

2024 BMHS Officers

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and Roslyn Edwards

**The Palus
Museum**

Summer Hours:
Saturdays 2 - 4 pm



426 East Main Street
Dayton, Washington

**Smith Hollow
Country Schoolhouse**

Summer Hours:
Saturdays Noon - 2 pm



113 North Front Street
Dayton, Washington

**Blue Mountain
Heritage Society**

— Board Meets Monthly —
2nd Wednesday – 4:00 pm

Delany Building
111 South Third Street
Dayton, Washington

*Everyone is
Welcome!*

More Families of the Area



The family of Squire Matthew McCauley: Left to right, (front row) Edith May "Ida" McCauley (Squire Matthew's wife), Squire Matthew "Matt" McCauley; (standing in center) Gertrude McCauley, daughter; (Back row) Sons Clifton McCauley, Alfred McCauley, Marion "Schooner" McCauley, Elmer McCauley, and George McCauley.

Names of today's area families often trace back to settlers who put down roots mid-nineteenth century in what became Columbia County, Washington Territory—and later Washington State.

From Ireland to Dayton: The McCauley Family

William McCauley was born in Cork County, Ireland. He emigrated to Kentucky and was with the Tennessee Sharp Shooters in the War of 1812. In addition, he also served under General Andrew Jackson at New Orleans in 1815 in the fight against the British. Years later, William again served his country. This time, as a shoemaker for the Union Army during the American Civil War.

William McCauley had a large family, and two of his sons eventually made it to the Dayton area; Squire Mathew "Matt" McCauley was born in 1830 in Nashville, and Andrew was born in 1832 in Todd County, Kentucky. When Matt and Andrew were adults, they moved from their home in Kentucky to Cairo, Illinois. They helped to build the Illinois Central Railroad.

With the Civil War turmoil, the McCauleys found themselves in trouble with the

President's Message

A Rip to the Backside of One's Britches

When I was a youngster, we lived in the country on a farm my dad referred to as the Harris place. My brothers and I have often said it was one of the best decisions our parents ever made—moving to the farm.

We would roam the hills and cow trails, look for pollywogs and frogs in the creek, and do all those things that kids do. A favorite activity was sliding down the roof of the barn. It was built into a gentle hillside, so we would shimmy up the metal roof to the peak and then slide back down.

Some of the roofing nails stuck up a bit, causing unwelcome tears in the backside of our britches—and a few scrapes on us. It was all part of growing up. Incidentally, I still “tear the backside of my britches” now and then, metaphorically speaking. It’s just part of life.

In 2023, the Blue Mountain Heritage Society received several generous donations and grants. This invigorated us to take significant steps toward planning our new museum. Disappointment—that rip to our britches—came with the news that a city sewer waste line bisected our intended building site. While this consequently altered where we could build, we are adjusting and are enthused to get some plans underway. Seeing progress, even if it’s just a rough drawing of the proposed building, will keep us motivated until we’re able to reach the next milestone, and then the next.

We’re happy to involve you in the progress. It may not be as exhilarating as sliding down the roof of a barn, but it will be exciting, nonetheless. So join in!

Monte Fulbright, President
 bluemountainheritage@gmail.com
Blue Mountain Heritage Society
<https://bluemountainheritage.org>

Families - Continued from Page 1

Confederate army when they declined to join the ranks of the Confederacy. They did not believe in holding slaves and made a stance on slavery by heading north to Ohio.

In the spring of 1865, two of the McCauley boys decided to follow the popular advice at the time: *Go West young man, and grow up with the country.* They joined a wagon train that took six months and 13 days to cross the plains. Andrew was a captain on the wagon train. Other area families that came on the same wagon train include the Baldwin family, the Bramlett Family, the Dickinsons, and the Bundys.

In 1865, Matt McCauley and the Dickinsons went south to the Willamette Valley, Oregon. Andrew turned north to Washington Territory and settled in what would later become Columbia County.

In 1868, Matt left the Willamette Valley and joined his brother. For a while, Andrew sported the title of Dayton City Marshal. Both men lived out their long and fruitful lives in the Dayton area.

Laura Lillian McCauley Hill, a great-granddaughter of Squire Mathew McCauley, has fond memories of her great-grandfather talking about his life experiences, including his journey West.

One of the stories included the treasured moment when Andrew met Abraham Lincoln and shook his hand. There were also many stories about the hardships endured on the long trek over the Oregon Trail.

When Andrew was 60 years old, his adventures were also documented in print. He told of a confrontation he had with an abolitionist in the 1860s who did not agree with Andrew’s democratic ways. What started as a dinner conversation quickly escalated into a fight. The combative Mr. Brown was sent on his way after he endured a couple of solid blows that followed

his threats to help kill every pro-slavery man, woman, and child in the South, and every Democrat (that party was pro-slavery at that time) in the North.

The following spring, Andrew McCauley met up with Mr. Brown again, this time in Nashville. Mr. Brown had announced throughout town that he was there to kill McCauley. A shootout occurred. Both men were shot several times; Mr. Brown was killed in the exchange. McCauley was



Squire Mathew “Matt” and Edith May “Ida” McCauley in their later years

tried and acquitted. He carried the lead inside him for the rest of his life.

