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An Extensive Analysis of the Business and Economic Climate of McMinnville, Oregon from 1895-1910

Brian Richardson
Linfield College

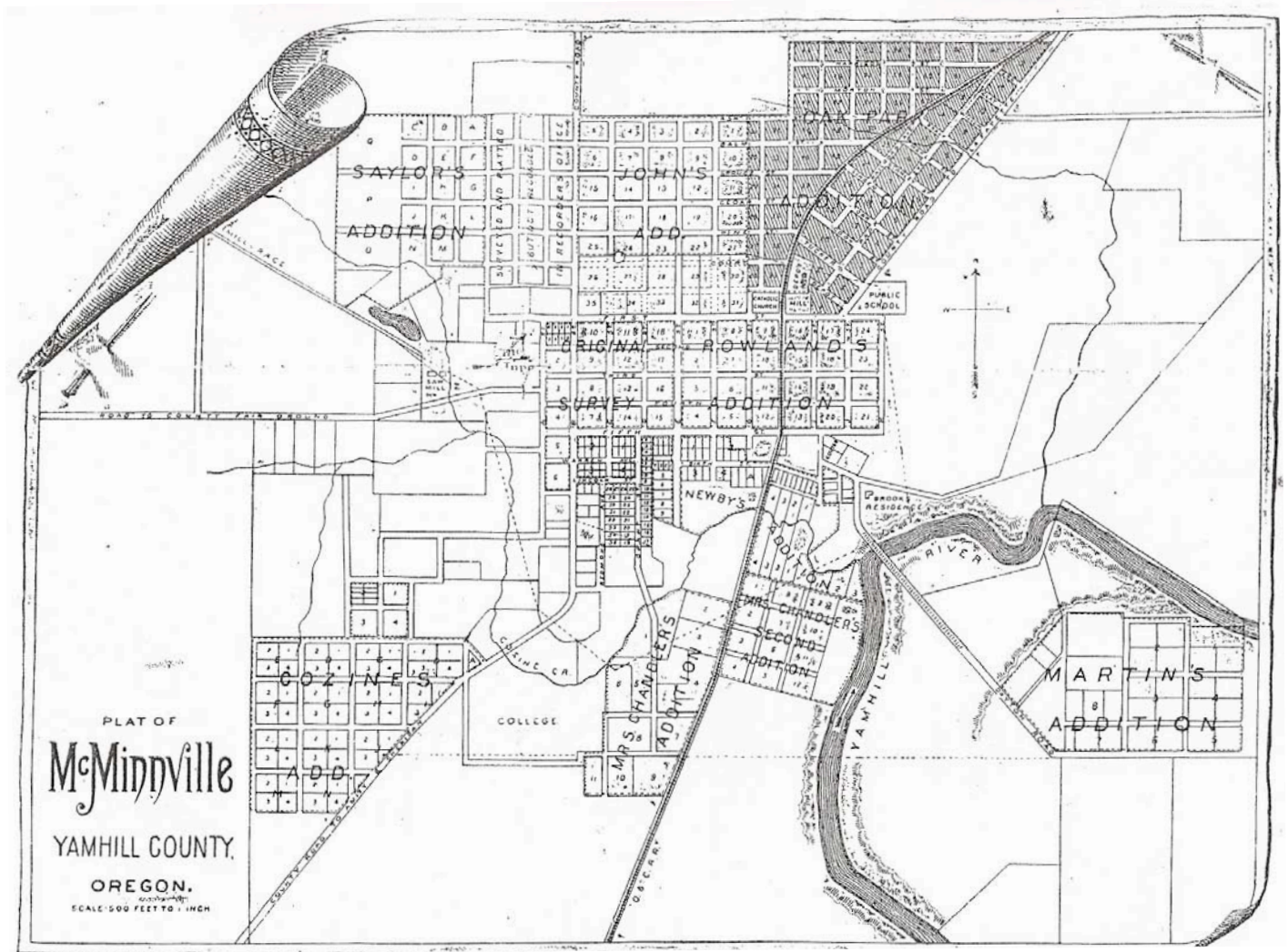
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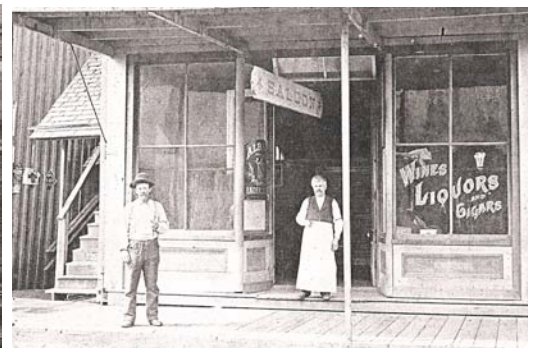
An Extensive Analysis of the Business and Economic Climate of McMinnville, Oregon from 1895-1910



Researched and Compiled by Brian Richardson



A collaborative project in association with Linfield College and The Yamhill County Historical Society



Produced 2010

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Please visit <http://yamhillcountyhistory.org/>

Produced 2010

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A Word from the Author

From my early childhood I have always been fascinated by local history. I was raised in Gig Harbor on Washington's Puget Sound, a territory that has hardly been inhabited for more than 150 years by white settlers. While 150 years may seem an eternity for some, it truly is a relatively short period of time when considering that some parts of the world have thousands of years of civilized development. As such, I was drawn to the history of the Pacific Northwest largely because it was so accessible and pristine. My first passion was with railroads, and I spent countless hours paging through old photographs of trains winding their way through the virgin Northwest woods. The contrast between raw wilderness and the manufactured product of man was awe-inspiring to me, a perfect representation of our attempt to harness the power and energy of our natural surroundings. Yet as time has shown, nature always trumps our material accomplishments. The railroads and logging towns that once twisted their ways throughout the northwest are all but gone now, overgrown by the dense forest that surrounded them. Only the photographs remain, offering a glimpse and nothing more of a world that so very recently was the reality of this territory. I wanted a closer connection to the past, but had no better way to approach it than from behind the black and white pages of dusty books.

When I was thirteen I was stumbling through the forest behind my house when I came across a ditch filled with rusty farm implements and glass bottles. For reasons that I did not initially understand, I dug through the ditch like a madman. I unearthed a trove of old bottles and china plates, silverware and glass lamps, all of which were straight from an era that was very disconnected from all that I was familiar with. Extensive research of what I had found and the land it came from led me to the discovery that the ditch was the garbage dump for a pioneer farm in Gig Harbor from the turn of the century to the 1930's. Suddenly the past was no longer constrained to the pages of a book. It was raw and real and in my hands, an immediate and true connection to another reality. I had been bit by the "bottle bug", a term that dump diggers use to describe the unwavering desire to connect to history through this unique medium. I immediately went to the local historical society and researched the location of other old farms, and in due time I found and dug through those dumps too. The items that I found told the most honest story of history. Whereas written history typically only highlights the most important events and people, analyzation of landfills provided me an unfiltered look at the daily lifestyles of the common early Northwesterner.

As of 2010 I have dug a plethora of sites throughout Washington and Oregon. The majority of my local digs have uncovered items from about 1895 to 1910, many of them bottles from McMinnville businesses. I came to Linfield College in 2007 and majored in economics and business, two disciplines which will allow me to excel in the professional world. Yet my passion for history has never wavered, propelling me to seek side projects that could allow me to develop upon this interest. In early 2010 Linfield offered me a Kemper Internship, a program which promotes students to get involved with local organizations. It was a natural choice for me to work with the Yamhill County Historical Society on a project that would intertwine my knowledge garnered from local excavations with the vast resources on file at the museum. The cumulation of resources resulted in the product now in your possession, a glimpse at the business environment of McMinnville from 1895 to 1910. This project combines an array of historic photographs, maps, advertisements, census information, anecdotes, and excavation data, to formulate a unique and more complete understanding of the local past than ever before. I hope that you enjoy this alternative and updated examination of McMinnville during the prime of its early development, and may it provide a more intimate and less fragmented perspective than ever before.



Above: The Carlton Consolidated Railroad as it winds through the coast range



Below: A 1915 view of the Gig Harbor farm that catalyzed the



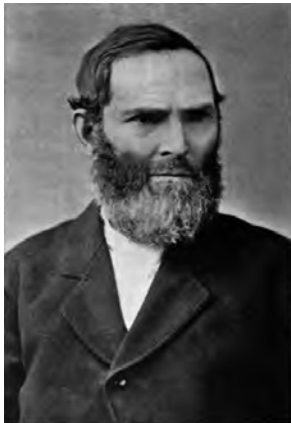
Above: At work in the research room at the Yamhill County Historical Society

Below: The author poses with a hoard of 1890's bottles and



A Brief History of McMinnville

McMinnville's economic beginnings can be traced to the grist mill of William T. Newby, who built his mill in 1853 after getting permission of the territorial legislature to turn some of the water from Baker Creek into Cozine Creek by means of a ditch. The mill was located at the foot of third street in the current site of city park. In 1854, Sebastian Adams remarked to Newby that the area just east of his mill would provide an excellent position for a town. Newby was landowner of that tract of land, and



William Newby, city

offered to provide the land so long as Adams would headline the legal process of starting the town. Within a couple years the survey process was complete, and Newby chose the name McMinnville after his hometown of McMinnville, Tennessee. The first business on third street was Solomon Berry's general merchandise store, which operated out of a log building at the corner of Baker and Third.

Samuel Cozine operated the town's first blacksmith shop opposite Berry's establishment. The presence of established businesses soon attracted permanent settlers, who farmed the fertile land and opened their own businesses and public institutions. By 1866 McMinnville had five stores, three blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, one photographic artist, one silversmith, one shoe shop, two doctors, two churches, and one flour mill.

McMinnville's rapid growth received an additional boost in 1879 when a rail line was constructed through the town, connecting citizens to Portland and Corvallis. The town was incorporated in 1876. Nearby Lafayette had held the position of county seat for years prior, yet in 1886 the citizens of McMinnville banded together and voted McMinnville as Yamhill County's county seat. The vote brought the quick construction of the 9000 square foot county court house, thus expanding McMinnville's economic breadth by providing a government sector. By 1900 the town had extended its boundaries to encompass more than thirty times its original platted site, and the population had grown to 1,420 people.

Why study the period 1895 to 1910 in particular? For one, it was a period marked by strong growth throughout the city. It was from 1885 to 1910 that the city experienced the greatest rate of growth. Construction of two and three story buildings was a common occurrence on third street, replacing the original wooden structures that no longer could withstand the town's economic capacity. The city's hopes were high, and prominent businessmen in every sector of the economy built fine homes in the expanding neighborhoods surrounding third street. The railroad that connected McMinnville to the outside world allowed for merchants to easily offer a wide variety of both local and national products, thus providing the city's citizens with the most up-to-date goods to satisfy both their needs and wants. It indeed was a glorious time for the city and perhaps the perfect manifestation of the dreams of those who came west in the years prior. It was a time period represented by man's coexistence with his natural surroundings, both hindered and supported by the the natural resources abundant throughout Oregon's upper Willamette Valley. While in retrospect it may look like a much simpler time, McMinnville citizens of the era would likely call it the most exciting in America's development, offering each and every citizen the potential for great success in every industry imaginable. We are quick to become disillusioned about the past, perceiving history as largely distant and foreign. Yet the following pages will likely shatter these preconceived notions by illustrating the striking similarities between the McMinnville citizen in 1900 and the average resident over 100 years later.



A city overview from an 1892 fire insurance map. Third street runs left to right (west to east) beneath the letters 2 and 3.



Right: Third Street circa 1900

Banks

Several local banks spurred the economic development of McMinnville through providing loans and a reliable storage of capital

The Bank in McMinnville

Prior to the 1880's there was no bank west of the river in the Willamette Valley. This all changed when the enterprising Wortman family opened the First National Bank in McMinnville in 1883. The Yamhill County Bank was formed two years later in 1885, becoming the McMinnville National Bank in 1888. In 1894 the *Oregonian's Handbook of the Pacific Northwest* noted that McMinnville "has two strong banks, the First National and the McMinnville National. Both of these banks have a capital stock of \$50,000." In 1910 Arthur McPhillips and George Briedwell started a third bank, the United States National Bank. This bank also proved to be successful and in 1929 merged with McMinnville National Bank.

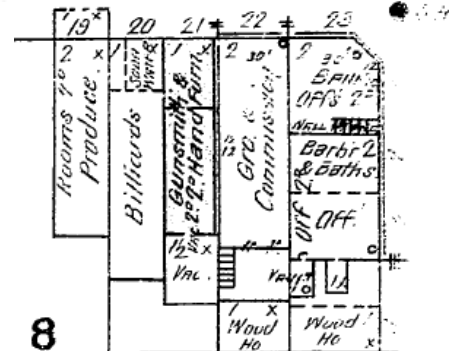
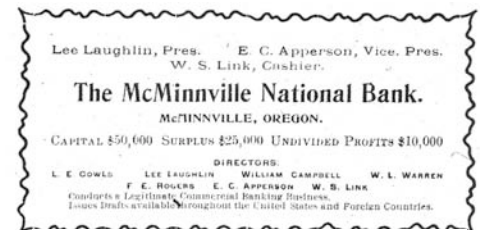
McMinnville National Bank

McMinnville National Bank was originally called Yamhill County Bank, built 1885 at the corner of 3rd and Cowls. In 1888 it became McMinnville National with resources of \$75,000. By 1906 the bank had gone through a massive growth spurt, boasting resources of over \$500,000. As mentioned in the Yamhill County Reporter, "the growth of this bank is the best evidence that the services rendered and the facilities offered meet the requirements of the farmer, hop-grower, merchant and individual." In 1906 the President of the bank was Lee Laughlin, Vice President Edwin Apperson, and cashier Walter Link. Edwin Clyde Apperson was originally employed as bookkeeper for the bank when it first opened to the public on April 2, 1888. In April 1892 he was named cashier and was director by 1896. He reached the position of Vice President in 1903 and moved on to president in 1908. McMinnville National Bank merged with U.S. National Bank in 1929, at which time Apperson continued as president of the consolidated institution. He passed away in 1946 at the age of 76, leaving behind a strong legacy of involvement both in the banking industry as well as the general community, serving as treasurer of Linfield College and one of the founders of the Oregon Mutual Insurance Company. Cashier Link Walter joined the bank staff in the 1890's as cashier. He would stay with the company for over three decades, reaching the height of Vice President before retiring in 1929 upon the bank's merger with the United States National Bank. After a seven year absence from the industry, he joined First National Bank in 1936.



Above: McMinnville National Bank on the corner of 3rd and Cowls

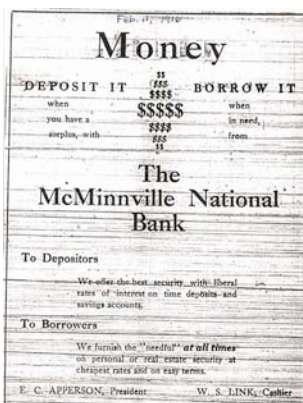
Below: A circa 1900 advertisement for McMinnville National that appeared in the Yamhill County



Above: An 1892 map showing the corner of 3rd and Davis where McMinnville National was located. Note that it was practically enveloped by surrounding businesses.

Far Left: A 19-teens advertisement for McMinnville National

Left: An early street view of the bank, taken in the 1890's. Next door are the Boss and Gem Saloons, while above the bank is the office of



First National Bank

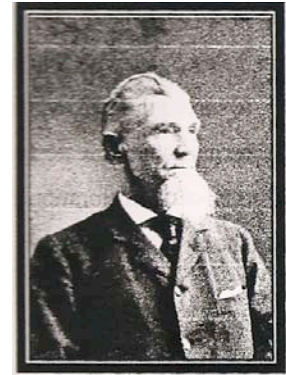
The First National Bank was founded by Jacob Wortman in 1883. Wortman was born in 1827 in Ohio. In 1852, at the age of 25, Wortman crossed the plains by ox-team from Missouri. After a series of odd jobs in Oregon, he obtained a donation land claim on the banks of the river above Oregon City and started a grocery store in that town. Through smart business and additional acquisitions Jacob was able to increase his holdings to about \$40,000 by 1880. It was about this time that he and his son John shifted their interests to the banking industry, with the ultimate desire of starting a bank in a developing area that lacked such an establishment. They initially scoped out Lafayette, but were soon persuaded to bring their services to nearby McMinnville instead. It took about a year to get the bank ready for service, including the shipment of a strong box and vault door to McMinnville. The bank opened on December 3, 1883, yet it was not for another five days until the bank received its first customer in the form of Mrs. L.J. Cook, who deposited \$20.

Wortman officially incorporated his bank in 1885 with a capital of \$50,000. The following year he erected a large brick structure at the southwest corner of 3rd and Davis. Jacob made his son John manager of the bank about this time, with Jacob himself committing more time towards other business ventures. John Wortman had married Miss Ella Washburn in 1881 and in due time she gave birth to three sons- Ralph, Frank, and Fred. In 1890 John and family moved to Portland for a short while, once again making Jacob President of the bank. John and family soon returned to McMinnville, and at this time John organized the First Loan and Savings bank in McMinnville with himself as president and his son Frank as secretary. Jacob Wortman continued as president of First National, which by 1898 had resources worth \$240,499.12. In that year Mr. Ed Hendricks was Vice President, Mr. John Evenden cashier and Mr. E.M.Underwood assistant cashier. The bank only continued to grow throughout the twentieth century, serving as a cornerstone of the McMinnville community.



Above: An 1890's advertisement for First National

Below: This early 1890's photograph shows a group of local men in front of the bank. Jacob Wortman is dressed in black in the center of the group. Other recognizable characters include Karl Grissen (second from left), Orange Hodson (#12), and Sheriff Warren Neal (far right).



Above: Jacob Wortman

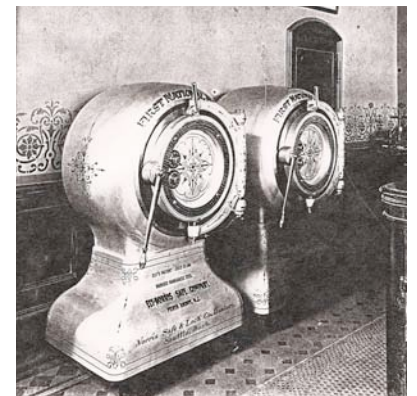


Below: John Wortman



Above: John Wortman working as cashier, with young son Ralph peeking around from behind

Below: The original heavy safes used by First National Bank

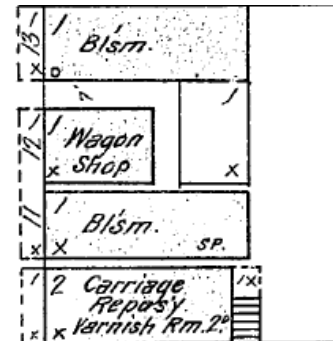


The Blacksmith

The McMinnville Blacksmith

As long as there were horses, there was a need for a blacksmith. By definition a blacksmith is a person that makes and repairs things in iron by hand, and thus the scope of their industry was well beyond horseshoes. However, horseshoes comprised a major part of their business and certainly was mentioned in every advertisement released by blacksmiths. One of McMinnville's original founders, Samuel Cozine, opened a blacksmith shop about where Linfield College stands today. Another blacksmithing pioneer in the city was Mr. C.D. Johnson. Johnson came to McMinnville from Canada in 1865 and opened a blacksmith shop. He improved his business over the years and at one time was running two shops before selling out to a Mr. Sutherland in 1897. He was mayor of McMinnville and served diligently in City Council. After getting out of the blacksmith trade he briefly made and sold buggies and carriages before heading to Alaska with his son to find gold. He eventually returned to McMinnville and opened a general merchandise business.

Another successful blacksmith was David Fletcher, who operated a blacksmith shop across third street from the Yamhill Hotel until the Elberton Hotel was constructed on the site in 1905. His advertisement from 1898 is shown to the right. Also prominent in the industry was Edward Sutherland, who advertised in 1892 "E.F. Sutherland, Practical Horse Shoer. Draft, track or road horses. A specialty made of treating horses' feet. Shop corner of third and E. Sts." It was he who in 1897 purchased the Johnson Blacksmith shop on B street. As noted in the *Yamhill County Reporter*, "his anvil is heard to ring from early morn till dewy eve." The 1900 census lists several additional blacksmiths; William Morris, William Boath, Armand Flobier, D.B. Cass, Warren Neal, Edgar Cox, Henry Grinnuld, and J.M. Brown. While some of these men may have had a shop in town, others likely were a blacksmith by trade but out of work due to the condition of established blacksmiths already dispersed throughout McMinnville.



Top: C.D. Johnson's Blacksmith compound on B street as it appeared in 1892. Note that he interspersed blacksmith shops with wagon shops and a carriage repair shop. Also shown is an ad he released about 1899

Above: D.C. Fletcher's 1898 ad, noting his ability to horseshoe for track or road

Left: G.J. Scott's McMinnville blacksmith shop in the 19-teens. At this time the horseshoe trade was quickly dissipating due to the emergence of the automobile.

Barbers

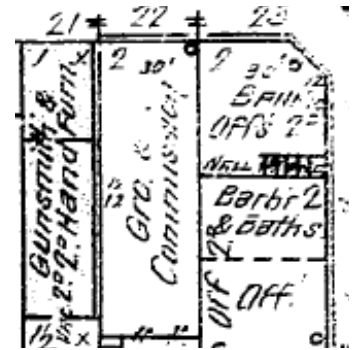
The McMinnville barber shop was the primary place for men of the community to stay in touch with their neighbors

The Barber Shop in McMinnville

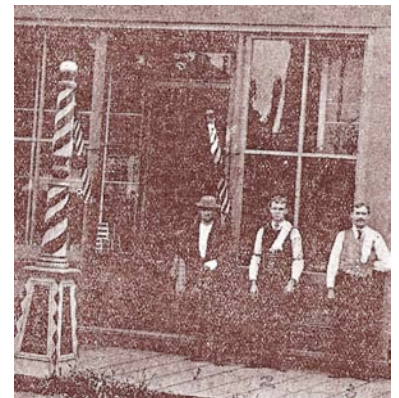
The word barber comes from the latin *barba*, meaning beard. In 1900 it was very common for men to sport a beard, and thus there was high demand to keep it maintained. Without the luxuries of safety razors and electric trimmers, men would make the jaunt down to the barber shop on a highly regular basis. The barber shop in 1900 was the favorite gathering place for men to hear what was going on around the community. As was normal for the time period, it was strictly a man's domain, and women were rarely seen. McMinnville always has had a few barbers located near third street. In 1902, George Bradley operated his barber shop near the corner of third and Cowls (picture at right), while the other two barber shops were located practically across from each other near the corner of 3rd and Evans. The most successful of all McMinnville barber shops was The McMinnville Baths and Tonsorial, which was operated by a number of men over the years. Additionally, Samuel Gaunt and Waverlon Wardle operated their own unassociated shops around 1900. Very little is known about their establishments, and by 1911 they both are no longer listed in city directories.

The McMinnville Baths and Tonsorial

The McMinnville Baths and Tonsorial parlor was originally started by Charles H. Fleming in the 1880's during his early twenties. Hailing from Michigan, Fleming became a partner in 1888 with Oregon native William Logan. When they first started, business practices were relatively archaic. There was no water or plumbing system in town and bathing facilities usually consisted of the family wooden wash tub brought into the kitchen and placed before the cook stove on Saturday night. The barber shops installed tin bathtubs and heated water by a coal oil stove and catered to men who wanted to bathe all stretched out in a new fangled bathtub. In those days this was a vital addition to the barbers income. Business was stable, and by 1892 new technologies allowed for advancements in the industry, such as hot and cold showers in ready supply. An 1892 advertisement reads, "Hair cutting, shaving, and in fact everything in the tonsorial line done with neatness and dispatch. Our baths are the finest in the city; hot and cold showers always ready. Remember the place, next to the Post Office." In the late 1890's Charles Fleming left the barber business and became a clerk for the R. Jacobson Store, where he stayed until it was purchased by Frank Nayberger. In the meantime, William Logan partnered with his younger brother of thirteen years Frank Logan. Frank and William continued as the successful brother proprietors of The McMinnville Baths & Tonsorial Parlor for a good number of years. In 1900, 38 year-old George Bradley of Tennessee was also employed with the Logan Brothers. By 1904 he had moved out and started his own barber shop, rightfully named G.W.Bradley Barber Shop. It was located near 3rd and Cowls and advertised hot and cold baths, shaving and haircutting in the latest style. Interestingly, he also advertised "*Ladies Shampoo a Specialty*", indicating that he also catered his business to women.



This 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map shows the corner of third and Cowls where Bradley operated his



Above: A grainy early 1890's photo showing William Fleming (center) and Charles Fleming (right) in front of their barber shop.

