

50th

Special Supplement to
SCAPPOOSE
SPOTLIGHT
Thursday July 29, 1971

Anniversary

EDITION



SCAPPOOSE, OREGON

*50 Years
Incorporated
As A City*

*Rich in History
and
Destined to Grow*





Just for fun , see if you can point out the changes Scappoose has experienced since these two aerial pictures were taken in 1957.



Original City Charter

Adopted July 13, 1921

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF SCAPPOOSE, AND

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE TOWN OF SCAPPOOSE, that the following proposed charter for said town be and the same hereby is proposed for submission to the legal voters at a special election to be held as in this resolution provided:

CHARTER SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS BY THE COMMON COUNCIL: AN ACT

To provide a Charter for the Town of Scappoose, Columbia County, Oregon, in lieu of Title XXVI, Lord's Oregon Laws (now Title XXVII, Oregon Laws), under which title said town is now incorporated.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF SCAPPOOSE, That in lieu of Title XXVI, Lord's Oregon Laws (now Title XXVII Oregon Laws), under and pursuant to which said town is now incorporated, the following be, and the same hereby is proposed and submitted to the legal voters of said town as and for a charter, to-wit:

CHAPTER I

Incorporation and Boundaries.

Sec. 1. That so much of the County of Columbia and State of Oregon as is contained within the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing at the point of intersection of the North line of Section 13, Township 3 North, Range 2 West Willamette Meridian with the Southerly line of the William Watts donation land claim as located over and across said section for a place of beginning, and running thence Easterly, tracing the North line of said Section 13 to a point in said North line of said Section 13 distant 780 feet East from the Easterly line of the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railway Company as said right of way is now located over and across said Section 13; thence Northerly and parallel with the Easterly line of the right of way of said Railway Company a distance of 2750 feet more or less to a point in the center of the county road now known as the St. Helens road; thence Easterly and tracing the center line of said county road 490 feet more or less to an angle in said road; thence Northeasterly and tracing the center line of said county road to the point of intersection thereof with the Northerly line of the right of way of the Portland & Southwestern Railroad Company; thence Northwesterly and along the Northerly line of the right of way of said Portland & Southwestern Railroad Company; to the point of intersection thereof with the center line of the South Fork of Scappoose Creek; thence tracing the center line of the South Fork of Scappoose Creek up said stream and in a general Southerly direction and following the meanderings of said creek to the point of first intersection of the center line of said creek with the Southerly line of said William Watts donation land claim, or with a prolongation Westerly of said southerly line of said Watts donation land claim as the case may be; thence Easterly along said Southerly line of said Watts donation land claim or a prolongation thereof as the case may be, to the place of beginning; be, and the same is hereby constituted a civic corporation to be known by the name and style of The City of Scappoose.

Powers of the City.

Sec. 2. The inhabitants of the City of Scappoose are hereby constituted and declared to be a municipal corporation by the name and style of The City of Scappoose, and by such name shall have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded in all courts of justice and in all actions, suits, or proceedings whatever; may purchase, hold and receive property both real and personal, within the city for public buildings, public works, city improvements, and property sold for taxes and street improvement purposes, and may lease, sell or dispose of the same for the benefit of the city; may purchase, hold and receive property, both real and personal, beyond the limits of the city to be used as parks, for burial purposes, for the establishment and maintenance of a hospital for the reception of persons affected with contagious diseases, for work houses and for houses of correction; also for the erection of water works to supply the city with water, may hold, build, purchase, lease and operate street car lines, telephone, telegraphic or lighting plants and may control, lease, sell or dispose of the same for the benefit of the city. All property, both real and personal belonging to and vested in the present Town of Scappoose shall, on the enactment of this charter, become the property of and become vested in the present City of Scappoose as created by this act. And they may control, lease, sell or dispose of the same for the benefit of the city, and they shall have a common seal, and may alter and break the same and make a new one at pleasure.

CHAPTER II

Of the Government of the City.

POWERS VESTED IN MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL

Sec. 3. The power and authority given to the municipal corporation of the City of Scappoose by this act is vested in a mayor, a common council, and their successors in office, to be exercised in the manner hereinafter provided.

Terms of Office.

Sec. 4. There shall be elected by the qualified voters of the City of Scappoose the following named officers, to-wit:

A mayor, treasurer, recorder, marshal, and six councilmen, who shall be the officers of this Municipal Corporation and hold their office for two years and until their successors are elected and qualified, subject to removal by the Common Council by and with a concurrence of a majority of the members thereof, for malfeasance, inattention or incompetency.

Qualifications of Officers.

Sec. 5. No person is eligible to any office in this Municipal Corporation who, at the time of his election or appointment is not entitled to the privileges of an elector according to the laws of this state, and has not resided in the City of Scappoose for the six months next preceding such election or appointment.

CHAPTER III

Elections.

Sec. 6. The City of Scappoose shall hold its nominating and regular election for its several elective officers at the same time that the primary and general bi-annual elections for State and County officers are held, and the election precincts and offices shall be the same for all elections held at the same time, provided, however, that every officer who at the time of the adoption of this charter is the duly qualified incumbent of an elective office of the Town of Scappoose shall hold his office for the term for which he was elected and until his successor is elected and qualified; provided, further, that the first nominating and regular election to be held under this charter shall be at the same time that the primary and general bi-annual election for State and County offices immediately subsequent to the adoption of this charter are held.

Ten Days' Notice to be Given.

Sec. 7. The Recorder, under the direction of the Council, shall give ten days' notice by written notices posted in three public places in the City of Scappoose of each election to be held, which notices shall state the offices to be filled at such election.

Residence and Registration.

Sec. 8. No person is qualified to vote at any election under this charter who is not entitled to the privileges of an elector under the laws of the State of Oregon, and who has not resided in the City of Scappoose for the next sixty days preceding such election.

Sec. 9. All laws of this state regulating and governing general and

special elections and proceedings and matters incidental thereto shall apply to and govern elections under this act, except as herein otherwise provided; provided, however, that the duties in the general laws of the state enjoined upon the secretary of state or county clerk in the conduct of elections shall be done and performed by the city recorder; and all duties therein enjoined upon the sheriff in the conduct of elections shall be done and performed by the recorder; and all duties therein enjoined upon the county court in the conduct of elections shall be done and performed by the city council; all nominations for elective offices within said city may be made by any regularly called convention of delegates representing the legal voters met for such purpose in said city, or by certificates of nomination signed by at least twenty-five legal voters of the city. In any event a certificate of nomination shall be made out and signed by at least twenty-five legal voters of the city and filed with the recorder on or before 12:00 M., fifteen days preceding the day of any election, to entitle the names of the parties so named to be placed upon the ticket.

Sec. 10. On or before noon of the day following an election the returns thereof must be filed with the recorder.

Sec. 11. On the second day after the election the council shall meet in regular or special session, and then shall canvass the returns of the election.

Sec. 12. The result of the election shall be made a matter of record in the journal of the proceedings of the council, which record must contain a statement of the whole number of votes cast at such election, and the number cast for any person for any office, and the names of the persons elected, and to what offices.

Sec. 13. Immediately after the completion of the canvass the recorder must make and sign a certificate of election of each person declared thereby to have been elected, and deliver the same to him within one day thereafter.

Sec. 14. The certificate of election is primary evidence of the facts therein stated, but the council is the judge of the qualifications and election of mayor and of its own members, and in case of contest between two persons claiming to have been elected to the same office, must determine the same, subject, however, to the review of any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 15. All contested elections must be determined according to the law of the State regulating proceedings in contested elections in county offices, except as is otherwise provided for in this charter.

Common Council, Judge of Election of Members.

Sec. 16. A certificate of election is primary evidence of the facts stated therein, but the common council is the final judge of the qualifications and election of its members, and in case of a contest between two persons claiming to be elected thereto, must determine same.

Terms of Office.

Sec. 17. The term of office of every person elected to office under this charter shall commence on the first Monday in January after his election, and terminate when his successor is elected and qualified, and by such time such person must qualify therefor by taking and filing the oath of office, or he shall be deemed to have declined, and the office considered vacant.

Official Oath.

Sec. 18. All officers elected or appointed under this charter, before entering upon the duties of their office, must make and file with the Recorder, an oath of office to the following effect, viz:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and that I will, to the best of my ability, faithfully perform the duties of the office of _____ during my continuance in office, so help me God." If the person affirms, instead of the last clause there must be added: "And this I promise under the pains and penalty of perjury."

State Laws Governing Elections.

Sec. 19. All laws of this State regulating and governing general and special elections and proceedings, and matters incidental thereto, shall apply to and govern elections under this charter, except as herein otherwise provided.

CHAPTER IV

Vacancies in Office—When to Deem Vacant.

Sec. 20. An office shall be deemed vacant upon the death or resignation of the incumbent, or in case the incumbent shall cease to be an inhabitant of the City of Scappoose for a period of sixty days without first obtaining permission of the Common Council. The office of Treasurer shall be deemed vacant whenever the incumbent thereof shall be absent from the city for a period of thirty days without permission duly obtained from the Mayor of the City of Scappoose. The office of Councilman shall be deemed vacant whenever any incumbent thereof shall cease to be a resident of the City of Scappoose, or shall fail to attend three successive regular meetings of the Council, unless absent on leave of the Council first obtained.

Vacancies in Office Filled by Appointment.

Sec. 21. A vacancy in any office caused by a failure of a person elected to qualify therefor, as prescribed in Section 17, or made by or consequent upon a judgment of any Court, or in any of the cases specified in Section 20, must be filled by appointment by a majority of the remaining members of the Common Council, to continue in office for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Appointee Must Qualify Within Five Days.

Sec. 22. Any officer appointed to fill a vacancy, must within five days from the date of such appointment, qualify therefor, as in the case of an officer elected, or he shall be deemed to have declined and the office considered vacant.

CHAPTER V

OF THE ORGANIZATION AND POWERS OF THE COUNCIL.

Meetings of the Council.

Sec. 23. The Council must provide for the time and place for its regular meetings, at any of which it may adjourn to the next succeeding regular meeting, or to some specified time prior thereto, and it may be convened by the Mayor at any time upon not less than one day's notice written to each member of the Council at that time present in the city.

A Majority to Constitute a Quorum.

Sec. 24. A majority of the members of the Council shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a less number may meet and adjourn from time to time, and compel the attendance of absent members.

Adoption of Rules.

Sec. 25. The Council may adopt rules for the government of its members and its proceedings, and on the call of any two of its incumbent members must cause the yeas and nays to be taken and entered in its journal, upon any question before it; but upon a question to adjourn the yeas and nays shall not be taken unless upon the call of four members. Its deliberations and proceedings must be public.

Council May Punish Members

Sec. 26. The Council may punish any member for disorderly and improper conduct at any meeting, or for refusing or neglecting to attend any regular meeting without a sufficient excuse therefor, and may, by a two-thirds vote, expel a member.

President of Council.

Sec. 27. The Mayor is ex-officio president of the Council and presides over its deliberations when in session. He is not entitled to vote but has authority to preserve order, enforce the rules of the Council and determine the order of business subject to such rules and to appeal to the Council. If the Mayor should be absent at any meeting of the Council, the President of the Council shall act during the meeting or until the Mayor attends, and shall perform all the duties of Mayor. The President of the

Council shall be elected at the first meeting of the Council in January of each year, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and in the absence or inability of the Mayor, or during any vacancy in the office of Mayor shall perform all the duties of the Mayor, approve and sign all ordinances, warrants, bonds, contracts, and other papers requiring the approval of the Mayor. He shall hold his office for one year and until his successor is elected and qualified.

First Meeting—When Held.

Sec. 28. On the first Monday in January, next following any general election, there must be a regular meeting of the Council, and such meeting is appointed by this charter, and no notice therefor or call therefor is necessary.

Vacancies in Council.

Sec. 29. A majority of the whole number of the Council as then provided by law, is a majority of the Council or members thereof within the meaning of this charter, provided, in case of a vacancy or vacancies existing in such Council a majority of the remaining members thereof within the meaning of the act shall be a sufficient majority to fill such vacancy or vacancies. The concurrence of a majority of a quorum is sufficient majority to determine any question or matter, other than the final passage of an ordinance, and the appointment or removal of an officer.

Style of Ordinance.

Sec. 30. The style of every Ordinance shall be: "The City of Scappoose does ordain as follows."

Powers of Council.

Sec. 31. The Council has power and authority within the City of Scappoose:

1.

TAXES.

To assess, levy and collect taxes for general municipal purposes, not exceeding two per centum upon all property both real and personal, within the city limits, which is taxable by law for state and county purposes.

2.

TO LEVY SPECIAL TAX, NOT TO EXCEED ONE PER CENTUM.

To levy and collect a special tax of not exceeding one per centum upon all property assessed by authority of the first subdivision of this section, for any specific object within the authority of the municipal corporation, including the payment of any existing debt, or for municipal improvement, but the ordinance providing therefor, must specify and state the object thereof, and the amount thereof.

3.

TO LICENSE TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

To license, tax and regulate auctioneers, hotel runners, solicitors, book agents, real estate and insurance agents, brokers, taverns, boarding houses, hawkers, peddlers, pawnbrokers, barbers, bakers, dealers in general merchandise, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, dry goods, meat markets, hardware, tinware, crockery, glassware, millinery, dealers in cigars and tobacco, fruit and confectionery, lawyers, doctors, furniture stores, dentists, book and stationery stores, commission merchants, gravel pits, garbage dumps, tailoring establishments, jewelry stores, junk dealers in second-hand merchandise; to license, tax and regulate theatres and other exhibitions, merry-go-rounds, shows, public amusements, billiard tables and other tables where balls and cues are used, shooting galleries and bawdy houses.

4.

VEHICLES

To license, tax and regulate hacks, cabs, hackneys, carriages, wagons, carts, drays, delivery wagons, express wagons, automobiles, trucks and flying machines, whether run by horses, steam, gasoline or any motive power whatsoever, and all other vehicles used for the transportation of passengers, freight, goods, wares, merchandise, lumber, wood or other commodities hauled or transported over the streets, alleys, highways and public places of the City of Scappoose, whether the same be transported, hauled or delivered for hire or not, or whether the same be taken on or discharged in said city; to fix the rates thereof and provide for the collection of all licenses and taxes, and provide penalties for violation thereof

5.

GAMBLING

To suppress and prohibit drinking shops, and all places where liquors are sold, and gambling houses, and nickel in the slot machines, and all places where gambling is carried on.

6.

TO REGULATE AND PREVENT CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

To make regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases in the city; to remove all persons afflicted with such diseases therefrom to suitable hospitals provided by the city for that purpose; to secure the protection of persons and property therein and to provide for the health and cleanliness, ornament, peace and good order of the city.

7.

TO PUNISH AND PREVENT TRESPASS.

To prevent and punish trespass upon real or personal property.

8.

TO PROVIDE WATER FOR THE CITY.

To provide the city with good and wholesome water, and for the erection and construction of such water-works and reservoirs within or without the limits of the city, as may be necessary or convenient therefor; and to grant to any private person or corporation a franchise for the erection or construction of water works within the limits of the city and all rights and appurtenances thereto, including the power to use the streets and public highways for the purpose of laying pipes, etc. Such franchise shall be used and exercised under such rules and regulations and restrictions as the Common Council shall from time to time provide.

9.

TO PROVIDE CITY WITH LIGHT.

To provide for lighting the streets and public places of the city with gas, electric lights or other lights, and for the erection and construction of such works as may be necessary or convenient therefor, and to grant to any person or corporation a franchise or permission for the erection and construction of gas works and electric light works within the limits of the city, with all the rights and appurtenances thereto, including the power of using the streets and public highways for the purpose of laying down pipes, erecting poles and hanging wires, etc. Such franchise shall be used and exercised under such rules, regulations and restrictions as the Common Council shall from time to time prescribe.

10.

TO PUNISH VAGRANTS.

To provide for the restraint, support, punishment and employment of vagrants and paupers, and to declare by ordinance what shall constitute a vagrant.

11.

TO PREVENT AND REMOVE NUISANCES.

To prevent and remove nuisances and to declare by general rules what shall constitute the same, and to make the expense of abating a nuisance a lien upon the property where such nuisance exists; to fill up or drain any lots or blocks where stagnant water stands, and to make the cost thereof a lien upon the property, but in such case the same must be re-

ported to the Council and the necessity thereof declared by ordinance, and thereupon the work must be let to the lowest responsible bidder and the cost thereof be collected in like manner as street improvements.

12.

TO PREVENT THE ERECTION OF WOODEN BUILDINGS.

To regulate and control the erection or repair of wooden buildings within the fire limits, and to restrict and limit the height of all buildings, to provide for and determine the number and size of entrances and exits from all public halls, churches and all other buildings used for public gatherings, and the mode of handling doors thereat.

13.

TO PROVIDE FOR PREVENTING FIRES.

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

14.

TO REGULATE COMPENSATION FOR POLICEMEN.

To regulate and fix the compensation of the chief of police and policemen, the keeper of the city prison and the keeper of the house of correction.

15.

TO REMOVE OBSTRUCTIONS TO STREETS.

To provide for the prevention and removal of all obstructions from the streets, cross and side-walks, for the cleaning and repairing of the same, and to pass necessary ordinances making the failure to comply with the provisions of this subdivision a misdemeanor, and to provide for the punishment of the same.

16.

TO PROVIDE FOR MARKET PLACE.

To provide for the establishment of market-houses and market places, and to regulate the location and management of market houses and slaughter houses.

17.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ERECTION OF CITY HALL.

To provide for the erection of a city hall, jail, house of correction and workhouse, and the government and management of the same.

18.

TO REGULATE THE STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER, ETC.

To regulate the storage and sale of gunpowder, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, oil or combustible material, and to prevent by all possible means danger or risk of injury or damage thereby by fire, from carelessness, negligence, or otherwise; to regulate the storage of tar, pitch, resin, lacquer and the use of candles, lamps and other lights in stores, shops, stables, and other places; to suppress, remove and secure any fire place, stove, chimney, oven or boiler, or other apparatus which may be dangerous in causing fires.

19.

TO PREVENT AND PUNISH DISORDERLY CONDUCT.

To prevent, restrain and punish intoxication, fighting or quarrelling, or any riot, noise, or disturbance or disorderly assemblage, or any unlawful or indecent practice in any street, house or place in the city.

20.

TO PREVENT CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPONS.

To prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons in a concealed manner, and to provide for the punishment thereof, and to regulate, prohibit and punish the using of guns, pistols, firearms, firecrackers, bombs, and detonating works of all descriptions.

21.

PREVENT AND PUNISH RIOTERS.

To prevent, restrain, punish and disperse any riot or riotous assemblage, or persons taking part therein.

22.

TO REGULATE AND LICENSE LAUNDRIES.

To control, regulate and license washhouses and public laundries, and to provide for their exclusion from the city limits or any part thereof.

23.

TO PREVENT ANIMALS RUNNING AT LARGE.

To prevent any and all domestic animals from running at large within the city limits, or any portion thereof.

24.

TO PROHIBIT BEGGING.

To prohibit all persons from begging or soliciting alms, or exhibiting any crippled or deformed person on any street or in any public place.

25.

TO REGULATE CESSPOOLS AND PRIVIES.

To regulate the maintenance of all privies or cesspools now constructed or being used in the City of Scappoose; and to prohibit or regulate the future construction or maintenance of privies or cesspools.

26.

TO REGULATE FEES OF OFFICERS.

To establish and regulate the fees and compensation of all officers of the town, except when otherwise provided. And the salary of no elective or appointive officer shall be raised or lowered during his term of office.

27.

TO PROVIDE FOR PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATION OF ORDINANCES

To provide for the punishment of a violation of any ordinance of the city, by fine or imprisonment not exceeding \$200.00 or one hundred days in the city jail or county jail, or both, or by fine and imprisonment, and for working any prisoner or prisoners on the street or public works, and to attach to them ball and chain, or such other attachments as may be deemed necessary for their safe keeping during the term thereof.

28.

TO PROVIDE FOR COLLECTING AND DISBURSING MONEY.

To provide for the collection and disbursing of all moneys to which the city is or may become entitled, or which may be assessed, levied or authorized to be collected for city purposes within said city.

29.

TO BORROW MONEY.

To borrow money on the faith of the city, or loan the credit thereof, or both, for purely municipal purposes, and to issue or dispose of negotiable or other municipal bonds, with interest coupons attached.

30.

TO CONTRACT DEBTS

To appropriate money to pay the debts, liabilities and expenditures of the city, or any part or item thereof, from any fund applicable thereto; PROVIDED that no bills shall be contracted by any person or officer of the city without first sending to the Common Council a written requisition therefor, stating the items needed with the cost thereof, and if the Council deem the supplies necessary, they shall authorize the proper committee to purchase the same; PROVIDED, that in case of an emergency the Committee on Fire and Water, and Streets and Public Ways, may incur indebtedness not to exceed \$100.00.

31.

TO PROVIDE FOR SURVEY OF STREETS AND BLOCKS

To provide for a survey of the blocks and streets of the city, and for marking and establishing the boundary lines and grades of such blocks and drives.

32.

TO LAY OUT AND CONSTRUCT STREETS

To lay out, open, widen and improve any and all streets within the corporate limits of the city. The City of Scappoose shall not be liable for any damage caused in opening, constructing or improving any of the streets within the city from sliding ground or other causes.

33.

TO GRANT FRANCHISES.

To grant franchises to any person or corporation; to regulate or prohibit the erection and maintenance of telegraph, electric light, telephone and other poles or wires used within the city upon and over streets, alleys and public parks and public grounds of the city, and in, over and upon any lands owned by the city or under its control, whether they be within the limits of the city or without.

34.

TO PURCHASE REAL ESTATE.

To purchase, take and hold real estate when sold for taxes or for any improvements ordered by the Common Council, and to sell and dispose of same.

35.

TO PUNISH ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

To provide for the punishment of assault, or assault and battery, when committed within the city limits.

36.

TO CONDEMN LAND.

To regulate and construct any ditch, canal, or pipe for conducting water, and any drain, sewer, or culvert it may deem necessary or convenient, and for such purposes it shall have the right to enter upon any land between the termini of such ditch, canal, or pipe, drain, sewer, or culvert, for the purpose of examining, locating, and surveying the line of such ditch, canal, pipe, drain, sewer, or culvert, doing no necessary damage thereby, and to appropriate so much of said land as may be necessary for the construction of said ditch, canal, sewer, drain, or culvert, in like manner as provided by the laws of this State for the appropriation of land for rights of way by corporations; and to appropriate and divert from its channel, for the purpose of drainage or flushing any drain, sewer, or culvert, any spring or stream of water.

37.

TO MAINTAIN A FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To make regulations for the prevention of accidents by fire; to organize, establish and maintain a fire department, either paid or volunteer, and to make and ordain rules for the government of the fire department; to provide engines and other apparatus for the department, and to establish fire limits within certain defined limits of the City of Scappoose.

38.

TO PURCHASE OR CONDEMN LAND FOR CITY PURPOSES.

To purchase or condemn and enter upon and take lands within or without the city limits for public squares, streets, parks, commons, cemeteries, hospital grounds, workhouses or houses of correction, or any other proper or legitimate municipal purposes, and to enclose the same, improve and ornament and erect suitable buildings thereon. The town shall have entire control of all such buildings, and all lands purchased or condemned under the provisions of this section, and all streets, highways, squares and other public grounds within the limits established or appropriated to public use by authority of law, or which have been or may hereafter be dedicated to the public use by any person or persons; and has power, in case such lands are deemed insufficient or unsuitable for the purpose intended, to dispose of, and convey the same; and conveyances of such property, executed in such manner as may be prescribed by ordinance, shall vest in the purchaser all right, title and interest of the city herein.

39.

TO REGULATE NAMING OF STREETS.

To provide for and regulate the naming of all streets of the city, and changing the present names, and to provide for the numbering of houses, stores and other buildings in the city limits.

40.

STREET RAILWAYS.

To authorize, or to prohibit the location of any road, railroad or street railway, alley or public place in the City; to provide for the alteration, change of grade or removal of any such road, railroad, or railway, to regulate the moving and operating of trains, cars or locomotives within the corporate limits of the City, to require the proper construction of such crossings as may be necessary to public convenience, to fix the rates of fares to be charged and to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any such railroad or street railway shall be located, constructed and operated, PROVIDED, that no franchise shall be granted to any road, railroad or street railway without the ordinance making such grant shall contain a provision that the person, firm, company or corporation to whom said franchise is granted, his, their or its heirs, executors, administrators, successor or assigns, shall improve and keep in repair and shall pay for the improvement and keeping in repair, according to the Charter and Ordinance of the City, the streets or grounds over which said track or tracks are laid, between the rails of said tracks and for a distance of one foot outside of said rails, and where two or more tracks are situated close together, either for switches or otherwise, such improvements and repairs shall be made by the person, company or corporation operating said road, railway or street railway; and all such requirements of the Charter and Ordinances of the City.

PROVIDED, FURTHER, That no franchise shall be granted to any person, firm or corporation unless the same contains a provision for a revenue to the City from the person, company or corporation holding such franchise, and no franchise shall be granted for a longer period than thirty years. Any franchise granted in violation of the provisions of this subdivision, or which shall not contain the provisions herein provided for shall be null and void. AND PROVIDED FURTHER, that the City of Scappoose may reserve the right to acquire or purchase any street railway line, and any power plant connected therewith, for which a franchise may be granted, at any time after ten years from the date of granting the same, when authorized so to do by a majority vote of the electors of the City of Scappoose, at any general election held in the City of Scappoose, at the appraised value thereof; the city appointing one appraiser, the holder of the franchise one appraiser, and in case the two appraisers so appointed are unable to agree upon the valuation the two appraisers so appointed shall elect a third appraiser, and the decision of two of the three appraisers made in writing and filed with the Council, shall be final in fixing the valuation of such railway and any power plant used in connection therewith.

41.

TO PROVIDE FOR THE PURCHASE OF WATER WORKS

To provide for erecting, purchasing, appropriating or otherwise acquiring waterworks, gas works or electric light plants within or without the corporate limits of the city, to supply the city and its inhabitants with water and light, or to authorize the construction of the same by others.

42.

PREVENT PARADES.

To regulate all parades and processions, and to determine what

parades and processions upon the streets shall be unlawful; to declare the same a misdemeanor and to provide for the punishment thereof.

43.

LICENSE DOGS

To license, tax, regulate and restrain the keeping of dogs within the city limits, and to authorize the distraining, impounding, and sale of the same for the penalty incurred and costs of proceedings or to authorize their destruction.

44.

TO PROVIDE AND REGULATE CEMETERIES.

To regulate cemeteries and the burial of the dead, and to establish cemeteries or burial grounds within or without the city limits with authority and jurisdiction over the same necessary to safety, preservation, regulation and ornamentation of the same.

