladd where he and Mrs. Ladd built their home. This is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Linke.

WILSON CARL was born in Amity, Pennsylvania, May 21, 1827. When he was almost grown his mother and father died leaving nine orphan children, of which Wilson was the oldest. The children were taken into different homes and scattered throughout the country.

Wilson Carl learned the shoemaker's and carpentry trades; one or the other of which he practiced until his marriage. He crossed the plains in 1853, and worked at various places doing mostly carpentry. Among other things he helped build the old Baptist College in McMinnville, now Linfield College.

Desiring to have a home of his own, he married Miss Mary J. Stout on the 26th day of May, 1856. They lived on a farm in the White Cloud district until 1859, when because of Mrs. Carl's health, they went to California. They returned in 1859 and Mr. Carl bought a 236 acre farm where he continued to live until his death. He later added to his land holdings until he had 575 acres.

In 1868 his home became known as the "Mountain House," which was a name given because the stages going over the mountains to the coast stopped there overnight. This also became the first Post Office within miles, and Mr. Carl was appointed postmaster of Mountain House on November 9, 1868, which office he apparently held until January, 1871.

From a sort of diary or daily ledger kept by Mr. Carl, we found recorded that he built the first White Cloud School beginning Sept. 9, 1873.

In 1872 a railroad was built from Portland through Yamhill to St. Joe, but the train did not stop between the two stations. There was nothing but farm land where Carlton now is. Some of the farmers talked it over and as a result Mr. Carl went to Portland and

talked to the Railroad Company officials to see if they would not make a stop closer to them so that they would not have to take their produce so far to the railroad. As a result first a flag stop was tried and then a regular stop was made at what is now Carlton. The story is that the railroad employees when they talked of this unnamed stop, started calling it Carl's town, which soon shortened to Carlton. And so in 1874 a town was born!!

Mr. Carl continued with his farming operations, raising wheat and various livestock, as well as doing some building when the need arose.

Mr. Carl was Methodist and in his diary are references to attending church on Sundays.

He lived on his farm until his death in 1897. Four sons survived him, three of whom stayed around this community. William W. Carl had a home in Carlton where he practiced his trades of carpenter and contractor, for several years, but later moving to Garibaldi. George H. Carl built the brick building around his former place of business of car repairing and servicing, so that he continued operating his business while the new building was going up. His son, Lester Carl, still lives in Carlton (1976).

Edwin S. Carl continued living on the Wilson Carl farm after his father's death. In turn, his daughter who married Austin Warner, now lives on the old farmstead. In fact, part of the house in which they live was a part of the grandfather's home. Also their son and his family, Austin Carl, Jr., have built a new house and live near the parents. So this place bought by Wilson Carl in 1859, has become another Yamhill County Century Farm.

WILLIAM T. KUTCH was born in Indiana on March 15, 1826, where he spent his youthful days on his father's farm learning the business of farming. In March, 1846, Mr. Kutch was married to Miss Lydia A. Sparks, who died in 1862. Mr. Kutch was remarried in 1863 to Miss Hannah M. McCutchens. In 1864 Mr. Kutch moved his family to Oregon. On the way, in Union County, Oregon, Eldon Kutch was born.

The family continued on to Yamhill County where Mr. Kutch bought from Marion Smith 160 acres of the Peter Smith Donation Land Claim and a part of which is now the town of Carlton. The Kutch home was built just back of what is now (1976) the fire hall, and the fire hall is in what was the Kutch front yard. Kutch St. was named for William T. Kutch.

Mr. Kutch had a limited education but recognized the importance of education, he was the first school board chairman of District No. 11, and with the other board members, accomplished the building of Carlton's first public school.

Before that time, his son Eldon did not get to go to

school until he was nine years old, and then had to walk each morning and night to the Pioneer school in District #1.

Mr. Kutch played an active part in the affairs of the town even though he also farmed his land, improving it and bringing it into good production. He also filled the office of road supervisor for a number of years.

At the time the Kutches came to Carlton, there were only two families in what is now Carlton, the Kutch family on one side and the Marion Smith family on the other.

When Eldon Kutch was about grown, his father divided his property, giving some to the members of the family for homes and selling some for the beginning of Carlton.

Mr. Eldon Kutch in 1888 married Mary Jane Buckingham and bought a farm in the country and lived there for many years. It is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Yates, Mrs. Yates being his daughter.

LARKEN FOUTS was born in North Carolina in 1812. His first wife was Miss Elizabeth Talbut, and to this marriage were born four children, of whom John T. was the third born. Mrs. Fouts died when John was six years old. Larken Fouts remarried. In 1852 Mr. and Mrs. Fouts and four children started across the plains with an emigrant wagon and oxen for Oregon. They first purchased fifty acres of land where Yamhill is now located and later added other purchases. He finally sold this farm and moved to Washington County where he lived until he retired from farming and moved to Carlton. He lived in Carlton until his death in 1885.

JOHN F. FOUTS, although only a boy of 14 when the family crossed the plains, did the work of a man, driving a team and stock and making himself generally useful. He stayed with his father working on his farm, and going to school a few months in the winter until he was an adult. He served in the Indian War of 1855-56.

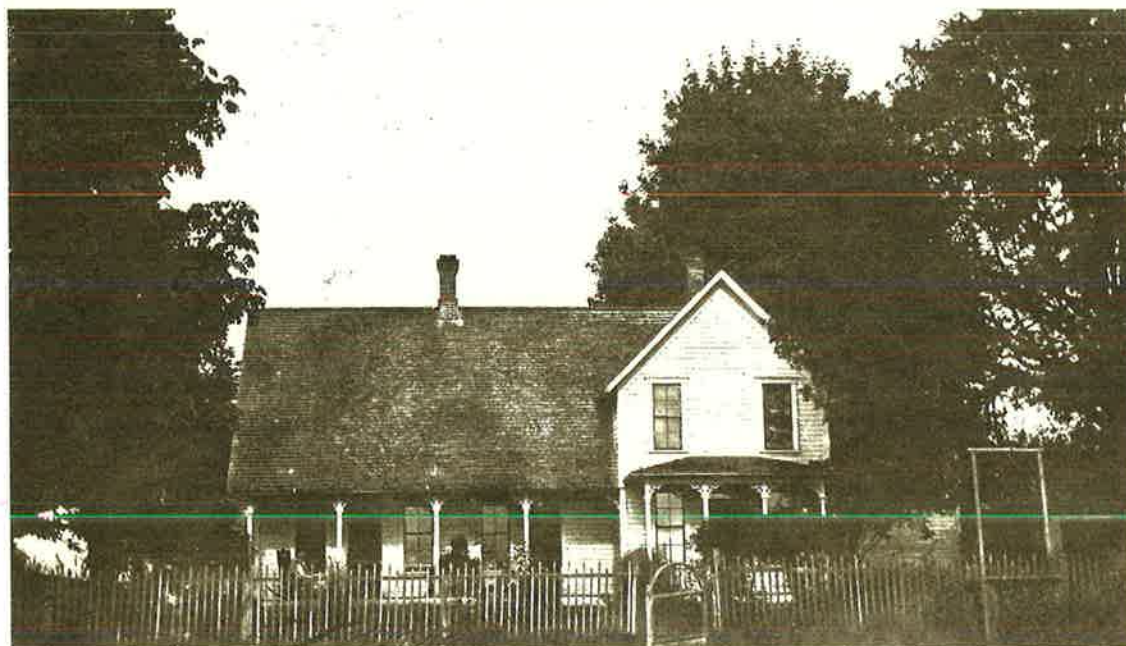
In 1859 Mr. Fouts together with George Rowland rented the Rowland Donation Land Claim for three years. In 1859 he married Miss Eliza Sappington and they lived on the farm. Later the place was divided among the Rowland heirs and Mr. Fouts purchased sixty acres of it. As time went on and his labors on the farm paid off he was able to buy more land until he owned a little over three hundred acres. He raised wheat and also was successful in raising stock, keeping cattle, horses and sheep.

In 1884 Mr. Fouts bought ten acres in Carlton and built a residence there. He and his wife moved to this new residence in his retirement.

Mr. and Mrs. John Fouts had nine children, among whom was Oscar J. who married Miss Lizzie Hargraves and who continued to live on the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Fouts were members of the Christian Church and Mr. Fouts was for many years one of the Elders in the church.

Three of Larken Fouts daughters became wives of men identified in early Carlton's history: Mrs. George W. Oldham, Mrs. Alfred Kingery and Mrs. Ralph Kelsey. There is also a great granddaughter living in Carlton now, Mrs. Ronald Pearson.



House built by Clemmons G. Scott showing maple trees grown from seed brought by Mrs. Scott across the plains. Built 1888.

CLEMMONS G. SCOTT was born in Indiana on July 9, 1845. He crossed the plains with his parents in 1865 and came to Yamhill County settling near Dayton. When he was twenty-two years old Clemmons married Mahala A. McCutcheon, and they moved on a rented farm near Carlton. After eight years they bought 218 acres for \$17.00 an acre. Later on he bought another place known as the Hibbard place. The two farms did not adjoin but were near each other. In 1888 Mr. Scott built a two-story house on the first place. Walter Scott, their grandson, tells this story about that house:

The house was sealed up inside—every room—with tongue and groove timber, and the carpenter was such a "crank" that he wouldn't use any timber that had knots in it, and he told Mr. Scott that if he found any knots any place in the house, his wages wouldn't cost a cent.

Walter Scott also tells this story his grandmother told him: When she crossed the plains in 1865 she brought with her a little packet of maple tree seeds. When she planted the seeds two trees grew and she planted them one back of their home and one in front. (You can see the trees in the picture.) She was so happy to have these trees growing by her house in Oregon! But the tree behind the house had a fork in it and grew so large that the Scotts were afraid it would fall on the house, so it had to be cut down. When the grandson, Walter, was in high school in Carlton, taking manual training, he had some of the wood from that maple properly prepared and he made a sewing cabinet out of it. It finished up beautifully, and he still has it (1976), as a sentimental memory of his grandmother.

The other maple tree is still standing, although the house has been replaced with a new one. This farm is now the home of the Melvin Bernards family.

Mrs. Scott died in 1904. In 1905 Mr. Scott sold his home place and moved to the Hibbard place. The Hibbard house is the one now occupied by Carl Heckman. Mr. Walter Scott tells this about the Hibbard place, as his grandfather told him:

The Hibbard place extended clear from the cross-roads to the river and both places (the home place and Hibbard place) had big fir timber on them. So his grandfather hired twelve Chinamen to grub those trees for him. He paid them a dollar and a quarter an acre and they grubbed them by hand. He sold the wood in Portland at \$3.00 a cord, and it had to be hauled down there.

Mr. and Mrs. Clemmons Scott had three children: James W., William and Sarah.

In 1906 Mr. Scott married Mrs. Mary Fouts, the daughter of W. T. Kutch, Pioneer of Carlton. In 1910 he sold the Hibbard place and moved to Carlton where he bought thirty-eight acres. He lived there until his death.

JAMES WINFIELD SCOTT, the oldest son of Clemmons Scott, was born March 8, 1869, on his parents' farm. He married Sada E. Fitch at Carlton on May 9, 1892. He became a member of the Baptist Church in 1893, and remained an active member during his lifetime. He directed many singing groups who entertained on different occasions around Carlton. He died while directing the choir at a Sunday morning service at the Baptist Church in 1944.

WALTER A. SCOTT, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Scott, is now retired and living in McMinnville. He followed his father and grandfather's footsteps by being one of the leading farmers in the Carlton area. He is married to Signe Jernstedt, daughter of pioneer, Frank Jernstedt. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walter Scott have played active parts in the life of the Carlton vicinity during their lifetimes, and have shared their memories and mementos with this committee, for which we are very grateful.

The following cannot really be called true pioneers, but they were early settlers in our community, and are included because of the impact they and their families have had on our local history.

JOHN WENNERBERG was born in Sweden in 1837. He went to sea as a cabinboy aboard a sailing vessel and traveled over much of the world. He stayed in Australia for some years during which time he bought a sheep ranch. He had a brother in Portland, and came to Oregon in the early 1870s. Through the influence of his brother, he was hired to manage the Ladd and Reid farm west of Carlton. In a few years he bought a farm of his own, small at first, but purchasing more as the years passed. This farm was west of Carlton, some of which was later covered by the Carlton Lake, and the rest became the Brown farm known as Craigielea.

Mr. Wennerberg was an industrious farmer as well as a good business manager, and so made his farming pay. In time he added to his land holdings acquiring much of the land where the city of Carlton now stands, from the Yamhill River to the east side of Carlton and within one block of Main Street. Some of this is now known as Wennerberg Addition to Carlton.

As was the custom at the time, Mr. Wennerberg hired some Chinese laborers (generally called Chinamen) to clear land for him.

Mr. Wennerberg never married. He was a generous man and gave much to the city of Carlton and to its people. Among other things he gave ten acres next to the river which has become Wennerberg Park, and he also gave a half block for city buildings. A framed record of these two gifts and their acceptance for the purposes given hangs in the City Hall. It is also said that he paid half of the cost of building the City Hall built in 1913 and which burned in the 1940s.

Mr. Wennerberg retired from farming in 1904, visited his home country of Sweden, and then returned to Carlton. He had a real estate office in Carlton for a time.

Mr. Wennerberg was a member of the First Baptist Church of Carlton, and it is said, paid for half the cost of building the church. He was a man who lived his religion; there was never any work on his farm on a Sunday, and he attended church twice each Sunday, which was not always easy, especially on winter nights, with roads of deep mud.

Mr. Wennerberg died in April, 1918, and at his request, is buried near his old farm, in the McBride cemetery.

FRANK JERNSTEDT left his home country, Sweden, when he was twenty-six years of age to come to the United States which he believed offered a good opportunity to one earnestly trying. After his arrival in New York he went to Kansas, where he stayed two years and then went to Denver. In Denver he was employed in the railroad shops. Here he met and married in July, 1883, Miss Anna Collinson, who also was an emigrant from Sweden.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Jernstedt came directly to Carlton, where they worked for Mr. John Wennerberg for two years on his farm, one and one-half miles west of Carlton. But Mr. Jernstedt was anxious to own his own farm, so he bought one farm and rented another upon which to start on his own. After another four years he was able to rent another farm and made this home until he purchased the place that finally became his home. This was a part of the farm owned by the Olds family, 100 acres of good land. Later on the Jernstedts bought what had been known as the Fenton place, and here in the big house they made their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Jernstedt were the parents of six children: Albin, Ernest, Frederick, Maurice, Signe and Leonard, all of whom continued to live around Carlton after they grew up and have contributed greatly to the activities and life of Carlton through the years. Ernest continued living on his father's place until his death; and since then, his son, Ernest, has lived on the farm. Thus Frank Jernstedt's farm continues in the Jernstedt family.

Frank Brown was pioneer in thoroughbred stock raising, and so is given a place with the "Pioneers."

FRANK BROWN was born February 20, 1866, in Scotland, on a large stockfarm, where he grew up learning what was to become his life's work. He had a great deal of experience in Scotland and in 1887 he came to America with an exported herd. He went to Missouri for one year and then came to Oregon.

In Oregon he took care of a herd of cattle for William Ladd near Amity. In 1891 he returned to Scotland where on December 9, 1881 he married Sara Jane McRobb in Banff. They returned to the United States and in 1897 he became manager of Oak Hill Farm near Yamhill for Charles Ladd. In 1909 he bought a farm one mile west of Carlton which he named Craigielea and which remains in the family to this date.

On Craigielea he made his home, raising shorthorn cattle and also branching out into Hampshire sheep. Mr. Brown received some of the highest awards for Champion Shorthorn Cattle, particularly at the St. Louis Fair in 1904 and the Lewis and Clark Fair in Portland in 1905.



The house at Foothills Farm built by Mr. Ayer and bought by Mr. Brown in 1928.

About 1928 he bought from Mr. Ayer the Foothills Farm, where he made his home continuing his stock raising on both farms. He had a reputation of being one of the most successful people who raised Shorthorns in this country.

Mr. Brown was one of five foundation builders of the livestock industry of the northwest, and it was in 1912 that he, along with four others, started a little show at the Portland Stock Yards which later became the Pacific International Livestock Exhibition. Mr. Brown was the first president of the P.I. and was later elected vice-president, which position he held until his death.

Mr. Brown sold the Foothills Farm in 1939, and in 1940, he and his wife moved to Carlton, where Mrs. Brown died in 1948.

Mr. Brown was also one of the founders of the Sacramento Ram Sale in the 1920s, which has become one of the largest and best known on the west coast.



Frank Brown awarding lamb to Clayton Ford, about 1935.

The Browns had six children only one of whom, Jeanie Brown Wills, is now (1976) living. His daughter, Alice, will be remembered by many Carltonites as Mrs. Claude Dumdi, who during her lifetime, played an active part in the life of Carlton.

Mr. Brown died in 1953.

Craigielea remains in the family. It was operated by Mr. Brown's son, Frank, Jr., until his death; and is now operated by his sons. The livestock tradition is being carried on by grandsons and greatgrandsons of Frank Brown, Sr. Stanley Brown and his son, Stanley, raise sheep near McMinnville, and Keith Brown and his son, Craig, also raise sheep and registered Shorthorns, on a more limited scale than grandfather Brown.

The following, while not pioneers in the strict sense, were the pioneers in building the town of Carlton, and have given much to the community. Many more should have been included, but time did not permit.

WILLIAM ADDISON HOWE was born in Massachusetts in 1859, and received his education in the schools there and was a graduate of Harvard University. In 1882 he was in business in New York for one year and then came to Oregon, and bought land in Yamhill County. He devoted his attention to agriculture for eight years and then seeing the needs, and the opportunities which the budding town of Carlton offered, he came to Carlton.

His first effort was a general merchandise store located east of the railroad tracks on the south side of Main Street. In 1904 he built a two-story brick building on the west side of the railroad track and on the south side of Main Street, the building now occupied by the Log Cabin Tavern. A wide stairway went from the bottom floor to the upper floor, and each floor was used for various merchandise. In the back of the building

there was a vault, and Mr. Howe had the first bank in Carlton there.

In the early 1900s Mr. Howe became interested in the logging and lumber industry. A dam was built across the North Yamhill River making Carlton Lake, and later Mr. Howe had a mill built in Carlton, known as the Carlton Lumber Co. This he sold around 1910.

Mr. Howe continued interested in the Carlton State Bank and he also was interested in a real estate company, as well as many other enterprises. Most recently we have read in Martin Peterson's "The Swedes of Yamhill," that Mr. Howe was the inventor of the baseball mask. He was, as history shows, a man of many interests.

In 1889 Mr. Howe was united in marriage to Miss A. H. Cunningham. Three children were born to this marriage: Alice, who became Mrs. B. B. Wood; William L. C. Howe, and Marian.

Mr. Howe served two terms as state senator, as well as minor offices in Carlton. He belonged to the United Workmen and the Artizans, and the more social clubs in Portland—the Arlington and the University Club.

(This story of Walter Anderson is being written without the knowledge of his daughter, Catherine Jernstedt, co-chairman of this Bicentennial Committee, because the rest of the adult advisors thought the story of a man who had spent his lifetime in Carlton should be included.)

JOEL ANDERSON, a native of Sweden, came to Carlton in 1885, during the era when many others from his native country were coming. Most of them worked for Mr. Wennerberg at first, but Mr. Anderson, being a carpenter, practiced his trade independently. His wife, Jennie, did not come with her husband, but she with her 3 children, and two brothers and sister, Mrs. Nels Pearson, came in 1887.

The Anderson family had a home east of the railroad track, owning an entire block now bounded by Monroe and Main on the north and south and Third and Fourth Streets, west and east. Mr. Anderson practiced his carpentry trade and was kept busy in the growing town and countryside.

WALTER ANDERSON was one of the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Anderson, born in 1899. His first schooling was in the public school that was remodeled in 1906; after the fire he attended school in one of the churches that winter; starting in the brick school building when it opened in 1907. He finished his schooling in that building.

In 1913 the M. C. Black family moved to Carlton and Mr. Black started a furniture store which was located east of the railroad track. One of the Black's



Walter Anderson in his grocery store. Picture about 1928.

daughters was Josephine. After the Consolidated mill burned the economy of the town sagged and Mr. Black sold his furniture store and the family moved to Portland.

After finishing school Walter Anderson worked for the Carlton Rose Nursery.

In 1919 Walter Anderson and Josephine Black were married. Josephine lived in Portland and Mr. Anderson says he had to go up there courting, but that the Red Electric came in handy for getting there.

Mr. Anderson started in the grocery business in 1926 when he bought the store next to the Burns garage. He operated that store for twenty-two years. Mrs. Anderson said that the family lived upstairs over the store for a time.

After selling his store, Mr. Anderson worked in a grocery store for Bob Laman for nine years; thereafter he worked for Mr. Barackman and then the Mason's at the Carlton Grocery, not steadily, but quite a bit, so that in all he has been connected with the grocery business in Carlton for about forty-five years.

Mr. Anderson served two terms on the City Council; one 1928 to 1932 and again 1938 to 1942.

The Andersons had three daughters, all of whom married local boys: Catherine, who is now Mrs. Don Jenstedt and works as Librarian at the Carlton Elementary School; Janet, who married Gordon Robertson and now lives at Redmond; and Patricia who married Mark Allen and lives at Silsbee, Texas.

Walter Anderson is now retired, living with his wife, at their home on Kutch Street, happy to be spending his retirement years among his friends of a lifetime.

RANDOLPH M. WARDLE was born in Los Angeles, California, February 27, 1857. He attended school until about twenty years of age, and then learned the blacksmith trade which he followed until 1907. When he first came to Carlton he ran a blacksmith shop located on the Main Street. The Wardle house was next to the blacksmith shop and still stands today, having been moved to face east instead of south.

In 1907 he sold his blacksmith shop and became a dealer in hardware, implements and building materials. He built a large building on Main Street in which he carried on his business. The building was of brick and remains today. Mr. Wardle became a director of the bank, and devoted considerable time to the bank.

He served in many local offices including being the mayor. He was a Mason and upon his death in 1937 he was buried in the Masonic cemetery in McMinnville.

CLARENCE W. WARDLE was one of Randolph M. Wardle's sons. He lived away from Carlton, working for the S.P.S. railroad, until he was called back because of his father's illness. He then served as the depot agent in Carlton for several years. He died in 1972, but his wife, formerly Anna Marie Brinkley whom he married in 1907, is still a resident of Carlton—a charming lady, much loved by all who know her.

JAMES ROBERTSON was one of Carlton's early businessmen. He was born in Scotland and came to Oregon as a young man. Trained as a jeweler, he came to Carlton in 1904 to work in the large W. A. Howe store as a watch repairman.

By 1908 Robertson had left the Howe store and set up his own business as jeweler, watchmaker, and clockmaker. He continued this business in Carlton in various locations for over fifty-five years.

After taking training in Seattle, Robertson qualified as an optometrist in 1910. He practiced this profession continuously in Carlton for the next fifty-three years.

James Robertson held the office of city recorder for several years and was a director of the elementary and high schools in Carlton for fifteen years. He was city treasurer for twenty-six years. Robertson was an early member of the Carlton Volunteer Fire Department and served as a member for forty years, thirty of those years as treasurer of the department.

One of Mr. Robertson's hobbies through his long and active life in Carlton was photography. Carlton residents of today can "see" Carlton through the years in this book mainly due to Jimmy Robertson's wonderful pictures.

James Robertson died in 1973, leaving an outstanding legacy of community involvement for those that follow to emulate.

DR. A. D. MORRISON was born in New Jersey in 1872, a son of Hugh D. and Mary Morrison, both of Scotch-Irish descent. In 1888 he came to Olympia, Washington, and then moved to Linn County, Oregon, in 1889.

When he was sixteen he entered the drug business at Corvallis, Oregon, devoting three years to that work. Believing that his best opportunity for success would be to get more education, he entered the Agriculture College of Corvallis and graduated in 1895 with a B.S. degree. Again he entered the drug business.

In 1898 he married Miss Alberta Linville. He took up the study of medicine and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco in 1901.

He returned to Oregon going to Prineville where he practiced medicine for one year. In 1902 he moved to Carlton. He was the only doctor in the town and in 1905 he opened a nine-bed hospital at the corner of Yamhill and Monroe. It is reported that this had previously been a residence.

Whether this hospital was owned by Dr. Morrison or the Carlton Lumber Co. is not clear, but Dr. Morrison is reported as the doctor for the Carlton Lumber Co., and then the Carlton Consolidated Lumber Co., and the Carlton & Coast Railway. The hospital was not limited to these companies, of course, but was open to the



James Robertson - 1963

general public, and there have even been reported maternity cases there.

Doctor Morrison was one of the first to enlist in World War One. After the war he returned to Carlton and to his practice. He served the Carlton community faithfully for many years, never hesitating to go wherever or whenever called.

Dr. Morrison died in 1951 in the Veterans Hospital.

CHARLES E. LADD was the second son of William Sargent Ladd, a Portland pioneer of 1851 or 1852, who came to Oregon almost penniless, but who had gradually built up a profitable mercantile business; and then went into the banking business with a Mr. Tilton; and by good business management accumulated considerable wealth.

Charles Ladd is said to have been a classmate of W. A. Howe at Harvard. Mr. Ladd came to Carlton in either 1909 or 1910, and was connected with the Carlton logging and mill operation which had previously belonged to Mr. Howe. The Carlton Consolidated Lumber Company was incorporated on February 24, 1910. Although Mr. Ladd is not named as one of the incorporators, he was on the initial Board of Directors as listed at that time, and the mill was generally known around town, we understand, as Ladd's mill.

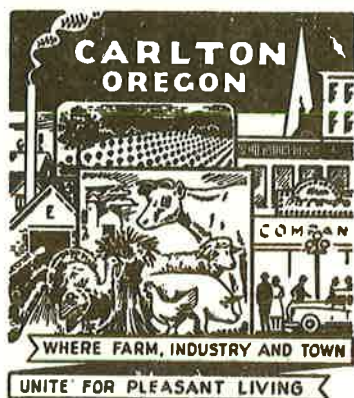
Mr. and Mrs. Ladd assumed an active part in the life of Carlton. They built, in 1911, a lovely home on land purchased from the York family, immediately south of the city limits of Carlton. Mrs. Ladd was a charter member of the Carlton Civic Club which was organized in 1911.

In 1914 the Consolidated mill burned and was not rebuilt, one of Carlton's big fire losses.

Mr. and Mrs. Ladd continued to live in Carlton for some time. He died in Portland on March 20, 1920.

Agriculture

An inspiration from Dr. V. C. Staats that was used on letterheads and envelopes, stationery, etc. to advertise Carlton. Contributed by Opal McGhie.



Special thanks to Martin Petersen for the use of his manuscript on the early farming.

The Donation Land Act was passed in 1851, an inducement to immigration. Early settlers were also drawn here by the tales of rich farm land. The land was good but the hardships, labor and equipment were soon realized. Horsepower and muscles were needed to work

this undeveloped region. The early settlers raised grain and some had cattle with almost all having a few sheep, hogs and chickens. They had enough for their own meat and eggs. Harvesting was difficult without machinery. The early settlers would use a cradle to cut the grain and bind it by hand, then shocked it in bundles of twelve. It was then threshed on a cleared off circle of ground where horses or oxen tramped out the grain going around and around until it was free from the hulls. Barns with threshing floors were later built and the bundles were laid on the floor and turned several times until the grain was free. Chaff was removed by winnowing, an operation for a windy, clear day. When harvest was over, they cleaned their wheat and hauled it to a mill where flour was ground. This would last through the year.

Walter Scott recalls, before there was a railroad, that his grandfather would use four horses to pull a wagon with 50 sacks of wheat and haul it into Portland. The journey would take three and a half days with their first stop at Middleton. They took a route directly over the mountains and a strain was put on the brake blocks of the wagons as they came down. By the time they would reach what is now Terwilliger Blvd. they would have

Fryers hop field in 1905, Minnie Petersen Bloom in the basket and John Petersen in front 5th from the left.



worn out a set of brake blocks and would replace them so they could continue down to First street to the docks. This was also hard on the horses. Before the railroad they also hauled their wheat to Champoeg to load on a steamboat and take it down the river.

In 1874 land sold for \$17 an acre. Since the country was mostly timber the settlers hired crews, some of these being Chinese, to clear the land. They could hire them for \$1.25 an acre to grub the trees. They would sell the wood for \$3 a cord and ship it by railroad into Portland.



Prune picking in the E. W. Clark orchard, 1925.

"In the 1880s hops were introduced. The hop is a twining vine and the plants are set alongside poles, ten or twelve feet apart, on the tops of which a stout wire extends for the length of the row. The vine grows up the pole and spreads along the wire in clumps. The flowers are conelike in shape, about as large as the upper part of the thumb, having a pleasantly bitter taste when dried and properly diluted. They were used then as they are now in medicines and in malted beverages." This description very well given by Martin Petersen. He also stated the pickers were mainly farm families around the area. They were paid one cent a pound for picking and stripped the clusters and put them in a large basket. When it was full it was emptied into a large sack which was weighed when it was filled and recorded in a picker's book as well as the yardboss's book. The full sacks were taken to the hop dryer. In this building there was a floor made of burlap where they would spread the hops. There was a furnace underneath this floor with pipes for the heat. Pots of sulfur were also around this lower room, or basement. Hops were dried at night with a man in attendance to check the hops and to fill the sulfur pots. The dried hops were compressed in bales and packaged in burlap for shipping.

Prunes were introduced into this area in the 1880s. Orchards were planted and soon the prunes were ready for picking. A man would use a long pole with a socket to hook over the limb and shake the prunes off. The pickers would come along and pick up the prunes. They

were put in boxes and taken to a prune dryer. Prune drying like hop drying had to have skilled operators and care. The amount of money made all depended on the market.



E. W. Clark hauling prunes in 1921.

In the 1890s low prices, high taxes and expensive freight rates worked against the farmer. The farmers joined together and formed a Grange, hoping this would help their problems. The depression did lift but times were not better until around 1914. The boom years were during 1914 and 1918.

Around the 1890s a gang plow was pulled by sometimes two teams of horses. It was impossible to start plowing until after September 1st, after the first fall rains. Unlike our today's tractors they were unable to pull through the dry soil. After the plowing they would disk, harrow, roll and then seed the ground. If the drilling wasn't finished in the fall the remaining was put into spring crops. Quite a bit of the ground was planted in hay. This might have been oats and vetch combined with timothy and clover. Red clover was first tried by Frank Canfield, an early Carlton farmer. He showed how it improved the soil and others followed his example.

The first crop to be harvested, usually in late June, was hay. By now the hay was cut by a mower, then raked into rows by a dump rake. It was then put in shocks with a pitchfork where it was left to be cured. It was then loaded on a hayrack and hauled to the barn. The hay was forked in by hand until a mechanical fork was used in the barn. After the hayfork was in use it was set in a bunch of hay and pulled into the mow by a team of horses. One man worked in the mow and gave the signal for tripping the fork, while another one forked off the wagon. A horsepower wire baler was used by some farmers. A cookhouse went along with the operation. The bales were more convenient to sell. Haying in 1976 has progressed to nearly a one man operation. A haybine or mower conditioner speeds the curing and the hay is baled in a time as short as four days. It is possible for one man to put as much as 80 to 100 tons of hay a day in the barn.



Horse power baler with cook shack. It was owned by Pete Petersen and Chris Hansen. Lena Hansen's sister Anna was cook with this crew. 1905.

In the Who's Who column in a 1904 newspaper, a Hendricks and Tucker Farm Implements dealer was listed. John Petersen remembers that his father bought a new grain drill from this dealer. A pocket knife was given him as a bonus for buying the drill. John still has this in his possession in 1976.

The McCormick binder came into use in 1883. Walter Scott recalls the first binder had a flat platform where the grain collected. It was then raked off by hand and tied in bundles. Later the binder tied the bundles. Threshers were first run by horsepower. When the steam engine came into use in the 1890s it furnished power for the thresher. After the grain was cut and bundled a couple of men would set up the shocks and leave two weeks for drying. The bundles were hauled to the thresher by team and wagon. The grain had to be cut in a limited time so the binder would run from early morning until late at night. They would change horses every three or four hours. The bundle haulers were usually farmers of the community. The threshing crew consisted of some eight bundle wagons, five bundle pitchers to load wagons, one man to operate the steam engine. In addition there was a cook wagon that followed the thresher from field to field. Around 21 men were involved in this operation. Their nights were spent sleeping in the straw stacks. Most of the time the threshers were owned by several farmers by buying shares. They went to each shareowner's farm and it was the duty of the farmwife to furnish the dinner. The harvest could last ten days with 21 to 32 men for dinner each day. It was not unusual for the farmers not to have hot or cold running water so baths were not plentiful. Water had to be carried, perhaps from a spring, or better yet a well close by. The first combines were drawn by horses, in many cases taking as many as 32 to 36 horses or mules. The mules were used because they



A plow in about 1905 with Jim Rowland.



Typical Fordson tractor at the Foothills Farm in 1918.



The latest four-wheel drive tractor with seven bottom plow. Sitton farms in 1976.



Above, left: 1910 or 1912
thresher.

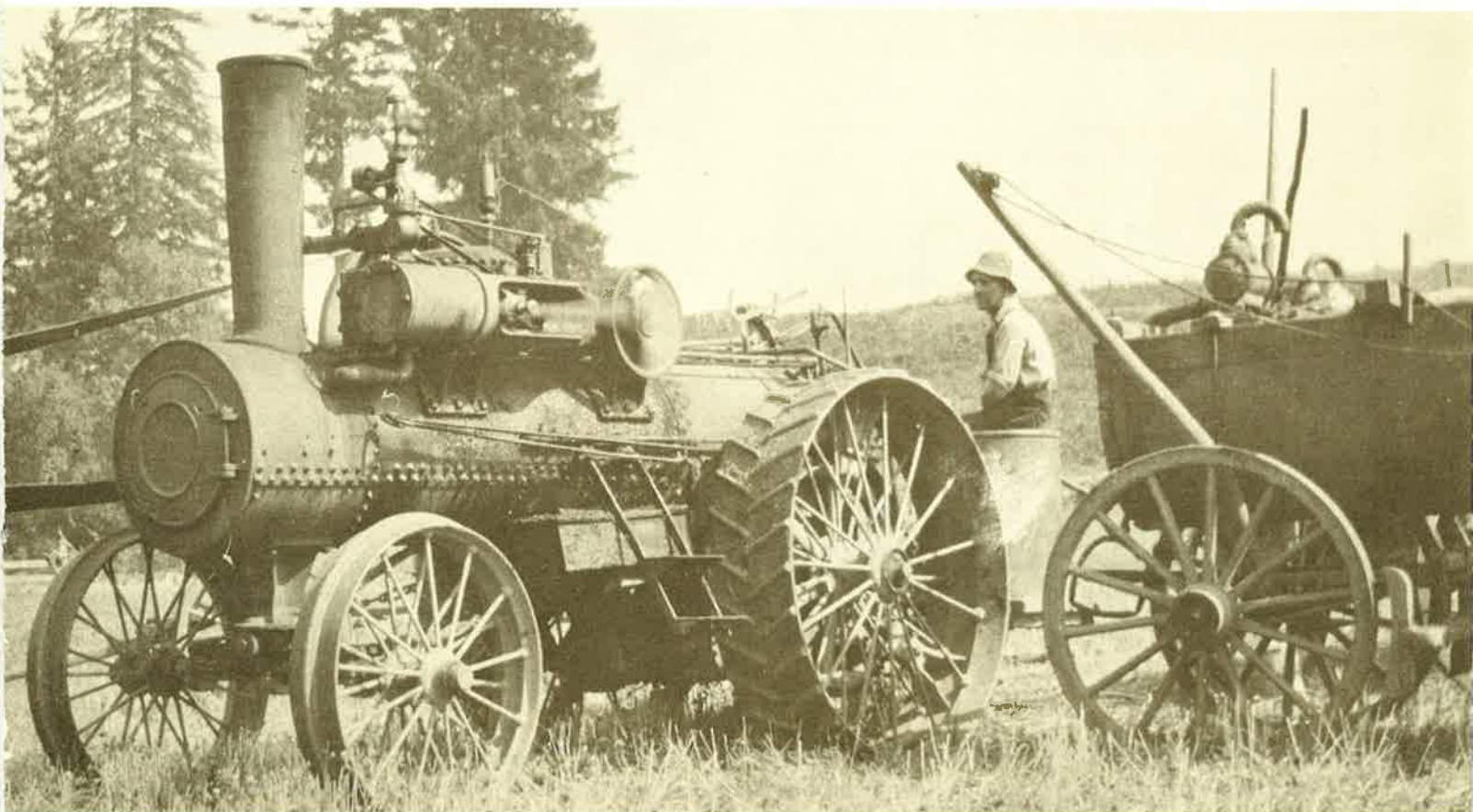


Above, right: Pull type com-
bine in 1930s.



Right: Thresher in 1916-1920.

Below: Charles E. Sitton with
engine of **threshing** operation
and water wagon, about 1916.

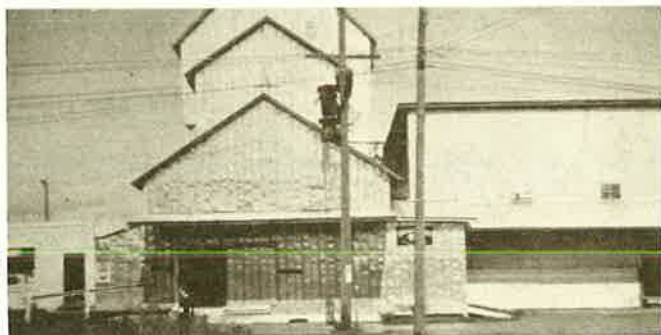


withstood the heat better. The larger operations were in eastern Oregon. After the horses the combines were pulled by track type tractors. In the late 1930s the power take-off combines were introduced, these being pulled by wheel tractors. In the early 1940s the self propelled combines were in use and continue today in 1976.



The Hurners cutting and binding corn.

The farmers with any number of cows depended on corn for feed. Nearly every barn had a silo. Corn was first cut by hand with knives and piled in bundles. It was then picked up by wagons and hauled to the cutter where it was cut and blown into the silo as ensilage. This usually involved all the neighbors working together. A little later the corn was cut, bound and conveyed to the truck. It was hauled to a chopper and put in the silo. Some farmers now use a chopper in the field where ensilage is made and blown in the truck. It is then taken and dumped into a pit silo. A crawler type tractor is used to spread and tramp the silage down. This being different than the method used when man had to tramp it by foot in the silos. Due to no weed control in the early days weeds sometimes became a problem. Around 1948 sprays became a help to the farmers to control the weeds. Now in 1976 the methods of application have been improved on and it is not uncommon to see this done by airplane. This remains true as to the application of fertilizer. First we found the pioneer farmers spreading the animal fertilizer by hand, next a spreader loaded by hand. Now this method is mechanized for the dairyman and the farmers without animals turn to the commercial fertilizer for their crops.



Bernards and Madsen Grain in 1945-46.

MADSEN GRAIN COMPANY

Carlton Elevator, as it was first known, was started in the late 1800s. As near as we can find, Swanson and Barncoff were the builders. About this time the elevator would grind flour for some of the farmers for their own use. No record could be found of when W. A. Howe bought the elevator but in the Who Was Who of 1904 he was listed as owner. Al Kingery was the manager at this time. Another manager for Mr. Howe was Johnny Fryer in about 1907. Two men known to have worked there were Alec Hurner (Clarice Pearson's father) and Francis York. The farmers brought their grain in to the elevator in sacks where it was cleaned. If the grain was damp it was necessary to keep the elevator moving so it wouldn't heat up. It was run from a stationary steam engine in an engine house across the street from the elevator where the storage building now stands. It ran the chopper, fan and elevators. Burnice Hoffman ran the engine. Around 1917 the elevator was owned by Arthur Johnson. He had it for about two years and it burned during this time. Many old timers remember the fire well. The grain falling all over the street created different reactions. Ruth Cox remembers taking potatoes and putting them in the hot grain and baking them. Ron Hurner had only the desire to get to town and look at this sight closer but had no way in. John Petersen was a bit older and remembers it well.



John Petersen celebrating his 80th birthday by being first one with a load of grain on the new scales in 1975.

The only information we could get was that Frank Thomes rebuilt the elevator and ran it until J. J. Denson bought it in 1922. Miriam Jernstedt was a bookkeeper for Mr. Thomes before she was married to Ernest Jernstedt, Sr.

J. J. Denson ran the elevator for sixteen years. Clarence Bernards and Myron Madsen purchased it in 1938. Their first bookkeeper was Evelyn Bernards. Around the early 1940s the first bulk grain was brought to Bernards-Madsen by the Hurners and Bernards. Hurners first started transporting their grain by bulk in 1932 but had to take it to McMinnville until Bernards and Mad-

sen were ready. They later made a pit where the bulk trucks were unloaded by hand. A couple of years of hard labor made the Hurners realize the necessity of a hoist on their truck. In 1946 the first hoist lift was installed in the elevator. During this time they also put in new cleaners and added to the back of the building. The old office was torn down in 1950, when they bought the creamery building. This was used for a new office and supply room. They sold seeds, garden supplies, insecticides and installed new storage bins where the old office and boiler shed for the creamery stood. They also added a new hoist lift in the new building.

Myron Madsen purchased Clarence Bernards' interest in the elevator, making him sole-owner in 1954. After this purchase he acquired the train depot. This was used for storage. He also put in new mixers in the elevator. Myron changed the name to Madsen Grain Company in 1965. As the years moved on other changes have taken place. In 1970 the fertilizer plant was built and in 1972 the office was expanded. In 1974 the storage was increased by adding extra metal grain bins (some are privately owned). A new scale was added in 1975 and is located at the old train depot. At harvest time in 1975, Madsen Grain acquired the use of a commodity news service (GIN) machine. It gives a consistent report on agriculture market prices. A moisture test machine has been in use for about twenty or thirty years. This was necessary for safety in storage. Some of Madsen's later bookkeepers have been, Lila French, Dick Riley, Shirley Webb and Sharon Rankin. Bob Varuska is the longest employee for Madsen's, having worked for thirty-five years.