Below: A late 1890's advertisement put out by William Logan

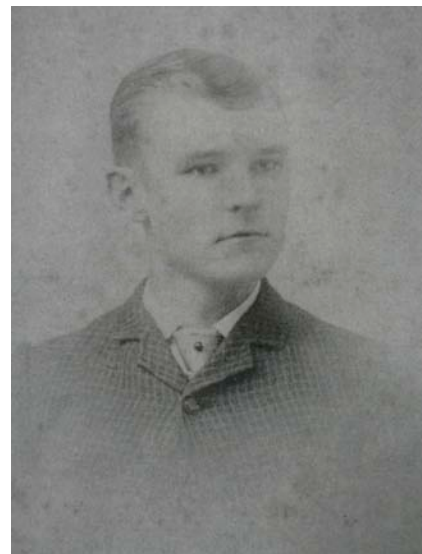
BARBERS.

W. H. LOGAN,

BARBER.

I am located opposite Burns & Daniels and aim to give all customers good treatment for little money. Bath rooms in connection. Your patronage solicited.

On July 12th, 1901, the Logan Brothers hired young Pete Maloney as their newest barber. His father was the county recorder and he considered McMinnville his home. As Maloney would later recall, he started as an apprentice offering haircuts for 25 cents and a shave for fifteen cents. Maloney would outlast the Logan Brothers and stay in the business a remarkable 60 years. Over the years he cut hair for six generations of the Wortman's, a family of prominent McMinnville bankers. When he started as a barber in 1901, there were a total five phones in the city and no automobiles. As Maloney remembered, "Young men who came in to get 'slicked up' for a social event might be preparing to take their girl on a big afternoon- two 10 cent sodas and then a five cent bag of peanuts to eat while watching the train come in at the McMinnville station." In 1918, Frank Logan died of a stroke, and by this time his brother William had pursued other ventures in the phone business.



William Logan, late 1800's



Above: The interior of Logan Bros. around 1900. Note the shaving mugs on the far wall and various shampoo bottles on the left

Below: Interior of the McMinnville Baths and Tonsorial Parlor prior to 1910. Maloney is farthest to



**McMinnville
Baths & Tonsorial Parlor**
The Leading Barber Shop in the
City. First Class Workmen
Logan & Maloney, Prop.s

Above: Logan and Maloney released this advertisement in 1904.

Below: This circa 1910 cobalt barber bottle likely contained shampoo. It was recovered in a McMinnville landfill.



Hair-Related Products of the early 1900's

Barber shops, druggists and dry goods shops regularly peddled hair related products. Here are a few popular products with recorded sale and use in the McMinnville area.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Produced by the massive Dr. J.C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, Massachusetts, Ayer's Hair Vigor was a popular product advertised to "Restore gray hair to its original color and vitality." As an oil-based product, it claimed to allay irritation, restore natural oils, and give the hair an exquisite and lasting perfume. The cobalt blue bottle that contained the product is particularly exquisite itself.



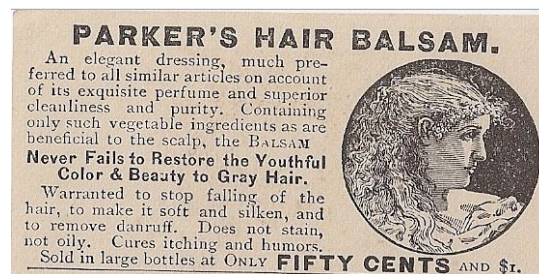
Luxor Dandruff Eliminator

Put out by the Blumauer-Frank Company of Portland, LUXOR Hair Stimulator and Dandruff Eradicator was a locally-produced hair tonic around 1900. It is a fairly uncommon product and was never sold outside of the Pacific Northwest.



Parker's Hair Balsam

Parker's Hair Balsam was a very popular national brand released by the Hiscox Co. of New York. It was advertised to restore color to gray or discolored hair, "stop falling of the hair", and remove dandruff. This product was sold very successfully for a long period of time.



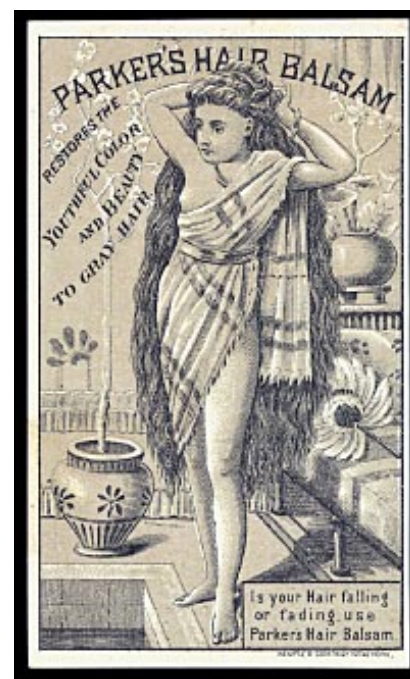
Rosewood Dandruff Cure

The J.R. Reeves Company of Anderson, Indiana put out the Rosewood Dandruff Cure. Dandruff cures were particularly popular in the Victorian era, and most often "cured" the flaky scalp by perforating it with a relentless supply of oils. This particular example was uncovered in McMinnville in 2009.



Parisian Hair Sage

Parisian Hair Sage was a hair tonic put out by the Giroux Mfg. Co. of Buffalo, New York. It was advertised around 1910 as "scalp treatment", which essentially is shampoo. The bottles are light lavender in color and several examples have been found locally.



Butchers

The Butcher in McMinnville

McMinnville has historically had a surprisingly high turnover rate of butchers. It seems as though every year between 1895 and 1910 a different set of butchers advertised their services in *The Yamhill County Reporter*. The cornerstone of the industry in McMinnville was Adolph Matthies, an immigrant from Germany. Mr. Matthies came to Oregon in 1870 and soon found himself in McMinnville, where he opened a meat market with a Mr. J.R. Booth. Matthies and Booth operated City Market, located on the south side of third street between B and C. Advertisements from the 1890's describe them as "wholesale dealers in beef, pork, mutton, and sausages of all kinds," and an 1898 feature describing the business characteristics of McMinnville stated, "They do their own killing and have all the necessary and convenient machinery for doing packing in a skillful manner and their operations of this kind are indeed of metropolitan proportions." In 1899 Matthies' son Charles apprenticed under his father, and by 1900 Booth had sold his interests in the business to Charles. Booth would go on to open his own butcher shop, and by the early 19-teens he was in business with a Mr. Hibbs. Meanwhile, ownership of the City Market continued to rotate, with the Matthies' selling all interests in the business to partners Willard & Ehrman in late 1900. By 1902 the proprietors are listed as Braden & Hill, and in 1903 Fred Keller. One of the Matthies' bought back into the business in 1904, moving the meat market to a new location four doors west of the Post Office with a Mr. Keil as their partner. Within the same year Matthies & Rehor are listed as proprietors of the same business.

There were always about four butcher shops stretched out along third street and surrounding vicinity. D Street Produce and Meat Market was run by Lindsey Walker in the 1890's before being transferred to the ownership of Charles Powell, who advertised in 1900 "Fresh and salt meats of all kinds in stock." There was also the McMinnville Meat Market, which in 1902 was run by M.C. Steward. In 1903 two new butchers by the name Stewart and Watkins came to McMinnville, employing local citizen Charles McClean to help in the business. It is highly possible that McMinnville was too competitive an arena for the wellbeing of any one butcher, giving few proprietors of butcher shops much incentive to stay in business for an extended period of time. While the Matthies family offered services fairly consistently over a few decades, every other proprietor left town after a relatively short period of time.



A 19-teens butcher shop between 2nd and 3rd on Cows, operated by Booth and Hibbs

MATTHIES & BOOTH.
Proprietors of
CITY MARKET.
Choice, Fresh Meats, All Kinds
South side Third St. between B and C.

Matthies Brothers,
PROPRIETORS
CITY MARKET.
FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.
CHOICEST IN THE MARKET.
South side Third St. between B and C.

WILLARD & EHRMAN,
Proprietors of
CITY MARKET.
Choice, Fresh Meats, All Kinds
South side Third St. between B and C.

BRADEN & HILL,
Proprietors of
CITY MARKET.
Choice, Fresh Meats, All Kinds
South side Third St. between B and C.

CITY MARKET,
MATTHIES & KEIL, Props.
Four Doors West of Postoffice.
Fresh and Cured Meats Constantly on hand.
Our motto: Fair Prices and Square Dealing.
You are cordially invited to give us a call.
Country Orders promptly attended to.
Phone Main 125.

Above: The evolution of City Market as told through the advertisements.

Below: Lindsey Walker's D Street Produce and Meat Market ad, circa

D Street Produce and Meat Market
L. E. WALKER, Proprietor.
Fresh and Cured Meats.
Garden Seeds in Package and Bulk.
Highest price paid for Poultry and Produce.
Hides and Tallow bought.

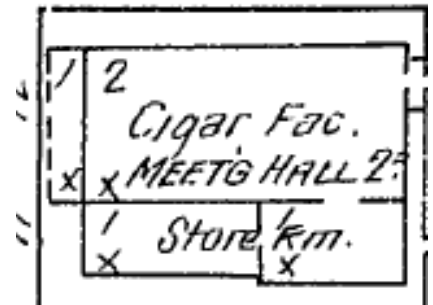
The Cigar Industry

McMinnville boasted a strong local cigar industry, catering to the demands of a large smoking populace.

The Cigar Business in McMinnville

Cigars were first encountered by the Western World in 1492, when Columbus and his men noticed natives of the Caribbean smoking an unfamiliar substance out of rolled leaves. Columbus brought the material back to Spain, where a taste for tobacco quickly developed. By 1600 smoking of tobacco was a widespread habit in England, influencing the British to grow tobacco in large quantities in the 1607 Jamestown colony. Over the next 300 years, wars and trade spread tobacco throughout the world. Countries would occasionally ban the substance, yet prohibition always failed and tobacco would be legalized once again. The period between 1860 and 1910 is described as the golden period of the cigar industry in the United States. By 1899, average tobacco consumption per person in the U.S. reached 5 pounds per year, making America the second heaviest tobacco user in the world behind the Netherlands. The 1900 census indicates that there were 25,633 cigar factories in the United States at the time. Clearly the market was tremendous during this period, with demand for the product at an all time high. Much changed during the twentieth century, particularly federal legislation, the development of big tobacco companies, and a shift to a more health conscious public. Yet in a time before these trends effected the industry, capitalists in McMinnville were quick to satisfy the high local demand with a constant supply of tobacco products.

Analysis of the 1902 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of McMinnville shows two buildings labeled Cigar Fac. (shown in photo, above right). One factory was located at the corner of 2nd and Baker, while the other was located on the southwest corner of 3rd and Evans. A third building on the south side of third street between Cows and Davis street is simply labeled "cigars", which suggests that cigars were sold there but not manufactured. The cigar industry in McMinnville was booming around this time. A look at the 1900 census shows four different men listed as cigar manufacturers. These men were Carl Fuchs, John Reasoner, Rick Eckstein and John Wiesner. Additionally, four young men were listed as "Cigar Maker" on the census, including Ernst Fuchs, Fenton Hawley, Albert Henderson and Fenton Young. All of the men in the industry were younger than 30 in 1900, most in their early twenties. The turnover rate of employment was generally very high in the industry. Like bussers in a restaurant, cigar makers came and went at fairly high rates under the employment of the main manufacturing firms. The cigars were sold not just by the manufacturers themselves, but also at local saloons, billiard halls, hotels, and general merchants. Additional information about the early Cigar industry in McMinnville was derived from early photographs and advertisements from *The Yamhill County Reporter*.



A McMinnville Cigar Factory as it appears on the 1902 fire insurance map.



Above: L.A. Triplett advertised his parrot cigar in 1904. It is unclear how long he remained in business or where his business was located.

Left: This Star Tobacco metal sign was recovered from a McMinnville dump. It was possibly discarded by the McMinnville Grange and Farmers Co. when it folded in 1902, as they had heavily advertised the Star

Carl Fuchs' Cigar Factory

Carl Fuchs' Cigar Factory operated on the southeast corner of Baker and Second Streets. In 1892 this building was a meeting hall for the city, so Fuchs started business sometime during the eight years between 1892 and 1900. Originally from California, Carl came to McMinnville and quickly became popular for his "Carl's Star Cigar", which was advertised in the April 1900 edition of *Campaign*, a local publication illustrated by young Fred Cooper. The 1904 city directory listed Fuchs as manufacturer of fine Havana and domestic cigars. He employed his two sons Fred and Ernst at his factory, as well as additional labor outside the family. An interesting article appeared in the 1904 *Yamhill County Reporter*: "The town dogs in the neighborhood of Carl Fuchs' are having all sorts of fun chasing his pet bear up his perch. The bear was purchased by Mr. Fuchs- not captured- over near Dolph, and is already quite a pet." Clearly Fuchs was an interesting local character as well as a successful businessman in the cigar industry.

J.G. Wiesner's Cigar Factory

John Wiesner's cigar factory stood on the south corner of Third and Evans. Wiesner was a native of Austria who came to America when he was just 21. He entered into business in McMinnville in 1892, where he stayed in business until he died from a traffic accident in 1947 at the age of 79. At the time of his death he was hailed as the city's oldest businessman. At one time he was in business with Rick Eckstein, who was a young 20 years old in 1900. In 1898 their most popular cigar was the "Derby King". In 1899 Wiesner and Eckstein were seen advertising the Panetella cigar, which at just five cents was "equal to anybody's best." They claimed to have the largest stock of pipes and smokers goods in town (note advertisement, below right). During the height of Wiesner's business, he employed seven or eight employees to hand make the popular smokes. His obituary stated that "he was famous for his hand made cigars which were smoked by many Yamhill residents." By 1904 he had split his partnership from Eckstein and was advertising high-grade Havana cigars and a cigar called "The Black Prince". The standard going rate for cigars in this time period was five cents, a price he consistently put on his own cigars.



A 1900 advertisement for Carl's Star Cigar, sold for five cents.



Carl Fuchs' Cigar Factory in 1906.

A Dream of Perfection....

Our PANETELLA 5c cigar is equal to anybody's best. Patronize home industry and get something choice. Largest stock of pipes and smokers' goods in town.

WIESNER & EKSTEIN.

Opposite Hotel Yamhill.

The Panetella is for sale by all local dealers.

Above: An 1899 ad for Wiesner and Eckstein's Panetella Cigar

Left: The J.G. Wiesner Cigar Factory around 1902

Below: The White Crow was another popular cigar brand put out by Wiesner



Dentists

The Dentist in McMinnville

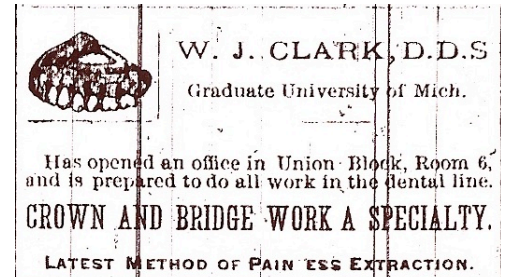
During the period 1895 to 1910, McMinnville consistently had a few dentists serving the community. One of these men was Dr. W. J. Clark, who came to McMinnville for a few years in the mid-1890's. A graduate of the University of Michigan, he advertised his office in Union Block and his usage of "the latest method of painless extraction." His 1894 advertisement that appeared in the *Yamhill County Reporter* is shown at right. No record of Dr. Clark can be found after 1896.

Dr. Leroy Lewis began practicing in McMinnville in 1895 after graduating from the Great American College of Dental Surgery in Chicago. He advertised his special attention to diseased gums, sore, loose and crowded teeth, crooked teeth, neuralgia and plate work. An 1899 advertisement put out by Lewis is shown at right. In 1900 Lewis is listed as a partner with Dr. Ward Wisecarver. Dr. Lewis left town within the next few years, yet Wisecarver continued to build his practice at least through 1911. Dr. Lewis returned to McMinnville around 1908 and soon became business partners with a Dr. Toney. The two continued their joint practice well into the 19-teens.

In addition to Dr. Lewis and Dr. Wisecarver, the 1900 census lists George S. Wright (soon to be mentioned), Edward R. Schenk and Arthur S. Cooper as McMinnville dentists. Neither Schenk nor Cooper advertised in local papers, and no other record is had of their practices.

Dr. G.S. Wright

George S. Wright was born in 1867 in Salem, Oregon to John W. Wright, a pioneer merchant of that town. He attended school in his hometown as well as Oakland, California. After earning a degree in dentistry he moved back to Salem, where he practiced the profession for two years before moving to Prineville in 1886. In 1889 Wright moved to McMinnville and started a successful and lasting practice on third street. He made a specialty of seamless crown work and gold-filling. In 1892 Dr. Wright's office was located over McMinnville National Bank on the corner of third and Cows. An article in the 1898 *Reporter* noted that Wright was the only dentist in the county that could perform very skilled dental surgery. In later years Dr. Wright served as mayor of McMinnville as well as an Oregon state senator. In his free time he was an avid bicycle rider. He was a pioneer of bike racing, winning the state bike racing championship in 1896. After many years serving the community, Wright passed away in 1930 at the age of 63.



W. J. CLARK, D.D.S.
Graduate University of Mich.

Has opened an office in Union Block, Room 6, and is prepared to do all work in the dental line.

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALTY.

LATEST METHOD OF PAINLESS EXTRACTION.

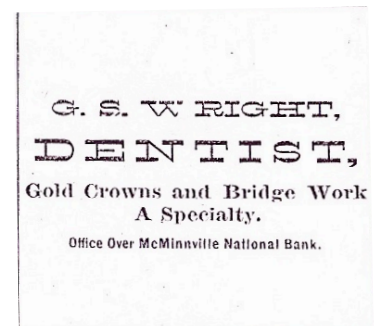


Dr. Leroy Lewis
DENTIST
McMINNVILLE, ORE.

I have permanently located here, and invite the attention of the public to my methods of Dental Treatment and Surgery. I make a specialty of regulating teeth. Examinations solicited.

Above: An 1894 advertisement for Dr. W.J.Clark and an 1899 advertisement for Dr. Leroy Lewis

Below: An 1892 advertisement for Dr. Wright and a photograph of Wright with his bicycle in the



G. S. WRIGHT,
DENTIST,
Gold Crowns and Bridge Work
A Specialty.
Office Over McMinnville National Bank.



The bottles shown at left are all teeth-related and were discovered in a McMinnville landfill. Dating to the turn of the century, they were likely sold by local druggists and were used to freshen the breath and relieve tooth aches.

Calders Dentine

Dr. E.L. Crane's Tooth Powder

Sozodont For the Teeth



Druggists

To alleviate sicknesses common and rare, McMinnville pharmacists were among the most popular and stable of all area businesses

The Druggist in McMinnville

Disease ran rampant throughout the early years in Oregon, leading to a high demand for druggists that could offer a variety of curative products. From the common cold to smallpox, McMinnville residents often relied on the wisdom of local druggists to provide pain relief and rapid recovery. Local druggists of the time period were strictly men, as was typical of the era. Research indicates that most druggists were largely successful in McMinnville, with a fairly low turnover rate relative to other industries. The local drugstore was perhaps the most vital of all downtown businesses as it truly ensured the health of all local citizens and, outwardly, the wellbeing of the town itself. As competition increased, town druggists reached a pact in 1902 to always close their doors around 8 p.m. and at noon on Sundays. Those needing medical assistance during closed business hours could seek the attention of one of the many local doctors, many of whom took it upon themselves to provide attention at any time of day.

Rogers Brothers Druggists

Perhaps the most successful and enduring of all early McMinnville pharmacies was the business firm of brothers John and Frank Rogers. John Lewis Rogers, born in 1859 to Yamhill County pioneer J.W.Rogers, secured an education at McMinnville College (later to be renamed Linfield College) and entered into the drug business with P.W.Todd in 1883 at the young age of 24. Rogers and Todd stayed in business together for three years, at which point Todd retired and John's brother Frank Rogers became a new partner in the firm. From 1886 into the first quarter of the twentieth century, Rogers Bros. Druggists successfully provided both home-made remedies and name-brand medicines. A third brother, Thomas H. Rogers, became a partner in the firm in 1902.

All of the Rogers brothers were very active in the community and were involved in numerous other organizations. John Rogers was director and Vice-president of the McMinnville National Bank prior to 1902, and was also a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, Workman and Woodmen orders. For many years he was an active member of the First Baptist Church. John Rogers passed away after a four year illness in 1902, much to the sorrow of the community and his two business partners. As mentioned in his obituary, "His counsel and assistance was sought by brethren and it was valued for its true worth. He was a bright business man and a thoroughly upright and conscientious citizen."

The Rogers Brothers business was located next to the First National Bank on the south side of Third and Davis. They advertised very heavily in the local newspaper, *The Yamhill County Reporter*. These advertisements prove particularly insightful in providing information about the wide range of products offered by their firm.



A rare and early bottle put out by Rogers Bros. Druggists, a local firm that catered to McMinnville citizens since the mid 1880's well into the twentieth century.



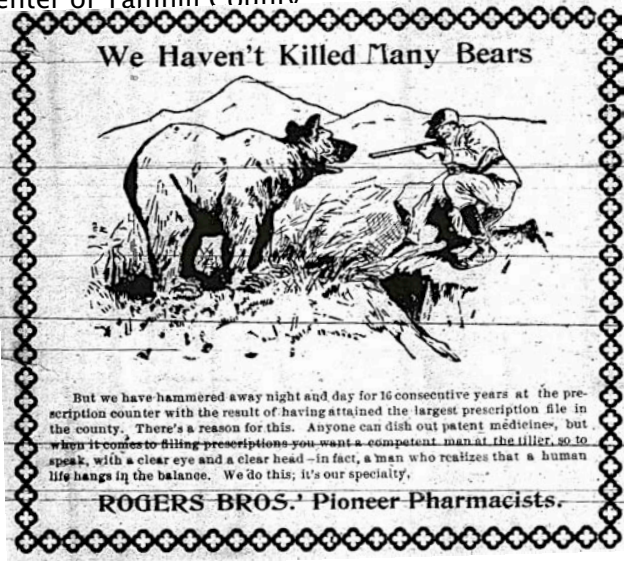
Interior of Rogers Bros. Pharmacy, circa 1900. Note shelves upon shelves of bottles surrounding the main floor



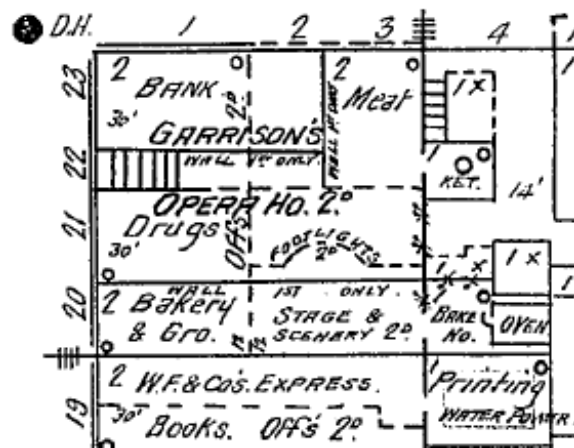
John Lewis Rogers, Druggist

Some of the advertised items were of popular national brands, such as D.D.D. and Chamberlain's Pain Balm. These products are now considered "patent medicines," which contained more intoxicating substances such as morphine and laudanum as opposed to actual curative properties. In addition to name brands, Rogers Bros. created many of their own concoctions and sold them in glass bottles embossed with "Rogers Bros. Druggists, McMinnville, Or." Evidence suggests that this particular drugstore was the most popular of local firms during the period 1889 to the early 1900's, as demonstrated by the vast number of Rogers bottles that have been uncovered in excavations around the city. There were four different bottle styles released over the years, the first and earliest bearing an embossed mortar and pestle. Later versions have no mortar and pestle and are embossed "Rogers Bros. Pharmacy, McMinnville, Or." as opposed to the earlier "Druggists" embossing.

Besides selling medicines, Rogers Bros. offered a variety of other personal goods, such as razors and chamois vests. One advertisement from 1906 claims, "Shave yourself. It's easy when you have the right kind of equipment and you cannot make a mistake if you let us help you select it. We have everything needed and just the quality that pleases critical shavers; keen razors, good strops, badger hair lather brushes, all the good shaving soaps, lotions, etc. all at the right prices. Rogers Bros. The Drug Center of Yamhill County"



One 1899 ad for Rogers Bros, above, claims that they haven't killed many bears because they have spent 16 years filling prescriptions instead.



Rogers Bros is drawn as "Drugs" in the 1902 fire insurance map above. With third street on the left and Davis above, Rogers was sandwiched between First National Bank and a bakery/grocery. Behind the drugstore was the Opera House.