45.

WIDTH OF TIRES.

To regulate the use of streets, roads and highways, and public places for foot passengers, animals and vehicles; to protect the public from injury from runaways, by punishing persons who negligently leave horses and carriages in the streets without secure fastenings; to prescribe the width of the tires of all trucks, drays, cars and other vehicles, and the weight to be carried thereon, for the preservation of streets, roadways and highways.

46.

USE OF STREETS.

To regulate the use of streets and sidewalks and prevent the extension of buildings and house fronts within the street line; but they shall have no power to authorize the placing or continuing of any encroachment or obstruction upon any street or sidewalk, except for the temporary use or occupation thereof during the erection or repair of a building upon the adjacent property, or the display of goods by the occupants of the adjoining buildings.

47.

TO REGULATE THE OPENING OF STREETS.

To regulate the opening of street surfaces, the laying of gas and water mains the building and repairing of sewers, and the erection of gas and other lights.

48.

SIGNS, AWNINGS.

To regulate and prevent public criers and advertising, noises, steam whistles, the ringing of bells in the streets; to control and limit traffic on the streets, avenues, and public places, to regulate and prohibit the use of streets and sidewalks for the use of signs, sign posts, awnings, awning posts, placards and banners, telegraph, telephone, and electric light posts for other purposes than travel and traffic; to establish from time to time such police stations as may be necessary, to provide for the sprinkling of streets and cleaning of the same, and to punish those who refuse so to do, and to prohibit persons from roaming the streets at unreasonable hours.

49.

TO PREVENT ERECTION OF BUILDINGS

To prevent the erection of buildings within the city limits, which shall be dangerous to passers-by, or to adjacent property, and in case any building or any public street shall become dangerous to passers-by the Council shall have power to cause the same to be removed or made safe at the expense of the property, and said expense shall be collected in the same manner as for street improvements.

50.

TO LICENSE AND REGULATE TRADES AND OCCUPATIONS.

To license and regulate all such callings, trades and employments, not herein specially provided for, as in the judgment of the Council, the public good may require to be licensed and regulated, and as are not now prohibited by law.

51.

To borrow money on the faith of the city or loan the credit thereof, or both, provided that the indebtedness of the City of Scappoose must not exceed the sum in the aggregate of \$5,000.00.

Power to be Exercised by Ordinance.

Sec. 32. The power and authority given to the Council by Section 31 can only be exercised or enforced by ordinance, unless otherwise provided, and a majority of the Council may pass any ordinance or make any by-law not repugnant to the laws of the United States or the constitution and criminal laws of the State of Oregon, necessary or convenient for the carrying such power and authority or any part thereof, into effect, and as may be necessary to secure the peace and good order of the city, and the health of its inhabitants.

CHAPTER VI.**THE MAYOR—HIS POWERS AND DUTIES.****Mayor's Annual Message.**

Sec. 33. The Mayor is the executive of the Municipal Corporation and as such must exercise a careful supervision over its general affairs and subordinate officers, and see that the laws of the city and the ordinances and regulations of the Council are enforced and, in order to enable the Mayor to enforce all the laws and ordinances of the city, he shall have the power to suspend from service any officer or employee of the Police Force, Fire Department, Street Department and Surveyor's Department of the city, who shall refuse to enforce the laws and ordinances of the city, pending an investigation by the Common Council of the City of Scappoose, and shall forthwith report such suspension to the Common Council, and unless such officer is exonerated by a majority vote of the Council within thirty days after the Mayor shall have filed notice of his suspension with the Recorder, the office of such negligent officer shall be deemed vacant. It is his duty annually at the regular meeting of the Council appointed by this Act, to communicate by message to the Council a general statement of the condition of the affairs of the Municipal Corporation, to recommend the adoption of such measures as he may deem expedient and proper, and to appoint the following standing committees: Water and Light, Street and Finance Committees, the members thereof to serve until the first meeting of the year following, or until their successors are appointed, and thereafter to make such special communications to the Council from time to time as he may think proper and useful.

Approve Bonds.

Sec. 34. The Mayor shall take and approve all official undertakings which the ordinances of the city may require any officer to give as a security for the faithful performance of his duty, or any undertaking which may be required of any contractor for the faithful performance of his contract, and when he approves such undertaking he must immediately file the same with the Recorder.

Other Duties to be Performed.

Sec. 35. He shall perform such other duties, and exercise such other authority as shall be prescribed by this charter, and any city ordinance or any law of the United States or of this State.

President May Approve Ordinance.

Sec. 36. No ordinance passed by the Common Council shall go into force or be of any effect until approved by the Mayor except as provided in Sections 37, 38, and 39; PROVIDED, that in the absence of the Mayor from the City the President of the Council shall have the right and power to take and approve such ordinances as may be passed during such absence; PROVIDED, however, that no city ordinance, resolution or franchise shall take effect and become operative until ten days after its passage by the Council, and approval by the Mayor, unless the same shall be passed over his veto, and in that case it shall not take effect and become operative

until ten days after such final passage, except measures necessary for the immediate preservation of the peace, health, or safety of the city; and no such emergency measures shall become immediately operative unless it shall state in a separate section the reasons why it is necessary that it should become immediately operative, and shall be approved by the affirmative vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to the city council, taken by ayes and noes, and also approved by the Mayor.

Approval of Ordinance.

Sec. 37. Upon the passage of any ordinance, the enrolled copy thereof attested by the Recorder shall be submitted to the Mayor by the Recorder, and if the Mayor approve the same, he shall write upon it "approved," with the date thereof, and sign it with his name of office, and thereupon, unless otherwise provided therein, such ordinance shall become law and of force and effect.

Power to Veto Ordinance.

Sec. 38. If the Mayor does not approve an ordinance so submitted, he must, within ten days from the receipt thereof, return the same to the Recorder with his reasons for not approving it; and if the Mayor does not so return it such ordinance shall become a law as if he had approved it.

Passage Over Veto.

Sec. 39. Upon the first meeting of the Council after the return of an ordinance from the Mayor, not approved, the Recorder shall deliver the same to the Council with the message of the Mayor, which must be read, and such ordinance shall then be put upon its passage again, and then, if two-thirds of all the members constituting the Council shall vote in the affirmative, it shall become a law without the approval of the Mayor, and not otherwise.

President of Council.

Sec. 40. During any absence of the Mayor from the city, or in case of his inability to act, or during any vacancy in the office of the Mayor, the President of the Council shall be the acting Mayor and shall perform all the duties of such office during such absence, inability or vacancy, excepting as otherwise provided in this charter.

CHAPTER VII.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

Treasurer is Receiver of Moneys.

Sec. 41. The Treasurer is receiver of taxes and must receive and keep all moneys that shall come to the city, by taxation or otherwise, and pay out the same upon a warrant from the Council, attested by the Recorder.

Sec. 42. The Treasurer must keep an account with the general fund and a separate account with each special fund that may be raised for any specific object, and when a warrant is drawn on any particular fund it can only be paid out of such fund and in the order of its presentation for payment.

Treasurer's Quarterly Report.

Sec. 43. The Treasurer must make a report of the receipts and expenditures for the quarters ending the last day of March, June, September and December, and file the same with the Recorder within five days from the expiration of such quarters, respectively, which report must be published by the Recorder as may be prescribed by ordinance.

Duties of Chairman of Street Committee.

Sec. 44. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Street Committee to inspect the construction or improvement of all streets, alleys or highways, or parks, of the City of Scappoose, and the construction of all sewers in the City of Scappoose, and to certify in writing of the completion of the same, as required by the contract for the improvement thereof; before acceptance thereof; and to superintend the work performed in the repair, rolling or cleaning of the streets; and he shall perform such other duties as may be, at any time, required of him by ordinance, and as are required of him by this charter.

Recorder is Clerk and Police Judge.

Sec. 45. The Recorder is the accounting and clerical officer of the city, and judge of the police court, and clerk of the Council, and he shall exercise and perform all the powers and duties of the Police Judge of the City of Scappoose, and such other duties as the Council may from time to time require.

Duties of Recorder.

Sec. 46. All demands and accounts against the city shall be presented to the Recorder with the necessary evidence in support thereof, and he shall audit the same and report them to the Council with all convenient speed, together with any suggestions or explanations which he may deem proper and pertinent; PROVIDED, that no demands or accounts, or either of them, of fees for extra services performed by any officers under this act shall be presented to or audited by the Recorder. All such demands shall be subject of petition to the Council, who shall allow only for such extra services as may be indispensably necessary, and for which no salary is allowed by law. All such petitions shall lie over from the meeting at which they are presented until the next regular meeting.

Accounts to be Presented to Council by Recorder.

Sec. 47. When a demand or account has been presented to the Council by the Recorder they must examine the same and if they deem it correct, they may by vote direct whether the same shall be paid, or any part thereof, as they may deem just and legal.

Recorder to Draw Warrants.

Sec. 48. When the Council orders any demand or account to be paid, the Recorder must draw a warrant upon the Treasurer for the amount ordered paid, which warrant must be drawn on the special fund appropriated therefor and be signed by the Mayor and attested by the Recorder.

Recorder and Police Judge to Keep Minutes.

Sec. 49. The Recorder, whether acting as Recorder, Police Judge or Clerk of the Council, is the Recorder and the Police Judge of the City of Scappoose. It is his duty, under the direction of the Council to keep a fair and correct journal of its proceedings and to file and keep all papers and books connected with the business of the Council. He may have a deputy, to be appointed by him in writing and to continue during his pleasure. Such deputy shall have the power to perform any act or duty required of his principal, and his principal is responsible for his acts and conduct.

Recorder to Issue Licenses.

Sec. 50. He must issue all licenses authorized by city ordinances, upon delivery to him of the receipt of the Treasurer, or other officer authorized to collect for licenses, for the amount of money required for such license.

Recorder to Keep Books of Account.

Sec. 51. The Recorder must keep proper books of account showing therein all sums appropriated, the date thereof, and out of what fund, the date and amount of all warrants drawn thereon, and to whom payable, and all other matters and things as may be prescribed by ordinance, or proper or necessary to a correct understanding of the city finances.

Official Books.

Sec. 52. The official books and papers of all the offices mentioned in this chapter are city property, and must be kept as such by such officers during their continuance in office, and then delivered to their successors.

Police Court.

Sec. 53. The Recorder is the judicial officer of the city, and shall hold court therein, at such place as the Council shall provide, which shall be known as the Police Court.

Office—When Deemed Vacant.

Sec. 54. The office of the Recorder shall be deemed vacant whenever he shall be absent from the city for a period of more than ten days without the consent of the Mayor first had and obtained, except in case of sickness. In the absence of the Recorder the Mayor may preside over the Police Court in all matters relating to a violation of any city ordinance.

Jurisdiction of Recorder as Judge of the Police Court.

Sec. 55. The Recorder as Police Judge has jurisdiction and authority of a justice of the peace in both civil and criminal matters and shall have the same power and jurisdiction and be subject to all general laws of the State of Oregon prescribing the duties and rights of a justice of the peace and mode of performing them, and shall receive the same compensation in like manner as other justices of the peace, as provided for in the general laws of the State of Oregon regulating the compensation of justices of the peace.

Appeal from Police Court.

Sec. 56. All civil and criminal proceedings before the Recorder and Police Judge, or in the Police Court, including all proceedings for the violation of any city ordinance, are governed by the general laws of the State of Oregon, applicable to justice of the peace or justice courts in like or similar cases, but in a proceeding for a violation of a city ordinance, the trial shall be without a jury, unless the defendant, on demanding a jury, shall pay into the court a sum sufficient to pay the expense of such jury, PROVIDED, that any party to a proceeding in the police court may appeal to the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Columbia, from a final judgment rendered against him therein for a violation of a city ordinance at any time within thirty days from the date same is entered, upon his giving an undertaking in not less than double the amount of said judgment imposed thereby, and in no case less than \$100.00, conditioned that he pay to the City of Scappoose any fine and all costs and disbursements assessed against him on the appeal, or in case said judgment be that the party appealing be imprisoned, that he will render himself in execution thereof and pay all costs and disbursements adjudged against him on said appeal.

Recorder Shall Make Monthly Statement.

Sec. 57. The Recorder as Police Judge shall make out and report to the Council a monthly statement of the business transacted before him while acting as Police Judge and the amount of money received and collected on account thereof.

Compensation of Recorder.

Sec. 58. The Council shall, by ordinance, regulate the manner of compensating the Recorder for his services, except as provided in Section 55; PROVIDED, that in the event of the Common Council providing a salary for such officer, costs, fees and expenses taxed against or received from any defendant in a proceeding before the Recorder as the Police Judge for a violation of a city ordinance shall, when received or collected be paid by said Judge to the City Treasurer, who shall give him a receipt therefor; PROVIDED, FURTHER, that no fees, expenses or disbursements whatever, on account of such Recorder or any police officer, on account of any services performed by either or any of them, shall be taxed or collected in any proceeding before such Recorder as Police Judge for a violation of a law of the state under any circumstance.

Disposal of Fines.

Sec. 59. All fines imposed by said Judge, and penalties recovered by him for a violation of a city ordinance shall, when received or collected, be paid by said Judge to the Treasurer, who shall give him a receipt therefor. All fines and penalties for a violation of a state law shall be disposed of by said Judge as provided by the general laws of the State.

Actions—How to be Tried.

Sec. 60. All actions and proceedings pending in the police court of the City of Scappoose, on the taking effect of this charter, shall thereafter be proceeded in, in criminal matters or cases, according to the provisions of this charter. All actions and proceedings in civil matters before the Recorder as Police Judge, acting as a justice of the peace, pending on the taking effect of this charter, shall thereafter be continued and tried by the Recorder as Police Judge.

Authorized to Administer Oaths.

Sec. 61. The Recorder as Police Judge is authorized to administer any oath authorized or required, to be taken by any law of this State or city ordinance.

Duties of Surveyor.

Sec. 62. The duties of the Surveyor shall be provided by ordinance, and other duties not inconsistent with this charter may be required of any officer mentioned in this Chapter by ordinance.

Books to be Inspected.

Sec. 63. The official books and papers of any officer mentioned in this charter may be inspected at any time by a committee of the Council, appointed by the Mayor for that purpose.

CHAPTER VIII.

IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

Sec. 64. The Council shall have power and authority whenever it deems it expedient to establish or alter the grade of and to improve any street, alley, avenue, or park thereof, now or hereafter laid out or established within the corporate limits of the city, and the manner and kind of such improvements shall be such as the Council may provide, and the power and authority for improving streets shall include the power and authority of improving or repairing sidewalks, crosswalks, pavements or curbing of any street, avenue or alley; to provide for the construction, cleaning, and repairing of streets, sidewalks, and crosswalks by the owners of the lots or tracts of land adjacent thereto or by the city at the expense of the said owner or owners.

Sec. 65. No grade or improvement mentioned in the preceding section can be undertaken or made without ten days' notice thereof being given by publication in some newspaper published in the City of Scappoose, or by posting notices thereof in three public places in said city, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 66. Such notice must be given by the Recorder by order of the Council, and must specify with convenient certainty the street or part thereof proposed to be improved, or of which the grade is proposed to be established or altered, and the kind of improvement which is proposed to be made, together with an approximate estimate of the cost thereof.

Sec. 67. Within ten days from the posting of such notice, or the first publication thereof, the owners of two thirds of the real property adjacent to and abutting upon said street or part thereof, as the case may be, may make and file with the Recorder a written remonstrance against the proposed improvement, grade or alteration thereof; and thereupon the same shall not then be further proceeded with or made, except upon the unanimous vote of the Council; PROVIDED, that if said remonstrance shall prevail, the same shall not be a bar to a subsequent proceeding, after the expiration of six months from the date of filing the same, to establish the grade or improve such street, alley, avenue, sidewalk, or other improvement, or repairs, or any part thereof.

Sec. 68. If no such remonstrance be so made and filed, the Council at its earliest convenience thereafter and within six months from the final publication or posting of said notice, may establish the proposed grade or alteration thereof, or commence to make the proposed improvement, as herein provided.

Sec. 69. In the case of a notice to establish a grade or alteration thereof, the Council, within the time limited by Section 68, may establish the same by ordinance, as proposed in the notice.

Sec. 69 1/2. In case the notice be for the improvement of a street or part thereof, the Council may proceed to ascertain the probable cost of making such improvement, and shall prepare a proposed assessment roll, and upon so doing the Recorder shall give notice thereof by posting in at least three public places in said city a copy thereof, which said notice shall contain the name of the property owner, a description of the property, and the amount of the proposed assessment, and shall notify the property owners of the date of the Council meeting, and shall notify the property owners will be heard and considered, which date should not be less than seven days from the date of posting thereof.

Sec. 70. The Council may proceed to ascertain the probable cost of making such improvement, and assess upon each lot or part thereof or tract of land liable therefor its proportionate share of such cost, and to determine what shall be such share to be assessed upon each lot or part thereof or tract of land.

Sec. 71. When the probable cost of the improvement has been ascertained and determined, and the proportionate share thereof of each lot or part thereof or tract of land has been assessed, as provided in Section 70, the Council may declare the same by ordinance and direct the Recorder to enter a statement thereof in the docket of city liens, as provided for in the next section.

Sec. 72. The docket of city liens is a book in which must be entered, in pursuance of Section 71, the following matters in relation to assessments for improvements of streets:

1. The number or letter of a lot, or description of the property assessed, and the number or letter or description of the block or tract in which it is situated, and if a separate assessment is made upon a part of a lot, a particular description of such part.
2. The name of the owner, or that the owner is unknown.
3. The sum assessed upon each lot or tract of land or part thereof, and the date of the entry.

Sec. 73. The docket of city liens is a public writing, and the original and certified copies of any matter authorized to be entered therein are entitled to the force and effect thereof, and from the date of entry therein of any assessment upon a lot or part thereof or any tract, the sum so entered is deemed to be a tax levied and a lien thereon, which lien shall have priority over all other liens or incumbrances thereon whatever.

Sec. 74. For the purpose of ascertaining who is the owner of any lot or part thereof, or any tract of land assessed for the improvement or repair of any street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, crosswalk, curbing, pavement or other improvement or repairs, the Recorder shall take the certificate of the County Clerk of Columbia County, Oregon, stating who is the owner thereof at the date of the ordinance making the assessments, as may appear from the records of deeds for such county, which certificate such County Clerk is authorized and required to give when demanded by the Recorder.

Sec. 75. The sum of money assessed for the improvement of a street can not be collected until, by order of the Council, ten days' notice is given by the Recorder by publication in some newspaper published in the City of Scappoose, or by being posted, for such length of time in three public places in the city. Such notice must substantially contain the matters required to be entered in the docket of city liens concerning such assessments.

Sec. 76. If within five days from the expiration of said ten days' notice, as required by said Section 75, the sum assessed upon any lot or part thereof or any tract of land is not wholly paid to the Treasurer, and the duplicate receipt therefor filed with the Recorder, the Council may thereafter order a warrant for the collection of the same to be issued by the Recorder and directed to the Marshal or other person authorized to collect delinquent taxes.

Sec. 77. Such warrant must require the person to whom it is issued to forthwith levy upon the lot or part thereof or tract of land upon which the assessment is unpaid, and sell the same in the manner provided by law, and to return the proceeds of said sale to the Treasurer, and the warrant to the Recorder with his doings endorsed thereon, together with the receipt of the Treasurer for the proceeds of such sale as paid to him.

Sec. 78. Such warrant shall have the force and effect of an execution against real property under the laws of the State of Oregon, and shall be executed in like manner so far as practicable except as in this act otherwise specially provided.

Sec. 79. That all sales of real property for the nonpayment of any tax or street assessment shall be made in the city at the Council chamber door, and notice of such sale may be published in such newspaper as hereinbefore mentioned, and the Council may authorize the Recorder to bid upon said property for the city to the amount of such tax or assessment and expenses of such sale, and no more; and if there be no higher bid therefor, the same shall be struck off to the city, and it shall thereupon be a purchaser thereof upon the same terms as other purchasers, and may hold and dispose of the same for its benefits. Said property shall be advertised to be sold by publication, as aforesaid, the same length of time as is required for the sale of real property under the execution at law under the laws of this State when real property is sold for delinquent taxes or assessments. The person selling the same must immediately execute to the purchaser a certificate of sale of the property sold, setting forth therein a description of the property sold, the amount it sold for, the year in which the tax was levied or assessment made, the name of the purchaser, and that the sale is made subject to redemption within one year from the date of such sale. The owner or his successor in interest, or any person having a lien by judgment, decree, or mortgage, or other lien upon said property, or any part thereof separately sold, may redeem the same. After one year from date of such sale, the person making the sale, if no redemption shall have been made, shall execute to the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, a deed of conveyance, reciting or stating therein a description of the property sold, the amount bid therefor, the year in which the tax or assessment was levied, and that no redemption has been made; and such deed shall operate to convey a legal and equitable title to the purchaser or his successor in interest sold in fee simple to the grantee named in the deed, and upon such delivery of such deed all proceedings in relation to the levy, assessment, and collection of the taxes or assessments and the sale of the property shall be presumed regular, and to have been done in pursuance of law, and such deed shall be prima facie evidence of title in the grantee or his successor in interest, and such presumption and prima facie evidence shall not be disputed or avoided, except by proof of either:

1. Fraud in the assessment or collection of the tax or assessment;
2. Payment of the tax before sale, or redemption after sale;
3. Offer to redeem as in this act provided, and that redemption was prevented by fraud;
4. That the property was sold for a tax or assessment for which the owner of the property was not liable, and that no part of the tax was levied or assessed upon the property sold.

Sec. 80. Within one year from the date of said sale the owner, or his successor in interest, or any person having a lien by judgment, decree, mortgage, or other lien upon the property or any part thereof separately sold, may redeem the same by the payment of the purchase money and fifteen per centum additional, together with interest upon the purchase money from the date of sale to the time of the payment at the legal rate, and also the amount of any tax or assessment or existing liens which the purchaser may have paid upon the property.

Sec. 81. A redemption so made discharges the property from the effect of the sale for assessment. If made by the owner or his successor in interest, the estate in the property is thereby restored to said owner or his successor in interest, as the case may be, but if made by a lien creditor, the amount paid for the redemption is thereafter deemed a part of his lien and shall bear like interest and may be enforced and collected as a part thereof.

Sec. 82. The mode of redeeming shall be as prescribed by the laws of the State of Oregon for redeeming real property sold for delinquent taxes except as in this act otherwise provided; AND PROVIDED, that the proof of right to redeem shall be made to the Recorder of the city, and the money on redemption paid to him.

Sec. 83. A sale of real property under the provisions of this act shall have the effect to convey to the purchaser, subject to redemption as herein provided, all the estate or interest therein of the owner, whether known or unknown, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all the right, title and interest said owner had therein at the date said assessment, upon which the premises were sold, was made and entered in the docket of city liens.

Sec. 84. If no redemption is made of the real property sold under the provisions of this act within one year from the date of such sale, the purchaser, his legal representatives or assigns, shall be entitled to a deed for such real property so sold, on presenting the certificate of sale to the person making the sale, and such deed shall be executed and acknowledged by such person in all respects as the laws of the State provide for the execution of a deed to the purchaser of real estate sold for delinquent taxes, except as in this act otherwise provided.

Sec. 85. Whenever a purchaser, or those claiming under him, shall refuse to convey the land so sold to a person entitled to redeem, such person may enforce a conveyance thereof by suit in equity, as for a

specific contract to convey real property, and said suit may be maintained against parties absent from the State without proof of tender of the money and offer to redeem, if the plaintiff bring the money into court and offer then to redeem; PROVIDED, that such suit and the deposit of the redemption money into court shall be made and commenced within the time allowed in this act for redemption.

Sec. 86. In making a deed for real property sold for delinquent taxes or delinquent assessments for the improvements or repairs of any street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, crosswalk, sewer, or pavement, it shall not be necessary to recite or set forth the proceeding prior to the sale, but it shall be sufficient, if it substantially appears from such deed that the property was sold by virtue of a warrant, and the date therefor, for a delinquent assessment or tax, and the amount thereof, together with the date of sale and the amount bid by the purchaser. The style of warrant for the collection of delinquent assessment or tax shall be "In the name of the City of Scappoose."

Sec. 87. Unless the Council shall otherwise direct, each lot or part thereof or tract of land adjacent to any street, avenue, or alley where a sidewalk, crosswalk, pavement, or street is proposed to be built, improved, repaired, or other improvements made, shall be liable for the full cost of building, improving, or repairing the same upon the half of the street, avenue, or alley in front of and abutting upon it and also for such proportionate share as the Council may determine of the cost of building, improving, or repairing the intersection of the two streets bounding the block or tract in which said lot or part thereof or parcel of land is situated, irrespective of the value of the improvements thereon; PROVIDED, the Council shall have power to determine what shall constitute a lot or part thereof, as the terms are used in this act; and should the proposed improvement or repair be upon a street, avenue, or alley abutting upon tracts not laid off in blocks and lots or regularly platted as such, said tracts shall be liable for such proportion of the cost of such improvements and repairs as Council may direct. The term "street" as used in this article or in this act, shall include all legally established streets, roads and highways.

Sec. 88. The cost, in whole or in part, as the Council may determine, or improving or repairing the intersections of streets is to be assessed upon the lots or parts thereof situated in the quarters of the blocks adjoining such intersections, but only upon the lots or parts thereof within the quarters nearest thereto, in proportion to the value of such lots or parts thereof as the Council may determine, irrespective of the value of the improvements thereon; PROVIDED, that when any tract adjacent to such improvement or repairs shall not be regularly laid off into lots and blocks, the proportionate cost of the improvement or repairs of said intersection shall be assessed to the owner or owners of such portion of said land as the Council may determine.

Sec. 89. When an assessment upon any lot or part thereof or tract of land becomes delinquent, any person having a lien thereon by judgment, decree, mortgage, or other lien may at any time before the sale of said land pay the same, and such payment discharges the property from the effect of such assessment; and the amount of such delinquent tax or assessment and all accruing costs and charges, if any, when so paid, is thereafter to be deemed a part of such lien, and shall bear like interest and may be enforced as a part thereof.

Sec. 90. The Council may provide by ordinance for the time and manner of doing the work of any proposed improvement, subject only to the following restrictions: After proper notice the work must be let to the lowest responsible bidder for either the whole work necessary to complete the proposed improvement or for so much thereof as will not materially conflict with the completion of the remaining portion; but no bid for a fractional part of any class of work chargeable to the block or lots on either side of the street from one cross street to another shall be received, except that sidewalks may be separately let as the Council may direct. The Council shall have the right to reject any and all bids when deemed unreasonable or unsatisfactory, and that the bid of any person who has before bid or contracted for any work for the city and been delinquent therein shall not be received. The Council shall provide for taking security by bond for the faithful performance of any contract let under its authority, and the provisions thereof shall be enforced by an action in the name of the City of Scappoose.