FARM ORGANIZATIONS

The Grange was the earliest farm organization in Carlton with the Farmer's Union following in the early 1930s. "The farmers were trying to pull themselves up by their bootstraps following the depression starting in 1929, when some far seeing farmers began to organize into what was called the Farmer's Union." This quote was made by a past secretary, Mrs. Paul Youngman. Some of the farmers who helped organize the Farmer's Union were Herman Bernards, Ernie Moe and Cullen Roy. They first met, at the White Cloud School about two miles west of Carlton. After the group got larger they moved to the Carlton City Hall. When the City Hall burned they changed their meeting place to the upstairs of the Howe building. The members of the group paid dues each year and met once a month. They also had a Junior Farmer's Union for the high school age children of the members which was led by Paul Youngman. Some of these were Hayners, McKimens, Jewel Williams Haverman and many more.

Some of the officers were A. T. Jernstedt, Peter Zimmerman, Herman Bernards, Paul Youngman, Mina

McKimens, Elsie Rowland, Mae Jernstedt and Cullen Roy. Peter Zimmerman was in the Oregon legislature during the growth of the Farmer's Union, and in his way would often say, "Don't ever give up the initiative and referendum."

Oyster suppers, pie and box suppers, and chili feeds were held to build membership and interest in the farmer's organization.

A Farmer's Union project in Yamhill County is the present Farmers Union Co-op Oil near McMinnville formed about 1935.

A quote from the Oregon Farmer's Union convention paper describes their purpose. "One of the fundamental principles of our organization is that the farmer must better himself by his own efforts and not depend entirely on legislation or any other means offered by non-farming groups as the main push in our efforts to better living conditions for the farmers and gain for the individual farmer his rightful place in society."

About 1953 some Carlton farmers formed the first Farm Bureau group. The first officers were Walter Oberg, chairman and Art Barackman, secretary. This group met at the White Cloud school. The purpose of Farm Bureau is well stated in one of their papers. "Farm Bureau is a free, independent, nongovernmental, voluntary organization of farm and ranch families united for the purpose of analyzing their problems and formulating action to achieve educational improvement, economic opportunity, and social advancement and, thereby, to promote the national well-being. Farm Bureau is local, statewide, national, and international in its scope and influence and is nonpartisan, nonsectarian and nonsecret in character."

HOME EXTENSION

Home Extension was started originally as a help to farm women. Project help came from Oregon State College to the county, to each unit. East Carlton unit, with the help of Mrs. Robert Leighton, Sr. organized around 1942. Some of their first officers were Louise Youngberg, Elsie Rowland and Cecile Fullenwider. Signe Scott, Avah Wood, Mattie Stermer, and Doris Holm all helped get this group going. On the west side of town the White Cloud extension was formed a year or so later. The first officers were Edna Duncan and Esther Dumdi. Other early members were Mary Smith, Retta Collins, Jessie Sitton, Pearl Sitton Finn, Blanche Zentner, Grace Barackman, Irene French Scott, Ruby Shelton, Mrs. Arthur Shelton, and Eva Cooper. Esther Dumdi remembers their first meeting with a lesson on Cleaning Solvents held in Eva Cooper's garage. Both units held their first meeting in the homes before they used the schools at Pioneer and White Cloud. East Carlton held their first meetings in Intervale School. The first extension agent was Hazel Packer.



Stuart French when he belonged to a Pig Club in 1922, before 4-H clubs were started.

4-H CLUBS

The first club that anything could be found out about was a Pig Club. Stuart French was a member of this and exhibited his pig at the County Fair. He also won an award for being an outstanding youth. Site of the fair was south of the Armory building in McMinnville where animals were tied in the street.

The records in the Yamhill County 4-H office show there was a need for a 4-H club in the Carlton area in 1930 to 1931. This is believed to be the starting year. From this need Rex Warren, County Agent, helped the following boys win award and a scholarship to 4-H summer school at Oregon State College in Corvallis. Don McKimens, Stanley Brown, Roger Dumdi, Belvin Terry and Holmes Tupper. The boys raised various types of stock. The girls clubs were organized a little later. Mrs. Leonard Jernstedt was a leader for a sewing club around 1940.



Streeter Roy in the 1930s with his 4-H project.

The County Fair was held in and around the armory. Pens held the livestock under the trees. Carlton students now have the opportunity to much more variety in clubs. Local clubs are a Ceramic Club, Garden Club, Gun Safety, Cooking, Sewing, Livestock Clubs and many more. Some of the leaders are Mrs. James Reiley, Mrs. Ron Schock, Mrs. Keith Brown, Mrs. Alvin Roy, Mrs. Lewis Brown, Mr. Tom Anderson, Mr. Rollin Wood, and Mrs. Jack Gray.

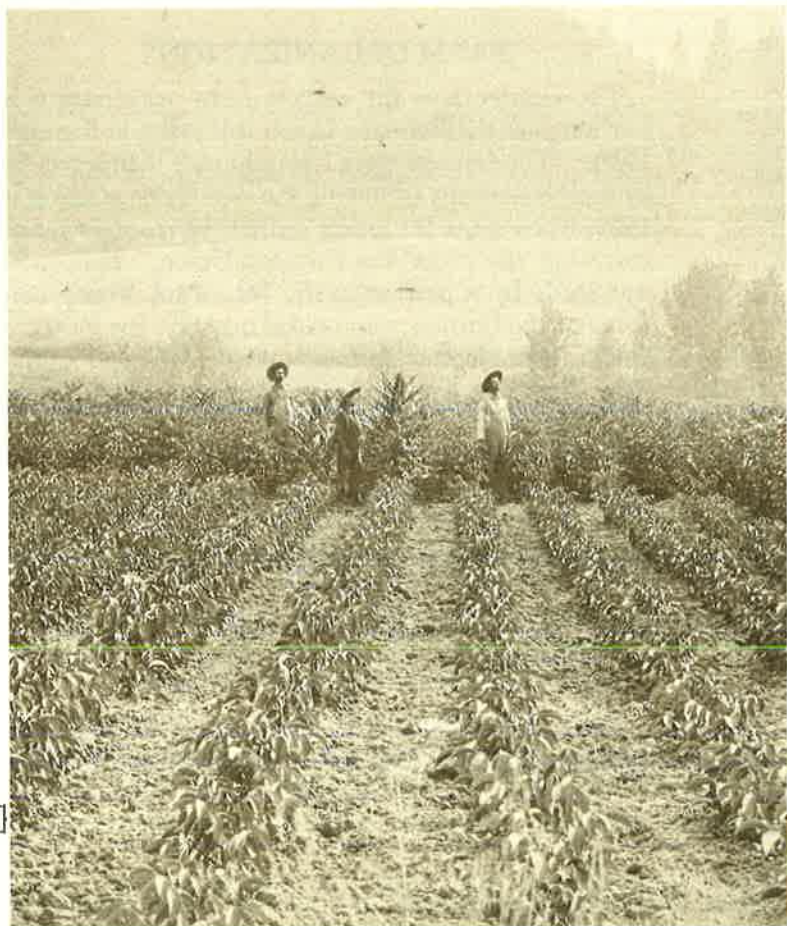
THE HISTORY OF THE CARLTON NURSERY COMPANY, CARLTON, OREGON

Originated in 1906 by Dell and Frank Brooks

Contributed by Mrs. Kent McDaniel

The Carlton Nursery Company is an extended branch of a Nursery family headed by John S. Brooks in the vicinity of Cedar Mills, Oregon. Mr. Brooks came to Oregon from Cory, Penna. in the late 1800s and settled in the Cedar Mills area, southwest of Portland. He started growing fruit trees for people wanting family orchards in that area. After some time around Cedar Mills, the family consisting of five sons and three daughters moved up to Yamhill County. In the late 1800s he again planted Nursery stock on the farm purchased about five miles east of Carlton. At that time the sons were all at home, and the first to branch out and set up a separate business were Jay and Bert, who went to the Lafayette area and started a Nursery called the Lafayette Nursery.

Early Carlton Nursery stock with Dell Brooks, Lee Benedict and Frank Brooks.



Meantime Dell Brooks married and in 1898 or 1899 went back to Cory, Penna. where he lived on the original Brooks land holdings, and operated a sawmill on the Broken Straw creek. Three children were born there, Essie, Mable and Lyle. In 1906 he came back to Oregon, settling near Carlton, where he and his brother Frank branched out and formed what was to be called the CARLTON NURSERY COMPANY, Carlton, Oregon. They grew fruit and nut trees for four years on the farm east of Carlton. In 1910 the business had expanded, and a move closer to the railroad was necessary, as all hauling was done by wagon and horses those days. Shipping was all done by railroad so they purchased a warehouse in Carlton along the railroad track, on which they could load the heavy boxes of trees. This warehouse is still located on the south side of Madsen Grain Company, and a part of that company now. An office was built there also, and a sales yard set up for local trade which was used for many years, still operated by the two Brothers, Frank and Dell Brooks.



The former John Wennerberg barn, now McDaniel nursery barn.

In 1918 following the first world war, Dell Brooks purchased the Red Barn and land owned by John Wennerberg, and moved the packing and storage shed to that location in the south part of Carlton on Park Street. It still is one of the old *landmarks* of early Carlton. In 1919 Kent McDaniel (son-in-law of Dell Brooks) came into the business doing the selling on the road covering the commercial orchard country in Oregon, Washington and California. We still had the office on the highway, but the shipping was all done from the "Red Barn" some carload lots going into Colorado at that time. Some years passed with Frank, Dell and Kent operating the Nursery. In 1924 Dell Brooks passed away, and Frank Brooks who was soon to retire sold out to Lyle Brooks (son of Dell Brooks). Soon another of the brothers, Lynn Brooks, entered the business and for several years Kent McDaniel, Lyle Brooks and Lynn Brooks carried on the operation in the Carlton Area, but the growing grounds had been moved to the Gaston and Forest Grove area. The second world war came

on, and with the gasoline shortage, it was necessary to move the shipping point and growing grounds closer, so the families all moved to Forest Grove, excepting Kent McDaniel. In 1936 Kent McDaniel sold out his holdings to Wayne Melott, and took a two year leave of absence living in Honolulu, Hawaii during this time. He had retained the rose end of the business, and upon his return to Carlton in 1939 started the Carlton Rose Nurseries. In 1967 he retired and turned the rose business over to Bruce and Phyllis Miller. It is now still a going business with Bruce and Phyllis Miller, Glen and Pat Strahle carrying on as one branch of the original family of nursery people, now in the fifth generation.



Budding roses for Carlton Rose Nursery in 1967.

The Carlton Nursery moved out of the Forest Grove area to Dayton in 1970 and have very large plantings of commercial plantings of Nursery stock there, amounting to several hundred acres on what is known as the Alderman Farms. Lynn, Kent and Eugene Brooks operated the Carlton Nursery Co. for a number of years in both the Forest Grove and Dayton areas. However as of this writing, year 1976, both Lynn and Kent are semiretired, and the next and fifth generation are starting to take over, and will be the owners and operators. The boys' names are Gary and Michael Brooks. The saying in our Brooks family is that "Once a Nurseryman, always a Nurseryman," and it has proven to be so. A love of growing things to beautify the landscape and enjoying the results of their labor. Many new varieties of fruits have been introduced by the Carlton Nursery Company over the years, and more will come as time goes on.

The rose growing branch of the family, Kent McDaniel, Bruce Miller, and Glen Strahle together with their wives have operated in Carlton, growing rose plants for the greenhouse trade all over the United States and Canada. Shipping is mostly by air and truck, with Carlton the delivery point. Formerly several hundred thousand plants were produced in the Gaston area, but with the changing times, they are mostly

grown in California and trucked into Carlton for distribution. A large cold storage located in the old Carlton Coast warehouse, has been made into cold rooms for storing large quantities of already graded and boxed rose plants.



Kent McDaniel,
Rose Hybridizer

Since Mr. McDaniel's retirement in 1967 he entered the hybridizing of new varieties of roses for the greenhouse trade. At this time he has been successful in creating the "Cara Mia" a dark Velvet Red Rose, for which he won the "Golden Rose" award at the Rose Show in San Diego, California in September 1975.

As of this date Feb. 5th, 1976 all branches of the families which originated at Carlton, Oregon are still operating, and is one of the oldest nursery families in the United States.

CHICKEN AND TURKEY INDUSTRY

In the 1940s turkeys and chickens seemed to be quite prevalent around Carlton. Several farmers were raising turkeys, among these were the Harry Williamses. In 1944 the turkey plant in the building on Kutch and Monroe Streets, which is now used for storage by Carlton Nursery, opened in Carlton. C. R. Swan was the manager and Essie McDaniel was the bookkeeper. There were 80 employed, most of whom were women. There was cold storage in the building for keeping the turkeys. They received chickens as well as eggs that were candled for shipping out. The turkey plant was forced to close about 1950 due to many state regulations forbidding them to run any more.

Some of the people who were raising chickens on a large basis at this time were Oscar Youngberg, Harry Youngberg, Pekkola brothers and the McKimens farm, now where Grant Youngberg lives.

In 1976 we have a broiler business very close in Carlton. Since 1961 our present mayor, Ernie Dietzman and his wife operate their business on 4th Street. They sell a yearly average of 100,000 broilers. They get their day old hatched chicks from Oregon City. The kind they now raise are called Hubbard. The feeding is all done automatically. The building that the chickens are kept in is heated by propane heating system. The bedding used is sawdust hauled from Willamina. Due to im-



Harry Williams' Turkeys in 1943.

proved breed and feed, the chickens are now ready for market in seven and one-half weeks. A crew of twenty-five high school age boys and girls catch chickens for Mr. Dietzman when they are ready to be loaded out. The trucks are run into the building for transport. The litter is cleaned out by a loader and scoop and is sold locally.

Another poultry farm is now located west of Carlton. Jim Ryals owns this operation. This one has only laying hens.

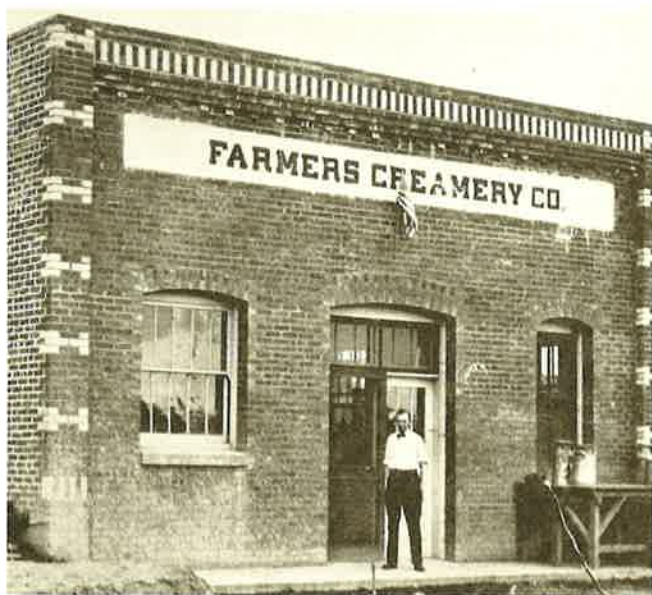
DAIRYING

Dairy products started with churning butter at home and traded in town for other necessary groceries as sugar, salt, flour and the basics. The farmers milked by hand until the early 1930s when they started using milking machines. They had separators which had a crank handle. This separated the skim milk from the cream if they didn't want to sell the whole milk. It had at least thirty separating cups with two spouts. The milk was poured in the top of a tank and the cream came out one spout and skim milk out the other spout. They shipped the cream to the creamery in five gallon cans. They gave the skimmed milk to their pigs.

Around 1903 to 1910, the farmers brought their cream to the Carlton Creamery. It was owned by W. A. Howe and managed by J. A. Cunningham in 1904. Mrs. Ruth Cox's father, N. E. Hansen, was a butter maker there. When this creamery wasn't operating any more, the cream was sent by train to McMinnville or other places to sell.

An article from the *Oregon Journal*, April 17, 1929 issue tells how the next creamery started. "In 1915 the Carlton Commercial Club decided to do something which would be a benefit to the whole community. They were able to think of nothing better than a cream-

ery, and so appointed a committee to investigate its possibilities. The result was three men, one a nurseryman in Carlton, one a farmer with experience among farm cooperations in northern Iowa, and one a well-known and prosperous dairyman in the community. They called on the farmers to get their various opinions, coming up with the decision that the farmers should own a creamery. The articles of incorporation were filed for \$5,000 capital stock and the committee again went to the farmers, this time asking them to buy stock. An attempt was made to sell each farmer a maximum of two \$25 shares, in hope of getting as many of the farmers interested in the company as possible. On May 15, 1915 the first meeting of the stockholders was called and officers elected. The city of Carlton donated a site and the brick building was ready late in the fall of 1915 to manufacture Carlton Cream Rose butter, as they had decided to name their product." As Emil Pearson remembers, J. J. Nichol gave the name suggestion. Some of the first board of directors were Chris Johnson, Ed Carrie, Eliza Wisner, and J. J. Petersen. Stuart French drove the first milk truck to the Carlton Creamery. He would pick up milk at Yamhill and other towns by rotating days. As Stuart expressed it very well, "during this time there were many cows, twenty cows to every mile."



The Carlton Creamery in 1915.

An article in the February 1936 issue of the *Telephone-Register* describes Jack Wright's abilities while employed by the Carlton Creamery. "Jack Wright, buttermaker of Carlton Cream Rose won the co-championship award at the silver anniversary convention of the Oregon Butter and Ice Cream Makers Association in Corvallis."



Allen Tupper's Jersey Herd

In the late 1920s and the early 1930s, there were many large dairies. Some of those who had dairies were: Herman Bernards, George Fullenwider, Otto Sitton, Alan Tupper, L. H. Baker, C. A. Roy and William Meedle. Bulls were used for breeding at these dairies until the early 1940s when artificial insemination was introduced.

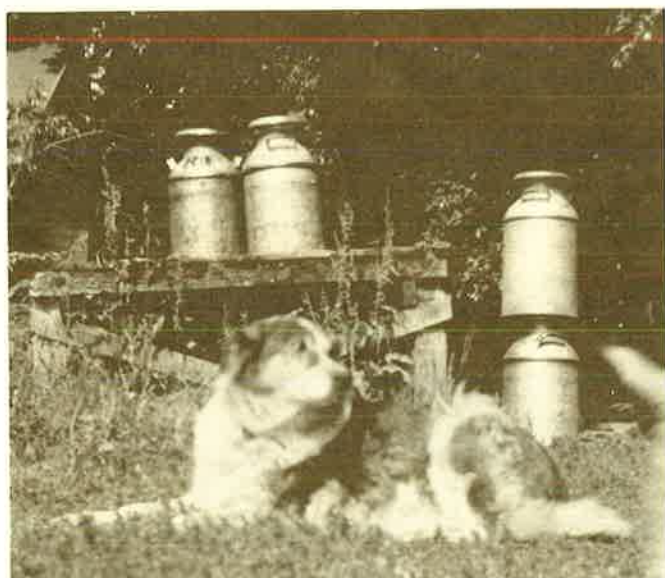
There was a Dairy Herd Association formed and a man tested each herd once a month for butterfat that each cow gave. The cream at that time was sold at the Carlton Creamery for about 22 cents a pound.



Herman Bernards with his herd of Holsteins in front of his new barn in 1924. Two silos were built inside of this barn.

In 1931 Herman Bernards and Otto Sitton, with the help of others formed a Co-op Creamery, by purchasing the Carlton Creamery. The first manager was George Johnson. Herman Bernards came to Carlton in 1917. He had a herd of registered pure-bred Holsteins and they became known for miles around and at one time

he owned the world's second highest producing cow for her age. This cow gave 31,700 pounds of milk with 1,013 pounds of butterfat in 365 days, when she was 11 years old. Early in the game Herman Bernards could see where the dairymen through necessity, must band themselves together if they were to enjoy the best market for their product. A neighbor, Otto Sitton, was convinced of the same idea and these two men decided to see what, if anything, could be done about it. Immediately they started doing some preliminary field work with the farmers near Carlton, Yamhill and McMinnville. This Co-op Creamery of Carlton operated until the location was too small to handle their increasing business. About 1937 the Creamery in Carlton closed and built the new plant in McMinnville where they took both the milk and cream. Otto Sitton served as President of the board of directors with Herman Bernards as vice president. When Otto Sitton died Mr. Bernards became President.



The farmers put their milk out at the roadside for a truck to pick up.

George Fullenwider was master of ceremonies when the creamery was dedicated to its first president, Otto Sitton in 1939. A tribute to George Fullenwider was published in a copy of the *Carlton-Yamhill Review* in 1965 which will give a description of his abilities. "George Fullenwider, retired Carlton farmer, was selected by the Oregon State University dairy club for the second annual 'Outstanding Dairyman Award' last month. The award was made known at the annual dairyman's convention held at O.S.U. February 18, 1965 when Mr. Fullenwider was ill and unable to be present to accept the honor. A suitable picture is being hung in Withycombe Hall at the University as a part of the award. His many contributions to the county and state in his active years point up some of the reasons for his recent recognition.

"He became Oregon's first dairy and food inspector in 1913 to 1919 under the late J. D. Mickle, for many years director of Oregon's Department of Agriculture. In the early twenties he became a dairy farmer and Jersey breeder near Carlton and was one of the founders of the Farmers Cooperative Creamery of McMinnville. He also served on the State Board of Agriculture twenty years under the administrations of five governors—Charles Martin, Charles Sprague, Earl Snell, Douglas McKay and Paul Patterson.

"He served on the Oregon Dairy Products commission for six years. He was one of the first board of directors of the Oregon Dairy Council, served as president of Oregon State Dairymen's Association eight years from 1931 to 1939, served as clerk of the local grade school board and two terms as a director of the Carlton High School board. He was a long time member and trustee of the Carlton Baptist Church and was a member of the Willamette Production Credit Association 22 years, of which he was president for the first fifteen."



Bill and Opal McGhie opened the Carlton Creamery and Lockers in this new building in 1940.

After the Carlton Co-op Creamery was moved to McMinnville, Carlton felt the need for a creamery. The committee from the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Claude Simmons, James Spence, George Wichter and Floyd Eichel went to see Mr. and Mrs. Bill McGhie of Sheridan. The committee had heard that the McGhies were interested in starting a creamery of their own. Floyd Eichel built a building for them and the new creamery opened on July 1, 1940. About 400 people attended the open house that the Chamber of Commerce arranged for the local farmers and Carlton residents at the new creamery. There were also frozen food lockers in this building since the method of freezing meat had become popular. The first meat cutter they hired was Gordon Orr. Butter was made there until 1946 when they enlarged the building into more lockers and changed into a meat processing plant. On October 1, 1975, the McGhies sold their Food Lockers to Vincent F. Hoffarth. At the date of this writing in 1976 a Mobile Slaughter Service has been added to his operation. Old timers remember when meat was needed, they

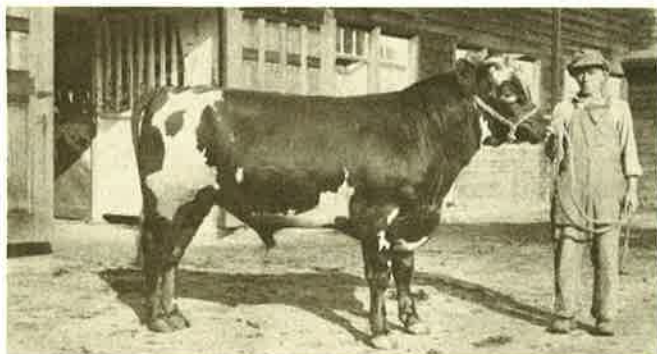
got together and slaughtered their own animals. The pork was smoked in smoke houses. Some of the meat was canned before our newer methods of preservation were used. Meat processors now take care of the meat from the killing to the package ready to eat. Carlton Packing Company is the nearest processing plant, located 1 mile west of Carlton.

There were fewer dairies as time went on. At the time of this publication we find only two large dairies in the Carlton vicinity. One belonging to Clemons Von Euw and the other the Austin Warner Jersey Farm. The Alvin Roys have the only Milking Shorthorn herd in Yamhill County. Other animals have entered into the agricultural picture such as beef cattle, sheep, and some hogs.



Frank Brown in the 1930s with his Hampshire Ram imported from England.

A very well known sheep raiser, Frank Brown, raised the Hampshire breed and his grandson Keith Brown and his family are still in the Hampshire sheep business on a portion of the same land. One of the early farms that Frank Brown raised sheep on was the Foothills Farm. It was first owned by R. R. Thompson and later his son, Lou Thompson owned it. Mr. W. B. Ayer got the 940 acre farm in about 1913. Alec Robb worked at



Alec Robb with Milking Shorthorn bull in 1917 owned by Mr. Ayer.

the farm as a herdsman from 1917 to 1926. Frank Brown bought the farm from Mr. Ayer for a price of about \$65,000 at that time. There were about 24 people employed most of the time. They also raised Yorkshire hogs, a Guernsey dairy herd and Milking Shorthorns. They had some horses. The barn that held 65 cows had varnished walls with cement alleys and cork floors for the cattle to stand on. The big house was built around 1914 or 1915. The people always took off their shoes on entering to keep the house clean.

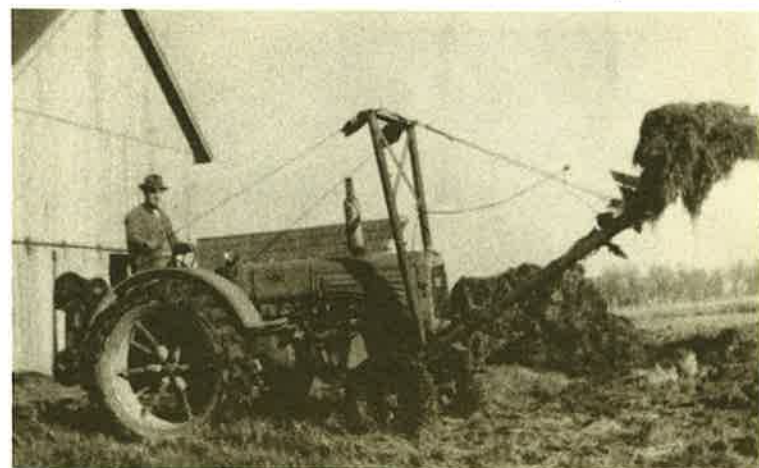
When Mr. Brown took over the farm, he kept the Hampshire sheep. Mr. Ayer donated the Guernsey herd to Oregon State College and the Milking Shorthorn were shipped to California. The beef Shorthorns were kept and raised at Craigielea.

The former Carl Iverson farm was known as Yonderlea. The barn and house were built by James Edson around the early 1900s. He kept stallions for breeding purposes and sold horses. Some were imported from France. The information pertaining to these farms was contributed by Alec Robb, a long time resident here.



The Edson barn still standing since it was built in 1900.

Lee French with their first mechanical manure loader made by Bob Simonsen in 1942. Bob also made prune shakers and farm machinery during the war when there was a shortage of equipment. At that time he was running a blacksmith shop.



Schools

FIRST SCHOOL WEST OF CARLTON

Information on the first school built in the White Cloud School District comes from two sources: First, an article written by Mrs. Inez Eugenia Adams Parker entitled "Early Recollections of Oregon Pioneer Life," and "History of the Pacific Northwest" in a biography of W. L. Adams.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Adams and their two daughters arrived in Yamhill County in the fall of 1848. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams were school teachers and immediately the parents in the neighborhood wanted them to start a school.

One source says school was held this first winter in Dr. McBride's back room, and the other source says "a log hut was rolled up" on the Fulton place. Either way it seems that a school house of some sort was built on the Fulton place by 1849.

Mr. Adams taught school that winter to "eight McBrides, seven Sheltons, two Woods boys and five or six other children."

Mrs. Parker says further: "They had largely to use father's and mother's school books, and a half dozen pupils were forced to study their lessons from one book, but their hungry minds overleaped all obstacles."

In the spring of 1849 Mr. Adams went to the gold mines in California and Mrs. Adams taught the school. Mr. Adams returned from California in the fall, and thereafter he taught the school again.

CHURCH SCHOOL (PETER SMITH)

On August 28, 1855, Peter Smith and his wife deeded property to the Methodist Episcopal Church. How soon this church was built, we do not know, but it is believed in a short time.

It is reported that school was also held in this building or an annex for several years. Mrs. Robert Leighton, Sr. in her article "For Auld Lang Syne" published

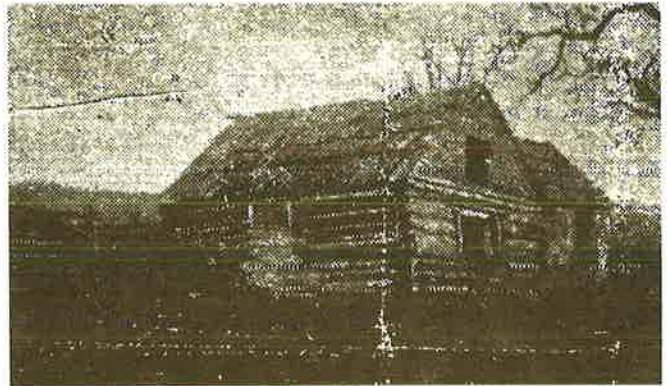


A school house built near Carlton in 1859 and taken from the *Oregonian* of Feb. 11, 1959, the Pioneer District #1.

in the December 20th, 1946 issue of the *Carlton-Yamhill Review* writes:

"The settlers in this vicinity tackled the school problem vigorously. Three months each year was the most that one could obtain, but the directors mis-matched their time so one could go three months in one district and repeat in the adjoining district. Martha Merchant and her little brother walked four or more miles to this Smith schoolhouse. When news of Lincoln's assassination was brought to the school master, a staunch anti-slavery man, went completely mad. He terrified the children so that they slipped out unnoticed and ran for home. School did not reopen, for the master did not regain his sanity."

The "church school" is also referred to as the building where District #11 first held school after its formation in 1875, until the schoolhouse was built. The "Smith church house" was rented for \$6.00 a quarter, and Miss Emma Baker was the first teacher hired.



"Blackhawk" Johnson log schoolhouse.

EARLY PIONEER LOG SCHOOL DESCRIBED IN SCRAPBOOK

"The first log school in the Pioneer District #1 area was located on the Southeast corner of Jeremiah Rowland's donation land claim. The old school was considered large, 14x20 feet, a door in the east side, a window in the south and west and a large old-fashioned fireplace in the north end, built of rocks and the chimney of mud and sticks. The floor was of puncheon, the seats long, hand made benches, with a few high desks to write on. The cracks between the logs were filled with mud, and clapboards tacked on outside and inside. The blackboard was about the size of a small window.

"The boys chopped the wood that was used, usually they hauled up big limbs off the oak trees on Saturdays. The girls swept the floors and their brooms were made of large hazel sticks. One of the first teachers there was

Mr. Cowls from McMinnville. Mr. Cowls would sing with the whole school to teach the multiplication table. He made the students repeat them until they could sing them backward as well as forward. They wore homemade clothes and coarse homemade shoes to school. Such a thing as a pair of rubbers was out of the question, more often the children went barefooted. Their lunch at school was generally coarse bread, butter, meat, a big bottle of milk, and sometimes a sour dock pie. (Instead of sour dock we now have rubarb.) Books and papers were very scarce, and when read were passed on to the neighbors. Some of the students at that time were the Shuck children, Hembree boys and girls, George Scott, Rowland boys, J. W. and G. W. Sappington, and the Johnson children.

"Neighbors lived one, two, and three miles apart. Children thought nothing of walking three miles to school or play."

The time of this first school was believed to be in the 1850s.

"BLACKHAWK" JOHNSON SCHOOL

Along in 1861, on the Johnson Donation Land Claim, the "Blackhawk Johnson" log school was built. The families believed their children needed an education, so David and Franklin Stout, W. R. Johnson and Oliver H. Adams began to cut the logs which formed the walls of the school house. When it became time for building Mr. McBride and the Adamases assisted them.

The first teacher at "Blackhawk Johnson" was Judge Lawson, who taught a long term, after which he practiced law in Salem. Next a Mr. McSwain taught two terms, and then moved to California.

The third teacher was a Miss Olds from McMinnville who taught one term. In those days teachers were scarce and communications bad, so to get the next teacher, Mr. Jonathan Stout drove a team of horses over to Oregon City to interview a Miss Brown. His trip was successful and Miss Brown became "Blackhawk's" next teacher, staying for two or three years.

A teacher was paid around \$30.00 a month and lived with the families of the students—the time of the term of school was divided among the families represented, and the teacher stayed the allotted time in each home. Also those were the days before public taxes, so each pupil paid a pro rata for the privilege of attending school.

There was very little furniture in the school compared to the schools now. There was a big stove in the middle of the room. Along the wall there were slanting boards with benches in front of them.

Instead of drinking fountains, as we now have, there was a bucket of water and a tin cup to drink from.

Students were taught reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography and grammar. They did not have

paper and pencils or pens like we do now, but had to use slates and squeaking slate pencils. Because of that, all recitations had to be oral, and they could not have written tests.

Many of the children's homes were at a distance from the school, which meant that they had a long walk in the morning and evening over poor roads or trails.

Among the pupils of the school were David and Franklin Stout, John Bunn, the McCulloughs, ex-senator McBride, Jason Peters, the Johnsons, the Sittons, the Adamases, and many others.

The old "Blackhawk Johnson" log school is now "long gone," but Mrs. Ross Dix, who now lives on that part of the Johnson Donation Land Claim says that the old oak tree that shaded the school is still there.

EARLY SCHOOL ON PERKINS D.L.C.

We have been informed that there was an early school southeast of Carlton on the George W. Perkins Donation Land Claim, and that the school was in a building later remodeled into a house by Delmar Perkins. When the remodeling was done a school blackboard was found under the wallpaper. This building can be seen in a picture shown under the title "Pioneers" depicting the Delmar Perkins family by the side of their house. The school house is the small building that can be seen to the right of the picture and to the side of the two-story Perkins house.

We have been unable to find any dates, but the Perkins Donation Land Claim was taken up in 1853, so it would seem that the school was probably used in the 1860s or 1870s.

INTERVALE SCHOOL STARTED AROUND 1870 NEAR HERE



A festive occasion in front of the school. Mrs. Suaoma Ojala Suva is pictured third from the right.

Three and one-half miles east of Carlton, District Number 5 was established. The school was built on the line of Hendrick's and Scott's donation land claim around 1870. The school was a typical long rectangular building with a pointed roof and a belfry. The bell was rung by the teacher. In later years another room was added.

There was a need for two teachers for four or more years. In 1906 there were primary grades one through three in one room and the rest of the grades in the other room. An early teacher was Miss Ethel Benedict who was a teacher when Clarence Terry was a student.

In about 1910 another teacher came into sight who was George Leslie Farnham. After he finished teaching he became a minister of the Presbyterian church in Mystic, Connecticut. He was also a Representative of the State Legislature in that state.

The Hendricks School was later called Pumpkin Center until prunes were planted in that area and it was called Prune Center. At one of the County School Fairs held in McMinnville in 1914, Prune Center had its blue and white banner. It was carried in the school parade.

Their booth exhibit won first prize. It was an upright piano. This was used until the school was voted into the Carlton District in 1929. World War I came and some of the families moved.

The school was held in the modern school room and the old room was used for a recreation room.

Their drinking water was secured from the well outside with the pump. A cup was used by everyone.

In 1917-18 there were 28 pupils and all eight grades. The teacher was Neita Lewis, now Mrs. Clarence E. Terry of Lafayette. Members of the 8th grade were Daisy Kinney, Cora Land, Francis Jones and Edward Terry. There had been religious activities held in the new room on Sundays for several years. These were discontinued in 1918. Other students attending when Neita Lewis (Terry) taught were Suoma Ojala (Suva) and Stanford Laughlin.

In May 1923, a group of women organized a club to meet once a month in the afternoon. The name Intervale Women's Club was chosen. This group of ladies still meet now (1975). Intervale means between valleys.

In the County School Directories, Number 5 was



then listed as Intervale School. Miss Margaret Ferguson taught four school years, 1924 through 1928. In the *Carlton Sentinel*, June 4th, 1926 issue, there was an article about the 8th grade graduation exercises. The County School Superintendent, Mr. S. S. Duncan, awarded diplomas to Harold and Marlin White on a Saturday morning. He also gave a speech. They had a potluck dinner with forty-five people present. The afternoon was spent playing games, with the adults included.

During the years when Marie Ziegler (Asplund) went to school, the classroom was one room and contained grades one through eight. The other room was used for a playroom for the children and community social hall. One corner was a library. There was a kitchen with a wood stove with a tray attached to the stove. The children would hang their wet clothes around the stove.

The older children helped the younger children with their work. They had the basic subjects, Arithmetic, Reading, Spelling and English. For phonics they said this rhyme "A, B, C, tumble down D, the cat's in the cupboard and can't see me." They also had spelling bees with Pioneer District No. 1.

The teacher's desk was on a stage about a foot high. It also had a curtain to be used for programs. On the teacher's desk was a bell, now resembling the ones used in stores where you ring for service. Mrs. Cecil Ziegler now possesses this bell. This bell was rung when the teacher needed attention and wanted order in the classroom. The teacher rang the bell at 8:30 with school starting at 9:00 and dismissing at 4:00.

The boys wore jeans and overalls. The girls wore dresses with pinafore aprons and black bloomers. They also wore black stockings. When the pinafore got dirty they took it off and wore their dresses until they got dirty.

Miss Mildred Suva was the last teacher at Intervale when the school was closed in 1929.

Many attended Intervale School with the following listed: Essie Brooks (McDaniel), Marie Ziegler (Asplund), Lucile Ziegler (Earl), Cecil Ziegler, Stanford Laughlin, Eva Laughlin (Jacobsen), Eugene Inskip, Sam Bayliss, Jim Rogers, Margaret Osenberg (Benson), Lila Osenberg (French), Suoma Ojala (Suva), Luther White, Clarence Terry, and Belvin Terry.

Pioneer District No. 1 taken in 1907.

Miss Pearl Agee, teacher.

1st row left to right: Floy Morgan, Beryl Wiser, Dennis Eaststep, George Meedel, Wilbur Limpus.

2nd row: Unknown, Mamie Meedel, Alkie Eaststep, Mildred Limpus, Rhue Eaststep.

3rd row: Ralph Wiser, Paul Wiser, Lloyd Rowland, Lester McCurry, Lizzie Meedel, Norma Rowland.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOL DIFFERENT FROM TODAY



District No. 1 in 1916.

The Merchants donated about an acre of land, being a part of the Robert Merchant Donation Land Claim in 1870. This is where the first school was built. Miss Pearl Agee and Opal Huddleston were among the teachers in this first school. This being the first school here, students came from quite a distance, including what is now the city of Carlton since there was no town until 1880.

In this school a blackboard was simply a board painted black across the front of the room. There were two outhouses, one for the girls and one for the boys. A combined woodshed and playshed stood next to the building. The school was used for revivals, box suppers and basket socials. Basket socials are when the ladies prepare a picnic lunch and the basket is auctioned off to the highest bidder. The bidder gets the basket and gets to spend the day with the lady who prepared the basket. The money made from these things were used for school supplies and library books. In the evenings the children and their parents had to walk with their lanterns for lights.

Around the year 1910 the school entered projects in the county fair in McMinnville. They won a prize, being their first and only piano. The next problem was to find a teacher who could also play the piano. It sat for one year with no one to play it for them. The Painless Parker Dentistry in Portland sent out music books with advertising in them, free to the school. These were used for their music.

In 1916 the second school was built and is still standing in its spot. They tore down the first building and made a better playshed and a place at one end for wood, with the lumber from it. Mrs. Iva Mitchell was the first teacher in the new school. She still resides in the Fairdale area.

There was a well at the site of the school, but during the summer it would get contaminated so it was neces-

sary to carry water from the well of a nearby homestead owned by the Wisers. The older boys were given this duty during school, to walk the half mile to carry water. Since it would get heavy they used a broom handle to carry the bucket between them.

The water would sometimes get warm before they got it there. There was a new rule established by the school board that there would be no more drinking out of the same cup from the bucket. A crock with a lid and spout at the bottom was used. Each child had to furnish their own cup, which was a collapsible aluminum one. They packed their own lunch to school.

This school had a wood stove with a jacket around it with a big door that could be opened to dry the children's coats and boots. Blackboards were on the east and north walls, with windows on the south and west.

At the time when George Meedel went to school he and Homer Morgan did the janitor work, such as sweeping the floor and cleaning erasers.

In the fall of 1925 Miss Bessie Harshberger (Mrs. Leonard Jernstedt) came to Pioneer to teach. She finished teaching in the spring of 1927 when she got married. In those days women could not teach while they were married. She taught the grades one through eight in the one room. Each morning the children would sing

a song. The song would be chosen by one of the grade students. The classes she taught were arithmetic, reading, spelling, penmanship, history and phonics.

After lunch each day she would read a few pages of a story book. During recess everybody (including the teacher) played such games as Pump Pump Pull Away, Andy Over and Black Man Tag.

WHITE CLOUD SCHOOL HOUSE HISTORY DATES BACK TO 1873

The first White Cloud School was built in 1873 by Wilson Carl, great-grandfather of Mrs. Austin Warner on the land he donated.