This 1890's photo is a street view of the drugstore. The men in the picture include the Rogers BBrothers and Dr. E.E. Goucher, the tallest man in the photo.



Frank Rogers built this ornate home at 206 E. 10th St. in 1896 for a sum of \$2500. It is one of the most ornate houses surviving in McMinnville today.

Peery Drug Company

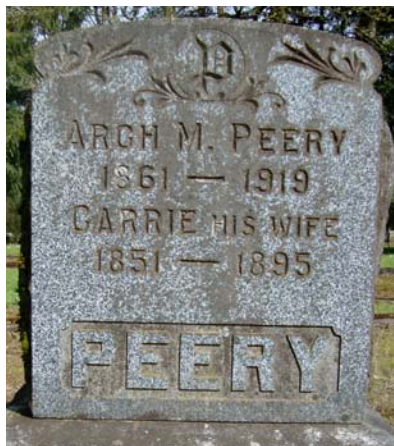
Records indicate that Archibald M. Peery came to McMinnville and opened a drugstore in 1902. One of eleven children, Peery was born in Missouri on April 29, 1859. His first marriage occurred in 1884 to Carrie Bertram, with whom he remained married until her death in 1895. In 1897 he entered into a second marriage with Mary Tallman, and within five years came to McMinnville to operate his drug store. His first advertisement in the *Yamhill County Reporter* states, "For bargains in drugs and sundries get them at Peery Drug Co's prescription drug store." Soon thereafter he advertised a homemade poison oak cure and a corn cure (shown below left), with which he offered a money-back warranty if it failed to work. In 1903 he was found advertising Danderine, "the greatest hair tonic in the world." He must have been successful in his line of work, as newspaper advertisements can be found into the 19-teens. Peery passed away in 1919 and was buried in the Dayton Cemetery (tombstone shown at right).

Our Poison Oak Cure Cures.

We guarantee it. Our corn cure is the best made. If it don't kill the corn you can have your money back, at

PEERY DRUG CO.

Lowest price prescription druggists.



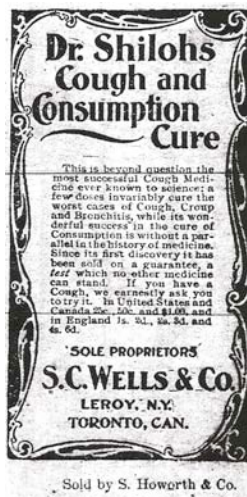
Bottles released by Peery were embossed "Peery Drug Co. Prescription Druggist" along with a heart emanating rays of light.



In 1909 Peery built the home on the right at 605 E. 1st St. The house exhibits colonial revival elements and some

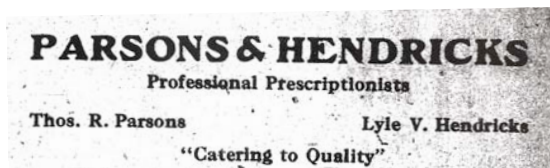
S. Howorth & Co.

Very little is known about who S. Howorth was. No embossed bottles from his company have been recovered. His advertisements appear in local newspaper during the period 1899 to 1903, indicating that his business ventures in McMinnville were relatively short lived. He never advertised any of his own products but rather those of popular national brands, including Chamberlain's colic, cholera, and diarrhea remedy and Shiloh's consumption cure (1900 ad shown at right). Both of these medicines have been recovered in local excavations.



Parsons and Hendricks Prescription Druggists

Thomas R. Parsons and Lyle V. Hendricks were prescription druggists in McMinnville after 1910. Few records exist that glean much additional information. Embossed bottles have been found with "Parsons and Hendricks Prescription Druggists" and "Hendricks Prescription Druggists", indicating that at one time Hendricks operated the drugstore without Parsons as his partner. They were certainly partners in 1911, as evidenced by the city directory and advertisements.



Above: The "Parsons and Hendricks Prescription Druggists" bottle, circa 1911.

Below: Bottle embossed "Hendricks Drug Co. Prescription Druggist", pre-1911



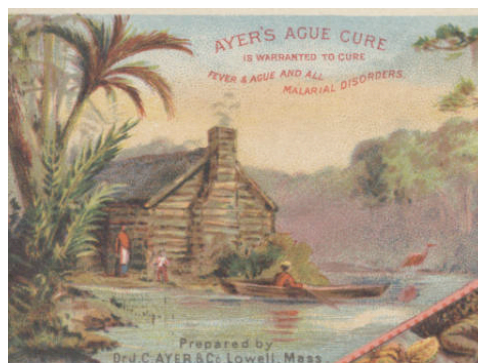
Brand-Name Medicines Sold in Drug Stores

Below is a small selection of the many medicines offered by the standard drug store in 1900. Some contain curative properties, while most are considered “patent medicines” due to high levels of intoxicating compounds.



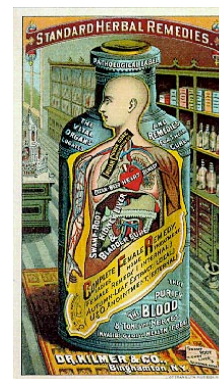
Warner's Safe Cure

Warner's Safe Cure Co. of Rochester, N.Y. released a full line of products claiming to cure a wide variety of human ailments. Examples include a kidney and liver cure, rheumatic cure, asthma cure, and diabetes cure. In all reality, the product could cure only about 5% of the afflictions it was marketed towards (i.e. headache), while the remainder were only temporarily relieved due to the high levels of intoxicants. The company utilized heavy advertising and was wildly popular while the American public remained naive to the true characteristics of said medicines. The bottles themselves are highly appealing due to the large embossed safe on the front. Shown below is a large “Warners Safe Diabetes Remedy” found in McMinnville.



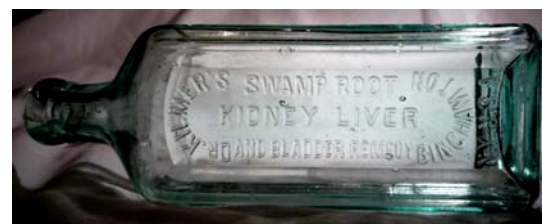
Ayer's Ague Cure

Ague is another term for Malaria, a parasitic disease that involves high fevers, shaking chills, flu-like symptoms and anemia. The J.C. Ayer Co. of Lowell, Massachusetts, put out a wide variety of products, their most popular being a “cherry pectoral”, sarsaparilla and “Hair Vigor”. The ague cure is a lesser seen example that claimed to cure malaria, although a trip to the hospital would have been a smarter choice by the unfortunate soul that used this product. An ague cure bottle was recently discovered in McMinnville. Malaria is extremely uncommon in Oregon, however it is quite a problem in the tropics and subtropics. Perhaps one of the men from McMinnville that traveled to the Philippines during the Spanish American war contracted the disease there.



Kilmer's Remedies

Dr. Andral Kilmer set up business in Birmingham, New York in the 1870's. His company released a wide line of proprietary medicines, pills and ointments. He learned the art of mass production and before long was advertising extensively and shipping to every corner of the United States. One of his most popular products was the “Swamp Root Kidney Liver and Bladder Cure”, which claimed to treat just about any and every ailment of the inner organs. He lobbied very hard against the passage of the Food and Drug Act in 1906, and was dismayed when the act officially was passed into law. His advertisements often appeared in the *The Yamhill County Reporter*. Many of his products have been found in the area, including the swamp root remedy shown below.





Mrs. Winslow's

A "soothing syrup" given to children during teething.

Mrs. Charlotte Winslow was a devoted female physician and nurse who studied teething in infants. She compounded a formula for a soothing syrup for children, the main ingredients being morphine, sodium carbonate, spirits of foeniculi and aqua ammonia. It comes as no surprise that the medicine both "soothed" the child and also relieved the pain of other ailments. First released in 1849, it became very popular under the management of Jeremiah Curtis and Benjamin Perkins. Advertisements and labeling were misleading, and in time many child deaths were reported as a result of overdose on this particular medicine and similar others. The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 helped crack down on potentially dangerous drugs such as Winslow's, which has come to be known as one of the top-selling "babykillers." Below are two bottles found in the McMinnville area.



Bromo Seltzer

The most popular of American pain relievers between 1903 and 1920

This product takes its name from the ingredient in the original formula, sodium bromide. Bromides are a class of tranquilizers that were withdrawn from the American market in 1975 due to their toxicity. It was originally invented by Issac Emerson of the Emerson Drug Company in Baltimore, Maryland. It was largely marketed as an aid for headaches and stomach complaints. The product was sold in cobalt blue bottles in the form of effervescent granules that must be dissolved with water before digestion. It was a tremendously popular and successful product, largely due to its effectiveness and low cost. It is one of the most common bottles that have been found in local dumps.

Does Your **HEAD-ACHE?** Are You Nervous?
BROMO-SELTZER is a Guaranteed Cure.
 Trial Size **10c.** at all Drug Stores or sent by mail prepaid, **EMERSON DRUG CO., BALTIMORE, MD.**



Kickapoo Indian Oil

A successful early American indian patent medicine

John Healy and Charles Bigelow of the Connecticut-based Healy & Bigelow Company were very successful at marketing a line of indian medicines. They employed indians, supposedly Kickapoo's, to tour the country and sell the products. Americans at this time often associated indians with mystery and magic, and Kickapoo indian remedies supposedly held secret ingredients used by the indians to cure their ailments. In reality, the products contained little more than alcohol and hard intoxicants, yet it would take the government until 1906 to crack down on these traditional patent medicines. The example shown below dates to the 1890's and was discovered near the site of the old McMinnville Steam Laundry on SE Washington St.





Piso's Cure

Main ingredient: Cannabis

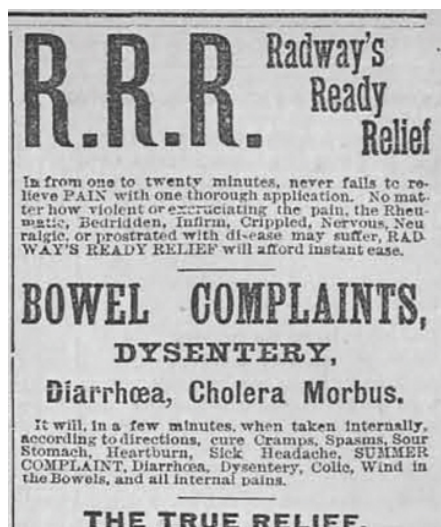
The Hazeltine Corporation of Pennsylvania was founded in 1869 and soon became famous for its cough medicine, "Piso's Cure for Consumption." The product was advertised as the sure cure for tuberculosis, coughs and colds. The product was so popular that the company eventually changed its name to The Piso Company. What made Piso's Cure so much more successful than competing medicines? The primary cause is because the main ingredients were cannabis indica and chloroform, which in combination surely would have made the consumer forget about their ailments. The product was hardly affected by the Pure Food and Drug act of 1906, as cannabis would not be scheduled as a Schedule 1 substance until 1970. Evidence suggests that Piso's Cure was very popular in McMinnville, both due to high rates of advertising in the local paper and a high rate of recovery from local dumps.



Radway's Ready Relief

One of the most vague patent medicines of all

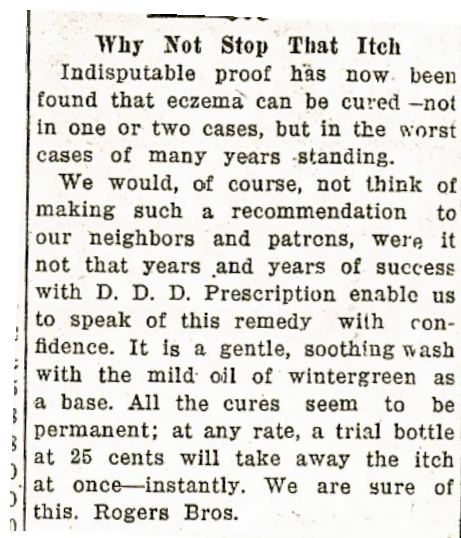
Radway & Co. of New York released this patent medicine. Early advertisements read, "No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, Radway's Ready Relief will afford instant ease." This overly general description of who may benefit from using the product was typical of patent medicines, which all advertised their products as curing much more than medically possible at the time. R.R.R. first entered into the market in 1847 by Richard R. Radway. The bottles were aqua and rectangular, as demonstrated by the example shown below.

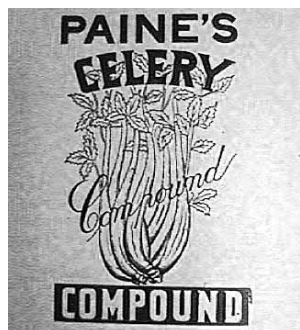


D.D.D

Stops the itch!

Originally known as DeHaven's Dyspepsia Destroyer, this product was originally advertised as curing dyspepsia (indigestion), costiveness and Sick Headache. In time the company released a product to be used externally, shortening the name to D.D.D. A 1902 advertisement for D.D. D. from Rogers Bros. of McMinnville is shown below. Below the advertisement is a D.D.D. bottle found locally.





Paine's Celery Compound

Celery has not always been seen simply as a vegetable. The seed of celery also has medicinal properties, and was largely portrayed as a diuretic and curative compound in the late nineteenth century. Milton K. Paine, a pharmacist from Vermont, began distributing his celery compound in 1882. It contained celery seed, red cinchona, orange peel, lemon peel, coriander seed, hydrochloric acid, glycerine, simple syrup, water and alcohol. Paine's Celery Compound was frequently advertised to cure "*disease of the Nerves, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, and acts as a Blood Purifier and Tonic to the Central System.*" As a so-called blood purifier and nerve tonic, the compound was very heavily advertised throughout the United States. It was put out by Wells, Richardson & Co., a firm that specialized in distributing a wide variety of patent medicines to all parts of the nation. Paine's Celery Compound was an especially lucrative product for the firm up until 1906, when they were forced to admit that it was 21% alcohol.



Chamberlain's Remedies

In the spring of 1872, Lowell Chamberlain moved to Iowa to engage in the druggist trade. He established the Chamberlain Company in Des Moines in 1883 and produced various patent medicines for local and eventually national sale. By 1900 the company was flourishing, successfully advertising in all states of the union. The S. Howorth Co. of McMinnville constantly advertised their products in the local paper, likely receiving a small sum from the company for their willingness to do so. Their pain balm was to be used externally for rheumatism and gout, while the cough remedy was used internally for coughs, cold, croup, whooping cough, bronchitis and sore throat. The company was extremely lucrative and was able to brave the 1906 drug act fairly well compared to competitors. Below are two examples of their products which have been found locally.



Wisdom's Robertine

This product was originally put up by William Wisdom of Chicago. It soon was put out by the Blumauer-Frank Company of Portland, Oregon, and was largely sold in the western states. Unlike the patent medicines described previously, this item was advertised as a product to purify and improve the complexion. Drug stores not only sold pain relievers but often skin products such as this. Because beauty during the time of the late 1800's to early 1900's was characterized by pale skin, Robertine essentially bleached the skin and left it much more white than before. In bleaching it, the skin certainly appeared less irritated than before. It certainly is an interested product and gorgeous bottle, two examples of which have been uncovered in McMinnville.



Dry Goods Merchants

From clothing to bedding, school supplies to shoes, these merchants offered a wide assortment of necessities and luxuries to meet unwavering local demand

The Dry Goods Merchant in McMinnville

By definition, dry goods are fabric, thread, clothing, and related merchandise as distinct from hardware and groceries. Strictly for organizational purposes, this section looks at a broad array of businesses that offered a combination of "dry" products, including but not limited to clothing, shoes, hats, school supplies, lamps, books, toys, etcetera. Their stories are varied and backgrounds diverse, but at one time or another during the period 1895 to 1910 they proudly peddled their products on third street. These businesses provided employment for many local citizens, both for proprietors themselves as well as the wide selection of clerks, salesmen and saleswomen.

The Racket Store, Charles F. Mills

In 1895 H. Mills (full name unknown) and his son Charles started The Racket Store, a general store that sold a wide variety of goods including table linens, shoes, clothes, curtains, bed spreads, toys, albums, dolls, and *"too many things to take space to mention them"* (1900 New Year Ad, *Yamhill County Register*). Their opening ad in 1895, shown at right, infers that H. Mills had an earlier store and renamed it the Racket Store upon partnering with his son. The Racket Store must have been profitable because advertisements can be found for at least the next fifteen years. Charles bought out his father's share about 1902. By this time the store was specializing in Star 5 Star Shoes, with which the store gave away a 4 by 5 foot map of the United States with every purchase of \$5.00 or more. In 1904 the company focused their advertising on the star 5 star shoes, umbrellas, and school supplies.

The Chicago Store

Opened in 1898, the Chicago Store was owned by a Mr. P. Fisher. As noted in an article about the business's new opening, *"Mr. Fisher's specialties are dry goods, clothing, shoes and furnishings, and only a visit to this handsome and commodious store is necessary to convince one and all that his prices cannot be duplicated elsewhere."* The business advertised very heavily for the next few years, particularly for *"New Dress goods, New Hosiery, New Lace Curtains, New Shoes, New Hats, New Clothing, All at our well known low prices"* (1900 *Yamhill County Reporter* Ad). The store would occasionally advertise massive clearing sales on the front page of the newspaper, such as that shown to the right. The ad claims that the Chicago Store offers *"The greatest feast of bargains ever seen in Old Yamhill"* and goes on to list a wide array of merchandise, mostly all clothing articles. The clearance sales were very popular events, and indeed the prices were bottom of the barrel, with boys caps selling for 15 cents, mens bib overalls at 59 cents, and Chicago Waist corsets at 79 cents. The business operated out of the first floor of the Wright Building (3rd and Davis) from 1898 to 1902. Apparently the clearance sales did a better job at moving inventory as opposed to generating profit, as the business folded in 1902 and was acquired by A. Wolf & Son. The company that replaced The Chicago Store was the Miller Mercantile Company, which continued selling dry goods, notions, shoes, gentlemen's furniture and groceries from the same location. The Miller Mercantile Co. was a strictly cash business, fighting against credit issues that plagued the Chicago Store and others.

THE NEW RACKET STORE.



"That the New Racket Store is selling good goods very cheap. I have just come from there. They have organized a new partnership. It is now H. Mills & Son, but if anything I believe they are selling goods cheaper than ever."

ALL SHOES

Having this mark are warranted.

★ 5 ★

They can only be obtained at the
Racket Store, H. MILLS & SON

Yamhill County Reporter

OL. XXXI McMINNIE, ORE., FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1899

Greatest of All Clearance Sales!

The Greatest Feast of Bargains Ever Seen in Old Yamhill.

CHICAGO STORE!

Third Annual Clearance Sale Begins Wednesday, Jan. 2d, and Closes Thursday, Jan. 11th.



Store Closed Two Days

Monday, Dec. 11th, and Tuesday, Dec. 12th, next week.

Wednesday morning the first began.

On account of the storm, Jan. 10th, the clearance sale was postponed until Jan. 11th, and will continue through Jan. 12th.

You'll save the rest of all sales if you

Men's Suits	Men's Ties	Men's Hats	Men's Shoes
Men's Undershirts	Men's Socks	Men's Collars	Men's Belts
Men's Trunks	Men's Cases	Men's Bags	Men's Gloves
Men's Hosiery	Men's Suspenders	Men's Cuffs	Men's Buttons
Men's Stays	Men's Drawers	Men's Pajamas	Men's Nightgowns
Men's Bathing Suits	Men's Towels	Men's Handkerchiefs	Men's Pocket Squares
Men's Neckties	Men's Scarves	Men's Wrists	Men's Ankles
Men's Elbows	Men's Knees	Men's Thighs	Men's Legs
Men's Feet	Men's Toes	Men's Nails	Men's Hair
Men's Faces	Men's Ears	Men's Eyes	Men's Mouths
Men's Nostrils	Men's Chins	Men's Necks	Men's Heads
Men's Bodies	Men's Arms	Men's Hands	Men's Fingers
Men's Nails	Men's Toes	Men's Feet	Men's Legs
Men's Thighs	Men's Knees	Men's Elbows	Men's Stays
Men's Drawers	Men's Suspenders	Men's Hosiery	Men's Undershirts
Men's Trunks	Men's Cases	Men's Bags	Men's Belts
Men's Shoes	Men's Hats	Men's Ties	Men's Suits

F. Dielschneider's Shoe Shop

F. Dielschneider (first name unclear) was the proprietor of the oldest foot-wear establishment in McMinnville. Dielschneider came to Oregon in 1856 and eventually found himself in McMinnville. In 1876 he started F. Dielschneider's Boots & Shoes, offering both new shoes as well as repair work. He quickly became an undisputed authority on all that pertains to boots and shoes, and his large stock of goods on hand indicated the thrifty business he had built up for himself. In 1899 he expanded his business and advertised *"More room! Larger stock! Lower Prices! I have enlarged my store quarters to make room for my increased stock, and the people of Yamhill County will find me right to the front this fall and winter as usual, with the largest and best assortment of footwear in McMinnville. Sign of the Big Boot. F. Dielschneider."* Dielschneider resided at 102 SE 1st St and was father to the Dielschneider Brothers, the very successful local jewelry and watch repairers.

While Dielschneider provided the most reliable shoe store, others in the industry came and went from McMinnville over the years. One such man, Sterling Harding, was a shoe maker whose business was located next to the fire station on Davis between second and third street (now the parking lot of the National Bank). The sign for his business can be seen in the photograph to the bottom right. He was in business throughout the 1890's and into the twentieth century, celebrating his 78th birthday in 1900. Another shoe maker by the name of A.E. McKern opened a shoe making business in 1898, yet Dielschneider and Harding proved too fierce of competition and never gave McKern the chance to make a profit. The 1900 census lists 48 year-old Philip Cane as a shoe maker, although he never advertised in local papers and nothing more is known of him or his business. A similar story can be said of L. Griebbe, who appeared as a shoemaker in the 1904 city directory but never is mentioned elsewhere.

Shoe Repairing

We have now a first-class Shoemaker and are now prepared to turn out all Shoe Repairs promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Bring in your shoe Repairs

F. Dielschneider
Fine Footwear

Shoe Clearance Sale!
For Next Thirty Days.

All Broken Lines, Odd Sizes, Etc., will be Sold at Cost and Below.

15 Per Cent Off on all other Goods except Contract Shoe, the "Victor."

This will be a bona fide Reduction Sale. We are not continually running discount sales, like some firms in town, and don't have prices marked way up on purpose to fool the people. All reductions will be made from our regular low prices. This is a rare chance to save money on your shoe purchases, so don't delay if you want first pick.

F. Dielschneider,
Sign of the Big Boot. BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES ...

Acme Turn Shoes

THE ACME TURN



are becoming more and more popular each season, from the fact that their value is becoming better known. They are more comfortable than a Welts sole shoe, being lighter and more pliable. The all-wool felt sole lining forms a flexible and elastic pad for the sensitive part of the foot to rest upon, and also protects the foot from cold and dampness. Any lady troubled with cold feet in the fall and winter should try a pair of Acme Turn Shoes. You will surely be pleased with them and advise others to use them. These shoes are sold by only one first-class dealer in each town. Try a pair and we know you will be convinced of their merits.

Sold by
F. Dielschneider,
Agent for Utz & Dunn, makers of Ladies' Fine Shoes, Rochester, N. Y.



The bottles at left are Bixby Shoe Polish bottles from the 1890's. Shoe polish was very popular time in this era due to the fine leather quality of shoes. Hoards of shoe polish bottles have been found in McMinnville dumpsites. Many of the dry goods merchants listed in the pages herein would have offered shoe polish to their customers.

Right: S.F.Harding's shoemaking shop can be



C.C Murton

Clarence Murton was born in 1871 in England and came to America soon thereafter. He started business in McMinnville in his twenties as a dry goods merchant. He initially went broke but was fortunate to have an old friend float him some money. He reported in the 1902 newspaper that he was financially embarrassed but prepared to improve his business and be more responsible with future financial practices. His promise was a good one, and before long he was operating a very successful store that advertised in the newspaper on a weekly basis. In 1904 he advertised his selection of jackets and furs, claiming *"if you want a fur jacket now is the time to get one at a low price."* By 1906 his advertisements mainly focused on blankets and comforting, boasting *"our selection is bigger and better than ever at prices to suit every one."* Murton was still doing good business in 1911, with a sale on summer piece goods, mens golf shirts and muslin underwear (see ad at right).

Reduced Prices On Summer Goods

We intend to continue offering our Summer Goods at reduced prices. Now is the time to buy while assortment is good.

Sale Includes

Summer Piece Goods.	Shirt Waists
Colored Hosiery	Muslin Underwear
Ladies Low Shoes	Misses Low Shoes
Mens Light Overshirts	Mens Golf Shirts
Laces and Embroideries	Dress Trimmings
Etc.	Etc.