Sec. 91. If upon the completion of any improvements or repairs it is found that the sum assessed therefor upon the lots or parts thereof or tracts of land is insufficient to defray the cost thereof, the Council must ascertain the deficit and declare the same by ordinance. When so declared the Recorder must enter the sum of the deficit in the docket of city liens in a column reserved for that purpose in the original entry, with the date thereof, and such deficit shall thereafter be a lien upon said lot or part thereof, and such tract of land in like manner and with like effect as in the cost of the sum originally assessed, and shall also be payable and collected in like manner and effect as in the case of such sum so assessed, and shall be deemed a part of the original assessment or tax.

Sec. 92. If upon the completion of any improvement or repair it is found that the sum assessed therefor upon any lot or part thereof or any tract of land is more than sufficient to pay the cost thereof, the Council must ascertain and declare the same, and when so declared it must be entered as in case of a deficit in the docket of city liens, and thereafter the person who paid such surplus, or his legal representative, shall be entitled to the payment of the same by a warrant on the Treasurer.

Sec. 93. All money paid or collected upon the assessment for the improvement of streets, avenues, alleys and sewers shall be kept as a separate fund, and not used for such improvements or repairs including a deficit, from the time of being entered in the docket of city liens, shall bear interest at the legal rate until paid or collected.

Sec. 94. The Council is authorized to repair any street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, crosswalk, pavements, or any part thereof, whenever it deems it expedient, and to declare by ordinance before doing the same whether the cost thereof shall be assessed upon adjacent property.

Sec. 95. If the Council declares that the proposed repairs shall be made at the cost of adjacent property, thereafter the proposed repairs is to be deemed an improvement, and shall be made accordingly; but if it declares that the cost of the same shall be paid out of the general fund, such repair may be made as the Council may provide, and paid for accordingly; PROVIDED that the Council shall have power, without ordinance or further proceedings, to require the owner or owners of adjacent property to repair any street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, or crosswalk, or pavement, upon five days' personal notice being given therefor by the Marshal to such owner or owners, or by written notice therefor, signed by the Recorder by order of the Council, being posted on such adjacent property for said length of time; AND PROVIDED that the cost of such repair or repairs shall not exceed the rate of \$25.00 for each lot or tract of land having a frontage of fifty feet on such street; and if at the expiration of said five days' notice such owner or owners shall not have made such repairs in a manner satisfactory to the Council, the Council may thereupon cause the same to be repaired, and the amount of such repair or repairs shall be considered an assessment, and shall be entered in the docket of city liens, and shall thereafter be a lien upon said property or part thereof liable therefor, in a like manner and with like effect as in the case of assessments hereinbefore provided for, and shall be payable and may be collected in like manner and with like effect.

Sec. 96. The Council may authorize any person owning or controlling the property adjacent to any street, avenue, or alley to improve or repair the street, avenue, alley, sidewalk, crosswalk, or pavement, or any part thereof, adjacent thereto, and when such improvements or repairs shall have been made in a manner satisfactory to the Council, the Council, in proceedings for improvements or repairs of any such portion of said street, avenue, or alley, may direct that such property shall not be assessed in said proceedings for the improvement or repair of said street, or may reduce the assessment of such property therefor.

Sec. 97. Whenever any lot or part thereof or piece of land sold under the provisions of this act shall bring more than the assessment thereon, with costs and charges of collection, the surplus must be paid to the Treasurer, and the person executing the warrant must take a separate

receipt for such surplus and file it with the Recorder on return of the warrant, and at any time thereafter the owner, or his legal representative, is entitled to a warrant upon the Treasurer for such surplus; PROVIDED, that whenever any lot or part thereof or piece of land sold under the provisions of this act shall bring less than the assessment thereon, with costs and charges of collection, the Council may supply the deficit out of the general fund, if in the opinion of the Council such improvement is necessary.

Sec. 98. The deed to the purchaser must express the true consideration thereof, which is the amount paid by the purchaser, and the return of the person executing the warrant must specify the amount for which said lot or part thereof was sold, and the name of the purchaser.

Sec. 99. When any lot or part thereof is sold for a delinquent assessment for the improvement or repairs aforesaid, and afterward sold for a deficit of such assessment, as in this act provided, to any person other than the purchaser at the first sale, such first purchaser, for the purpose of making redemption from the purchaser at said resale, is to be deemed an owner within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 100. Whenever the Council shall deem it expedient to open, lay out, establish, widen, straighten, or extend a street, avenue, or alley, it shall cause an engineer to survey such new street, or extension, or line to which the width is to be changed or straightened, and make a report thereof, containing a plat of the survey of such street or alley, or the portion of each lot or part thereof required to be appropriated for such street or alley, which report, if satisfactory to the Council, shall be adopted by an ordinance embodying the same; PROVIDED, that before the adoption of the same the Recorder shall give notice of the filing of such report by publication for two weeks in some newspaper published in the city, or by written notice thereof posted for two weeks in three public places in the city, and at the next meeting of the Council, after the expiration of such two weeks' notice, present to it the said report and attach thereto a copy of such notice, with the proof of the publication or posting endorsed thereon. Thereafter, and within thirty days from the adoption of said report, the Council shall appoint three disinterested freeholders of the City of Scappoose, who shall not be related to any owner or person interested in any property to be appropriated, and possessing the qualifications of jurors in courts of justice of this State, to view such proposed street or alley, and make an assessment of the damages and benefits, if any, to the respective owners of the lots or parts thereof, and land appropriated, and to report the same to the Council. The said viewers will meet at such times as may be designated by the Council and after having been duly sworn or affirmed to discharge their duties faithfully, shall proceed to view the whole distance of the said proposed street or alley, and ascertain and determine how much less valuable the premises of such owners, respectively, would be rendered by the opening of the same. If the Council is satisfied that the amount of damages assessed by the viewers, or by the circuit court upon an appeal thereto, as hereinafter provided, is just and equitable, and that the proposed street or alley will be of sufficient importance to the public to cause the damages so assessed and determined to be paid by the city, the Council shall order the same to be paid to said owners, respectively, out of the treasury as other claims against the city are paid; but if, in the opinion of the Council, such street or alley is not of sufficient importance to the public to cause or justify the damages to be paid by the city, the Council may refuse to open such street or alley, or extend or widen the same, as the case may be, unless the damages or such part thereof as the Council may think proper, shall be paid by private persons.

Sec. 101. If it shall appear to the Council that the damages assessed are unreasonable, the Council may set aside such view and report, and order another view under the same regulations as the first. The viewers shall receive for their services such compensation as the Council may prescribe.

Sec. 102. Any person feeling aggrieved by the assessments of such damages as herein provided may, within thirty days from the filing of said report by said viewers, appeal therefrom to the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Columbia County. Any number of persons interested may join in such appeal, and the only question to be determined by such appeal shall be the question of the amount of damages.

Sec. 103. Such appeal shall be taken in the same manner as an appeal from the assessment of damages in laying out of highways by the county court, except that the notice of appeal shall be served upon the Mayor, Recorder, or City Attorney. If appellants shall fail to recover a judgment more favorable than the report appealed from, they shall pay all costs and disbursements on the appeal; and when two or more persons join in said appeal and a part only recover damages more favorable than the report appealed from, the circuit court shall apportion the costs among the parties thereto, as in its discretion may seem equitable and just. No judgment for damages against said city obtained in the circuit court shall be enforced against the city when the Council shall determine that the street or alley is not of sufficient importance to justify the establishment of the same, after the appeal shall have been tried in the circuit court.

Sec. 104. Such appeal shall be heard and determined and the judgment thereon enforced so far as practicable in the same manner as in an action at law, and in case two or more persons join in said appeal the jury shall hear the evidence concerning the amount of damages, if any, sustained, and in their verdict find the amount of damages, if any, sustained by each of the said appellants. The verdict of the jury shall be a final and conclusive determination of the matter of such assessment, except that the same shall not be a bar to further proceedings thereon on the part of the city, after the expiration of one year therefrom.

Sec. 105. If no further view be ordered the Council shall, after the time limited for appeal shall have expired if no appeal shall have been taken, and immediately after final judgment is rendered if an appeal be taken, order a warrant drawn upon the Treasurer for the amount of damages and costs assessed to the owner or owners, if it shall desire to open, lay out, establish, widen, straighten or extend such street or alley and cause such report, survey, and plat to be recorded in the "Record of City Surveys," and from thenceforth said street or alley shall be considered as opened, laid out, established, widened, straightened, or extended, as the case may be, and the Council may cause an order to issue directing said street to be opened.

Sec. 106. The "Record of City Surveys" is a book in which must be kept and entered by the Recorder the report and plat of the said engineer, or any plat made by him under the direction of the Council in the opening, laying out, establishing, widening, straightening, or extending any street or alley, the date of the filing thereof, the action of the Council thereon and the date thereof, and the final action of the Council in relation to such street or alley with the date thereof, and the report of such other surveys made by the said engineer as the Council may direct.

Sec. 107. The "Record of City Surveys" is a public writing, and the original or copies thereof, certified to by the Recorder, of any matter authorized to be entered therein are entitled to the force and effect thereof.

Sec. 107½. The Council has authority and is hereby authorized when it shall deem it expedient, to open, establish, and locate streets upon the roadbed of and upon or across any county road or public highway within the corporate limits of the City of Scappoose, and when so located or established, said county road or public highway shall be and become a public street of said city, and subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Council the same as other streets. If upon the completion of any street improvement, elevated roadway, or repair of any street, when the cost thereof is declared by the Common Council to be a charge upon the adjacent property in front of or abutting upon any property, or the construction of any sewer or drain, any assessment or assessments levied to defray the cost thereof are found or adjudged to be invalid through any reason, whether because of any defects, jurisdictional or otherwise, or any insufficiency, irregularity, or informality, whether in the original notice therefor, if any, or in any stage of the proceedings, the City of Scappoose shall have power to bring actions in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Columbia County, against the owner or owners of a lot or lots, block or blocks, parcel or parcels of land upon which the cost of such improvement, repair, elevated roadway, sewer, or drain might or could be charged and imposed under the terms of this act, and recover the proportion of the

cost of such improvement, repair, sewer, or drain, or elevated roadway properly chargeable under this act to each of such lots or blocks or parcels of land. In any such action so instituted all persons whose property is or would be so liable for the payment of any such proportion of the assessment aforesaid may be joined as parties defendant in one action and the judgment rendered therein shall be a several judgment against each of said defendants for his proportion of said assessments and costs and disbursements, and a lien therefor shall be decreed upon the premises liable or assessed for such street improvement, sewer or drain. The general laws of the State of Oregon governing actions at law, service of summons and other process shall apply in such action. In the event or any assessment heretofore made or levied by the City of Scappoose for any street improvement, repair of a street, when the cost thereof has been declared by the Common Council to be a charge upon the adjacent property, or elevated roadway, or the construction of any sewer or drain shall have been or shall hereafter be found, declared, or adjudged to be invalid or uncollectible for any reason, whether because of any defect, jurisdictional or otherwise, or any insufficiency, irregularity, or informality whatever, in the original notice therefor if any, or in any stage of the proceedings, the city shall have the power to bring action in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for Columbia County, against the owner or owners of the lot or lots, block or blocks, parcel or parcels of land upon which the cost of such improvement, repair, elevated roadway, sewer or drain might or could be charged or imposed under the terms of this act, and recover from said owner or owners the proportion of the cost of such improvement, repair, sewer or drain, or elevated roadway heretofore charged to each of such lots or blocks or parcels of land. In such actions all the provisions contained in this section relative to the method of procedure, joinder of parties, trial, judgment, and other matters for the collection of assessments shall apply.

CHAPTER IX. SEWERS.

Sec. 108. The Council shall have power and is hereby authorized to construct or repair and lay down all necessary sewers and drains, of a character and capacity sufficient to provide a complete and adequate system of sewerage, and to declare by ordinance before doing the same whether the cost of doing the same or any part of such cost, and if so, what part shall be assessed upon the property directly benefited by such drains or sewers, or paid out of the general fund, and the determination of the Council concerning the payment shall be final as to said assessment.

Sec. 109. If the Council declare that a proposed sewer or drain shall be constructed, laid down, or repaired at the expense in whole or in part of the property directly benefited thereby, thereafter the proposed sewer or drain, as to that part of the expense thereof to be assessed upon the property benefited thereby shall be deemed an improvement and the Council shall proceed in all respects with the same authority and power as in making street improvements, except that the provisions of Sections 67, 68 and 69 of this act shall not apply; but in lieu thereof the Council shall appoint three disinterested freeholder residents of said city, whose duty it shall be to view the streets and locations of any proposed sewer or drain, and who shall ascertain what property is directly benefited by such sewer or drain, and the extent and proportion of such benefits to and upon each lot or part of lot or tract of land so directly benefited, compared with other property so benefited, and report the same to the Council, which said report shall be filed with the Recorder.

Sec. 110. Upon the report provided for in the preceding section being filed with the Recorder, he shall immediately give notice thereof by publication for twenty days in some newspaper published in the city, or by posting written notice in three public places in said city. Such notice must specify with convenient certainty the street or parts thereof on which said sewer or drain is proposed to be located, and the property ascertained and determined by said viewers to be directly benefited by said sewer or drain, and the extent or proportion of such benefit.

Sec. 111. Within ten days from the final publication or posting of such notice, the owner of any property ascertained and determined by said viewers to be directly benefited by said sewer or drain may file with the Recorder any objection he or she may have to the findings and determination of said viewers.

Sec. 112. At the next meeting of the Council after the expiration of the time provided within the preceding section for filing objections to said report, the Recorder shall present the same, with the objections thereto, if any, to the Council, and it shall thereupon proceed to examine the said report and consider the objections thereto, if any, and may adopt said report in whole or in part, modify or reject the same; PROVIDED, that the Council may, by resolution, postpone the consideration of said matter to the next regular meeting, or some special or adjourned meeting.

Sec. 113. Should the Council adopt said report, either in whole or in part, or as modified, it shall forthwith proceed to ascertain and determine the probable costs of constructing such sewer or drain, and shall assess upon each lot or part of lot or parcel of land liable therefor its proportionate share of such cost, and shall declare the same by ordinance, as provided in Section 72 of this act, relating to improvement of streets; and in all further proceedings in relation to such sewer or drain shall be the same as in this act provided for the improvement of streets.

Sec. 114. Should the Council declare that the cost of any proposed sewer or drain shall be paid out of the general fund, such sewer or drain may be constructed, laid down, or repaired as the Council may provide, and paid for accordingly.

Sec. 115. In the construction of any sewer or drain, the City of Scappoose shall have the right to use and divert from its natural course any and all creeks, sloughs, or streams running through the city into said sewer or drain.

Sec. 116. The Council has the power and is authorized, whenever it may deem it expedient or necessary in order to provide a complete and adequate system of sewerage for said city, to lay down, construct, and repair sewers or drains outside the corporate limits of said city; to regulate the manner of such construction, and to expend the funds of the city therefor, as if the same were constructed, laid down, or repaired within said corporate limits; PROVIDED, all drains or sewers and repairs thereto outside the corporate limits of said city shall be paid for out of the general funds.

Sec. 117. The said City of Scappoose shall have the power and authority to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, own and possess such real property outside the corporate limits of the city as in the judgment of the Council may be necessary to enable it to provide a complete system of sewerage; and it shall have the right to enter upon any land between the termini of any proposed sewer or drain, either inside or outside of said corporate limits, for the purpose of examining, locating, and surveying the line of such sewer or drain, doing no unnecessary damage thereby; and it may appropriate the use of so much of said land as may be necessary or convenient for the construction or laying out or keeping in repair said sewer or drain, not to exceed twenty feet in width, and may make whatever cuts and excavations may be necessary in order to lay down or repair said sewer or drain, filling such excavation or cut as soon as practicable after making the same.

Sec. 118. Should the city be unable to agree with the owners of the land mentioned in the preceding section as to compensation to be paid for the right of way over the same, or if such owner be absent from the State, said city may maintain an action in the circuit court of the proper county against such owner for the purpose of having such land appropriated to its use, and for determining the compensation to be paid such owner therefor; and the general laws of the State regulating the mode of proceedings to appropriate land by private corporations for rights of way shall govern and control the mode of proceeding in such action so far as applicable.

Collection of Delinquent Taxes.

Sec. 119. All general or special taxes levied as provided and authorized by the provisions of this act, and all assessments for improvements, widening, straightening, closing up, or repairing of streets, avenues, alleys, sidewalks, or crosswalks, or for laying or repairing sewers or drains, and every part thereof, shall bear interest at the legal rate from the time it is delinquent until it is paid or collected.

Sec. 120. The Council may provide by ordinance within what time a warrant for the collection of delinquent taxes and assessments must be returned, and may order an alias warrant to issue for the collection of any such taxes and of any assessment not made on a previous warrant. All costs and charges for collecting delinquent taxes must be made on the warrant and collected as a part of the tax. The Council may prescribe by ordinance the fees and compensation for collecting delinquent taxes, but the same shall in no case be paid out of the treasury.

Sec. 121. All property subject to levy upon execution is subject to levy upon a warrant for collection of delinquent taxes.

**CHAPTER X.
POLICE FORCE.**

Sec. 122. The police force of the City of Scappoose shall consist of a Chief of Police and all necessary captains of police, detectives and regular and special policemen and clerks.

The Chief of Police shall be appointed by the Mayor of the City of Scappoose, subject to the approval of the Common Council, and shall hold office during the pleasure of the Mayor.

All captains of police, detectives, regular and special policemen and clerks shall be appointed by the Chief of Police by and with the consent and approval of the Mayor, to be approved by the Common Council.

The Mayor may remove or suspend the Chief of Police, or any member of the police force, for any cause which he may deem sufficient, and upon the removal or suspension of any such officer, the Mayor shall immediately report the same to the Council, together with the cause thereof.

The Chief of Police shall make all necessary rules and regulations in the government of the police department, and shall report the same for approval of the Mayor, and when approved shall have full force and effect.

Sec. 123. In addition to the bond required of the Chief of Police, each Captain of Police, detective, regular and special policeman, and clerk, shall file a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$500.00 with sureties to the satisfaction of the Mayor, for the faithful performance and discharge of his duties, and the payment of any damage that may be adjudged against him by any tribunal for the illegal arrest, imprisonment, or injury by him to any person.

Sec. 124. The police force of the City of Scappoose shall be under the supervision and authority, in the first instance, of the Mayor of the City of Scappoose, and he shall have power and authority to suspend or remove any member of the police force for any cause which he may deem sufficient, for the welfare of the city, and immediately upon the removal or suspension of any police officer, the same shall be reported to the Council. Upon the suspension or dismissal of such officer, the salary of such officer shall immediately cease.

Chief of Police.

Sec. 125. The Chief of Police is a peace officer, and must execute all process issued by the Recorder as Police Judge, or directed to him by any magistrate of this State. He may make arrests for a breach of the peace or commission of a crime within the limits of the city, with or without a warrant, as a peace officer may do under the laws of the state. He must exercise a vigilant control over the peace and quiet of the city. He is keeper of the city prison, or house of correction, unless otherwise prescribed by the Council. He must collect all delinquent assessments, when required by warrant, and pay the same to the Treasurer monthly. He must attend regularly upon the sittings of the police court, and the meetings of the Council. He shall have control of the captains of police and policemen, when they are on duty, and shall see that the city ordinances and the rules, orders, and regulations of the Council are observed and enforced. Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall file a bond in such sum as the Council may require and subscribe to and take an oath that he will faithfully perform the duties of Chief of Police during his continuance in office, and will account for and pay over all moneys that may come into his hands by virtue of his office.

Fees—Pay to City Treasurer.

Sec. 126. The Chief of Police shall receive and collect the same fees for the collection of taxes and assessments as are allowed by law, or as may be provided by ordinance, which fees he shall pay to the Treasurer, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of each shall be filed with the Recorder as Police Judge. The fees earned, received, and collected by the Chief of Police, or any member of the police force in the police court, in proceedings for a violation of the city ordinance, or a crime against a state law, shall be disposed of in a similar manner.

Policemen—Powers and Duties.

Sec. 127. The captains of police and policemen, shall possess the same power and authority as the Chief of Police in making arrests and serving processes; they must exercise a vigilant control over the peace and quiet of the city. Every policeman shall, before entering upon his duties, take and subscribe an oath that he will faithfully perform his duty for which he was appointed.

CHAPTER XI.

CONTRACTS AUTHORIZED BY ORDINANCE.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

Sec. 128. The City of Scappoose is not bound by any contract or in any way liable thereon, unless the same is authorized by ordinance, and made in writing, and by order of the Council, signed by the Recorder as Police Judge, or some other person duly authorized, on behalf of the city. But an ordinance may authorize any officer or agent of the city, naming him, to bind the city, without a contract in writing, for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Road Taxes.

Sec. 129. All road taxes collected by the county upon property within the limits of the City of Scappoose, and all poll taxes collected upon persons residing therein, shall be turned over to the city in the same manner as other taxes are collected, and shall be expended exclusively upon the repair of roads, streets, highways, and alleys of said city, and shall be kept in a separate fund, known as the "Street Repair Fund."

Money Drawn From Treasury.

Sec. 130. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance to an appropriation for that purpose made by ordinance; and an ordinance making an appropriation of money must not contain a provision upon any other subject and if it does, such ordinance as to such provision shall be void, and not otherwise.

Fiscal Year.

Sec. 131. The fiscal year of the City of Scappoose shall commence on the 1st day of January and end on the 31st day of December of each year, and during any such year the rates of general and special taxes levied must not exceed the aggregate sum of three per centum.

Indebtedness

Sec. 132. The net indebtedness of the City of Scappoose shall never exceed the sum of \$5,000.00, except as otherwise provided for in this charter, and any debt or liability incurred in violation of this section, except as herein otherwise provided in this act, whether by borrowing money, loaning the credit of the city, or otherwise, shall be null and void and of no effect. In estimating the indebtedness of the city provided for in this act no assets or resources shall be taken into consideration, excepting real estate with the improvements thereon, at the amount the same shall have cost the city, and taxes due the city and street assessments due the city, and money in the hands of the Treasurer of the City of Scappoose, and all warrants issued and liabilities incurred, whether for salaries of officers, or for ordinary expenses of the city, whether incurred voluntarily or involuntarily, except where there is cash on hand accumulated in the fund for the payment thereof, and excepting warrants issued upon a special fund for the improvement of streets where the fund is to be raised by assessment upon property to defray the costs and expenses of improving such streets, shall be taken and considered a part of said indebtedness.

Assessment Presumed to be Regular.

Sec. 133. In any suit action, or proceeding in any court, concerning any assessment of property or levy of taxes authorized by this act, or the collection of such tax or proceeding consequent thereon, such assessment, levy, consequent proceeding and all proceedings connected therewith, shall be presumed to be regular and duly done or taken, until the contrary is shown; and when any proceeding, matter or thing is by this act committed or left to the discretion or judgment of the Council, such discretion or judgment when exercised or declared is final and cannot be reversed or called in question elsewhere.

Deed for Property Sold.

Sec. 134. In making a deed for real property sold for delinquent taxes, or a delinquent assessment for the improvement of a street or sewer, it is not necessary to recite or set forth the proceedings prior to the sale, but it is sufficient if it substantially appears from such deed that the property is sold by virtue of a warrant from the City of Scappoose, and the date thereof, together with the date of sale and the amount bid thereat by the purchaser; and such deed shall be prima facie evidence of the authority to make the sale and the regularity of all anterior proceedings. No suit or legal proceedings shall be instituted to set aside such a deed or to have the same declared void, without first tendering to the purchaser of the property at the tax or assessment sale, his heirs or assigns, whether the purchaser be in the city or otherwise, the amount bid at such sale for the property together with 10 per cent. penalty on said amount, with interest on the amount bid at such sale from the date of sale, and all taxes and assessments paid by such purchaser on account of such property, with legal interest thereon. And in any suit or action prosecuted by any person claiming to be the owner of any property under a tax or assessment sale for the recovery of the possession of such property, the defendant, except in cases where the taxes or assessments have been paid, shall tender with his answer, and pay into court for the benefit of the holder of the tax title, the amount hereinbefore required to be tendered in an action brought to set aside such tax deed. The style of the warrant for the collection of delinquent assessments shall be "In the name of the City of Scappoose."

Property to be Assessed.

Sec. 135. All property, real and personal, subject to taxation for municipal purposes, shall be assessed at the actual cash value thereof, and real property not laid off into lots at the time of making the assessments shall be assessed at its actual value per acre, or fraction thereof.

Ordinance to be Published.

Sec. 136. The Council, as soon as practicable, after this act, must provide by ordinance for the codifying and publishing in book or pamphlet form, all ordinances, or parts thereof, at such times as the Council may decide.

CHAPTER XII.

Power to Maintain Water Works.

Sec. 137. The City of Scappoose is authorized and empowered to contract or purchase, keep, conduct and maintain water works therein, of a character and capacity sufficient to furnish the city and the inhabitants thereof with an abundance of good, pure and wholesome water for all uses and purposes necessary for the convenience and well being of the same, and to that end may acquire by purchase or otherwise and own and possess such real and personal property, within and without the limits of the city, as in the judgment of the persons herein authorized to construct, purchase, conduct and maintain the same, may be deemed necessary and convenient. PROVIDED, that nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit, restrict, or cut off any power or authority heretofore given the Council of said city, and the rates for all water furnished the city under the provisions of this Section shall be such as may be mutually agreed upon by the said Council. In case the Council shall at any time desire to acquire for any purpose herein mentioned, any real or personal property or franchise, or any right of way upon or over any land or lands without or within the limits of the city, or to acquire the right to construct and maintain any reservoir, ditch, aqueduct, flume, water pipe or water pipe line over, across or upon any such land or lands, or shall desire to acquire any property, real or personal, water, water course, or water or riparian rights within or without said city, and the Water Committee, through its chairman and secretary shall certify to such Council that it has been unable to agree with the owner or owners thereof, as to the amount to be paid for the appropriation thereof, the said Council shall by ordinance direct an action to be instituted in the name of the City of Scappoose, in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Columbia County, to condemn and appropriate to the use of such city such property, franchise, right of way, water, water course, water and riparian rights, and it shall not be necessary in order to maintain any such action to submit any question to a vote of the taxpayers, inhabitants, or voters of the city. Such action shall be commenced and prosecuted in the manner prescribed by the proceeding to appropriate land by private corporations.

Bonds — Issue — Amount.

