

CFR 0478

Donald, Leonard, and Marion Goodrich

APPLICATION FOR CENTURY FARM HONORS

Location and size of farm 120 Ac. 3 1/2 Mi S.W. of Dayton

Present owner Donald Goodrich, Leonard Goodrich, Marion Goodrich

Address Rt 2 Dayton, Oregon

Do you live on this farm and farm the land? Leonard Goodrich does

Do you make \$150.00 a year
or more from this farm? yes

If you live off this land, do you manage
the farm operation? yes

Name and date of first generation owner William Goodrich 1848

Brief description of farm 120 Ac 3 barns, 1 house

History In 1848 my great grand father took up 320 Ac
in Dayton Prairie. 120 Ac of this has been handed
down and is still in the family. It is owned by
Myself and my two Uncles

Donald Goodrich
Signature of present owner

App'd
July 18, 1958
R. G. Summers
Co. Judge

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AFFIDAVIT

I, _____ being first duly sworn and on oath, depose and state that statements made on the attached application are true and that the real property described therein has been owned or managed in the same family, passing through brothers or sisters, or sons or daughters, to their children's children or adopted children and that all other requirements for a Century Farm Certificate, as set forth in the regulations, have been met to the best of my knowledge and I make this affidavit in support of my eligibility for this Honor.

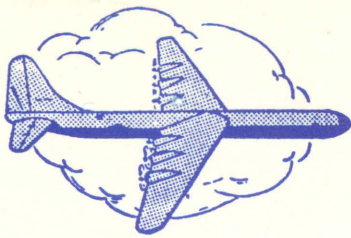
Owner Operator
Signature of owner *in armed services -*
J. E. [unclear]
Co. [unclear]

STATE OF OREGON)
) ss.
County of Yamhill)

On this _____ day of _____, 1958, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, personally appeared the within named _____ who is known to me to be the identical individual described in and who executed the same freely and voluntarily.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written.

Notary Public
My Commission Expires _____



Service Clubs

Lackland Air Force Base, Texas

June 28, 1958

R. E. Renne

County Judge

Dear Sir:

RECEIVED
JUL - 7 1958
CAMMILL CO. COURT

I am am in Basic Training for eleven weeks and will not be returning to Oregon for 6 weeks.

It is impossible for me to get this form Notarized but I have filled it out as far as I can, and I am sending it to you.

As far as I can tell the farm meets all of the qualifications set up for the Century Farm Honors.

Sincerely yours
A/B Donald Goodrich

Route 2, Box 113
Dayton, Oregon
May 1, 1958

RECEIVED
MAY 5 1958
YAMHILL CO. COURT

The Yamhill County Court

Dear Sirs:

After the California gold rush (about 1850, the exact date I do not know) my Great Grandfather, William Goodrich, took up a half section of land located in the 25 and 36th section of R4W, T4S.

At the present time 120 acres of this land has been handed down through the family and is owned by my Uncle, Marion Goodrich, my Uncle, Leonard Goodrich, and myself, Donald Goodrich.

I believe this land would qualify for the Century of Farm Ownership.

Sincerely yours,

Donald Goodrich

Donald Goodrich

Goodriches Of Dayton Long-Time Residents

Pioneer Family Arrived In 1845

Editor's Note: This is the third in a series of stories on century farms in Yamhill county.

Carmi Goodrich, great grandfather of the Dayton Goodriches of this generation, was born July 28, 1792 in New York. His parents were Joel and Irene Goodrich, of Hartford, Conn., who came from Suffolk, England in 1635.

Carmi married Peggy Steele in Ripley County, Ind. in 1820. In 1845 with 11 of their family of 13 children, they came west by covered wagon with the Welch-Barlow wagon train. Their children ranged in age from one year to 20 years at that time.

During the gold rush to California in 1849, Carmi and his son, William, joined the search for gold. They had settled on a section of the Louis LaBonte claim near Dayton. On his return from California William took a claim of 320 acres southwest of Dayton and built a log house there. His first supply of logs was ruined because he had cut them and left them to dry all summer while he worked. The heat caused them to split open.