From notes in a diary he kept it was learned Mr. Carl built the school starting September 9, 1873, and finished painting it October 25, 1873. It had one room with a large stove in the center of the room and there were hooks on the wall for the children's coats.

This school faced east. There was a spring just west of the school house where they got water. One teacher taught all 8 grades. School took up at 9:00 with recess in the morning and afternoon. School ended between 3:30 and 4:00.

The subjects taught were close to the same as today. Report cards were given every month using the A, B,

Picture of White Cloud School District taken in 1907. Front row: Leonard Baysinger, Willis Brooks, Jimmy Spinas, Elma Baysinger, Beulah Baysinger, Velma Konzelman, Karl Konzelman. Second row: Cecil Crimmins, Julius Spinas, Mabel Bond. Back row: Nels Norene, Thomas Spinas, Carl Fouts, R. R. Thompson, Walter Scott, Elsie Brooks, Mary Spinas. Teacher: Evelyn Loop.



C, grading method. Some teachers disciplined the students by spanking them after school or having them stand facing the wall.

The second school was built about 1909 or 1910 after the first one was torn down. This school faced the south and had two rooms. The right side was for the smaller children and the left side for the older ones. Their library was just a shelf with books on it.

They had an organ and a clock with Roman numerals on the face. The school was heated by a furnace, in the basement. The basement was also used as a play area for the children in the winter. The janitor for the school was usually a student.

In 1916 a shed was built to put the horses in. The children who rode their ponies would clean out the shed in the morning and would feed the ponies at noon with the feed they brought each day.

Sometimes the horses would be so spirited that they would kick out the side of the shed; for this reason only the children who rode were allowed to go to the shed.

Electricity was put in the school in 1926. Also in 1926 a shed was built for the children to play in. In this shed they had swings and would play basketball, but had to throw the ball through the rafters to make a basket.

At recess they played most of the same games the

children now play; such as skip-to-m-lou and hide-and-go-seek.

The children didn't go on field trips, but would have a picnic at the end of the school year.

In some ways the children were the same then as now, for example we were told that they would play hookey and go behind the buildings and smoke cigarettes.

Some of the White Cloud teachers who are remembered and well-known today are Grace Madsen, Esther Dumdi, Lela Hayes Hughson, Bernice Johnson, Margaret Armburst, Margaret Deck, Florence Kenzler and Marie Asplund.

Consolidation with Carlton in 1949 closed the White Cloud school. The White Cloud extension unit met in the school until 1973. A few months ago the land and school reverted back to the Carl descendants.

CARLTON'S FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOLS

School District #11 was formed in 1875 from parts of Districts #1 and #6. The first school was held in the Smith church house, which was rented for \$6.00 a quarter. Miss Emma Baker was the first teacher.

For a time the people could not agree on where the new school building should be. They finally made their decision by having Board meetings and discussions. The deed for this first school was given by Marion D. Smith and his wife to Franklin Fouts, William F. Kutch and John Nelkin, Directors of School District #11, on Oc-

The first school in Carlton built in 1880.



tober 11, 1877. An interesting description conveyed one acre in the general location of Carlton's present post office.

The dream of a new school finally came true in 1880 or shortly thereafter, no definite date is available. It was a one-room structure with groves of oak trees all around it, and with a bell tower housing a bell on top. The first teacher was Miss Agnes Sweet. There followed many more teachers, but perhaps the best known to Yamhill County residents was Mr. S. S. Duncan, who later served many years as Yamhill County's Superintendent of Schools, and whose grandson is now Oregon State Superintendent of Schools.

Inside, the school had rows of handmade wooden desks; each desk was double with a partition to prevent mischievous students from conniving with seat partners. Along the front of the room were two recitation benches where students nervously awaited their turn to show their knowledge, or lack of it. In the corner was a big box stove which provided a lot of heat for the ones nearby, but less and less as you moved farther away. In the front was a teacher's platform about ten inches high, which also was used as a stage for school programs.

When the school was built there were only 20 to 30 legal voters in the district, but after ten years the community outgrew the one-room school, and another school had to be built. Another site was chosen for the new building and Carlton's first school house was made into a residence, and was used for that purpose until it was razed in 1955.

By deed dated Sept. 18, 1890, School District #11 bought 1.02 acres which was used as a site for Carlton Schools for many years. A two story building was constructed with one room on each floor. Grades one through five were taught in the downstairs room, and the 6th through 10th grades on the second floor.

From an article titled "For Auld Lang Syne" written by Mrs. Robert Leighton, Sr. and published in the *Carlton-Yamhill Review* of December 26, 1946, we get this information about this second school:

"Mrs. Johnny Thomasen (Miss Merchant) taught 65 pupils in one room of this second school building. Crowded and driven for time to hear and assign the day's work she often asked an 18 year old girl, Ida Mae Smith, to assist her. That year 11 young men and women took a county examination and passed creditably. She mentions Lloyd York and Sylvia Wills Robertson as two of these graduates. Frank York was a member of the school board.

"Miss Merchant was such a good teacher that she was contracted for a third term, but friend Johnny had other plans and she asked for release. Before the board would release her they required that she write her complete plans for the following year. It took her practi-

cally all summer in consultation with Ida Mae Smith who was but 18 at the time. She carried out the plans with eminent success. Mr. Haggerty of McMinnville taught the big boys and girls.

"Miss Smith, who has long been connected with Teachers Normal at Monmouth says to her knowledge this was the first written course of study in Yamhill County."

It soon became apparent that either a new school had to be built or the old one remodeled and there was considerable discussion as to which should be done. At this time (1975) it is not definite which was done, but in the summer of 1906 either a new building was built or the old one remodeled. The work was almost finished when the building caught on fire and burned. This disaster was overcome by holding classes in the churches in town during the school year 1906-07 while a new brick building was being built.

THE PANTHER CREEK SCHOOLS



Panther Creek School House in the late 1800s. Earliest record is 1892 when S. S. Duncan was the teacher.

We are sorry we have been unable to get any positive information as to when or where a school was first built in the Panther Creek area. It has been reported that there have been three different school houses, the first one being on the Bailey place which burned.

The first school of which we find any evidence is the one pictured which was said to have been built near the Perkins place, and that Mrs. Perkins was the first teacher, but we have no dates.

Recently there has been located some of the records of the Panther Creek school. The oldest one is a school Register of 1892, which is evidently not the beginning

of the school. In 1892 school was held for three months, from March 28th to June 21st, with eight pupils—Fred Stallcup, 19 years old; Claude Stallcup, 15; Myrtle Stallcup, 16; Vernie Walker, 11; Violet Anderson, 9; Lottie Anderson, 7; Mabel Gray, 9; and Nellie Gray, 7. The subjects taught were: reading, orthography, penmanship, primary arithmetic, written arithmetic, advanced mental arithmetic, grammar, advanced grammar, primary U.S. history, advanced U.S. history, physiology and hygiene, bookkeeping and number work.

School continued on each year in much this pattern until 1898, when one month was added taking school to July 15. Then in 1899 there were three months in the spring and one month in the fall—October 16 to November 10. This Register ended with 1900.

Mrs. Ross Dix and her sister went to this school for two years, 1908-09 and 1909-10. The teacher at that time was a Mrs. McCall. Mrs. Dix said it was a one-room school with very simple necessities.

Another Register recently found shows in 1915 school was held from October 12th to April 9th, with an enrollment of 12 pupils.

Mr. Ray Heckman attended this school from 1919 until the new school was built. There were, as he remembered, six pupils at that time. Miss Griffith, Miss Grant and Miss Crane were the three teachers he remembered.

On April 21st, 1921, it was voted to bond the district in the sum of \$1,800.00. Mr. Heckman said that the land for the new school was donated by Mr. Seaton. Mr. Heckman's father was on the School Board, and he remembers his father helping with the building and he himself helped one Saturday with the shingling. The property on which the other school was built reverted to the original land owner, as was the provision in the gift by Mr. Seato of the land on which to build the new school.

Mr. Heckman remembers that on a real nice day in February the pupils, carrying their books, etc., walked

Panther Creek School built in 1921-22.



the mile from the old school house to the new one, and thus the move was made to their new school house.

This school had a much improved school room; a room with shelves along the wall where books were kept—a sort of library; and also a cloak room where there was a sink with running water. This water is believed to have come from the Carlton water system. There was also a basement for wood storage and a play area for the children. Mr. Heckman remembers that the boys tried to get the stumps out of the yard so as to have a better outside play area.

A recently found School Register shows that in 1922 for the first time school was held from September 19th to May 5th. Also in 1922 the enrollment is shown to have increased to 16, but thereafter it varied from year to year, sometimes going down as low as seven.

Mrs. Horlyk went to school in this latest building starting in 1926 and finishing the eight grades there. She also remembers a school teacher, Mrs. Clara Carroll, who used to come to school with a horse and buggy and that she would keep her horse in the barn. The kids mostly walked but sometimes would ride ponies.

School continued in this building until this District started sending their pupils to Carlton. The building has now been converted to a dwelling.

The following is taken from the *Telephone-Register*, McMinnville, of April 3, 1930.

"BOXCAR SCHOOLHOUSE LIKED BY TEACHER AT FLORA LOGGING CAMP"

"A schoolhouse so far away that four and a quarter hours are required to reach it, traveling by the fastest—and only—means of transportation available; yet requiring only an hour and a quarter to make the return

Panther Creek school students taken in 1923. Front row, left to right: Charlotte Stullenberger, Christina Crouse, Agnes Bailey, Violet Morley; Second row: Lola Heckman, Bill Seaton, Alfred Cook, Billy On top, front: Eugene Stoutenberger, Betty Seaton; back: Pete Stullenberger, Harvey Reamels. The teacher at that time was Miss Ella Griffith, who took the picture.



trip. Sounds like one of Ripley's "Believe It or Not" series, doesn't it?

"Yet such a schoolhouse exists in Yamhill County, and is designated by S. S. Duncan, county superintendent of schools, who made a visit to it last week, as one of the best-equipped and most adequate in the county.

"The secret of the length of time required to arrive at the school is that it is located at Flora Logging Camp No. 1, 25 miles from Carlton, and that the only means of access to the camp is by gasoline speedster, up a steep grade almost all the way. Superintendent Duncan left Carlton at noon on his trip to inspect the school, and arrived in the camp at 4:30 that afternoon. The return trip made the next evening, was down grade most of the way, and took slightly over an hour.

"The Flora school, located in the heart of the timber and hills of the coast range, has a building of unique design. A box car, made thoroughly comfortable by sealing the inside, cutting in windows, and installing seats and blackboards, is the one-room building where Miss McClintick, former Yamhill girl, instructs her 11 pupils. The building and all equipment for the school is provided by the Flora Logging Company, while the teacher is paid by School District No. 65, in which the camp is located. A neat little cottage is provided for the teacher by the camp, and everything possible is done to make her comfortable, both at home and at school.

"Despite the isolation of her school, Miss McClintick declares she wouldn't change places with any other teacher in the county, according to Mr. Duncan. Her

interest in her work is heightened by the fact that her 11 boys and girls are anxious to learn, and do everything they can to help her."

HISTORY OF CARLTON SCHOOL RESEARCHED FROM 1907-1957



Students lining up to go to school—about 1910.

The two-story brick school building (plus basement) was built in 1907 on approximately the same site as the previous school which had burned. (Later in 1909 and 1931 additional ground was bought making 3½ acres in the school property.) Building bonds totaling \$4,600.00 at 5% interest were issued through a McMinnville Bank, Sept. 28, 1907, and were paid off April 3, 1924.

All the brick work was done by Cully Perrine, a brick mason of Yamhill.

In the beginning the first floor consisted of four large classrooms used for the eight elementary grades. The second floor also contained four large classrooms used for the high school. Each room had a large cloakroom adjoining. An auditorium could be created upstairs by opening a section of folding doors.

At first the basement contained a large wood-burning furnace (which was later converted to sawdust); some wood storage, and a room where manual training was taught. The rest was sometimes used for a play area. Until 1912 or 1913 outhouses were used, but then Carlton got its first city water system, and restrooms were built in the basement, with the boys on the west side and the girls on the east side of the building.

Until the fall of 1912, there was only a two year high school; then the 11th and 12th grades were added. The first graduating class was in 1913 and consisted of eight girls.

Graduating in 1914 there was only one boy, Len Fishback; also in 1915 there was only one boy, Walter Scott.

Some of the classes taught in the high school were a manual training class, a sewing class, Latin, French, Al-

---COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES---

High School Carlton, May 22, '08.

Instrumental Music		Miss Agnes Johnson
	Invocation-	
Song		Carlton Quartette
Oration	"We are Known by Our Fruits"	Carl Oldham
Oration	"Immigration"	Oscar Youngberg
Solo	"When I'm big I'll be a Soldier"	Rev. Knottis
Oration	"A Glimpse of Influence"	Ethel Burdick
Oration	"Commerce"	Floyd McCurry
Solo		Miss Agnes Johnson
Oration	"Traits of Character Worth Seeking"	Mrytle Ellsworth
Solo	"Asleep in the Deep"	Rev. Knottis
Address		Rev. Whipple
Presentation of Diplomas		F. M. York
Song		Carlton Quartette

gebra, Geometry and Typing. There was also a girl's glee club.

The students dressed differently in those days. The girls wore skirts and middie blouses; and button shoes with high tops. The girls all had long hair. The older ones usually wound it up on their heads and wore bows—the larger the bows the better.



Carlton School District #11 graduating class of 1913. Back row: Irene Carl, Mae Dirickson, Signe Jernstedt, Ina Emlund, Nina Emlund. Front row: Alice Andersen, Muriel Luther, Emma Hurner.

Students either walked to school or rode bikes or horses and some came by horse and buggy. They kept their horses in a livery stable located on Main Street about where the present Carlton Grocery and Hardware stores are now located.

There was no record of a parent group until 1919,

when there was a Parent-Teacher Association, according to the first School Year Book.

For the first few years, what athletics there were had to be outdoors. Mae Jernstedt remembers that several high school girls went together and bought a basketball. A hoop was put up on a pole outside the building and that was the beginning of girls' basketball. Eventually a playshed was built, but it had a dirt floor and the rain blew in through the louvered top of the building creating a muddy basketball court. In 1922, the townspeople bought flooring and the students put in a floor, under the supervision of Mr. Limpus, father of Wilbur Limpus.

In 1926 a bond for \$5,000.00 was approved for the construction of a new gymnasium. This had a large floor space with off-the-floor bleachers on each side; an entry room which included a ticket office, and at the other end was a stage. The basement included a wood furnace, restrooms and showers; but the showers weren't used too often, because the water had to be heated by the furnace, and was often cold. From then on Carlton High had some very good basketball teams, both boys and girls.

The old playshed building was moved slightly behind the brick building near the northeast corner. It was remodeled and used as an Annex for class rooms. There were two classrooms with one large cloak room, a play

Manual Training Class of Carlton High School, 1914. Left to right: Unknown, James Stevens, Ralph Wisner, Paul Wisner, Wilbur Schlosser, Ernest Elmlund, Harold Schlosser, Walter Anderson, Len Fishback, Clifford Hill, Frank Hurner, Harry Youngberg, Leonard Jernstedt, Walter Scott, Lester McCurry, Hobson Pritchett, Teacher Bob Moore, Vice Principal Victor Nelson and Manual Training Teacher Ted McCoy.



area was again remodeled to include an additional classroom and a music room. There was a wood stove in each room which the teachers kept full of wood, with the help of the janitor. Eventually a roof was built over the walkway.

The 1926 eighth-grade graduating class numbered 14 and commencement was held in the Baptist Church. County Superintendent S. S. Duncan gave the address. The graduation march was played by Miss Edith Pearson and the Valedictorian was Norman Helvie.

Records show that in 1929 the county began bus transportation for country students. Carlton hired two buses, one to go east of town and one west. The one going east had many more pupils because that year students from Districts #1 and #5 started coming into the Carlton School. It was not until 1949 that students from the schools west of Carlton came in.

There were strict rules governing bus students in those days. The boys sat on one side of the aisle and the girls on the other. Sometimes seats were assigned. Students weren't allowed to talk loudly or to switch seats. They either behaved or they walked home. Mrs. Pauline Banks remembers a time when Principal Irvin Custer walked home with a student who had consistently



Maypole Dance practice for 1947 or '48 May Day.

missed the bus after school and then had to be taken home. That only had to happen once and she was cured of "missing" the bus.

While Mrs. Merle Snyder was principal of the elementary grades (1943-1949) she started the May Day festivities in the gymnasium as eighth grade graduation. A queen and her court was chosen from the eighth grade class and that class sat on the stage behind the queen and her court. The seventh grade always decorated the stage beautifully. A theme was chosen for the program, such as "The Gay Nineties," "Hawaii," etc. Each grade presented a part of the program which was performed on the gym floor. There was always a winding of the maypole. The students sat on the sides of the gym floor and the townspeople packed the bleachers to overflowing. The program ended with the presentation of the diplomas. Then the room was cleared and tables set up for a potluck dinner for anyone who wanted to come. It was a gala affair each year, and a fitting close to a year's work and a wonderful graduation ceremony.

In 1945 a Cafeteria Club was formed in the High School and students helped serve a hot lunch to an average of thirty each day. Each meal was sold at 12¢ with milk and 10¢ without milk. Mothers also helped by fixing food and bringing it to school. Also in the 1940s, through arrangements of the Mothers' Club,

1948 May Day Festival at Carlton Grade School. Court from left to right: Princesses Carol Bachmann Rhein, Anne Linke Smith, Coleen Cody Knapton, Marilyn Collins Curtman; Queen Shirley Pritchett Webb and Escort Richard Copeland. Junior Court: Tom Jernstedt, Helen Greenslit Graves, Sharon Pritchett Rankin; Cecil Staats; Back: (Unidentified) and Marilyn Good Enger.



Mrs. Johnny Thomassen prepared a large hot dish at home which was brought to school and served to students in the lower grades. Audrey Springer Staser remembers several students walking the three blocks to Mrs. Thomassen's house and carrying large pans of food, usually a hot food and a dessert, back to school. These were really the beginnings of the school lunch program.

Students wore skirts and dresses at knee length in the 1940s and longer in the 1950s. Full skirts and dresses or straight skirts were popular, and also wooden shoes were a real fad, nearly driving the teachers "up the wall" with all the noise.

In 1947 the first High School Honor Society was formed. In 1949 a Citizenship Council was organized for the purpose of grading each student's attitude and cooperation in school.

The last graduating High School class in Carlton was in 1949, with eighteen students. Thereafter the students were bused to McMinnville on a tuition basis until June 1954, when the High School District consolidated with Yamhill District #1.

Starting in the fall of 1949 the grade school used the entire building.

A parent-teachers group was organized in 1949 and became very active. They were particularly active in analyzing the school situation, and in promoting the idea of a new school building. Along in 1952 it was voted to build a new school building.

In January, 1953, the first five grades were moved into the new building and sixth, seventh and eighth grades remained in the brick building. The gymnasium



Old Carlton School Annex which was later used by the Assembly of God Church in 1948.

was also used for the entire eight grades. The move was not completed and the brick building entirely vacated until some three or four years later.

The old school property did not sell right away, but after a time a group attempted to set up a college there—the Ambassador College, but this failed. Again the building was vacant for some time, but in 1966 that school property was sold. The brick building was remodeled into an apartment building. For a time the old gym was used as a Youth Recreation Center, and then later used for building boats. At the present time both the gym and the annex are being used for storage purposes.

CARLTON'S PRESENT SCHOOL

Back in the early 1950s the School Board of Carlton School decided that the buildings, which are now the Carlton Apartments, were becoming too small to house all the school children adequately and also did not meet state standards. So the present grade school was built and dedicated in January of 1953.

After dedication of the new school, the first five grades were moved over to the new building, while the sixth, seventh and eighth grades remained in the old school.

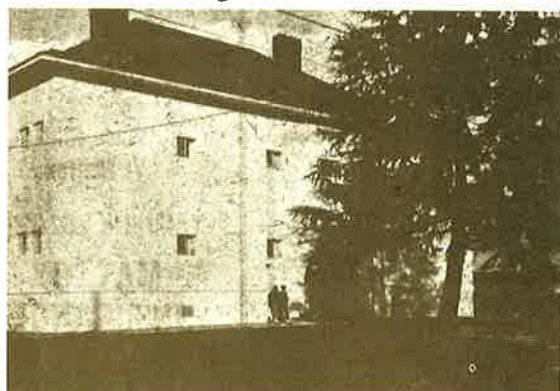
In 1955 the multi-purpose room was added to the school building. This included the hot lunch system.



Gymnasium.



Then and now: school - apartments.



In addition to serving the pupils going to the new school those from the old school were bused over during the noon hour, so that all the students could have the opportunity of having hot lunches. One of the people who started working in the hot lunch program in the beginning and is still there is Mrs. Hazel Briggs. She is retiring at the end of this school year.

According to Mr. E. J. Linke, a former member of the School Board, the class rooms downstairs were gradually finished as the money was available, so that an additional bond did not have to be voted. This was also true of the north wing of the building, which includes the library and two classrooms. These additions were completed and all the students moved from the old school by 1958.

One of the teachers interviewed was Mrs. Pauline Banks, who taught in the old school building for seven years, and was assistant to the principal for three years. After teaching in the present building for a year, she started a special reading class in the school. Then in her last year or so, she taught mentally retarded students. She is now retired.

It was interesting to discover that there have been seven different principals from the early 1950s up to the present principal, Mrs. Alta Fosback. Mr. Irvin Custer was principal at the time of the transferring of the first group. He was principal until the end of the school, 1953; then Mr. Murdock until 1955; Don King from 1956 to 1959. The shortest term served by a principal was from 1960 to 1961 by Kenneth Beebe. 1961 to 1965 Charles Olson was principal, he was also an eighth grade teacher. The sixth principal of the new school was Cecil Baird who served from 1965 to 1967, when Mrs. Fosback came in 1967. At the time all the children were combined in the new school, Don King was the principal.

Mrs. Grace Madsen and Mrs. Marie Asplund, present teachers, have also been teaching since the early

1950s. Mrs. Elsie Neubig taught a year or two in the old building before she started teaching in the new one. Mr. Ray Neubig has been teaching in the Carlton grade school for ten years.

In 1965 for Arbor Day ceremonies, the entire student body helped plant eight flowering plum trees and one cedar tree at the north end of the school property. In 1970 the seventh and eighth grades planted azaleas and shrubs in front of the school near the street, and the classes did this for the next three years.

The Physical Education program was started in 1969. In 1970 tackle football began and the school acquired uniforms for the boys. In 1971 the school purchased the land on the south side of the school and turned it into a football and track field. In 1974 John Sitton leveled and graded this area for the school.

The remedial reading program was started in 1968 and continues today. We have one of the finest remedial reading programs in the state.

We now have seventeen teachers, including the principal, twelve classroom teachers, a P.E. teacher, music teacher, part time band teacher and remedial reading teacher, plus librarian, five teacher's aides; two custodians; two office personnel and three cooks.

Many other improvements have been made since the early days of our school. After all we have learned from our interviews and research, we feel we are fortunate to have a grade school like ours.



1958 Carlton Grade School Marching Band.

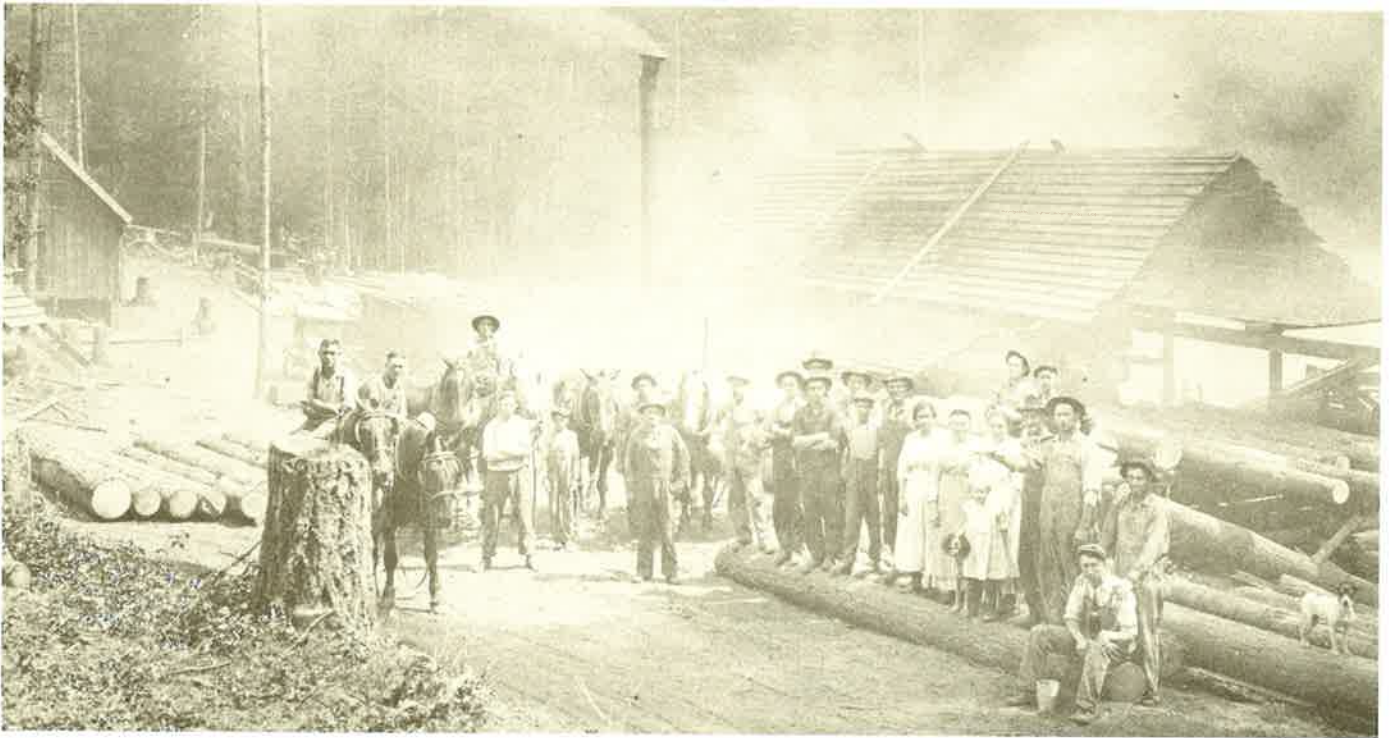


Carlton Elementary School, front view.



Carlton Elementary School, back view.

Forest Industry



Horse power used to supply the mills with logs to be sawed into lumber. Typical of our early methods.

It has been said that "all that glitters is not gold." But to some people who lived in the Carlton area the gold that did glitter was in the form of the tall green stands of virgin forest that grew from the site of the little settlement of Carlton to the sandy and rocky beaches of the Pacific Ocean some fifty-plus miles to the west.

Before the settlement of our small community there were people who were beginning to see the need for the expansion of the lumber production. Up until this time there was little a person had to do but take his axe and saw and shape the logs for a sturdy log house. Most of the houses were built with the help of one's neighbors. This was at a time when people had to depend on one another just in order to survive the rigorous style of pioneer life. As the population grew in the area so did the demand for building material.

Oliver Harmon Adams, in 1852, settled on his farm, bought from John R. McBride, where he lived for twenty years, pursuing farming and sawmilling. Adams had two mills located on Panther Creek, two miles from his farm.

The King and McCullough mill of that period furnished the lumber for the White Cloud School, located west of Carlton, built in 1873. The King and McCullough mill was located in the Panther Creek area also.

In 1865 pioneer sawmill operator George W. Jones

built a sawmill in the mountains on Panther Creek, west of Carlton. The sawmill was primitive in its concept, but did turn out lumber to meet the demand of the times. With lumber available the schools and homes took on a more modern look. Some of the structures still stand today.

To power the mill, steam was beginning to be the main source of energy. To supply logs to the mill there



Last three-yoke team of oxen to log in Yamhill County was owned by John and Ralph Kirk, shown at work in the Panther Creek area in 1912. Ernest Moe, a nearby resident, along with Roy Redmond and Andrew Anderson worked the team.

was another kind of energy—yoke of oxen were used, along with teams of horses. This was a slow process but it was the only way they had of doing it prior to 1900.

After 1900 Carlton began its rapid growth and was beginning to be the logging center of the state. Until now logging and saw mill operations were mainly to serve the local area needs, but there was an ever increasing demand from outside areas for building materials. The big demand from California was one of the reasons for the need for operators to increase production.

Along about 1904 the building of a saw mill in Carlton was being developed, and to accommodate their log storage a dam was built on the North Yamhill River to create a 500 acre holding pond.



Carlton Lumber Co. sawmill as viewed from the Carlton lake.

In 1906 a mill was built by the Carlton Lumber Company. In 1908 the Carlton Lumber Company was sold to a new corporation, Carlton Lumber Company, Inc. W. A. Howe, J. A. Cunningham, and Walter F. Asher were the incorporators.



Consolidated mill located on the Carlton lake. The largest mill to operate in this region. It burned about 1914.

In 1910 Carlton Lumber Company sold to Carlton Consolidated Lumber Company. The incorporators were: W. B. Dennis, Fred Russell and L. B. Linthicum. Serving on the Board of Directors were Charles E. Ladd, Frederick H. Strong, W. B. Dennis, Fred Russell and L. B. Linthicum. This company built the largest mill to operate in the Carlton area.

Perhaps one of the most economical ways of transporting logs from the woods to the pond was by way of the North Yamhill River.

A series of splash dams were built at intervals along the river from the mountains down to Carlton.

Gates were installed in the dams. As the first dam was filling with water the logs were hauled to the holding area. When it filled, the center of the dam was opened up and logs were flushed on down the river to the next dam. The process would be repeated until the logs would finally reach the main lake at the Carlton mill site.

While this was a hit and miss operation, it did for the most part serve its purpose. One of the big problems faced by the logger was to round up the stranded logs that were sometimes high and dry in some farmer's field. This caused some hard feelings and a number of law suits against the sawmill operators. The method of running logs down the river was used until about 1910, when it was abandoned for a try at a new method.

By 1910 the ox teams and the horses were fading from the logging scene. A more progressive method was taking over. The steam donkey was being utilized to skid logs from far greater distances and from more rugged terrain than the old method of skidding with teams of oxen and horses. These giant steam rigs were massive in size and power, as well as being much more economical.

Since logging is considered to be one of the most dangerous types of occupations, there were many fatal



Lumber storage yard of the Consolidated Lumber Co. of Carlton. One of the largest mills ever to operate in this area.

accidents and many men were hurt in the woods. To take care of the sick and injured the company built a hospital in Carlton. It was built about 1907 and supervised by Doctor A. D. Morrison.

As the capacity of the Consolidated mill increased to about 250,000 board feet of lumber per day, and the workers increased to 90 men in the mill and 80 men in the logging operations, it was difficult to keep enough logs on hand to keep the mill going. The mill was equipped with an 11 ft. band saw and resaw, powered by a 1,200 horsepower steam engine.

The power plant consisted of six steam boilers that could produce 1,800 horsepower, 250 of which was converted to electricity to run the lights and equipment.

This mill was by far one of the best operations in the Pacific Northwest and did much to extend the growth of Carlton.

In 1909 the city of Carlton was facing severe financial problems. The Carlton Consolidated Lumber Company stood idle most of the time. The only way for logs to get to the mill was by going down the Yamhill River. When the river was low, there was no way of getting the logs to the mill.

On February 10, 1910, the Carlton & Coast Railroad was organized by Fred Russell, W. B. Dennis, and S. B. Linthicum, owners of the Consolidated Lumber Company. The purpose was to save Carlton and its logging industry. It was planned that eventually the railroad



Above: Train load of logs nearing the Carlton lake to be unloaded. As much as 600,000 board feet of timber at one time could be hauled.



Left: Virgin stands of timber such as these were a common sight in our area at one time but only a few remain today.

would reach Tillamook. In 1911, funds for the project were scarce and work proceeded slowly. From Carlton to Pike there was a seven mile distance, there it entered a gorge and started into the mountains.

A total of 13.6 miles of track was completed when work stopped so they could start hauling logs to the mill. At that time the company had a well-ballasted track laid within fifty-six to sixty pound rail, over which they eventually operated three locomotives, two passenger cars, five freight cars and twenty flat log cars. The total cost of the line per mile was \$29,823.

The Carlton Consolidated mill operated until 1914 when it was destroyed by fire. The hospital continued to operate until 1916.

For the people who worked in the big consolidated plant, the fire that destroyed it was only a temporary inconvenience. Other small sawmills, shingle mills, and processing plants soon were operating around the big lake and anyone who wanted to work surely had the opportunity to do so.



Three log loads on the cars were a common sight on the unloading spur that ran out into the lake.

In the mid teens the threat of World War I was beginning to be a reality. Many of the local people were drafted to serve in the armed forces.

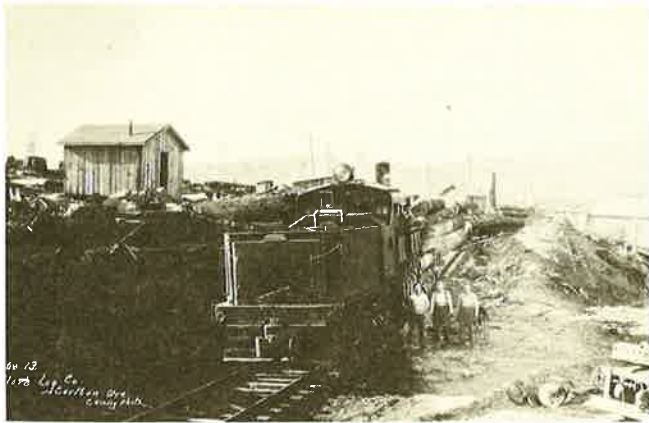
Carlton, as well as the rest of the nation, was beginning to feel the pinch of hard times. This was only a sample of what was to take place in the late 1920s and early 1930s.

Two giant steam donkeys skid logs to the loading spar pole to be loaded on the cars to be hauled to the Carlton lake. The Flora logging Co. had many such sites in operation.



Flora loading donkey with high rigger still atop the spar pole doing what only high riggers and circus people might do.





Another load of prime timber from the Flora Logging Co. site loaded on the Carlton Coast Line cars, ready for the journey to the Carlton lake.

In 1922 The Flora Logging Company began its operations in the Carlton area and it was one of the biggest logging companies to operate anywhere in the Northwest. Flora bought a controlling share of the stock of the Carlton Coast Railroad and proceeded to cut net loss of the railroad from \$68,417 in 1923 to a mere \$495 in 1924. A building boom in California had put a premium on Oregon lumber which caused the railroad, for the first and only time in its career, to show a profit.

The Flora operation was to haul saw logs out of the mountains to the mill pond in Carlton and from here the logs were sorted and shipped to the mills in other areas. The Carlton and Coast Railroad was used to move the timber to the mill pond at a much more rapid pace than any other way that had been tried up to that time.

Behind the movement of all the logs out of the mountains there was a crew of three to four hundred men and women who worked in the camps to cut the logs and get them ready to haul out of the woods.

In 1923 another large sawmill was built in Carlton, the Carlton Manufacturing Co. This was located on the east side of the lake near the old round house of the Carlton Coast Railroad. Up to date this was the third largest mill to operate in our area. Like the rest of the mills it did much to help the economy of Carlton and the people who lived and worked here.

Through the 1920s and 30s things were a bit slow and the mill like so many of the others, was down a lot because of the slump in the markets. The mill did manage to run with their ups and downs until 1939 when they too suffered a fire that closed them down. During the same time the 1939 Tillamook fire closed the Flora logging and the Carlton Coast Railroad.

In 1940 the Carlton mill was again rebuilt but with new owners. Graham Griswold and Don McMillan



Flora pond crew sawing and sorting logs for final shipment to other mills to be sawed into lumber.

Piles of lumber in the yard of the Carlton Mfg. Co. mill.



Log ramp used to bring logs from the lake to the Carlton Mfg. mill. Across lake is the L.H.L. mill in operation.

One of the early logging operations that used trucks to haul logs out of the mountains to the mills in the area.





Edd Rich on far right of photo designed and built the last Carlton Mfg. mill. He was the Superintendent until it closed.

were the last owners to operate the Carlton Manufacturing Company. The man in charge of building the new mill was Ed Rich who like so many of the men who worked in the mills around this area was a man of considerable talent. He designed and built the planer and mill and came up with a pretty efficient plant. This was an all electric mill and was much different than the previous one, which was run by steam power.

This mill continued to run until 1951 when it closed. The machinery was dismantled and sold to other mills and the buildings were torn down.

After the main tracks were completed logging began with a fever pitch. Logging camps were set up near the



track and as many as 300 people were living in the area. At first the men who worked in the woods lived in bunkhouses and were later joined by families creating logging towns in the mountains. Sawmill and logging operators set up a school to accommodate families with children so they could continue their education. Few people commuted from Carlton to the camps because the train ride was long and uncomfortable. On weekends and holidays the loggers would come into town or go to Portland to take care of business or just to "live it up" at one of the many places of entertainment.

The railroad also ran a supply car from Carlton to



Carlton Coast Railroad depot that housed the offices and the company store for the local operations.

the camps. Some people would make the long slow ride into town for food and other needs, or they would send down an order to be delivered.

Local grocery stores in Carlton would fill the orders from the camps and put them on the little gas-powered supply train and it would be delivered back to the loggers and their families in the camps along the main line.

One of the large logging camps set up in the Coast Range by the Flora Logging Co. As many as 300 people lived in these camps.

Camp life was always lively and everyone had a good time. Most of their off duty time was spent by entertaining each other. Hunting and fishing were enjoyed by many and much of their game and fish was shared with others in the camp. The bachelor quarters were tents that would accommodate four men and they all shared a central mess hall with plenty of food prepared by company cooks and waitresses. The loggers were a hard working, tough bunch of men who enjoyed this type of life. Roaring fights and drinking bouts were the two past-times that were shared by many of the hearty group. This company, like the rest, did much for the slow and continued progress of the City of Carlton.



Women cooks and kitchen help did much to boost the morale and the excitement of the Flora logging camps.

In the mid 20s there were a number of new businesses built around the lake but they didn't survive the depression that began in the latter twenties. There was the Snider Shingle Mill, which operated from 1926 to 1928, when it burned down and markets were too bad to justify it being rebuilt.

About in that same time span was the Cooperage that manufactured barrel staves. It too went up in smoke and was never rebuilt. Fire seemed to be the villain to all the mills in the area and most of them could never be determined to be just by accident.

By the end of the 1920s, Carlton, like the rest of the country was in a depression that saw a decline in the number of people who still had jobs. Most people had a tough time just trying to have enough to eat and wear. Things didn't get much better until the mid 1930s.

In 1933 fire again was the concern of everyone in the state and of most importance to the people of the Carlton area. The big Tillamook fire that swept the Coast Range, almost all of it being virgin stands of timber, was the biggest single disaster to strike the timber industry.

In 1932 a loan was granted by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Flora Logging Company which allowed a needed extension. Joining the original line at Pike, the new track went for about twenty-one miles to Cody Station where it joined a logging railroad and opened a new tract for cutting. In 1939 the Tillamook fire started and damaged the logging area. When the work crew went up to the mountains they found 26 timber trestles gone and the forest destroyed—all except some salvage logging. They found engines rusted on a spur. As a railroad with a main line, The Carlton & Coast quietly gave up. Without any timber to move or any logs to turn over to the Southern Pacific, it had practically no business. As a final blow, another fire broke out in the Carlton Manufacturing Company, and later another swept across the loading dock, leaving only a few railroad cars. Finally, the Carlton & Coast admitted the inevitable, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation took over the road, moving the records to Portland and selling part of the equipment.



Salvage logs piled up ready to be hauled to the mill from the Tillamook burn.



The first L.H.L. mill to operate on the Carlton lake was in 1935.

This is believed to be the next to last L.H.L. mill to operate in the area.



In 1935 the big L. H. L. sawmill was built and was perhaps the most important business the city of Carlton was ever to have. The mill was located on the south side of the lake near the dam. The first mill L. H. L. operated had a 50,000 board foot capacity per shift, and used a circular saw.

On July 3, 1940, the mill and about five or six million feet of lumber burned with no insurance. For a time other sites were considered for the mill, but it was finally rebuilt during the fall and winter of that year. Shortly thereafter L. H. L. Co. bought a part of Carlton Lake from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The mill proper again burned in 1942. It was immediately rebuilt. Later L. H. L. Co. bought the entire lake and previous timber holdings of the Flora Logging Company from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The last mill was a much more productive and faster

mill than the previous mill. It was equipped with a band saw and a faster head rig. A new resaw was added. Later on a new gang mill was installed and the capacity of the mill reached over 300,000 board feet per day. As the demand increased so did the production. The mill was on a nine hour shift, two shifts a day schedule and on six day week during the war years.

Guy Haynes sold a part of his holding to Graham Griswold of Portland and the company was reorganized into a corporation — L. H. L. Lumber Corporation. Griswold sold his interest to Charles "Sport" Laughlin and Gordon Haynes (about 1955 or '56). L. H. L. Lumber Corporation was sold to Willamette Valley Lumber Corp. in the spring of 1957.

L. H. L. mill did much for the Carlton community. When the economy was at a standstill the mill provided the area with about 180 jobs plus a lot of other jobs

The big L.H.L. mill located on the Carlton lake did much for the growth and economy of the Carlton area. The mill was owned and operated by E. J. Linke and Guy Haynes. The mill started in 1934 and operated until 1957.



that were related indirectly to the mill. We have no way of knowing how many people made their living from the many mills we have had in our area but there were many.

The Carlton Shingle Company was organized in 1939 by Howard and Jaunita Coleman and Christina Linke. This mill operated on the Carlton Lake just southwest of the L. H. L. mill site. The shingles were made from the cedar logs that were hauled in from the mountains with the saw logs. This mill operated until it burned in 1961.