Sec. 138. For the purpose of carrying Section 137 into effect the Council is authorized and empowered to issue bonds of the City of Scappoose of the denomination of from \$100.00 to \$1,000.00, as the purchaser or purchasers may desire, with interest coupons attached thereto, and sell said bonds on the open market to the highest and best bidder after advertisement thereof for a period of ten days in a newspaper published in Columbia County, being for all or any part of said bonds, the par value of which bonds shall not exceed the sum of Thirty Thousand (\$30,000.00) Dollars, said bonds to be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Recorder, whereby the city shall be held and considered in substance and effect to undertake and promise, in consideration of the premises, to pay to the purchaser of each of said bonds at the expiration of the term of years for which the same are issued, which must not be less than five years nor more than fifty years from the date thereof, the sum named therein, in Gold Coin of the United States of America, together with interest thereon in like Gold Coin at the rate of not to exceed six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, as provided in said coupons, and provided, further, that said bonds shall be exempt from all taxation for municipal purposes.

Sec. 139. The Council shall each year at the time of making the annual tax levy for city purposes, include in such levy a sum sufficient to pay interest due on the outstanding bonds hereinabove provided for in Sections 138 and 139, and to retire the principal thereof at maturity.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That this resolution for a proposed charter submitted to the voters by the Common Council be filed with the Recorder upon its approval by the Mayor, for submission to the legal voters of said municipality for their rejection or approval, to be voted upon at a special election to be held therein, and which said special election is hereby called for Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1921, to be held as by law in such case made and provided.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That for the hereinabove proposed Charter the following ballot title be, and the same is hereby adopted by the Common Council, to-wit:

**CHARTER SUBMITTED TO THE VOTERS BY RESOLUTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.
AN ACT**

To provide a new charter for the Town of Scappoose, Columbia County, Oregon, in lieu of Title XXVI, Lord's Oregon Laws (now Title XXVII Oregon Laws) under and pursuant to which the Town of Scappoose is now incorporated, and providing among other things for an issue of Thirty Thousand (\$30,000.00) Dollars of water bonds.

100 YES.
101 NO.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That said Recorder be and he hereby is instructed and required to publish the hereinbefore proposed charter submitted to the voters by the Council in the manner required by law, that is to say, by the publication of this resolution in full in a newspaper published in Columbia County, said publication to be made once or oftener, and at

least ten days immediately preceding the special election at which said proposed charter is to be voted upon.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That Saturday, the 13th day of August, 1921, between the legal voting hours of said day, is hereby designated as the time for holding said special election, and the Watts and Price Hall is hereby designated and appointed as the polling place for said election, and the following are designated and appointed as the chairman, judges, and clerks of said election, to-wit:

C. F. CATHCART, Chairman.
R. P. NIBLOCK,
J. E. MILLER, Judges.
MRS. M. E. GETCHELL,
MRS. MABEL GERLACH, Clerks.

and the Recorder is hereby instructed and directed to give notice of said election for the time and in the manner required by law.

Passed by the Common Council this 13th day of July, 1921, by the following vote:

Yeas: M. B. Grewell, D. W. Price, W. C. Campbell, G. W. Grant, E. E. Wiat.

Nays: None.

C. E. Wikstrom, absent.

Submitted to the Mayor of the Town of Scappoose this 13th day of July, 1921.

Approved by the Mayor of the Town of Scappoose this 13th day of July, 1921.

J. G. WATTS, Mayor.

Attest: L. A. McDONALD, Recorder.



THE NEWEST of the city's three dam system located on a creek above Dutch Canyon.

City Government Marks 50th Year Since Incorporation

The city of Scappoose, Oregon became a reality on July 13, 1921 as a result primarily of local residents who felt the need for a water system to serve the core population area. Incorporation was required to establish a political subdivision with the power to levy and collect revenue in order to finance the new waterworks project.

The first mayor of the city was J. G. Watts who was followed in the early beginnings of the city by M. J. Butler, R. E. Allen, and Ed Wiat.

During the five-year period beginning with 1923, the water system was installed. It replaced the private and somewhat limited facilities offered to city residents by the merchants Watts and Price who owned and operated a well that supplied water to a large tank concealed inside the tower next to their dry goods store.

The new city water system got its water from a wooden and concrete dam across a stream at the end of Dutch Canyon. A pipe came off the hill and fed into a maze of underground pipes that eventually supplied each user. Later, the old dam was replaced by still another, until today, the city gets its water from three dams on creeks at the end of Dutch Canyon.

Each dam has near it a filtering system and since the three locations are convergent, a central treatment plant located alongside Dutch Canyon Road, adds chlorine to the filtered water before distribution to users.

The water system, as mentioned earlier, was the primary purpose for incorporation, and water remains as an important responsibility of city officials. One must remember that at the time of incorporation, the population of Scappoose was no more than 150 persons. The years that followed have witnessed a steady increase in population which brought reciprocal responsibilities to government.

One of the first additional needs recognized by city fathers was for adequate fire protection. In 1915, the city's commercial section and much of its residential area burned to the ground. With the exception of private wells that pumped water at the rate and with the efficiency of a common garden hose, the city was and remained for many years without fire protection.

In response to the situation, the city purchased some fire fighting equipment and coupled with the fire hydrants scattered around on the water line, felt that it had achieved security; 1931 proved the contrary. The Watts and Price Store, which had stood as the mainstay of Scappoose for 43 years burned to the ground without any assistance from the city's proud fire facilities.

It is then recorded that various groups, all volunteer, attempted to maintain fire trucks and systems under many different methods.

At one time, there was a fire engine kept in a private garage and when a fire was reported, someone would push a button located close to the tavern that sounded a loud



FOR MANY years Scappoose had its city offices and fire department located in this building behind the auto parts store downtown. Also in this building

was the common alarm button to summon volunteer firemen out on calls.



THE CITY of Scappoose is now housed in this modern complex constructed in 1969 and later added on to. At first, only the fire house part of the building was erected, later the city moved its offices from the building behind the auto parts store into this building and then added the two story end of

the building as the right of the picture. At the left of the picture, library facilities were finished and today Scappoose maintains the library, city recorder's office, council chambers, fire house and sleeping and recreation room for the volunteer firemen, all in this complex.

siren bringing the men from their homes to answer the call. This method was deemed inadequate after a period of time when it was discovered that men who frequented the tavern often became anxious to push the button without particular regard to the existence of any fire. This method was replaced and the alarm button relocated to a more private and secure place.

The city really hit the big time when in 1940, G. E. Baker and Charles Wickstrom got together and constructed, from odds and ends, a fire engine. The homemade truck was stored in the city building behind the auto parts store and was maintained mechanically by Tharrel Marcott who became the first fire chief.

With this one piece of equipment, the Scappoose Volunteer Fire Department officially organized in 1951 and the next year acquired another truck. The two vehicles were then moved to the city's garage which was next to the Wigwam Tavern. Still another addition was made to the force in 1955 with the coming of a tanker truck.

In 1969, the fire department relocated into its present building and fire alarms are now handled through the phone company instead of community siren. Wayne Dexter is the chief and has a force of 30 volunteers.

The city's police department had similar beginnings. At first there was a motorcycle officer and he was followed by numerous patrolmen who were headquartered at just as many buildings. The more modern force of today serves at the pleasure of the mayor who appoints the chief. Ed Grams is the present chief and has one full-time patrolman and several reserve officers who are not full-time but who can be called upon when situations require their assistance.

The library began in 1929 as a PTA project under the direction of Mrs. J.G. Watts. A tea party was held and funds raised to stock the shelves.

The first public library was upstairs over the Watts and Price Store and later moved to a building where the old Stokes Hardware store used to be. Fire swept through the building in 1930 bringing it to the ground. The books were saved, however, and for many years, the Scappoose residents went to the home of Rose Watts where the collection of books was shelved. In 1952, a special library trust fund which had accumulated for a period of time was tapped and a city library was established. After the new fire department's facilities were built, the city moved itself over to the site, made some physical additions, and the library is now located in this complex.

After 50 years of operation, the city of Scappoose has grown and changed in an effort to keep up with the demands and needs of its people.

It has moved through the years from a meeting place above Watts and Price Store, to a conference room in the telephone company building, to a converted garage which still stands behind the auto parts store, to the present municipal complex.

The city has grown in responsibility from a single water system, adding a fire protection department, police department, library room and only this year, is in the middle of mapping out a sewer system for the city.

There are many more responsibilities that the city government of Scappoose has and all of them are outlined in the city charter which is printed elsewhere in this historical collection. It would be impossible or at least difficult to make a complete review of city evolution so only the highlights have been given.

The structure as well as the rules that govern the city are printed in the charter and readers are invited to review them to gain knowledge of their local government.



THE CORNER in this picture marked by the white picket fence is now the site of the city's public building complex. Where the white house through the trees stands is now the location of Holbrook Lumber Company. All the land the city now controls in the downtown area was donated by the Watts family.



DOWNTOWN SCAPPOOSE in 1905. Notice the hitching post in front of the building North of Watts and Price Store. A few years later the First National Bank of Scappoose was built behind the

hitching post. The path leading down the center of the picture was used by pedestrians in lieu of the muddy streets.



A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF SCAPPOOSE LOOKING NORTH TODAY.

A Brief History of The Scappoose Area

Any history of Scappoose, or more specifically, the Scappoose area, must begin, with all due respect, with the land itself. It is from these raw resources that not only the men and women who live and have lived here, found their futures shaped and molded, but also from the environmental surroundings that the city derived its name. The land and what grew on it really pre-determined the history of this city.

Probably one of the most noticeable features of the land are the vast stands of timber. Directly or indirectly, residents prosper today because those same great forests existed when the first white man laid eyes on these parts.

Another important feature of this land is its deep and plentiful deposits of river-washed rock. The Columbia River not only brought the first white man to this area but long before, brought rock to the entire valley as it widened and ranged over the land.

One may very noticeably view in road cuts and other similar excavations far behind Scappoose on what is now considered high ground, outcroppings of rounded rock. Recent core samples have indicated that the deposits go down as far as 125 feet under the dike lands.

Gravel mining per se, is a recent phenomenon, but as most long-time residents of the area know, "Scappoose" is an Indian name that, roughly translated, means "Gravelly plains."

A third very important natural feature of the Scappoose area was vast expanses of wild hay fields that surrounded the river and all the flatland next to the river. It is from these fields that early settlers who came across the continent to the west, made their living.

The Indians

These three natural features supported the lives of the first men who lived here—the Indians. Compared to what is known about the 150 years of the white man's involvement in the Scappoose area, very little is known of the 3000 year history of the red man.

What little is known indicates that there was an Indian population around 2000 in the Scappoose-Warren area from about 1750 until 1805. Contrary to popular opinion, these Indians who belonged to the Chinook Tribe, lived in houses or the larger lodges and not tepees. The snifters of elk made into wedges were used to split the wood.

Lewis and Clark tell in their journals of many small villages located along the banks of the Columbia. The Indians fashioned a variety of tools by hand and, of course, without the aid of machines.

Stone work of the Chinook tribe was of very refined and high quality. Bowls, dishes and pots have been unearthed in the area, with one of the most recent diggings being supervised by Dennis Torreschal and uncovered by his fifth grade school class at Warren. Many tools were found, including bone clam-openers, bone harpoon centers, sharpened canine teeth for fishing, bone needles for weaving fishnet or possibly bife mats and sniffer tools for making projectile points.

Many stones were found including hammerstones, abrasive stones for sanding both wood and bones, and many scrapers. Of course, many arrowheads were unearthed.

Wars between the tribes along the Columbia were not infrequent and were run by a governing body of rules. Most attacks on another tribe were undertaken in the daylight and preceded by a formal notice of attack. The vast majority of fighting was done in the river from canoes and other boats. If one side lost one or two men, they were considered defeated and the conflict was over.

The Indians lived their lives for hundreds of years in the Scappoose area but after the arrival and encroachment of the white man, they began to leave the area in small numbers.

One might well ask what happened to all these men and women, why they are not here today. Unfortunately, the white man unknowingly brought with him several diseases that the red man was not biologically equipped to handle. The most disastrous of these was malaria followed closely by tuberculosis and pneumonia.

The combination of these pestilences hit the Indian population very hard, beginning in 1829 and a major epidemic followed for two or three years. It was during this period that the majority of the Indian population died off, never again to return to their land. The white man soon took over.

Hudsons Bay Co.

The Hudson's Bay Company ships brought the first white faces to Scappoose. These men headquartered in what is now Vancouver but what was then known as Fort Vancouver. Mostly comprised of trappers and farmers, the Bay Company men came across the river from Vancouver and found few beaver or fox to kill and skin so they stayed temporarily as farmers, growing food for the larger group of men at the fort.



They harvested the first grain in Oregon near the present site of the airport. The men had to get along with what we now consider very crude instruments and no doubt their work was difficult. Farmers in the river plains area today have found some of the old tools and implements believed to have once been used by the Hudson's Bay men.

The next twenty years found no white residents in the Scappoose area, only the occasional travel up and down the Columbia by people going into Fort Vancouver and Portland.

The fort seemed to have its ups and downs and the company farmers stayed only a short time, probably from 1805 until no later than 1820.

Thomas McKay

Thomas McKay came to the Scappoose area in 1811, long before the earliest settlers. He was born in Canada and traveled with his father, Alexander, on his explorations for John Jacob Astor. Alexander was killed in an Indian battle near Astoria leaving his son alone in the world.

As a trapper, explorer and guide, McKay traveled back and forth past this area and finally married the daughter of Chief Concomly, head of the Chinook Tribe.

In the late 1820's, the McKay family established themselves as the area's very first farmers. Mc-

Kay did not own the farm but managed it for Dr. McLoughlin who lived in Oregon City. McKay died in 1849 just after the Whitman Massacre near Walla Walla, Washington. He is buried along side his wife here in Scappoose.



First Settlers

In the late 1840's, immigrants from the mid-west and east coast braved travel across the country to settle in the Columbia and Willamette valleys. Unlike the Hud-

son's Bay people, these men and women were here to stay.

Settlers who came to the Scappoose area were the Watts, Lamberon, McKay, Cloninger, Fullerton, Neasly, Laffer and Poppleton families. Although this list is by no means all inclusive, records indicate that there were no more than fifteen families living near Scappoose in 1850.

There existed at the time two big attractions for early pioneers in this area; one was the Donation Land Claim Act passed by Congress in 1850 which provided each single man with 320 acres of land to live on and each married man with twice that amount, or 640 acres. The only requirement for receiving benefits from the congressional act was, one, that the recipient had established residence in the state prior to December 1, 1851, and, two, that he make written application.

Needless to say, the difference between 320 acres and 640 acres speeded up the marriage process. Many girls age 14 and 15 were getting married in order that their

husband could claim the additional land.

In addition to bringing on an increase in the marriage rate, the act brought more settlers to the area, which one would suspect was its original intent.

The second attraction concerned the natural description of the area's land.

Scappoose is located in the largest valley of the Columbia River.

The low land was rich with wild hay so pioneers were anxious to make use of this vast grazing area to feed cattle on. Up in the hills behind Scappoose, stood thousands of acres of native timber.

It is no surprise, therefore, that the first two largest mainstays of economic life in the new settlement were dairying and lumbering. One could make a good case for arguing that these two industries remain dominant over the financial well-being of Scappoose today.

Settlers chose homesites where transportation was available and in this area that meant only one place, along the river or its several bays or channels. There were no roads to begin with, only paths stomped out by the wild animals and Indians. Most of the families were actively engaged in dairy farming, accompanied by extensive gardens to provide meals for the dinner table.

Almost without exception, the remainder of the population that was not in the cattle and dairy business was in the logging business. The lumber mills were the first actual industry in town and the first mill was built and operated by Lamberon and McKay about 1860. Soon afterwards, the Watts family built a saw and grist mill on Scappoose creek.

These two large mills brought a new and different kind of individual to Scappoose, the non-owner worker. During the next few years after construction of the mills, more and more people came to Scappoose to work at the mills.

Over the years, large dairies and creameries began to emerge, the dairy products were loaded onto ships in the Columbia for distribution and sale in the Portland area.

Apparently the sale of dairy goods prompted the area's first city complex, or at least, the closest thing to a "town" that could be ex-

pected with so few residents, what is now Brown's Landing.

The first post office was established here under the supervision of Samuel T. Goss in 1870. It was called Columbia. In 1872 the name was changed to Scappoose and the

post office was located in the town's first dry goods and store also operated by Goss. Commercial activity picked up along river banks and neighboring communities were being established.

On May 4, 1870, Congress passed an act which provided for the donation of right-of-way property on a railroad in Portland could branch out through Scappoose and to Astoria. Along with the railroad came a telegraph line and "modern" communications with the outside world became a reality in Scappoose.

By 1884, the railroad had pushed as far as Columbia City north of St. Helens and passengers had to leave the railcar and board a ferry that took them to the Washington side where they reboarded the railroad for the trip north.

First Schools

Things were beginning to pick up a little at the Landing and Miss Fulton decided that the area's youth were in need of a school house. She opened the doors of a private home and attracted pupils from all over the area.

Although not in possession of a teaching certificate from the state, the reason being, there was no such thing as a teaching certificate and in fact, Oregon was not established as a state until six years after Miss Fulton's entry into the field of education, she simply related what she knew of writing, arithmetic and reading.

It is known that more formal school houses were established soon after Fulton's endeavor, however, records were not kept so little is known about their history.

Scappoose is District No. 1 in Columbia County which would seem to indicate that the school established in 1881 of which there are record books available, was one of the first in the county. A candidate, H.L. Lamberon was elected three-



tor of the new school and H. West was installed as clerk. A subscription list was signed March 5, 1883 to facilitate support and repairs on the school building, the list reads as follows:

- "We, the undersigned, agree to pay the sum opposite our names for the purpose of repairing the school house and support a school:
- John R. Watts \$25.00
 - W.W. West \$25.00
 - F.M. Tompkins \$10.00
 - H.H. Lamberson \$7.50
 - J.A. Freeman \$20.00
 - Malcom McKay \$5.00
 - T.A. Cloniger \$5.00
 - H. West \$5.00
 - J.C. Ramsey \$4.00
 - John Downing \$5.00
 - S.B. Shattuck \$3.00

The Railroad

By 1898, the rail line on the Oregon side was completed to Astoria. The railroad had its effect on the Scappoose community, namely prompting the relocation of the town site from Brown's Landing several miles north and inland away from the river to its present location. The railroad constructed a depot at the new town site and W.W. West followed suit by constructing another grocery and dry goods store directly across the road from the depot.

Around 1890, occupations of the area's residents ranged from farming to lumbering, including selling cord wood, dairying, gardening, raising of poultry, and the growing of berries and other fruits. Ed Wist started the first commercial poultry operation along with his two brothers in what is now the diking area. Up the road from his ranch was the first large commercial dairy, The Jackson Creek Creamery.

It was operated by John Calvin Johnson who promoted the farm to such an extent that both the railroad and steamers on the river were constantly loading up with fresh butter for markets in Portland. A short time later, another creamery began operation, the Oak Grove Creamery.

With all this activity centering around dairy farming, the upgrading of cattle stock began to concern the farmers. It is recorded that Harry West introduced the first Jersey cattle into this area; the cattle were imported from the island of Jersey off the shores of Great Britain. With the new type of animal, West started Sunnybrook Dairy Farm near Scappoose.

P.A. Frakes brought the first Holstein stock to the territory and A. D. Honeyman brought in Ayrshire cattle and established the Kelvin Grove Stock Farm where Joe Fisher's land now is located. It is from these first cattle that the community bred and interbred its stock for the next 20 or 30 years.

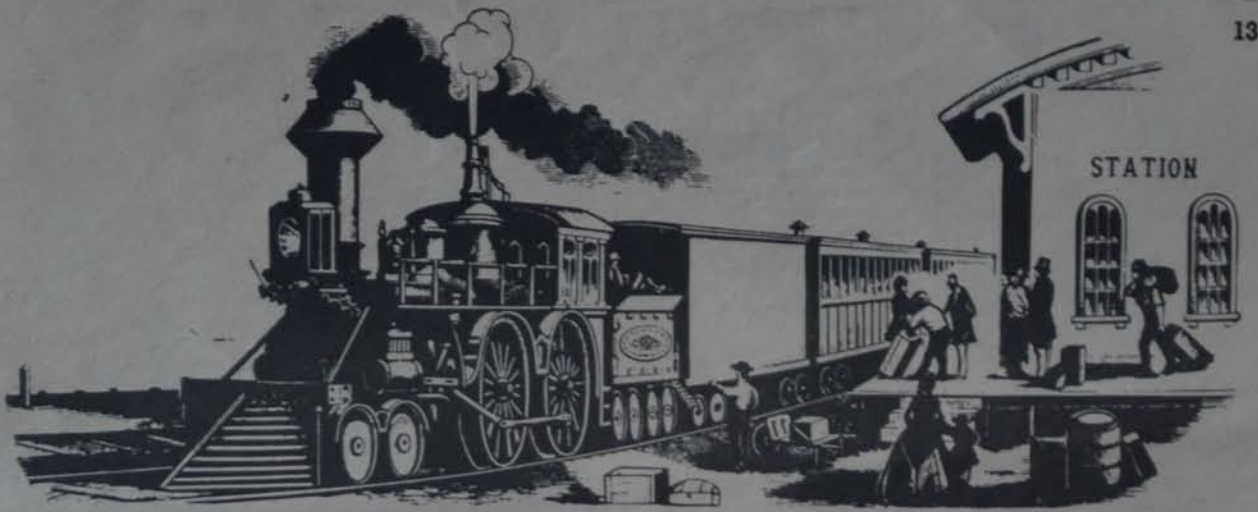
As mentioned earlier, when the railroad located its tracks through the landing's "back country" where they remain today, the town was relocated and established at its present site.

City Moved

West built the first store across the tracks from the depot and two young men named Watts and Price joined forces and purchased the market in 1888. Both the boys were 24 years old at the time and what they started in the city was soon to become, without any question, the hub of the new city's life, both social and commercial.

During the period between the establishment of Watts and Price Store in 1888 and about 1900, the city grew steadily and more and more activity surrounded the store. The drug store was inside, the city's first water system was owned by the two men. In 1902 Watts and Price established a telephone system called the Farmers Telephone Company and the operator was housed in a corner of the store. The post office was also in the store.

Watts and Price also owned several lumber and sawmills in addition to most of the nearby timberland. After some time, the two men added on to the building and opened up a buggy and carriage store, the forerunner of an automobile dealership.



As the population increased, the city grew from a two building outpost to a small city comprising about three blocks of business area and another ten blocks of residential section.

At the far south end of town in 1906, a large school house was built that served both grade and high school students.

The Automobile

In 1906, the first automobile came through Scappoose. It was owned and driven by Newt Perry who lived near Warren. By 1912, at least six Scappoose people had cars and the city's streets were fast turning from horse and buggy paths to wider streets to accommodate the automobile.

Two years later in 1914, John Havlik opened a grocery and dry goods store at the end of Dutch Canyon in what was and is now known as South Scappoose. More prime commercial establishments followed in Scappoose and the population was on the increase.

By 1915 the downtown area was as large as it is today. Real estate firms appeared, one of the first being run by Asa Holaday. Business was booming, new homes were being built and the Roaring Twenties were just around the corner.

Town Burns

One sleepy summer night, a fire broke out downtown and the next

morning there was little left of Scappoose. The flames had eliminated six square blocks of the city without interruption from the residents. There was no fire truck, only private wells and hand pumps that proved to be totally inadequate against the large fire.

This was the area's first large scale disaster but it did not prove to be an impossible setback. The men and women who lived here were quick to start again and in three or four years the city was back to normal.

Incorporation

As a matter of fact, normalcy had so pervaded the scene that in 1921, a few men, with the support of most of the area's residents, decided that it was about time to legally incorporate as a city. The known as South Scappoose. More prime motivation for incorporation was a need for water downtown. Watts and Price had a limited supply system in operation but it was not adequate for the growing city.

J.G. Watts was elected as the first mayor and by 1923, the new government had built its first dam across a creek at the west end of Dutch Canyon, buried a pipe line down to the city and constructed a holding tank. With this first improvement and a city government, Scappoose was off and running its way through the 1920's.

Whenever local improvements are spoken of, one man's name invariably comes to mind; Ed Wist. Wist was the owner of the city's only bank and an outspoken promoter. By 1930, the river dike had been built, the streets in the city had been graded, gravelled and paved. Sidewalks were installed.

Wist, in one connection or another, was behind all of these efforts. His personal story is a colorful and very controversial one which is printed elsewhere in this historical collection.

With so much done in so little time, the city found itself very much in debt, but before 1929 there was little concern given to the financial position. The depression struck hard and fast across the nation and then around the world. Scappoose was caught up in a financial crisis. The origins and causes and who was right or wrong during the time remain for some lively debate.

These were hard times. While businessmen and worker alike fought to retain their possessions and sanity, another natural disaster struck. A second fire, this time consuming some four city blocks, closed some merchants doors forever.

Watts and Price who had operated their store since 1888 went out of business. The Watts and Price building was in the center of the fire and only a few items were saved. The general effects of the depression were long lasting and Scappoose felt its weight well into 1936. The city council and mayor were conspicuously inactive during this troubled period except for one major item; they secured a sensible and viable fire protection system composed of one or two trucks and an

all-volunteer force. Around 1940, industry began to locate in Scappoose. West Coast Shoe Company, Brandenfels Factory, West Coast Broom Company, Seinfelds Pickle and Sauerkraut, and several gravel mining operations started up in the 1940's and for the first time provided large-scale local employment.

Many clubs and organizations also formed during this time. Growth has marked the city's history for the last 30 years, largely owing to increases in population. Even though Scappoose remains a small outlying community, it has demonstrated to itself and others an ability to change and adjust to new situations.

If one were to speculate about the personality of Scappoose today without benefit of historical perspective or what is more often referred to as "hind-sight" it could be said that Scappoose is suffering from growing pains today.

This statement might first appear to be an insult, but there are only two alternatives left to being caught up in the business of growth. First, Scappoose could be in a position to claim a leveling off of activity, a dangerous period for many communities which are left vulnerable to staidness and future decline.

Or second, the city could be in the worst of situations, an actual dying on the vine. Instead of growing and progressing, Scappoose could easily be regressing.

The city is not involved in either of the latter cases, and is truly "rich in history and destined to grow."



TWO VIEWS of Scappoose just days before the 1915 fire which destroyed the majority of the city. The largest building in town at the time was the Hobert General Merchandise Store located at



the left of each picture. With the exception of the bank building and Watts and Price Store, the rest of the city was leveled by the fire.



THESE TWO PICTURES show the destruction wrought by the 1915 fire which consumed the larger part of the city's commercial district from the Watts and Price Store South to where Crandalls



Drive In is now located, and two blocks deep. Only a few homes were saved without any city firemen to battle the night time flames.