C. C. MURTON

The Hamblin Clothing Company

In the summer of 1900, Clark Hamblin, a traveling salesman, fell in love with Oregon and decided to settle in McMinnville. He and his family initially lived in the Dr. Goucher tenancy over the McMinnville National Bank, which was briefly vacant due to Goucher's trek to Alaska to find gold. Mr. Hamblin quickly rented the corner room of Union block and established an exclusively men's clothing store. He was advised that he would never make it, particularly due to the presence of other existing clothing stores in McMinnville and a market that could not support widespread supply. Much to everyone's surprise, the store proved quite profitable and survived for an astonishing 89 years. Dell Wheeler bought into the store in 1902 and the name changed to Hamblin Wheeler. Wheeler took over management in 1904, and in 1905 Clark Hamblin passed away.



SATISFACTION.

That is what we are giving every buyer at our store. We want to call your attention to our

Furnishings & Hat Dep't.

They comprise all the latest styles, at popular prices. Our 25c and 50c Neckwear can not be equalled.

Our slaughter prices on CLOTHING still hold good. You can't afford to let this sale pass without taking advantage of it.

Our motto: "Good goods at Low Prices."

Hamblin,
THE CLOTHIER,
Union Block, McMinnville.

MEDIUM-PRICED CLOTHING

Good Serviceable Suits for Every-day Wear.

We have called your attention to our fine Crause & Brandages Suits in all of our previous ads. Now we want to see the man who is looking for a Good Serviceable Suit, at

\$7.50, \$8, \$10, 12.50

Every Garment is Well Tailored.

Your Money's Worth or your Money Back

There May be Some Clothing "As Good as Ours," but not at the price.

50 Doz. Golf Shirts, regular \$1.25 values for \$1.00

See our Window Display

Our Shoes are "STRICTLY IN IT."

We want your trade and must have it

You will find in our stock just what you want and at your own price.

The Leaders for this week are:

Kangaroo Calf, heavy	\$2.00
Seal, medium heavy	2.00
Moose skin, plain toe and Leno, tip medium weight	2.50

For a Dressy Shoe our Box Calf, Velour Calf and Vici Kid at \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 can not be equalled.

Hamblin Clothing Co., McMinnville, Or.

At far left is the Hamblin-Wheeler Company as it appeared in 1911. Notice the freshly paved streets. It had a prime location on the corner of Union Block.

Below: R. Jacobson's building on the northwest corner of Davis and third street. Constructed in 1897, the building lasted a solid seventy years before being torn down in 1967. McMinnville National Bank operated out of the building as well.



R. Jacobson & Co.

R. Jacobson opened a dry goods business in McMinnville in the early 1890's. Quick success and high profits enabled him to erect a large brick building on the northwest corner of third and Davis in 1897 at a cost of \$16,000. He operated a large and successful dry goods firm with Mr. D.M. Nayberger as his partner. In an early 1898 advertisement, the company claimed that "anyone want of dry goods, clothing, millinery, boots, shoes, ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, fine wraps, carpets, linoleums, window shades, etc., will suit themselves and save money by visiting the new store of R. Jacobson & Co." By 1902 business was so strong that they were able to purchase the estate of the failed McMinnville Grange & Farmers Company (see next page). In 1904 the company advertised their intentions to open a grocery line to the department store, which had reached considerable success due to fair dealings, low prices and good goods. In 1906 the company focused their advertising on children's clothing, with a special emphasis on "the noblest line of childrens' school suits." The business was also able to earn an extra profit by offering a full line of bicycles. D.M. Nayberger bought Jacobson's share of the business in 1910, and Jacobson pursued other business interests with a Mr. DeHaven. The building was demolished in 1967 to make way for the U.S. Bank.

Bicycles! Bicycles!! Bicycles!!!

COLUMBIA,
TRIBUNE,
RAMBLER
AND HARTFORD

Bicycles standard makes and latest patterns at

Spring of 1901 is Coming fast

—SO IS THE—

GREAT MAMMOTH STOCK

—COMING IN TO—

R. JACOBSON & CO'S.

ASK FOR THE WALK-OVER SHOE FOR MEN \$3.50

THE STOCK has been personally selected by Mr. Nayberger, one of the firm, and from the Largest Manufacturers in New York City, for spot cash, and all of the newest styles out. Everyone in this community is well aware that we disposed of the biggest portion of our large stock last fall during our great sale. Therefore we will have all new and stylish goods for the Spring and Summer season's trade, and prices lower than anyone else in the state, quality considered. Our stock will consist of the following:

Dress goods and Silks of All Shades and Qualities
Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, Superior Skirts, Jackets, Capes,
Largest and Best Line of Shirt Waists ever Shown in the State.

Give Your "Furnishing" Orders, Men's and Children's "General" Hats.

CLOTHING

To fit the Smallest Boy, the Largest Fat and Slim Man.
And prices which will surprise you all.

Men's Suits Made to Order in our Fine Tailoring Department.

OUR SHOE LINE

Cannot be excelled in the State for Prices, Quality and Quantity.

It is impossible to mention all we carry in stock.

Respectfully Yours,
R. Jacobson & Co.,
McMinnville's Greatest Store.

The McMinnville Grange and Farmers Company

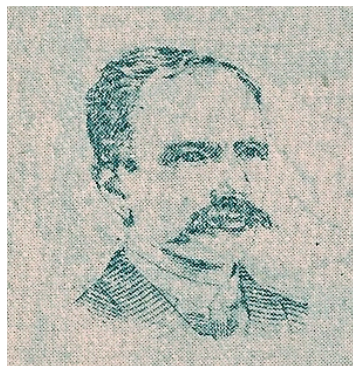
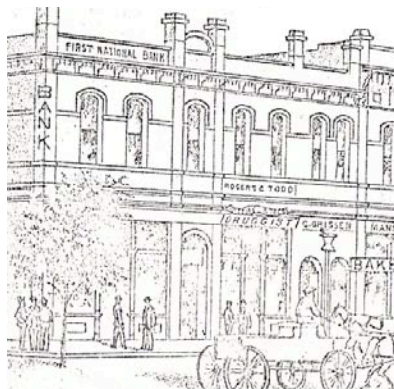
This business was organized in 1884 using the capital of shareholders living in and around McMinnville. It was first managed by Alex Reid, who was replaced on February 1st 1897 by 22-year old Charles Nelson. It was initially very successful, reaching a capital stock of \$10,000 in 1898 and backed by over 100 shareholders in the same year. The stock consisted of dry goods, furnishing goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, etc. and carried a large share of the city and county trade for over two decades. Eggs and butter could be exchanged for goods, a bartering system that was very attractive to local farmers and which generated over \$5,000 in trade per year. Besides the manager, the store also employed three clerks. In 1900 the business advertised "the prettiest line of lamps and decorated ware" as well as "45c cash buys a plug of Star Tobacco at the Grange Store."

It was truly a perfect storm of unfortunate economic circumstances that brought an end to this business. The company had been planning to expand into a larger building and finally moved forth with plans in 1899. By 1900 the building (corner of third and Cowls) was complete, but the economy was not what it had been. The Alaskan gold rush and Spanish American war took from the area many residents and farmers, shareholders included. The fixed cost of the new building was much higher than expected, and the company simply could not afford to continue paying their four employees and shareholder dividends. By 1902 the business folded, its line of goods liquidated and sold to the highest bidder, R. Jacobson & Co. The building remained, later housing Apperson's General Merchandise and DeHaven's Hardware.

Charles Grissen's Store

Charles Grissen was born 1854 in Germany. He came to McMinnville in his early twenties and opened the city bakery, which he operated up through the 1880's. He opened a store in the early 1880's offering a wide assortment of goods, including books, stationary, sewing machines, musical instruments, organs, jewelry, toys and notions. His business was located on third street next to Rogers Drug and First National Bank. By 1892 the business had become the leading stationary and music house in the county. In that year it heavily advertised the Wheeler and Wilson sewing machine and a "No. 1 Organ for \$45." Business stayed strong throughout the 1890's, and in 1900 he was seen advertising wall paper, New Home and Climax sewing machines, books, and a wide assortment of musical instruments like violins, banjos and accordions. It is believed that his success lay in his ability to offer diverse products that could not be found anywhere else.

In addition to managing a successful business, Grissen was an active member of the community. He served as mayor and dutiful member on the City Council, and was president of the Oregon Fire Relief Association (which is now the Oregon Mutual Insurance Company). His Queen Anne home, built circa 1889 at 1004 E. Fifth St., was the first house insured by the company.



New Fall Goods at Grange Store
FOR MEN AND BOYS.

250 Youths' Suits From \$3.50 to \$10. All Styles.	175 Vestee Suits for boys. From \$1 to \$4.50 each.	300 Men's Suits from \$5.50 to \$12.50, all the styles. Made by J. Capps & Son. The best fitting suit on the mar- ket.
--	--	---

Our Fall Hats & Shoes
Now Ready For Inspection.

Call and examine our Large Stock. We have some-
thing to tell the ladies of, next time.

McMinnville Grange & Farmers Co.
CHAS. P. NELSON, Manager.

Youths' Double Breasted Suits.

SPECIAL SALE
For the next 30 Days I offer the
following

BARCAINS:

Earlhart Organs	\$125.00	now	\$95.00
Esley Organs	95.00	now	75.00
Kimball Organs	85.00	now	65.00

SEWING MACHINES:

No. 1 Improved Wheeler & Wilson	345.00	now	\$306.50
New Home, 6-drawer	65.00	now	35.00
4-drawer	50.00	now	31.00

Violins, Guitars,
Banjos,
Accordeons;

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT

25 PER CENT DISCOUNT
ON ALL
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

20 PER CENT Discount on all Alarm and Slay CLOCKS

A Large Assortment of Sheet Music. Choice, 10c each.

Straight Business. Everything marked in Plain Figures
Remember, For 30 Days Only, or Oct. 1st.

CHAS. GRISSEN.
McMinnville, Or.

Above: It is hard not to marvel at the eclectic selection of items that Grissen offered his customers.

At far left is a sketch of the building where Grissen's business was located. His name can be seen next to Rogers Drug Store. A sketch of Grissen himself is shown at the immediate



The Traveling Salesman

McMinnville residents were not completely limited to the products offered by businesses on third street. It was, after all, an era when traveling salesmen were treated with open arms as opposed to contempt. The photograph above dates to about 1890 and shows a salesman for the Watkins Company. The Watkins Company offered a wide variety of products, from medicine to flavoring extracts. It was a cornerstone of Watkins sales practices to utilize the traveling salesman to sell their goods. As is evidenced in the photograph, this particular agent is J.E. Hill of McMinnville. No further information is known about Hill or his family, but the photograph is truly a rare find and a firm reminder that many businesses of the era were mobile.



Milliners

A milliner is a person who makes or sells women's hats. In the Victorian era, it was very common for women to be milliners, simply because they understood most intimately the desirable characteristics of a woman's hat. The woman in the photograph is likely Eva Martin, who made her own hats and opened a store on third street in 1894. In 1898 she advertised "*Ladies' furnishing goods in endless varieties and at the cheapest prices.*" Martin went out of business in 1900, soon to be replaced by The Mark Sisters Milliners in 1904. The 1900 census lists other milliners, including Sophia Marks and Emma Hawley.



Mrs. Garrison's Dress Making Parlor

Several women did operate businesses on third street between 1895 and 1910. One of these businesses was Mrs. Garrison's Dress Making Parlor, which essentially did exactly as the name suggests. Nothing more is known about Garrison. The most common businesses operated by women of the era were women's apparel manufacturers and milliners.



The Second-Hand Store

Not every store in McMinnville offered the newest, most pristine goods. Several stores in McMinnville sold second-hand goods at prices that easily beat those of similar firsthand products. The photograph above shows Harvey Bogue in his secondhand store. Taken about 1903, the store was located next to the Dutch George Saloon in a converted confectionary. McMinnville also had a salvation army, which was located on Baker street between first and second.

Furniture Merchants

The Furniture Dealer in McMinnville

McMinnville had several furniture dealers throughout 1895 to 1910, most of whom also offered on-site upholstery services. The industry was relatively stable, and businesses did not initially face an overly competitive environment. H.C. Burns was the primary dealer in the 1890's and early 1900's, yet new competition forced him out after the turn of century. The 1904 city directory lists Culver and Tilbury Furniture and Undertaking, which by 1905 had become Tilbury and Fink Furniture. Tilbury soon separated from Fink and started his own store with his sons, lasting well into the 19-teens. O.O. Hodson started carrying more furniture after 1900, as well as W.T. Macy, who by 1911 had established a very large and successful furniture store on third street. The 1911 directory also lists O.D. Scott as a dealer in furniture.

Estes Furniture Dealers

Egan Estes and his son Omer were furniture dealers in McMinnville around 1900. Prior to that time Omer operated a new and second-hand store, for which he advertised baby carriages, tinware, hammocks, mattresses and camp stoves. He also was a dealer in page woven wire fence (ad seen to the right). At the turn of the century he and his father opened a furniture store and heavily advertised their "handsome line of furniture" in the Yamhill County Reporter. The business most not have been lucrative, as by 1904 Omer is listed as publisher of the news and his father as an agent for the Page Woven Wire Fence Company.

H.C. Burn's Furniture Store

H.C. Burns was originally a partner in business with a Mr. Daniels. The two were dealers in furniture, wall paper, carpets, oil cloths, mouldings, picture frames, etc.. The business was located on the north side of third street diagonal from Hotel Yamhill on Evans Street. In 1898 Burns bought Daniels' share of the business and continued to expand the product line. He built a two story building at the northeast corner of third and Baker around the turn of the century, placing wall paper upstairs and securing more ground floor space for furniture. He advertised sporadically throughout the next few years, bringing notice to a full line of carpets in 1902 and wall paper in 1903 at "a very large discount." In 1904 a blurb in the *Reporter* stated, "See the glass blowers in H.C. Burns' building. Admission 15c. Each visitor receives a present." It is unclear what the glass blowers were making, but it clearly was a source of side revenue for Mr. Burns. Within a few years he disappeared from records.



Above: Estes' late 1890's wire fence ad

Below: Several advertisements put out by H.C. Burns, who originally



Grocery Stores

The greatest number of businesses on third street between 1895 and 1910 were those in the food industry, serving the daily needs of McMinnville residents

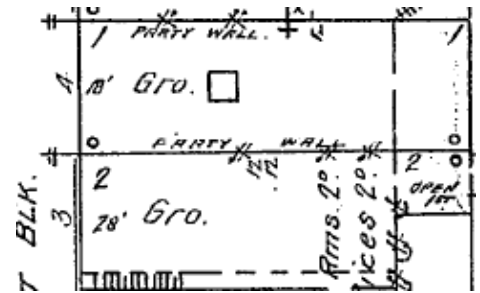
The Grocery Store in McMinnville

McMinnville had, at any given period, a healthy selection of businesses offering a wide assortment of groceries. The railroad allowed for the delivery of fresh foods and nationally distributed products, expanding the culinary realm of McMinnville's citizens beyond what was available locally. The McMinnville economy could support an average of five grocery houses at a time around 1900. While two local grocery houses lasted for over a decade, the majority came and went with fairly rapid turnover, lasting an average of three years. It clearly was a competitive environment and grocery stores had to keep a very close eye on the price tactics of competitors to ensure their own survival. Spending too much on overhead was the downfall for several local grocery houses, including P.M. Flynn's grocery and general merchandise business on third and Baker. Those grocery businesses that lasted the longest tended to consistently advertise their weekly bargains in the local newspaper and offer products that went beyond staple groceries, such as fancy import groceries, elaborate chinaware, and crockery.

One major problem faced by local grocery stores was the economic repercussions of a failed grocery house. Whenever a local grocery store folded and closed, it would liquidate all products at or below cost. The prices simply were too low for others to compete with, temporarily stalling profits for every surviving grocery store until there were no further bargains to be had. This scenario occurred almost yearly, making for a very tumultuous industry that was far from predictable. The unstable nature of the industry prevented any single grocery store from becoming permanently established in McMinnville during the era.

Bettman and Warren

William L. Warren, born 1850 to a pioneering family in Oregon, started a successful partnership in the grocery business with a Mr. Bettman in 1896. Warren had served as sheriff of McMinnville from 1890 to 1894, and Bettman as an active and public-spirited citizen in McMinnville since 1869. Their grocery business offered a full line of staple and fancy groceries, as well as crockery, glassware, and fine china. In 1899 the partnership mutually dissolved, with Mr. Warren's son Thomas buying the interest of Bettman. The new firm was known as Warren and Son and continued in the same stand as the previous business. In the winter of 1899 William Warren and his wife took a vacation to San Francisco. Clearly there was some serious discussion that occurred during the trip, as upon their return to McMinnville William placed an ad in the *Yamhill County Reporter* stating that Warren and Son's store would be closing immediately, with a sale of the entire stock to take place within the week. An additional advertisement noted that he and his son were headed to Nome to participate in the Alaskan gold rush and "must have money. Please call and settle your accounts." There is no record to indicate the success of these ventures, but by 1904 William Warren is listed as an agent for the National Fire Insurance Company. He advertised in the same year, "Mr. Warren can sell you town property cheaper than you can rent."



Top: Grocery stores located next to one another on third street, as seen in the 1892 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

Above: Two 1890's mustard bottles discovered in McMinnville

Below: An 1899 advertisement for the newly created Warren & Son

Oh, Say!

The New Grocery Firm of Warren & Son

Has succeeded that of Bettman & Warren, and is doing business at the old stand. We are treating our old friends the best we know how, and we want to make the acquaintance of many new ones.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT!

Scan our market every morning for Fruits and Vegetables. We are pushing a hot campaign in these articles, and they are always choice.

Full & Fresh Lines of Staple Groceries.

Henry Oliver, The Old Reliable Baker

Mr. Henry Oliver took ownership of The McMinnville Bakery in December 1897, purchasing the company from Mr. W.H. Kuns. A feature store in the *Reporter* noted his establishment as *"tidy and attractive"* and *"the bread, pies, cakes, etc., turned out for the general run of trade, as well as in filling orders, are not excelled in any land anywhere."* In addition to a bakery, Mr. Oliver carried a fresh stock of fancy groceries, fruits, ice cream, soda water in season, nuts, and tobaccos. The business also served as a confectionary, creating some very delectable candies. In 1900 Oliver advertised himself as *"The Old Reliable Baker"* and in 1901 he advertised Blanke's Faust Blend Coffee (advertisement seen at right). Oliver was born 1825 in England, and upon purchasing the business he was a remarkable 72 years old, very well aged for the time period. The last mention of the company in records was in 1903, when he advertised *"Oliver's domestic bread is the sweetest. Try it."*

Jackson Irvine

Mr. Jackson Irvine emigrated to Oregon in the 1850's, engaging in business in Independence, Corvallis, and finally McMinnville. In the 1890's his son Clarence entered into business with him, thus changing the name of the firm to J.P. Irvine & Son. A mid-1890's advertisement notified the public of their intent to *"furnish cook wagons and hopyards out complete. Groceries, bread, dishes and vegetables. Make your list and get our prices. We can save you money if given a chance."* As mentioned in an 1898 feature article in the *Yamhill County Reporter*, *"their bread, pies, cakes, etc. cannot be beat and their stock of everything in staple and fancy groceries, kitchen furnishings, etc. is fresh, full and complete."* The business was located next door to Hendrick Grocery on third street. In 1899 the firm advertised 3 cans of tomatoes for 25 cents and choice Maine corn at 10 cents per can. In the same year they also closed out their large stock of fruit jars at cost, with half gallon jars prices at 65 cents per dozen, quart jars at 50 cents per dozen, pint jars at 40 cents per dozen and jelly glasses at 30 cents per dozen. By fall of 1899 Irvine and son decided to make a change in business and sold off \$3000 stock of goods at cost. Goods were priced to sell, with a 10-lb pail of lard for 83 cents, 20 lbs of rice for \$1, and 18.5 lbs of sugar for \$1. It is unclear what business the duo went into, yet by 1904 J.P.Irvine had reopened a grocery store next door to the post office. In 1906 Irvine had partnered with Mr. Daniel Feeley at 3rd and Baker streets. By 1911 all records of Irvine and Feeley cease to exist.

Lindsey Walker

In the 1890's Lindsey Walker, born 1858 in Ohio, became proprietor of the D Street Produce and Meat Market. The produce market offered market hay, grain, field and garden seeds, and mill stuffs, while the meat market offered salted and fresh meats. In 1898 Walker advertised his desire to purchase hides and tallow from local farmers. By 1900 Walker had done away with the meat market and focused entirely on the grocery business, in which he expanded the line to include staple and fancy groceries as well as an in-house bakery and confectionary. During a particularly fierce local political battle in 1900, Walker advertised *"Running for office and talking politics is the concern of both fat and lean, but a subject of more vital importance is the great problem of cheap living. To this end where can you obtain the best bargains in groceries? Have you tried L.E.Walker?"* In the same year Walker also advertised choice dried fruits and *"sweet and clean provisions and candies."* There is no record of his business after 1900.

D Street Produce and Meat Market

L. E. WALKER, Proprietor.

Fresh and Cured Meats.

Garden Seeds in Package and Bulk.

Highest price paid for Poultry and Produce.

Hides and Tallow bought.

Blank's Faust Blend Coffee



The most important articles in any cuisine are the coffee and butter. The best hostesses in the United States serve Blank's "FAUST BLEND" Coffee, so extensively advertised in high-grade magazines. At our store you can get in "FAUST BLEND" Coffee at 40c. per pound exactly the same coffee for your own table that is served exclusively on the tables of the following famous hostesses of the United States:

GRAND PACIFIC, Chicago.
HOTEL PEPPER, Milwaukee.
KUMMEL HOUSE, Detroit, Mich.
WABASH R.R. DINING CARS.
ARLINGTON HOTEL, Hot Springs, Ark.
BATTERY PARK HOTEL, Atlantic N.C.
TUNY FAUST'S CAFE, St. Louis, Mo.
ST. JAMES, Jacksonville, Fla.
SCHENLEY HOTEL, Pittsburgh.

For Sale by H. Oliver, McMinnville.



Above: A deliveryman sits outside J.P.Irvine's Grocery

Below: A series of Lindsey Walker's advertisements, late 1890's

SOME THINGS TO CONSIDER

in choosing a Grocer are these:

Does his Goods fresh and wholesome?
Does he keep up with the Market?
Is he neat and clean?
Does he deal fair with all Customers?

If you find he is all this and more, he will do to tie to.
We aim high, and are trying to fill this bill as well as all others left with us.

Come and see us.

L. E. Walker.

Is Your Canned Fruit Getting Low?

—Save it by buying some of our—

Choice Dried Fruits

We have a good variety—Clean, Choice and Cheap.

The fine product of our Bakery is the comment of our customers each day. We are scrupulously clean and neat in the production of all our baked goods.

We Meet Competition on Groceries.

L. E. Walker.

Wallace and Walker

Mr. E.W. Wallace was a native son of Yamhill County, having earned his education at McMinnville College (Linfield) and subsequently learning the tinsmith trade. In 1887 he entered the grocery business with his father, who shortly thereafter disposed of his interest to Mr. J.A. Todd. In 1891 Todd sold his interest to Mr. Enoch C. Walker, a native of Shelby County, Illinois. The new partnership was renamed Wallace and Walker, and for over a decade it profitably provided Yamhillers with a wide line of fruits, vegetables, staple groceries, crockery, queensware and glassware. The firm was located on the south side of third street opposite the post office. An 1897 advertisement released by the firm noted the tumultuous economic and political environment of the era, stating *"To Alaska or War with Spain Yamhillers may go, but we remain to supply your wants in the grocery line... The country will not be depopulated, and those remaining must live."* Clearly the Alaskan gold rush and Spanish-American war were putting a strain on local business, as many local residents left to pursue one cause or the other. By 1898 Wallace and Walker advertised themselves as *"the oldest established firm in this line in McMinnville."* The same advertisement prompted residents living outside the city to purchase in bulk as a protection against *"probable advances in price during the winter and the difficulties of obtaining needed articles at the right time. We can do you go on big winter orders."* In 1898 the firm also heavily advertised Buckwheat Cakes, Sorghum Molasses, sweet mackerel, and *"everything for the breakfast, lunch or tea table."* The advertisement was placed next to an American Flag, no doubt playing on the positive feelings of unity and pride that arise during certain wars (ad shown below right). In 1902 Wallace and Walker sold their business to Mr. I.A. Hanning, who had just arrived in town from Cambridge, Nebraska. The *Yamhill County Reporter* wrote a feature article on the change in business, noting *"they have sold stack and stacks of goods during these years, and have a very creditable trade throughout. Their work for the future is indefinite, but as they are good fellows and business men, they will find openings after a resting spell."*

The St. Charles Store, Nichola Kegg Propri.