Andrew McCauley also told the story of joining the wagon train in 1865. He started with \$1,100, several horses, and a strong wagon and team. The wagon train left Illinois and met up with another wagon train in Council Bluffs. This made for a total of approximately 85 wagons and 440 people. An election was held. By a large margin, Andrew was elected Captain of the wagon train.

The travels started well with minor weather issues but few other troubles, until Fort Kearney, Nebraska.

The first major setback was the death of a 12-year-old girl in Plattsmouth. Under McCauley’s command, the orders were to keep the wagon train on the south side of the Platte River as Indians were on the north side. By the time they arrived at Julesburg, however, the Indians were all on the south side.

McCauley attempted to cross to the other side, but the sand and deep water did not allow it. Several of the soldiers fighting the battle under General Harney tried to desert the fight and join the wagon train. McCauley would not accept them.

The wagon train stories went on to tell of the tribulations of being on the trail. Dissension among the travelers caused problems, prairie grass for the stock dwindled, the Indian presence persisted, and the threats surrounding them remained constant.

When they arrived at Little Laramie, they found the fort had been burned and the soldiers all murdered. They also found destruction at Rock Creek, and the troubles continued for quite some time. As they neared their destination, the train began to scatter, with some wagons heading south toward Oregon’s Willamette Valley and others turning north toward the Washington Territory.

By the time McCauley made it to The Dalles in November, his \$1,100 was spent and provisions were nearly gone. He traded a mare for \$90 and took \$20 of that in provisions. At the end of the journey, he stayed in the Willamette Valley for a while before later meeting up with some of the other families in the Dayton area.

Squire Mathew McCauley and his wife, Edith May McCauley had several children, including daughter Gertrude

and sons Clifton, Alfred, Marion “Schooner,” Elmer, and George. All six children initially settled on farmland in the Patit Valley, built homes, and farmed in the area. Except for George, who moved his family to Oregon, the family stayed intact for many decades.

The McCauley’s life story exemplifies the fortitude and perseverance that built the community we live in today. Their dreams, convictions, and sense of adventure are all part of the foundation of Columbia County’s history.

Sources: Dayton Chronicle March 29, 1989, article by Laura Lillian McCauley Hill; Columbia County Family History (BMHS Website), “Trip Across The Plains,” Dayton County Columbia May 14, 1892

Families Who Forged the Way

The history of an area is established by the people who choose to live there. An eclectic mix of individuals from other countries, other territories, and other states formed the foundation for the Columbia County we are today. In this newsletter, we focus on a few of our area’s early settlers. These men and women came to the area, appreciated its beauty, envisioned their future, and chose to stay.

The featured pioneers are just a sampling of Blue Mountain Heritage Society’s extensive archive of Columbia County family histories. This collection is available for viewing at the Smith Hollow Country Schoolhouse in Dayton. A searchable digital version is available online.

– Visit the Website –
Blue Mountain Heritage Society



bluemountainheritage.org



We invite you to help with projects that interest YOU!

Just let us know.

Send us an email. Include your name, phone number, and what volunteer work you would like to help with.

bluemountainheritage@gmail.com
Blue Mountain Heritage Society
 PO Box 163 • Dayton WA 99328

- Museum Docent: _____
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- Events/Yard Sale/Fir Booth: _____

Other: _____



The Bailey, Donley, and Hatley Families of Baileysburg

These families made their livings turning area trees into lumber, doors, furniture, window frames, shingles, apple boxes, washboards, rolling pins, broom handles, ax handles, potato mashers, and even butter molds!

Jeremy Bailey was born in 1833 near Cleveland, Ohio. His family built a sawmill the same year, and Jeremy worked in the family business as a young man. Like many others, Jeremy headed west with his family and his father Daniel in the early 1860s. They initially settled in the Oregon Territory where Jeremy worked as a cabinet maker and his father worked as a millwright and operated a brickyard. It was their combined work experience that made them want to seek out a property with water as a source of power. His initial scouting in the area led him to find the Touchet River, which he found to be a good prospect.

Jeremy and his wife Luvina (also recorded as Lavina) left Linn County,

Oregon, in 1871 to move to the Washington Territory. The journey was challenging with six children, the youngest only being two months old. The baby was ill, and they lost a steer and a horse from snakebite and poison. They arrived in December and stayed in Waitsburg for a week while Jeremy looked for a place to settle permanently.

Jeremy Bailey selected a homestead on the North Fork of the Touchet River. The area is still known today as Baileysburg. About 2½ miles from Dayton, the small community was ideally suited for the business opportunities he sought. Jeremy had a solid reputation for being savvy with industry, economy, and good



Jeremy and Lavina Bailey

judgment. He saw the value of the water rights and obtained more than he initially needed, thereby planning for future expansions.

Immediately, Jeremy got to work establishing his furniture factory. His plan was to supply the local market and expand to the upper country.