SOCIAL NOTES FROM ALL OVER

By The Raving Reporter
July 13, 1921

Little Frances Haselton Houghton of Claremont, New Hampshire was given a lovely birthday party last week and she is 1½ years old being born on November 8.

Two carloads of Scappoose ladies arrived in Portland by way of S.P. and S. to shop with one lady coming home with a new pair of buckle-type overshoes and three pair of lisle hose for summer wear.

Stephen Smith is principal of the local high school again for the coming year, but Robert H. Down is now head of the History department at Franklin High School in Portland.

Charles Van Cleave is busy erecting a new home on E. M. Watts Road just one mile up. She is the former Marie Paisley from Cactus Junction, Iowa and complaining that they have been married for only six years.

Several of our population spent the 4th in Seaside. Among them were D. W. Price and family, Robert McKay and family, Gilbert and Rhoda, Mrs. Garrison and Gladys, Alma Scudder, Roy Freeman, Walter Erickson, Mr. Coffym and fami-

ly, Earloch and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Boster, the Lamberson family.

Dewey Adams is cutting a wide swath in the area.

The bane of old age is constipation. For this purpose only the mildest and gentlest laxative should be used. The use of harsh cathartics aggravates the trouble and makes the constipation worse. Chamberlain's Tablets are a favorite with people of middle age and older on account of their gentle action.

Eva West of Berkeley, California is now making her annual visit to home folks. She will be here about two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Orville Wikstrom of Othello, Washington are visiting here and on Sunday two car loads motored to Seaside. Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Orville Wikstrom, Inez Wikstrom, Ralph Langdon and Florence Wikstrom completed the party.

E. E. Wist purchased four pure bred Holstein cows from Washington County and placed them on the Wist farm.

Word has been received that George Lickey and wife, the former Cozy Bell Mock, have a new son, Donald born last January 16 weighing 11 lbs. 12 oz. and 24 inches long, and the mother only 5 ft. 2 inches at 2:13 a.m. The name used to be Lackey, but the grandfather was a horse thief, so they changed it.

Miss Helen Watts came in from Oberlin College Saturday night accompanied by her little nephew, Vernon Cook of Chicago, and later

on entertained Miss Mary Matley of Oregon City and Miss Gladys Everett of Portland (sorority sisters) on Wednesday returning to

Portland for a theater party. By 1971 Miss Matley will be residing at Capitol Manor, Box 5000 in Salem, Oregon. They are Delta Gammas.

Vera Price was a guest of Miss Alice Reynolds over the weekend. They attended the western convention of Alpha Chi Omega, Vera being one of the soloists. She rendered several solos which were much enjoyed following the banquet at Hotel Benson Saturday evening. A party of 22 came out to the Price farm for a picnic lunch and all returning to the city on Tues-

day for tea.

A group of sorority girls from the University of Washington (14 in number) made merry at the Price home one day last week.

One of the important stills was knocked over on Gourley Creek last week dumping the entire supply of spirits into the creek and polluting the city water supply up to 16-proof. This is not to mention other stills working to capacity in Dutch Canyon and T.A. Ridge, and people complaining.

A recent report from Edward Bonertz and wife, the former Elizabeth Becker of St. Helena, Nebras-

ka of the arrival of a baby daughter on May 3 named Millie. 8 1/2 lbs., 23 1/2 inches long, blue eyes and cries non-stop.

Other new babies this year are Florence Kaufman on June 12, Robert Shoemaker on July 5, and George Cashdollar of the island on April 21.

A delightful shower was held last week for Mrs. John Beno who is expecting in November. After the usual games and the opening of many gifts, Mrs. Beno said she flat cans 25 cents, tall cans 15 cents each.

Born to Fred Lange and wife, the former Bertha Uhlman a daughter Evalyn on March 25, and to Harold Hamaker and wife a daughter, Genevieve on June 21. Also word from Snyder, Nebraska that Alva and E. Brown and wife are expecting in December with Dorothy in mind for the name.

Try shopping at the 20th Century Grocery Store where Libby's Corned Beef is on sale at 15 cents per can. Also Royal Chef Clams, 2 cans 25 cents, tall cans 15 cents each.

People are complaining.



A TYPICAL Sunday outing on the road to St. Helens in 1899.

Fort William On Sauvie Island - Two Years Of Chaos

Old Fort William was established on Sauvie Island in 1835, 15 years before American settlers and homesteaders arrived from the East to later establish Scappoose. In lieu of any major activity where Scappoose is now located, Fort William was in all reality the forerunner of the city.

There are certain incidents of so much human interest in connection with Fort William that it may be well to give them by way of introduction before relating the history of this important trading post.

Although Nathaniel Wyeth was the founder of the establishment and C. M. Walker was in charge of the fort, the person who probably attracted the most attention was Thornburg, the tailor, whose capacity for getting into trouble was equalled only by his propensity for getting drunk.

No sooner had the establishment gotten into running order than Thornburg commenced quarrelling with the gunsmith, T. J. Hubbard, threatening to assassinate him. Realizing that this was no idle menace, Hubbard procured two pistols and always slept with them within close reach if an emergency were to arise.

One night on July 3, 1835, Thornburg observed his method of celebrating the eve of Independence Day by getting terribly drunk and then decided to do the poor Hubbard in. Hubbard's small shack was only partially finished and the windows had no fastenings.

Hubbard was awakened as Thornburg entered his room armed to the teeth with a large rifle and long knife. Seizing his pistols, Hubbard fired a volley of shots from both simultaneously and then leaped out of his bed and grappled with the intruder. He succeeded in throwing Thornburg out the door where

he soon passed on from a bad case of indigestion; several pieces of lead being lodged quite firmly in his belly.

There was great excitement at the new American settlement and since there was no organized government, Mr. Walker, the superintendent, sent a note to Captain Lambert of the Brig May Dacre requiring that he come immediately and hold an inquest.

They found poor Hubbard "walking up and down the beach with a countenance pale and haggard." After obtaining his written statement of the evening's frolics, Hubbard was given a certificate officially advising that the homicide was completely justifiable.

J. K. Townsend was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia and a noted ornithologist, being called by the Indians "The Bird Chief". He had accompanied Wyeth across the plains in 1834 and was present for the establishing of Fort Williams.

He used the fort as a base for his biological investigations of this area. With great difficulty, Townsend had managed to bring with him on the long journey a two gallon jug of alcohol in which he preserved specimens of snakes, lizards, frogs, toads and other reptiles gathered in this area for later shipment to the scientific museum in Philadelphia.

Before his death, Thornburg had discovered the character of the antiseptic used for the preservation of these loathsome creatures. Consequently, one day in the autumn of 1834, Dr. Townsend returned from a specimen gathering trip to find all his cherished animals had become a putrid mass on the floor of his abode. It was later discovered that our good friend Thornburg had drunk up all the "snake juice", enjoying every min-

ute of it.

In addition to collecting birds and reptiles, Townsend was very anxious to obtain the body of an Indian for the Eastern museum and discovered an excellent specimen near the fort.

In accordance with the custom of the Chinookan Indians it had been wrapped up in mats and placed in a small canoe, which was fastened high in the branches of a tree to keep it from the reach of animals. The flesh had dried and shriveled until it rather resembled the mummies found in Egypt.

Since the Indians regarded their dead with utmost affection and reverence, Dr. Townsend decided that it would be advisable to remove the body during the night. He went alone in his canoe one dark night to the proper location and removed his shoes so that he might walk in his bare feet to the tree with a minimum of noise.

He carefully carried away the mummy atop his shoulders back to the fort then wrapped his highly prized specimen in a way that it would not be recognized. He gloated over his joy when he should be able to exhibit the hideous treasure to his learned colleagues back in Philadelphia.

As it turned out, the body was that of a beloved sister of one of the Indians who lived across the river. He had been accustomed every year to make a solemn pilgrimage to the hallowed spot in order to wait beside her sepulcher.

On the morning after the goulash act had been perpetrated, the devoted brother arrived for the purpose of making his yearly lamentations. To his complete horror he discovered that the body of his darling sister had been stolen away.

Indian like, he examined the bare footprints of the grave robber and

perceived that the toes were turned outwards, which indicated that it was a white man since the footprints of Indians always turned inward.

He immediately hastened to Fort William and demanded the return of the purloined corpse. Since it was a rather difficult matter to convince him of the desirability of using his sister as an exhibit in a scientific museum, the body was returned with various unsatisfactory explanations and many gifts of blankets, etc., in a futile effort to appease his righteous indignation.

The poor Indian placed the treasure mummy upon his shoulders and long after he had disappeared from sight, his bitter wailing could be heard resounding through the forest.

Fort William got its start from a man named Nathaniel Wyeth who was an enterprising business man in Boston. Captain Dominis and his crew who had spent the winter at Scappoose Bay in 1829 had returned to Boston with a section of their ship filled with what they called Chinook Salmon from the Columbia River.

Wyeth got pretty interested in the new fish and decided that it would make an excellent commercial venture. He organized an expedition to travel on foot across the nation and a second group to travel in the ship Sultana which was to come around the horn and meet the land group at Scappoose Bay. His plans were well laid but two separate misfortunes spoiled his venture.

Wyeth got as far as the Blue Mountains near Walla Walla, Washington when his men became a bit leary of this wilderness trek and deserted Wyeth, turning right around in the direction they had come from,

The second misfortune involved the sailing vessel which sank at sea off the coast of South America. Wyeth was not disappointed, however.

He returned alone to Boston with one important discovery; there existed a pass through the Blue Mountains which could later be used for the Eastward return trip of commerce. Wyeth expected to find in this area. He duplicated his plans two years later and met in 1834 at Scappoose Bay with his supply ship, The May Dacre.

Wyeth searched for a permanent site for Fort William and decided upon what was then known as Wappa-to Island, now known as Sauvie Island.

Various buildings were erected, a trading post, officers headquarters, storehouse and several shops where iron and wood were crafted into tools.

The men had planted wheat, potatoes, peas, beans and turnips. Many fruit trees were planted and some still exist to this day. Cattle, sheep, poultry and hogs were taken off the ship and set out to provide food for the men. Another force of men were engaged in catching salmon and salting them for shipment back to the East Coast.

For reasons unknown, the great fort failed in a few short years and nothing more was done with the endeavor. Wyeth returned to the East and made a big name for himself in the ice business. Even though the fort was short-lived, its contributions have been significant.

The great route over the mountains which he discovered became popular and was the gateway for many permanent settlers who came to Oregon in the 1850's. Many who came along on the Wyeth expedition stayed and a number attained prominence.

Present City Charter

adopted 1961

Your Friendly Pioneer Dentist

We learn from consulting the encyclopedia that dentistry was not a specialized profession on the West coast about the time Scappoose was being formed as a settlement.

The first Dental College in the United States was organized about 1840, but skilled practicing dentists did not find their way west for many years. By the time a person was an adult, farming and logging the Scappoose area, their teeth were not particularly in the best of condition. All one has to do is examine pictures of the era and notice that few persons cracked a smile for the photographer, the reason might well be hidden in their mouth.

Concerning dental hygiene, it is interesting to recall some of the common practices among early settlers. The following recollection is taken from Omar Spencer's life history entitled "Going Outside". Mr. Spencer was a Columbia County resident and his comments are typical of many people residing here before 1910 when the area's first school trained dentist opened an office in St. Helens:

"It was in the summer of 1898 and I was home from school helping with haying and harvest. I developed a violent tooth ache in my lower left jaw. After about two days of this and not being able to get any relief, and there being no doctor short of 26 miles to St. Helens, I was quite beside myself. Father suggested that old Doc Ray, who lived about four miles below us on the Nehalem river might be able to pull my tooth.

"Doc Ray was not a physician or dentist, but he was able to do various things including holding a revival meeting occasionally and getting warmed up to a high pitch. He was a big man with a heavy growth of beard and was quite emotional. I saddled my horse Dan and started out for Doc Ray's place, arriving there about 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

"He announced that he could pull my tooth but his forceps were down at his lower place which was still about four more miles down the river. I told him to have his son John take my saddle horse and go down to his lower place, get the forceps and return. This he did, and having to go about eight miles, it was almost dark when he returned.

"He had about four or five different forceps and he immediately poured the rusty instruments out on the floor from a rusty flour sack. By this time it was quite dark and Doc Ray announced that what we would do was to have me lie down on the floor on my back and he would put his knee on my chest and one hand on my forehead. A coaloil lamp was placed on the floor, there being no electricity in the whole neighborhood. I got in position and Ray proceeded to adjust one of his rusty forceps to my tooth when he announced he would have to cut the gum. Whereupon he produced a jack knife with a blade covered with tobacco stains and dug around the tooth until he was satisfied that he could adjust the forceps.

"He then shoved the forceps down around the tooth until he had a firm hold and with his knee on my chest and his hand on my forehead he gave a mighty heave-ho and out came the tooth. This was all done without any anesthetic or other deadening drug, for he had none. I immediately stuck my tongue into the cavity, which felt as large as the Columbia River Gorge, and of course, blood spurted out profusely, and probably saved me from any infection. After spitting copious quantities of blood I was on my horse and away for home. The only remark Doc Ray made as I left was, 'I'll say one thing for you, young feller, you've got the best nerve I ever saw.'"

To provide for the government of the city of Scappoose, Columbia County, Oregon; and to repeal all charter provisions of the city enacted prior to the time that this charter takes effect, except provisions heretofore passed authorizing the sale of municipal bonds and providing for the establishment of a tax base.

Be it enacted by the people of the city of Scappoose, Columbia County, Oregon:

Name and Boundaries

Section 1. Title of Enactment. This enactment may be referred to as the City of Scappoose Charter of 1961.

Section 2. Name of City. The city of Scappoose, Columbia County, Oregon, shall continue to be a municipal corporation with the name of "City of Scappoose."

Section 3. Boundaries. The city shall include all territory encompassed by its boundaries as they now exist or hereafter are modified by voters, by the council, or by any other agency with legal power to modify them. The recorder shall keep in his office at the city hall at least two copies of this charter in each of which he shall maintain an accurate, up-to-date description of the boundaries. The boundaries as they exist on November 8, 1960, are as follows:

The city shall include all territory bounded by a line commencing at the N. W. corner of the Jesse Miles Donation Land Claim in Section 12, Township 3 North, Range 2 West of the Willamette Meridian, Columbia County, Oregon; thence S. 70°04' E. a distance of 3845.16 feet to the S. E. corner of a tract of land as described in Book 74, page 145, Columbia County deed records; thence N. 19°56' E. a distance of 556.77 feet; thence N. 66°44'30" W. a distance of 71.36 feet to the center line of South Road; thence along said center line of South Road N. 3°34'30" W. a distance of 873.98 feet; thence N. 86°25' 1/2' E. a distance of 107.16 feet; thence S. 3°34' 1/2' E. a distance of 24.5 feet; thence S. 64°13' 1/2' E. a distance of 108.6 feet; thence S. 3°34' 1/2' E. a distance of 208.6 feet to the south line of that property as recorded in Book 107, page 419, deed records; thence S. 64°13' 1/2' E. a distance of 146.0 feet; thence N. 3°34' 1/2' W. a distance of 600.0 feet to the south right-of-way line of a 40.0 foot road; thence N. 64°13' 1/2' W. a distance of 377.55 feet to said center line of South Road; thence N. 3°34' 1/2' W. a distance of 22.97 feet to the center line of Watts Road; thence along the said center line of the said Watts Road N. 64°13'30" W. a distance of 51.03 feet; thence S. 86°25'30" W. a distance of 42.7 feet; thence N. 3°34'30" W. a distance of 855.0 feet to the N. E. corner of a tract of land as described in Book 70, page 86, Columbia County deed records; thence S. 86°25'30" W. a distance of 348.64 feet to the S. E. corner of a tract of land as described in Book 70, page 294, Columbia County deed records; thence along the east line of said tract as described in said Book 70, page 294, N. 3°34'30" W. a distance of 629.48 feet to the center line of the Honeyman Road; thence along the center line of said Honeyman Road S. 64°14' E. a distance of 108.56 feet; thence N. 20°06' E. a distance of 467.9 feet to the northeast corner of Hudkin's Subdivision; thence N. 64°14' W. a distance of 420.1 feet to the center line of West Lane County road; thence N. 20°06' E. along the center line of West Lane County road a distance of 891.02 feet to the north line of B. M. Watts Donation Land Claim; thence along the said north line of the said B. M. Watts Donation Land Claim N. 69°12' W. a distance of 2620.0 feet more or less to the center line of Scappoose Creek; thence southwesterly along the said center line of said Scappoose Creek to its intersection with the westerly extension of the north line of the Jesse Miles Donation Land Claim; thence S. 70°04' E. on the said westerly extension of said north line of said Jesse Miles Donation Land Claim to the place of beginning.

Powers

Section 4. Powers of the City. The city shall have all the powers which the constitutions, statutes, and common law of the United States and of this state expressly or impliedly grant or allow municipalities as fully as though this charter specifically enumerated each of those powers.

Section 5. Construction of Charter. In this charter no mention of a particular power shall be construed to be exclusive or to restrict the scope of the powers which the city would have if the particular power were not mentioned. The charter shall be liberally construed to the end that the city may have all the powers necessary or convenient for the conduct of its municipal affairs, including all powers that cities may assume pursuant to state laws and to the municipal home rule provisions of the state constitution.

Section 6. Where Powers Vested. Except as this charter provides otherwise, all powers of the city shall be vested in the council.

Section 7. Council. The council shall be composed of a mayor and six councilmen elected from the city at large.

Section 8. Councilmen. The term of office of each councilman in office when this charter is adopted shall continue until the beginning of the first odd-numbered year after that time. At the same election at which this charter is adopted, the six councilmen elected for office under the old charter shall be declared to be elected as councilmen under this charter and they shall take office on the first regular meeting of the city in January, 1961. Of the six, the three receiving the three highest number of votes shall each hold office for four years, and the three receiving the next three highest numbers of votes shall each hold office for two years. At each subsequent biennial general election, three councilmen shall be elected, each for a term of four years.

Section 9. Mayor. At each biennial general election a mayor shall be elected for a term of two years.

Section 10. Other Officers. Additional officers of the city shall be a municipal judge, a recorder, and such other officers as the council deems necessary. Each of these officers shall be appointed and may be removed by the mayor with the consent of the council. The council may combine any two or more appointive city offices. The council may designate any other appointive officer to supervise any other appointive officer except the municipal judge in the exercise of his judicial functions.

Section 11. Salaries. The compensation for the services of each city officer and employe shall be the amount fixed by the council.

Section 12. Qualifications of Officers. No person shall be eligible for an elective office of the city unless at the time of his election he is a qualified elector within the meaning of the state constitution and has resided in the city during the 12 months immediately preceding the election. The council shall be the final judge of the qualifications and election of its own members, subject, however, to review by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Council

Section 13. Meetings. The council shall hold a regular meeting at least once each month in the city at a time and place which it designates. It shall adopt rules for the government of its members and proceedings. The mayor upon his own motion may, or at the request of three members of the council shall, by giving notice thereof to all members of the council then in the city, call a special meeting of the council for a time not earlier than three nor later than 48 hours after the notice is given. Special meetings of the council may also be held at any time by the common consent of all the members of the council.

Section 14. Quorum. A majority of the members of the council shall constitute a quorum for its business, but a small number [may] meet and compel the attendance of absent members in a manner provided by ordinance.

Section 15. Journal. The council shall cause a journal of its proceedings to be kept. Upon request of any of its members, the ayes and nays upon any question before it shall be taken, and a record of the vote entered in the journal.

Section 16. Meetings to be Public. All deliberations and meetings of the council shall be public.

Section 17. Mayor's Functions at Council Meetings. The mayor shall be chairman of the council and preside over its deliberations. He shall have a vote on all questions before it. He shall have the authority to preserve order, enforce the rules of the council, and determine the order of business under the rules of council.

Section 18. President of the Council. At its first meeting after this charter takes effect and thereafter at its first meeting of each odd-numbered year, the council by ballot shall elect a president from its membership. In the mayor's absence from a council meeting, the president shall preside over it. Whenever the mayor is unable to perform the functions of his office, the president shall act as mayor.

Section 19. Vote Required. Except as this charter otherwise provides, the concurrence of a majority of the members of the council present at a council meeting shall be necessary to decide any question before the council.

Powers and Duties of Officers

Section 20. Mayor. The mayor shall appoint the committees provided by the rules of the council. He shall sign all approved records of proceedings of the council. He shall have no veto power and shall sign all ordinances passed by the council within three days after their passing. Upon the approval of the council, he shall endorse all bonds of city officers and all bonds for licenses, contracts, and proposals.

Section 21. Municipal Judge. The municipal judge shall be the judicial officer of the city. He shall hold within the city a court known as the municipal court for the city of Scappoose, Columbia County, Oregon. The court shall be open for the transaction of judicial business at times specified by the municipal judge. All area within the city shall be within the territorial jurisdiction of the court. The municipal judge shall exercise original and exclusive jurisdiction of all crimes and offenses defined and made punishable by ordinances of the city and of all actions brought to recover or enforce forfeitures or penalties defined or authorized by ordinances of the city. He shall have authority to issue process for the arrest of any person accused of an offense against the ordinances of the city, to commit any such person to jail or admit him to bail pending trial, to issue subpoenas, to compel witnesses to appear and testify in court on the trial of any case before him, to compel obedience to such subpoenas, to issue any process necessary to carry into effect the judgments of the court, and to punish witnesses and others for contempt of court. When not governed by ordinances or this charter, all proceedings in the municipal court for the violation of a city ordinance shall be governed by the applicable general laws of the state governing justices of the peace and justice courts.

Section 22. Recorder. The recorder shall serve ex officio as clerk of the council, attend all meetings unless excused therefrom by the council, keep an accurate record of its proceedings in a book provided for that purpose, and sign all orders on the treasury. In the recorder's absence from a council meeting, the mayor shall appoint a clerk of the council pro tem who, while acting in that capacity, shall have all authority and duties of the recorder.

Elections

Section 23. Regular Elections. Regular city elections shall be held at the same times and places as biennial general state elections, in accordance with applicable state election laws.

Section 24. Notice of Regular Elections. The recorder, pursuant to directions from the council, shall give at least 10 days notice of each regular city election by posting notice thereof at a conspicuous place in the city hall and in one public place in each voting precinct of the city. The notice shall state the officers to be elected, the ballot time of each measure to be voted upon, and the time and place of the election.

Section 25. Special Elections. The council shall provide the time, manner, and means for holding any special election. The recorder shall give at least 10 days notice of each special election in the manner provided by the council ordering the election.

Section 26. Regulation of Elections. Except as this charter provides otherwise and as the council provides otherwise by ordinances relating to elections, the general laws of the state shall apply to the conduct of all city elections, recounts of the returns therefrom, and contests thereof.

Section 27. Canvass of Returns. In all elections held in conjunction with state and county elections, the state laws governing the filing of returns by the county clerk shall apply. In each special city election the returns therefrom shall be filed with the recorder on or before noon of the day following, and not later than 10 days after the election, the council shall meet and canvass the returns. The results of all elections shall be made a matter of record in the journal of the proceedings of the council. It shall contain a statement of the total number of votes cast at each election, the votes cast for each person and for and against each proposition, the name of each person elected to office, the office to which he has been elected, and reference to each measure enacted or approved. Immediately after the canvass is completed, the recorder shall make and sign a certificate of election of each person elected and deliver the certificate to him within one day after the canvass. A certificate so made and delivered shall be prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements contained in it.

Section 28. Tie Votes. In the event of a tie vote for candidates for an elective office, the successful candidate shall be determined by a public drawing of lots in a manner prescribed by the council.

Section 29. Commencement of Terms of Office. The term of office of a person elected at a regular city election shall commence at the first regular meeting of the year immediately following the election.

Section 30. Oath of Office. Before entering upon the duties of his office, each officer shall take an oath or shall affirm that he will support the constitutions and laws of the United States and of Oregon and that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office.

Section 31. Nominations. A qualified elector who shall have resided in the city during the 12 months immediately preceding the election may be nominated for an elective city position. Nomination shall be by petition specifying the position sought in a form prescribed by the council. Such petition shall be signed by not fewer than 20 electors. No elector shall sign more than one such petition for the same office. If he does so, his signature shall be valid only on the first petition filed. The signatures to a nomination petition need not all be appended to one paper, but to each separate paper of the petition shall be attached an affidavit of the circulator thereof, indicating the number of signers of the paper and stating that each signature appended thereto was made in his presence and is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be. With each signature shall be stated the signer's place of residence, identified by its street and number or other sufficient description. All nomination papers comprising a petition shall be assembled and filed with the recorder as one instrument not earlier than 90 nor later than 30 days before the election. The recorder shall make a record of the exact time at which each petition is filed and shall take and preserve the name and address of the person by whom it is filed. If the petition is not signed by the required number of qualified electors, the recorder shall notify the candidate and the person who filed the petition within five days after the filing, if the petition is insufficient in any other particular, the recorder shall return it immediately to the person who filed it, certifying in writing wherein the petition is insufficient. Such deficient petition may be amended and filed again as a new petition, or a different petition for the same candidate may be filed, within the regular time for filing nomination petitions. The recorder shall notify an eligible person of his nomination, and such person shall file with the recorder his written acceptance of nomination, in such form as the council may require, within five days of notification of nomination. Upon receipt of such acceptance of nomination, the recorder shall cause the nominee's name to be printed on the ballots. The petition of nomination for a successful candidate at an election shall be preserved in the office of the recorder until the term of office for which the candidate is elected expires.

Vacancies in Office

Section 32. What Creates a Vacancy. An office shall be deemed vacant upon the incumbent's death, adjudicated incompetence, conviction of a felony, resignation, or recall from office; upon the incumbent's ceasing to possess the qualifications necessary for his office; or upon the failure of the person elected or appointed to an office to qualify therefor within three days after the time for his term of office to commence; and in case of mayor or councilman, upon his absence from the city for 30 days or upon his absence from meetings of the council for 60 days without the consent of the council, and upon a declaration by the council of the vacancy.

Section 33. Filling of Vacancies. Vacancies in elective offices of the city shall be filled by appointment by a majority of the entire membership of the council. The appointee's term of office shall begin immediately upon his appointment and shall continue throughout the unexpired term of his predecessor. During the temporary disability of any officer or during his absence temporarily from the city for any cause, his office may be filled pro tem in the manner provided for filling vacancies permanently.

Ordinances

Section 34. Enacting Clause. The enacting clause of all ordinances hereafter enacted shall be, "The city of Scappoose ordains as follows:"

Section 35. Introduction, Reading, and Passage. Every ordinance of the council shall be fully and distinctly read in open council meeting on two different days previous to being put upon its final passage. Any ordinance, however, may be introduced, read twice, once in full and once by title, and put on its final passage at a single

meeting by a unanimous vote of all of the members of the council present at the meeting. Upon the final vote on an ordinance the ayes and nays of the members of the council shall be taken and recorded in the journal. If the ordinance passes, the recorder shall sign it with the date of its passage and his name and title of office, and within three days thereafter, the mayor shall sign it with the date, his name, and the title of his office.