In the 1890's Nichola Kegg opened a grocery store in the old St. Charles Hotel, located at the northwest corner of Baker and Third. The business was fitfully named the St. Charles Store, and it offered a wide assortment of grocery items. In 1899 the company advertised flour made of old wheat, sugar from cane, and a wide line of new and fresh goods. They sold coal oil at 17 cents per gallon and offered a healthy line of lamps and decorated dishes. The business also paid \$3.75 per dozen for old chickens

and between \$1.75 to \$2.50 for young chickens. In 1899 Nichola had his 18 year old nephew Garner Speichler from Shankaville, Pennsylvania, come and assist him as clerk in the grocery business. In 1900 the newspaper noted that *"The St. Charles Store is located on one of the most prominent corners in the city and is known for its good stock and reasonable prices."* The St. Charles Store released the advertisement at left in 1902, noting their line of groceries as well as some general merchandise that would *"outfit campers and coasters in good style."* The St. Charles Store went out of business in 1903 after selling the building to an investor eager to bring the St. Charles Hotel back to life.

Left: 1902 advertisement for St. Charles Store



E. W. WALLACE



E. C. WALKER

WALLACE & WALKER.

Buckwheat Cakes
Sorghum Molasses
and Maple too

Nice Sweet Mackerel

Cranberries and Crackers

Everything for the Breakfast, Lunch or Tea Table

See Our Handsome line of Semi-Porcelain Ware.
We Handle Only First Quality Goods.

The St. Charles Store.

Our flour is made out of old wheat. Our sugar is made from cane. Our goods are all new and fresh. Our prices are regular and with reasonable profits. Coal oil 17c per gallon; lamps in profusion. Decorated dishes are very reasonable in price. I want to pay you cash \$3.75 per dozen for old chickens, \$1.75 to \$2.50 for young chickens. Salt, soap and bacon in quantity. Look out for our advertisements from week to week. Veal is worth 6 1/4c cash. We believe in hustling - will pay all the market will permit.

Very Truly,

N. E. KEGG, Proprietor.

All Delicacies

Of the Season usually kept in Grocery Stores may be obtained of us.

We want your trade and your Farm Produce.

We can outfit campers and coasters in good style.

St. Charles Store.

Best grocery house in the city

Miles Hendrick

Miles E. Hendrick, son of Marion B. Hendrick, initially worked in his father's general merchandise store in Amity. Marion Hendrick started the Amity store in 1888 with his son Miles, who at that time was 27. Marion also owned a wheat business, which in the course of time assumed very large proportions. The great flood of 1890 destroyed the Wheatland warehouse, yet Marion rebuilt and continued in his business. In 1897 Miles and Marion sold their business and Miles shifted his focus to the larger market of McMinnville. In November 1897 he started a grocery store with Mr. B.J.Dresser under the name Dresser and Hendrick's. They advertised themselves as dealers in fancy and staple groceries, crockery and glassware. Mr. Dresser had previously been in business in Portland for fifteen years. A business feature that appeared in an 1898 edition of the *Yamhill County Reporter* described Hendrick as a man "who takes to the business as cleverly as a duck does to water, and who is as full of business as a coconut is to milk." The article goes on to mention that the business "also handles table delicacies and country produce in season and they cater to the wants of their customers. The firm's motto is quick sales and small profits, they preferring many patrons instead of only a few at large profits." By 1899 Dresser sold his interests in the business to Miles, making him the sole proprietor of the thriving grocery store. At this point in time Miles started a furniture and undertaking business with a Mr. Briedwell. This venture was also successful, and eventually the company would relocate to the Grange and Farmers Co. building at the corner of 3rd and Baker. Despite starting a furniture business, Miles focused heavily on his grocery store, advertising heavily throughout the next decade. In 1899 he asked every wife in town to inspect his handsome line of crockery and glassware, Dresden China, Theo Haviland French ware, and the "largest and best stock of lamps in the county." During the Christmas season of 1899 he advertised the many gift-worthy knickknacks that he had for sale, such as hand decorated opal glove, cuff, collar and handkerchief boxes, rose bowls, comb and brush trays, cologne bottles, hair pins, bon bon boxes, manicure trays and puff boxes. Business continued steadily for the next few years, and in 1904 he added a complete line of dry goods to the business. Part of this new line included a wide variety of furs. His business also supported local farmers by paying 35 cents for 2-pound rolls of butter and 21 cents per dozen for eggs. Business continued at least through 1910, at which time he was advertising the dry goods line of his business more so than the grocery line. One such advertisement was for the Queen Quality Shoe (shown at right). Miles Hendrick resided at 735 NE Cows St.

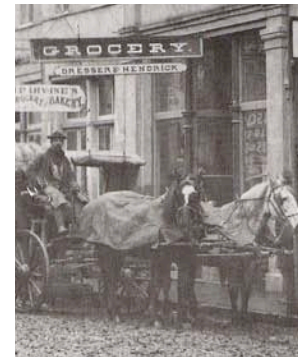
P.M. Flynn

Little is known about P.M.Flynn (full name unknown). It is clear that he was in business during the 1890's as a dealer in groceries. Clearly business was profitable enough for Flynn to build a large store in 1900 on the southwest corner of Baker and Third. His new business was large enough to sell a wide line of general merchandise

in addition to his regular grocery stock. Upon opening the store, he posted a large ad in the *Reporter* stating "I am now ready for business and will be pleased to have the public call and examine our new stock. Cash or merchandise in exchange for farm produce." Flynn was still advertising in 1904, although at a lower rate than before. Within another year he no longer is mentioned in the paper or city directory.

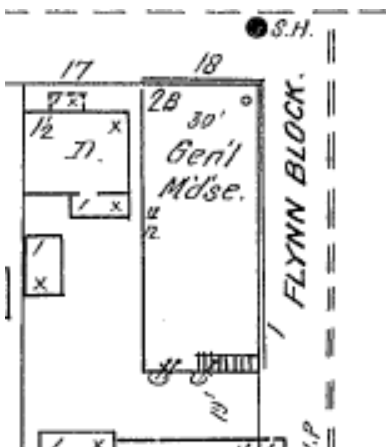
Left: Flynn's store at 3rd and Baker, known as Flynn Block

Right: 1904 Flynn advertisement



Above: Dresser and Hendrick Grocery on third street in 1898.

Below: Two of Hendrick's advertisements after becoming sole proprietor of his grocery and dry goods business



And Many More...

Due to the high turnover rate of McMinnville grocery merchants, there is very incomplete information concerning many businesses and their proprietors. Many of the following businessmen stayed in McMinnville for a relatively short period of time, leaving behind only a smattering of advertisements and the sporadic archived photograph. The following is an attempt to mention those merchants that served the McMinnville community at one time or another between 1895 and 1910.



Laughlin's Grocery Store

Leslie Laughlin, seen above, owned a grocery store circa 1906 next to the post office. An advertisement from the time period stated *"Don't blame the cook every time a dish is not exactly to your taste; don't imagine things are not just as they should be in the kitchen. If you long for the clean and wholesome flavor see that your groceries are the best; that they are pure, fresh and clean; and if you wish to be sure that your groceries are the best buy them of Leslie Laughlin, The up-to-date grocer."* By 1911 Laughlin had become partners with Jenny Setton. Their new business was named Laughlin Setton Grocery. A rare photograph of the interior of a McMinnville grocery store shows Setton and Laughlin amongst their products. A large Pearline Washing Detergent sign hangs from the ceiling, and a large stock of canned, boxed and bottled goods line the shelves behind them. Inside the glass case are baked goods and a full line of cigars.



Family Grocery Store

J. Harv. Henderson, successor to L. Root, operated the Family Grocery Store on Third street circa 1903. His advertisement in the *Reporter* notes his position as *"dealer in all fresh goods, groceries, flour, bacon, and glassware and crockery. Goods delivered to purchasers in the city."*

Christensen Bros. Grocery

Located on the northwest corner of 3rd and Baker, the Christensen Bros. Grocery operated circa 1907. It was owned by brothers Anton and Peter Christensen. Anton resided at 405 Elm Street. Their store is seen in the photograph below.



New Age Bakery, J. Nowak & Son

In 1904 the New Age Bakery, owned by J. Nowak & Son, advertised sunset ice cream. No other information is known about the bakery or how long it existed.



B.F. Cannon

In 1903, B.F. Cannon operated the City Bakery and Confectionary. His advertisement noted Portland Bread as a specialty and a good line of fine candies and cigars. The 1900 census lists two other bakers that never advertised their businesses; 23 year-old Henry Mostert of Missouri and 69 year-old Joseph Egle of Germany.



Fish and Poultry Market

Harley A. Palmer operated the McMinnville Fish and Poultry Market between 1900 and 1902. The business was located in the brick building adjoining the McMinnville National Bank. He occasionally advertised in the *Reporter* his desire for farmers to take their poultry, eggs and produce to the fish and poultry market in order to receive the highest price. By 1903 the business had transferred into the hands of the Lambert Bros.

Weed's Grocery

In 1894 C.M. Weed opened a new grocery store on third street. His opening advertisement noted five pounds of raisins for a quarter, Costa Rica coffee priced at 25 cents per pound, and a healthy selection of cabbage, cauliflower, strawberries, and potatoes. By 1896 Weed is no longer mentioned in the paper, likely indicating his closure of business.



Rittenhouse Confectioners

In 1913, Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Rittenhouse operated a candy and tobacco store on first street. They are shown in their business in the photograph below.



Pleasant Wright the Confectioner

Pleasant P. Wright, born 1872 in Oregon, operated a confectionary on third street between 1900 and 1915. In 1904 he advertised "*Chocolate chips. Everybody is fond of chips. We have made up a fine assortment for this week's special. A good carpenter is known by his chips. So also is a good confectioner to carry out this idea. Our window display for this week will be interesting. SEE IT! P.P. Wright. Maker of captivating confection.*" Wright resided at 707 NE Davis.

Arthur Smith

Mr. Arthur Smith operated a confectionary on the south side of third street between Baker and Cows. The business sold a broad selection of candy, soft drinks, and tobacco. What made Smith particularly notable is the fact that he was blind.



Bottled Merchandise, 1895-1910

The products sold at grocery stores often came in glass containers. The following are a few food-related bottles that have been discovered in McMinnville, offering an insightful look at local consumption habits



Fruit Jars

Grocers sold both empty fruit jars, typically by the dozen, as well as reusable jars pre-filled with any variety of contents. They were often used until broken, although the occasional whole example does turn up in digs, such as the Everlasting Jar above.



Capers

Capers are the cooked and pickled flower buds of a bramblelike southern European shrub. Used to flavor food, they were very popular in the Victorian era and were packaged in tall fluted green bottles.



Worcestershire Sauce

Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce reached the height of its popularity in the late Victorian era. Hoards of the bottles have been discovered locally, as well as several competitors that tried to take away some of their business.



Extracts

Flavoring extracts from over ten different companies have been excavated in McMinnville. The example shown above was put out by the Northrup and Sturgis Company of Portland, Oregon.



Root Beer

Before selling root beer in liquid form, Hires sold root beer powder in small glass bottles for brewing root beer at home. The product was very popular and the bottles are often found in local pits.



Malted Milk

Horlick's malted milk was very popular in the early 1900's. Based in Racine, Wisconsin, the company had nationwide distribution.



Pickles

San Francisco-based Pacific Vinegar and Pickle Works distributed several of their products throughout Oregon. The bottle above likely contained pickles and dates to the 1890's



Olive Oil

As is still the case today, olive oil was very popular at the turn of the twentieth century. Most olive oil bottles are tall, skinny and aqua. The Allen and Lewis Company of Portland put out a line of pure olive oils around 1900 in the attractive bottle seen above.



Clam Tea

It is unclear what clam tea was, but over twenty small bottles from three different Washington companies appeared in local excavations

Hardware Merchants

Numerous local businessmen catered to the demands of consumers by providing tools, farm implements, stoves, and other durable goods

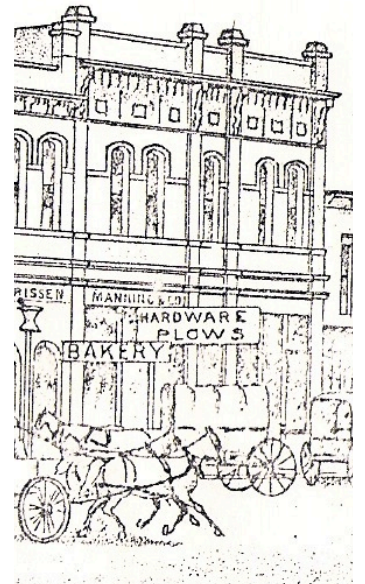
The Hardware Store in McMinnville

A variety of businessmen operated McMinnville-based businesses selling tools, threshers, stoves, mowers, and other durable equipment. The majority of these hardware merchants also sold products necessary for survival in the great untamed northwest, such as camping supplies, ammunition, and fishing tackle. Several of these hardware merchants, such as Orange Hodson and Samuel Manning, served McMinnville for decades and built up very reputable and competitive businesses in the process. Others stayed in McMinnville only for a brief period, often forced out of business due to the competitive business atmosphere. The 1900 census lists as hardware merchants Walter Wade, R.M. Wade, Noah Ferguson, Franz Ferguson, Orange Hodson, Edward Breidwell, Samuel Manning, C.D. Johnson, and F.W. Spencer. Many of these hardware merchants also were blacksmiths and tinsmiths, which certainly contributed to their profits.

Manning Brothers

The Manning Brothers, comprised of Samuel and E.F. Manning, started their successful hardware and farm implement store in McMinnville in 1876. Samuel started the business at the young age of 23, having come to Oregon from Iowa only a year prior. It was not until 1895 that his brother entered into the partnership. As mentioned in an 1898 business feature in the *Yamhill County Reporter*, "Everything is kept in stock from a tack hammer to a threshing machine, and they will not be undersold by any other house in McMinnville. The specialties of Manning Bros. are hardware, stoves, tinware, agricultural implements and farm machinery of all kinds, and they also operate a first-class tinshop in connection with their mammoth establishment... Among the standard of their large stock, kept constantly on hand and sold at a reasonable margin of profit, may be mentioned the Bridge-Beach line of grand superior stoves, White sewing machines, Clauss shears, razors and cutlery, tinsmith and graniteware, barbed wire, etc." The Manning Brothers also were local dealers of John Deere riding and walking plows, Columbus Buggies and Carriages, and a full line of harnesses. Despite their success, the brothers mutually dissolved their partnership in 1899. By 1901 the business closed for unreported reasons.

The 1890 photograph at right shows third street with a parade of John Deere implements. This was likely an elaborate advertising campaign put on by Samuel Manning



Above: An 1880's sketch of Samuel Manning's original hardware store, located near the southwest corner of third and Cows next door to Grissen's Bakery

Below: An 1898 Manning Bros. advertisement for Bridge-Beach superior stoves, "the oldest stove makers in the world."

We have no India Rubber Stove Pipe
But we have the Line of

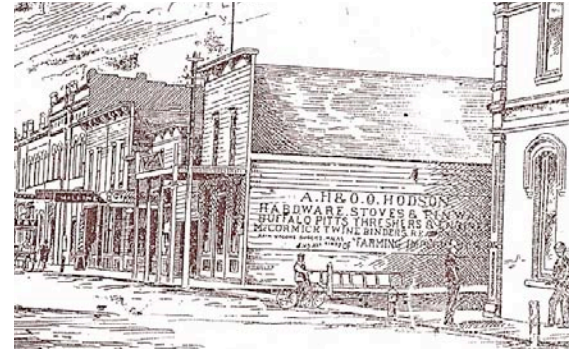
Grand Superior Cast and Steel Ranges
AND HEATING STOVES

Made by Bridge, Beach & Co. of St. Louis, the oldest Stove makers in the world, and the best.

MANNING BROS.

O.O. Hodson

Orange O. Hodson was born in Indiana on May 27, 1857. He came to Oregon in 1878 and to McMinnville in 1880. His father had come to town one year prior and started a hardware business. Orange started his professional life at the employ of his father, who taught him the tinner's trade. In time Hodson became a very distinguished tinsmith and used his knowledge of the subject as the cornerstone to his hardware career. He married Nellie Boyce in 1881 and together they had a daughter, Edna. In 1888 he purchased his father's interests in the hardware business at the corner of 3rd and Cows and continued to expand the product line while also contracting and manufacturing the roofing and galvanized cornices that adorn many of the old buildings on third street. He frequently advertised in the *Yamhill County Reporter*, which in 1892 described the scope of his business as, "O.O. Hodson, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves and Tinware. House Furnishing goods, paints, oils and glass, gas and steam fittings, paints, etc. Sash, doors and blinds, galvanized iron, tin and metal work of every description." He advertised heavily throughout the 1890's and early 1900's, bringing notice to iron beds ("marked down from \$3.50 to \$3.00"), Columbia airtight heaters, ammunition, camping supplies, cameras, and even rocking chairs. The wide assortment of goods carried by Hodson made him a very successful and profitable businessman, allowing him to build his beautiful house at 533 N. Davis Street in 1892. Hodson passed away in 1923 after spending over four decades in business in McMinnville. Shown below are a variety of his advertisements placed in the *Yamhill County Reporter* between 1895 and 1905. Hodson himself is seen in the 1890's photograph below left.



Above: An 1880's sketch of Hodson's business on third street
Below: Hodson's house at 533 Davis



TYPHOID FEVER

Is never found in Pasteur-filtered water. A few of the many who are using them in the city:

Mayor Jacob Wortman	Ex-Mayor H. S. Maloney
Councilman Chas. F. Daniels	Ex Councilman E. Wright
McMinnville Soda Works	D. I. Ashbury, Editor Reporter
Hotel Yamhill	R. Ekstein, Cigar Factory

I have just received a new invoice and am prepared to put them in. **O. O. HODSON.**

Acetylene!

The Future Light.

We have the Pioneer Acetylene plant in McMinnville, and are prepared to put in these lights from beginning to end. **CHEAPEST AND BEST LIGHT** and nearest like Old Sol himself.

O. O. HODSON.

...A RESULT...

Of the approaching winter is that Hodson has put in stock a fine lot of Heating Stoves. They will be sold cheaply.

AMMUNITION

This is the hunting season. As a result Hodson has a large supply of ammunition of the very best quality. It will pay you to buy of him.

...PLOWS...

The best plow for the least money is what is desired; as a result Hodson has just such a plow.

Plows \$10	Harrows \$6
14-Hoe Drill, \$70	Stoves, \$2.50
Fire Lighters, 25c.	

O. O. HODSON.

Are you going to buy a Lawn Mower? Then See The NODAWAY CHIEF

Has the Double Reel. No Side Draft. Cuts Higher Grass than Any Other Machine. Throws the grass to the center instead of the side to tangle the next cut. Runs Lighter and Easier. We have Mowers at \$3.00 and up. You must see these Mowers to appreciate their Good qualities.

THE CLARINDA REEL

O. O. HODSON, McMinnville, OREGON
THE HOUSE FURNISHER

Seasonable Merchandise

Rubber and Leather Belting, Compound Grease and Cups, Oils of all kinds.

The camping season is here. We have Tents and Camp Stoves. Full Camping Outfits. Cameras and Photographic Supplies.

O. O. HODSON.

THIS ELEGANT ROCKER

\$2.50

Other Sizes and Styles from \$1.00 to any price wanted.

This White Enameled Iron Bed

With Brass Trimmings, **Only \$5.50**

Other Styles, Sizes and Colors from \$2.50 to \$20.

WOOD BEDS of any kind - Fir, Dark Maple, White Maple and Oak, at prices from \$1.25 up.

Bed Springs, Pillows and Mattresses at prices that make you take them. As to Bedroom Suits, I have them at all prices. Couches and Bed Lounges from \$5.00 up - in fact Furniture of all kinds at all prices, and on terms to suit all.

A Vive Souvenir Camera Free with every \$5 Cash Purchase.

O. O. HODSON.

R.M. Wade & Co.

This hardware store was started in 1890 and "has ever since been part of a large and increasing trade" (*Yamhill County Reporter*, 1898). It offered everything in the line of shelf and heavy hardware, stoves, cutlery, nails, pumps, blacksmiths' materials, paints, oils, etc. Like most other local hardware stores, it ran a tinshop in connection with the establishment. Wade also offered wagons and buggies as well as Gendron, Crescent and Reliance bicycles. The 1900 census lists Walter Wade as hardware merchant but no mention of R.M. Wade, indicating that Walter had become the main proprietor of the business by the turn of the century. The company rarely advertised, and no record remains to indicate when the firm went out of business.

Noah Ferguson

Noah Ferguson was born in 1867 in Nebraska. He came to McMinnville at a young age and originally was a blacksmith until opening a hardware and farm implement store in the late 1890's. His brother Franz Ferguson joined him as partner in the business, and together they sold wagons, mowers, buggies and farm implements from their store on third street. Business was slow for the pair, and in the early 1900's they moved to East Portland. In 1904 Franz moved to Salem while Noah came back to McMinnville to try his hand at carriage and wagonmaking. The business venture was a poor idea due to the emergence of automobiles in the early 1900's. Soon after 1904 all record of Ferguson disappears.

C.D. Johnson

Mr. C.D. Johnson came to McMinnville in 1865 from Canada. He engaged as a blacksmith and kept at this trade for over three decades, at one time operating two shops on Baker Street. In 1897 he sold his blacksmithing business to a Mr. Sutherland and opened a new business with a Mr. Nelson manufacturing and selling wagons, buggies and agricultural implements (ad at right). He was an active member of the community, having served as mayor and on city council. In 1899 he was advertising bargains on his buggies and surries, and by 1900 went out of business (Johnson's closing ad seen at right).

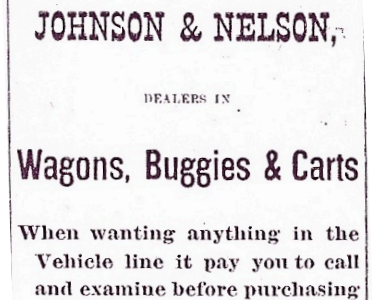
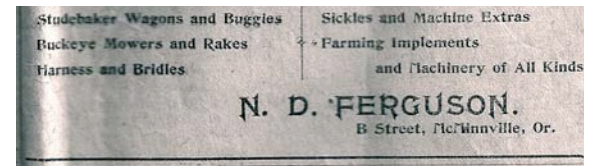
F.W. Spencer

Little is known about Mr. F.W. Spencer. Records indicate that he began business in 1896 as a dealer in agricultural implements and farm machinery. In 1900 he advertised in the *Yamhill County Reporter* his line of Rambler bicycles at prices of \$20 to \$40. The Reporter noted in the summer of 1900 that "F.W. Spencer has sold over 100 bicycles this season." Clearly bicycles were a profitable side-venture for hardware stores. Spencer also heavily advertised his line of threshers, wire fencing and fishing tackles.



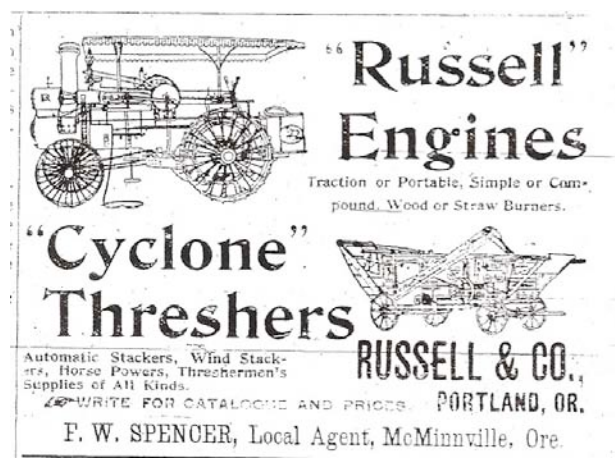
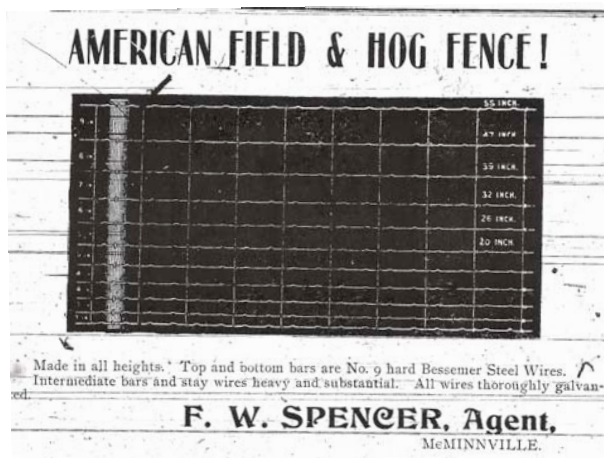
Above: Noah Ferguson's house at 141 SE Irvine St.