Most of the small mills provided from two to as many as twelve to fifteen jobs and did much to help the growth of the area. Joe Hartman had a lath mill on Carlton Lake and employed three to four people. Most of the material used in making lath and shingle bands came from the waste conveyors of the L. H. L. mill. Joe Hartman operated this mill for about ten to twelve years.

Another small mill that operated in the Carlton area for eighteen years was George Puteney's mill. He had three or four men working and they made lath, single bands, hub stakes, surveyors stakes and other products.

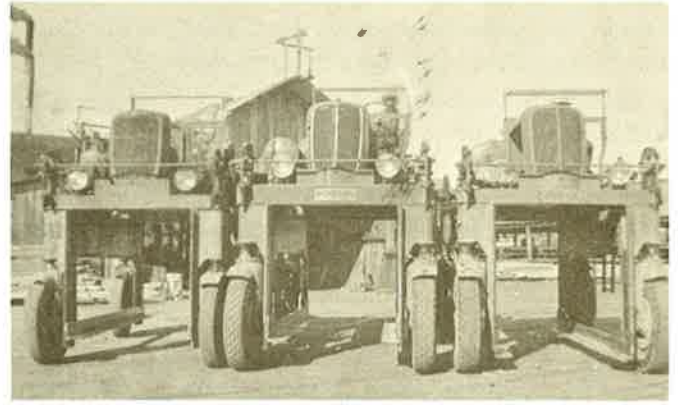
Another small operation in the area around the lake was the McMillan Shingle mill. It ran for a short time and then moved to Grande Ronde. Another cedar mill that operated in the area for a short time was the Santiam Shake mill. It was owned and operated by Louie and Bob Adams of Carlton. Much earlier a small wood mill was also in operation on the lake, which was run by Archie Motheral and two or three other men.

Much of the success of the L. H. L. sawmill depended on the supply of logs to saw into the finished product, and to meet that demand, the Laughlin Logging Company of Yamhill, with part of their shops in Carlton, did most of the logging for the mill.

Mr. C. F. Laughlin owned a fleet of high powered diesel trucks, crawler tractors, mobile loading towers, and many more modern pieces of equipment to do an enormous amount of logging in a short time. This was by far the best method used in logging up to that time. As the times change, so do the methods change. One of the big changes has been in the use of the power saws to cut the logs into lengths to be hauled to the mills for processing. The old method of sawing logs with a cross-cut saw was a slow and painful process, and it took too many men to get the job done.

The L. H. L. Corporation after some twenty-two years of operation in Carlton, sold the mill and timber holdings to the Willamette Valley Lumber Co. in 1957. They operated for five years and then closed the mill and moved to Dallas.

In November of 1949 the last of a long string of saw mills to operate on the Carlton Lake was built, and being last was by no means being least in importance.



Lumber carriers used in the yards of the L.H.L. mill.

Load of lath and shingle bands ready to ship out from George Punteney mill in Carlton. Left to right in photo Merve Hartman, Joe Hartman, and George Punteney.

Shadden Lumber Co., last of the many mills to operate on the Carlton lake.

Shadden mill crew at work in the mill.

Every job created is of great importance to the community and does much for the economy of our area.

The Shadden Lumber Co. moved to Carlton after being burned out in the High Heaven area west of McMinnville. Much consideration was given to the site of the mill, and in consulting with E. J. Linke, the decision was to build on the north shore of the Carlton Lake.

The lake area was overgrown with trees, brush, and wild berries and was almost impossible to walk through. At the time L. H. L. had a number of pieces of heavy equipment that weren't being used and offered to let Mr. Shadden use the machinery to clean the site.

The machinery for the mill was to come from a friend of Dee Shadden who would be the first partner in the mill. Emery Hermans, who lived in Newberg had operated a mill earlier and had closed operations, so it was decided to use the machinery in the mill at Carlton. Some of the electrical equipment failed to work as it should, so it had to be replaced.

The partnership of Hermans and Shadden lasted for a short time but Hermans soon sold his interest. Herb Holst and Loy Shadden bought out Mr. Hermens' interest and joined Dee Shadden in the operation.

The mill came at a time when big timber was on the decline and smaller logs were being harvested. The L. H. L. mill across the lake was beginning to get an over-supply of small logs, so the two mills made an agreement that would supply the Shadden mill with logs to saw in the smaller mill. This worked out well for both and kept both plants in operation.

With Herb Holst as buyer of logs and timber for the mill, they managed to keep a good supply of logs to

keep the operation going and not too much time was lost from not having logs to saw. The company managed to get in on some timber sales that helped the Company fill the orders they were getting.

One of the important contracts the Shadden mill had that did much to keep the company going, was with the shipping docks in Portland. Special orders from the ships that came to port to load their cargos called for various sizes of lumber to meet the demand of the shippers. The lumber was used for dividers in the holds of the ship so their cargo would stay in place. Lots of other uses were found for the lumber that came from the mill at Carlton. Another order that kept the mill working was the Mormon Church. The orders from the church were for special cuts of cedar that was being used in the construction of buildings with open beams. These orders as well as other demands kept the local mill on an even keel.

The Shadden mill employed twelve to fifteen men plus four or five in the planer mill. The average daily cut of 40,000 board feet of lumber per day adds up to a lot of lumber over the years.

The success of any business depends on the people who operate it, and the men who work for them. With Dee Shadden guiding the operation, Loy Shadden keeping the mill going, Herb Holst keeping the mill supplied with logs to saw, and last but not least in importance, Frances Shadden, who kept books and a dozen other jobs made the Shadden mill an important part of our community. The mill closed in 1967.

Photo of the old steel bridge and the farm land under water, taken on the east end of the dam, 1950.



CARLTON LAKE

Submitted by Melvin Wasson

Looking back over the years at our past history we are just now beginning to see the importance of the lake and how much it did for our area. Not only was the lake used to supply our mills with logs but was used by many as a recreation site to enjoy the many species of wild life that were abundant in the area. The lake has been noted for being one of the best refuges for the many species of water fowl in the area. Since the lake was established, fishing has been one of the recreations that have been enjoyed by hundreds of people from all over this part of the country.

The lake was built in 1904 and used as a log storage until about 1915 when it was drained and part of it was used as farm land. When the Flora Logging Co. came to Carlton the lake was refilled in 1923 and was used again as a storage place for the logs. In 1926 high water washed out the west end of the dam and part of the bridge. A fill was put in and it was restored to use again. In 1950 the east end of the dam was washed out again, but was soon put back in service.

In 1965 Carlton Lake was drained and cleaned of logs and other trash to make way for a building project but it failed to come about. There are new plans in progress to re-establish the lake as a refuge and recreation site along with Moores Valley site. The Bureau of Reclamation has submitted this plan and as of now the issue will be decided by the people of the area in the spring primaries.

We know of the importance the lake has been to the economy of the Carlton area for so many years. We have hopes that this new project will come about and help revitalize our community. It is up to each of us as individuals to exercise one of our most important freedoms, and that is for each person to choose the things that will be of importance to him and his community.

Much of the information about our past history comes from long time residents who have worked in our industries around the area.



Big steam loader poised in front of Carlton roundhouse.



Crew from the L.H.L. mill start repair of the dam in 1951.

Unloading rig in operation on the busy Carlton lake.
Some of the logs are up to 72 feet in length.





Unloading crew of the Flora Logging Co. on the Carlton lake. Pictured from left is George Meedel, No. 5 is Al Lund, next in front row is Ersel Martin, last man is one of the Flora brothers.

One of our long time residents who shared their past experiences was Ward Walker. He was born in 1896 in the Panther Creek area west of Carlton. His experience around the farm equipped him with the skills that were in demand in the logging field. Mr. Walker spent many years with the Flora logging outfit and enjoyed the rugged life in the camps high in the coast range. He, like most loggers, enjoyed the outdoor life and spent his entire life in this occupation. He has retired as a logger and spends most of his time visiting with friends and working around his home.

George Meedel moved to Carlton with his parents in 1907. As most people were seeking a new land, the area of Carlton had a lot to offer. The logging industry was beginning to grow and there were plenty of jobs.

After the Carlton Coast Railroad and the Flora Logging Company were established George went to work with the unloading crew on the big Carlton Lake storage area. As the train loads of logs were brought to the lake, the logs would be unloaded from the cars and dumped into the lake where they would be sawed to lengths and be sorted to be shipped out to Portland and other areas around the country. As many as 12 to 15 cars of logs at a time would be run out on the trestle and dumped in the lake. This was a very impressive sight to see.

After working on the lake for a number of years, George went to work as a brakeman on the Carlton Coast Railroad and there never seemed to be a dull moment in this new job. The right of way wasn't fenced and there were numerous incidents with domestic livestock getting on the road and being hit by the train. The farmers along the road did suffer numerous losses but they were compensated for their losses by the railroad. As George put it, "When you run through a flock of

greasy sheep it doesn't do much good to put the brakes on." To stop a loaded train was a slow process, and had to be done by turning the brake wheel by hand. Many such happenings took place over the years and did much to make the job of brakeman an exciting one.

After the big fire in 1939 that wiped out the operations of Flora Logging Company and the Carlton Coast Railroad, Mr. Meedel went to work for L.H.L. mill and spent eight years on the lake as a pond man.

Perhaps one of the most exciting and glamorous jobs we have heard about up to this time has been that of the engineer of the old steam locomotive. Every American boy has dreamed of being at the throttle of one of these powerful engines. Few people see this dream become a reality, but Forrest Cox lived it.

Forrest Cox came to Oregon at the early age of 19 and was given his first steam locomotive to operate. In 1922 Mr. Cox started working for Flora Logging Company. He was to rebuild several steam engines that were at the Carlton site and make them ready for the task of hauling timber out of the mountains west of Carlton.

In 1933 Mr. Cox left no doubt about his ability as an all around railroad man. His keen sense of responsibility and his vast store of knowledge led him to be named Train Master of the Carlton Coast Railroad. In 1939 he was named superintendent of the company and had charge of selling the remaining equipment after the big fire terminated the large company that operated for so many years in this area.

After several years of working for different companies away from this area he returned to Carlton in 1960 to retire.

At the age of seventeen E. J. Linke started his first sawmill job in a mill operated by William J. Shaw at

Fairdale. Mr. Shaw taught him to saw and generally how to operate a mill.

E. J. continued sawmilling and in 1923 he, Guy Haynes and Art Lantis formed the L.H.L. Lumber Co. and built a mill west of Pike. Art Lantis soon dropped out, but the name L.H.L. Lumber Co. was kept and the company continued in the sawmilling business.

In the winter of 1934 and 1935 the L.H.L. built a new mill on Carlton Lake. Perhaps one of the most important things that was ever to happen to the City of Carlton was the decision of L.H.L. to move to our area.

From the beginning, in 1935, until it was sold in 1957, there were hundreds of jobs that opened up as a result of the mill. Numerous small operations found the lake area an ideal place to set up lath mills, shingle mills, logging operations and other types of business that relied on the big L.H.L. to furnish many of the materials they used in manufacturing their products. The jobs that were created did much for the economy of Carlton and the people who lived here.

Over the years, Mr. Linke has devoted much of his time and effort to projects that were of great benefit to the City of Carlton and to the citizens of our area. One of the many gifts to the city was the Theatre building. It was used many years as the City Hall.

Another generous gift was the help in building of the Legion Hall. The L.H.L. mill donated most of the lumber for the building as well as furnishing many men from the mill crew to help with the work.

One of the other projects that was of great importance to the community was the building of Linke Addition. A tract of 22 homes in the southeast section of the city did much for the mill employees to buy homes at a reasonable price and at payments they could afford on mill wages. Being a working man all his life, Mr. Linke knows what it is like to struggle by on just enough to make ends meet. Few people have demonstrated their compassion for the working man as has Mr. Linke. We are fortunate to have such a man live in our community and to show such a concern for his fellow man.

One of the big concerns of E. J. Linke over the years has been that of our schools. He served about 30 years on our school board, and has done much to bring about better education to our system. He has done many things to keep our school one of the finest in the area. Our school is built on a plot of land that was once owned by Mr. Linke. Before selling the land to the school, he tiled and drained the area and leveled the

ground. His price to the district was the price he paid for it.

The Chamber of Commerce sponsored bringing Portland Glove Company to Carlton. When it had financial difficulties, Mr. and Mrs. Linke bought out the company. Immediately M. E. Mason joined and later Ed Ostrin joined the firm and have built it up to the business it is today, employing 65 in production with 6 office personnel.

After the L.H.L. mill closed in Carlton in 1957, a number of men were left without a job and many had to move from the area to seek work. This was the one thing that E. J. did not like to see, so he looked around and found a mill at Forest Grove that was for sale, so he bought it with other stockholders. After the mill was repaired and ready to operate, about one-third of his former crew went to work in the new mill. With this kind of concern for his men, it is easy to see why there has been so much admiration and respect for a man like E. J. Linke. As long as there are men of his caliber in this land of ours, this truly will have to be one of the things that has made this a beautiful America.



E. J. Linke

Transportation/Railroads



S. P. Farming Demonstration Train at Carlton, Oregon (official post card).

RAILROADS

The Oregon Central Railroad often referred to as the Westside Railroad from Portland came through what is today known as Carlton. In the early 1870s a Mr. Carl on behalf of the farmers of the surrounding area who

had a lot of freight to ship to Portland went to ask the railroad officials in Portland for a station. The railroad first agreed to try a flag stop and in 1875 the Westside Railroad established a station and gave it the name of Carlton after Mr. Carl.

The depot was originally located on the east side of the tracks. It was a small green building with a pot-belly stove inside. The train brought all the coal for the area.

It was recalled in 1904 that there was good train service with 2 or 3 passenger trains each way every day. On Sunday morning large groups gathered at the station for the 9 a.m. train from Portland delivering the Sunday paper and mail. In the afternoon on Sundays good entertainment was to go to the depot and wait for the train and see who came into town and who left.

In 1910 the Carlton and Coast Railroad was constructed to serve as a common carrier and log conveyor of the Flora Logging Co. It was considered a common carrier as passengers other than employees were carried and also freight and logs were transported to Carlton. Passengers used this service on their trip over the coast range to Tillamook. The railroad did not go all the way through and passengers transferred to a stage at the Tillamook Gate for the last part of the journey. Also during this time offering passenger service to and from



First Southern Pacific Depot on east side of tracks.

Portland out of Carlton were the Red Electric trains. There were about six each way and they offered a real luxury way of travel.

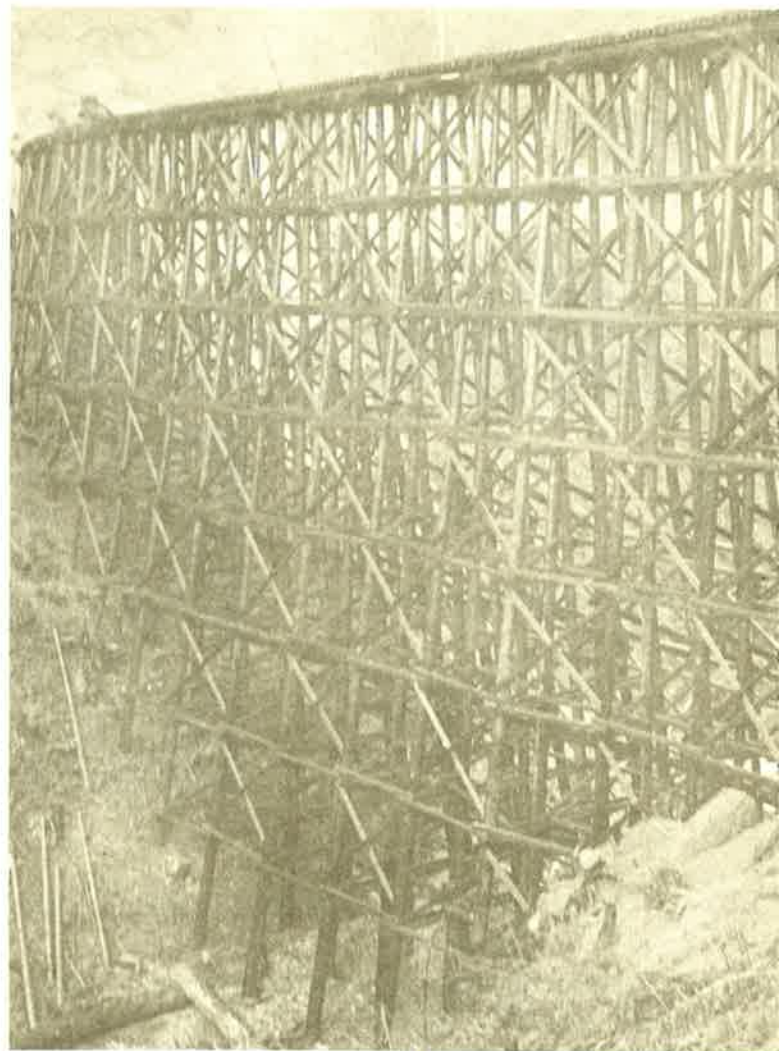
The construction of The Carlton and Coast Railroad employed many local men and inspired others to come to Carlton with their railroad maintenance skills. At the completion of the railroad a Mr. Forrest Cox brought the first load of logs down to Carlton for the Flora Logging Co. This man later became the Train Master in 1933 and the Superintendent in 1938.

The Carlton and Coast Railroad brought the logs down from the timber country to the Carlton Lake. A normal day of operations in 1939 consisted of about 100 loads of logs coming into Carlton with the same number of empty cars going out usually accompanied by a small shipment of supplies from Carlton to the various logging camps.

The Southern Pacific Railroad which had taken over the Westside Railroad cooperated with the Carlton and Coast Railroad by building a spur line to connect the two tracks which carried the cut timber to market then located at Oswego.

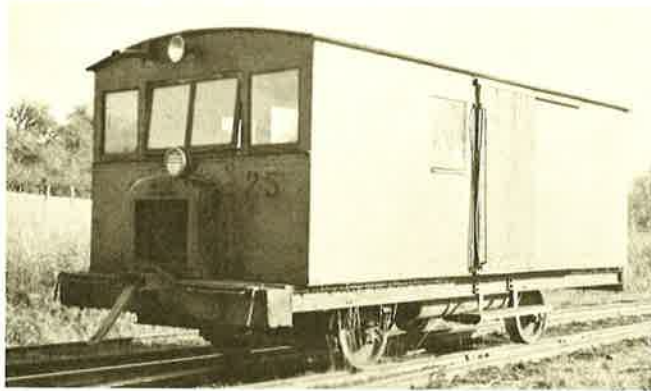
The Carlton and Coast Railroad was dismantled during the 1939-40 period and the tracks were later pulled in 1941.

Right: Trestle for Carlton & Coast Railroad.

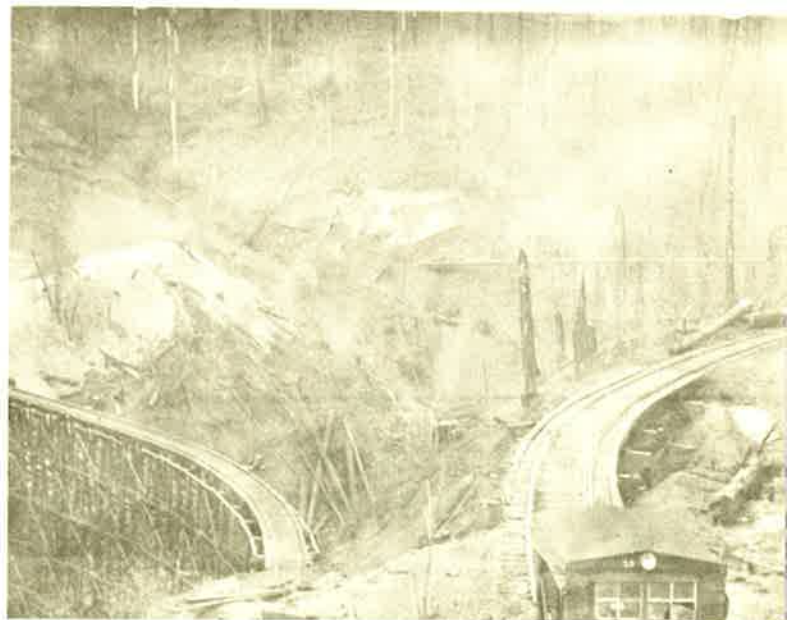


Rugged terrain over which Carlton & Coast Railroad was built.

Below: Carlton & Coast Railroad Speeder.



Depot on west side of tracks about 1928.





Above: Depot in late 1950s.

Left to right: N. E. Hansen,
Forrest Cox, Harry Smith and
Henry Willick.



Transportation/Roads

Smith's Bridge located on the west end of Main Street and allowing crossing of the North Yamhill River was recorded in use in 1857. Market Road #2 that is today Main Street was dedicated as a public road on September 8, 1857.

Wooden sidewalks in the commercial district on Main Street were built in 1899. Also on March 27, 1899, the second council meeting (Ordinance #4) gave the Superintendent of Streets the power to clean the streets of Carlton and later in the same year Carlton began a road tax.

By the 1900s many improvements were in store for the roads and in 1901 crushed rock was being put on the streets and Mr. Wennerberg hauled the rock for the streets the next year. Although the streets were either a sea of mud in winter or dust in summer both sides of Main Street in 1904 in the downtown area had high raised wooden sidewalks about a foot off the ground. Crosswalks were also used but during the wet months were hard to find and it has been recalled many landed in the mud. In 1905 the streets were oiled and the Oregon Bureau of Labor reports that \$800.00 was spent on improvements and repairs for the streets of Carlton. Happy must have been the day Main Street was paved in 1919. Along with the new street came cement sidewalks when a new building was constructed or a portion of the old wooden sidewalk was destroyed by fire.

Covered bridge over N. Yamhill River at Carlton around 1914.





Above: Looking north on Park Street in 1916.

Traveling from Carlton to Yamhill in the early 1900s was usually on foot and the road used followed the railroad tracks to about one-half mile outside of town, crossing over the tracks, continuing one-half mile further, re-crossing the tracks and on into Yamhill. There was also no direct road to McMinnville. A traveler had to go east on the Newberg road, turning right and continuing on for about three miles before connecting with the present Highway 47 where the McMinnville Gun Club is located today. By 1920 a shorter route to McMinnville which paralleled the railroad tracks was in use. Once in McMinnville the traveler had a paved highway all the way to Portland.

Below, left: Bridge across the Yamhill River at Carlton in the early twenties and later.

Below: N. E. Hansen in 1906 just south of intersection of Main and Pine which later became Highway 47.



Note wooden sidewalks on Main Street between 1905-1910.



The Commercial District

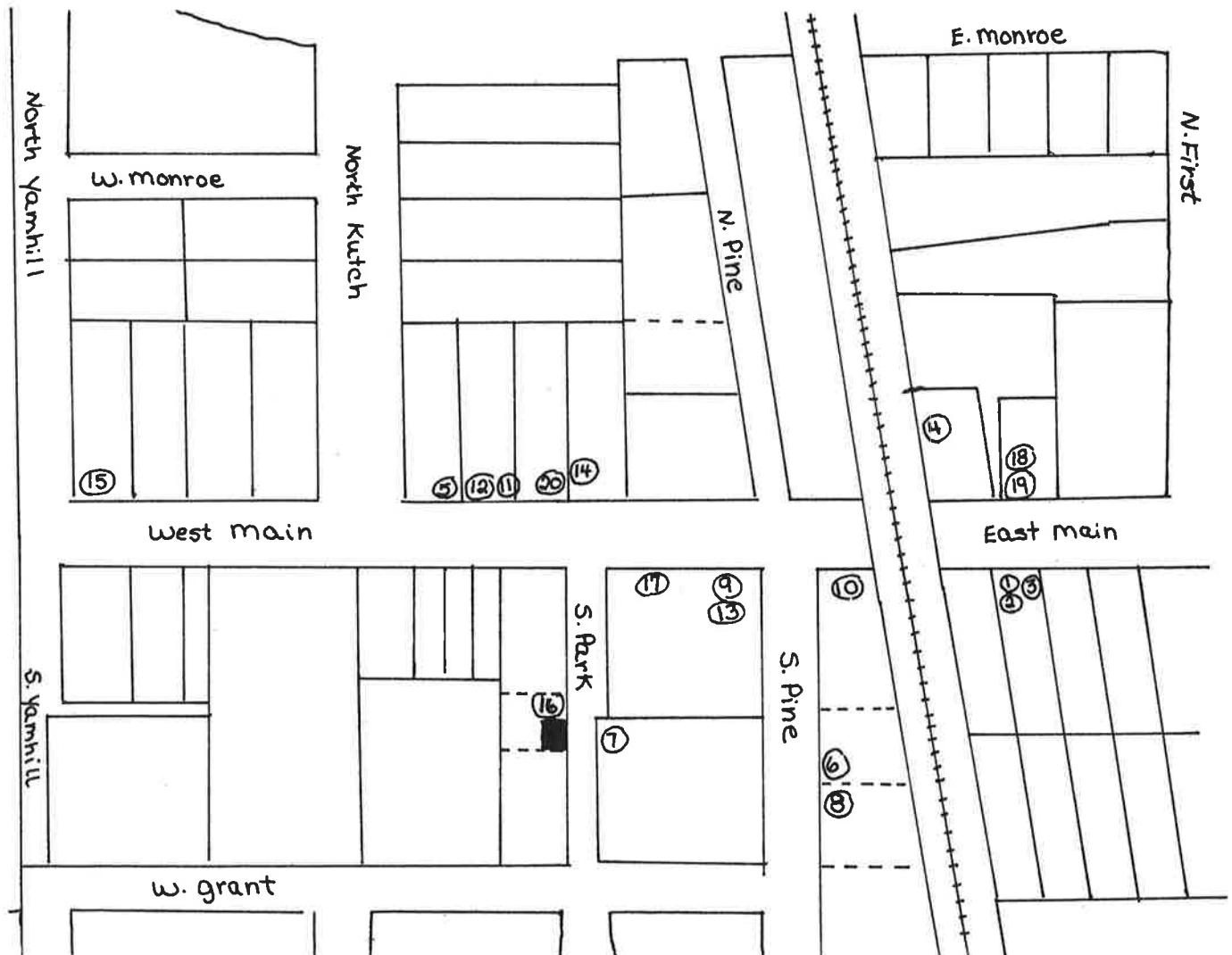
The first commercial enterprise in existence where the town of Carlton now stands was the blacksmith shop of Peter Smith. This holder of the original donation land claim came to the area in 1844 and died here in 1863. He made livestock bells to sell. Smith listed his occupation as "blacksmith" rather than "farmer" in the 1850 census of Yamhill County. His shop was probably located where the intersection of south Park and Taft is today.

About 1872 the railroad was built from Portland to St. Joe. This helped in the economic development of Carlton. Railroad workmen were boarded by people in Carlton.

When the first post office was established in Carlton in 1874, it was in the store of Flavious Jesephus Fryer. This was Carlton's first store. Mr. Fryer had purchased two acres just east of the railroad tracks on the south side of Main Street from Marion Smith, son and heir of Peter Smith, in November 1873.

LOCATIONS OF SOME OF THE EARLY BUSINESSES

1. Flavious Fryer's Store
2. Marston's Store
3. Round's Store
4. First Railroad Depot
5. Calavan Brothers
6. Carlton Creamery.
7. Carlton Evaporating.
8. Carlton Elevators
9. Carlton Drug Company
10. W. A. Howe's General Store
11. C. L. Harris, Butcher
12. Warren Kidder, Livery
13. Dr. A. D. Morrison
14. Wardle's Blacksmith Shop
15. Hotel Carlton
16. Hansen's Theater
17. Brooks Hotel
18. Hendricks and Tucker
19. Gravely Brothers
20. Anderson's Restaurant



At the time Carlton was named and the railroad stop established in 1875, Carlton still had just one store. Fryer probably still ran the store, as county records show he didn't sell this property until 1880. A Yamhill County newspaper printed in 1877 mentions the robbery in Carlton of a David Stout's warehouse. Whether this was a private warehouse or a commercial venture isn't known. Prices in the local store in those days were re-recorded in the paper as follows: wheat, 85c a bushel; dried apples, 10c a pound; bacon, 13c a pound; butter, 20c a pound; and eggs, 15c a dozen.

F. J. Fryer sold his property to Henry Marston in 1880. A census of "Carlton Village" in 1880 lists these merchants among the 72 inhabitants: Henry Marston, general merchant; Randolph Wardle, blacksmith; James Kelly, saloon keeper; and James Caldwell, boot and shoe maker. Marston's store was located where Fryer's had been, east of the tracks. Randolph Wardle's blacksmith shop was located on the north side of W. Main Street, just west of the northwest corner of Pine and Main. This property remains in the Wardle family to this day.



By 1883 Carlton had added some new businesses, McKenney's Pacific Coast Directory for 1883-1884 listed H. L. Marston, General Merchandise, and M. A. Rounds, Agricultural Implements and Postmaster. These two stores were located east of the tracks. Randolph Wardle, blacksmith, was in the same location as in 1880. We don't know the location of J. R. Caldwell; bootmaker, Justice of the Peace, and Railroad Agent. The depot was on the east side of the tracks on the north side of Main Street at the time. Others listed in the directory were J. W. Collins, blacksmith; L. Fouts & Son, Warehouse; and J. B. Smith, Groceries & Drugs.

By the gay nineties, Carlton village was starting to grow. A flour mill had been started in the eastern part of town. A Mr. J. F. Byers had a store. Dr. Coffeen was practicing medicine.

In 1899 the town incorporated. Shortly after the turn of the century Carlton had two saloons, two churches, two blacksmith shops, a general merchant's store, one harness shop, one shoe shop, one butcher shop, one livery stable, a drug store, a grain elevator, and a post office. The first Carlton newspaper, the *Carlton Herald*, started in 1901. In 1902 Dr. A. D. Morrison came to Carlton to practice. Dr. Morrison opened a drug store in 1903 that was located on the southwest corner of Main and Pine. Mr. Ben Elgin was the pharmacist in the ground floor drug store and Dr. Morrison had his office upstairs.

Carlton merchants listed in the *Telephone-Register* in 1904 included: Calavan Brothers, wines and liquors; Carlton Creamery; Carlton Elevator; Carlton Evaporating Company; Carlton Drug Company; W. A. Howe,

Left: Wardle's Blacksmith Shop about 1905. Randolph Wardle on left, Clarence Wardle on right.

Below: View of Main Street in 1905 or 1906. The buildings on the left are among the earliest in Carlton.





Kidder's Livery Stable—about 1904.

General Merchandise; Hendricks & Tucker, Farm Implements; C. L. Harris, butcher shop; Jane Hill, Hotel; Hudson & Wall, Groceries; W. P. Johnson, Blacksmith; Warren Kidder, Livery; U. Kutch, Real Estate; James McCutcheon, Barber; A. D. Morrison, Physician & Surgeon; G. C. Robert, Lumber; W. A. Strong, Harness Shop; R. M. Wardle, Machinist.

W. A. Howe's General Merchandise store was located in a brick building on the southeast corner of Pine & Main. Howe had been in the area of Fryer's store prior to building the brick structure in about 1904. This building still stands today. In this building was Carlton's first bank, a private operation run by W. A. Howe. He continued this private banking until incorporating the bank in 1910. Also in this building were James



A view of the Howe store when it was also the bank.

Robertson, Jeweler; George Robertson, Tailor, and a millinery store run by Effie Smith. The general store in this building carried groceries, "gents' furnishings," dry goods, clothing, furniture, shoes, and books. Mr. James Robertson's memoirs state that when he came to Carlton in 1904 it looked like the typical old west town of television and movie fame.

The dam on the Yamhill River was built about 1905 and the "Ladd Mill" shortly after. This was a period of fast growth for Carlton. Several new businesses started in the next few years. Carlton could soon boast of a Chinese Laundry, a theater, and a nine-bed hospital operated by Dr. Morrison. This hospital was located on the southwest corner of North Yamhill and West Monroe. The newspaper had changed to the *Carlton Observer* and then to the *Carlton Sentinel* in 1906.

The Oregon Bureau of Labor's Biennial Report that

Howe's Mercantile Store—about 1905. Standing left to right: Tessie Findlay, Maud Stone, Jenny Sitton (Kuykendall), Mr. Meade, George Robertson, Effie Smith, James Robertson, George Bird, and Al Kingery.



covers 1906-1908 lists the following Carlton businesses: two general stores, one grocery store, two hardware stores, two blacksmith shops, one harness shop, one drug store, two confectioneries, one meat market, one sawmill, one warehouse, one bank, one hotel, and one implement store.

The hotel listed in this report was the \$40,000 Hotel Carlton owned by W. A. Howe of Carlton and W. M. Ladd of Portland. It was located on the northeast corner of Yamhill and Main. Built in 1905, it burned in late 1907. (See picture in section on fires.) The meat market mentioned was first owned by a man named Merchant. J. L. Briggs started a meat market in 1907. In 1908 J. W. Bones came to Carlton and purchased the drug store. The Gravely Brothers Store was located on the north side of East Main at this time. Anderson's restaurant was in business west of Wardle's Blacksmith Shop and house.

The "teen years" of the century were both good and bad for Carlton. The brick bank building on the southwest corner of Pine and Main was built in 1910. W. A.

Below: View of Carlton looking northwest from the grain elevator. This picture taken in about 1911; it shows Hansen's Theater, the Hansen building, and the Main Street businesses of that era. The house on the north side of Main Street is the Wardle house.



Top: Brooks Hotel in about 1913.

Vale's Realty—This building was just west of the original drug store. This picture taken about 1909.



1904 A VIEW OF CARLTON ORE ON THE ROAD OF A THOUSAND WONDERS

Howe was the president of the bank until the 1920s. Carlton had Hansen's Theater, known as "the opera house," on South Park Street. In the Hansen building, on the southwest corner of Park and Main, a Mr. Winkler had a confectionery store. Pete Nelson had a barber shop and there was also a millinery store. James Robertson, now an optometrist as well as jeweler, had moved from the Hansen Building to the old Howe building east of the tracks. There was an ice cream parlor on the northeast corner of Main and Kutch.

The Brooks Hotel building was built in 1912-13. This housed businesses on the ground floor. James Robertson moved his shop to this building in 1913. The Westphall Dime Store was also in this building. Claude Dumdi opened a grocery store in the Brooks building in 1913.

A furniture store was located on the north side of East Main in 1913 owned by M. C. Black. He later sold this store to Bill Bolton in 1916. C. L. Harris also had a furniture store in Carlton about this time.

There was a cabinet shop in Carlton in 1915. It was located just south of the grain elevator. Also in 1915 Clarence and Robert Rake had a meat market. They later sold this store to J. L. Briggs.

George Carl opened Carlton's first garage about this time. He had a wooden structure at the southwest corner of Main and Yamhill, but in 1916 the present brick building at the location was constructed around him while he continued to do business in the wooden structure. Next to this building, to the east, was a bakery.

It was owned by the Fishbacks, the Hursts, and later the Wicherts. In 1915 the Wicherts owned it.

George Thurston and A. T. Jernstedt had a grocery store in what was known as the "Artisan or A.O.U.W" building. They started this store in about 1914. It burned in 1921 and Jernstedt later moved into the Howe building.

The brick Wardle building that still stands on Main Street was built in about 1916 or 1917. It has housed many various businesses. One of the first occupants was a hardware store. James Spence bought the drug store from Mr. Bones in 1918. He moved the store to the Wardle building.



Rake Meat Market owned by Clarence and Robert Rake. Pictured is Bruce Rake in 1916.

Below: Looking west on Main Street during the "teen" years.





Delbert Pearson in his furniture store in the early 1920s.

The loss by fire of the Carlton Consolidated mill in 1914 saw Carlton lose some of her businesses due to the poor economy.

The 1920's were good years in Carlton. The Flora Logging Company operation brought many new people into the area and helped Carlton's economy.

In 1920 George Carl sold his garage to Barney Burns. Delbert Pearson had purchased the Bolton Furniture store and ran it until it burned in 1925.

Carlton lost about seven business establishments in the July, 1921 fire. (See section on disastrous fires.) About the first store to be built after this fire was the new J. L. Briggs City Meat Market. It was located on the south side of West Main, just west of the Park Street intersection. The business was housed in the old bakery building while this structure, which still stands, was being constructed.

In 1922 George Duggan came to Carlton and opened a barber shop. The shop was in what previously had been the Vale Realty Building. Mr. Duggan stayed in business there for twenty years. Stuart French, long-time Carlton resident, tells that Mr. Duggan cut five generations of his family's hair.

Pritchett & Reed opened a new meat market in 1923. About this time Kidder's Livery Stable was converted to a garage for automobile storage. The Moore family owned this garage. The Burns Garage also stored cars.

In 1922 the Carlton State & Savings Bank suffered some financial problems. Mr. L. C. Thompson was its principal rescuer, and along with the help of other local

citizens it was saved. Mr. John Petersen was made president and remained so until 1944. About this time the local newspaper, the *Carlton Sentinel*, was moved into the back of the bank building.

A 1924 newspaper lists the following advertisers: The Electric Shoe Shop; Wardle and Campbell Hardware; Farmers Creamery; Carlton State & Savings Bank; Spence Pharmacy; City Meat Market; D. E. Pearson; Home Furnishers; W. E. Kidder, Insurance; C. H. Dumdi; Dr. A. D. Morrison; Dr. E. R. Cutler, Dentist; Hotel Brooks; Kleen Kut Barber Shop; G. E.



City Meat Market in the mid 1920s. Reland Briggs on the left and Martin Johnson on the right.

Duggan; Carlton Elevator; Painton's Grocery; and James Robertson, Jeweler & Optometrist. In 1924 A. T. Jernstedt opened a grocery store in the Howe building. He operated this store until about 1927.

Carlton's first service station was built in 1925 by Jack Jarrett and leased to Floyd Eichel who bought it in 1927. It was located on the northeast corner of Main and Yamhill, the site of the current Arco station.

Walter Anderson opened Carlton Grocery in 1926 in the old bakery building. He remained at this location until 1948. Another grocery store opened in 1927. C. W. Eustice, a Yamhill merchant, opened a branch of his Yamhill General Mercantile store, Trullinger and Eustice, in Carlton. This was located in the east side of the Howe building for about one year. The store was then moved to about the center of the north side of West Main. Sena Sitton was manager of this store that was only in business for a few years.

In 1929 Claude Simmons bought Rogers Lumber Yard. He was to operate this business until 1946.

The Flora Logging operations continued to keep Carlton "booming" in the early 1930's.

After the end of prohibition in 1932, Harold Barks and Bill Buffum converted the Howe building into a "beer parlor." This was a busy establishment, catering



Log Cabin in 1934. Left to right, behind bar: Bill Buffum, Ada Buffum, and Harold Barks.

to the loggers. Harold Barks remembers having as many as three or four hundred people in the building in one night. They served food as well as drink, and "Lock-jaw" Neeley, the town marshal served as "bouncer." The basement of the building was used as a "supper club" and live entertainment was brought in from Portland. Dances were held in this room.

In this era, the newspaper became the *Carlton Herald* and was located in the east side of the Howe building, next to the Log Cabin. James Robertson's shop moved

to the north side of Main Street into the Harris building. (Carlton Hardware is located there now.) Dumdi Grocery had also moved to the north side of Main, as had Spence's Pharmacy. The drug store was in the Wardle Building. A hardware store was also in the Wardle Building. A shoe repair shop was located in this block and a restaurant at the corner of Main and Kutch. Dr. W. I. Wilbur was practicing medicine in the top floor of the bank building and Dr. A. D. Morrison was upstairs in the old drug store building. The post office and later a dime store were located on the ground floor of this building.

In 1939 the *Carlton Herald* became the *Carlton News*.



Martha and Barney Burns in front of Burns Garage in 1935.

One of the biggest changes in Carlton in the 1940's was the Brooks Hotel fire in 1942. Located in the ground floor of the building at that time were Perry's Tavern and W. E. Kidder Realty. It was several years before this building was rebuilt and reoccupied.

The Log Cabin changed owners in the early forties. Mr. and Mrs. Dee Shadden purchased the business in early 1941 and bought the building in 1942. They ran this business until 1948. This was the busy eating spot in Carlton during the war years. Mrs. Shadden remembers balancing the ration stamps and making sure supplies lasted to feed many people.

The Texaco service station in Carlton changed hands several times in the forties. Rex Rodgers and Forrest Cox owned it in 1941, selling it to Earl Pritchett and Bob Laman in 1943. Don Jernstedt later went into partnership with Laman and then owned the station by himself from 1947 until the early fifties.

The Burns Garage was sold to Harroun Logging Company in 1943. The logging company used the brick building for their headquarters.



The Texaco Service Station in the early 1940s.

The Richfield service station was sold in 1944 to Earl Curtis. In 1946 Curtis sold it to Kurt Japel and Melvin George. George and Japel sold it later in 1946 to Ken Good and John LeTaurneux, and Ken Good took over full ownership in 1951.

The Carlton State and Savings Bank was sold to a Washington businessman in 1944. The name was changed to First Carlton Bank. John Petersen, who had been president since 1922, retired at this time. In 1947 the bank was sold again and became a branch of the First National Bank of Oregon.

In 1945 the Brooks Hotel building was rebuilt by owners E. J. Linke and Guy Haynes. They remodeled it into a movie theater, coffee shop, and offices. Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Briggs opened the theater in 1945 and Mrs. Briggs ran the Theatre Coffee Shop. Several people owned the restaurant in the next few years, but in 1949 Paul and Mary Delanoy acquired the restaurant. They continued in this business for many years and since Mr. Delanoy's death Mrs. Delanoy has maintained the restaurant herself.

The *Carlton News* became the *Carlton-Yamhill Review* in 1946. It was published in Carlton with Norman Stewart as editor. In 1947 Clifford Ziegler joined the business as editor.