Section 36. When Ordinances Take Effect. An ordinance enacted by the council shall take effect on the thirtieth day after its enactment. When the council deems it advisable, however, an ordinance may provide a later time for it to take effect, and in case of an emergency, it may take effect immediately.

Public Improvements

Section 37. Condemnation. Any necessity of taking property for the city by condemnation shall be determined by the council and declared by a resolution of the council describing the property and stating the uses to which it shall be devoted.

Section 38. Improvements. The procedure for making, altering, or abandoning a public improvement shall be governed by general ordinance or, to the extent not so governed, by the applicable general laws of the state. A remonstrance by the owners of two-thirds of the property to be especially assessed for a proposed public improvement shall suspend action regarding the improvement for six months. For the purpose of this section "owner" shall mean the record holder of legal title to the land, except that if there is a purchaser of the land according to a recorded land sale contract or according to a verified writing by the record holder of legal title to the land filed with the city recorder, the said purchaser shall be deemed the owner.

Section 39. Special Assessments. The procedure for levying, collecting, and enforcing the payment of special assessments for public improvements or other services to be charged against real property shall be governed by general ordinance.

Section 40. Bids. A contract in excess of \$2,000.00 for a public improvement, to be made by a private contractor shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder for the contract and shall be done in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the council. If the council shall deem it expedient and reasonable, however, the city may make such improvements by use of its day labor and city equipment.

Section 41. Debt Limits. Except by consent of the voters, the city's voluntary floating indebtedness shall not exceed \$10,000.00 at any one time. For purposes of calculating the limitation, however, the legally authorized debt of the city in existence at the time this charter takes effect shall not be considered. All previous bond issues and the tax base heretofore authorized by the legal voters of the city are valid in all respects as if they were approved while this charter was in effect. All city officials and employes who create or officially approve any indebtedness in excess of this limitation shall be jointly and severally [severally] liable for the excess.

Section 42. Existing Ordinances Continued. All ordinances of the city consistent with this charter and in force when it takes effect shall remain in effect until amended or repealed.

Section 43. Repeal of Previously Enacted Provision. All charter provisions of the city enacted prior to the time that this charter takes effect are hereby repealed.

Section 44. Time of Effect of Charter. This charter shall take effect on January 2, 1961.



MR. J. P. WEST baby picture in 1853 and a much later picture in 1913. Mr. West has the honor of having J. P. West Road named after him and was an early pioneer in Scappoose.



James Bates First

Farmer In Scappoose

An extremely important event occurred at Scappoose Bay in 1829, which seems to have never been sufficiently emphasized. James Bates, an American sailor who had deserted his ship, possibly one of the two commanded by Dominis, settled near Scappoose and began cultivating the land. This seems to have been the first agriculture by an independent English-speaking settler and gives some glory to Scappoose.

Mr. Bates was frequently mentioned in the History of Oregon published by Bancroft, Vol. I, page 72. He was later employed at the Methodist missionary established by Jason Lee and was still living in the Oregon country in 1872 when history lost track of his activities.

One must remember that people like Captains Dominis and his men were exploring this area, not settling it. Even the Hudson's Bay people who actually built large buildings used them for a short period of time and then moved on after the supply of pelts and furs became depleted. The permanent settler of the plains crossing variety who, together with thousands of other men and women who constituted the great Westward movement of America, did not come to this wilderness land until some 50 years later, in 1850.

When Captain Dominis returned with his sleek sailing brig to Boston, he carried with him some salmon from the Columbia River that attracted the attention of Nathaniel J. Wyeth, who started with an expedition across the country on foot to meet here near Scappoose with a ship that was coming around the horn.

That rendezvous never took place as the ship was wrecked in the ocean. Wyeth, by means of a map drawn by an Indian and given for his use, discovered the route westward through the Blue Mountains and this later turned out to be the key to westward expansion.

Many years later American home-makers poured into the Oregon country through this gateway. Wyeth's men became a bit discouraged with the unfriendly wilderness and deserted him. He returned alone to Boston with the news that a commercial route existed directly to the lower Columbia River Valley and a second expedition was raised that returned to this area in 1824 resulting in subsequent American occupation of the Oregon country.

Along with Wyeth's expedition came three small groups, traveling with Wyeth to both learn the route and gain protection. These were: 1) Scientists Nutt and Townsend; 2) Big game hunters led by Captain Stewart, a British nobleman who joined the group in Idaho; and 3) Missionaries Jason Lee and four others.

Since there is much misunderstanding, it might be well to explain that the Hudson's Bay Company disliked former employees settling in the Indian country and marrying Indian women since when trouble was created by these men or if they were molested by the Indians, the company was obliged to interfere and this always created animosity between the company and the Indians.

The company, therefore, had a rule that all employees must be discharged where they had been taken on. Most were hired in Canada so this meant that when a man's time had expired, he was returned to Canada and given his discharge papers.

When the Astoria-based Pacific Fur Company was disbanded in 1813 and the property, supplies and furs sold to the Northwest Company, many employees—both English-speaking and French-speaking—were hired by the new Northwest Company. The Northwest Company unit-

ed with the Hudson's Bay Company and fell under their rules.

When it became time for many of the men to either renew their employment or leave the company service, they chose to leave but refused to return to Canada to receive their papers, claiming that they had been hired in Astoria.

These men were informed by Dr. McLoughlin, that Great Britain had claimed only that land north of the Columbia River (Washington) and the British government had proclaimed that no matter how a future treaty was settled in regards to boundary disputes, in no case would land south of the River (Oregon) become British territory. The vast majority of the men wanted to settle in the fertile Willamette Valley and announced their intentions to become U.S. citizens after the formal treaty was signed. This greatly displeased the British government.

The Hudson's Bay Company offered double equipment to all who would settle on the British side of the river. The men were not influenced and insisted that they wanted to go to the Willamette area. England then passed a law against any man settling south of the river but the men flouted the ruling and went south anyway.

They were the first white men to settle the Oregon country in great number and, as a result of their efforts, Salem, Oregon was founded. This was around 1830.

McKay's Last Will and Testament

In the Name of God, I, Thomas McKay, Residing at Scappoose at my farm on the Lower Branch of the Wallamette, North West Coast of America, being in Sound body and Mind, but having taken into Consideration the uncertainty of my life in this transitory world, and not knowing how soon it may please the Almighty to take me from it, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, revoking and disallowing all and every other former Wills and Testaments by me made; ratifying and Confirming this and not other, to be my last Will and Testament in form and Manner as follows viz

I give and bequeath to my dearly beloved wife, Isabella McKay, Twenty head horn cattle, Ten breeding Pigs, Two Plough horses Four Breeding Mares, and all the Furniture of the house—My Daughter Mary Ten Head Cattle Two Mares and her share pigs—Maria Ten head cattle and her share pigs Two Mares—Thomas Ten head Cattle Two Mares —To Donald Ten horn Cattle—LaLouise Ten Head Cattle and two Mares, to John my Son Ten Head horn Cattle Two Mares, Two Plough horses and Big Gray Ten Pigs and Plough Complant, William Tom and Charley The gray horses Ten Pigs one plough Complant, and the Rest of my property to be Sold or divided among them here mentioned. Alexander Two Milk Cows and Calves, Two Oxen.

And I further constitute and appoint John McLoughlin Esqr. James Douglas Esqr. Revd. Jason Lee Two Chief Factors of the Honorable Hudson Bay Company, and one of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Executors and sole Interpreters of this my last Will and Testaments to which I have put my hand and Seal this Twenty-Third of Feb'y one Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Four.

Signed Sealed published and declared by Thos. McKay as and for his last Will and Testament.

Indians History 10,000 Years Long ; Ends Abruptly In 1830

The Great Chinook Tribe

The Indians are said to have inhabited the Scappoose area for more than ten thousand years. Relatively little is known of their activities but what has been collected over the years is related in part in what follows.

A great highway existed for more than 8000 years (according to Indian legend) between the Columbia River and the Willamette Valley and following it north, it ended at Scappoose. The Indians usually travelled along the crest of ridges where the trail was in the best shape and also so they could keep an eye out for other activity below.

There was very much trade and commerce among the Indians, far more than is commonly realized. Articles for barter were swapped from tribe to tribe for enormous distances. When traders began to gather furs on the Northwest coast, after 1798, iron and other metals were observed among the Indians and lends weight to the supposition that long distance trading had been customary long before.

This brief description brings this chronicle up to 1792 when Lieut. R. R. Broughton of the Royal British Navy brought his sailing ship up the Columbia River as far as what we now call Savvie Island.

He recorded in his journal that Indians were seen at Warrior Rock (in the river opposite St. Helens) with copper swords and iron battle axes and his picture was almost identical with one drawn by Lewis and Clark of Indian battle axes belonging to the Mandan Indians who lived in North Dakota.

After conversing with the Indians here, Broughton determined that they had obtained the tools from other Indians in the East. This comparison goes to show that articles had been bartered over great distances from tribe to tribe.

Since the great arterial highway left the Multnomah Channel at Scappoose, it is probable that commercial traffic had been carried over that great path for thousands of years. It was later learned that the Indians did not cross the territory of a neighboring tribe to conduct barter but rather met the other tribe on the boundary where their barter was conducted.

Bands of Indians, all belonging to one great tribe named the Chinookan, had several camping places in this area and would move every so often as the food supply varied. They used very large boards hewn from long trees to construct long sheds, often over two hundred feet long, where most of the tribe would live.

Other small shacks were erected to house the hunters and fishermen who left the large shed in search of food for the rest. It is reasonable to assume that while the sheds were usually in the same locality, the actual site of the great house might vary each year on account of insects infesting the wood. It was easier to move than to clean up.

Indians men did more work than is commonly supposed, even participating in domestic drudgery. They collected and prepared all fuel, made the fires, caught the fish and then assisted in cleaning and preparing it for consumption.

The men also cooked for strangers, white or red, who visited them. Great feasts, of which the Chinook were very fond, were always prepared and served by the men.

The diet of the Indians included elk meat, deer meat, dog or coyote, beaver, muskrat and other rodent meat. Many fish from the river were taken each year including sturgeon, salmon, a type of crab and freshwater clams. Even periwink-

les, pond snails and land snails. It may be that the germs were a basic part of their diet, accidentally in old clothing given to Ducks, geese and peasant were the Indians or it might have been cleaned and cooked over an open flame.

The wapato, or Indian potato, were a flu virus, made many whites gathered by the women in an intentional, but the results were the same; the pestilence now thought to be the hundreds.

The plague spread across the looseen the underwater bulbs with river and to villages in all directions. A party from the newly established Fort Vancouver rescued into canoes that were kept especially a few of the less ill Indians and took them to Vancouver for medical treatment.

In 1811, John Jacob Astor and his men built Fort Astoria and that their villages were set afire in November three men deserted the an effort to rid the structures of company, fleeing up the Columbia the "bug". The Indians did not fare only to be captured by the chief well, and were buried by the Hudson's Bay men that spring.

Only the one small child is known to have survived.

There on the 21st of November, Gabriel Franchers, in charge of rounding up the men, arrived and spent the night with the chief. The chief was a man of "high stature, and a good man and proud in proportion." One of the natives was dying and there was much thumping and singing all night long. The dying man made his will verbally, allotting his necklaces of copper and beads, his bow, arrows, spear, nets and lines, etc., to his friends with the understanding that if he did not die the gifts "would not count."

Franchers gave as a reward for the deserters; eight blankets, a brass kettle, a hatchet, a small pistol out of order, and a powder horn with some ammunition. Just how the chief used the ammunition with his broken pistol is not recorded.

In 1829, the brig Owyhee (meaning Hawaii) under the command of Captain Dominis spent the winter at Scappoose Bay. Frances A. LeMont was aboard and later left to live where St. Helens is now.

The next year, 1830, saw very difficult times for both the white man and the Indians. A white man happened to call on one of the several Indian villages on what was known as Wap-pa-to Island but is now called Savvie Island. He wished to interview the chief in order that he might secure trail information for the scouting party back at Scappoose Bay.

To his horror and amazement, he discovered dead and putrifying bodies lying about in every direction. In response to his calls he heard a faint sound which proved to be the plaintive wail of a starving baby, still clasped in the cold stiff arms of its dead mother. He carried the pitiful little creature across the river to Fort Vancouver which at that time was a thriving Hudson's Bay outpost of some 40 men and a few wives.

The child received loving care from the women and was known to be alive three years later in 1833. It is possible that this child was the only survivor of the great Multnomahs, a group of tribes that controlled Wap-pa-to Island.

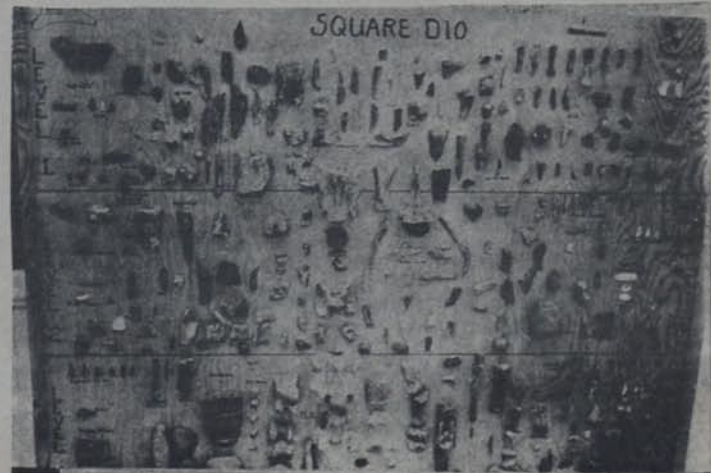
Dr. McLoughlin was called to investigate the man's death and determined that the white man had brought with them a disease virus, probably some variety of flu, for which the Indians had no resistance. The pestilence killed all the Indians in this area.

Except for a few Indians passing through the Scappoose area on their way to the valley, the red man was never again seen inhabiting this area.

The terrible disease which exterminated the Indian population was thought to have begun at Scappoose Bay and the Indians attributed it to "bad medicine" intentionally given to them by Captain Dominis.



MR. TORRESDAL measures the level for some serious diggers, Don Warner, Carol DeShazer, Susan Teal, David Kennell, Lester Smith, Butch Kitchen and Candy Olson.



THE MASSIVE display board that Warren 5th grade science students compiled after an archaeology expedition through their science class. Mr.

Dennis Torresdal is the science teacher at Warren.

River Ship First Of Its Kind

One of the most famous ships to travel up and down the Columbia River before the turn of the century was a sleek vessel bearing the same name as the mighty river, The Columbia. The ship made regularly scheduled runs between Portland and San Francisco carrying not only the commerce of Oregon to California, but passengers as well.

The Columbia was launched in Chester, Pennsylvania on February 24, 1890, having been constructed by The John Roach Shipbuilding Company. Instead of steaming her way directly to Portland on her maiden voyage, the ship was taken to New York City for an historical appointment with Francis Upton, chief assistant to Thomas Edison who had just perfected the electric light at the Menlo Park Laboratories.

Her decks were lit by the first electric lights ever installed outside the Edison Laboratories. Clearly, the boat was a pioneer of its times, and around the country, much discussion was generated concerning the future of a vessel so equipped. No insurance company would underwrite her, and all the experts of the day predicted that she would be incinerated at sea.

Oregon's great railroad builder, Henry Villard, president of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, thought otherwise, for he had sent a representative to meet with Thomas Edison about the possibilities even before Edison had perfected the electric light.

Roach, the man who built the ship, was leery of Villard's intentions but Villard insisted and so during the last day in April, Upton carried the electric light bulbs aboard ship and began to string them out along four long lines with each individual bulb hanging directly on the end of a wire from the master line.

After the string was complete, the steam was raised and all the switches turned on. The ship's deck was immediately bathed in light with many onlookers gasping at the sight. For most, it was the first electric light they had ever seen.

Turning the lights off and on was no simple matter as the switches were located in locked rosewood boxes outside the doors of the compartments. If a passenger wished his lights turned on, he was obliged to summon a steward who carried a belt of keys for the switch boxes. He had to go through the same process when he wanted the lights turned off. Not exactly light at the flick of a switch!

The ship arrived safely in the Columbia River on August 24 with her cargo of thirteen locomotives and two hundred railroad box cars which were later placed on the tracks of Villard's railroad which were being constructed at the time. The railroad tracks from Portland through Scappoose to Columbia City were part of the operation so these cars from New York were most probably used on the Scappoose Branch.

The electric plant remained in operation on the ship until July, 1895 when new and more modern equipment was installed. The original dynamo are on display in the East, one at the Smithsonian Institute at Washington D. C. and the other at the Ford Museum in Dearborn, Michigan.

On July 21, 1907, The Columbia met with fate when she collided with the steam schooner San Pedro off Shelter Cove south of Eureka, California. Both ships went to the bottom and more than 70 lives were lost.



A SMALL one room cabin located in the hills above Scappoose in 1895. This home is typical of the out-

lying residences during that time. Mt. Hood's barely visible in the background

Scappoose First Called Gosa Landing — Located On River Channel

The Story Of Samuel T. Gosa

Samuel T. Gosa had two things in common with his fellow man, the trip to the West brought great suffering to be and his family, and he labored almost without interruption to carve out a living from this rough and untamed land.

Gosa was born in Kentucky about 1815 and after several disappointments and failures, he headed West to seek a new life and fortune. Travel across the continent was no picnic. If one was fortunate and had some extra money, it was possible to purchase an ox-cart and toss in all his possessions then worry day and night about whether the rig would hold up for the duration of the trip. Those who found themselves a bit short of funds, mounted a horse and followed everyone else in their fancy wagons. One could not expect a horse to haul all day both rider and his possessions, so it was often necessary to dismount and walk the trip. Many men and women including Sam Gosa, literally walked from the East to the Pacific Northwest.

Another pressing problem that had to be confronted on the long and often difficult trip was the fact that the traveler was alone in the world, surrounded only by fellow travelers who probably had been met for the first time when the journey began.

Gosa's brother, Sam, wrote him a letter August 12, 1851 when Sam had gotten no further than Missouri. "It was at one time in hopes that I would sit to see you again but sense I hear you have moved so farre my hopes are all gon over seeing your face again-if greves my hart when I think how farre we are separated and never to meet again," (original spelling left intact).

Gosa was at least more fortunate than some, he brought his wife, Zeuritha, and two children, James and Sarah, with him. The rate of travel was very slow, if conditions were ideal, a group could push forward ten miles a day.

When interrupted by unfriendly Indians or white robbers, or slowed by muddy wagon trails or winter, two or three miles per day was considered good. For Gosa, there was a three-month delay in Missouri to allow his wife to give birth to a daughter, Nancy Caroline. When mother and child were able to resume travel, the family joined another passing group and once again headed West.

In 1852 the group reached the Oregon Territory. A great decision had to be made. A divide in the road lay ahead, left to California and a chance to strike it rich digging for gold, or right, to the Oregon country and a great river said to be near rich and fertile land.

The great majority of Westward travelers went on to California to seek a quick fortune and when Gosa chose to go on alone to Oregon, he was questioned by the rest of the group. "Why to a country where you may die the next winter?" Gosa replied that he was not interested in gold, he wanted land to cultivate and begin a farm.

The Gosa family finally made it across the Cascade range and chose a land claim on the Willamette Slough, where Brown's Landing is now located. On the most early of maps, the area was referred to as Gosa's Landing since Gosa erected a large two-story house on the land and later opened a store. Over the years, Gosa went into the dairy business and raised stock for supply to other beginning farms.

Gosa's Landing constituted Scappoose before it was Scappoose. It was the center of activity for many years. The dock extending out into the slough greeted two river boats a day, one in each direction.

South Scappoose community was forming at this time and a very important part of their living was the production of cordwood that was taken by horse team and wagon to Gosa's Landing and loaded onto

steamers for fuel to run the large boats as well as heating and cooking fuel for the people of Portland.

The road that led from the landing to the cordwood area of South Scappoose was the area's first and only for several years. Some of the account books kept while the store was in operation have been preserved and they indicate several purchases made by a A. Meier of Portland.

In later years, Mr. Meier was to join in business with a man named Frank and establish the Meier and Frank Dry Goods Store which, of course, remains in business today in Portland.

Even though there was a thriving store and people were populating the Scappoose territory in increasing numbers every year, not all who lived here were satisfied with the crude and elementary pioneer life of the wilderness. At age 17, Gosa's eldest son, James, announced that he was leaving home for the south "where my folks came from" and get away from the "uncivilized" life of the Oregon country. He was never seen nor heard of again.

A man had to be unusually industrious to stay alive much less prosper here in those days. Gosa was such an individual. In 1868 he was elected Commissioner for District No. 1 of Columbia County. Two years later he was appointed postmaster of Scappoose (first called Columbia Post Office) and ran the mail service from inside his store. In 1873 he served as Justice of the Peace for the Scappoose precinct. Again, the court was held inside the store building.

Thomas George, a great-granddaughter of Gosa's has provided two letters written by Gosa to the Billings family who lived in the, also, pioneer settlement of Olympia, Washington:
April 14, 1854-

"Our country is going ahead with improvements a very fast. There has been a very large sawmill

located about a mile from my claim. Our Spring has been very rainy and backward, but at last it appears to be settled weather and grass and all kinds of vegetation appear to feel rejoice at the breaking up of winter."

November 22, 1854-

"Times are very hard over here, and money very scarce, the rainy season has fairly set in and I think by present appearance that we will get tired of it before it winds up. I am engaged at getting out timber at present when it dont rain. Improvements are being made in our country as well as we can reasonably expect."

Following are segments from the tax roles of Columbia County concerning Gosa:

1856-Section 1, Tract 1, value	\$366.00
1857-land and personal property -	\$1341.00
1858-244 acres, value \$1272.00,	tax assessed, \$18.38
1859-244 acres, value \$441.00,	personal property value \$361.00,
total value \$802.00, County tax \$9.62,	state tax \$1.60, poll tax \$1.00, Total
tax assessment \$12.22.	

It is interesting to note the discrepancies between values and taxes in 1856 and 1859. It appears that someone sharpened their pencil on the behalf of Gosa to save him some money but the reason for the differences is not really known.

Gosa's Landing and all the supplemental concerns that were built up around it faded out of the Scappoose picture when the railroad tracks were completed at their present location and the town that would become known as Scappoose moved up from the river to where it now stands in order that a commercial and residential district could be served by the trains.

The South Scappoose Community - The Havliks Helped It Grow

Located south of the present city, the South Scappoose community lay directly in front of Dutch Canyon and probably had its center where Dorothy's Country Market now stands. Before 1905, the new area was sparsely populated with no more than ten families in residence.

The land was thickly wooded with virgin timber and, as more families acquired land, the forests began to rapidly disappear. The trees were chopped into cordwood for fireplace and stove fuel and loaded onto riverboats for distribution as far away as Portland.

The Old Portland Road was nothing more than a dirt right-of-way, extending from Portland all the way to the ocean. Like dirt roads today, on a hot summer day, travel crunched the soil into fine particles and the wind blew the dust for miles.

Considered to be much more valuable and important means of travel than the crude road, was the Columbia River and the railroad which had by this time pushed itself as far as Goble where a large ferry carried the boxcars across the river into Washington. The river was at this time highly developed and facilitated most of the commerce of the Oregon territory.

Oldtimers especially recall the steamship America which made scheduled stops at Brown's Landing to drop off passengers from Portland along with freight, feed and other big city products for the farmers of the area.

Important product's of this area that the huge steamship picked up were butter, cream and milk from the Jackson Creek Creamery. The Dairy Farm was owned by Calvin Johnson. In addition to the dairy, Johnson ran a small grocery and dry goods store along side the creamery.

The steamship America made a stop once each day at the landing and was always met by teams of horses and wagons.

In addition to the river, the railroad's main line between Seattle and Portland ran through Scappoose, with trains in one direction or the other, passing almost every hour. The importance, or at least the frequency, of rail travel has diminished greatly since 1905, because in earlier days it was almost the one and only source of getting people and material from one place to another.

Most of the residents of South Scappoose Community were actively engaged in the dairy business and channeled their goods either directly to the Jackson Creek Farm or through either the Johnson Store or the Creecy Store.

The Calvin Johnson General Merchandise Store outlasted the Creecy Store, the latter having stood for many years right along the railroad tracks. Upstairs in the Creecy Store was usually the meeting place for several of the community organizations, including a young people's Bible School, the first in the Scappoose area.

Along side the Multnomah County line stood a large school house which served young students from all the surrounding areas. Asa Holaday was one of the school board's earliest members and for several years, Mrs. McDonnell served as the teacher.

Other names that stood out in the records of the area were the John Ullman family, the John John-

son family, C. Stump and family, the Callahans and the Titcombes. John Johnson ran a sleek black team of horses for many years, complete with decorated harnesses and carriage. The team and wagon were normally used as transportation for the family but on many occasions local church officials would call on Johnson to escort coffins to and from funerals. The practice became customary after a while.

About the same time the above events were transpiring, the J. J. Havlik family moved to South Scappoose. They purchased a farm of about 320 acres which belonged to a Mr. Farrell and also bought the old Creecy store building.

The building was moved from its original location to the junction of Dutch Canyon Road and Old Portland Road and reconverted into a grocery and general merchandise store. The Havliks were the first known Catholic family to reside in Scappoose and they soon set out to encourage more members of their church to come and live in Scappoose.

Mrs. Barbara Havlik wrote letters to her friends in the East and mid-west and to magazines in large cities of the East. Her goal was to promote "this rich and fertile wonderful country where opportunity abounds" so that eventually, after enough people arrived, a Catholic Church could be constructed. Her efforts were not without reward.

In 1906, people who had heard from her began to arrive here, how many is not clear, but some of the names mentioned in early records are the Novaks from the midwest, Stasnas from Europe, Kos-

trba and Kouteks. The Cholick and Fisher families arrived in 1911 or '12.

By 1910, there were sufficient numbers to begin the construction of a church on an acre donated for the purpose by Mr. Havlik. Another acre was set aside for use as a cemetery.

After the land was cleared, material was hauled from the Old Jeff Mill up Dutch Canyon and Mr. Kubek was selected to supervise much

of the initial work. When the building was complete, Mrs. Havlik moved her parlor organ inside and became the church's first organist and singer.

Archbishop Christie dedicated the church in 1911 and it was given the name St. Wenceslaus. Father Urban Fisher was installed as the first pastor. He was from Mt. Angel in Washington.



SHOWN ABOVE are construction workers in the process of building Dutch Canyon Road around 1900. Note that teams of horses and mules were used to move the dirt and the only tools available to the hard working men were pick and shovel, not the easiest way to build a road!