Below: A circa 1900 ad for Ferguson, largely advertising farm



Above: Johnson's closing advertisement from 1900

Below: Two circa 1902 advertisements put out by F.W.



Hotels

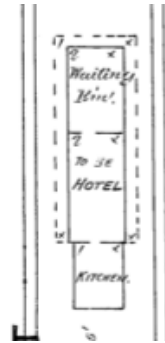
Several local hotels offered fine accommodations for the constant stream of visitors, salesmen, entrepreneurs, and the like

The Hotel in McMinnville

McMinnville's earliest established accommodation was the St. Charles Hotel, which stood on the northwest corner of Baker and third street. It served the community from at least the late 1870's through the mid 1890's, when it shut down and was replaced by The St. Charles Store, a grocery and general merchandise business owned by Nichola Kegg. The grocery lasted until 1903, when proprietor F. Multnor tried to revive the hotel. He listed an advertisement in the *Yamhill County Reporter* stating "New Hotel! New Furniture! Unsurpassed in the country. Rates- \$1 to \$2 per day according to room. Single meals 25 cents... fine sample rooms for commercial men. Give me a call and see for yourself." Despite Multnor's attempts, The St. Charles Hotel was clearly past its prime and unable to compete with the city's two prominent hotels that had emerged in the 1880's, Hotel Yamhill and Commercial Hotel, as well as the brand new Hotel Elberton that was finished in 1905. The St. Charles Hotel shut down for good by 1906, converted back into a grocery for the Christensen Brothers. There was also a small hotel located in conjunction with the railroad waiting room. It was constructed upon completion of the line to Corvallis in 1879. Trains would leave Portland in the morning, stop in McMinnville for lunch and then continue on to Corvallis, with return service offered the following day.

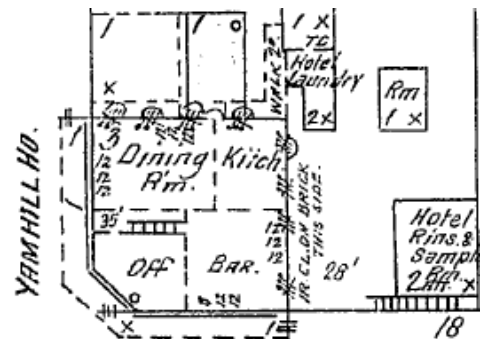
Cook's Hotel / Hotel Yamhill

In 1886 L.H. Cook built a three story hotel on the southeast corner of third and Evans streets. The Italianate building had a brick structure and stuccoed exterior, with a flat roof and a decorative metal cornice. The original hotel had twenty-eight guest rooms, a billiard hall, a bridal chamber, an elaborate second-floor parlor and a large dining room. Cook sold his hotel to an unnamed proprietor around 1890, who renamed the hotel the West Side Hotel. By 1894 it was in the hands of E. Sanders and called Hotel Yamhill, a name which stuck throughout the next couple decades. Sanders sold the hotel to Joseph DuBois in 1896, who kept the hotel with the assistance of his aged father Nathaniel. An 1898 feature story on the hotel in the *Yamhill County Reporter* noted it as a first class hostelry, popular to commercial travelers and the temporary home of several guests. The article goes on to note that "good fare is served by attentive waiters, pleasant rooms given and courteous treatment extended, and it is often with reluctance that the guests leave it. The furnishings and appointments of the hotel are first-class, the cuisine and service are kept up to the best standard and the terms are moderate." Joseph DuBois initially employed three Chinese workers, two black servants and one white clerk. By 1904 he had become more selective in his hired help, advertising in the paper "white help only employed." Traveling salesmen often stayed at Hotel Yamhill and other local hotels. Many would advertise their arrival in the local paper a week in advance, such as the case of a group of traveling doctors that lodged and practiced from Hotel Yamhill in 1898. In 1900 Joseph DuBois repaired an old building in back of the hotel (seen in map above right) and made it into an additional lodging house. DuBois also added a hotel laundry in back and a bar accessible by the street. DuBois was largely known for his large St. Bernard male dog, which became a very familiar figure at the hotel.



Above: A hotel was connected to the waiting room for the railroad

Below: Hotel Yamhill as seen from the street and in a 1902 insurance



HOTEL YAMHILL,

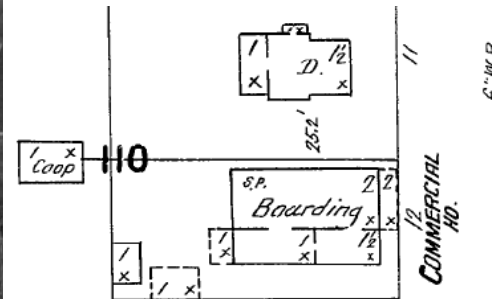
Only First Class Brick Hotel in McMinnville.

Special attention given to the traveling public.

E. SANDERS, Prop.

Commercial Hotel

George Washington Hendershott, born 1846 in Michigan, took ownership of the Commercial Hotel (Commercial House) at 729 E. 3rd St in 1896. Hendershott was a Union soldier in the civil war before coming west and eventually settling in McMinnville. He built a rural vernacular house next to the hotel in 1895 for he and his family to live in. The hotel was originally known as the Douglas Hotel, built just a few years prior to Hendershott's arrival. Hendershott hired several hotel servants, including a young woman named Pearl Harris in 1900. He also hired John Collier to look after customers' horses. Hendershott left the business in 1908, although it is unclear who he sold the business to. The hotel is still listed on the 1911 city census.



Top: Commercial Hotel street view taken before 1900

Above: The hotel and Hendershott's house on a 1902 insurance map

Left: An aerial view of Hendershott's house (on right) and the Commercial Hotel

Hotel Elberton

Local developers Fenton and Link built the Hotel Elberton in 1905 at the corner of third and Evans. When finished, the Hotel Elberton was the finest lodging place in the city, offering 26 guest rooms, a large dining room, banquet room, barber shop, cigar store, ladies' parlor and gentlemen's bar. McMinnville went dry in 1909 thanks to temperance-minded city officials, thus eliminating the bar from the hotel's many features. Originally a modest two stories tall, the hotel eventually grew into the four story Hotel Oregon.



Do Not Miss This Opportunity
Eyes Examined Free.

And all errors of refraction corrected through glasses by

Dr. H. LEVINSON
The Renowned Refractionist of San Francisco, who is now stopping at the
COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
Where he will remain a week or more.

Dr. Levinson has graduated from the leading colleges in Europe and the United States, and comes very highly recommended as an expert in optics.

Lenses Especially Ground to Suit the Most Difficult Cases.

If you have tried in vain to get glasses that will give you satisfaction, do not despair. By his method

FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE.

He will examine your eyes at his office in the hotel, or at your residence. Call on him at once or leave word at the hotel for him to call at your home.

Above: An 1898 advertisement for a traveling doctor staying at the Commercial Hotel. This was a common practice for traveling salesmen and medical practitioners.

Left: The interior of the Elberton Hotel in 1919.

Jewelers

The Jeweler in McMinnville

Whether as an item of personal adornment, a conventional means of wealth storage or functionally used to hold a garment or hair together, jewelry has long been present in societies around the world. As financial markets developed and the world's economies merged, jewelry took on high monetary value and quickly became a symbol of social status. One must imagine that in the early days of McMinnville many wealthy citizens displayed jewelry as a means of signaling their "social status" in the realm of a frontier inhabited by a great smattering of America's citizens, both rich and poor. Thus, the jeweler provided them with the means of satisfying such desires. Imagine too, a period with no electric clocks or battery-powered watches. Life may have been a click slower, but keeping accurate time was still a major necessity in a nation with a consistent competitive economy. It was in times like these that the jeweler offered his services, as most jewelers often repaired and provided watches in great quantities. McMinnville has had a jewelry business practically since the beginning. In 1902 jewelers were located at 3rd and Cowls-Davis on the north side of the block and 3rd and Davis-Evans on the south side of the block. Jewelers listed in the 1900 census for McMinnville include William Deilschneider, Francis Deilschneider, Fred Johnson, W.S. Reynolds, and David Smith. Smith had been a jeweler and watch maker in McMinnville since 1890 and built up a solid business since his beginnings. In addition to these men was 25-year-old Ralph Hebert, who advertised his ability to repair watches. By 1904 two more jewelers advertised in the *Yamhill County Reporter*: I.O. Alderman and J.A. Richards. Yet the most popular and successful jewelers of the time period were the Dielschneider brothers, who by 1898 were hailed as the leading jewelers and opticians on the west side outside of Portland.



Watches and Jewelry

the quality of our goods are of the highest and our prices are the lowest. Our expert watch repairing is pleasing many, why not let us please you.

W. S. REYNOLDS,
Expert Watchmaker & Jeweler
McMINNVILLE, - OREGON

All Humanity Loves A Good Diamond.

It is so sweetly pure and so purely good. Admiration and desire go hand in hand. He who invests in a good diamond is as secure as though his money were placed in United States bonds. Our gems are of a quality which makes them desirable, of a price to make their possession possible.

WM. F. DIELSCHNEIDER,
Reliable Jeweler.

We are going to give away an elegant diamond ring, value \$25. For particulars see window.

WM. F. DIELSCHNEIDER.
Successor to WM. HOLL.
—Dealer in—
Clocks, Watches, Diamonds, Silverware, Jewelry, Etc.
Practical Watchmaker.
Repairing of all kinds done with Dispatch.
ENGRAVING A SPECIALTY.
Third St., between B & C,
McMINNVILLE, OREGON.

Wm. F. Dielschneider & Bro.

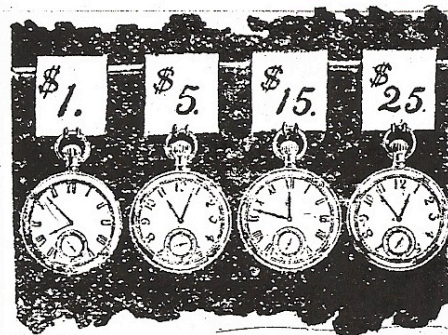
William Holl established a jewelry and watch-repair business in McMinnville in 1879. In 1888 William Dielschneider apprenticed himself to Holl to learn the business. In addition to his apprenticeship, Dielschneider studied at the American Horological Society to master the craft of making clocks and watches. Dielschneider purchased the store from its founder in 1892, as Holl desired to move to Portland to engage in another line. He released an advertisement in 1892 reading, "Wm. F. Dielschneider. Successor to Wm. Holl. Dealer in clocks, watches, diamonds, silverware, jewelry, etc. Practical watchmaker. Repairing of all kinds done in dispatch. Engraving a specialty, third st. between B and C." In the fall of 1892 he moved to the new Campbell building and his father, Arnold Dielschneider, opened a shoe store in the same structure. William Dielschneider conducted the business successfully and allowed his younger brother Francis to assist him. In 1896 the two brothers formed a partnership under the name Wm. F. Dielschneider & Bro. The business sold a wide variety of goods, and in years to come they were found advertising watches, diamonds, fountain pens, clocks, vest chains, locket, rings, brooches, pins, bracelets, and silverware. In 1897 they expanded their business to include spectacles and eye glasses, a business venture catalyzed by William Dielschneider's eagerness to become an optician. The company even offered Kodak cameras and supplies for a period of time in the late 1890's. In 1904 the business advertised, *"Dainty bits of jewelry. Whether it is useful or not, a piece of jewelry must have grace and beauty. We are most particular about the designs in our stock—nothing loud or vulgar finds place here."*

In 1900 William Dielschneider built his home at 610 N. Cowls Street (seen to right). It is an American foursquare with many Queen Anne elements, including a bay window and a front porch with a hexagonal corner.

As seen by the advertisement at the upper right of this page, watches were one of the main focuses of many jewelers in 1900. The Yamhill County Museum has a good number of antique watches in its collection (some seen below). Pocket watches occasionally are uncovered in dumps and privies. The metal casing of a very intricate pocket watch was discovered in McMinnville in 2008. Seen below left, it has a patent date of 1878 and is in remarkably good condition.



ALL THESE WATCHES



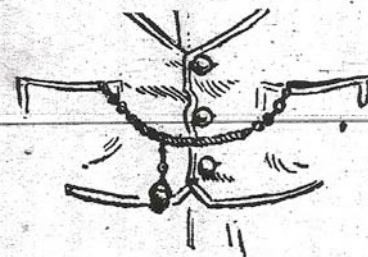
"Keep time." Some of them keep it so you don't get any of it. They are all "right" once a day. Some of them will tell you frequently and correctly when they should be sent to the repairer's. The dollar watch will cost you \$5 the first year for repairs. You frequently see them on display in the drug store, hardware store, the corner grocery, or the dry goods emporium. Again you see them advertised, and send to some irresponsible firm, from whom you get a warrant that does not warrant.

Experience brings watch wisdom. We sell reliable watches, at reliable prices, and give you a reliable warrant for which we are reliable.

WM. F. DIELSCHNEIDER & BRO.,
McMinnville's Reliable Jewelers.

Above and Below, circa 1900 advertisements for Wm. F.

Nothing Adds More



To the dressiness of an individual than a neat and tasteful vest chain. Almost as essential to the middle man as is the collar to the upper, or the shoe to the foot. Let us show you our new line of hard soldered chains. Each tiny link brazed with the finest of gold solder. No pulling apart—no losing of links—no annoyance.

WM. F. DIELSCHNEIDER & BRO.,
Jewelers and Opticians.

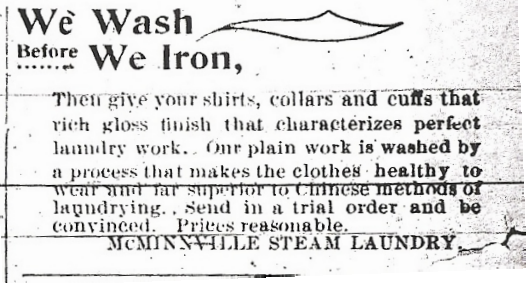
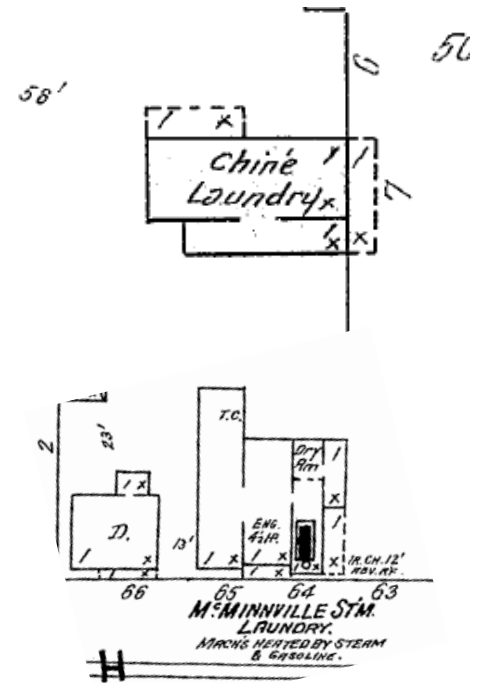
Laundry Services

The McMinnville Launderer

Prior to 1888, McMinnville citizens either did their own laundry, with the aid of a washboard and well or cistern water, or they went to the nearest Chinese laundry house. Commercial laundry work in western towns was regularly operated by the Chinese, most of whom came to the west coast in the 1860's and 1870's and put to work in dangerous and labor-intensive jobs. 60 percent of Oregon miners in the 1870's were Chinese, and when the mining heyday dissipated they worked on the railroads, built canals and roads, cleared land, and worked in the logging industry. By the late 1880's the Chinese began to see less and less employment opportunities, coercing many to enter the laundry business. In 1892 there were two Chinese laundry houses in McMinnville, both located at the edge of town on Adams Street). The 1900 census lists three men of Chinese descent, Wong Yung, Loy Duck and Chun Hee, all listed as "laundry man." By 1902 only one laundry house remained, no doubt put under financial strain as a result of the McMinnville Steam Laundry.

McMinnville Steam Laundry

William Lambert, born 1850 in England, came to McMinnville in 1888 and started the McMinnville Steam Laundry, a revolutionary and very successful laundry business. Lambert's laundry machines were heated by steam and gasoline and are believed to be the first of their kind in the state of Oregon. The McMinnville Steam Laundry was located on the east end of Washington Streets next to the railroad tracks (See Fire Insurance map at right). They often advertised their services in the newspaper, stating *"we wash before we iron, then give your shirts, collars and cuffs that rich gloss finish that characterizes laundry work."* They also advertised in 1900 their ability to clean carpets at 4 cents per running yard. Lambert continue to update his machines, and even purchased an automobile around 1910 that was used to pick up and drop off laundry at the homes of clients. The advent of Lambert's steam laundry and subsequent others ultimately led to the disappearance of the China wash houses, thus removing *"a fruitful source of diversion from the mischievous minded boys of the eighties and nineties who were wont to gather on dark evenings and throw rocks at the China house"* (*The West Side*, Nov. 2004).



Left: The Lambert Family in front of their McMinnville Steam Laundry. William is pictured fourth from the little girl in the door.

Below: A buggy for "Homestead Laundry", a competing laundry service that opened before 1910 and was located near the northwest corner of Davis and 4th.



The Livery Stable

The local livery served as the community garage, boarding and caring for horses at daily, weekly and monthly rates

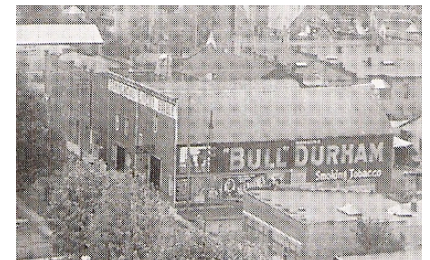
The Livery in McMinnville

A livery yard is a boarding stable where owners pay a daily, weekly or monthly fee to keep their horses. Liveries were a vital business prior to the wide adoption of automobiles in the early twentieth century. While some hotels offered horse service, most visitors from out of town needed somewhere to leave their horse while staying in town. Additionally, local citizens that did not have the space or desire to personally keep their horse found it rather easy to board him at the nearest stable. McMinnville has had at least two competing stables since the 1870's, located on third street between E and F and at the southwest corner of Fourth and Evans. The economic luxury of having two livery stables is mentioned in the 1894 book *The Oregonian's Handbook of the Pacific Northwest*, which notes that "Tourists have the advantage of two good hotels to choose from in McMinnville and also have the benefit of the competition afforded by two large livery stables." The competition helped keep prices low while prompting each livery to increase the quality and scope of their services. Livery stables often made additional money by offering horses and buggies for hire and also providing on-site veterinarians. These stables provided a healthy source of employment, both for proprietors of the business as well as keepers of the horses. The 1900 census lists as stable keepers Edward Wing, Henry Morgan, Thomas Hayes (stable laborer), James Henry and John Newell.

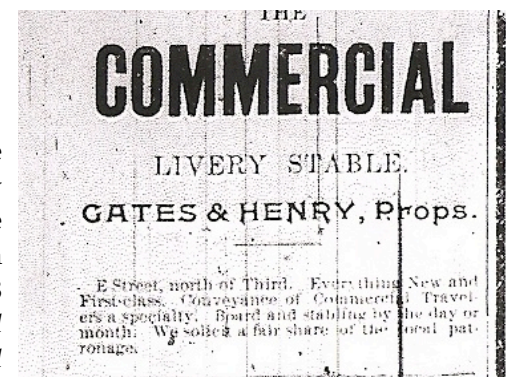
The first "horseless carriage" came to McMinnville in 1903, and by 1912 the trend had become so widespread that the city elected to pave its streets. Stables were still operating in 1911, but the industry was quickly becoming outdated and by the twenties all local liveries had disappeared from McMinnville.

The Livery at Evans and Fourth

James Henry, born 1855 in Indiana, opened a livery with a Mr. Gates at the southwest corner of Evans and Fourth Street in the 1880's. The stables were originally called "Gates and Henry Livery." About 1890 they changed the name to "The Commercial Livery Stable," and by 1894 they sold their business to John Newell, born 1848 in Illinois. Newell operated the livery in partnership with a Mr. Dehaven. In 1898 the local newspaper claimed that, "This livery sale and feed stable on E street between second and third (fourth and fifth), Dehaven and Newell proprietors, is well equipped, being supplied with the best stock, buggies and carriages in the city." By 1900 Mr. Dehaven had given up his interest in the business and James Henry bought back into the company, operating with Newell under the name Commercial Livery. They advertised in 1901 "Everything new and first class. Conveyance of Commercial Travelers a specialty. Board and stabling by the day or month. We solicit a fair share of the local patronage." The two stayed in business together for a few years before selling interest in the company to Messrs. Pratt and Robinson, who renamed the stables McMinnville Livery, Feed and Sale Stables. They advertised in 1903 reasonable rates, "saddle horses, single and double rigs, at all hours. Transient stock given the best of care." It is unclear how long this business operated, as by 1910 the livery was again listed as the Commercial Livery Stable.

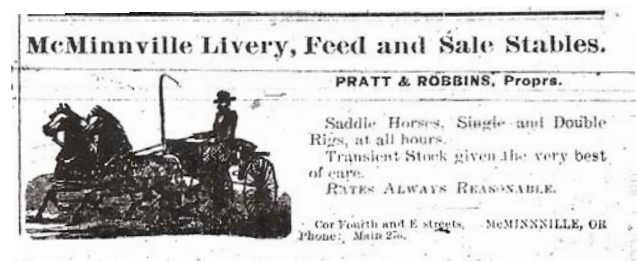


Above: The Commercial Livery on the corner of fourth and Evans. The uppermost photo was taken circa 1880's, while the lower photo is from about 1900.



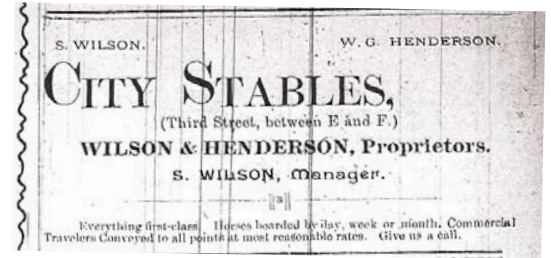
Above: The original advertisement for The Commercial Livery Stable, circa 1892.

Below: Pratt & Robbins' 1903 livery



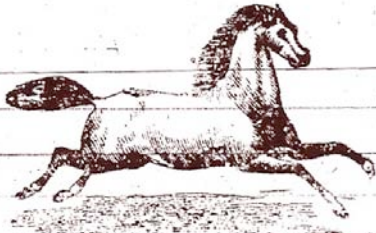
The Livery on Third Street

The original livery on third street was located on the northeast corner of Davis. By 1889 this land had been cleared in preparation for the construction of the Union Block building. The livery moved to its longer lasting position on the south side of third street between E and F, next to DuBois' Yamhill Hotel. It was originally called Henderson Bros.' Livery, largely run by W.G.Henderson. In the 1890's Henderson became sheriff of McMinnville and hired S. Wilson as partner and manager of the City Stables. Their 1899 advertisement, shown at right, claimed *"Everything first class. Horses boarded by day, week or month. Commercial travelers conveyed to all points at most reasonable rates. Give us a call."* The stables continued under strong management for the next decade, when pressures from the automobile industry made the livery much more difficult to profitably maintain. The stable continued operations throughout the teens and finally fizzled out in the twenties.



These two photographs show the two main McMinnville liveries (Commercial at left, City Stable at right)

Dr. H. NUNN,
 Graduate Ontario Vet. Coll.
 (Late Vet. Surgeon U. S. Army)



**Veterinary Surgeon
 and Dentist**
 McMINNVILLE, OREGON

The Veterinarian in McMinnville

Both of the McMinnville liveries offered veterinarian service at various times. Dr. H. Nunn, graduate of the Ontario Vet. College, came to McMinnville in 1902 and first started services at the City Stables. By 1904 he has teamed up with a Dr. Davis and started the Oregon Veterinary Hospital on B street. About this time veterinarian G. F. Korinek came to town and set up his office at the Commercial Stables. Local drugstores also offered remedies for animal ailments. The bottle to the right is embossed Prussian Spavin Remedy. Dating to the late 1890's, it was marketed to provide pain relief to osteoarthritic growths in the hock of a horse.