William and his father in the late 1840's, made 500 ash chairs for the Hudson's Bay company and

(Continued on Page 2)



A RING OF THE DINNER BELL was needed in 1870 to bring all members of the Goodrich family together for a picture. Shown from left standing are Dick Goodrich, Wallace Goodrich, Stanford Goodrich, Grandmother Amanda Barnes, Mother of William, John Goodrich, Mrs. Sanford Goodrich with baby son, Orr, for many years a dentist in Dayton, and Mrs. John Goodrich. Seated are William Goodrich and his wife, Sarah. The house is now owned by Mr. and Mrs. Barnes.

McMinnville News-Register

Oct 13 1958

Family Long-Time Dayton Residents

(Continued from Page 1)

floated them via flat boat to Oregon City for delivery. They filled many orders for coarses in pioneer homes, a few of which are still in use.

William Goodrich married Sarah Barnes in 1834 and they had four sons, John, Sanford, Dick, and Wallace. Wallace's son, Leonard, is now co-owner and president resident of a portion of the original place. Leonard recalls his father telling of their helping break the land with ox teams — land which was solid rose briars.

In the early days they raised timothy hay. Many early settlers came by driving their herds and bought hay, which sometimes sold as high as \$50 a load. Their common exchange was gold slugs.

On a return trip from the gold fields William and 30 others started back on a four and a half schooner. All went well until they put into the mouth of the Rogue river for fresh water and were beached high and dry. They were immediately surrounded by Indians, who accepted their cask of whiskey in return for a three-day start on the trek home overland. The first man to guide them became lost and the second night found them back where they started.

William Goodrich was then chosen to guide them. He recalled that they made camp one night just after crossing the third stream and each kept a piece of a shiny rock they had found which was later assayed as the richest gold ore ever found — but they were never able to locate the vein again.

There were only eight guns in their group and at one time they fought Indians for eight days and nights, subsisting on a squirrel and a chicken hawk. However, they didn't lose a man and finally William recognized an eagle's nest in an old snag and quickly led them out into the Willamette valley — after 31 days of hardship.

William spent most of his life

in the mountains, making shakes and posts. His sons raised hay and prospered, but by the next generation gasoline had begun to replace the hay-burners and infestations of bugs took their toll, so Leonard and his brother, Dolph, turned to small grains.

The Goodriches had one of the first steam engine threshers in the community and used it for more than 25 years. Jack Williams, who taught Wallace how to use the thresher, ran the train that took five equipment into Chicago at the time of the great fire. William had run a batteau (boat powered by 10 or 12 Indians, on the river to and from Oregon City for several years.

Leonard has a receipt from the first year the land was taxed at the rate of about \$2.50 per acre. Roads were practically impassable in the rainy season. Leonard recalls his grandfather telling of driving to Oregon City for a half dozen fruit jars when they were practically unheard of.

When Wallace was quite young, a Negro came to their place telling how he had been captured by a pirate ship which later raided and burned 18 vessels. It put into port at the mouth of the Nehalem for fresh water and became marooned there. The pirates took the treasure and buried it and left two men on guard. During this process, the Negro was able to escape and had made his way through the mountains. Once he awoke to find himself surrounded by Indians, but, probably because of his color, they had not molested him.

Later, Wallace and a couple of his cousins tried to locate the treasure. They did find the canons, which are now mounted on the hillside near Nehalem, and bits of beeswax, which was used in the old-time ships, but so far as is known, the treasure still remains buried.

In later years, William would want to go to the mountains to cut shakes and the boys would try

to put him off till after harvest or whatever they happened to be doing. Undaunted, he would put a few supplies in a flour sack and start out on foot, walking to their shingle mill which was located near Meadow Lake. There he would kill some game, live alone, and work until his food ran out. They began bringing bolts down to the home place. In 1895 William died while working on his favorite job — making shingles.

Wallace divided his portion of the original place between his sons Mrs. Wallace Goodrich now resides in a rest home in Newberg. Marion Goodrich and two sisters, Mrs. Cecile Nissen and Mrs. Mabel Namitz, live in the vicinity of Newberg. Donald Goodrich, son of Dolph and grandson of Wallace, is with the State Highway department.

The log house was torn down about 1908 and the home which replaced it is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. R.L. Barnes. The Sanford Goodrich home is now the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Eiselsstein.