IN 1919, some energetic pioneers invested their money and labor up Dutch Canyon and drilled for oil they believed to be deposited there. The entire project was a bit of a failure when the rig struck

salt water at 88 feet. This picture showing the proud investors was taken before the salt water dampened their dreams.



A PAINTING depicting the morning coffee club of a few years ago at the local coffee place.



GRADES 6, 8, 10 and 11 in 1900 in front of the high school building. The next year four of these students graduated and comprised the school's first graduating class.



A LOOK inside the Watts and Price General Merchandise Store about 1900. Notice the gas light hanging from the ceiling in lieu of electric lighting.

which came in Scappoose much later. The Watts and Price Store was the hub of Scappoose life from 1888 until 1935.

The Watts First Family Of Scappoose

110 Years Of Residence

Over a period spanning more than 110 years, the Watts family has become an inseparable part of Scappoose. In the early days, the Watts family stayed and worked the city. They owned at one time, all the land that now comprises the city limits, and by donating land for various causes, including schools and churches, they have effectively fixed in location many of the city's institutions.

Jesse Watts lives now in Scappoose where his great-grandfather first built a log cabin in 1792 to house his family on a 100-acre donation land claim. Jesse retained this story of the ancestors.

William Watts

William Watts, great-grandfather to Jesse, moved from Kentucky through Missouri in 1790, and arrived by covered wagon in the Scappoose settlement area in the fall of 1792. With him, he brought his weapons, 120 head of cattle and some horses.

There were here no roads and the expedition could go no further than where Cascade Lake is now located on the Columbia River. William had all his possessions barged

down the river to dry land near St. Helens and then took advantage of the overflow land created by the Columbia's flooding every year and drove along the wide shore to get to Scappoose.

Donation Land Claim

The purpose for this long journey was to get many of the men and women who left their homes in the East to move West, to claim land offered by the national government under the Donation Land Claim Act of 1820. Under the provision, the head of the family could claim up to 640 acres (one square mile) of land and his widow one could claim another 320 acres to make the family total 960 acres.

Reports had it in the East that there was an abundance of wild hay growing along the river and that Scappoose was right in the middle of the largest valley along the Columbia River. The weather was reported to be July and mild, with rain for winter. The above claims, all but one, were very true.

Winter Of 1852

When Watts arrived here, he found a very wide valley indeed, with many acres of wild hay to feed his cattle. The 1852 winter, however, was not as advertised. Four to five feet of snow covered the ground that year for more than four months. Even the Multnomah Channel was frozen over.

After the snow, Watts was left with four shaggy cows, having lost all his other animals. He had counted on one of his relatives, Jacob Thompson, to plant an extensive garden near Warren, but would provide trail food for the group the next

spring. Jacob made a slight error, however, he planted the garden all right, except that the flooding river overtopped it and washed all his efforts away two months later. Jacob was a bit disappointed and left for La Grande the same year.

Starts Again

Without food or cattle, the Watts family spent a long and difficult winter. He was quick to recover,

however, and the next few years were his, expending his efforts in every direction. Watts established a dairy farm, raised pigs and sheep, and then went down to St. Helens and opened a sawmill and river dock.

Grain was loaded off the docks onto river boats and the sawmill provided area loggers with a place to bring their timber for preparation for shipment to Portland.

Watts experienced another catastrophe in St. Helens, however. As soon as the Garrisonville Road was opened between the Tillamook Valley



THIS WAS the Watts and Price Store as it looked around 1888. The general merchandise and dry goods store was the hub of Scappoose for many years.

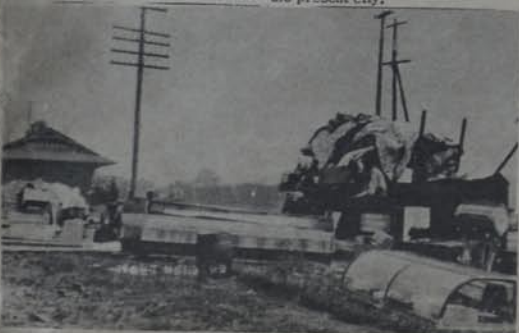
and Linnton, St. Helens withered away as a port and was replaced by the more accessible Linnton. Watts moved his business ventures back to Scappoose.

Benjamin and Frances

William Watts had several sons and their participation in the history of Scappoose is also very important. Benjamin and Frances started up a sawmill operation with an iron wheel that was imported around the tip of South America. The sawmill was finished in 1856 and was located on Watts donation land claim property where the present high school now stands. In 1870 they sold their interests in the mill to a cousin, John B. Watts, and the two moved together to California.

"Foghorn"

Another son, John William Watts more commonly known around the county as "Foghorn", spent his years away from any specific area but it always seemed that he was



THE MORNING after the 1930 downtown fire, Watts and Price had positioned a guard over the contents of the store which were removed during the fire the evening before. The railroad depot stands in the background.

close by. Foghorn was not tied down to any particular endeavor. The records indicate that he was an amateur circuit riding preacher, amateur doctor, amateur politician and amateur almost everything else. He was probably the most colorful of the Watts boys, called Foghorn because those who knew him thought he talked a lot.

Foghorn served as Scappoose's first and most productive matchmaker. It seemed that many women found themselves without husbands during the pioneer days. Illness and accident took the early lives of many fathers leaving a widow with a cabin full of children. The availability of single men was low so it took a middleman to bring the two together. Foghorn was such a man. Accounts of his matrimonial services are outlined elsewhere in this edition.

James W. Watts

Still another son of William was James W. Watts, and his family brings this account closer to the living descendants of the Watts family. James died at an early age, 37, leaving three children and his wife, Elizabeth.

While he was alive, he operated several cooperage plants in the area. The plants made barrels from wood and metal straps that were used extensively in the keeping of food. Most all meat items had to be put in the barrels and then salted so they could be consumed at a later date.

After his death, his wife married J. R. Watts (cousin to her late husband) as a matter of convenience. That was in 1873. The couple moved from the east side of town over to the west side and operated still another sawmill operation. One of the children he raised that came with the marriage to Elizabeth was James Grant Watts for which the recently built grade school is named.

J. G. Watts

J. G. Watts worked at his stepfather's sawmill for several years then went into Portland to attend high school. At that time, 1879, there was no high school here, only a grade school situated in a one room building that taught grades one through six.

He never actually finished high school in Portland but went on to Willamette University in Salem. The two schools at that time were about on an equal par academically. That was in 1884. The next year he taught in Scappoose, then at the Portland high where he graduated in 1888.

In 1880 and until 1883, the railroad was pushing itself north out of Portland and through the Scappoose area. The "town" at that time was located at Gosa's Landing, there being a post office, dock, and grocery store there. Gosa's Landing was located where Johnson's Landing now stands.

The railroad changed the city by locating a depot in the heart of the town picked up its belongings and buildings and followed the railroad away from the river to the site of the present city.

plex was a cord wood operation that netted ten cents a cord profit when sold to businessmen in Portland.

The store was operated with little cash. Most items were purchased by barter and still more items were given free to new people who came to town with the promise that after they had established themselves they would pay the store back for the credit it extended. This practice is referred to as "grubstaking."

Education

The James Watts who is living now in Scappoose is the son of J. G. Watts and his relatives that his father once told him that he was Otto Petersen Grade School on land involved in 22 different activities

at one time. James Grant Watts was truly a Scappoose booster! Besides being the Postmaster, Grant Watts was also the first Columbia County School Superintendent. He found his work with the educational sector of the county very rewarding and often travelled on foot to encourage the building of new schools and the enlistment of new teachers. He was the county clerk for two years, 1902-04.

Probably the most long lasting effect that Grant Watts had on Scappoose was his keen interest in the school system. He later became a member of District No. 1 School board and encouraged his mother Elizabeth, to donate a parcel of land for new school sites. The Union High School was built along side father once told him that he was Otto Petersen Grade School on land donated by his mother.

Together with Harry West and P. A. Prakes, who were fellow school board members, Grant Watts borrowed money on his own signature to finance the first school house in 1908. These three men also initiated the first public transportation for school children in the state of Oregon. They designed and built two covered wagons that operated on routes for many years transporting school children from their homes to school and back. The advent of the motor bus phased out the wagon and horse system.

Watts remained on the school board until he was 80 years old, completing sixty years of service for education in Columbia County. In 1920, Mr. Watts became the first mayor of Scappoose and later served as councilman and city recorder. He died in 1956.

Watts and Price

W.W. West constructed the new city's first building, a dry goods and grocery store that was managed by his son, J. P. West. It was located where the auto parts store in Scappoose now stands. It was called the Red and White Store and since James Grant Watts was getting past 21 years old and looking for a little something to do, he joined up with G. W. Price, also 24 years old at the time, and bought the store, renaming it Watts and Price. The store was in operation from 1888 until 1930. It became the hub of the new city.

Inside the store's doors were most of the items a young city's residents could ever want. In addition to being the store, the building also housed the post office, the drug store, and the clerk's office where people who lived on the private water system Watts and Price had built, could pay their monthly water bills.

Almost from its first day in business, rooms above the store served as town meeting places. Since the city was not incorporated, there was no council, but this does not mean that the men didn't get together often to discuss common problems affecting all of them. When they did gather, they met at Watts and Price Store.

In 1902, Watts and Price organized the Farmers Telephone Company which linked the area's residents together through a common switchboard. With this development, Watts and Price found still another corner of their store in demand to house the operator.

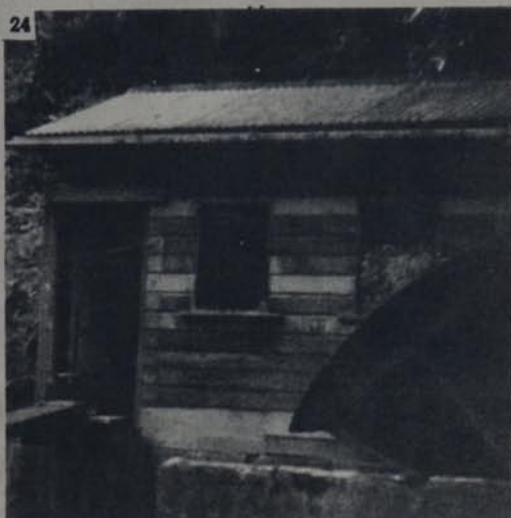
As if the store was not enough to keep Watts busy, he also had ownership in four sawmills and vast stands of native timber. One of his largest money making enterprises outside the store com-



WATTS AND PRICE Store after 1923 when the water tower had been removed in favor of the new city water system and a barber shop and restaurant added along side the store.



THE J. G. WATTS house as it appears today. The city has taken responsibility for the structure and a member of the public works department lives in the house to insure its upkeep. An identical house, since torn down, was located next door to the Watts house. It belonged to the Price family. The Watts house is located directly across from the Enco service station downtown.



AFTER THE original dam built by the city in 1923 was torn down, this structure was constructed alongside a new dam. The large wheel at the right was used to control the amount of water passing over the spillway. This dam is now part of a three dam system used to provide the city of Scappoose with drinking water.



STREET scene in May of 1923 during the celebration of the opening of the water works project.

E. E. Wist ; A Banker , Super Promoter And Controversial Figure

E. E. Wist was a man who literally changed the face of Scappoose—and almost single handedly! Wist came to Scappoose in the middle 1920's with his two brothers and established a dairy farm. The young Wist was 24 years old

when he purchased outright the near defunct and failing Bank of Scappoose.

After investing his talents to reorganize the bank and bring it back to a viable financial position in the community, he set out to do what he knew best—promote.

A new building was constructed across the street from the Watts and Price Store and housed the newly reorganized bank, whose name was changed to First National Bank in Scappoose. The building is still in use today; Longfellow's is located there.

Wist then promoted the dike district and after it was established, he assisted in floating city-backed bonds for the project. The dike was constructed in 1927-28 and brought back into productive use thousands of acres formerly used to graze cattle.

At the same time, Wist was promoting Scappoose's first major city works project; the grading, graveling and paving of the downtown streets. The core area at that time comprised about 20 city blocks, all were improved under the financial direction of Wist—complete with sidewalks!

To raise enough money for this project, the city further indebted itself by the sale of bonds. Improvement taxes were levied against residents and were considered pretty steep. One must remember that in all probability Mr. Wist was a product of his own day; the Roaring Twenties.

The nation's economy was at an all time high and steadily increasing at a rate that has not since been duplicated. Money was changing hands quickly and land prices, one of the most reliable indicators of the economy, were rapidly soaring upward.

Wist was an aggressive man, often falling under criticism from those who knew him. He was prone to be a bit bullheaded and was often overbearing.

As mentioned, during this two-year period, 1927-28, Wist promoted both the dike construction and city improvements. As if this was not enough, he also established the city's water system, thus phasing out many private wells and the private water system owned by Watts and Price.

These improvements undoubtedly contributed to the city's growth since the first true residential district was established and one did not have to pay the high price of digging a deep well when he wanted to "move into the city".

Despite his controversial nature, Wist's critics granted him one virtue and that is that no other man could have gotten so much work done in the name of Scappoose. No other man had contributed so much to the community.

The city and its people were in debt up to their heads and loving every minute of it. Scappoose had taken on a new and progressive look and folks were proud of Mr. Wist. He was a sort of hero. This prestigious position did not last long, however.

Depression Hits Hard

Only a year later, the great depression swept across the nation

like a cancer virus, tearing at the pockets and hearts of man. The city was in a bind. The taxes were the only way to pay off the bonds that financed all the vast improvements, yet few had the funds to meet their payments.

Like day darkens into night, Wist turned from hero one day to public enemy number one, the next. Many feared they would lose their land and earthly possessions because of the depression and since Wist was instrumental in indebting the city way over its head, much of the blame for the ill times fell on his shoulders.

Although not run out of town on a rail, Wist was forced to slip away into the hills and attempt to run his bank while people gathered at the doors to withdraw all their money. To the man on the street, Wist had dropped out of sight and that was all right with them. They had grossly underestimated his abilities.

The large and hefty Wist slipped back into town one night and took a small and frail man named R.E. Allen, who was the local druggist, back into the hills with him. Allen was the very antithesis of Wist. Wist, the outspoken and totally dominating man, Allen, the shy, retiring and passive man.

One would not think that these two could have much in common but shortly after Allen's unexpected visit to Wist's retreat, Allen was elected city treasurer, the most unsought job in town.

As city treasurer, and without doubt guidance from Wist, Allen began to research the ledgers page by page, entry by entry, gathering the name and address of every person in the United States who held a bond on the city of Scappoose. The bonds had been sold through the First National Bank in Portland to customers all over the country. Allen then wrote letters to each one of the bondholders offering to purchase back the notes; at 20 cents on the dollar.

A man in New York or Ohio, in the midst of the great depression, was not only in need of cold hard cash like everyone else, he also had little reason to believe that a large gift edged \$1000 note with "The City of Scappoose, Oregon" neatly written across its face was anything more than a nice piece of paper, hardly worth a \$1000.

Such bondholders responded to the offer quickly and in great volume. After the replies had been tabulated, Allen took the data to Wist in the hills and the two returned to the city, the first public appearance for Wist in many a month.

Wist convinced taxpayers in the city to pay off the notes, each according to the improvements he was being taxed for. So, if the owner of one of two houses on a block that had \$2000 worth of improvements, he now had the opportunity to relieve his \$1000 share of the indebtedness by paying out only \$200 to the bondholder recorded on Allen's list.

It was in this manner that Scappoose residents suffered no loss of property during the depression due to city indebtedness and the means by which Wist could feel safe showing his face around town.

While many other individuals played major roles in the development and growth of Scappoose, no one man had more to do with the actual physical change of Scappoose than Ed Wist.

The Pioneer Doctor

Probably the earliest doctor who was an Oregon native was William McKay, son of Thomas McKay who made his residence in Scappoose as the head farmer for Dr. McLoughlin who lived in Oregon City. William was born here in Scappoose in 1824 and attended no formal schools as there were none around except for the east coast of the United States.

As a matter of fact, at the age of 19 and after picking up academic skills on his own, William became one of the very first teachers in Oregon, lecturing at the John Ball school across the river in Vancouver.

McKay held this position for several years then left Vancouver to serve as a local guide to Jason Lee in 1834 who was a Methodist missionary. Lee had heard of McKay's achievements from Dr. McLoughlin in Oregon City who was not only his father's employer but also his step-grandfather.

Lee was interested in establishing a Methodist Church and William and his two brothers went with Lee to Salem where the church was finally established.

After his brief stay with Lee, William went back East for the first time and enrolled in a medical school near Utica, New York.

In due time, he was graduated and returned to this area to establish a practice. He opened no office, however, since there were so few people in any one area that locating somewhere permanently

would have been impossible.

There are several accounts of William's doctoring activities, the essence of all of them being that when one was ill or injured, a rider had to be sent through the county asking everyone he passed if the good doctor had been seen recently. If William had not been out on the paths, then the rider would be able to find him at his father's farm working in the fields since doctoring was a part-time occupation.

William stayed in this area for an unknown period of time, but it is clear that he was here at least for seven years. He did move to Pendleton and opened up a storefront office where he practiced medicine for the rest of his life.

Long after McKay, a man named Harry R. Cliff came to the Scappoose area in 1884. Cliff was born in England and graduated from the prestigious Bartholomew Medical College at London in 1880. He served as a doctor in Australia where he married.

After leaving the navy, he came to the wilderness of this area and opened an office in St. Helens from which he cared for the entire county until 1908 when he moved into growing Portland and later became the director of the Multnomah County Hospital.

Other doctors who served the Scappoose area came after 1900 and were for the most part, educated right here in Oregon. They were not strictly speaking, pioneer

doctors, they opened offices in the county's cities long after the towns were well established.

This accounts for two of the most remembered Scappoose-area accounts completely ignore a very popular and wide-spread character who travelled the area between 1840 and 1910 until "modern times" ran him out of business.

The character, of course, is the amateur doctor who had no formal training yet at times provided a relief of sorts to those who were ill or injured. One such man was "Foghorn" Watts who, besides being an amateur doctor was an amateur just about everything else.

He was known to have been a politician, a circuit riding preacher and one of the areas most famous matchmakers when it came to lining up some widow woman whose husband had died, leaving a cabin full of children, with an eligible and usually unsuspecting bachelor.

Foghorn as he was called (because he had a loud mouth) became half-way skilled in his adopted "profession" after a period of time and was known to have set broken bones and cure other less immediate ailments with a variety of liquids.

There were several other such men who travelled the county in those days but all were forced into retirement when legitimate schooled doctors established offices in the towns of the county around 1910.

The First Automobiles Took Some Getting Used To; Termed 'Contraptions'



Just as one would talk of a certain person coming into town to live, and relating that person's experiences and effects on those around him, one must talk of the automobile's introduction into Scappoose life.

These first cars had their own personalities, changing the lives of many and, according to some long-time residents who remember, these cars had a mind of their own, pitting the driver in constant conflict with the machine in a battle to determine who was the master.

Newt Perry, a merchant who lived near Warren, is said to have been the first man to bring an auto through the streets of Scappoose in 1908 on his way to his store. People did not exactly line the streets to watch him on that day but the days and months that followed saw many visiting his home to catch a closer look at the Cadillac.

Sometime between 1911 and 1912, W. F. Rickert, Albert Johnson, Harry West, I. G. Wickstrom and D. W. Price all purchased automobiles and are known to have been among the first local residents to own and operate cars.

With five or six cars on the roads, it was not long before public speculation concerning the pros and cons of these "autobuggys" came to the forefront of many private conversations. Some felt that the auto was a virtually worthless contraption and should be banned from use on "paths and streets normally used by horse and rider."

There was some logical support for this line of thought. Without the benefit of pavement or even gravel on the roads, typical Northwest rainy days turned the streets into knee-deep mud. After a very few

cars were seen trying to make their way through the murky mess, a new term was coined to describe the depth of mud on a road: "up to the floor boards."

The net result occurring when a car and mud met in battle was the hitching of a horse to a long rope in order that the stranded machine might be pulled to more secure ground. When no number of animals could get up enough power to move the vehicle, some of them becoming very deeply entrenched, they were left right in the middle of the road until the weather dried up the ground

Before garages and repair shops were opened in Scappoose, Portland was the main source of maintenance supplies and advice. A prominent supply firm at the time was Ballou and Wright on Tenth and Flanders, who had converted their bicycle business into an automobile house.

From their 1906 parts catalog, much can be discovered concerning early motoring. Most of the accessories seem ludicrous today, they include water pistols ("for keeping off dogs"), foot bellows ("for those who prefer foot pressure to blow

and eliminated the mud. What was then left after a week or so of warm weather was one car, half buried, and encased in hard dry soil. It then had to be dug out with shovels.

Another peculiar habit of the new autos that was the source for much early criticism was the inevitable coming together of metal and wood. It is not known who first experienced running into a tree, but there were many occurrences and if the driver and passengers were not injured bodily, they certainly suffered from embarrassment.

their horns"), and natural rawhide tire sleeves ("a sure relief in case of blow-out".)

A protective device that was very popular and is known to have been used in Scappoose was the "auto shirt" which covered the wearer from neck to toe and was made for relief "from uncertain Northwest weather." It sold for \$6.50.

Other items listed in the catalog that reflect the rising interest in "motoring" during the turn of the century include a "gradometer" that was fastened to the seat and told "the exact grade you are climbing at a glance"; collapsible silk goggles; tire chains (especially designed to lengthen the life of a tire and car occupants); folding water pails of canvas; and a revolutionary pressure-fed carburetor ("which will be greatly appreciated by drivers who have to push their cars to the center of the road to start them").

By 1920, the automobile had taken the roads in Scappoose and was a common sight. More and more national manufacturers had gotten into the business of making cars and between 1917 and 1930, more than 80 makes were on the road including the following, some of which may not have been ever heard of by today's readers:

- Appearson, Auburn, Chalmers, Case, Cole, Cadillac, Crow Elkart, Carter Car Friction, Crozier, Chevrolet, Chandler, Columbia, Buick, Bricoe, Duesenburg, Dodge, Durant, Dart, Dianna, Essex, Elgin, Everett;
- Erskine, Franklin Air Cooled, Ford, Flint, Jewett, Jordan, Jackson, Kissil, Krit, Grant, Gray, Gardner, Henderson, Hupmobile, Harron, Haynes, Holmes Air Cooled, Hudson, Locomobile, Michigan;
- Metz Friction Drive, Meteor, Marian, Maxwell, Moon, Mitchell, Matheson, Nation, Nash, Oakland, Oldsmobile, Overland, Pierce Arrow, Peerless, Packard, Paige, Pontiac, Papa Hartford, King, Know, Reo, Rockne;
- Rickenbacher, Rambler, Skelton, Scripps, Booth, Studebaker, Stutz, Stearns Knight, Stevens, Stevens Duryea, Saxton, White Steamer, Willys St. Clair, Laxier, Thomas, Whitpelt, Winton, and Velie.

It is the automobile that will soon cause another physical change in Scappoose and probably have its economic effects also when Highway 30 is widened to four lanes and possibly relocated. In 60 years, the machine has certainly had its effect.



1909 PREMIER



1907 CADILLAC



1909 OVERLAND



1925 LOCOMOBILE



1911 FORD



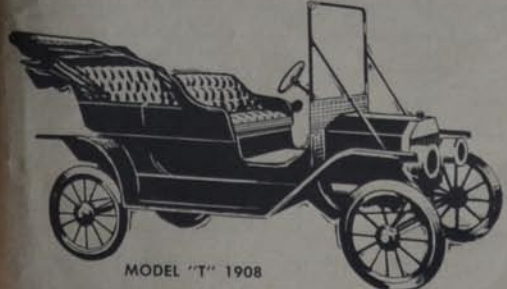
1914 STUTZ



1924 ESSEX



1920 PACKARD



MODEL "T" 1908



FORD MODEL "A" 1928

Warren Community Story

Told By School Girl

The following was written 38 years ago by a school child, Mary Ellen Turley of Warren, as an assignment. Comments have been added by this writer and accounts related have been brought up to date by adding years.

Eighty-eight years ago Warren was nothing more than another of the several wilderness settlements that characterized the Scappoose area. All the houses were made of logs—great four or five room houses, two stories high. Several of them had stone foundations.

Wild animals roamed the woods and often visited the lonely farms. There was a small Indian camp at the mouth of Milton Creek and another larger camp on the Lewis River.

Indians spent their time hunting, fishing and preparing for the contests held near Mt. St. Helens every year at the meeting of the Clatsop, Klamath and Yakima Indians. The squaws worked for their white neighbors, dug wapatoes from the marshy bay, and made flour from the mealy tubers. Game, such as deer, rabbit, squirrel, coon and duck, was plentiful.

Life on the farms was quite complete in itself. The individual families tilled their small plots of virgin soil, raised garden vegetables and wheat, kept a few cows, and a few families had small bands of sheep. They took their wheat to the grist mill on Lewis River to be ground into flour, and a carding mill near Hillshoro made their wool into great balls of woolen strands which were used for yarn and for stuffing pillows and quilts.

At night the children were often frightened by a cougar's unearthly scream or the distant baying of timber wolves. These animals did not always confine their prowlings to the hours of the night. One day a woman living about a half mile from the road to Portland, heard a disturbance in her chicken yard, and running to the door of her log cabin, saw a large panther clutching one of her precious chickens. She called her husband who arrived

this side of Portland, and those were not too secure, the common thing was to bury their money. Joe Fullerton, one of the earliest settlers, was said to have left a large fortune buried on his place. When Joe Fullerton died, everybody speculated as to where he had hidden his money. Several years later a Swedish family bought the place and started a systematic search for the money. One day one of the boys was plowing on a side hill near an old wood road. He was told to go just to the wheel tracks in the road, but instead he made a furrow in the first tracks. As he drove he saw a gold coin lying on the ground. He rushed to the house, got a shovel and dug up a great iron box. The family did not tell how much they found, but various stories say they found all the way from fifty dollars to \$10,000.

At first the only means of transportation was horse and buggy. Then it was possible to go to Portland by boat. Then came the railroad. While the railroad was being built, chiefly by Chinese coolies, there was much speculation as to whether or not it would help or hurt the country. At length the great day came when the first train went through—a great freight train. People stood on their porches or along the tracks. After the roaring monster had passed, one calm old lady remarked, "Well, I'm sure I can't see that it did the country so much damage." "No," answered her world-wise husband, "but it hadn't gone through sideways, it should have raised hell!"

Long after the railroad, about in 1920, the present highway from Portland to Astoria was completed. Now the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of those early pioneers may go to Portland for an evening's entertainment, attend in Portland, listen to the President of the United States making a speech while they eat breakfast, and go to a Union high school by bus from one to fifteen miles, where they may associate with fellow students from miles around.