1946 saw Claude Simmons sell the lumber yard to Dave Asplund. Mr. Simmons built the hardware store building on Main Street and operated it for about a year.

Walter Anderson sold his Carlton Grocery to Bob Laman in 1948, ending a long-time tradition as a Carlton merchant. Laman moved the store to the east side of the railroad tracks.

In the late 1940s Mr. and Mrs. Hiriam Collier bought the restaurant on the northeast corner of Main and Kutch. They operated this restaurant as the Kosy Korner Kafe for about six years. Many Carltonites have fond memories of Eva Collier's cooking from this period.



Looking east on Main Street in the 1940s. The headquarters of Harroun Logging is on the right.

Carlton's Main Street gained a new business in 1950 that was to prove to be a long term asset. Early in that year the brick building on the corner of Main and Yamhill, where Harroun Logging had been headquartered, was turned into a glove factory. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Howard moved their Portland based Portland Glove Company to Carlton. This business was sold in 1953 to E. J. and Christina Linke and Melvin Mason. Mr. Ed Ostrin joined the company in 1954. This business has remained in Carlton for twenty-six years and employs about seventy people.

The drug store in Carlton that for many years had been owned by James Spence was sold to Dan Brown in 1950.

Representative of the business district in the early fifties are the following advertisers in the 1950 edition of the *Carlton-Yamhill Review*: B-B-Q Restaurant; Carlton Theatre; Claude Simmons Insurance; Theatre Coffee Shop; Don Jernstedt Texaco; City Meat Market; Bunny's Beauty Shop; Miller's Barber Shop; Howard Johnston, Carlton Cleaner; James Robertson, Jeweler and Optometrist; Bernards-Madsen Grain Company; Jack's Body & Fender Shop; Oregon Dairy and Poultry Products; John Pugh, Pugh's Electric and Paint Store; Log Cabin; Rocky's Tavern; John and Ken's Richfield; C. H. Dumdi Grocery; and Estey's Grocery and Gifts.

Two wooden structures were moved from the south side of Main Street at the corner of Highway 47 and a new bank building erected by the First National Bank of Oregon in 1952. At this time Claude Simmons bought the old bank building for his insurance office.

The variety store on the corner of Park and Main changed hands in 1953. Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bowman purchased the business from Mrs. Everett Elliott. Also in 1953 the Carlton Drug Co. was sold by Dan Brown to John O'Rourke.

C. H. Dumdi celebrated forty-four years in the grocery business in Carlton in 1957. Later in the fifties this business changed owners. Mr. and Mrs. Art Barackman

operated the store for a few years and in the mid 1960s Mr. and Mrs. Dick Mason and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mason purchased it.

After several changes of ownership during the fifties, the Texaco service station had new owners in 1959. Harry and Dick Mason bought the station and continued to run it until 1974 when it was sold to Robert Mason. During the years the Mason brothers were at this location, it was changed to a Union Oil station.

The late fifties saw James Robertson sell out the jewelry part of his business to his son Gordon, but continue to carry on his optometry business.

When the project that resulted in this book was started, those working on the committee decided to end the story of Carlton in the 1950s. As we neared completion of this and the deadline with the printer, we felt this incomplete. In an effort to bring this up-to-date, we chose to make a quick mention of some changes in the 1960s and 1970s.

To give the reader a view of the sixties we include a listing from a special edition of the *Carlton-Yamhill Review* prepared to be included in the cornerstone of the new Yamhill County Courthouse in 1963. The *Review* was owned at this time by Mr. and Mrs. William Bennett and Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Miller. Those commercial establishments shown in that newspaper were: Carlton Branch, First National Bank of Oregon; Gorne's Barber Shop, Emil Gorne; Carlton Frozen Food Lockers, Bill McGhie; Carlton Hardware, Ken and Helen Liedtke; Draper's Grocery; Carlton Cleaners, Rex and Donna Bracelin; Carlton Grocery; Claude Simmons Insurance; City Meat Market, Mr. and Mrs. Reland Briggs; Ed Schmidt, Ed's Auto Repair; Bill Garwood, Flying "A" Station; Paul and Mary Delanoy,

Theatre Coffee Shop; Al Bachman, Al's Richfield Station; Fleta Reeve, Carlton Beauty Shop; Asplund Lumber Yard, Dave Asplund; Del-Mar Market; L. & W. Variety; Portland Glove Company; Mason Brothers' Texaco; Sid and Vi's Ice Cream Bowl.

To finish our look at Carlton's commercial district we must include a "tour" of this area in this bicentennial year of 1976. Starting at the northwest corner of Yamhill and Main we have T. & S. Upholstery Shop. On the northeast corner of Yamhill and Main there is Mark's Arco service station. To the east is Juny's Inn, followed by Bob Mason's Union station. On the northeast corner of Main and Kutch is a vacant storefront. Moving east, there is a flooring outlet. The next building contains Carlton Beauty Shop and Carlton Grocery. Carlton Hardware occupies the next building. The next structure contains two second-hand stores. The Wardle building, after many changes in occupants over many years, currently holds Trever's Fun House and Carlton Flower Shop with apartments in the upper story. At the end of this block the building that was built in 1910 as the bank is now B.B.B. Real Estate.

At the northeast corner of Main and Pine is the old Southern Pacific depot, now used by Madsen Grain Company for storage. Across the tracks a cement block building is home to a cabinet shop. Next to the cabinet shop is Carlton City Hall. Built in 1974, the City Hall also houses the Police and Water Departments.

On the south side of Main Street, starting at the railroad tracks, stands the old Howe building which is now the Log Cabin Tavern. On the southwest corner of Main and Pine is the Carlton branch of the First Na-

Looking west on Main Street in 1963.





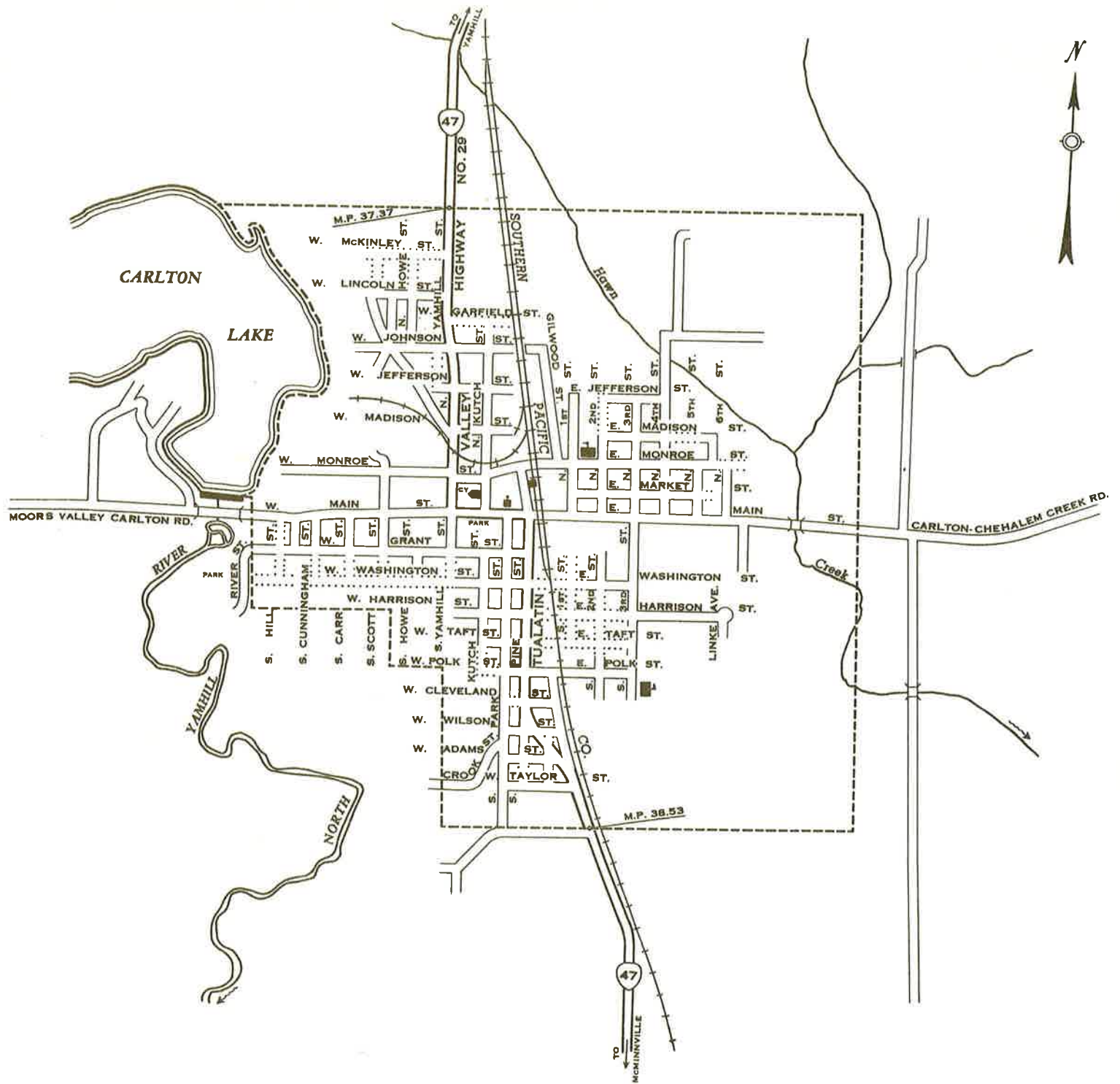
Looking west on Main Street in 1976.

tional Bank of Oregon. Next to the bank, the old Brooks Hotel building is currently occupied by the City Library, the Theatre Coffee Shop, and Grace's Gifts and Apparel.




On the southwest corner of Main and Park stands Margaret's Variety and Groceries. The next building, for many years the home of City Meat Market, is now vacant. To the west beyond the city park is Portland Glove Company. On the northeast corner of Yamhill and Grant, behind Portland Glove, is Laughlin's Truck Shop. On the southwest corner of Main and Yamhill is McGhie's Frozen Food Lockers.

Madsen Grain Company is located behind the old Howe building on South Pine Street. Haskell's Ice Cream Bowl is across the street from Madsen Grain. The United States Post Office is located on the southwest corner of Pine and Grant.












Carlton Cleaners and Carlton Rose Nursery warehouse are on South Kutch Street.



SIGNED ROUTES

- INTERSTATE 
- U.S. 
- ORE. 

LEGEND

-  Post Office
-  Public Bldg.
-  School
-  City Hall
-  Court House
-  Armory
-  Library
-  R. R. Depot
-  Street open for travel.
-  Street dedicated but not open.
-  City Limits.

CARLTON

YAMHILL COUNTY, OREGON

PREPARED BY THE
OREGON STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT
TRAFFIC ENGINEERING DIVISION

IN COOPERATION WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

Population 959

Scale in Feet



January 1, 1961

Public Services

CARLTON CITY GOVERNMENT

The City of Carlton was incorporated in 1899. There were no known records kept before this.

The first meetings, held right after the city was incorporated, were held in the backs of local stores, or at times in peoples' homes—wherever they could find a place to hold them. There were minutes kept and at this time people were already elected and in office.

The city government is based upon a charter. This charter contains the rules by which the ordinances are made up. This city's charter was first made up in 1899. It was written by an attorney and has been amended many times since. The last amendment was in 1962. The council makes all amendments.

At the time of the last amendment the councilmen were: Rex Rodgers, Dave Asplund, Harry Bloom, Harry Mason, E. B. Brooks, and Ken Good.

Some of the first councilmen were: J. W. Redd, Al Kingery, W. P. Johnson, and R. W. Wardle. We don't have all the councilmen serving in 1899, however.

There are six councilmen. Their terms run for four years. Three councilmen are elected every two years, so half of the council is replaced every two years. The councilmen are elected generally and later are appointed into wards. Anyone living inside the city limits can run for office.

At this time the councilmen are: Mel Wasson, Les Howard, Dave Asplund, Dean Catherman, Lester Burnham, and Dwayne Fournier. The council meets the second Monday of every month.

Some of the councilman's jobs are to license pool halls, dances, and to put taxes on all amusement places. They also work out whatever problems the city may have.

The mayor is elected to his office. The mayors that have served in our city are:

J. W. Collins . . . 1899	C. B. Campbell . . . 1923
J. A. Cunningham . 1901	Frank Brooks . . . 1925
Dr. A. D. Morrison 1905	W. E. Kidder . . . 1929
D. W. Laughlin . . 1907	Claude Simmons . . 1939
J. A. Cunningham . 1908	A. R. Sampson . . . 1940
M. L. France 1909	Walter Anderson* 1941
R. W. Wardle 1910	Claude Simmons . . 1942
John Bones 1911	Charles Veit 1946
R. R. Cooper 1914	Harry Wise 1946
R. W. Wardle 1915	Harry Williams . . 1952
W. E. Kidder 1916	Melvin Mason . . . 1956
Nels Nelson 1920	Myron Madsen . . . 1967
G. S. Burdick 1921	

* *pro tem*

The present mayor is E. W. Dietzman.

The first known policeman was Marshal Al Kingery.

Before 1901 no record can be found of a marshal. In 1906 N. E. Hansen became marshal and at this time was paid \$50 a year. Later, in 1908, they were paid 50% of all fines also.

The city now has a Police Department. Yamhill and Carlton have an agreement that four policemen are to patrol the two cities. Each city has one policeman that they have hired and two are hired through a federal program. These funds are from the Manpower Act to help employ the unemployed.

There was once a jail in Carlton. Mr. W. A. Howe gave the land on which to build it in 1903. It was located right across from the site of where the present city hall is located. Plans found stated that it was to be 16 feet by 20 feet. It was to have two cells, a front room, and two bunks. This jail was not up to standards and for this reason was torn down. Now persons are detained or held in McMinnville.

Carlton even has its own court. It meets once a month. Lola Crites is the municipal judge. Though it is a court, it is only a traffic court, and no juveniles or serious cases are processed here. They are taken to McMinnville.

The recorder's job is to keep the minutes, attend the meetings, take care of all transactions, do the book-keeping, and to send out all water bills. In very recent times the recorder is not elected. The office is appointed by the council. The recorders who were elected and have served are: H. M. Tolson, G. H. Carl, I. C. Hendrix, N. E. Hansen, L. F. Peters, C. W. Vale, M. L. France, J. B. Fryer, U. Kutch, J. A. Gravely, A. T. Jernstedt, C. W. Vale, George Laver, James Robertson, R. R. Cooper, Lou Hurner, J. F. Bunn, and Walter Wills.

Since 1899 the city has progressed and should continue to grow and provide the services for its citizens. If all citizens participate this community could really be self governing.



Dedication of the City Hall, 1913.



City Hall built in 1974.

CARLTON CITY PARKS

The Wennerberg Park was attained in two pieces. One piece was given to the City of Carlton by John Wennerberg in July, 1912. The other part was sold to the City of Carlton by John Wennerberg in July, 1915 for \$1,900.

The Wennerberg Park was used by many, for recreation. The townspeople held picnics and baseball games in the park. This was during the depression years mostly, when it was nice to have someplace to go or something to do that didn't cost too much. The town team won many games in baseball. Some of the men decided to be cheer leaders to support the home team and to amuse the spectators. It was fun for all. The park went unused for many years, until the early 1970s, when the people decided to clean the park and hold Fun Days there. It did not seem to be as popular in Wennerberg Park though, as the City Park uptown. Since then the town has held most of its functions in the City Park.

The City Park was purchased from the Hoffman family in 1921 for \$1,250. Peter Kerr, William Whid-

der and W. B. Dennis were left \$1,500 by Sara Hall Ladd. She left the money to these trustees so they could build a fountain in her husband's honor. They found a suitable place for the fountain in the city park.

The Brooks Nursery donated shrubs and plants for the park. Mr. Sam Lancaster, engineer and poet, who Mr. Samuel Hill sent to Europe to study highways, was the landscape artist. Kent McDaniel helped with the planting as did Mrs. W. B. Dennis who held a great interest in the parks until she died. Mrs. Dennis was supervisor of the City Park for many years.

The Civic Club had much to do with the upkeep of the City Park in earlier days. Later the upkeep was taken over by the Coordinating Council and even later by the city.

Beginning in 1948 the City Park has been used for the tulip festival. Later it was named Fun Days. The Fun Days committee, with the help of the townspeople, would build booths in the park for places to eat and fun games such as bingo. There would be rides for the children, also swimming meets and aqua ballets in the pool. A queen and court would be chosen each year. They would reign over the festivities and ride in the parade. One year the queen and court was chosen from the first grade, but that was the only year. They were mostly chosen from the eighth grade or high school. The queen was always crowned in the park.

The park is available also for family picnics. They have tables and benches to use and the setting is beautiful in the trees. There is something for everyone. The children can swim in the pool, swing or play tennis or basketball on the court. The oldsters can visit and eat.

For a few years the sunrise services for Yamhill and Carlton churches were held in the City Park. The weather is something one can not control so they now hold the services indoors.

Front (left to right): Stuart French, Gertrude French, Mary Briggs, Ellen Elmlund, Reland Briggs, Lena Meedel, R. R. Thompson, Jim Penland, Viola Penland, Mary Thompson, Frank Elmlund, Effie Denson. Standing: Kent McDaniel, Essie McDaniel, Floyd Denson and Claude Dumdi.





A Carlton Fun Days coronation taking place in the City Park. The 1954 Court consisted of: top row, Queen Sheri Baum and King Verlin Brown. Front row, left to right: Eileen Roy, Sharron Waibel, Brad Bracelin, Marilyn Wasson, and Lynne Mason.

Last year the town held an Easter egg hunt for the children. It proved to be a great success.

Presently the park caretakers are Frank and Pearl Harris. They are former residents of Tillamook. They are now living in a trailer in Wennerberg Park. They have kept the vandalism rate down in the park. When they first arrived there was some opposition to them putting a trailer in the park. Now people are accepting them because they realize everyone is benefiting from their being there.



"Fun in the Pool"



1975 Easter Egg Hunt in City Park.

A view of the City Park in 1976. In foreground is the fountain given to the city by Sara Hall Ladd in memory of her husband, Charles Ladd.



HISTORY OF CARLTON MUNICIPAL POOL

In January 1935, at a city council meeting, the discussion of a city swimming pool was held. Mayor W. E. Kidder appointed a committee of three: Claude Simmons, Frank Brooks, and James Spence to get all the information they could on construction of a pool and to contact city attorney, Eugene Marsh, to draw up an ordinance for bonding the pool.

On February 4, 1935, said ordinance was drawn up for a bond of \$1,500 to be voted on by the people of Carlton.

Special election on the bond was held February 26, 1935. The *Carlton Herald* offered to do the advertising free of charge. The judges and clerks for the election donated their services free of charge. There were 163 votes cast, of which 113 were for the bond and 50 against it.

The pool project was started on March 29, 1935. Material cost \$2,500 with 4,520 man hours of labor by W.P.A. Dedication of the pool was held the following July with George W. Fullenwider representing the governor of the state, filling the place of speaker.



The swimming pool shown in 1963.

The Carlton pool has always been heated. Source of heat came from an old logging donkey fired by wood which was donated by the local sawmills.

In 1957 the recirculating system was installed with a new diesel fired furnace and mechanical compressed gas chlorinator. The following year the boiler room was built to house the sand filters and furnace. In 1967 the old fence which had enclosed the pool, was replaced with a new one. In 1968 new type flood lights on the east and west side of the pool, replaced the old lighting system. In 1969 a flood light was installed on the north end of the pool. New chrome ladders replaced the old pipe type ladders into the pool in 1970, and 100 nylon clothes storage bags were purchased. Resurfacing of the pool deck was done in 1972.

Red Cross "Learn to Swim" lessons have always been

given at the pool and many local young people have served as life guards.

For the past 29 years Mrs. Ruth Cox has operated and supervised the pool.

The pool is 75 feet long and 30 feet wide with a capacity of 76,000 gallons of water. The filtering system recirculates the water completely three times in 24 hours and with the mechanical chlorinator a constant residual of chlorine of not lower than 0.4 and not higher than 0.6 parts per million is maintained at all times.

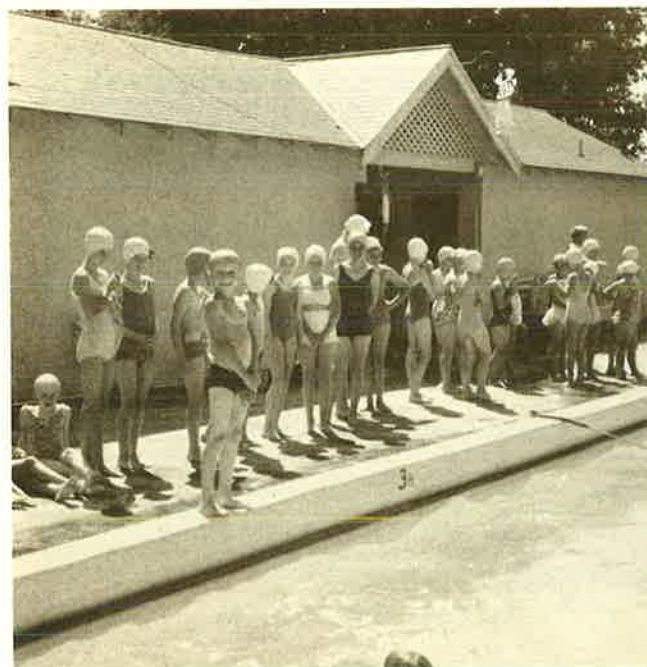
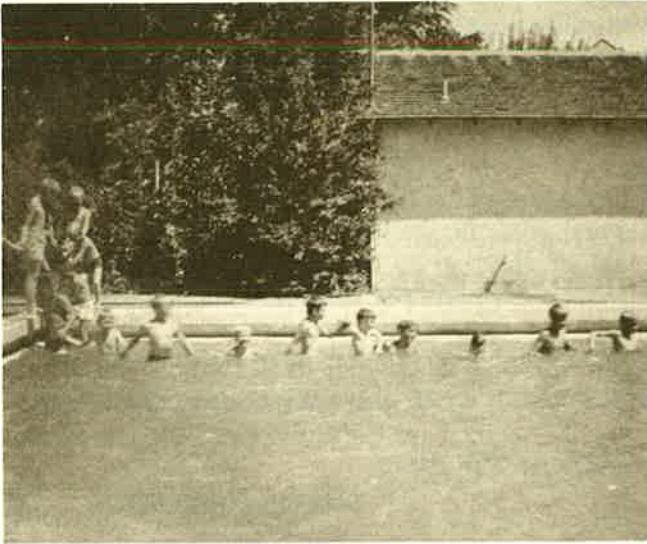
Carlton is the only town of its size in the state with a heated pool. It is here that many young people, from all over the county, have learned to swim and is a place of recreation for all ages.

Submitted by Ruth Cox

From the *Carlton-Yambill Review* of August 2nd, 1951, there is a report of a water ballet given at the end of the two week swim classes. Bleachers had been borrowed from Linfield College and put in place by Mr. Bill Olsen. Six hundred people watched the beautiful pageant presented by six girls and nine boys. The girls were Norma Archibald Pritchett, Barbara Archibald Sampson, Juanita Spooner Mayer, Jenora Michaelson, Shirley Pritchett Webb and Karen McCord Belt. The boys were Tom Robbins, Lyman Archibald, Allen Strahle, Glen Strahle, Bob Staebler, Don Staebler, Dick Wilkie, Richard Johnston, and John Pugh. The Firemen had bought the girls dark orchid swim suits, and yellow swim trunks for the boys. Norma Archibald Pritchett and Mary Bennett, from McMinnville, did a swim duet with lights. It was a most beautiful performance and a memorable evening, and an outstanding "graduation ceremony." It was coached by Ruth Cox.



Red Cross swimming lessons.



FIRE DEPARTMENT

Ironic as it seems, the exact origins of the Carlton Volunteer Fire Department have gone up in smoke. The records of the fire department were lost in the fire of 1942 when the combination Fire Department-City Hall building burned.

Although the articles of incorporation show that the Carlton Volunteer Fire Department was officially formed in September of 1912, the fire department was actually functioning several years before that. The 1904-1906 Oregon Bureau of Labor Second Biennial Report lists a volunteer fire department in Carlton. In the city council meeting minutes, which began in 1899, the first mention of the fire department occurs in April of 1905. The city fathers voted to buy a hose cart and hoses. This is believed to be the first piece of fire-fighting equipment in Carlton. The city also purchased a fire bell in 1905.

In its early days the fire department had a band. This band probably was in existence in the early 1900s.



The Carlton Volunteer Fire Department Band. Second from left in front row is N. E. Hansen. This picture was taken in the early 1900s.

The Carlton Volunteer Fire Department was instrumental in building the City Hall building in 1912. This building also housed the fire department and library. The firemen solicited the funds, donated the work, and supervised the building.

In these early days, the fire department didn't get much financial assistance from the city government. The fire department sponsored plays and dances to raise money. The April 15, 1913 *Telephone-Register* carried the following item: "The Carlton Fire Department will present the comedy *One Girl In A Thousand* at the Carlton Opera House." Proceeds from this play were used for the new hall. The fire department held an annual New Years Eve dance for many years as a fund raising project.

After the disastrous fire in the business district in 1921, the current fire chief, Ray Sampson, went to the city council and asked for the city's help in obtaining "a chemical fire engine or a motor driven fire truck."



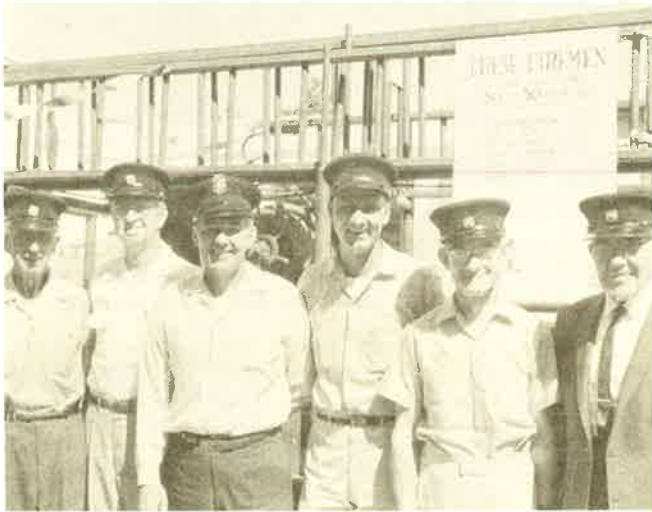
Carlton Volunteer Fire Department in 1912. Left to right: N. E. Hansen (on hose cart), John Robertson, William Stevens, Dr. A. D. Morison, Newt Livingston, Al Laughlin, Roy Brock, George Livingston, James Robertson, George Carl, Jack Fowlie, Martin Johnson, A. T. Jernstedt, L. Triplett, H. Miller, Bob Povenmire, George Robertson, Arlie Hoffman, Roy McCaskey, and Joe Kidder.



This picture taken in either 1933 or 1934 shows two of Carlton's earliest fire trucks. Front row, standing left to right: James Spence, R. R. Thompson, Ralph Deck, James Robertson, unidentified, Lloyd Billings, unidentified, John Fieselman, Claude Simmons, Stuart French, Ray Sampson, unidentified, Dave Asplund, John Zimmerman. In driver's seat of truck on left, Cliff Briggs and Harold Barks. On the truck on the left: Lynn Brooks, unidentified, and Francis Vollstedt. On truck on right: Jim Penland, Glen Briggs, Al Lund, Eugene Brooks, unidentified, Reland Briggs, and Oscar Sampson.

This was done. Also in the twenties, a second fire truck was obtained.

In 1939 the Carlton Fire Department obtained its third piece of equipment and at the same time entered into a valuable new partnership. The Carlton Rural Fire District, the first rural district in Yamhill County, was formed. Due to the combined efforts of Mayor Claude Simmons, Fire Chief R. R. Thompson, and skilled welder Rex Rodgers, a small Chevrolet truck was equipped for rural use. In 1941 the C.V.F.D., with the rural district's assistance, obtained more equipment.



These men gave many years of service to the C.V.F.D. Left to right: Ralph Deck, Claude Simmons, Dave Asplund, Eugene Brooks, Reland Briggs, and James Robertson.

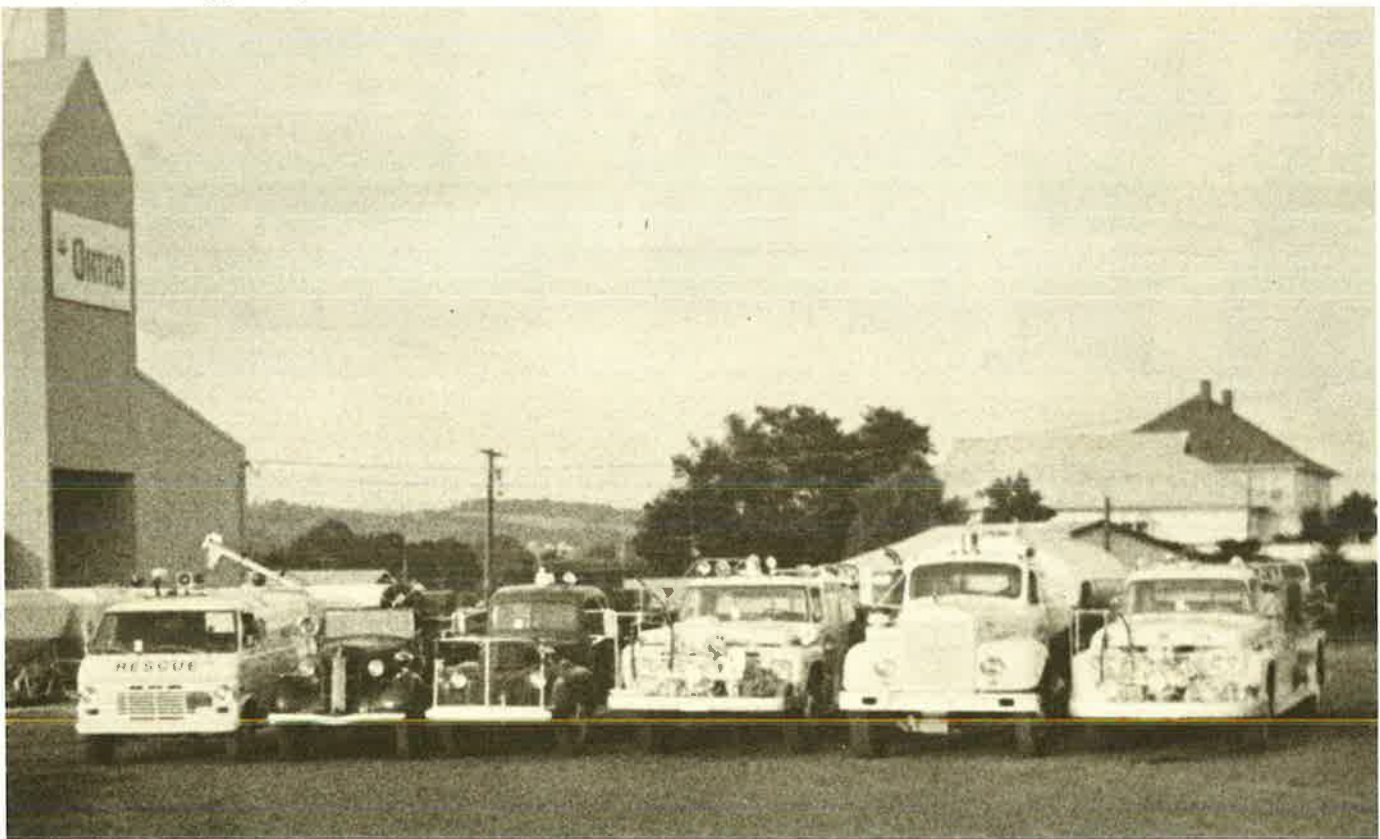
After the City Hall fire in 1942, the fire department met in the building on south Pine street where Haskell's Ice Cream Bowl is located today. The present brick fire department building on north Kutch street was constructed later in the forties.

In 1948 another fire truck was purchased. Auxiliary pumps and motors were bought in the fifties. In 1961 the department bought a new pumper. In the early sixties the department obtained its first rescue vehicle. This was replaced in 1972 by a newer model. The department and city together in 1964 modernized the alarm system. An army surplus tanker truck was added to the equipment in 1967. This tanker was replaced by a larger one in 1972.

In 1976 the Carlton Volunteer Fire Department has six pieces of equipment: a 1936 500-gallon pumper, a 1947 500-gallon pumper, a 1960 750-gallon pumper, a 1972 1,000-gallon pumper, a 3,700-gallon tanker, and a rescue rig.

Many Carlton men have donated their services to the fire department during its history. A partial list of those men who have served as chief follows: Ray Sampson, Forrest Cox, R. R. Thompson, Claude Simmons, Floyd Giddings, Dave Asplund, Lloyd Billings, Bob Laman, Ken Good, Earl Pritchett, and Robert Mason.

Below: Fire Department equipment in 1976. Left to right: Rescue van, 1936 truck, 1947 truck, 1972 truck, 1972 tanker, and 1960 truck.



DISASTROUS FIRES

Although Carlton has had the services of a fine volunteer fire department for many years, the town has suffered many disastrous fires. Like the mythical Egyptian phoenix, Carlton has at times re-emerged from its own ashes.

One of the earliest fires was the burning of the school house in 1906. A school on the east Monroe street site burned in 1905. This building was being replaced by a wooden structure in 1906, but burned down before it was completed. The town then built the brick structure that stands today. The belfry of this school burned in 1954.

Near the end of 1907, the Hotel Carlton burned. The \$40,000 hotel, owned by W. M. Ladd of Portland and W. A. Howe of Carlton was totally destroyed. Sixty guests of the hotel narrowly escaped losing their lives.

The late James Robertson, long time Carlton merchant wrote the following in his 1964 retirement speech: "Carlton has had more than its share of disastrous fires in the past. At one time I recall we had a fire bug who started a house fire regularly every Sunday night for better than a month. I was one of an armed vigilante group who patrolled the town and who finally caught up with the young fire bug."



Hotel Carlton shown in 1906. This structure burned in 1907.

In 1914 the Carlton Consolidated Lumber Company mill at the lake burned. This fire had a drastic effect on Carlton's economy as this mill was not rebuilt.

One of the worst fires in Carlton's history was the July 3, 1921 fire in Carlton's business district. More than a block of buildings were destroyed. The fire destroyed Hansen's Theater on south Park street, and all the structures on the south side of west Main Street from the corner of Park Street up to, but not including, the Burn's Garage building at the corner of Main and Yamhill. Included in those buildings lost were: Hansen's Theater; Hansen's building on Main that housed a confectionery store, a barber shop, and a millinery store; a private residence; a blacksmith shop and a mercantile store housed in the A.O.U.W. Hall.



Left: A view of the stores that were lost in the 1921 fire.



Below: Aftermath of the 1921 business district fire.

The people who remember the 1921 blaze always mention the lack of water pressure and poor fire fighting equipment on hand in those days.

In May of 1940, a fire which broke out from sparks caused by friction, destroyed the Carlton Manufacturing Company plant. The sawmill and planing mill units were totally destroyed. All that was left of the mill were charred timbers, twisted machinery, and a \$50,000 loss to the community.

For the second time in less than two months, the lumbering industry in Carlton suffered a blow in July, 1940. Flames spread through L.H.&L. sawmill in less than three minutes. Workmen were forced to flee for their lives, and were unable to combat the fire that resulted in a \$40,000 loss. E. J. Linke and Guy Haynes owned the mill at the time of this fire that brought Carlton's fire losses for 1940 to over \$100,000.

In March of 1942 a fire of undetermined origin sent a dozen residents of upstairs apartments in the Brooks Hotel building into the streets clad only in night clothes. The fire gutted the two story brick building which housed apartments upstairs and Perry's Tavern and Kidder's Real Estate Office on the ground floor. Firemen from McMinnville and Yamhill joined the Carlton Volunteer Fire Department in fighting the blaze that resulted in a \$20,000 loss. The *Telephone-Register* had this commentary about the Brooks Hotel at the time of the fire: "The hotel was built during this community's "boom" sawmill days in 1913 and was once considered a showplace of the Willamette Valley."



The destruction due to the 1942 fire in City Hall.

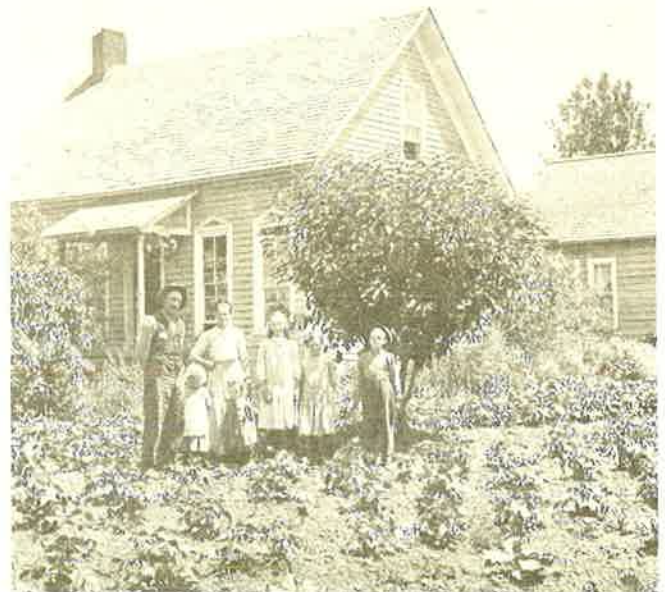
September of 1942 saw a fire that broke out in apartments over the Goodin Theater on east Main Street spread to Carlton's City Hall and Fire Department building. The theater was totally destroyed and resulted in a \$6,000 loss. City Hall, which housed the fire de-

partment and library, was also destroyed. This loss amounted to \$9,000. Some Carlton citizens, Mrs. Claude Simmons among them, managed to save many of the books from the library.

The L.H.&L. mill again in the 40s was burned. In November of 1942 a \$75,000 blaze destroyed the sawmill and equipment. The office, planing mill, and lumber in storage were saved. This fire left 125 employees temporarily unemployed.

POSTAL SERVICE

As far as we know, Wilson Carl owned the first Post Office facility. It was called Mountain House and was located 2 miles west of what is now Carlton. There was also a Blacksmith shop across the road from the Post Office and we have been told it was the first one in Yamhill County, dating back to the 1850s.



Picture: The Wilson Carl residence, taken in 1915, with Mr. and Mrs. Carl and children Mary, Jessie, Frank, Ida (Warner) and Nina. The first Post Office, Mountain House, was located inside this home in the late 1860s and early 1870s. The home is still there and occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Austin W. (Ida Carl) Warner, 2 miles west of Carlton.

Mountain House was built in 1854 and it was added onto little by little until 1870. It was used as a post office from about 1868 to 1874. Later, the post office was moved farther west, on the Yamhill-Tillamook stage route. The house is still used as a residence for Mr. and Mrs. Austin W. Warner. Mrs. Warner is the granddaughter of Wilson Carl.

The stagecoach passed by Mountain House and sometimes the passengers spent the night at the home on their way to the coast via Fairdale. The old Indian and Pioneer Trail between St. Joe and Tillamook County wound its way past the Carl's door.

We think the postage rates in the 1800s were figured by the distance letters traveled. In the 1860s it cost 2 cents to mail a letter and 1 cent for post-cards. Rates in 1872 were 3 cents per 1/2 ounce, but in 1883 the rate dropped to 2 cents per 1/2 ounce. In 1885 the rates dropped again, to 2 cents per ounce. Over the years, rates have gradually increased with the volume of mail. The 1976 rate is 13 cents for a letter.

We learned of a story told about an experience at Mountain House. "Mary Carl, one day had an alarming experience. It seems the mail carrier was subject to stomach cramps. Some helpful person had told him on such occasions to take black pepper. So he rode up on his mule and asked for pepper. Mrs. Carl had just ground a fresh supply, so she obligingly gave him a teaspoonful. Without explanation, he emptied it into his mouth. Immediately, he rolled and writhed in smarting, choking agony. Mrs. Carl had a horrified fear that unwittingly she had given him his death potion. But it ended happily and he continued on his way. Whether permanently cured or not, Mrs. Carl did not recall."

In the early 1900s, a small post office was located on the east side of the railroad tracks. There was a bench on the outside of the building where the "old-timers" used to sit and whittle small sticks of wood. Carlton's first official post office was established July 21, 1874 with Flavious J. Fryer as first postmaster. We have been told the post office was in a building across from the grain elevator on South Pine Street about 1915. Later it was established on the north side of Main Street in the center of town. In June of 1961 a new post office was built on Highway 47, and is still serving the community at this location.

We have obtained a list of Carlton Postmasters over the years and they include the following:

Wilson Carl (Mountain House)	1868-1874
Flavious J. Fryer	July 21, 1874
Joseph J. Fryer	May 10, 1877
Jacob B. Smith	November 26, 1878
Henry L. Marston	August 31, 1880
Montoille A. Rounds	February 24, 1882
Edward L. Peckham	February 26, 1883
Henry Plummer	January 10, 1887
Jacob B. Smith	February 9, 1889
Dudley S. Hudson	May 20, 1891
George C. Roberts	July 8, 1892
John W. Collins	January 17, 1894
Mary A. Caldwell	January 29, 1898
Henry A. C. Hoffman	June 23, 1906
Harry H. Martin	April 5, 1912
Mary O. Vale	August 26, 1916
Mrs. Amanda Bones	July 31, 1922
Mrs. Ethel E. Holt	July 17, 1931
Delbert E. Pearson	July 1, 1936
Hugh Neill	August 2, 1955 to present

Carlton Post Office staff has grown from a postmaster to four employees who sort and deliver the mail. There has evidently never been a city delivery, but rural delivery service has been provided since the early 1900s. Prior to this time, people living in the country, came to Carlton to pick up their mail. Sometimes they didn't get to town only once a week or less often if they lived many miles away.