'Century Farm' Soil Testing Stimulates Interest in Practice

By LOUIS H. GROSS
Yamhill County Extension Agent

Analyses of soil samples taken from century farms suggest one very conclusive thought. Soil tests are definitely desirable to determine a need for phosphorous, potash and lime on any and all soils before wise recommendation of the needs of these soils can be made.

Soil tests taken on five century farms present individuality but one thing seems quite consistent. Potash in the soil has been consistently very high on soil samples taken from portions of these farms where the land was still in oak grubs, native pasture, or perhaps a fence row that had been located in that location for a long time.

In most instances the potash content is still high enough even on the farmed portion of the area that it will not give additional response from its use. In fact, one out of the five farm tests have a soil with deficient potash.

This trend toward diminishing potassium plant food means that sometime in the future it will be necessary to apply potash to more crops to get the maximum returns.

Had Strawberries

In one instance, on the Russell May farm, Dayton, the land had been growing strawberries sometime in the past. To strawberries are added fertilizers containing potassium. The Russell May farm was once a poultry farm and large quantities of poultry manure have been applied to the land through the years. In this instance the potassium quantity was higher than on the native portion of that farm. This also was true in regards to the phosphorous content of the soil. It was considerably higher on the land that had been farmed for these many years than it was in the native pasture land.

When it came to the soil pH, the story was different. The calcium content had been lowered and the acidity was greater than on the native portion of the farm.

The soils in Yamhill county that originated on the hills have a natural low phosphorous content. This is true in all of the soil tests that were taken with the exception of one area on the Blanche Handley farm where livestock had congregated in the shade of some oak trees for many years. In this case, apparently residue from the livestock droppings had increased the phosphorous content of that soil and in this instance phosphorous is much higher than in the cropped portion of her farm.

High in PH

On the Blanche Handley farm one field turned up high in pH. The record showed this field had grown alfalfa. Before the alfalfa had been planted lime would have been added to the soil. Evidence of this shows up in the soil test.

There was a little difference between the old and the new on two farms. One was the C. F. Laughlin farm of Yamhill. There the acidity of both the old and the new were very similar. The lime requirement was similar. The phosphorous content was low and the potassium

content was high. It was noted that the total base was higher, however, on the land which was newly cleared and had been farmed a very short time. The organic matter very high on a field of Ward Mendenhall, Willamina. Ward has been growing legumes quite consistently and perhaps this accounts for the high organic matter in his soils.

Organic Matter

In regard to organic matter a field on the Leonard Goodrich farm which is near the farm buildings is also very high in organic matter and it was reported by Leonard Goodrich that this farm had received considerable barnyard manure through the years. The same field is also high in phosphorous and high in potassium. However, the soil pH was no different than in the extreme western portion of the farm where manure probably was used very sparingly through the year. This because of the distance from the farm buildings and as it is true on most Oregon farms, there is not enough barnyard manure to cover all soils on the farm.

The portion of the Ray and Alice Williams farm, Carlton, which is a century farm is located about two miles from their home dairy farm. This particular 60 acres has not received any barnyard manure through the years and showed the extreme opposite of a field located near the farm buildings of Leonard Goodrich. Phosphorous content is low; pH of the soil very low. However, the organic matter was more on an average with other farms.

This analysis on century farms will no doubt make all farmers show a keener interest in the productivity of their soil and through soil tests and management follow up attempt to improve the fertility of their soils.

Neuberger Seeks Word On Poultry

Washington — Sen. Richard L. Neuberger is seeking views of Oregon egg and broiler producers on methods of dealing with the current depression in their industry.

The Oregon senator said he plans to submit answers to his letters to a House subcommittee which will hold hearings June 17 and 18 on programs to aid egg and chicken farmers.

"Most of the egg producers and poultry raisers in my state cannot afford either the time or the money to make a trip to Washington to present their individual views," Neuberger said. "Therefore, I plan to submit a resume of the responses which I receive in order that the subcommittee members will have a chance to study the comments of these men and women who depend on the poultry industry for a living."

Neuberger suggested that consideration be given to increased use of poultry products in the school lunch and welfare program, federal purchase of shell eggs and cooperative marketing agreements among producers.