SCAPPOOSE looking South on the main street in 1914. The building right of Watts and Price store was the bank and is now the building used by Longfellow's Cafe. Notice the boardwalk in the street used during the winters when rain turned the downtown streets into a lake of mud.

The Story Of A Fish , The German Immigrants And A Great Loss

One of the main attractions for the first pioneer settlers in the Scappoose area was word received at their homes in the mid-west and east of "a great expanse of native wild grass suited for consumption by a variety of farm animals," existing in the "rich and fertile Columbia River Valley." These early accounts describe the Scappoose flatlands before the great dike was built in 1927-28, Long before any white man set foot here, the Columbia River flooded twice a year, once in May and again in June.

The land that the high waters inundated was pregnant with wild hay and a strange little plant commonly referred to as an Indian Potato, or Wapato. Deer grazed unrestricted in the fields of native grass and Canvasback ducks fed on the Wapato plant.

Families left their homes in the mid-1800's and joined the great Westward expansion to the Oregon Territory. Many settled in this area and received unconditional deeds to free land under the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850. Pursuant to its provisions, a married male could receive one complete section of land, 640 acres, and his oldest son could claim 320 acres.

With the abundance of the wild hay, many families became actively involved in dairy farming. The hay was so profuse and abundant that not only could a man's cattle graze on the pastures all year but hay was cut twice a year off the same field, once before the river flooded and again after the flood. To the relatively poor and struggling pioneers, the natural grass growth represented a veritable gold mine. It sustained, and provided for, their very existence.

Europeans began to come to this country about 1888 and found their way to this area around 1890. Many of the immigrants were German and some were Czechoslovakian. The German people tended to stay together and groups of these people settled in many spots around Northwest Oregon. One such settlement was in Dutch Canyon.

The Germans brought with them a small fish that eventually changed the economy of the Scappoose area. The fish was the Carp, a favorite dish of the Germans. Carp were planted in many small ponds and lakes around the area but after a few years the fish found its way into the Columbia River and shortly after its introduction to the open water, virtually took over the river.

Carp live long lives, some having been studied and their predicted age set at more than 25 years. The carp also grows quickly, so it was only the next year or possibly two, that the fish could be caught with pole and hook directly out of the Columbia.

Carp feed on organic plant material and found the roots of the wild hay and Wapato plant a delectable treat; herein lies the great effect, environmentally, the carp had on the ecology of the Scappoose area.

Since the river flooded twice a year, the carp enjoyed a long "grazing" period of their own, eating the roots of the valued Wapato and wild hay. It was the next summer that area farmers and residents noticed a sharp decline in the number of ducks inhabiting the swamps and lowlands around the river. It also seemed that there was less hay growing in the fields.

The next summer told the complete story. Speculation concerning the decline in duck population and reduced hay production a year earlier were totally confirmed. The summer of 1892 saw no ducks and no hay.

Dairy farmers were aflight, where once hundreds of cattle grazed, there was nothing. Cattle and ranches had to be moved to higher ground where hay was still left. The higher ground was limited in area so many families had to abandon their dairies altogether. Many turned to logging.

The sudden loss of both hay and Canvasback ducks was attributed to the feeding habits of the carp.

It must be pointed out that this phenomenon was not then, nor has ever, been proved; it was only the popular belief of many that the carp had caused the losses. Nor is the description of how the carp got into the Columbia well documented. Again, these facts were surmised by the men and women who lived here during the events.

No matter how it "really" happened, the once fertile grassland lay impotent for several years until the limited introduction of domestic seed brought some of the land back into grass production. For the most part, however, the floodwaters were devoid of healthy agriculture and many muddy ponds formed.

It was for this reason that the great dike was constructed in 1927-28 and reclaimed the grasslands that were allegedly destroyed by the carp. The muddy ponds were drained and, of course, no, the dike lands are free of flood and again supporting dairy cattle.



IN THE summer of 1966, the present post office federal building was dedicated during official ceremonies, with the governor of Oregon, several visiting cities' dignitaries and mayors and local civic club officers in attendance. Postmaster Wayne Dexter gave a brief history of the Post Office in Scappoose. It originally was established at a store at Gosa's Landing. Following this it was located in the J. G. Watts & D. W. Price general store and was there until 1914 when a small building was built on the highway. This building was damaged

in the 1915 fire and the office was moved back to a new annex on the Watts and Price store. In 1920 Henry Grim, the then postmaster, built a concrete office building between Columbia and Prairie. It is now occupied by Johnson's V-Store, Inc. The post office remained there until 1951 when it was moved to a new building on the highway on West Maple St. It continued to serve as the post office until the present Federal Building, shown above, was opened in 1966. It also has grown from a fourth class station to its present first class status.

cont. from page 27

er," and while they do not claim to have accomplished the impossible, their long record of community service attests to the fact that many things would have been impossible without them.

Organized mainly as a service group, the club has a long list of involvement; helping the exchange students every year, assisting with needed programs at a school for retarded students by donating a projector and screen, transportation to and from the school for the children and cash donations.

Also, the club supplies volunteers for the blood mobile, chaperoning dances for teen agers, serving at nursing homes with the Red Cross, and staffing the heart fund drive yearly.

The group gives gifts to various youth homes at Christmas and their latest project now in progress is in connection with Bert Willemse to establish a fountain in the park strip through the city.

This year's president is Mrs. Ernest Winterfeld; past presidents are Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Wheatcroft, Mrs. Shearer, Mrs. Kerry, Mrs. Linqvist, Mrs. Connelly, Mrs. Simmons and Mrs. Tempkin.

Chapman Grange

The first grange to be organized in Chapman was called the Everard Grange and was established in 1917, having held meetings at the community hall for a year or so when it was disbanded.

The community went without a grange until 1931 when two state grange officers came to meet with a group of interested people to discuss the establishment of a second grange.

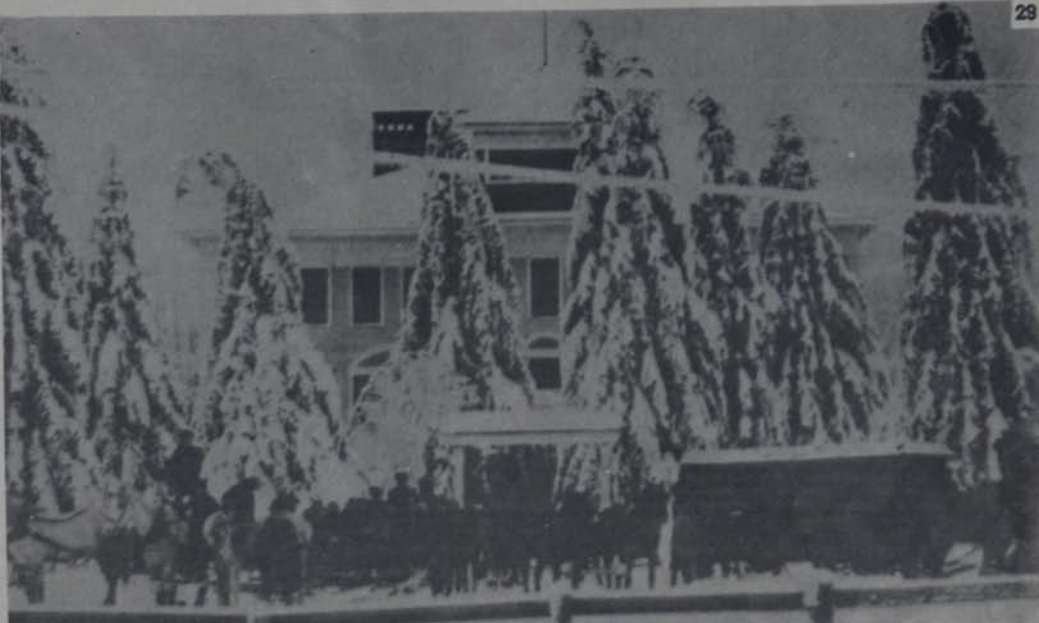
The people were enthusiastic and a few short months later, after meeting at various locations, the membership decided to erect a grange building.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Koehler donated land for the site and a subscription drive was started to raise money for the project. With volunteer labor, the new hall was erected and remains as the grange's meeting place.

Largely through the efforts of local grange members, electricity came to Chapman in 1946. With this advent, it appears that grange members became more active and several additions and remodeling were made on the original building.

A new front for entry ways was built, the basement remodeled to allow for kitchen and dining facilities, and the rear of the building was lengthened. In 1964 the Juvenile Grange was organized and still another addition was constructed to accommodate the young people.

The grange is mainly a public service organization and actively promotes home-economic knowhow, parks, hospital organizations, and general community service projects.



THE WINTER of 1912 was a cold one and students were happy to have a school wagon and sled, both pulled by horses, to take them to and from school. These wagons are credited with being

the first public school transportation offered students in the state of Oregon.

Pisgah Home Colony Established For The 'Down And Out'

Few have ever heard of it and still fewer know where it used to be, but the memory and investment in the Pisgah Home Colony should not long be forgotten.

During agreeable times of the year, one may drive up Siercks Road onto Holaday Road and literally climb upward to what is now known as Pisgah Lookout, a mesa-dow high atop a hill. There remains a few foundations, some twisted pipe and one crumbling building tucked away in the tall trees. It was here that 53 years ago a woman named "Mother Lawrence" established a refuge for "the down and out", street-stumbling old men who characterize Portland's Burnside Street today.

The philanthropic project began when Mrs. Lawrence moved out of West from Wisconsin at the age of 26 and opened a building she owned in Woodmere, a suburb of Portland, to transients from the downtown streets. That was in 1911. Lawrence gathered up her charges

and moved out to the site in 1919 and after examining the care the old occupancy. A large building, 77 and tired men received under the by 97 feet, was constructed in a direction of Mrs. Lawrence, the "U" shape and it was in this one structure that the colony spent its

first winter.

Many area restaurants contributed left-over food that was carried to the establishment by streetcar. It soon became evident that the city environment was not particularly conducive to the rehabilitation of the men so Mother Lawrence traveled to Scappoose in search of a country land that would be suitable for the men to work and thereby build their health and morale.

Her efforts were rewarded well when John Pearson and his wife donated a full section of land that had recently been logged off by the Nehalem Timber and Logging Company. The land at that time was nothing more than acre after acre of stumps and brush. It was not considered worth anything so owners were reluctant to pay taxes on the property—giving it away solved the tax problem.

With her new-found land, Mrs. Lawrence gathered up her charges and moved out to the site in 1919 and after examining the care the old occupancy. A large building, 77 and tired men received under the by 97 feet, was constructed in a direction of Mrs. Lawrence, the "U" shape and it was in this one structure that the colony spent its

Winter snow depths ranged from two to five feet of cover for a five-month period and, of course, food to the colony by horse and sled over roads in considerably worse shape than exist today.

including medical help were brought to the colony by horse and sled over roads in considerably worse shape than exist today.

Mrs. Pearl Becker, a former Scappoose resident, relates that she visited the colony in 1934 and was impressed with the large U-shaped building which stood some three stories tall. It was covered with wood shakes, both top and side. During the years, men came and went, as they were not especially required to stay if they chose not to. More stumps were cleared by hand and several more buildings constructed. No records were kept of the population year to year and soon fell victim to lack of direction and organization. The home was vacated and the men, following the path of least resistance, returned to the Portland streets.

Gardens were planted and harvested each year and milk cows were kept during the summer months.

Everything seemed to be going along quite well for the men and their matron when it was discovered that iron ore deposits were plentiful in the Scappoose hills. Diggings were made by the men in several locations and samples collected. The assay specimens were presented to the Bonneville Power Administration and they determined that indeed there were valuable deposits of iron ore.

Mrs. Lawrence began to solicit interested parties to participate in purchase of selected parcels of the Pisgah Home land. The most interested at the time seemed to have been the Japanese government which sent two representatives to inspect the property.

According to courthouse records, their names were Henry Akera and George Tanguwa. The two men bargained with Mother Lawrence for purchase of the land but the proceedings were interrupted when the Japanese agents unexpectedly and abruptly returned to Japan.

Four months later the United States and Japan were embroiled in bitter combat which changed the war in Europe to a World War. This confrontation, of course, put

an end to Mrs. Lawrence's dreams of outside financial assistance to her own philanthropic contributions.

During the war, life at the colony proceeded much as usual. The men gathered together in the summer of 1944 and laid out a cemetery on the property. Old age and a variety of diseases claimed the men from time to time and with no family or friends outside the colony to care for their final arrangements, Mother Lawrence saw to it that the dead were laid to rest in a proper manner in the cemetery.

Mother Lawrence died in St. Vincent's Hospital at the age of 78 following her involvement in a pedestrian-auto accident on 23rd and Hawthorne Blvd. in Portland.

The colony was left without its most vigorous and active mainstay and soon fell victim to lack of direction and organization. The home was vacated and the men, following the path of least resistance, returned to the Portland streets.

In brief summary, it is without a doubt that the Pisgah Home Colony represents the largest single private charity effort that the area has ever witnessed. Men of tired muscles, weak bones and polluted blood, through the efforts of Mother Lawrence, found physical and mental therapy deep in the Scappoose backwoods for more than 25 years.

Such hostels still exist in Oregon but are run at government expense, lacking the spirit and dedication of a Mother Lawrence.

C. S. Jackson, late founder of the Oregon Journal newspaper, said at the time of her death, in his paper: "There is only one Mother Lawrence. When she is gone, there will be no duplicates. Down and Outers from all walks of life came to her for help and encouragement."

Now, many years after the Pisgah Home Colony, the men whose lives she both changed and bettered, have gone their ways, she has passed away, and nothing is left to show of her human concern.

Vandals raided the Home sometime in the 1950's, removing anything and everything that was not tied down, then set fire to what had remained. Longview Fibre Company now owns the Pisgah land, having buried most of the rubble with bulldozers.



THE ENTIRE student body of the Scappoose school which was located on West Lane Road near the present bridge that passes over the creek is pictured here. Their teacher was Eva Bosser of the 1890-91 school year. It is not known who is who but pictured are Marie Watts, Hattie Tompkins, Mand Watts, Burt West, Edd Lamberson, Tom Piper, Frank

Piper, Jay White, Grace Duncan, Cordia Barnett, Amelia Larson, Josephine Larson, Emma McKay, Mollie Larson, Henry Larson, Lester Duncan, George McKinley, Rial Barnett, Myrtle Barnett, Burt Barnett, Ella Tompkins, Edna Quevey, Clara Mitchell, Charly Lynch and Willie McKay.

Historical Map

TO ST. HELENS

WARRIOR ROCK

TO VERNONIA

CHAPMAN

WARREN SCAPPOOSE BAY

PISGAH HOME

SCAPPOOSE AIRPORT

DUTCH CANYON

GOSA LANDING

CITY DAMS

OIL WELL

SO. SCAPPOOSE

MULTNOMAH CO. LINE

COLUMBIA RIVER

FORT WILLIAM

LOGIE TRAIL

MULTNOMAH CHANNEL

SAUVIE ISLAND

HOLBROOK

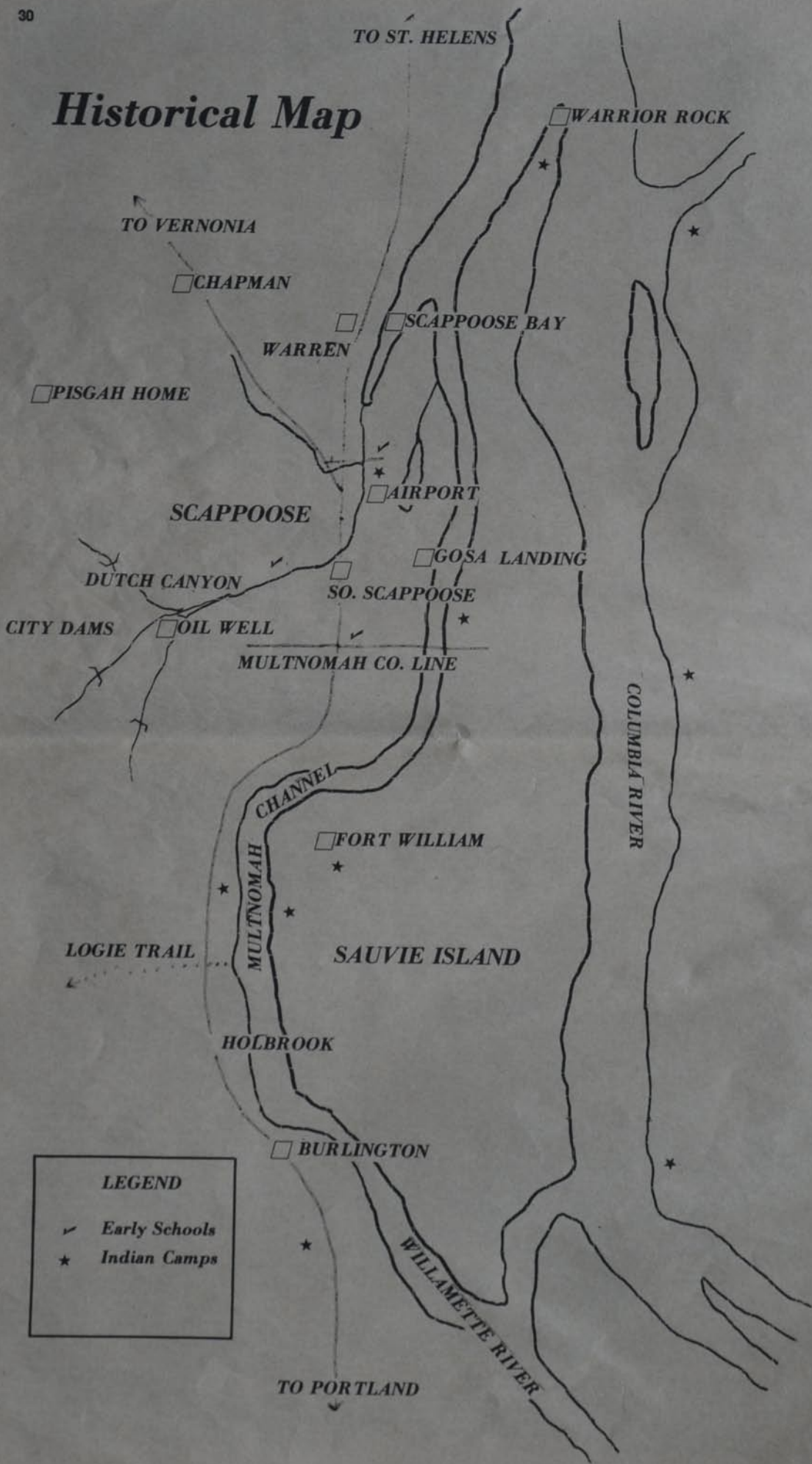
BURLINGTON

LEGEND

- ✓ Early Schools
- ★ Indian Camps

TO PORTLAND

WILLAMETTE RIVER





THE 1930 junior varsity football squad and their coach, Otto Petersen.



ABOVE ARE a few members of the Kiwanis at a meeting in the early 50's. See how many you can recognize.

The Havliks First Family of So. Scappoose

South Scappoose, as has been mentioned elsewhere in this collection of Scappoose history, was considered at one time a near rival to Scappoose itself. Time has found the two coming together until today, no real distinction between the two areas is made. The people who probably had the most to do with developing South Scappoose Community were the Havliks.

In 1905, Mr. and Mrs. John Havlik moved to South Scappoose from Linton where they had lived a short time after coming across the United States by train from Crete, Nebraska. While near Linton, John Havlik had operated a ferry between the city and Sanvie Island that was pulled by a tug boat, or, at least its older equivalent. He purchased 320 acres from a man named Farrell who had received the land under the donation land claim act. Dairing was popular around Scappoose and Havlik soon established a large dairy operation that lasted for the next 50 years.

After becoming settled in the new community, the Havliks began to make their contributions to the area which last until this day. Barbara, John's wife, began to feel the need for a Catholic Church in the area and was soon hard at work writing letters to her personal friends as well as newspapers and magazines across the nation and even in Europe.

In the letters, she sold the natural attributes of the land and encouraged her Catholic friends to settle here so a church could be constructed. By 1906, her letter writing campaign was in full force and results were beginning to appear.

The first family to move out as a result of her efforts were the Frank Novaks. Soon after came the Stannas, Kostrabas, Kouteks and Cholleks. Many more followed and the small community experienced a population explosion of its own.

The Havliks purchased the old Crescy Store which was located to the east of South Scappoose and moved it to the junction of Dutch Canyon Road where it still stands. They reopened the dry goods and grocery store, calling it Havliks Cash Store. The store is now doing business at the same location under the name Dorothy's Country Market.

In 1911, land for the new church

was donated by the Havliks and construction began. Material for the new building was hauled from the old Jeff Mill up in Dutch Canyon and Mr. Kubus supervised the exterior building. Most of the interior finishing work was completed by Mrs. Havlik, herself.

After completion, Mrs. Havlik moved in her parlor organ and became the first organist. Being the only singer in the small group, she also comprised the choir for the first mass held in the new structure.

The church was dedicated by

Archbishop Christie in 1911 and named St. Wenceslaus. The first Father to serve the church was Urban Fisher from the Mt. Angel Seminary. The original building was almost completely torn down years later to make way for the existing brick structure which is located on the same land.



THE SECOND grade class of 1909 pictured with their teacher and the custodian in front of the high school building.



THE SENIORS in 1920 at the high school are pictured inside the classroom with their teachers at the back. There were 30 in the group who all graduated that year.

The Kiwanis

The Scappoose Kiwanis Club was established in 1947 with the St. Helens Club acting as the new group's sponsor. At the high school auditorium on the evening of May 6, an extensive Charter Night Program took place, including a large dinner affair.

The list of charter members is long, totalling more than 45 local men. From that long list, the club has retained seven members who are active today in the service organization: Tom Eggleston, John Havlik, Wendell Hill, Cecil Johnson, Loren Johnson, Fred Rabinsky and Jim Watts.

The first president of the group was E. P. Dering and presidents serving the group since then have been: Pat Cody 1948, Cecil Johnson 1949, Tom Eggleston 1950, Walter Erickson 1951, John Havlik Jr. 1952, Loren Johnson 1953, Everett Wright 1954, H. A. Sandberg 1955, Wendell Hill 1956, James Watts 1957, Wray Hundkins 1958, George Lockhoven 1959, Tharrel Marcott 1960, Charles Lockyear 1961, Walter Huser 1962, Fred Schall 1963, Henry Kling 1964, Clarence O'Brien 1965, Ray Hudson 1966, Gib Urte 1967, Newt Stokes 1968, Ray Steinfeld 1969, Jack McAdow 1970. This year's head officer is Bill Wright.

Eggleston, Sandberg and Schall have served as Lt. Governors of the state organization.

Kiwanis is primarily a service-oriented group that was "created for men who feel they must live for more than themselves alone. It is an outlet for service that enriches the lives of its members and brings the realization that existence can never be worthwhile until it is shared with others."

The local organization is a subdivided into several committees. Under the Youth Services Division are Boy's and Girl's Work, Key Club and Vocational Guidance. Under the Citizenship Services Division are Agriculture and Conservation, International Relations, Public, Business Affairs and Public Relations, and Support of Churches. The Kiwanis will mark their 25th anniversary next year.



THE CHINOOK PLAZA is the latest completed shopping area in Scappoose. The latest tenant completed construction within the

last year, to bring the list of businesses to seven in this modern new plaza on Highway 20.

This Souvenir Edition Compliments of These Scappoose Area Businesses

If you wish additional copies ...See page 3 of today's Spotlight

Lowell Austin Excavating

B&B Excavating

B&J Arco

Tires - Batteries - Accessories

Dan Balza, Builder

Bank of St. Helens
Scappoose Branch

Brandenfel's Enterprises
Established 1945

Brown's Landing
A Historical Spot

Cedar Lane Park

Chinook Clean Wash and
Scappoose Laundromat

Columbia Photo Service
Picturing the Scene Since 1946

Columbia River Real Estate

Crandall's Burgers

C-Z Pole Yard

Dickson Cleaners
Established 1948

Dike Side Moorage
Established 1962

Dudley Electric
North on Highway 30

Fairfield Realty

Florence Auto Park
Service for 40 Years

Mark Gift Trucking
Elva Goss Realtor

Green Meadows Mobile Court

Will & Bill's Hancock
South on Highway 30

Hank's Barber Shop
Established 1906

Havlik Construction Co.
Established 1927

Hill & Bauer Insurance
Serving Insurance Needs Since 1940

Hi School Pharmacy

Holbrook Lumber Co.

Howards Drive In

Jake & Larry's Shell Service

J&I Market

On Vernonia Road

Jim & Obies Auto Repair
Jim and Obie's Enco

Joe's Auto Repair
Established 1958

Johnson's V-Store, Inc.
Expanded Five Times

Kincaids—Oregonian Dealer

King's Plumbing and Heating

Kuiper Lumber Co.
Established 1966

Langdon Supply
Established 1953

Don Lickey, Builder

Longfellows Restaurant & Lounge
Established 1962

Leonard Martin, Builder

Master Carpet Cleaners

Mikesh Mirror Co.

Mollenhour Realty
Established July, 1968

R. K. "Bob" Nelson
STANDARD INSURANCE CO.
Serving Scappoose Area over 5 Years

Northwest Natural Gas

P&G Thriftway
In the Chinook Plaza

Pete's Moorage

Ponderosa Paving

Ray's Rock Shop
Established 1963

Rain Proof Roofing

Riesterer Lumber Products
Established 1946

Rose Valley Telephone

Sadies Sewing & Alterations

H. A. Sandberg—Builder

Saxton's Mobile Court
Established 1953

Saxton's TV Center
Established June, 1968

Scappoose Auto Parts
Established 1956

Scappoose Garden Club

Scappoose Sand and Gravel

Scappoose Spotlight

Bringing You Scappoose Area News

Scotty's Scappoose Cafe

Established 1967

Schall Oil Co.

Your Enco Distributor

Sharp's Barber Service

Shoreline Construction Co.
Rock Products

Gale Sheedy, Builder

Siracusa Jewelry

Smith's Sewing Center
Authorized Singer Dealer

Sparky's Pizza and Grill
In Chinook Plaza

Steinfeld Products

Stokes Electric & Hardware
Established 1944

Therm-L-Fill Insulation Co.
(Clyde Pugh)

Warren Market

Established in Early 1920's—Gertie & Tina Since 1964

Wayside Inn

West Coast Broom Co.

West Coast Shoe Co.
Established 1932

Western Auto Associate Store
Established 1960

Western Candle Limited
Established 1960

White's Home Furnishings
Established 1963

Willemse Stained Glass Studio
Established 1962

Wigwam Tavern

SCAPPOOSE

SPOTLIGHT

ANNIVERSARY

EDITION