One of the first rural mail carriers was William (Winnie) Baysinger, father of Mrs. Elma Dix, who



William W. (Winnie) Baysinger, mail carrier west of Carlton in 1902.

delivered mail on the west side of Carlton in the early 1900s. Mr. Elisha Wiser carried mail to residents on the east side of town. John W. Gillam delivered mail for about 21 years in this area and retired in January 1931. Other mail carriers were Mr. Dillon and Ed Lee. Lloyd York and Mrs. Charles Helvie were substitute carriers. Charles Helvie carried mail from December 15, 1919 to December 31, 1952. Present day mail carriers are Mr. Paul Pearson, who started service in May 1954 on a regular basis, and Mr. George Champney as a substitute carrier.

We learned that Mr. Delbert Pearson was appointed postmaster by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 23rd, 1936 and he served until his retirement November 30, 1953.

We have been told that Mr. Charles Helvie found many roads impassable in the winter months, while delivering mail to our rural residents. He sometimes made his rounds on horseback or by horse and buggy. Then about 1930, he was able to use a car year around, as the roads were improved.

Though there were originally two routes from Carlton for mail delivery (east and west), these routes



Interior of post office located on the center of Main Street, showing pigeonholes used for mail.



One of these cars was used for mail delivery when early day roads were passable, in the early 1920s.



Mr. Del Pearson, Postmaster, waiting for the mail pick-up in front of the Post Office located on the north side of Main Street, Carlton, about 1940.



Mr. Charles Helvie, Mrs. Mary Vale, Mrs. Jones and Mr. Gil-lam, postal employees in front of the post office about 1920.

were merged into one, about 1935. Carlton Post Office staff numbered four, according to a 1959 newspaper report and postal revenues for about five years prior topped the \$10,000.00 mark. The post office served 270

rented boxes and 220 homes on the rural route in 1959. Presently, our post office serves 450 rentals and 310 rural residents. Postal revenues for the fiscal year of 1975 were \$29,195.74.

U.S. Mail bus passing through Carlton in 1949 ("Highway Post Office").



Old post office building on South Pine Street with mail carrier Mr. Helvie's car waiting to be loaded with mail, about 1940.



ELECTRICITY

In the very early days of Carlton's life, people used candles (sometimes made of lard) for lighting their homes. Later coal oil lamps, kerosene lamps and lanterns came into style. The Oregon Bureau of Labor's 2nd Biennial Report showed that W. A. Howe furnished gas for lights and fuel in 1904-1906 for \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet. The report also said that the electricity was owned privately from 1906-1908. The Carlton City Council records show that the electric light franchise went to Mr. W. A. Howe in October of 1907. Mr. Howe was investigating lighting for the streets as early as 1904, according to city council records.

Carlton's first electricity was supplied by the Carlton Consolidated Lumber Company. They had a steam-powered generator in their saw mill. This mill was owned by the Ladd interests, headquartered in Portland, in the early 1900s. Electricity was provided by the mill to some of the newer homes in Carlton, but this service was turned off at 10:00 each night.

The Yamhill Electric Company purchased the electrical distribution system in Carlton for \$4,500.00 on November 1, 1913. Early in 1914, the Company extended its 11,000 volt line from Lafayette to Carlton and served the electric load from its steam generating plant in Newberg. Service from the Carlton mill then was disconnected.

In those early days, electric service in residences was commonly limited to a light bulb on a cord hanging from the ceiling in each room. Some residential customers owned an electric iron and a toaster, but electric irons were in competition with flat irons heated on the wood-fueled kitchen stove. Heavy duty electrical home appliances were virtually unknown for some years after 1913.

About 1926 electric lines were extended from town out into the country. Power in the community is now provided by Portland General Electric Company.

There is mention of a city council meeting during February, 1931 showing a need for two more street lights in the city of Carlton. The newspaper report indicated that G. K. McDaniel had been having considerable trouble with motorists leaving the highway at the curve of South Pine Street, and crashing into his front yard. The proposed new street light at this location would hopefully remove some of the danger. Another street light was ordered installed at the intersection of Pine and Monroe streets, near the stockyards. This light would illuminate the dangerous railroad crossing and be convenient to school patrons traveling that street after dark.

EARLY WATER SYSTEMS OF THE CARLTON COMMUNITY

There were several wells in town which provided water for residents. One was located on Monroe Street in front of the school. There was also a well on the east side of the railroad tracks behind the present Charles Peters home.

There was a well and water tank across the road from the grain elevator (now a parking lot), where many townspeople came for water. There was water piped to some of the homes and others had their own wells. There was a payment required for use of water from town wells and water was also limited.

The Oregon Bureau of Labor's 2nd Biennial Report states that the water in Carlton was privately owned from 1906-1908. There is mention of a water tank in the Carlton City Council records of March 5, 1906.

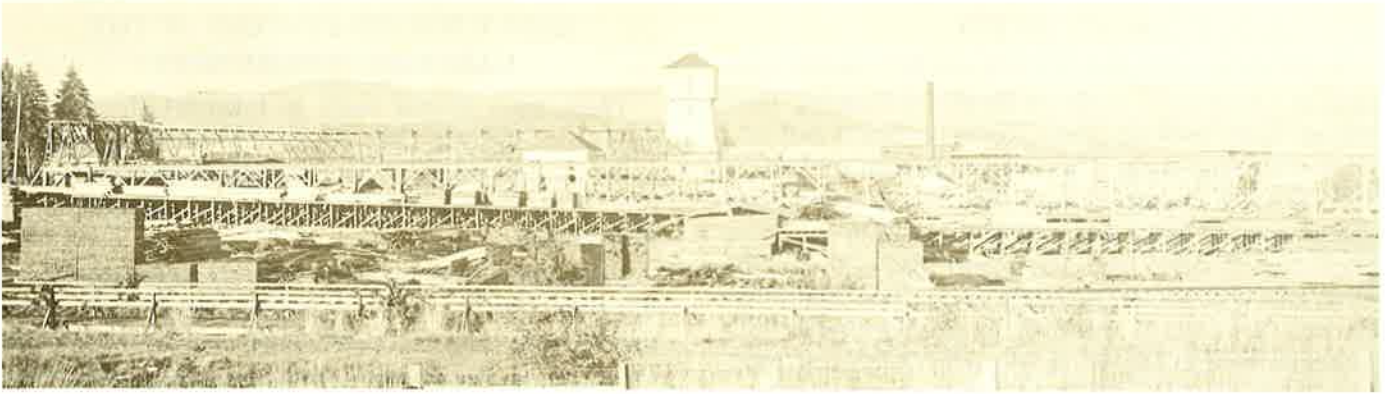
Farm homes usually had their own springs or well and sometimes, a water tower. The water was pumped from the well to a storage tank in the top of the tower. It was then piped into the house, and water flowed through the pipes by gravity from the tower. Some towers had a gauge to show the amount of water in the tank.

One farm west of town had its own private water system piped from a falls on Panther Creek. The pipeline was dug by Chinese coolies, who worked out their board and room.

The W. E. Kidder farm installed the first rural plumbing and sanitation units constructed under a federal project in Yamhill and Polk Counties in December 1935.



Picture of a typical farm home with water tower (Rowland's) taken in early 1900s.



Picture of the Carlton Mill with a Water Tower clearly visible.

MINERAL SPRINGS

The Mineral Springs were located about 4 miles southeast of Carlton and were famous for presumed health benefits. We have been told this water was especially helpful for skin ailments, such as poison oak and eczema. In the 1890s a hotel was built at the Springs to accommodate visitors from far away, who came to try its healing powers. The Springs are still being used for medical purposes with water rights owned by another individual. The road passing by the Mineral Springs between Carlton and Lafayette is named Mineral Springs Road. The hotel was destroyed by fire many years ago.



This barn located at the Carlton Mineral Springs east of town was the scene of many dances enjoyed by local residents in the 1920s.

PANTHER CREEK MINERAL SPRINGS

We have learned about a mineral springs located near Panther Creek on the property then owned by Mr. Warren Bailey. This spring was there as early as 1910 and maybe earlier. In the 1930s, it was developed by Mr. Bailey, who built a well, some cabins, bath house and installed a heater for heating water. The water bubbled out of the ground and was always surrounded by pigeons, who must have liked the mineral water.

People came to use the mineral springs for arthritis, and skin problems. Some must have used the water for both drinking and bathing. Mr. Bailey had the water tested and used to sell the mineral water for \$1.00 a jug. The mineral spring is no longer used for medical purposes and the property is now owned by Harold Simonis.

CARLTON WATER SYSTEM

What we know as Carlton was first a trading post in 1871, and that was located about two miles west of where Carlton presently is.

It was incorporated into a city in 1899.

The first private water system was a number of wells that were used in relation to Howe's general store and other buildings. This network of wells soon became inadequate and the city then started a public water system in 1905.

In 1910 a water line was discussed, that would pipe the water out of town to the surrounding area.

In the following year, 1911, a letter was sent to a George Lea, who was an engineer at Cottage Grove, for an estimate of the total cost of a water survey. One month later Mr. Lea was hired to do the survey of Panther Creek, with an expense account of what is thought to be three dollars a day.

In the later part of 1911, the city recorder was instructed to call for bids for the construction and installation of a water system, not to exceed a \$40,000 bond issue.

A man by the name of Mr. Brown was given the amount of \$250 for the five acres where the present dam is located.

The next year, 1912, a Mr. Carl, a representative of Carlton met with the James Kennedy Construction Company of Salt Lake City. This company was later awarded the contract. It was a packaged deal which included an intake valve, a 6" wood wire-wrapped pipe and a reservoir that could hold 390,000 gallons. It was built where the present reservoir is located. The cost of this was only \$32,706.19.

In the 1930s all the wood-lined pipe in the reservoir was replaced by a 6" steel pipe. The WPA completed this project. The next step was in 1945, when all the wood pipe throughout the distribution area was also replaced by a steel line.

In 1963 the 6" steel line in the reservoir and 3,000 feet of the distribution line was replaced with a 10" steel line. The next year 5,000 more feet was replaced.

The last of the major "pipe replacing" took place in 1967, when all the remaining 6" line was changed to a 12" line.

The present dam was constructed in 1970. It is 44 feet high, and can hold 25,000,000 gallons of water and cost \$296,000, which included the main transmission and the dam itself.

There are presently about 540 water users in town.

SEWER SYSTEM

Mr. Herb Holst gave the following information concerning the sewer system.

The sewer system was first installed around 1913 or 1914; and, incidentally was "gravity flow," down toward the river.

About 1920 the east side system was put into operation (East side meaning east of the railroad tracks.) It was run into a septic tank and then into Hawn Creek.

In 1947 or 1948 the Linke Subdivision was built on the east side of town with individual septic tanks for each home. As the school and other buildings were also here, this area soon became overloaded and a new disposal plant was constructed and also a lift station. Instead of running all this sewage from the east side of town into the old original septic tank system, it was run into a pumping station and pumped from there over to the disposal plant. In this manner it takes away all of the sewage from the old septic tanks and all of the sewage that was running into the large cesspool. Unfortunately, it was not far enough down gravity; in other words not far enough to the east that it would service all the population. So the line was extended to the creek and now the interceptor site is located at the end of Eighth Street.

At the present time everything out of town to the city limits all the way to Slaughter House Road is on the septic tank or a sanitary system. The sewer extends out east of town to the city limits. Therefore, a main sewer interceptor line now comes into this pumping station. All that sewage is again pumped up the highway and comes down and goes "gravity flow" after it passes through the intersection at the post office. Then, from there "gravity flow" down Grant street to the disposal plant.

An average of 90,000 gallons of sewage a day are processed through the plant.

Not too long ago a new sewer north of town was installed. This came about through an EDA (Economic

Development Administration) federal grant. There was a little factory north of town that did not have any sanitary facilities so they insisted that they be provided. So the federal government helped with money to build these facilities.

TELEPHONES

The first telephone service to Carlton was established by the Pacific Telephone Company in 1898 and licensed by the American Bell Telephone Company. There were two subscribers. We think that the first farm lines were established in 1903. In 1904, there were 91 telephone subscribers, and by 1915 there were 161 customers served. (It was during the years from 1910-1915 that the sawmill was booming.) Later the number of subscribers dropped to 118 in 1922 and it was 1928 before the number again approached 150. In the 1930s, during the depression, the number declined sharply, and it was late in the 1940s before a growth pattern finally emerged.

Telephone toll line (long distance) growth important to Carlton occurred in 1899 when a line through Newberg connected Portland with McMinnville; Aurora and St. Paul were connected by wire; in 1900 when Yamhill was connected to Tillamook, and in 1913 when Aurora and Portland were connected.

Regular radio programs probably came to Carlton in 1927 when the first circuits for transmission of radio programs were built between San Francisco and Portland and Seattle.

There is mention of a bill for telephoning in the city council records of August 7, 1899. The Carlton City Council records also show that Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, later to become Pacific Northwest Bell, has served Carlton and operated as an agency in leased quarters since the first franchise issued by the city on October 18, 1911. The franchise reads as follows: "The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company—its successors, to place, erect and maintain poles, wires, other appliances-conductors to lay underground wires for the transmission of electricity for telephone and telegraph purposes."

Country telephone lines were usually built and maintained by groups of farmers. There were about eight families on each line, with each party assigned a code. To talk to another party on the line, they had to ring the correct ring; for example, in phone number 16F51, the "F" stood for Farm Line; the last two digits, 5 (one long ring) and 1, (a short ring). If one wished to talk to someone on another line he had to go through the operator in Carlton by ringing one long ring, give the operator the number, and the operator would ring. The telephone company gradually expanded their service to the rural areas providing for two- to four-party lines. The subscribers, for an extra fee, may have their own private line, at present.

Telephone typical for office use in 1936 in Carlton Nursery.



Telephones, in the early days were mounted on the wall and were very simple square or rectangular shaped boxes with cells or batteries and a combined mouth-and-ear-piece. Located on the side of the box, was a crank-handle used to ring the operator or neighbors. There were two bells on the front of the box. A person could tell when phone batteries needed to be replaced because the voices were difficult to hear. Since each party on a line had a different ring, one had to listen very closely so they would answer the right ring.

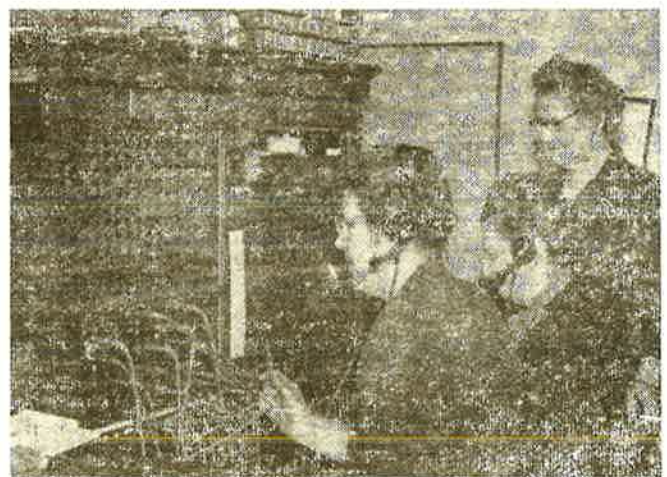
Some phones, in the beginning, were called "Kitchen Phones" and were mounted on the wall. They only had a transmitter for speaking and weren't yet equipped with a hearing device. Later, a separate ear-piece was developed and the telephone became more streamlined. The first phones were usually rented. Fees ranged from about .50 cents a month for the "Kitchen Phone" (with as many as 40 different parties on one line) to \$2.50 a month, plus a monthly charge of \$2.50 for the "call bell." We were told that sometimes a telephone cost more in the rural areas. Over the years, this practice was changed to an "installation fee" with a minimum monthly rate charged on the basis of the type of service used. Long distance calls are an extra fee, charged to the subscriber's code number.

In the early days of Carlton, the telephone office was located in several different buildings. At one time, the office was in the building now occupied by Haskell's Ice Cream store. This building used to sit where the present Bank is located. We also learned that the Leslie Boyd home on South Pine Street (now apartments) was once the telephone office until it was moved a short distance to a house on Park Street.

At one time the Yamhill Electric Company had lines in the Pacific Telephone office in Carlton. C. W. Vale was once manager and also Claude Dumdi, from 1923-1928.

There were switchboard and telephone operators to complete calls. The early switchboard was a Gray-Bar and provided by Gray-Bar Electric Company in Portland. In 1928 the original switchboard was replaced by one section of 105-A, also a Gray-Bar machine.

Some of the early day operators were Mrs. Clarice Pearson, Mrs. Minnie Bloom, Mrs. Mabel McDaniel, Mrs. Mildred Briggs, Mrs. Lena Meedle, and Miss Nina Peterson. In later years, prior to the change-over to dial operation, Mrs. Ida Powell, Mrs. Helen Campbell, Mrs. Constance Schippert, and Mrs. Hazel York operated the switch-board. These ladies were known as "Hello Girls" and were replaced by the dial system in December of 1953. Mayor Harry F. Williams was one of the first persons to place a call under the new system. All subscribers were given new seven digit ULrick numbers. The system was converted to the all number code in 1962. Direct distance dialing became available to Carlton residents on October 20, 1968.



Carlton switchboard with operators Miss Nina Peterson and Mrs. Constance Schippert. In background is Agency Manager, Mrs. Ida Powell (1953).



Mayor Harry F. Williams is shown making one of the first calls through Carlton's new dial system in 1953. Looking on are Bill Estey, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Ralph Kletzing, editor of *Carlton-Yambill Review*; and J. M. Helfrich, Pacific Telephone manager.

One Share *Febr. 1, 1947*
Panther Creek Telephone Co.

To *M. C. Rake*

President *B. A. Smith*

Secretary *A. A. Parackman*

Community Activities

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

FROM HOOF BEATS TO TIRE TREADS

Among the early pioneers the social life was very limited. When the churches and the schools came, there was more visiting. In "Early Recollections of Oregon Pioneer Life" as written by Inez Adams Parker, she tells about the warm friendliness between the people: "Those living near the church would invite those farther away, home to dinner, and sometimes over night. You would have thought the whole congregation were blood related to each other by the affection shown by one and all to each other."

For the children and young people there was the social contact of the school, whether it was held in someone else's home or in a schoolhouse. The school and the church were often in the same building.

These few social contacts were more appreciated because the life of the pioneers was so dominated by work—the land had to be readied for farming, and the farming equipment was so crude that long hours were imperative. The whole family worked; the boys helping their father, the girls learning all about the housewifely duties, and both the mother and the girls helping with outside work also. Each family and each small grouping of homes had to depend on themselves. As the number of pioneers grew, so did the social contacts.

As the schools grew there would be school programs and other gatherings in the schools. George Meedle tells of his family walking by lantern light to the school to attend an evening gathering.

Basket socials became popular (sometimes called box socials). At first the whole family participated. The ladies made fancy boxes or baskets—the fancier the better, and filled them with all sorts of goodies; they were auctioned off to the highest bidder, and the highest bidder won the privilege of eating the basket supper with that particular lady—and sometimes her small children too.

George Meedle tells of basket socials at Pioneer school and Essie McDaniel remembers of the younger people having them at the Christian Church in Carlton. She said that there was usually a social gathering of some sort for the young people at that church at least once a month. These socials had to be over before ten o'clock so that those attending could be home before the ten o'clock curfew when the lights in town went out.

As Carlton grew, the confectionery store was a popular place for the young people to gather. Then the first

movie came to provide another fun place. It cost 10c to get in. The movies were silent and there were a lot of serials running from week to week. The one most remembered was "Perils of Pauline." George Meedle remembers how his family in the summertime would sometimes walk into Carlton to go to the movies, because the horses had worked hard all day, and they had to rest. But the family in order to have a Saturday night out would gladly walk into Carlton to see the movies.

Mrs. McDaniel told of other little things the "kids" liked to do: go to the depot on Sunday morning to get the Sunday paper, and see the people come and go; visit the Chinese laundry and watch the Chinaman "sprinkle" the clothes; play "run sheep run" on the big hillside behind their house; and later gather in their big "parlor" and play the piano and sing. In fact, as they grew older, this was a favorite pastime—a song fest at Essie's piano.

As she grew older, Mrs. McDaniel told us how they would sometimes go to Yamhill to the dances. They would walk the railroad tracks to Yamhill, since this was the shortest route and wasn't muddy; then walk from the depot downtown to the dance hall; dance until they must go back to the depot and catch the "hoot-owl" Red Electric home.

Along in the teen years and early twenties there was a Carlton Drama Club who put on home talent plays upstairs in the city hall building. These were usually three act plays and were well attended. The charge was fifty or seventy-five cents. We do not have a list of the members of this club nor do we know who all the actors were, but these are some that have been mentioned: Emil Pearson, "he was the John Wayne of that time," Nona Spence, Stuart French, Essie McDaniel and Mary Briggs. The money from these plays was used for various purposes, one of which we have learned was to help the Red Cross Auxiliary during World War I.

With the Red Electric train it was easier to get to McMinnville and to Portland, and so contacts began to broaden. There were occasional trips to social events in Portland, special shows, etc. Also at home the chatauqua or lyceum programs were presented in season.

So we see the social life growing with the population from weekly meetings at church to everyday contact with friends. As the automobile age grew, so too the social contacts. Easy access to McMinnville, Salem, Portland and other cities has broadened the area for all phases of living. We have indeed gone from the beat of the oxen or horses' hoofs to the tire treads of many cars.

The Fourth of July Celebrations

Just as this bicentennial book was going to press, we learned of a microfilmed report of a county centennial celebration at Carlton on July 4th, 1876. We felt we must have it in this book, so the publisher was kind enough to let us send it in late. It raises many questions especially when we remember Carlton itself was only about two years old, but then the first pioneers had been here thirty-two or thirty-three years. Was this the beginning of those Fourth of July celebrations we have heard so much about? We will have to wait for the answers until the next time around. Right now this must get to the printer.

Carlton Celebrates America's Birthday—1876

The following is an article that appeared in the July 13, 1876, issue of the *Yamhill County Reporter*. The editor mentioned that he was unable to attend the celebration and reproduced the story from the columns of the *Oregonian*. He calls this a "brief description of the celebration at Carlton, which was the principal attraction in the county." The author wasn't named, but was called a North Yamhill correspondent.

"The morning of the Fourth of July, 1876, long to be remembered in the history of our state, dawned upon the beautiful valley of the Yamhill to find not only the people, the public places, and the private residences decorated in most gorgeous array, but nature, as it were smiling upon their attempts to be jubilant had ushered in one of those lovely mornings which are only seen in country places, which to be appreciated must be enjoyed among the meadows, the buttercups, the daisies. At an early hour, as per announcement, the citizens began to gather in a beautiful grove near Carlton on the O.C.R.R. and during the entire forenoon a long line of wagons and carriages marked the continuous arrival of people from all parts of Yamhill, Marion, and Polk counties, until on every hand could be heard the expression 'Where have all these people come from?' At half past ten precisely the president, Mr. J. H. Robison, called the vast assemblage to order and introduced the Rev. Mr. Hoberg, paster (*sic*) of the Methodist Church, Chaplin of the day, who offered one of those soul subduing prayers, to hear which is to be benefitted. The prayer was followed by an excellent piece of music by the McMinnville Band, after which the Hon. Wm. Fenton was introduced as reader of the Declaration of Independence, which he did in an able, satisfactory manner. The President of the day then introduced Mr. L. B. Stears, orator of the day, a young gentleman from Portland and one of whose ability her citizens may well feel proud. I am sorry I am not able to give the oration in full, for I am sure it would compare favorably with any effort made in Oregon on that day.

"But enough, I will not weary your readers with a



Fourth of July celebration, log rolling contest on Carlton Lake.

detailed account of the nice country basket dinner we had after the oration, nor how beautiful the young ladies appeared as —'Eyes looked love to eyes that spoke again.' No, these little items, which filled both stomachs and hearts to overflowing we will pass without comment, and merely add that if you see an exemplification of the old adage, 'Be virtuous and you will be happy'—go to the country—go to Yamhill."

In the early 1900s the one big celebration at Carlton was on the Fourth of July. It really was a two or three day celebration, with the main events on the Fourth.

It started with a parade on the streets in town. A Goddess of Liberty had been chosen and she rode with her maids on a decorated float drawn by a beautiful team of horses. The parade was led usually by the Mayor and the speaker of the day followed by the float with the Goddess and her maids, usually a band, and then other decorated floats of the lodges and many decorated carriages. Often a tall man representing "Uncle Sam" was somewhere along the line of march. The parade wound its way through the street and on out to the Wennerberg Grove.

The Wennerberg Grove was a point of land extending out into Carlton Lake, covered with big oak trees. This is where Mr. and Mrs. Don Jernstedt now live.

Walter Scott tells us that the crowd followed along

Fourth of July
celebration about
1912. Agnes
Johnson, Goddess
of Liberty.



Fourth of July
celebration parade
down Main Street.
Float: Agnes
Johnson, Goddess
of Liberty.

Fourth of July
celebration.
Grangers' fancy
float, Nels Pearson,
driver.





Fourth of July parade down Main Street. Mrs. Frank Brown and Alice Brown Dumdi in first buggy.

behind the parade wading in ankle high dust unless you were fortunate enough to have your own rig to go in.

A report from the *Telephone Register* of July 5, 1912, gives us the only written account that we have found. A platform had been erected for the program and the dance later on. The program with a choir singing, the Carlton band playing, Miss Ida Mae Smith giving the Declaration of Independence, and a speaker giving a patriotic oration seemed typical of the day. An attendance of three thousand was the estimate of the newspaper. The immense park was filled with huge basket dinners which the families enjoyed. Then came a ball game and other sports, topped off with a log rolling contest.

Some local residents have given a few interesting remembrances. Mrs. Essie McDaniel remembers her mother, not having a big enough basket for their family, taking a washtub full of food. She also said her dad would give each of them fifty cents to spend, and that was plenty because there wasn't too much to spend it on—ice cream for a dime, and a drink of lemonade for a nickel.

Mr. Walter Scott told of one year when there was a very hotly contested log rolling contest between a local fellow who worked at Consolidated mill and the Northwest champion. The Fourth was the second day of the contest and it was a draw between the two. The rule was that if one went off the log, the other had to stop the log. The local man had been thrown off once, and the Champion had gone off once. The crowd was going crazy. Finally the local man got the Champion off, but when he put his heel down to stop the log, he had lost three or four corks off his heel, so it slipped,

and he went in too—losing the contest! There was great disappointment among the rooters.

After several years at Wennerberg Grove, and also after Mr. Wennerberg had given the land next to the river and south of the road to Carlton for a park, the Fourth of July celebration was moved over there. This date we have not been able to determine; some say in the twenties, and some earlier. We have been told that there was also a good dance floor built there, but it seems that people gradually began to lose interest and it developed into mostly a picnic gathering which gradually faded out.

Tulip Festival — Fun Days

The Tulip Festival was an idea originated by Mrs. Robert Leighton and grew out of the study of Holland by the County Extension group. Mrs. Leighton was also a member of the Civic Club, and she suggested that as a means of beautifying our town the club promote the sale of tulip bulbs, and then visit the gardens in the spring to see the results. This was done, and after two or three years of visiting gardens, the idea caught on and it was turned into a town celebration.

The first one of these was reported in the local newspaper May 16, 1948, and was termed a complete success. At the first, all floats were hand drawn and only children were in the parade, other than the saddle club. There were 34 businesses and organizations represented by floats in the first parade, besides many entries of the children themselves. The Tulip Festival continued on as such until it was taken over by the Coordinating Council and in turn by the Chamber of Commerce.

Sometime along the way it came to be called "Fun Day." This celebration, whatever it may be called, has always ended with a celebration in the city park. Booths, operated by different groups,—food, games, etc. are set up. At first the Queen was crowned in the park, but of recent years, this has been done on the Friday evening before. Games and contests of various sorts are a feature of Saturday afternoon in the park. In times past there have been swimming demonstrations in the evening. Various sorts of entertainment have been presented. In more recent years the parade has expanded to include mechanically operated vehicles, horse-drawn vehicles, horseback riders, and the like. Children are still included with decorated bicycles and toys, as well as just "dressed up."

Fun Day has been expanded to include a Friday evening entertainment of a talent show and the crowning of the Queen and presentation of the court. On Saturday morning there is the parade including all sorts of vehicles and riders as well as the children's division. In the afternoon games and booths for entertainment and eating are enjoyed. In the evening there is usually a dance.

The Chamber of Commerce is now working with the various committees to plan a Bicentennial Fun Days for 1976.



Below: Early parade in Carlton in 1930s.

Dr. V. C. Staats, Chairman, Carlton Fun Days.





Fun Days 1975, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Linke, Marshals.



Carlton Fun Days parade down Main Street, 1965. Chuck Olson riding on horse.

Right: Tulip Festival about 1946. Queen, Norma Helvie; Princesses: Donnette Archibald, Shirley Clark, Mary Laughlin. Driver: Orville Rasmussen.



Below: Tulip Festival, late 40s or early 50s, Queen coronation.



Early Lodges

We have had some records showing the existence of the Independent Order of United Woodworkers Lodge, because they had a building in Carlton; and there was also an Artisan Lodge because it had entries in the early Fourth of July parades, but other than that we have found nothing about either.

Oddfellows or IOOF

The local chapter of IOOF or Oddfellows was started in 1911, as near as we can ascertain. It met in the hall of the Independent Order of United Woodworkers, or sometimes called the Artisan's hall. When that hall was burned in July 1921, the Oddfellows lodge met for a time in Yamhill.

The next details are rather confusing at this time, but it seems that this organization attempted a purchase of what has been called the Howe Building or the Log Cabin building. In any event, the Lodge remodeled the upstairs of that building, so that there was a large meeting room, with kitchen facilities; several smaller rooms used for lodge meetings; and also installed the outside stairway.

This building was rented out for other functions and for some years was the most used meeting place in town for public functions.

The lodge disbanded in 1939, and joined with the chapter at Yamhill.

Rebekahs

The Carlton lodge was instituted on July 18, 1911. From 1911 to 1949, when the present lodge building was purchased from the Finnish Luthern Church, the group was without a home meeting place and was constantly having to move from one location to the next. The first meeting place, in 1911, was the Independent Order of United Woodworkers Hall which was on Carlton's Main Street. That building was destroyed by fire on July 4, 1921 and records of the lodge were lost in the fire. In August of 1921 the group adopted the Carlton City Hall for a meeting location. In July, 1924 the Rebekahs moved to the IOOF hall above the Log Cabin tavern and remained there until the Odd Fellows disbanded in 1939. They continued to use many meeting places until they bought their own building in 1949.

Throughout the years the Rebekahs have cooperated with other organizations in all local efforts. They have always taken an active part on Carlton's Fun Day celebrations and have been responsible for many fine dinners being served to the community.

The Endeavor Rebekah lodge celebrated their 50th anniversary in 1961, with a large program and reception at the lodge hall. This year, the Carlton Rebekahs observe their sixty-fifth year of community service to our town.



Boy Scouts

Carlton has had Boy Scouts of America throughout the years, however few records were available detailing this activity. Therefore, we are concerning ourselves with one particular troop.

A troop was active in the mid 1950s with Mel Wasson and L. K. Ritter as leaders. They did a lot of reforestation and planted many plots of trees in the hills surrounding Carlton. There were about 22 boys in the troop. On weekends they would go to Mount Hood and compete against other Boy Scout troops in such areas as swimming, archery, horse back riding, riflery, and outdoor skills—to name a few. Camp Baldwin was where they went to compete and they won many medals for Carlton. They were also very active in civic functions and helped Goodwill Industries.

At the present time there is no Boy Scout troop, due to the fact that they cannot find a leader.

Carlton has also had Cub Scouts, Brownies, and Blue Birds in the past.



Boy Scouts getting ready for parade. Tulip Festival, late 40s or early 50s.



Boy Scouts in Carlton Tulip Festival Parade.
Date uncertain, early 50s or late 40s.

Scout Troop in mid 1950s.

Left (seated, left to right):
Wayne Wiebke, Larry Wasson,
David Hevener, Carroll
Ritter, George Ahart, Bob
Laughlin, Ben Smith, Larry
Strahle, Bob Tschan.
Standing: Lyman Ritter, Don
Hevener, David Hardman,
David Brooks, Jerry Wasson,
Jack Tarpley, Stan Varuska,
Ken Kidder, Jack Williams,
Fred Grabner, Dennis Pekkola.

Girl Scouts

In the early 1930s the Civic Club sponsored a Girl Scout group with Eldora Kidder as their leader. They met in the Civic Club rooms in the old City Hall until it burned. After Mrs. Kidder moved, Mrs. Claude Simmons started a new group in 1935. They met in a room in the Simmons basement on Yamhill Street. At this time they joined the Girl Scout Council which allowed them the use of the winter camp on the Molalla River. The large lodge had a very nice fireplace and lots of wood. In February they took 23 girls along with their bedding and food and stayed over the weekend. Mrs. Reland Briggs and Mrs. John Zimmerman went along as chaperones. The girls had a good time and learned a lot about the outdoors and camping.

The girls made many things through the years as they worked on badges. Every summer they went camping. Two summers they camped at Cannon Beach camp ground.

During World War II the girls gathered paper and stored it in the empty store building next to the Log Cabin. When they had enough to make a truck load, Mr. Simmons hauled it to Portland to the dealers on First Street. They made good money on this project to use for camping and other things. They sent to Girl Scout Headquarters and got material for all the Girl Scout dresses. During World War II gas was hard to get so they started camping at Mitchells on the Yamhill River near where the Flying M Ranch is now. They camped for a week each summer for several years.

Two Girl Scouts in uniform went to the Civic Club each month to present the flag.

In those days there were Girl Scout doughnuts instead of cookies as now. The doughnuts came boxed

a dozen to a box and sold for 35c. They made 10c on each dozen.

Some of the things the girls made were wooden shoes when they were popular. Mr. Simmons cut them out at the Lumber Yard and they got leather from Rick's Shoe Shop for the tops. They received a book from the State Library on international dolls and made little dolls of each country and learned how the people in each country dressed.

In the late 1950s Mrs. Anne Wilson and Mrs. Marcia Powelson were Scout leaders for a period of time until each of them moved away.

In the years of 1973-75, Mrs. Jean Staebler and Mrs. Dee Schiavone spent two years as junior leaders and one year as leaders of the cadets.

Mrs. Norman Smith organized a Brownie troop in October, 1975. It consists of 13 girls of the primary grades and they are sponsored by the Booster Club. They have had various activities through the year.

The following article has been submitted by Shirley Pritchett Webb:

"A special thank you to Mrs. Claude Simmons, who for so many years was Girl Scout leader in Carlton.

Mrs. Simmons kept our group very active and worked hard with us so each girl could learn and use the knowledge provided in the handbook.

We had lots of fun along with the work. Our annual three day camping trip to Mitchells at Fairdale was the highlight. We used our skills to make camp, cook, practice first aid, and to blow up Mrs. Linke's air mattress. Memories also brought back are of horseback riding on the beach, taffy pulls, and slumber parties at Mrs. Simmons' home and the closeness of working together as Scouts.

THANK YOU from the Scouts of the 40s."

GIRL SCOUTS

Front Row: Alice Rice Aichholz
Ruth Stermer Park
Melva Gray
Shirley Pritchett Webb
Anne Marie Linke Smith
Norma Helvie Smith
Carol Brutke Fournier
Back Row: Mrs. Claude Simmons
Evelyn Saxton Malone
Marilyn Laughlin Dover
Wanda George Grossman
Marilyn Collins Curteman
Arvilla Wilson Page
Jenora Michaelsohn
Peggy Melhoff Story



THE CARLTON CIVIC IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Ten ladies, Mrs. C. W. Ladd, Mrs. W. B. Dennis, Mrs. J. A. Cunningham, Mrs. A. G. Brinckerhoff, Mrs. C. L. Harris, Mrs. Martin Johnson, Mrs. J. A. Gravley, Mrs. W. Laughlin, Mrs. P. R. Cooper and Mrs. Walter Wills, organized the Carlton Civic Improvement Association in July, 1911.

The first project was working with the City Council in the purchase of trash cans to be placed on the streets, with the city marshal to regularly empty the cans.

In February, 1913, the public "Reading Room" was opened in an upstairs room over the drug store. In 1913 when the City Hall was built the Club was invited to move the reading room there. A lovely room was provided, with the Civic Club doing the decorating and furnishing of the room. Books were obtained in various ways: gifts, 10c rentals, selling of subscriptions, traveling library from the state, etc. Before too long the city budgeted \$50.00 a year to buy books, which was increased to \$100.00 the last few years. In the early years periodicals and magazines were also provided, and the reading room was a popular place where people came to read and/or take books home. Through the years the library has continued to be one of the main projects of the Civic Club, although of late the television and easy car travel has lessened the people who read and use the library.

Early in its history, each January the Club held a tea for all other ladies organizations and a general invitation to all ladies of Carlton.

During World War I the Civic Club suspended meetings and all activities excepting the reading room, so that the members could devote full time to the Red Cross Auxiliary.

From the very early years, the Civic Club had a flower show at their May or June meeting when flowers were brought and exhibited for members and guests. Also, the visiting of each other's gardens was a pleasant event. When competitive flower shows became the vogue around the county, the flower show committee joined the trend, taking a club entry to other shows in the county, and holding an annual competitive flower show in Carlton. This vogue too passed, and so the competitive flower shows are no more. Recently hobby shows and art shows have taken their place.

Early in its existence the Civic Club showed an interest in the schools. The teachers were given special privileges in keeping library books; members went to the school to teach the girls sewing; contests in flower planting were held; two ladies visited the school each two weeks. The teachers were guests of the club at the Oregon Products luncheons, and in the fall big effort was put into a reception for the teachers. During the depression the Civic Club joined with the Commercial



Civic Club blue ribbon entry at Sheridan Garden Club Flower Show. Theme: Gems.

Club in distribution of milk to needy children at school. A big return to the Club was the teachers and the children participating in the programs for the Club, either furnishing the entire program, or participating in the way of music, or something of that sort. This relationship with the school diminished during the existence of the Parent-Teachers organization, but in the last two or three years has somewhat revived with help in the "Right to Read" program; a "meet the teachers in the school rooms" in 1974, when many townspeople visited the entire school for the first time; and now the Bicentennial program.

During the depression era, the Health Committee visited homes, took children to Doernbecher Hospital; distributed meat and also baskets of food to needy families and, in general, giving help whenever possible.

A girl scout committee supervised that program, and under the leadership in the thirties of Mrs. Claude Simmons, flourished for several years.

As early as 1919 the Civic Club members were asking "Why not a swimming pool for Carlton?" Shortly after

the park in town was a reality the City Council asked for a committee from the Civic Club to work with them on a pool. This went on for a time, but it was not until the 1930s, with W.P.A. help that a pool was actually constructed, although the Club minutes show that at different times donations for the pool had been given to them and put out at interest.

During World War II the club participated in the town activities; sewing and knitting for the soldiers; furnished treats for the soldiers stationed in McMinnville; furnished a room at Camp Adair and sent other treats there. During the war the Red Cross Drive was taken over by the Civic Club and that effort continued successfully until it became a part of the United Good Neighbors.

In 1945 helping to send a girl to Girls' State became a project of the Civic Club, which continued.

For several years a visit of the Red Cross Blood Bank to Carlton was sponsored, but at the present time that is intermittent at the option of the Red Cross Chapter.

In the early years of the County Health Program, the Civic Club took an active part in urging the hiring of a County Nurse. Later, when the County Health Department was sufficiently established, the baby clinics and pre-school clinics were developed in Carlton and carried on through the Civic Club under the guidance of Mrs. W. E. Kidder, Mrs. James Spence and Mrs. Claude Simmons, until they were again absorbed by the County Health Department itself.

The Civic Club started the Tulip Festival, which took the form at first of a planting of tulips in the fall and garden visitations in the spring; and eventually became a town celebration with a queen and her court, a parade, a day of fun in the park, etc. This in turn was taken over by the Coordinating Committee, and finally became Carlton's Fun Day, now sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce.

This in retrospect is briefly Carlton Civic Club in its almost sixty-five years of existence.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Any early records of a business men's organization seem to be lost. The first reference to such a group is in the minutes of the Civic Club when reference is made to the first meeting being held in the Commercial Club Room. This was in 1911. The first Reading Room was set up in the former Commercial Club Room in 1913. After the burning of the Consolidated Lumber Company mill, it seems the Commercial Club must have faded out as the next reference is to a Board of Trade in 1916. In 1923 there is an item that Mr. Claude Dumdi and Mr. Deuse came to the Civic Club and asked the ladies for their help in making a new business men's organization, the "Community Club" a success. There is also reference later on to working with the Commercial Club in supplying milk for the children at school.

The first record found by the Chamber of Commerce is in 1938 when it was called a Chamber of Commerce.

As one reads through the minute books it is found that the Chamber has constantly supported all established business and often times promoted new business or industry for Carlton, sometimes successfully, sometimes not. They have promoted and supported the Boy Scout program; many school projects; and in recent years have taken over the promotion of Carlton's Fun Day, as they are doing this year. They have worked alone or with the Civic Club or other groups in helping needy families and particularly the children.

One of the lasting accomplishments of the Chamber has been through the work of its road committee, which was basically responsible for the secondary state highway to Newberg, that we now enjoy, cutting off six miles of the distance to Portland. The road committee also worked on the road to Dayton and gave a hefty push to the building of the bridge across the North Yamhill in 1952; straightening out and lessening the grade from the bridge up the hill. It also was in the forefront in urging repairs to Carlton's streets.