G. F. KORINEK, Veterinarian
 Office at Commercial Stables
 Home Phone 5610 Bell 274

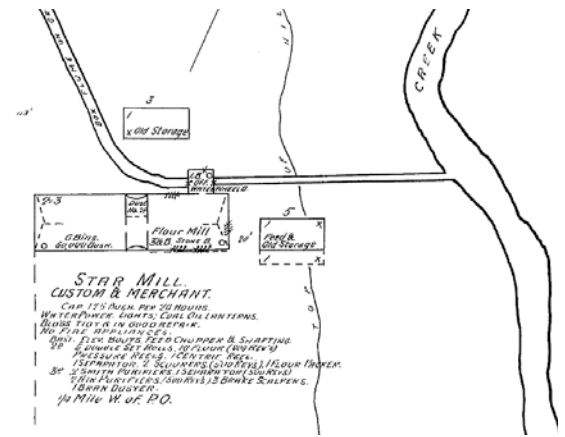
Mills

The Mill in McMinnville

McMinnville's very beginnings can be traced to the grist mill of William T. Newby, who built his mill in 1853 after getting permission of the territorial legislature to turn some of the water from Baker Creek into Cozine Creek by means of a ditch. The mill was located where the city park is today, serving as an established business that spawned the growth and development of nearby third street. The grist mill changed ownership over the years and eventually spawned into the very successful Star Flouring Mill. In addition to grist mills, lumber mills also proved to be a lucrative source of revenue for early Yamhillers. As mentioned in the *Oregonian's Handbook to the Pacific Northwest*, "The coast range of mountains west of the place is dotted with sawmills the output of which is nearly all brought to McMinnville. McMinnville furnishes supplies used at these mills and lumber camps. The sawing of this timber will always prove a source of great revenue to Yamhill county and to the city which is the principal trading center of this rich section of country." A very cohesive relationship was had between McMinnville and the sawmills, with the town providing the necessary labor and capital in exchange for a seemingly infinite supply of lumber that was used to build the railroads, business buildings, houses, and even sidewalks. Indeed, milling provided a hefty constituency of local employment. The 1900 census listed seventeen local men involved with mills as owners, engineer or laborers, although this number is well below the actual employment rate because it only takes into consideration those who resided within city limits.

Star Flouring Mill

The Star Flouring Mill was a direct descendent of William T. Newby's original grist mill. Newby sold his grist mill in the 1860's to Robert Kinney, who sold it to William Smith in 1868. Soon thereafter Smith sold the mill to John Sax. The economic breadth of the mill expanded during Sax's ownership. Sax was responsible for building the large brick mill on the other side of the creek in 1884. The new mill was a large four story brick structure with power propelled by water. In 1890 he sold the much larger mill, formally known as the McMinnville Milling Company, to David Stout for \$10,000. During Stout's ownership the favorite brand of flour produced by the company was the Star Brand. The product was so popular with customers that by 1894 the mill was referred to as Star Mill. John Martin sold his interests in the company to Henry M. Daniel on September 17, 1894. The Daniel family held interest in the company until it closed its doors years later. Henry Daniel came west from Minnesota in 1873, gaining experience in milling at the Trullinger Mill in Yamhill and a flouring mill in Lafayette. He maintained half interest in Star Mill from 1894 to 1902, at which time he became sole owner in the mill after purchasing David Stout's half share. The mill dealt largely in grain, flour and feed, and also had the capacity to store all of their product on-site. The capacity of the mill was 125 barrels of flour daily, and large shipments were regularly made to San Francisco and Japan. In 1898, 1,500 barrels of flour were shipped to Japan in the course of only one month. Star Mill also manufactured a line of breakfast foods, branded as Germania and Wheatlet. In 1904 they paid farmers 80 cents per bushel of wheat. The company was officially incorporated in 1908, just a few months prior to Henry's death at the ripe age of 80. His son Ivan Daniel continued management of the mill in partnership with Isaac Lambright until the business came to an end in 1925 after a devastating fire.



Above: The Star Mill as it appears on the 1892 Fire Insurance Map

Below: Star Mills as seen from two different angles circa 1900, and a group of unknown mill workers



The Atlas Milling Company

The Atlas Milling Company Flour Mill and Warehouse was located on fifth street near the intersection of Lafayette Avenue. The mill was originally known as Barnekoff and Allyn's Flouring Mill in 1889 and the McMinnville Flouring Mill in 1892. In 1895 it assumed the name of Atlas Flouring Mill upon acquisition by Messrs. C.C. Kohlmeier and V. Kratz of Los Angeles. Mr. Kratz served as local agent of the mill, which was powered by steam and had capacity of 150 barrels per day. The firm secured the first premium on flour for Yamhill County at the World's Colombian Exposition in Chicago. The company dealt heavily in flour, bran, shorts, wheat, and oats, all of which were regularly shipped to Japan and other ports. With its warehouse located on the railroad tracks, Atlas Milling received inside freight rates, enabling it to supply the market at prices that could not be duplicated by competitors.

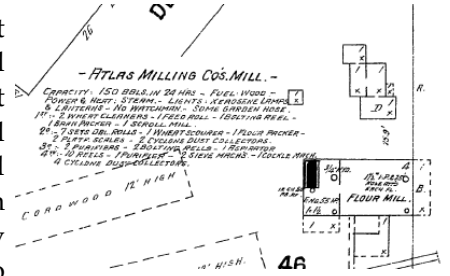
Houck and Houck Grain and Produce Warehouse

W.S. Houck ran the McMinnville Flouring Mill, the warehouse of which was located next to the railroad tracks between third and fourth streets. The mill was in operation at least by 1901. In 1904 they advertised in the business directory "McMinnville Flouring Mills, Houck and Houck, Manufacturers of Pride of the Valley Flour, Dealers in Grain, Hay, Potatoes and Wool." Their business was doing so well by 1904 that their warehouse did not have enough capacity to store all of the grain. They mentioned their dilemma in the *Yamhill County Reporter*, noting that they were filling everything about the railroad yards with grain and were in talks with Southern Pacific to store grain in some of their empty boxcars. The business was still listed in the 1911 directory.



Jones and Adams Lumber Firm / Mill

G.W. Jones and F.G. Adams operated an extensive mill and sash and door factory at the western foot of third street, as well as the Nestucca Saw Mill nineteen miles west of the city. Mr. Jones conducted business at the Nestucca site while Mr. Adams focused on business concerns downtown. The business was noted in an 1898 *Yamhill County Reporter* business feature, which noted that "the pay roll of this firm is larger than that of all manufacturers in the city combined. Over forty men are regularly in their employ and during the summer forty or fifty teams are employed hauling lumber down from the mill." The mill in town was manned by a force of skillful mechanics capable of turning out a line of woodwork suited to "every style of building from the modest cottage to the most elegant mansion." The lumber yard and store at the foot of third street furnished everything needed for the building of houses- lumber, shingles, sash, door, glass, paints, oil, varnishes, etc. As noted in the newspaper article, Jones and Adams "have furnished the materials that have been used in the construction of public buildings in McMinnville, as well as 90% of all the building material used in the country for years back, giving universal satisfaction in every instance. Their success is largely due to the fact that they are gentlemen of practical existence, of the strictest integrity, and with whom it is a pleasure to do business." Clearly the Jones and Adams Lumber Firm was a vital and successful business in the community, as well as the economic powerhouse for local development in the late 1800's and early twentieth century.



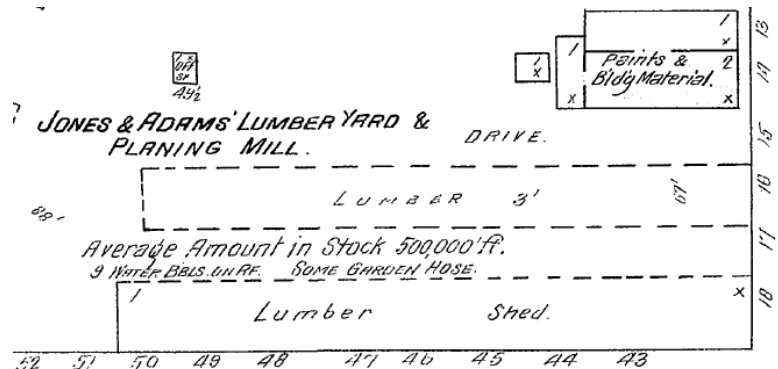
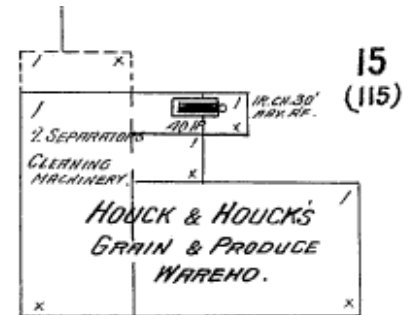
Top: Atlas Milling Co. as it appears on the 1902 fire insurance map

Above: Mr. W.S. Houck in his office

Left: A grain delivery at Houck and Houck's Grain Warehouse, circa 1901. A poster on the side of the building notes that the annual circus is coming to town

Below: Houck and Houck's Grain and Produce Warehouse as it appears on the 1902 fire insurance map

Bottom: Jones and Adams' Lumber

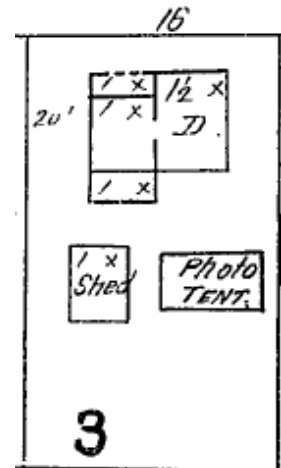


Photographers

The Photographer in McMinnville

Photography, derived from the greek words “fos” (light) and “grafo” (to draw), found its beginnings in the first half of the 1800’s. The process was rapidly refined and improved throughout the nineteenth century. Perhaps the greatest advancement in transforming photography into an accessible hobby was the invention of roll film in 1884 by George Eastman of Rochester, New York. Eastman successfully developed dry gel on paper to replace the photographic plate so that a photographer no longer needed to carry boxes of plates and toxic chemicals around. By July 1888 Eastman perfected the Kodak camera, the first camera designed specifically for roll film. Prior to roll film, the average photographer had to fund an impressive amount of overhead in order to run his business. Few businesses carried the expensive chemicals needed to support the messy process. Yet by 1892 Eastman had formed the Eastman Kodak Company in New York, which was the first company to mass produce standardized photography equipment. With high supply to every corner of the nation, the hobby rapidly expanded during the 1890’s. Eastman would continue to produce user-friendly cameras, such as the Kodak Brownie in 1901.

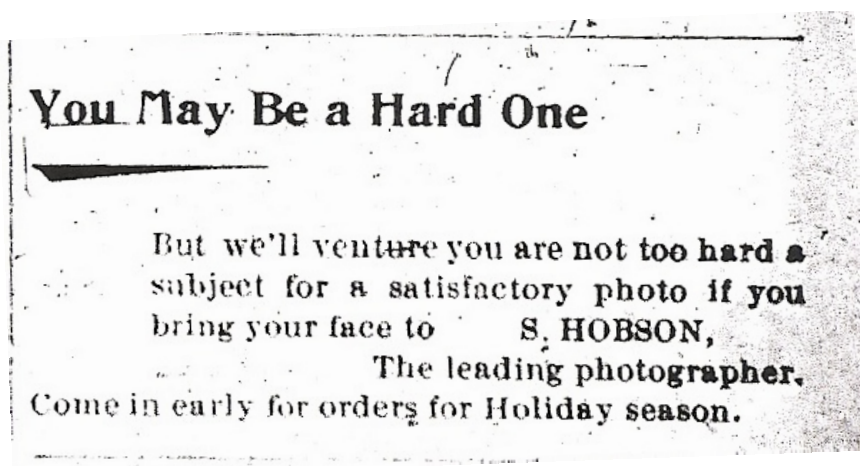
The new photography technologies catalyzed by George Eastman were most readily adopted by young entrepreneurs. The business must have been attractive to twenty-somethings looking for a potentially lucrative trade that required little overhead. Very little inventory had to be kept, and often times photographers simply operated out of makeshift photo labs. The map to the top right shows a 1902 dwelling, located on the south side of 3rd between Highway 99 and Baker, with a photo tent in the backyard. Advertising records indicate that the city saw a very rapid turnover in photographers, with the average photographer advertising for about a six-month period before disappearing from records. Records indicate that a photographer with the last name Alvord operated in McMinnville around 1895. The photo to the right was taken by Alvord and depicts local dentist George Wright in front of his prized racing bicycle. In 1899, a year before the national census, photographers by the names of I.N. Hobbs and S. Hobson advertised their services in the local newspaper. Hobbs touted “High class photography a specialty. I am located next door to R.M. Wade & Co. and am here to do good work and give satisfaction. Terms reasonable.” Hobson went for a more humorous approach, as shown in his 1899 advertisement below.



A photo tent appears behind a dwelling on third street in this 1902



An 1895 photograph by Alvord above, and below, a circa 1899 photograph by I.N. Hobbs of an unidentified child.



The 1900 census lists several photographers: Asa Harris, 26 from Texas, Josephine Gardner, 24 from Oregon, and Venum Grinnold, 24 from Ohio. Of the photographers listed in the census, only Asa Harris advertised in *The Yamhill County Reporter*. In 1902 he had joined in business with his brother and advertised "Harris Bros. have moved their gallery from the armory to third street opposite the wing stables. Fine photos at popular prices." The record of photographers in McMinnville becomes increasingly sporadic after this point. In 1904 photographers Cheney and Krum advertised their services. In 1909 A. Jensen put out an advertisement, and the 1911 phone directory lists only one photographer by the name of J.H. Williams. It appears as though by around 1910 the city could only economically support one photographer at a time. The cost effectiveness of Eastman's Kodak Brownie camera released in 1901 meant that higher end families simply bought their own camera and supplies, subtracting from the much higher demand for professional photography services experienced up to 1901.

Kodak products were primarily carried by McMinnville businessman Walter Hembree. In 1902 Hembree started advertising himself as the Kodak Headquarters of Yamhill County. He advertised in the *Yamhill County Reporter* on a very consistent basis his stock of cameras and all necessary supplies "at lowest prices." Hembree originally opened business under the title Stationer, offering ink, pens, paper, books, chalk, etc. However, the photography trade clearly became a major source of revenue for Hembree, as indicated by his robust advertising campaign that lasted well into the 19-teens. Below are a few of his advertisements depicting Kodak cameras and associated supply kits. To the right are two circa 1900 bottles put out by the Eastman Kodak Company. These bottles contained some of the chemicals needed to develop the film. Both of these bottles were found locally and most likely were used by the aforementioned local photographers.

Kodakers' Headquarters

Eastman's Cameras and Kodaks; Solio paper, Aristo Platino Paper, Aristo Self-Toning paper, Platinum and Velox paper, Graduates Printing Mats.

All sizes Dry Plates and Films, Printing Frames, Developers, Plate Holders, Trays, Lamps, Albums, Card Mounts, etc., Film Cutters, Gold and Platinite.

W. L. HEMBREE.

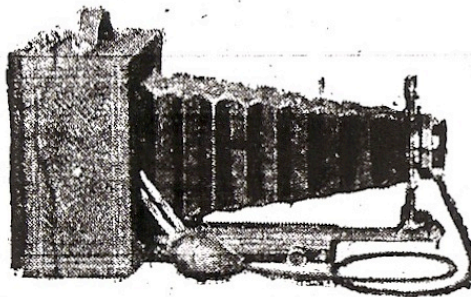


Eastman Kodak chemical bottles from 1900



"The permanency of Pictures defies fortunes and outlives Calamity."

An elegant line of Cameras and Kodaks to select from. 120 doz. Seed Dry-plates just in. Fresh supplies. Everything used by the amateur at lowest prices.



W. L. Hembree.

Developing Outfits for Cameras

Now is the opportune time
for your Pictures. Take them
while you may.

Supplies for all Leading Cameras kept on sale at
Hembree's Book Store.

Physicians and Surgeons

The McMinnville Doctor

As is the case with any city, McMinnville required the unwavering services of doctors that could aid the many complaints and injuries of the county's residents. While some of the doctors stayed in McMinnville for only a short period of time, others spent their entire professional lives in the city. Advertising records provide the greatest insight into physicians and surgeons that only stayed a short period of time. Dr William Vose, born 1870 in New York, advertised in 1900 "Vose and Clark, Physicians and Surgeons. Offices in Wright Block, over Chicago store." Dr. J.E. Bartel practiced for a few years in rooms 7 & 8 of Union Block in the late 1890's. As seen in the advertisement above right, Bartel specialized in diseases of women and children, stomach troubles, prostate diseases and ruptures. In 1900 he gave up medicine and advertised his plans to relocate to Portland to "engage in the work of installing acetylene gas plants." Acetylene is a colorless hydrocarbon gas that burns brightly. It was used in early forms of lighting, although quickly fell out of style in favor of less dangerous forms of energy. Other doctors mentioned only briefly in census and advertising records from 1895 to 1905 include Dr. Arthur Vial (Physician and Surgeon), Dr. J.J. Wilkens (osteopathic physician), Dr. J.H. Jessen (physician), Dr. Daniel Clark, and Dr. Horatio Johnson. There are no records to indicate that any of these men stayed in McMinnville longer than a few years each. They clearly must have found McMinnville a competitive arena for their services, particularly due to several well established local doctors. Additionally, McMinnville briefly was graced by the presence of Professor T.J. Allen and his wife, who advertised themselves as renowned magnetic healers in 1904 (above right). Their medicine-free approach claimed to "cure all diseases," yet unfortunately for them it failed to cure the lack of demand from locals.

Dr. James Baker

Dr. James Baker, born 1852 on Prince Edward Island in Canada, moved to McMinnville in 1889 as a homeopathic physician. As a trustee to McMinnville College, he made the selfless act of giving his life savings to the college as opposed to taking a massive sightseeing tour of Europe. Baker passed away in 1911 after twenty-two years of service in the city.

Dr. John Michaux

Dr. John C. Michaux, born 1858 in Tennessee, studied at the Kentucky School of Medicine. After graduation he established himself at Lafayette before coming to McMinnville in 1899. His office was established first in the Wright Block and subsequently in Union Block, where he continued in practice until his death in 1930. The Yamhill County Historical Society has Michaux's diploma on display.

Dr. James H. Cook

Dr. James Cook was born in 1865 in Oregon near McMinnville. His father was a pioneer of 1852. James graduated from McMinnville College in 1890 and the University of Oregon in 1895. He began practice in McMinnville in 1896 in the Jacobson Block of third street, where he practiced until his death. He was a business partner during the earlier years of his practice with Elbert Cable, born 1869 in Kansas. The duo advertised heavily in the *Yamhill County Reporter* from 1899 to 1901 (ad shown at right). He was a trustee of Linfield College, donating a nice sum of money to the institution (hence the name Cook Hall). In 1909 he built a

J. E. BARTEL,
Physician & Surgeon.
Rooms 7-8, Union Block, McMinnville.
Special attention given to diseases of Women and Children, Stomach Troubles, Prostate Diseases, Ruptures.

PHYSICIANS
PROF. T. J. ALLEN AND WIFE,
MAGNETIC HEALERS

Of McMinnville, Oregon. Graduates of Magnetic school of healing, Nevada, Mo. Can cure all diseases that afflict the human family, without the use of medicine. Can accommodate patients living at a distance, at their residence two miles east of McMinnville. Can also give the instruction to any one desiring it.



Above: Dr. John Michaux in his McMinnville Union Block office

Below: Michaux's circa 1905 advertisement in the Yamhill County Reporter

J. C. MICHAUX, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
McMINNVILLE, OREGON.
Office in Union-Block.

COOK & CABLE,
Physicians and Surgeons.
Rooms in Jacobson Block,
McMINNVILLE, OREGON.

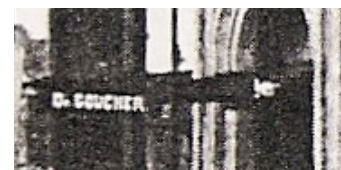
Dr. Elmer E. Goucher

Dr. Elmer E. Goucher is historically viewed as McMinnville's most distinguished and outstanding physician. He was born in 1858 in Amity, Oregon to Dr. G.W. Goucher. After studying medicine, he started his practice in 1883 and continued until his death in 1936. Over the course of his lifetime he witnessed a large transformation both to medicine as well as to the community. During the earlier years of his practice until 1900 he was a partner with Dr. J.F. Calbreath. Calbreath and Goucher operated over Braly's Bank on third street (later called Yamhill County Bank). Both Calbreath and Goucher quickly became known for their excellence. Goucher understood the necessities of clean water and was a major proponent for the city's adoption of a cleaner water system. An outbreak of Typhoid fever in the late 1880's prompted the city to take action, and by 1889 a new system of delivering water from the South Yamhill River was installed. This system lasted until 1911, when a more effective and healthy water source was tapped in the hills west of the city. In the 1890's, Goucher purchased a half share in a local grain warehouse just east of the railroad tracks. He sold the interests to a Mr. Houck in 1902. In 1899, Goucher's partner Calbreath was hired as the superintendent of the state mental asylum in Salem. The community was very supportive of Calbreath's accomplishment and ran a large congratulatory article on the front page of the *Yamhill County Reporter*.

After Calbreath's departure, Goucher initially took a short leave of absence from his duties to travel to Nome, Alaska to search for gold. Tens of thousands of men were persuaded by a similar idea, and the dreams of abundant riches soon came crashing down for the majority of them under such intense competition. However, Goucher was a successful businessman and had a large amount of capital to invest. With dreams of Alaskan gold dashed, he switched his focus to mining in his home state. He purchased a mine adjacent to Golden Eagle in Malheur County, south-central Oregon, with an estimated worth in quartz of \$1,500,000. He started the Manhattan Mining and Milling Company with headquarters in McMinnville and himself as president. He offered to the public stock at ten cents per share in order to raise funds to begin mining prospects. Research provided fruitless in garnering the rest of the story, although it is believed that Goucher sold his stake in the company to eastern capitalists for a strong profit.

In addition to other business ventures, Goucher continued to build his practice as a physician and surgeon. He was a good surgeon and did much surgery on kitchen tables and on a surgical table, which he loaded into his buggy and took to the houses of his surgical cases before a hospital was formed. He purchased his buggy in 1889 from S.C. Force, a local buggy manufacturer. He operated out of his office above the McMinnville National Bank, advertising his ability to respond to calls both day and night. In 1910 the demand for a central hospital prompted Goucher to start the McMinnville Hospital out of a converted residence. It was located near Linfield College between Adams and Baker streets, about where the Walgreens stands today (2010). Funds were raised on a subscription basis, membership "tickets" which provided for medical attention, \$10 per year for adults and \$5 for children. Goucher opened the hospital in 1911 with Dr. J. Lee Wood as his partner and a healthy staff of nurses. The building was renovated in 1922 to offer 25 beds, and Goucher continued to work there until his death in 1936. He was a very well respected leader in the community. As noted in his obituary, *"Goucher's record as a country town doctor compares with the epics of similar American medical practitioners, but he considered it all a part of a day's work and was loth to talk about personal experiences. He was a kindly man, a good doctor, and a leader in the development of the community."*

CALBREATH & GOUCHER,
Physicians
and Surgeons.
(Office over Braly's Bank.)
McMINNVILLE OREGON.



Above: The McMinnville National Bank building where Goucher practiced. A sign with "Dr Goucher" points up the stairs to the left of

E. E. GOUCHER, M. D.,
Physician
and Surgeon
Office over McMinnville National Bank.
McMINNVILLE OREGON.



Dr. Goucher (second from left), Dr. Wood (third from right) and their team of nurses outside McMinnville Hospital.

Saloons

The McMinnville Saloon

From its beginnings in the mid-1800's up until city prohibition in 1910, McMinnville boasted a healthy supply of saloons that catered to the vices of local residents and visitors. In addition to offering a wide selection of wines, beer, hard liquor and cigars, most of the saloons offered billiard and card rooms in connection with the establishment. 1892 fire insurance maps illustrate three saloons, and by 1902 maps show four, all located on third street between Baker and Evans.

W.E. Martin

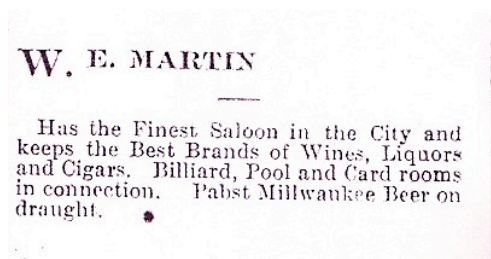
In the 1890's, W.E. Martin advertised his saloon as being the finest in the city, made notable because it offered "Pabst Milwaukee Beer on draught." The 1900 census does not list Martin, indicating that he likely sold his business to one of the handful of barkeepers in the city at this time. His 1892 advertisement is shown above right. It is unclear what Martin's saloon was named or where on third street it was located.