The Chamber has cooperated with the Firemen in decorating Carlton's streets for Christmas; and have also worked with the Firemen in the visit of Santa Claus and various treats for the children.

For many years they had a dinner entertaining the farmers and their wives, which evolved into the Sweetheart Dinner, the first one of which was in 1955.



SweetHeart Dinner. Ed Ostrin and Governor Holmes.

At one time the Chamber sponsored a booth at the Yamhill County Fair where different industries and businesses advertised.

The Chamber tried valiantly to prevent the removal of the Station Master from the Carlton Depot, and succeeded for a time, but, of course, it came with time.

The Chamber of Commerce has been at the forefront in promoting all things that in its belief was good for

Carlton, and continue to do so as they prepare for Fun Day, 1976.

Past presidents of the Chamber:

1938 Reland Briggs	1961 Glen Fulps
1939 Reland Briggs	1962 Myron Madsen
1940-1950	1963 Harry Mason
Claude Simmons	1964 Harry Mason
Ray Sampson	1965 Ron Bauder (6 mo.)
Claude Dumdi	Ken Liedke (6 mo.)
James Spence	1966 Harry Mason
Lynn Brooks	1967 Harry Mason
1951 Erwin Meyers	1968 Ed Meling
1952 Dr. V. C. Staats	1969 Ed Meling
1953 Bill Estey	1970 Emil Gorne
1954 David Asplund	1971 Ed Wahl
1955 Ralph Kletzing	1972 Ken Liedke
1956 W. Ace Gregg	1973 George McNabb
1957 Myron Madsen	1974 George McNabb
1958 Sid Kaufman	1975 Arnie Ruggles (6 mo.)
1959 Ethan Dale	Myron Madsen (6 mo.)
1960 Emil Gorne	1976 David C. Blanchard

Right: Chamber of Commerce Booth at Yamhill County Fair.



CARLTON PTA

The Carlton PTA was organized in September 1949 "In an effort to make the public school conscious." The officers for the first year were: Erma Orr, president; Ilo McCord, vice president; Pauline Banks, secretary and Elsie Jacks, treasurer. Speaker for the first meeting was Dr. W. W. Dolan, Dean of Linfield College. His subject was "College Education begins in Grade School." Members the first year numbered 69 and by the end of the second year the membership had grown to 120, thanks to the outstanding work of Hazel Estey, membership chairman.

From the beginning the PTA was active in promoting the new school by searching out facts and making the public aware of the need for the new building. In January 1953, their dream came true when they presented the program at the dedication of the present Carlton Elementary School.

Over the years the PTA has been active in promoting many programs to benefit the youth of our community. Among the activities to their credit were raising money for playground equipment for the City Park, organizing a Teen Age group (1952), backing the safety patrol by purchasing raincoats etc. to set up the program, hosting the annual tea for mothers of first graders and the annual teachers reception. In 1959 they served birthday



Members of the Carlton Chamber of Commerce in the early 60s promoting the Fun Days. Back Row left to right: Ken Liedke, Harry Mason, Myron Madsen, Eddie Ostrin, Emil Gorne. Front Row, left to right: Earl Pritchett, E. J. Linke, Reland Briggs.

cake to 600 people at Carlton's Centennial party. Over the years they have donated and helped can fruit and vegetables for the school cafeteria, boasting a record of 1,000 gallons in 1956. They contributed to the sound system for the gymnasium, purchased a TV for the school and took school census several years.

On the lighter side, many social affairs evolved from this organization such as the formation of a choral group under the direction of Mrs. Lydia McNichols from George Fox College, presentation of many Christmas programs and parties.

By 1973 interest in the PTA meetings was so low that the present membership decided to disband. Existing funds were turned over to the Yamhill-Carlton High School PTA to be used in their scholarship fund.

ABC CLUB

"About Babies and Children" was the inspiration for the ABC Club. Mrs. Irvin Custer invited several mothers with new babies to her home in January, 1948 and under her leadership as organizer-advisor, the club was organized. Some of the charter members were: Marian Good, Jean LeTourneaux and Opal McGhie.

The purpose of the club was an evening out for mothers of young children to share their problems and help each other with an exchange of ideas. As a result, the meetings were scheduled to convene once a month, with a lesson on family life, a devotional time and many social activities. Although the club was not a service type organization, their work and community participation gained the respect and recognition of everyone.

For many years, the March of Dimes was a total club project. Assistance to the Children's Farm Home at Corvallis was another worthwhile project. The convalescent homes received aid, entertainment and many good times from this club.

As years went by and the members' children grew older, the group gradually disbanded, for lack of a common interest. However, many of the members who yet live in the local area may form a nucleus of a grandmothers club, since many lasting friendships were formed in the original organization.

Submitted by Opal McGhie

HISTORY OF THE CARLTON BOOSTER CLUB

Submitted by The Booster Club

On December 3, 1974, a new service club was officially organized in Carlton. Electing to call themselves the Carlton Booster Club, this group had for some time been loosely organized under the name of the Concerned Parents Group. Composed of parents deeply interested in education, the group set forth goals and objectives which they believed would assist the process of education at Carlton Elementary School. They have

worked to see these goals realized, and continued working to support and improve education for Carlton's youngsters.

The goals are as follows:

"It is hereby resolved that the Carlton Booster Club shall support, by whatever means necessary and available to it, within the applicable laws of the State of Oregon the following:

1. The establishment of the best elementary education system available to our children within the financial means of the community.

2. The creation of an atmosphere within our school, conducive to the education and safety of the children.

3. Parental involvement in support of school oriented projects both designated by the school administration and by the community at large.

4. Increased communication between school faculty, school administration, school board and the community.

5. A positive attitude toward school and community affairs."

Among the things accomplished by the Boosters since their inception have been: the establishment of a bi-weekly newsletter, which is sent home with the students in an effort to keep parents informed of school happenings; the Carlton Easter Party, initiated in 1975 and planned as an annual Booster project; and a Halloween magic show, presented for area families in an effort to keep our children safely contained on a particularly hazardous evening. The benefit breakfast held in 1975 resulted in two Carlton Elementary students being able to attend a special speech camp during the summer.

For the school plant, the group has replaced a restroom ceiling and built two portable bleachers for the playing field. All of these efforts were made possible both through fund raising projects staged by the club and contributions from generous local merchants and area citizens.

The Booster Club is open to all interested persons, the only requirement being a willingness to work for the betterment of our school. Members will continue to keep the welfare of Carlton's future citizens uppermost in their minds, and make even more progress toward the club goals in the years to come.

RAINBOW GIRLS

In June of 1948 an advisory board was formed to start a Rainbow Girls Assembly in Yamhill. Chairman of this board was Mrs. Ruth Cox of Carlton. Members of the board were Carltonites Bessie Jernstedt, Lloyd Billings, Ruth Custer, and Fern Pugh. Members from Yamhill were Gladys Mason and Guy Wade.

In August of 1948 Checowan Assembly # 47 of Rainbow Girls was instituted. The initiation and installation ceremonies were held in the high school auditorium. The following girls were chosen to be the charter offi-

cers: Worthy Advisor, Carolyn Jernstedt; Worthy Associate Advisor, Charlotte Forest; Charity, Norma Archibald; Hope, Elsie Laughlin; Faith, Marie Loban; Recorder, Shirley Pritchett; Treasurer, Evelyn Martin; Chaplain, Ruth Stermer; Drill Leader, Bonnie Briggs; Love, Janyce Larson; Religion, Kathryn Thompson; Nature, Marilyn Laughlin; Immortality, Ann Bralland; Fidelity, Peggy Melhoff; Patriotism, Evelyn Saxton; Service, Gail Hardman; Inner Observer, Barbara Smith; Outer Observer, Verla Burgett; Musician, Donna Delaney; and Choir Leader, Shirley Morelock.

Rainbow Girls is an organization for girls between the ages of twelve and twenty. It teaches a belief in the Supreme Being and stresses high ideals and dignity of character. Many girls from this area have been honored to hold Grand Offices at the State Grand Assembly. This convention is now held annually in Corvallis. Rainbow Girls have always been very active in community service projects. They often help locally with fund drives for charity. The local group also helps with each year's state-wide service project.



Line Officers Rainbow Assembly, Sept. 1961. Left to right: Mertis Sheldon Shelly, Joyce Martin Grabner, Sharon Pritchett Rankin, Kay Snyder Jackson, Ruth Enger Herrick.

THE AMERICAN LEGION AND AUXILIARY

After World War II there were so many soldiers coming home who wanted to join the Legion that the veterans of World War I, who lived in Carlton but belonged to the Legion in Yamhill, decided that they would start a post in Carlton. A Post and Auxiliary were organized in 1948.

The ladies met in the fire hall and the men met upstairs over the Log Cabin. The ladies had card parties and the men put on dances over the Log Cabin. Then they heard that the government was going to sell the quonset buildings at Camp Adair, so some of the men

went to Corvallis to a meeting to get the prices, and it was decided to try to make arrangements to put up a building to be a memorial for all veterans.

Others in town became interested in such a memorial. The city gave the land for the building. It was decided to sell bonds of \$25.00 denomination so that everyone who wanted to, could help. The bonds were to be repaid as soon as possible out of the money that could be made from dances, etc.

There was much work to be done before the building could be placed. The basement had to be in and many of the legionnaires worked on this project. A lovely hardwood floor was laid upstairs, and when all was ready the quonset upper part was put on.

The *Carlton-Yamhill Review* of January 5, 1950, gives a report of a New Year's dance, sponsored by the Firemen, as "a preview of one of the finest community halls in the state." The hall was not entirely completed at that time, but enough so to permit the dance. The *Review* continued, "The public has shown its interest and appreciation to the Legionnaires for sponsoring the building, and Saturday night's crowd indicates continued support. There were 749 paid admissions, and many bought tickets who could not come, to show their support."

In the spring of 1951 completion of the Carlton Memorial Hall was celebrated with a moose dinner (moosemeat donated by Emanuel Linke and Rex Rodgers). This became an annual event with Legion and Auxiliary members working together.

For many years they held joint installation with the Auxiliary, but now a separate installation of officers is held.

Early fund raising events were dances in the hall, checkout stand and a penny drill.

The Legion and the Firemen built the Gun Club and operated it for a time, and the ladies of the Auxiliary served lunches; in this way money was also raised.

The Legion sends a boy to Boys' State each year.

Hospital equipment is available through the Legion for those in the surrounding area who are in need of it.

Each Memorial Day the Legion puts flags on the graves of veterans buried in the Pioneer, McBride and Pike cemeteries.

The local Legion is active in the District Two meetings and takes part in Conventions.

They have Color bearers in the parades for Carlton Fun Day and Yamhill Derby Day.

At their regular meeting in January, 1976, the Carlton Post received an award for making their membership quota early and going beyond the quota for three consecutive years. They now have around 120 members.

Carlton Memorial Post No. 173 Auxiliary is very active in worthwhile projects, such as:

Attending District 2 meetings besides a regular local meeting each month.

In former years a past presidents' parley—a joint activity of the Yamhill and Carlton units used meetings to sew for hospital veterans and make flowers for wheel chair parades held in Portland.

They are well known for the many dolls they dress at Christmas time. These, along with other toys and gifts, are taken to the Veterans' hospital in Portland



Legion Auxiliary Dolls given to veterans at hospital. Women from Auxiliary made clothes for dolls.

where the veterans use them as gifts for members of their families. Auxiliary members spend time each year also in wrapping gifts in the gift shop at the hospital.

Participation in hospital Volunteer work is another project. Carlton Auxiliary has to its credit 360 hours for the years 1975 and 1976. Also there have been 86 hours in the McMinnville rest homes.

For years a Red Cross bloodmobile was held at Memorial Hall. Trappist Abbey men from Lafayette along with Carlton and Yamhill area residents donated blood.

Contributions are made to the needy local people, both veterans and others; Gold Star mothers are honored; poppies are sold each year. A girl is sent to Girls' State each year. Child welfare programs are sponsored and we have worked with the well-baby clinic.

The Auxiliary took part in the Heart fund drive for years. They had help with this from the Rainbow Girls.

The members helped with the Chest X-Ray when it came to this area.

Cookies were sent to Viet Nam soldiers; also cookies and gifts were sent to Camp White at Medford and to the Roseburg Veterans Hospital.

The Auxiliary takes cakes and money to the Portland Veterans Hospital for Bingo games, and help with the games at least twice a year.

The members worked on Civil Defense during the 1950s.

They furnish food and serve moosemeat dinners at the Carlton Hall; have a Christmas party for unit mem-

bers and families, with Santa visiting children with gifts.

The Auxiliary has participated in the Carlton Fun Days by having a booth and an entry in the parade.

Information for this article provided by Mrs. Claude Simmons and Mrs. Harry Mason.

SUMMARY OF CARLTON BARRACKS 1988 VETERANS OF WORLD WAR I, USA

At the end of World War II the spread in ages of the returning veterans and those of World War I became apparent. As a result Congress granted the veterans of World War I authority to form their own organization.

With National Headquarters in Alexandria, Virginia, the group to be known as Veterans of World War I, USA was formed.

In the fall of 1959 some World War I veterans from Yamhill, Carlton, Lafayette, Dayton and McMinnville met in the Carlton Memorial building, also known as the Legion Hall. Thus Carlton Barracks 1988, Veterans of World War I, USA received their Charter bearing 25 names. At this time the Ladies Auxiliary was also started.

In subsequent years the group has taken part in community activities, also has contributed to the Veterans Hospital. One of the activities was to hold several public salmon dinners, proceeds from which were used to buy wheel-chairs, hospital beds and other hospital equipment for use in the community in time of need. The County Health office added to the supply. This equipment is now stored in Carlton in the Portland Glove Company store room and is available on loan to the people of the community.

Although in this year 1976 more than half of the original 25 men whose names appear on the charter have passed on and the average age of World War I veterans is 81, Carlton Barracks 1988 holds monthly meetings with a pot-luck luncheon, business meeting and program. Frequently there are as many as 75 veterans and wives attending these meetings.

Submitted by Mrs. Harry Williams

L.H.L. BARBECUE

Through the 1940s and 50s the mill put on a picnic for the men and their families. It was held at the Mitchell park near Fairdale, and usually there would be several hundred show up. Not all that were there worked at the mill but everyone seemed to have a good time.

There were many activities that were enjoyed and the feed that was put on was something to look forward to for the next year. The most popular events were the ball games and horseshoe pitching. E. J. Linke participated in most of the merriment and pitched a pretty good game of horseshoes. Most of the youngsters played in the creek and a lot of the adults sat around

and visited with friends. These were very enjoyable times and are still remembered by many as some of the good old days. With the hectic pace we live today I am sure these moments will be remembered as one of the times in our life that can be regarded as moments to remember.

Mel Wasson

THE BROOKS HOTEL

A big event for Carlton came on February 21st, 1914, the opening night of the Brooks Hotel. An orchestra under the leadership of Mr. N. E. Hansen played a variety of selections; there were vocal and flute solos, and many speeches. A capacity crowd attended.

The Brooks family owned the building until the late 1920s and continued to run it as a hotel under various managers. It was used extensively by drummers who came to town to sell their goods. Mrs. Essie McDaniel tells of a large room upstairs that was used as a display room by the various drummers where they laid out their goods. At that time, the town was quite self-sufficient, in that you could buy all kinds of wearables—shoes, all kinds of clothing, and such, because automobiles were scarce and people bought at home. So the drummers did a good business in Carlton.

The dining room was run as the usual hotel dining room. After the advent of the Flora Logging Company, the dining room was used extensively by some of their employees who had sleeping rooms over their office building.

Mrs. Brooks sold the building in the late twenties. It continued to be run as a hotel for a time, and then was partly converted to apartments. Mrs. Ida Simonson gives us a picture of how it was used during the 1930s when she worked there.

The food was served "family style" to the patrons who lived there. On Sunday the dining room was open to the public for about \$1.50 a plate. This too was served "family style." This later was changed to menu ordering.

The hotel employed about three waitresses, a dishwasher, a pastry cook and a chamber maid. The waitresses were paid \$2.00 a day and the dishwasher started at about 75c a day.

The back dining room and lodge in the hotel were used for many things, such as bridal showers and baby showers. Ida Simonson remembers that her bridal shower was there. Also dancing and ballet lessons were given there. Verl Faye was the teacher.

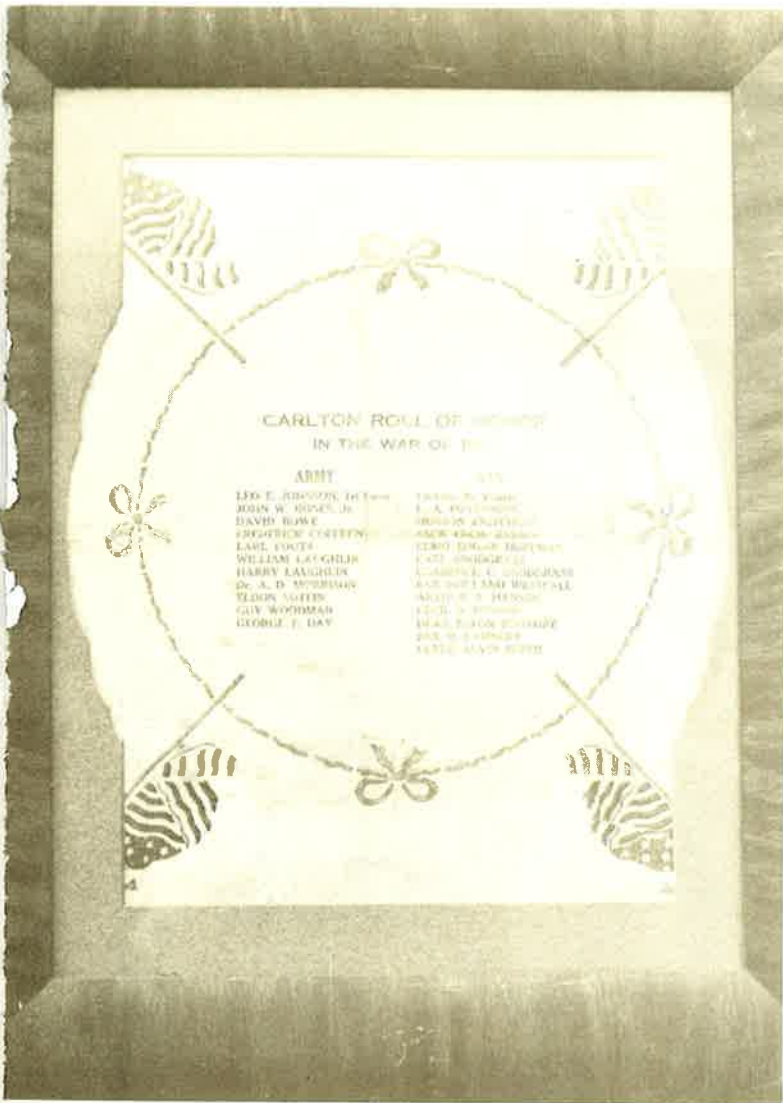
It seems the Brooks Hotel remained an active place until it burned in 1942.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN WORLD WAR I

After the war broke out in 1917 Carlton gave its first enlistees a big send-off in the form of a banquet at the Brooks Hotel. The room was decorated with flags and the tables with napkins especially printed by the local printer, Mr. Carruth. In the center was a list of the Roll of Honor, 24 men. The eleven for the Army were Leo

Opening night Brooks Hotel, Feb. 21, 1914. Included in this group are: N. E. Hansen, Faye Stallcope, Babe Siebert, Lena Hansen, Ruth Cox, Essie McDaniel, Mable McDaniel, Rita McDaniel, Hobson Pritchett, Clarence Winkler, C. W. Vail, Del Brooks, Pete Anderson, Maude Beckley.





Souvenir napkin, W.W. I.

E. Johnson (1st Lieut.); John W. Bones, Jr.; David Bowe; Fredrick Coffeen; Earl Fouts; William Laughlin; Harry Laughlin; Dr. A. D. Morrison; Eldon Sutkin; Guy Woodman; and George F. Day. Thirteen for the Navy were Frank M. York, L. A. Povenmire, Hob-

son Pritchett, Jack C. Kelsey, Elmo E. Hoffman, Earl Snodgrass, Clarence C. Snodgrass, Roe Holland Westfall, Arthur A. Hansen, Cecil S. Benson, Dean E. Boothby, Rex O. Lambert and Clyde Alvin Seiper.

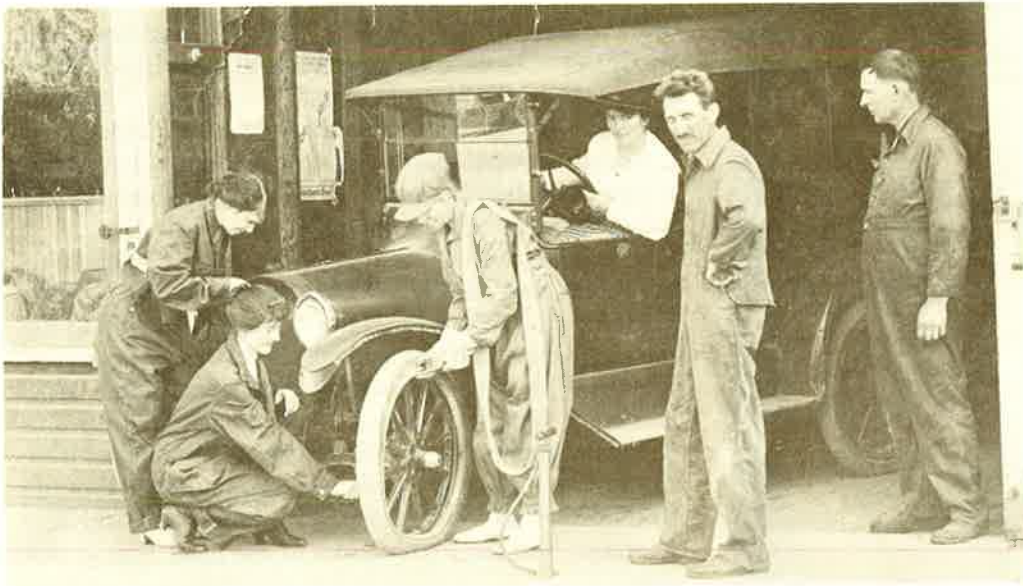
Carlton's population at that time is said to have been around 400, but there were about 100 of them packed into the dining room of the hotel.

All of this was brought back to memory when, during 1958, one of the enlistees wrote to the Carlton Legion Post offering the framed souvenir napkin to the Post as a memento. As a result there was a reunion of World War I veterans who together with their wives and other American Legion members gathered for dinner in September, 1958. Nine of the 1917 enlistees were the honored guests. All this was made possible through the efforts of Mr. George Putney, himself a World War I veteran, and the Commander of the local Post at that time.

The first record we have of what the ladies of Carlton did to help in World War I is from the notes of the Civic Club showing that the Ladies were knitting for the soldiers during the meetings in the fall of 1916. The following spring, the minutes show that a committee was appointed to take charge of the material and distribute it to the various circles and clubs around town who were wanting to help in making things for the soldiers. Mrs. Morrison was appointed chairman of this Central Committee. Later minutes show that the Carlton Mercantile Co. had offered space in their store for the Central Committee's headquarters. Also at the June 1917 meeting the Carlton Mercantile Co. offered the proceeds of one day's sales and a place to have a dinner to raise money to buy supplies for the Central Committee, the Civic Club ladies to furnish extra help and also to put on the dinner. A report in October shows that a large number of Carlton ladies were obtaining mater-

Carlton's first contingent W.W. I, April 10, 1917.





The Automobile Class
in war time W.W. I.
Mrs. W. E. Kidder in car,
N. E. Hansen and Mr. Carl.



Dr. Morrison
teaching a class
about 1914.

Armistice Day:
W. E. Kidder
carrying Kaiser sign.



ials and a detailed report of what had been made was given. In November, 1917 a Red Cross Auxiliary of the Portland Branch of the Red Cross was formed, and all material and money of the Central Committee was turned over to the Red Cross Auxiliary.

Mrs. A. D. Morrison was elected Chairman of the Auxiliary. A committee to have charge of the "work room" and one to have charge of knitting was appointed. A large, well lighted room was donated by the public school for a workroom; seven sewing machines were donated; regular hours were set up for working; and a very large amount of finished articles were made; also a large number of knitted items were sent in. (All this is shown in detail in the President's annual report.) Also a Committee on Finance had been appointed and had carried on different projects to raise money to carry on the work, including a play by the Carlton Dramatic Club.

The Red Cross Auxiliary also carried out two Belgian Relief drives getting 1,682 pounds of clothing. It also sponsored a course in food conservation.

A committee of the Auxiliary collected money by

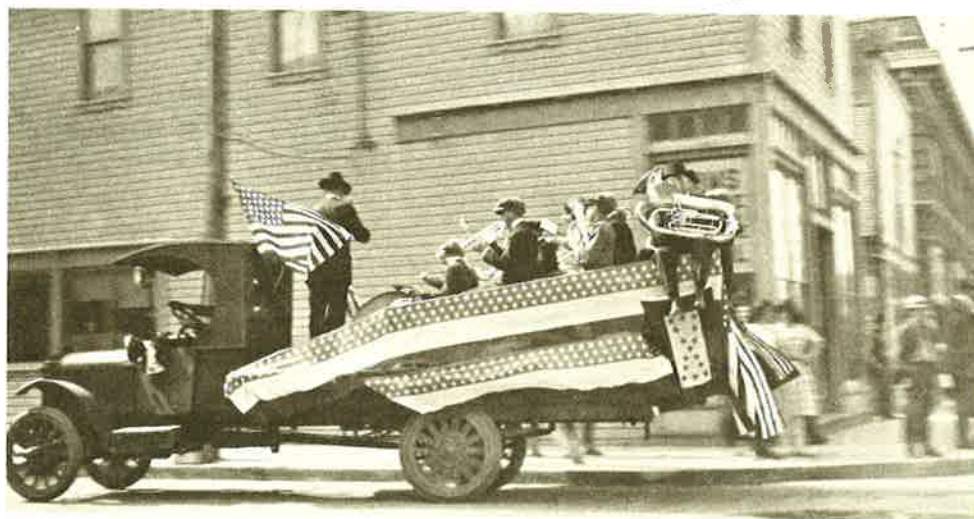
popular subscription and obtained a service flag for the Carlton vicinity service men. An unveiling service was held on May 15, 1918, which was reported as "one of the most successful patriotic meetings held in the county."

After the Armistice, relief work for the war-torn countries continued; and particularly work for the veterans in the hospitals. In December of 1919 the Auxiliary was disbanded and all materials and \$206.03 on hand were turned over to the Portland Red Cross.

The minute book of the Auxiliary shows that there had been 44 members.

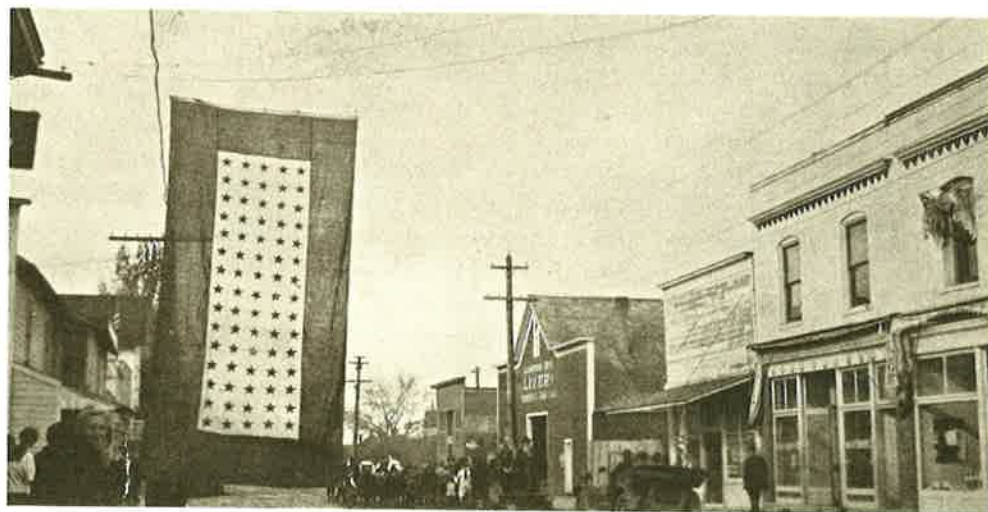
A recent picture we have found reminds us that the ladies of the World War I era were a far cry from the so-called "Women Libbers" of today. They must learn to do things for themselves that the men had previously done, such as driving cars and changing tires.

Also pictures show us that Carlton, like the rest of the country, celebrated the end of the war with a parade and probably lots of noise, any way to show their happiness that it was over.



Armistice Day 1918
W.W. I.

Armistice Day
showing Service
Flag made by
the Red Cross
Auxiliary.



COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN WORD WAR II

Carlton civilians did many things to help after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor. One night Carlton received a phone call telling all the people to be ready to fight at all times, in case of an invasion from Tillamook by the Japanese or any place on the coast. The reason Carlton was warned was because Carlton was so close to the coast—forty air miles away.

Kent McDaniel was appointed chief observer and Stuart French was assistant. At first there were two lookout stations, one on the turkey farm west of town, and one on Stuart French's farm east of town. There was no shelter at these places so the observers had to be outside. Before too long the two observing posts were combined in one built on the hill opposite or north of reservoir hill. At first there was just a shack there for shelter, but soon an observation tower was built with six sides so that the observers could see planes from all directions.

Observers were people who volunteered to take a shift at the tower to watch for enemy planes. There were eighty observers in all and they were of all ages. Each shift consisted of four hours in the day and three hours in the night. If an observer saw a plane, he or she was to call directly to Portland to the Finding Center. From there on the Finding Center took over. We were a branch of the Fourth Fighter Command.

Later on in the program one person was sent in to Portland to school to learn how to identify the type of plane and any other identification possible. Ruth Cox was sent from here, and then it was her job to teach the other observers.

A second thing the community did was to organize so they would be able to take care of the town in case of an air raid. A disaster center was set up in the old city hall, where Ruth Cox and Pauline Banks worked. Calls came into them of injuries, and they sent the "first aiders" out for the victims. Each victim had a tag on stating what the injury was. First aid was applied and the wounded were taken by an ambulance (a pickup) to the school gym. The school gave up all sports to let their gym serve as a hospital. Beds were set up very close in the gym with barely enough room to walk between. Stretchers were made out of canvas with poles on both sides. Ladies who had taken Red Cross home nursing acted as nurses, under the supervision of Mrs. Marjorie Staats, who is a registered nurse. Sometimes Dr. Staats would drop in to see how they were doing.

During this time there was a curfew each night. The windows had to be darkened and everyone was supposed to be inside. Some homes had black-out curtains and others hung blankets over their windows so that the light from the homes wouldn't show through. No street lights were used at night.



W.W. II Observers Post. Mary Thompson, who put in 1,500 hours on the Post.

There was a rationing committee set up in McMinnville to ration sugar, coffee, tires, gasoline, tobacco, cigarettes, nylons, shoes, butter, meat, cheese and flour. The town also saved cooking fats that were used to make nitroglycerine. Citizens also saved tin cans.

In order to get gasoline you had either an A, B, or C card. With a C card you got very little gasoline; a B card was a little more, and to get an A card you had to be an official or something.

As one person put it, "We were at war and we were doing our part to protect our country. Everybody just pitched in and did what they could. It was wonderful cooperation."

DANCES

Like all the rest of the world's people, the ones in the Carlton area enjoyed dancing. No doubt there was dancing in the earlier times, but the first dances we find any record of were in the upstairs room of the city hall.

There the firemen held their annual New Year's dance, as well as other dances. Stuart French remembers one particular New Year's eve dance when John Zimmerman was Fire Chief, and he was secretary. They hired an expensive band called The Oregon Loggers. The band charged \$150.00. This caused quite a furor, many saying they would never make enough money to pay them. New Year's Eve came and the place was packed. Mr. French said they would never let that many people in a place that small today, but they were there that night. They made enough to pay the cost of the band and had three or four hundred dollars left.

Sponsoring dances was the only means the Fire Department had for making money, and they had to make money since very little was furnished by the city. Dances were held quite regularly.

There is also some report of dances being held in the room upstairs over the Log Cabin.

After the Legion Hall was completed the Legion and the firemen had regular Saturday night dances there. An advertisement from the local newspaper of May 3, 1951 shows: "Dance every Saturday night in Carlton. Music by Forest Grove Orchestra, First, Third, and Fourth Saturday nights sponsored by American Legion; Second Saturday night sponsored by Carlton Firemen."

MOVIE THEATERS

The first movie theater in Carlton was owned by Mr. N. E. Hansen (sometimes called the opera house), which was built around 1910. It was located on Park Street just south of where the present Variety store is. There was, of course, nothing but silent movies at that time and a phonograph was usually used for music, although at times there was a piano player. The admission was ten cents, and the show ran three times a week. Both Mrs. Essie McDaniels and George Meedle told of going to the movies there.

Mrs. Hansen told us that there was also a stage in connection with the movie house, and that traveling troupes sometimes put on live entertainment. She also recalled that there had been wrestling there. This theater burned, although the date is not certain.

Sometime after the city hall was built an arrangement was made so that movies could be shown there. A platform was built outside a window where the projector was set, and the man who ran it had to climb up from outside. A high school girl usually played the piano for these silent pictures, and it is said that when the excitement was at high pitch, she really pounded the piano.

In about 1939 a moving picture theater was set up in a building near the city hall, known as the Goodin Theater. It burned in 1942 at the same time the city hall burned.

The last theater in Carlton was the Carlton Theater, operated by Clifford and Hazel Briggs. It was located in the old Brooks Hotel building. After the Brooks Hotel fire, the brick building had stood idle until it was restored with the theater occupying most of the building. The theater opened in September, 1945, and opening night was a gala night for Carlton.

Mr. Briggs ran the projector and Mrs. Briggs sold the tickets. It cost twenty-five to fifty cents to see a movie and the theater was open seven days a week. Popcorn and candy bars sold for a nickel. The theater would seat about 450 people.

Mrs. Briggs told about a plan they had. At twelve, the admission price went up to the adult level. So if a youngster would tell them when they had a twelfth birthday, he got in free. If he did not tell and tried to get in at the lower price, that was a different story—no free movie. Mrs. Briggs said it was surprising how many asked for their free movie.

During special days in Carlton, such as the Tulip Festival and sometimes on the Saturday when Santa came to town, they would have a free show in the afternoon for the kids.

The advent of TV began to see the decline in the movie business, and as families began to stay home to watch the TV, business was cut so much that eventually it was necessary to close the movie.

SPORTS

The first remembrances we have of competitive sports were from the early 1900s, when the young adults had a very good tennis group. There were three tennis courts located in the general area of what is now the city park. Mr. James Robertson was a member of

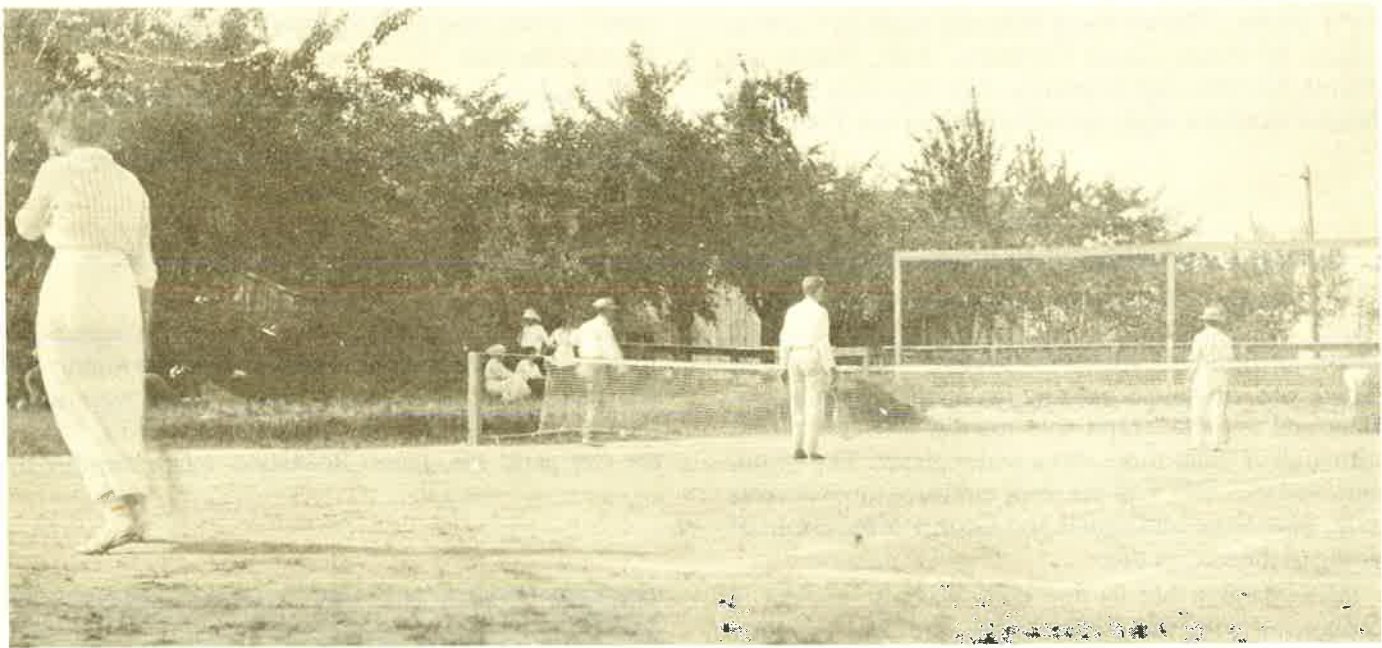


Inside Briggs Theater, Carlton, 1945.



Opening Night
Briggs Theater,
Carlton.

Tennis in Carlton, early 1900s.



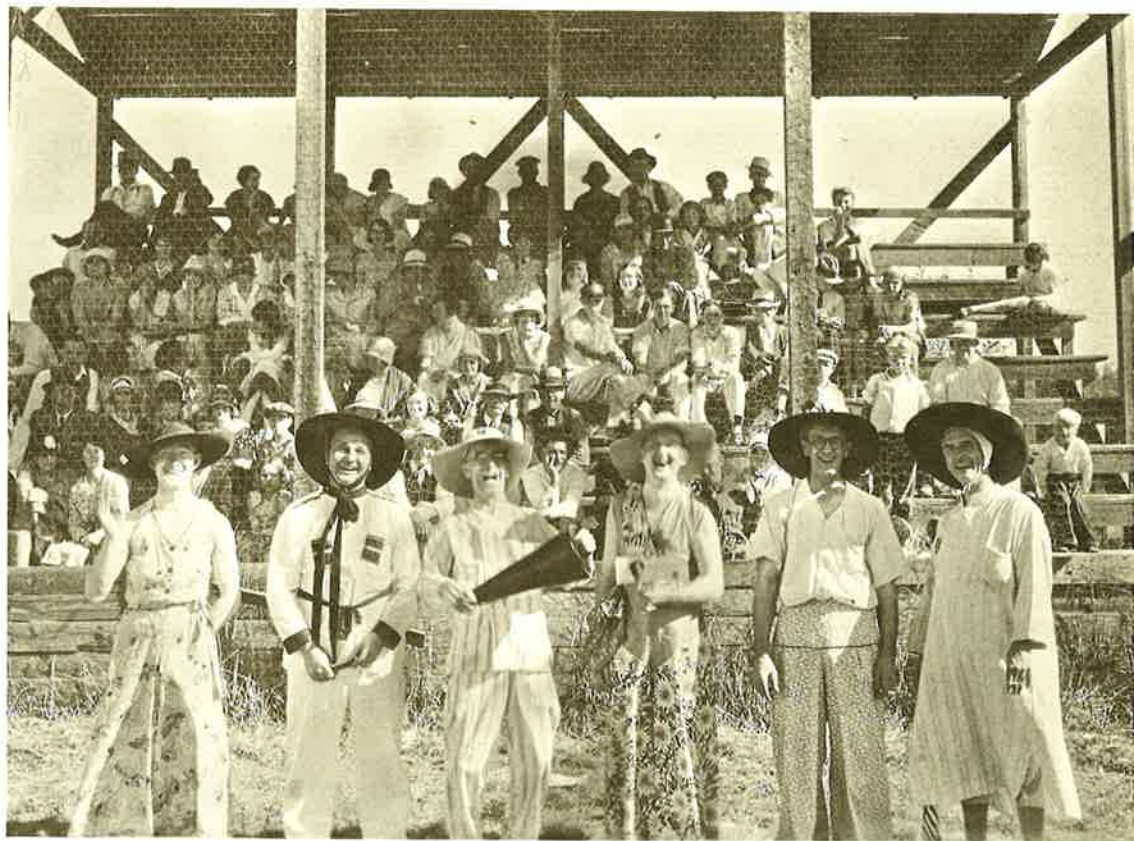
this group and has left us a picture of a tennis game. It is understood that the Carlton teams sometimes played against outside teams.

Also about this same time Carlton had baseball teams which competed without outside teams. The local teams were strongly supported by the townspeople. Baseball continued through the years. At first baseball was played east of town, and then moved to Wennerberg Park.

Mr. Stuart French told us the story of the softball teams. In 1929, when the depression was beginning and the young people didn't have much to do, the Baptist minister, the Rev. Jackson, organized a local league of softball teams. To Mr. French's knowledge, this was

the first place softball was so played in the state. The games were played in Wennerberg park. There were six teams in the Carlton league: The Farmers team, managed by Mr. Walter Scott; the Fire Department team, managed by Mr. John Zimmerman; the Panther Creek team, managed by Mr. Lloyd Dumdi—and this team consisted entirely of the Bernards family; the Prune Center team, from the Intervale district, managed by Mr. Charles Ziegler; the Loggers, managed by Jack Rake; and the First Baptist Church team.

These games were played in the late afternoon almost every day in the week. There was a grandstand in the park and the games were enjoyed by the rooters as much as the players. We understand this league play continued until about 1939.



Hi-jinks in Wennerberg Park during the 1930s. Left to right: Reland Briggs, Jack Rake, John Burt, Claude Dumdi, Ray Sampson and Jim Spence.

Basketball was mainly a school game, reported as a pastime rather than a competitive game at first, then in the 1920s the game took on a more serious nature, especially after the gym was built. Both the girls and boys had teams, and the town gave its full support, traveling with the teams to outside games, as well as attending home games.



Basketball team, Carlton H.S. Front: Geo. Johnson, Cecil Kenyon. Back: Stuart French, Eldon Baker, Merton Cox, Orland Stallcope.



Baseball picture. Back row: Skeet Mallory, Mel George, Mel Mason, Dave Smith, Gordon Haynes, Robert Jungling, Dick Mason. Front row: Bing Mallory, Mel Wasson, Richard Allen, Mark Allen, Orville Bernards, Mel Bernards.

Carlton had what was referred to as "town team" baseball and basketball in the forties and fifties. The baseball and softball teams played in Wennerberg Park. Basketball teams used the grade school gymnasium on Monroe Street.

SPORTS PROGRAM

Carlton Elementary School has quite a well-rounded program for both boys and girls at the present time.

They participate in the Y.E.S. League which hosts the same schools as the high school's Yawama League.

The boys participate in league play in football, basketball, track and baseball. Intramurals are stressed in soccer, basketball and volleyball. The boys are well coached under Ray Neubig and Bob Eager in fundamentals, team work, and sportsmanship.

The girls, coached by Miss Sharon Baugh, are participating in volleyball, track, softball and hopefully basketball next season.

In the past few years the Carlton Cougars have won: two league championships in football, one championship in basketball, and tied twice for first place, one tie for first in baseball, and one grand championship in track (establishing some new league records).

Coach and Mrs. Neubig encourage all students from eight years through sixteen years of age to participate yearly in the Junior Olympics at Newberg. Some records set by the participants still stand. Several have qualified for state tryouts; one bronze medal resulting.

The girls have had a summer softball program for the past three summers. The boys summer baseball program has been successful for several years. Teams have gone to the district playoffs several times and the eighth graders were third in the state three years ago.



Summer Baseball, third in the state in 1973. Coach Don Hicks, Kurt Sitton, Dennis Collins, Scott Neubig, Jess Harwood, Keith Bellwood, Mike Dixson, Dave Turpen, Assistant Coach Randy Mason, Kelly Johnson, Larry Boyd, John Kuenhel, Clint King, Rick Sticks, Glenn Harrington, Addie Nichols.



1972-1973 School Basketball. Undefeated with an 18-0 record. Back: Harold Washington, Kurt Sitton, Keith Bellwood, Jim Kriek, Scott Neubig. Front: Mike Turner, Randy Luoto, Neil Camarillo. Coached by Ray Neubig.

The Drop-In Center

The drop-in center for senior citizens grew out of nutritional meetings Mrs. Jewel Amerson had been having in her home as a part of her work as an Extension aide from the county Extension office. Some of her group suggested they would like to have such a place in Carlton. Someone found that the fire hall could be used without charge. Mrs. Amerson made the necessary arrangements and the first meeting was held in January, 1974.

Since that first meeting the idea has spread and the group now meets regularly on Thursday. Each meeting is a sack lunch affair, excepting the last meeting each month when it is pot-luck.

The group is not organized, at their own wish, but depend on Mrs. Amerson or Mrs. Bruce Delaney to take charge. Mrs. Delaney has always worked on a voluntary basis, and at this time, so does Mrs. Amerson. However, the others help out whenever asked and so the arrangement runs smoothly.

Coffee, tea or Russina tea is furnished. There is a can for donations to buy coffee, sugar, napkins and so on. About 15 or more attend on sack lunch days and 25 to 35 on potluck days.

A speaker or some sort of entertainment is furnished on pot luck days. On the other Thursdays visiting, playing cards or other games, etc. are enjoyed. Birthdays for the month are recognized on pot luck day and birthday cards given.

At Christmas and Thanksgiving there is a dinner with the Center buying the turkey or ham out of the dontaion money. At Christmas there is a gift exchange.

There was a gala day just before Easter 1974, when the ladies made themselves some "fancy" hats, as the pictures show.

All together it has been an excellent idea for some of our senior citizens, and they wouldn't miss it for anything. All are grateful to Mrs. Amerson.



Easter hats. Mrs. Josephine Anderson and Mrs. Gladys Pritchett.

Easter hats. Mrs. Martha Burns and Mrs. Ida Simonson.



Churches

First Baptist Church

The Carlton Baptist Church was organized by Rev. D. A. Lynch in the home of Jasper Seats, Moore's Valley, Oregon on Saturday before the first Sabbath of May 1870.



Original Church Building—1870.

The names of the six Charter members were as follows; James and Sarah A. Seats, W. C. and Sarah M. Black, Maggie Seat and Hannah M. Kutch. The church was to be called the North Yamhill Church. Rev. D. A. Lynch was the first pastor. Services were held in the Wood's log schoolhouse (Moore's Valley) for three years. In 1873 they voted to move the Church to the old Smith church building at the west end of Carlton's Main Street. Soon after this the name was changed to "The Baptist Church of Christ, Carlton." This name held until June 26, 1880 when it was shortened to "The Carlton Baptist Church."

On June 16, 1877 the Baptists voted to join the Christian Church fellowship in building a new building. The present location was purchased; the lot costing

\$40.00, and the new building to cost \$1100. The agreement being that each share one half the cost, and the time be equally divided—each church having a week at a time, beginning at the middle of the week; the Sunday School was to be a Union. It is of interest to note that the Baptists' part of the costs were as follows; Lot-\$20; nails and oil - \$33.82; lumber - \$182.07; shingles - \$24.37½; painting - \$30.00; carpenter work - \$115.00; sundries at Lafayette - \$36.37½; sundries at Portland - \$35.30; interest on loan - \$24.00; total - \$500.94. Amount solicited - \$486.75 — \$14.19 "short." This dual arrangement continued for 21 years, after which the Christian Church having decided to build a new building of their own, sold their half interest to the Baptists for \$450.00. It was noted that the old building needed a new roof and paint job at the time of the sale.

Several prominent leaders who played a major part in the development of the early church were: W. C. Black, C. Loder, W. E. McCutcheon, J. Wennerberg, and C. G. Scott. October 23, 1880 was a memorable day for the Carlton Church. W. E. McCutcheon was ordained to preach the Gospel. J. Wennerberg and C. G. Scott were ordained Deacons. Mr. Wennerberg was also church clerk for 17 years. C. G. Scott was Sunday School superintendent for 24 years, and it was noted he was late to service only twice. J. Winfield Scott was choir director for over 50 years. He also found time to teach a large young people's class in Sunday School.



First Baptist Church built in 1915.

Of special mention are Deacons Nels Pearson, Frank C. Elmlund and Nels Nelson. Mr. Pearson was elected to Senior Deacon, and for many years was concerned with



The women of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church attending a picnic at "Gus Andersons" in 1913.

the financial work of the church. Frank E. Elmlund was Deacon for 20 years, also church treasurer, Sunday School secretary, and teacher of the Bible class. Nels Nelson worked with the young people, and served as Sunday School superintendent for many years.

In 1915 a new Church Building was erected. J. Wennerberg, a generous, public spirited member pledged one half the building cost. The old church was used to form the west wing, providing Sunday School classrooms. A number of stained glass Memorial Windows were given at \$50.00 each. The new edifice was dedicated October 10, 1915.

In 1945, the Fireplace room and more classroom space was added in the basement. A youth annex building was completed in 1965 and used by various groups within the church and civic groups.

Carlton Christian Church

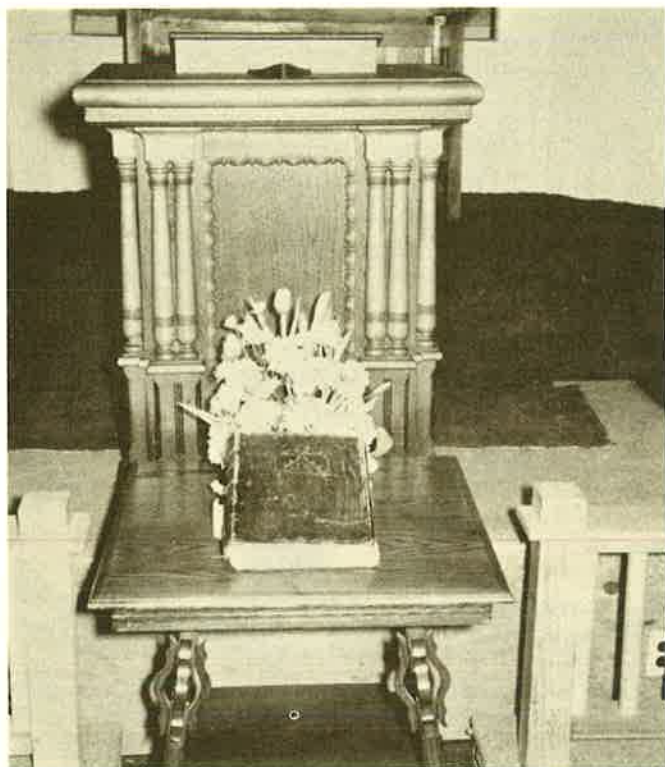
The Carlton Christian Church was organized in 1877. At that time they joined the Baptists in building a new church. The two denominations shared the same building for 21 years. In 1898 the F. M. York family donated the land for the present church to be built. It was completed the same year and the dedication of the Carlton Christian Church took place on Christmas Day, Decem-



Formerly Carlton Christian Church and now Community Missionary Fellowship Church.

ber 25, 1898. That same year a committee of T. J. Ott, F. M. York and M. D. Smith were appointed to purchase a church bell.

In 1934 there was an addition built making more classrooms, kitchen and a new baptistry.



The Bible was presented to the Christian Church on December 25, 1898 by Mrs. C. Caldwell and daughter. The pulpit was built by Mr. Ed Limpus at an early date.

In the late 1930s and early 1940s the C. H. George family had a bus that picked up people who had no other way to attend church.

The A. H. Helvie family had five generations attend this church during its lifetime. Mrs. A. H. Helvie was church clerk for over 17 years and Mrs. Augusta Wyman was cradle roll teacher for over 20 years. These are just a few of the many that played a great part in the history of this church.

In December of 1966 the church was closed.

The Community Missionary Fellowship Church

The Community Missionary Fellowship Church began on the second Sunday of November 1974, as a Sunday School in the home of Robert Summers of Yamhill, Oregon. Rev. E Levin Moore began to attend and bring the message after the Sunday School hour.

As numbers increased a building became necessary. The possibility of the old Christian Church in Carlton, that had been closed for a number of years was explored. Arrangements were made to buy it through the only living elder of the old church. It needed many repairs, and so all rallied to help with the hard work.

On Easter Sunday of March, 1975 the first service was held with 93 in attendance. The church was incorporated in May, 1975 as a non-profit organization.

It is independent and interdenominational with a board of 11 who conduct the church business.

The church operates three busses and a van to bring people to church.

Grace Baptist Church

The Grace Baptist Church was organized October 19, 1949. Dr. Arthur Collins was the first pastor. The first church services were conducted in the home of the Clarence R. McKinnon family. Mr. Oscar Youngberg purchased the J. P. Hurst home and offered it to the group as its first church and parsonage combined. Formal dedication of this building took place on November 13, 1949.

The new church located on N. 2nd and E. Monroe Street was completed and officially dedicated on May 20, 1951. The pastors serving the church include: Dr. Arthur M. Collins (1949-1951), Rev. C. J. Tarvestad (1951-1952), Rev. Roy L. Graham (1952-1953), Dr.



Grace Baptist Church.

Edgar B. Luther (1954-1961), Rev. Elmer O. Paulsen (1962-1966), Rev. Cecil Graves (1966-1967), and Rev. Don Carpenter who came in 1967 and is still pastor.

Free Methodist Church

The members of the Free Methodist denomination held services in the Finnish Lutheran Church for a short period of time. During the period of 1938-1939 when Rev. A. Wright was pastor he started the project of building a church. Mr. Fox from McMinnville who had a mill on Pea Vine Ridge donated the lumber and Rev. Wright did most of the carpenter work with help from members of the congregation. The finishing materials were the only products that had to be purchased.



First Free Methodist Church.

Rev. Valeria Cleveland became minister and her husband did a great portion of the work on the new building. Several ministers have served through the years and Rev. Howard Cleveland, son of Rev. Valeria Cleveland, is the present pastor. Mrs. Margaret Mackey served as treasurer of the church for 25 years. Mrs. Nellie Rich and Mrs. Daisy Satchwell served as Sunday School teachers for over 20 years. Mrs. Satchwell, 96 years of age at this writing, still plays the piano for the services when she attends.

Assembly of God Church

In January 1958, Rev. Richard Martin came to Carlton from Vancouver, Washington and started the Assemblies of God church in Carlton.

The first Sunday School services were started February 2, 1958. These services were held in the basement of the old theatre. Nineteen people were present on the first Sunday.



Assembly of God Church.

In March of 1958, the church moved its services to the old school annex. They rented the annex for \$1.50 per service.

The church was affiliated with the Assemblies of God in May 1958.

Three acres of land was bought on South Third Street in 1959. They broke ground for the church in July, 1960. Jim Adams was the head carpenter and all the labor was volunteer labor.

On Fathers Day, June 1962, the services were moved into the church basement. On Christmas of 1962, the congregation moved into the auditorium of the church.

Throughout the history of the church there have been five pastors: Rev. Richard Martin, Rev. Gib Cowart, Rev. Ed Rassmussen, Rev. Robert Godwin, son of Rev. Lloyd Godwin. Rev. Lloyd Godwin is the present pastor.

The people in the Assembly of God church thank these pastors for their time and effort.

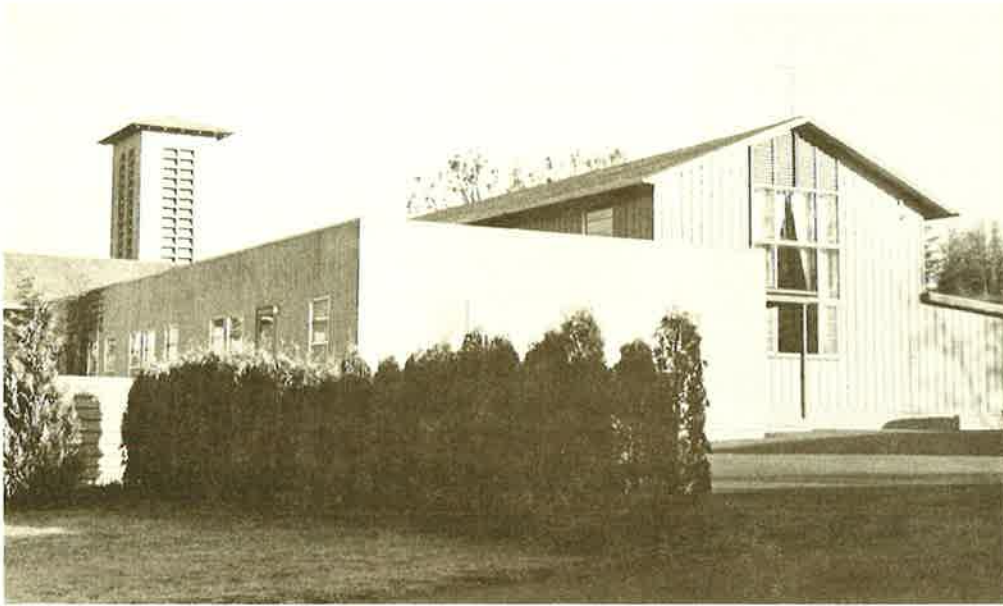
At the present time plans have been drawn up and approved by the State to build on a new addition so as to meet the needs of the growth of the church. Ground breaking is planned to take place this year.

The Trappist Abbey

The Trappist Abbey of Our Lady of Guadalupe moved from New Mexico to the Carlton area in 1955 and settled on 1500 acres of land which had been purchased two years earlier. A small advance contingent supervised the construction of the frame buildings while the main group of monks remained in New Mexico until the project was far enough along to house them. The community as such arrived on March 1, 1955 and date their official Oregon residence from that time.

The monastic property is about four miles east of Carlton on the Lafayette cut-off. Most of the land was purchased from Harry Keuhne although several small parcels were acquired from other neighbors. Years later the monks realized that they had purchased a bit of Yamhill County history with the land titles. The core of their property is the old Hubbard land grant; one of the first donation grants issued in this area, it was extended to Thomas Hubbard, a very early settler who arrived in Oregon in 1834.

The monastic community presently includes 47 members. All are Roman Catholics but aside from that strong bond of unity they represent the wide diversity typical of any group of Americans (with four Canadians added in to help with the mixture). They range in age from 84 to 25; hail from as far away as Massachusetts and as close at hand as Sublimity, Oregon; and have brought an amazing variety of backgrounds and talents to the community. Among their numbers are former farmers, school teachers, professional men, rail-



Trappist Abbey.

road mechanics, welders and others. Although all the monks consider themselves Oregonians, they are especially pleased to note that well over half of the applicants joining the community over the last ten years have been Northwesterners.

Although Guadalupe Abbey is properly a Cistercian monastery it is usually called a Trappist Abbey. The word "Trappist" is only a sort of nickname deriving from 18th century France where the name was applied to a group of Cistercian monasteries which were united under the leadership of a famous monk whose monastery happened to be at the village of La Trappe in Normandy. Like many a nickname, it has tended to be permanent and has lasted long after the famous abbot of La Trappe went to his grave.

Although the word "monastery" can be widely used to designate any communal residence organized around a religious ideal the more traditional use of the term included a strong element of seclusion in order to foster a life dedicated to prayer and meditation. Guadalupe abbey is a monastery in this more traditional sense. The monks lead a life of austerity, prayer, and manual labor but do not directly engage in preaching or other apostolic efforts. Although this ideal is unfamiliar to many in the modern world all major civilizations have offered the opportunity for contemplation as a way of life as one of the normal options for normal men. It seems to respond to a basic need of many personalities and to some of the fundamental religious insights of men of every age. The new interest in Hindu and Buddhist traditions among modern American youth testifies to the enduring need that the monastic ideal attempts to answer.

The community of Guadalupe moved to Oregon partly as a last ditch effort to maintain their traditional manner of support, namely agriculture. The maneuver was not much of a success since it turned out that the

arable part of the new property was not adequate to make a significant contribution to the community support. The monks now lease out the fields to their neighbors and concentrate on forestry management, book-binding, and furniture making. Although the community is firmly rooted in ancient traditions these traditions by no means inhibit an adaptation to the modern world. On the contrary the monks feel that part of their mission is to demonstrate in a concrete, practical way that a contemplative life style makes sense in the modern world. The work is carried on with the aid of modern machinery and organization, and the monks keep well informed concerning modern trends in religious and social thought.

The monks maintain a public section of their chapel for the convenience of visitors and extend a welcome to all. The vespers service is a favorite with many callers, it lasts about 25 minutes and can be heard any evening at 5:30. A guest house is also available to those who may wish to spend a few days in quiet recollection and an information center and religious gift shop is maintained in the reception lodge in front of the main monastic building.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The first white settler to live where Carlton is now located was Peter Smith. He came here with his wife and six children in 1844 and took up a donation land claim. He was, it is reported, a very religious man and evidently built a chapel on his property since it is mentioned in a report of the Methodist Episcopal mission sent East in 1848. The report shows that what was called the Yamhill Circuit was 135 miles long, that there were two circuit riders and eight lay preachers. The circuit covered six congregations with 135 members. It is believed that Peter Smith was one of the lay preachers mentioned.

Seven years later the Yamhill County Records show that on August 28, 1855, Peter Smith and his wife, by deed, gave to the "trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church" approximately two acres where "they shall build or cause to be built thereon a house of worship for the use of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

It is said that there have been three buildings, the first two having burned and the last one still standing today, believed to have been built about 1902.

There was a school in connection with the early building, whether it was an annex, as reported by some, or whether it was the church building itself, but there is no question that school was held there in the earliest days, and that Peter Smith himself was probably a teacher at times.

Peter Smith died on June 5, 1863, and was buried in a grave beside the church. His is the only grave there. It is enclosed in a fence of white palings, and appears well cared for.



Peter Smith's grave.

According to our reports, the church had been idle for several years when it was sold in 1927 to the Finnish Lutheran Church and again the building was being used as a place of worship.

In 1949 it was sold to the Rebekah Lodge and has been used by them since that time. However, it is understood that the building is again for sale at this time.

Built in 1902 for the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Finnish Lutheran Church purchased building in 1927 and the Rebekah Lodge in 1949.

YAMHILL-CARLTON PIONEER CEMETERY

Yamhill-Carlton Pioneer Cemetery is located on a hillside between Yamhill and Carlton. It is one of the oldest in Yamhill County.

Two Indians, Jim and Clark, requested to be buried in a White Men's cemetery. They spoke English and were friendly to the white settlers and also helped them with their harvests.

Alexander Carson was the first white man buried in this area in 1835 or 36. He was a member of the Hunt and Astor expedition in 1811 and was one of the early settlers on the South Yamhill river. He was killed by Indians on a butte less than a mile west of the Y-C cemetery. The butte is still called Alec's butte and is now owned by Robert Chaffee. There is a rectangular cairn of stones marking the grave still there.

The next burial place in North Yamhill County was a plot set aside by the Merchant family about a quarter of a mile south of the pioneer Merchant home south of the present cemetery on the old Carlton road on the right hand side. This place was used until 1853 when Sara Jane Merchant died. The grave prepared for her filled with water overnight. Mr. Clark, brother of Mrs. Merchant and uncle of Sarah Jane, donated three acres of land on a hill just north of the Merchant farm.

Sarah Jane Merchant was the first person to be buried in the Pioneer Cemetery in 1853. In 1854, the following year, John B. Rowland was the second person to be buried in the cemetery. Twelve or thirteen more graves from around the community were moved there.

In 1868, Mr. Clark gave the cemetery to North Yamhill Educational Society for burial purposes. After twelve years, in 1880, the land was then deeded to School District 16. They held title to the cemetery until



1893 when the North Yamhill Cemetery Association was formed.



The grave of John B. Rowland.

On May 30, 1961 the name of the cemetery was officially changed to Yamhill-Carlton Pioneer Memorial Cemetery. The cemetery now consists of seven and a half acres.

In 1957 Ed and George Zimmerman made improvements to the cemetery. Many markers were overgrown by trees and shrubs and tree roots overturned many markers.

Pioneers buried at Yamhill-Carlton Pioneer Cemetery were among the first settlers of the Yamhill-Carlton area.

HEMBREE CEMETERY

The Hembree cemetery is about three miles east of Carlton on a small knoll overlooking the old farmhouse. The property is owned by Mr. Carl Hurner. There are eight graves in this small family cemetery.

The story of Absalom J. Hembree is very interesting. He was one of the first Oregon war casualties. He died in 1856 at the age of 42.

The Cayuse tribe was planning to invade the Willamette Valley and kill and burn everything. The pioneers joined together as an army. Each man had to furnish his own supplies, his horse and his gun. A. J.

Hembree was a captain in the volunteer army. When they were camped near Toppenish, Washington, Captain Hembree and some of his men went out to get some game for meat for the army. They were ambushed by some Indians who were hanging over some wild horses until the men got close enough and then they attacked them. The men started to run trying to make their escape. Captain Hembree was hit by an arrow and killed. The Indians scalped him but his scalp was recovered.

His body was brought to the Columbia River by pack horse and down the Columbia and up the Willamette by canoe to Lafayette. The arrow was broken off and the arrowhead was left in him. It was reported that his scalp was tied on with a napkin. His funeral was held in Lafayette and many settlers attended.*

The Historical Society of Washington has put up a memorial to him at Toppenish in the mall and also a stone marker on a side of a canyon where he was killed.



Grave of Absalom J. Hembree

*Note: This story of Captain Hembree's death was given to the students when they visited the cemetery, and is one of several uncovered in the research. The official report is related in the Pioneer Section, page 5.

McBRIDE CEMETERY

The McBride Cemetery is located two miles west of Carlton. It is a portion of the McBride donation land claim. Thomas Crawford McBride died in 1857 at the age of 81 years and was buried in this plot of land and hence became known as the McBride Cemetery. Ellenor Peters, wife of Jason Peters, died in 1844 and Zebedee Shelton who died in 1857 were both later transferred to the McBride Cemetery. Several members of the Sitton family were also moved to this cemetery. At the present time there are 283 graves in this cemetery.

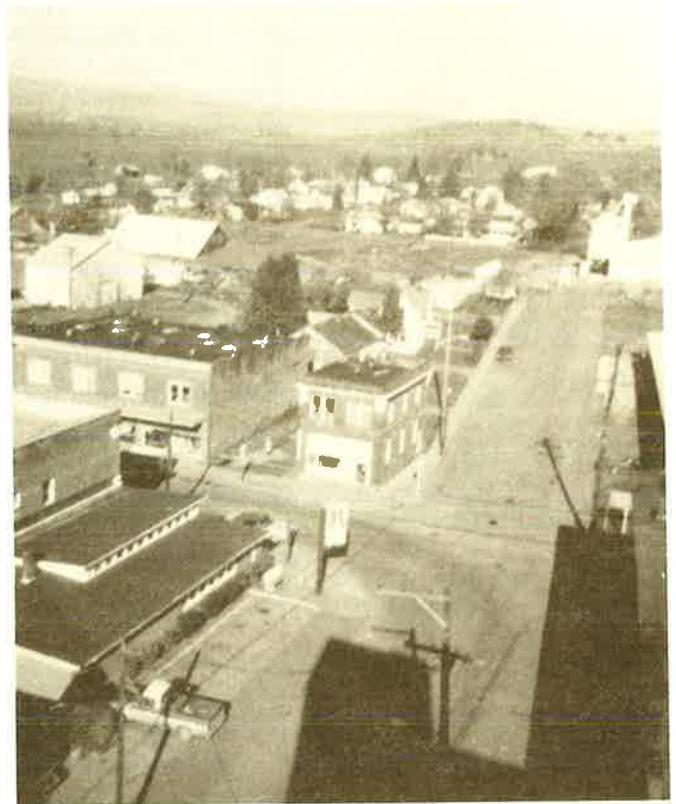
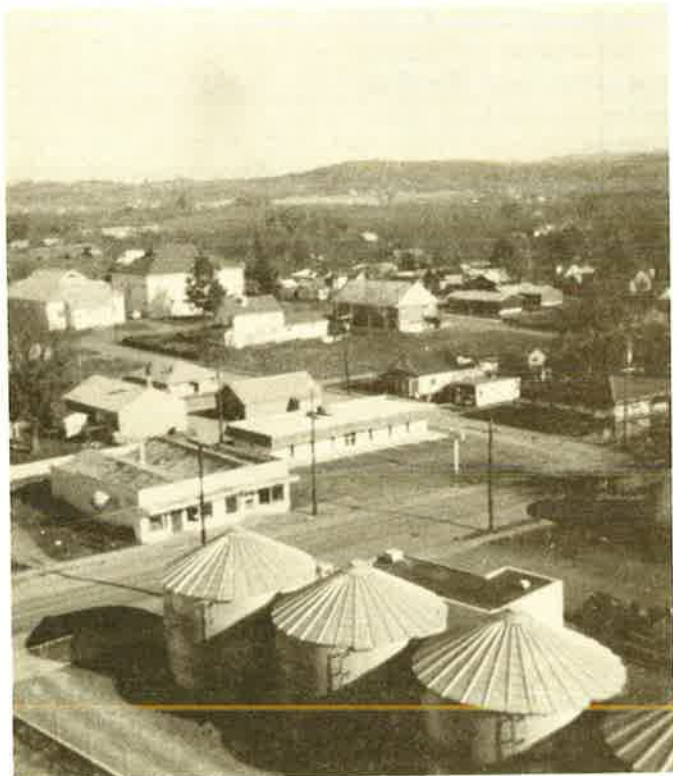
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All of those who worked on the production of this book wish to thank the people who have helped us in so many ways. Space simply does not permit us to mention each person individually. Numerous people loaned the wonderful pictures. Information was provided by interviews, articles written for publication, personal scrapbooks, old newspapers, and other memorabilia.

The price at which this book was sold did not cover the costs. We are appreciative of the financial assistance given us by the Carlton Chamber of Commerce, Carlton Civic Club, Carlton City Council—especially Mel Wasson, Yamhill County Bicentennial Fund, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Madsen, and Portland Glove Company.

We are indebted to Mrs. Marcella Rawe who wrote and directed a historical play. It was given by members of the upper grades of Carlton Elementary School and the proceeds donated to the Bicentennial Club. As the book goes to press, Mrs. Rawe has another production underway at the school. The students have benefited greatly from these theatrical endeavors and have learned much about our national heritage.

Mr. Carroll Holmes donated his services for the typesetting of this book. Mr. Bill Duncan did the design and composition of the book at no charge. To these two men, both of Glass-Dahlstrom Printers, we are extremely grateful.



VIEWS OF CARLTON IN 1976

NOTE: Errors or omissions, typographical errors, misspellings, and all oversights will be rectified and acknowledgments made in the next book on Carlton history to be published in the year 2076. Please contact the committee at that time.

Homes

During the preparation of this book we came across some photos of homes and buildings that we felt should be pictured but for one reason or another they didn't fit any particular category; because they are interesting and historic, we are showing them here.



1. A view of Carlton taken about 1912 looking North. Pictured counterclockwise is a home about which we do not have definite information, but it is believed to have been built in the late 1880s or 1890s. The house has eleven rooms on two floors, with a full sized open attic. The covered porches on three sides are supported by eleven sturdy pillars. The large kitchen with pantry has five doors opening into separate rooms. A part of Carlton's water supply was once obtained from a well located back of this home. This home was purchased by the Charles Peters family twenty years ago from Mr. Metzker, and the Peters are restoring it as much as possible.
2. The next house was apparently also built in the 1880s or 1890s. Residing in the two story home since the 1940s are Mr. and Mrs. John Wasson, who purchased the residence from Mr. Harold White.
3. The next home, it seems, could have been built in the 1880s, possibly by the Bodle family. After some intervening owners, it was sold to J. B. Fryer and, according to the deed, contained the home then occupied by J. B. Fryer. Mr. Fryer later sold it in 1898 to M. J. Carl (being Mary Jane Carl, wife of Wilson Carl). The original windows in this structure were eight foot high with two large panes of glass in 30 inch casings. The two bedroom house had twelve foot ceilings, which were not uncommon in those days. The living and dining rooms were separated by sliding wood doors, which were intricately carved. This home is presently owned by the Gerald Strahles.
4. Also shown is the attractive barn of interesting design, on the W. A. Howe property.
5. We have been unable to obtain much information about the large two-story home next pictured other than in the early 1900s it was occupied by a Mr. Livingston who was a harness maker and leather worker of Carlton. In later years it was destroyed by fire.
6. The brick school building was constructed in 1907 and has more recently been remodeled for use as apartments.
7. We do not know when the next house was built, but have been told it was in the late 1800s. It was the home of Washington Laughlin after he moved to Carlton early in the 1900s. Many Carltonites will remember this as the attractive home of the Bill Esteyes, where Mrs. Estey's love of antiques made visiting them such a delight. The house is now occupied by Rev. Carpenter and is the parsonage for the Grace Baptist Church.
8. The large building in the foreground was the Gravely Brothers Hardware store, which has since been destroyed by fire.



1. This house was built in 1907 by Mr. Martin Johnson, a carpenter who did considerable building in the Carlton area. It was bought in 1910 by Mr. A. D. Brooks and became his family's home. It has remained continuously in the Brooks family to this time and is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Miller, having known five generations of the Brooks family.

Mrs. Kent McDaniel, formerly Essie Brooks, daughter of A. D. Brooks, has told our Bicentennial Club many interesting things about growing up in this home. There was a well house adjacent to the kitchen with a water tower and tank built over it. The water was pumped by a windmill, which would be turned on until the tank was full, and then shut off. There was running water in the house and a blue tin bathtub, such as is now the object of the search of antique hunters. Mrs. McDaniel also told us about the many good times the young people had in this home, playing the piano and singing in the parlor, or making taffy or cookies or cakes in the big kitchen. She also told about Saturday being cleaning day when the furniture had to be moved and the floors swept and scrubbed on hands and knees since there were no electric appliances in those days. It is a home that undoubtedly holds many pleasant memories for many people.

The car in this picture was a 1910 Maxwell, belonging to the Brooks family.

2. This spacious home was built by W. A. Howe shortly after his arrival in the 1880s, we have been told. The two story house, with shuttered windows and covered porches consisted of many small rooms. Inside decor included window blinds, made with strips of leather. The home was surrounded by a well landscaped yard with trees and shrubs said to be brought here from the New England states. Also located on the property was an unusually built, attractive barn. For many years the house was rented, then later divided into apartments. The Gilbert family occupied the home for several years prior to its destruction in 1968.

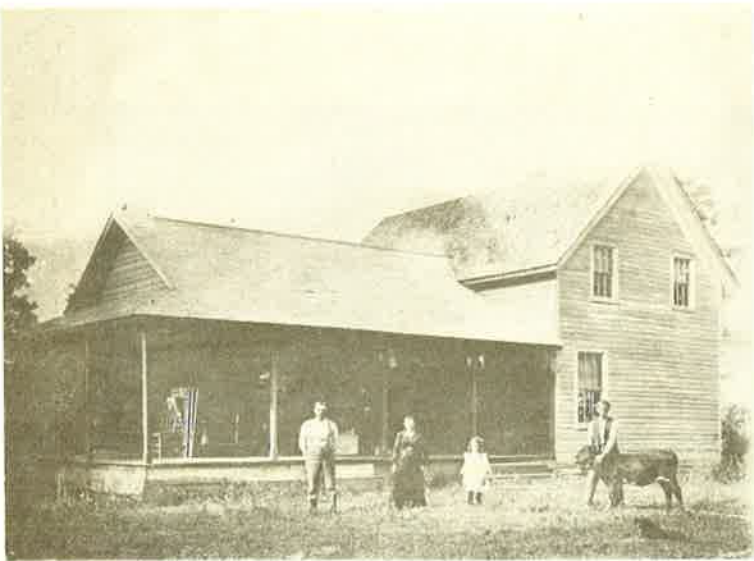


This house was built by R. R. Thompson, Sr. on property bought from William Lysander Adams in 1872. It is believed the house was built shortly after the purchase. Mr. R. R. Thompson, Sr., never lived on the property, but his son, Lewis C. Thompson, lived there and operated the farm for his father until the father's death, when he bought it. After the death of Lewis C. Thompson, it was the home of his son, R. R. Thompson. It is located about three miles west of Carlton. The house has been remodeled but is still in use and is now the home of Mr. A. A. Barackman.

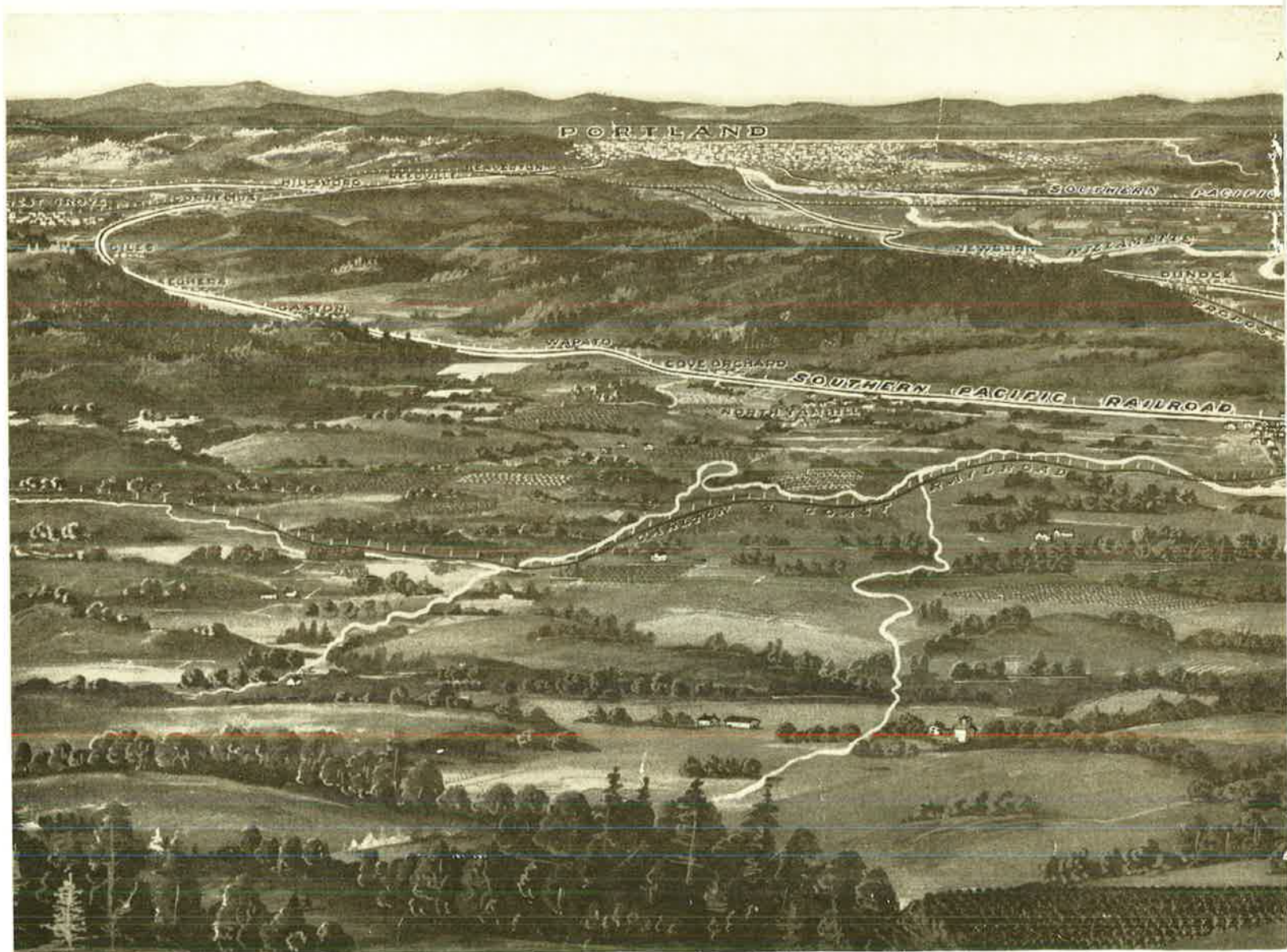
This well built home was constructed by Mr. James Edson in 1917 and is located about 2 miles northwest of Carlton. The circular driveway brings guests to the well used back entrance. The home was built to include a large kitchen with pantry, living room, dining room with large picture windows, a library and sunroom on the main floor. There were also two fireplaces on this floor and a third one upstairs in the master bedroom. One of the four bedrooms included a sleeping porch. There was also a full sized open attic. This home was owned for many years by the Carl Iverson family and is now occupied by the Sittons. The automobile pictured is a 1915 Reo.



House built by J. D. Fenton on a part of the Eli Perkins Donation Land Claim. Just when it was built is not known. It is said to have been a beautiful home with many verandas, tall windows with shutters and other adornments. It was bought by Frank Jernstedt around 1890 and was the home of the Frank Jernstedt family until 1904, when it burned. The farm still remains in the Jernstedt family. In the picture are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jernstedt, their two small sons, and a neighboring boy.



Pictured is a house built by James Johnson on his Donation Land Claim a mile east of Carlton. The two story part is the original house, and the one story section was a later addition. At Mr. Johnson's death this part of his farm was inherited by his daughter, Mrs. Bob Pierce. Those in the picture are, left to right, Fred Pierce, Mrs. Bob Pierce, a neighboring girl, Clarice Hurner (now Mrs. Emil Pearson) and Mr. Bob Pierce with a prize beef. Jenny Pierce grew up on this farm, went to school in Carlton, and later became Mrs. Hudson, living west of Carlton. The house finally became the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emil Pearson. In 1949 the Pearsons built a new home and the old one was taken down. Around that time Mrs. Hudson told them the house was about a hundred years old. Mr. Pearson told us that the house had been built with square nails and the sills were of hand-hewn oak which were still solid after a hundred years. The walls were simply boxing and there were no 2x4s in the walls. There was a half-inch siding on the outside. There was a large fireplace, and a very steep stairway to the second floor.



THE FREDERICK BUNN HOME

Frederick and Elmira Bunn (sometimes shown as Bund on records) arrived in Oregon in September 1851, and settled their Land Claim on July 24, 1852.

They built their house on the first rolling hills west of what is now Carlton from cedar brought down from Meadow Lake. Beavers, building a dam, had drowned out a large stand of cedar, and many of the area houses were built of this timber as it did not need to be dried first. All the timbers and lumber were hand hewn. The interior walls of random-width, tongue and groove boards were finished so smoothly that even today they present an even surface. The story has been handed down that the final planing was made using pieces of glass.

Sometime before the turn of the century the house was remodeled, and bay windows added to the front of the structure. Other slight alterations have been made through the years, but the house is almost completely restorable. That work is in progress now.

Descendants of the Frederick Bunn family lived in the house until the 1920s, at which time it was rented for some while. Albert and Elsie Jack moved to the farm in 1933, and purchased it the following year. In 1971 Elsie, now a widow, sold the farm to Carroll and Nancy Holmes. It is they who are doing the restoration work.



MT. ST. HELENS

MT. ADAMS

MT. HOOD