Edward Willis and Daniel Feeley

Edward H. Willis, born 1856 in Canada, operated the Etna saloon on third street with Daniel Feeley as his bartender. Feeley was born 1871 in Illinois and made his way west to explore new economic opportunities. The pair started their business in the mid 1890's. A 1901 liquor license in records at the Yamhill County Historical Society shows that Willis and Feeley paid the hefty sum of \$400 to the city of McMinnville for a one-year liquor license. The license permits the sale of "malt liquors in quantities less than one quart" and is signed by Frank Rogers, the local druggist who at the time was city recorder.

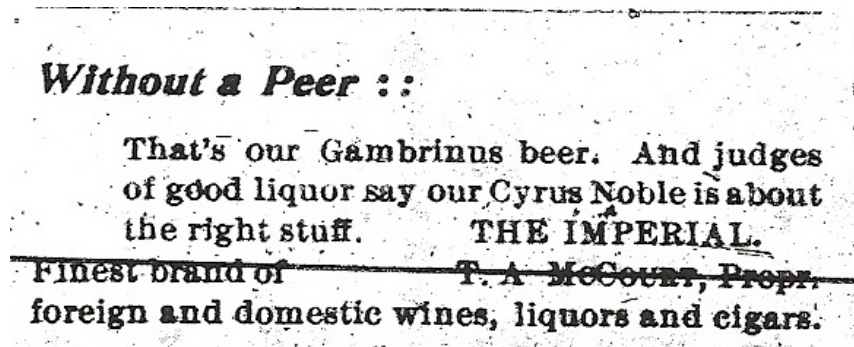
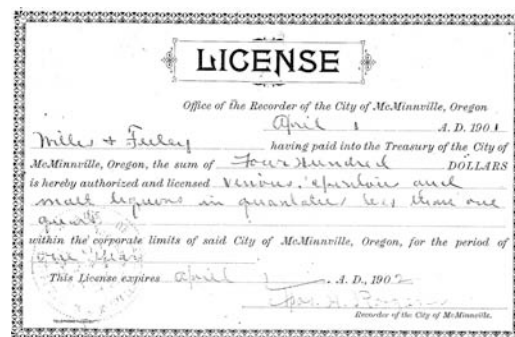
Thomas McCourt and Elvin Underwood

Thomas McCourt, an Oregon native born in 1864, owned and operated the Imperial Saloon. His bartender was Elvin Underwood, born 1857 in Illinois. In 1899 McCourt advertised their stock of Gambrinus Beer (ad seen below). Gambrinus Beer was brewed by Louis Feurer on 22nd street in Portland. King Gambrinus is known as the patron saint of beer, a symbol used by many brewers in American history to remind consumers of the rich heritage of beer-making. Interestingly enough, an empty bottle of Gambrinus Beer was discovered in a local McMinnville dump dating to the time of The Imperial Saloon (bottle shown at right). It is highly likely that this very bottle was sold at McCourt's establishment.



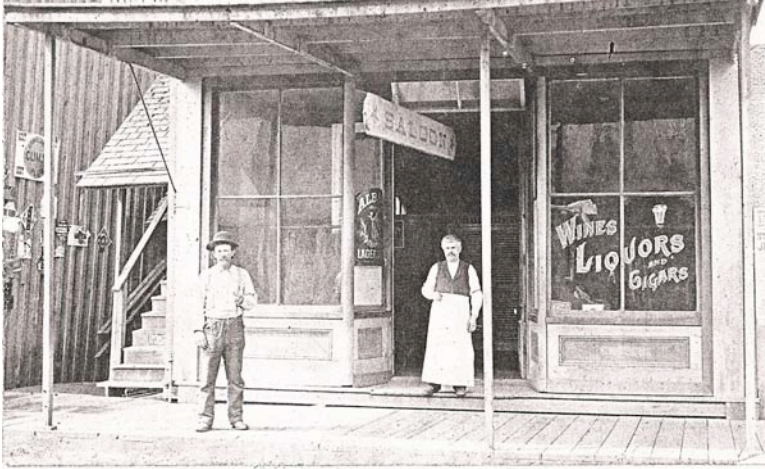
Above: An 1892 advertisement from saloon keeper W.E. Martin

Below: A 1901 Liquor license for Willis and Feeley



George Sauter

George Sauter owned and operated Dutch George's Saloon, which was located on the north side of third street near the corner of Cowls. His 1899 advertisement, seen to the right, indicates that in addition to liquor he also offered a wide variety of cheese. Sauter is seen standing in the doorway of his establishment in the photograph below. The stairs to the left of the saloon went up to the Masonic Hall, which was located above the establishment. The building to the left of the saloon was a second hand store in 1900, and by 1902 is listed as a confectionary. This particular site is listed as a saloon on maps clear back to 1884. It is unclear whether Sauter operated the saloon at that time or merely converted it into Dutch George's Saloon sometime before the mid-1890's.



We are Engaged

In putting down liquor. Come and help us. Our brands are above par.

GEO. SAUTER.

Wholesale dealer in Swiss and Limburger cheese.



A. Schilling

A. Schilling (full first name unknown) operated the Boss Saloon (later renamed North Star Saloon) from the early 1880's to prohibition. His saloon was located on the south side of third street between Baker and Cowls, next door to the McMinnville Bank Building. His building still stands and is the oldest brick building on 3rd street. In 1904 Schilling announced in the newspaper "A telegram has been received from Mr. H.E. Dosch, Oregon commissioner to the St. Louis fair, announcing that the gold medal for the best American beer has been unanimously awarded to Henry Weinhard of Portland, Oregon. Remember that the North Star Saloon is the only place in McMinnville that sells Weinhard's celebrated beer." Weinhard was perhaps Oregon's most successful, beginning operations in the mid-1800's. One of his bottles was uncovered in a local landfill, likely sold at Schilling's saloon (shown above right). The circa 1890 photograph to the right shows Schilling's Boss Saloon.



Above: Schilling's Boss Saloon

Below: An anti-prohibition cartoon from 1904

Prohibition

The Temperance Movement gained strong momentum in the early twentieth century, yet the ideology of suffragists often overshadowed the very real negative economic impacts of prohibition. In 1904, The Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association released a half-page cartoon focusing on the negative economic consequences imposed on the interests of Yamhill County hop growers as a result of prohibition. "The Prohibitionists, in their fanatical attempts to prevent the sale of beer, do not care an atom if they sacrifice all the commercial and business interests of the state to their pet hobby. They admit in one of their pamphlets that the proposed local option law would begin operations in Oregon by putting 15,000 men out of employment." Regardless of the negative impact on hop growers, brewers, and liquor distributors, prohibition measures passed in McMinnville in 1909, and statewide by 1914.



The Purchasing Public

The People in McMinnville

In all honesty, the businesses mentioned in the preceding chapters hardly scratch the surface of the overall economic activity that powered McMinnville. While the dry goods merchants and grocery stores certainly were vital industries on third street, they never would have existed if not for the hundreds of hardworking men, women and children who made their living outside of the boundaries of the largest aggregate industries mentioned herein. The purchasing public is the mortar between the bricks, those who spent their money working hard as farmhands, railroad conductors, music teachers and sheriffs, on the necessities and luxuries of life that the capitalist structure brought to this thriving Oregon town. This chapter takes a look at the people and businesses who did not quite fit into the larger aggregates, yet whose economic importance is just as vital as each of their neighbors.

Due to the central location in the lush Willamette Valley, much of McMinnville's business came from nearby farmers, crop pickers, and the like. The 1900 census lists a wide variety of related occupations, such as farm laborer, farm owner, cattle feeder, stock dealer, hop merchant, and wheat merchant. Also unmentioned in this review of the local economy are the many people who offered their services on a contractual basis, typically in the construction sector. For this category, the 1900 census mentions numerous carpenters, drillers, a house painter, engineers, machinist, glazier, sign painter, lumber laborer, architect, paper hanger, brick maker, and contractors. Then there are those occupations that are government related, such as assessor, county treasurer, judge, sheriff, county clerk, mail contractor, city marshal, and post master. In a similar category are those who offered legal services, such as lawyers (at least six are mentioned in the census), abstractor, surveyor, and real estate agents. There are those who are related to the education sector, including school teachers, superintendent, art teacher, and college professors. Over twenty are listed simply as Capitalists, which is a very vague description and likely indicative of those who moved to Oregon with high hopes and had yet to find their business niche (in a modern census, they would likely be listed as "unemployed"). Finally there are those in an occupation completely of their own, for which the McMinnville 1900 census mentions stenographer, dress maker, hack driver, bookkeeper, undertaker, housekeeper, telephone operator, sexton, musician, charwoman, taxidermist, gold miner, pastor (several listed), expressman, gunsmith, author, florist, gardener, and best of all, salesman of pyrotechnics.

From this exhaustive list of occupations, one quickly can determine that those industries analyzed at length are solely those that operated out of a building on main street and which had the propensity to advertise in local papers. Yet without the vast assortment of people just described, none of these businesses would have lasted longer than a week.

On the pages that follow are a few noteworthy McMinnville businesses that could not be placed in a distinct category

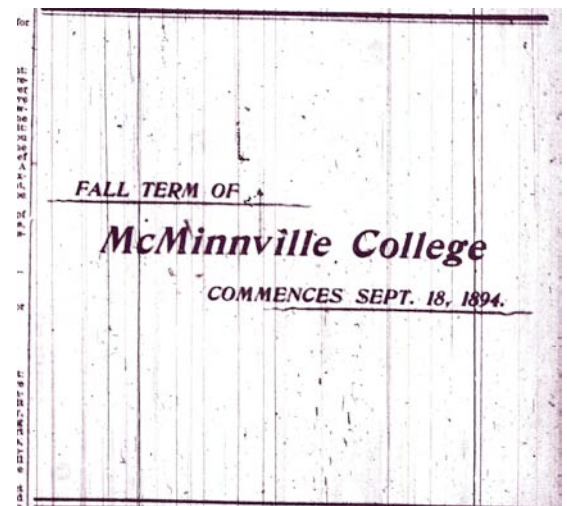


Above: McMinnville Parade—goers and vital consumers in the local economy

Below: The McMinnville Post Office employed a healthy supply of workers, as seen in this early 1900's photograph



Bottom: McMinnville College and other schools always needed professors and



White's Restaurant

Thomas A. White was born in Pennsylvania in 1866, growing up working summers on his father's farm and winters as a logger. He came to Oregon in the early 1890's and initially found work in various construction jobs. In 1892 he took over an existing McMinnville Restaurant, a business move that played true to his passion and ability as restaurateur. As noted in a pamphlet outlining the history of Hotel Oregon, "White proved to be an excellent cook, hospitable host and capable business man. He also had a green thumb, cultivating a small farm just outside McMinnville." In an 1896 ad he advertised his location on third street, one door west of Burns and Daniels. He provided meals at all hours for 25 cents. In 1898 he remodeled the dining room, advertising it as the largest in McMinnville and "fitted with best of taste." The *Yamhill County Reporter* noted a large ball put on by Mr. White in 1900: "The Fireman's Ball on the eve of Washington's birthday was a big success in attendance and enjoyment. Mr. White gave an oyster supper to over 70 people at his restaurant during the dancing." Clearly White's Restaurant was a successful and established business in McMinnville, yet Mr. White still had upward potential. In 1905 he gave up his restaurant to become premier manager of the brand new Hotel Elberton. Due to his high stature in the city, Hotel Elberton immediately became a popular hangout for McMinnville residents as well as visitors. Mr. White kept true to his culinary prowess by preparing many dishes in the hotel dining room with fresh ingredients from his nearby farm. For years White managed the Elberton and made it his home, reserving several guest rooms for his families' personal use. The Hotel Elberton is now the popular Hotel Oregon.

McMinnville Light and Water Company

Following a series of concerns over the quality of well-water, the city of McMinnville formed the municipally-owned McMinnville Water and Light Utility Department in 1889. The combination water and light plant cost roughly \$20,000 to build and was located on the South Yamhill River near S Willow St., south of downtown. In those days the water of the South Yamhill was described as "cool and sparkling", a description that stands in stark contrast to its characteristics today. The water was delivered throughout the city on what is known as a "direct pressure" system. As noted in *The Oregonian's Handbook of the Pacific Northwest*, "A sufficient pressure is maintained in the city mains at all times to insure ample protection against fire." Fire hydrants were installed throughout the city, yet the system did have some weaknesses. An anecdote from the *Reporter* mentioned in 1898 that a crawfish was sucked out of the river, forced through the main, and ultimately plugged a nozzle with which the fire department was trying to put out a blaze. The plant provided some employment for locals, with William Sliger as superintendent of the waterworks and Louis Granstrom chief engineer (in 1900). Water and light were originally provided at a rate of 50 cents per month for banks and offices, \$1 per month for barber shops and public baths (with an additional 50 cents per tub), \$1.50 for ice cream saloons, drug stores and grocery stores, \$2 for saloons, photographic galleries and bakeries, and laundries at \$3 per month. In April of 1900 the city installed twenty new electric arc lights throughout the town, an event that made front-page news. As the article noted, "May the city's light so shine that our neighbors seeing our brilliancy and progressiveness may be constrained to follow in our footsteps." In 1911 it was decided that the water system was too primitive for the growing town, leading city planners to look towards the hills for water.

WHITE'S Restaurant
Third St. 1 door W. of Burns & Daniels.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS
Best 25c Meal in City.
Choice Fruits, Confections, Nuts and Cigars.
ICE CREAM!
Lemonade, Soda Pop, Etc.
Board by the Day or Week.

White's Restaurant
The well-known place for the best meal in the city.
NEW DINING ROOM
The Largest in McMinnville, has been recently fitted with best of taste. Liberal service and all you can eat.
Fruits, Candies, Nuts and Cigars. Give Us a Call.
T. A. WHITE.

McMINNVILLE LIGHT & WATER CO.
OWNED & OPERATED BY CITY.
Located about 1/2 mile S.E. of P.O.
NO EXPOSURES

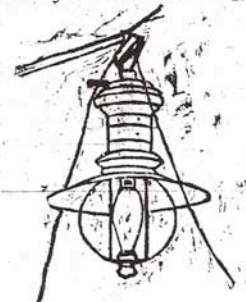
McMINNVILLE, ORE., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1900. One Do

Metropolitan Airs.

An Epoch in the City's History Now Opening.

Prominently and beautifully suspended at 20 points in the streets of McMinnville are the new arc lights. Since the arrival of the new dynamo on the 11th inst., the city superintendent and engineer have been busy with the work of getting the new machinery and lamps in position. The work is nearly accomplished, and it is expected that Mr. Granstrom will announce "Let 'er go Gallagher" tomorrow, the 21st inst. This will mark an epoch of importance in the city's history. Along with it comes the decision of Judge Boise, which covers the dispute in the city council, and opens the way for a final adjustment of the trouble.

May the city's light so shine that our neighbors seeing our brilliancy and progressiveness may be constrained to follow in our footsteps.

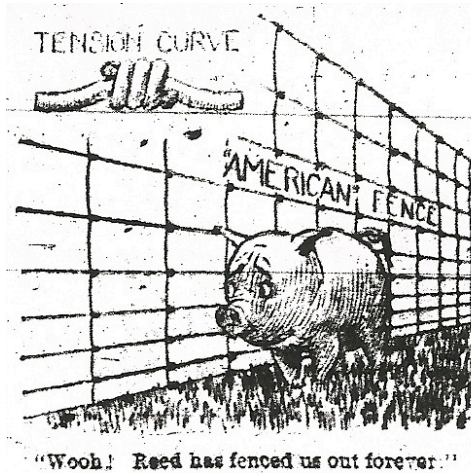


OPINION

In response to a report for her interest of the great Evenden, of the McMinnville college regard as this kindly given to "A very large greeted Padere Portland. He tion such as ne pianist in that mind the great there are oth equal him in t his wonderful sing. Some of breathed out, a perfectly in an in itself, I thin again, no one c spell over his spell-bound, as personal magi his audience

McMinnville Fence Works

Several local vendors sold wire fencing, most notably O.G. Estes and F. W. Spencer. However, these businessmen acted as agents for extraneous wire fence companies as opposed to a local manufacturing firm. In contrast to these gentlemen was a Mr. Reed, who ran the McMinnville Fence Works. The firm's warehouse was located near the railroad tracks, just northeast of the original train station. In operation at least as early as 1898, the company advertised screen doors, screen wire and steel wire around the turn of the century in the *Yamhill County Reporter*. One of the advertisements featured a cartoon of a pig that was trapped inside (or perhaps outside) of an "American Fence", noting its disapproval with "Wooh! Reed has fenced us out forever." The same advertisement mentions that the business makes fences in six heights, both for ranch (likely barbed) and residence (advertisement seen at right). Another advertisement proclaimed "Make your wife happy by getting her one of those wire wash boards at the McMinnville fence works." By 1904 the business is no longer listed in directories.



**Reed's Fence is Best on Earth
For the Money.**

**Ranch or Residence. Hard,
Galvanized Steel Wire.**

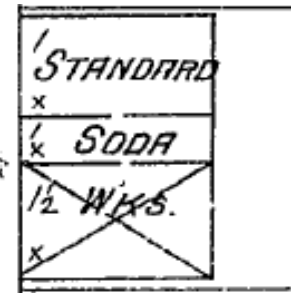
Made in Six Heights, 18 to 58 in. High.

**McMinnville Fence Works,
McMINNVILLE, OR.**

Standard Soda Works

Not much is known about Standard Soda Works, which operated in McMinnville at least as early as the early 1890's. Located on second street between Davis and Evans (site of the current funeral home), the firm manufactured and bottled a variety of sodas that were distributed throughout McMinnville and surrounding towns. An 1899 advertisement released by Orange Hodson notes that Standard Soda Works uses "Pasteur-Filled water" as opposed to water from the South Yamhill. The 1900 census lists the soda manufacturer as William S. Wright, who was 29 at the time. The 1902 Sanborn map shows both the Standard Soda Works facility (at right) as well as a store on third and Cows described as "Soda/ Billiards". It is highly likely that this store as well as other local establishments offered the products of Standard Soda Works. The firm is still listed in the 1911 city directory, indicating that business was good. The

firm never advertised in the *Yamhill County Reporter*. In the photograph seen at left, several Standard Soda bottles can clearly be seen on display at a 1912 Forth of July stand in McMinnville. At right are several whole examples that have been found in local dumps. The bottles have crown tops and are embossed "Standard Soda Works / McMinnville / Ore."



Harness Makers

McMinnville had a number of harness makers throughout its early history. Perhaps the most successful was Elsie Wright, who owned and operated the McMinnville Harness Factory. His factory was originally at the corner of 3rd and F Sts, but in 1893 he built the Wright building at the southeast corner of third and Davis. He operated a harness and farm implement store out of the street level of the building. The basement of the building housed a steam boiler that warmed practically all of third street, and in the second story was the County Abstractors office headed by James M. Pugh. In 1902 Wright sold his business to J.A. Young, which was certainly a good business move considering the first automobile came to town within a year. By 1911 all harness businesses had disappeared from McMinnville, and in their place came auto shops.



McMINNVILLE Harness Factory,

E. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

Manufacturer and Dealer in
**HARNESS, SADDLES, WHIPS and
ROBES and HARNESS
MAKERS SUPPLIES.**

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE.

Horses boots made to order. Factory
and sale room corner of 3rd and F Sts.,
McMinnville, Oregon.

Above: Elsie Wright and a circa 1890
advertisement

W. J. STRONG,
Dealer in and Manufacturer of
HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS,
SPURS, Etc.
All work guaranteed as represented. Repairing
of all kinds promptly done. Located at corner
of Third and B Streets.

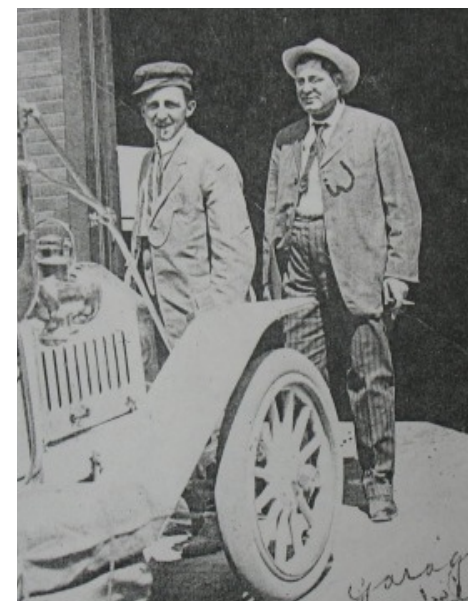
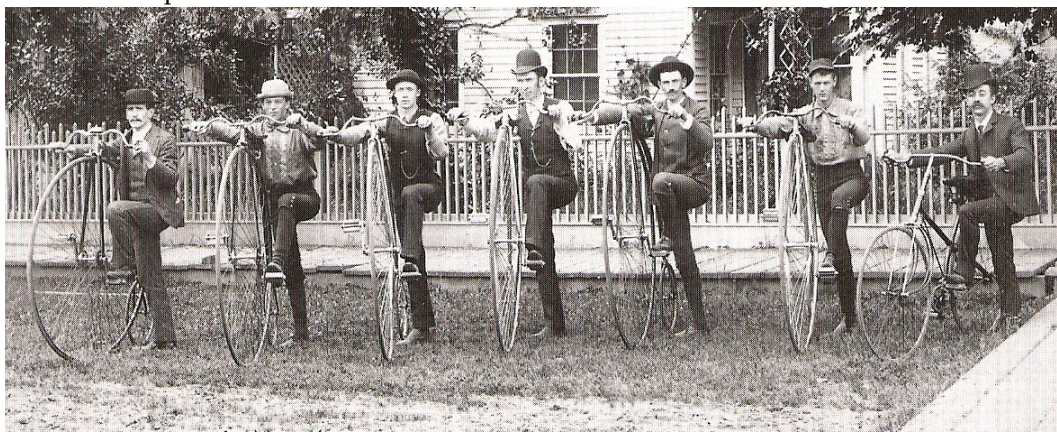
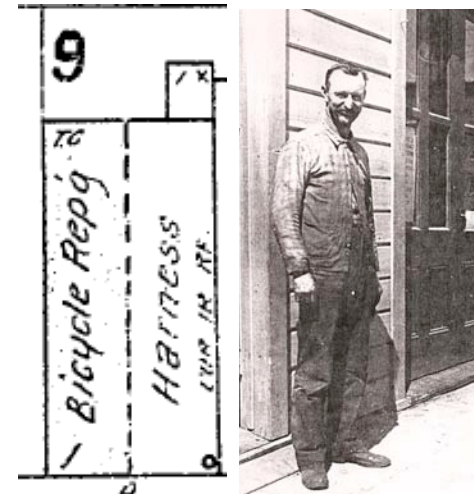
R. MOORE,
— Manufacturer of —
Harness and Saddles.
Repairing Neatly done. B St.

Left: These two advertisements date to the
early 1890's when the harness manufacturing
industry was still strong. W.J. Strong's harness
manufacturing business was located at the
corner of third and Baker. R. Moore's business
was also located on Baker street. As was
typical with the business, most harness

Bicycles and Automobiles

The bicycle craze was full-blown in McMinnville by the mid-1890's, and to serve the repair needs of the hundreds of local bike riders was Jack Roscoe (seen at right). Roscoe opened a bicycle repair garage on third street close to the turn of the century, offering his services on every style bike from Rambler to Tribune, Columbia to Hartford. He consistently advertised his business in the *Reporter*, mentioning both his repair services as well as enameling in black and maroon (see below). As lucrative as bicycles were for Roscoe, he was in the right business at exactly the right time. In 1902 Ralph Wortman brought the first automobile to town, the first drop in a waterfall of happy new car owners. Being the able mechanic that he was, Roscoe quickly expanded his services to include car repairs. He struck pay dirt with this new idea, essentially becoming the local monopolist of auto shops. He is seen below right in a great photograph with Dr. George Wright, one of the earliest owners of automobiles in McMinnville. By 1910 the number of cars in town was so great that the business leaders came together and put forth a committee to pave the streets.

BICYCLE REPAIRER.
J. S. ROSCOE,
**Enameling in Black and
Maroon cheap for Cash**
Full line of repairs and all repair work done
in the best style. South side Third Street near
B.



Works Cited

The majority of the information for this work came from a variety of files dispersed throughout the Yamhill County Historical Society. Many of these documents can be found in the McMinnville section of the Research Room filing cabinets. Obituary information was also extensively used and can easily be tracked in the Research Room. Additionally, all of the advertisements seen throughout this work can be found on Microfilm at the Linfield College Library. The information was found on Microfilm of the Yamhill County Reporter from 1894 to 1902. In addition to these two general sources, the following specific items also proved helpful as research for this project. All of these items can be found at the Yamhill County Historical Society

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