The factory and mill were run by water power, which presented challenges with maintaining the river flows, routing the water a few hundred feet upstream to bring it down by flume or ditch, and repairing the dam when it broke through. The main dam that furnished the bulk of the power would wash out with a surge after a winter Chinook or a spring thaw. Jeremy worked with his sons and employees to maintain the setup and keep operations going year-round.

Around the same time that the Baileys came to the area, Luvina's parents, John and Jane Hatley also arrived. The

News Item - 14 Oct 1905

Columbia Twice-A-Week Chronicle

John Samuel shipped a piano and 100 chairs to Mr. Miller of Starbuck, who has recently completed a new opera house. The chairs were manufactured by Mr. Donley at Baileysburg.

Boxes and Shihgles
If you want fruit boxes or shingles, call on R. Donley, at Baileysburg, or address Dayton, Wash.

Business Ad - (with typo)

26 Oct 1907, *Columbia Twice-A-Week Chronicle*
(This ad ran weekly as is until corrected in early 1908.)

Hatleys had 8 children- four sons and four daughters. They settled on Hatley Mountain (now called Cahill) and established a sawmill. The access to virgin timber in the area was fortuitous and allowed the Hatleys to establish several mills over time.

Jeremy Bailey continued to evolve his business and in 1878 opened a planing mill, sash, and door factory. He could manufacture doors and window frames, moldings, and brackets, and was able to expand into other wood items that required scroll sawing. The local citizens could purchase items that were manufactured locally at the Bunnell Brothers store in Dayton. The plethora of items to choose from included washboards, broom handles, rolling pins, ax handles, potato mashers, and butter molds. Because they were produced locally and did not need to be shipped in, the products



Robert and LeNora (Nora) Donley

were available at affordable prices to store customers.

The business continued to thrive and caught the attention of Robert Donley when he arrived in Dayton in 1880. Robert was born in Pennsylvania and moved with his family to Wisconsin in a covered wagon when he was six. Before coming to the Washington territory at the age of 40, Robert fought in the Civil War. When looking westward, Mr. Donley was seeking a good location for a furniture factory, just as Jeremy Bailey had done previously. The local merchants suggested that Robert meet with Jeremy to see his operation. Robert had a great deal of experience with machinery and ended up partnering with Jeremy Bailey. Robert purchased half the water rights, and together they worked to enhance the furniture business. Robert was able to add first-class machinery which allowed them to expand their selection to include chairs, bedsteads, stands, bureaus, safes, and tables. Before long, Robert became more than a partner to Jeremy- he became his son-in-law. In 1881, Robert Donley married LeNora Jane Bailey (Jeremy and Luvina's oldest daughter).

Once businesses were established, the Baileysburg community continued to thrive. By 1884, Baileysburg had over 60 inhabitants living in 14 homes.



Jeremy and Lavina Bailey, in later years

The Baileys and Donleys contracted T.J. Taylor and Son to build a church on their property. The building was completed quickly- it was finished within three weeks of the contract's initiation. The Hatley mill provided the lumber for the new church, and the Baileys provided the pews and other furniture. The First Christian Church of Dayton officially began on February 7, 1886. Eventually, the church was moved to Dayton, with some of the materials being dismantled from the Baileysburg location to use in building the new church.

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**NOT CHEAP LUMBER
BUT LUMBER CHEAP
THAT IS WHAT YOU WANT**
You can get any kind of lumber in any quantity for building purposes at John Jones's mill, up the Touchet, or it will be delivered at Baileysburg. **PLAINED OR ROUGH LUMBER**
For particulars, see R. Donley at Baileysburg, or write to John Jones, Rural Route No. 3.

Ad for Lumber available for delivery at Baileysburg

8 Nov 1905, *Columbia Twice-A-Week Chronicle*



LeNora Donley with two of her children at their home in Baileysburg

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Robert continued to be innovative and expand the business offerings. He partnered with Joseph Cherry at Bailey's Mill. They made furniture from both softwoods and hardwoods. Native woods used included pine, fir, cottonwood, larch, and birch. They also used ash, maple, and other imported lumber. D.B. Kimball was a local dealer in imported furniture and sold a full line of Donley furniture.

The success of the business allowed Mr. Donley to tear down the aged furniture factory and build a larger building with new machinery. The upgrades allowed the productions to keep pace with the demand for their products.

An 1890 tour of the facility revealed a very efficient operation. The furniture lines had expanded and an average of four loads of furniture were shipped out weekly. The factory employed eight men who ran 16 machines. In addition to the factory, there were two large warehouses, a steam vat, and a dry house.

The Panic of 1893 had an impact on the business but allowed for creative adjustments which gave Mr. Donley time to pursue farming and mining interests. The business soon picked back up, and in February of 1898, Donley had an order for 600 chairs. In the prior year as the market recovered,

he reported that the six weeks of sales around November had surpassed the past four years! Furniture was shipped to Colfax, Pomeroy, Walla Walla, and other southeast Washington locations.

Years later, when the apple industry was thriving, Donley added a fruit box factory. The innovative spirit portrayed by Jeremy Bailey, Robert Donley, and John Hatley was indicative of what makes a community thrive. The continual adaptive culture secured their future. They worked with their wives to build a strong community. Their hard work and dedication to the business is admirable and has left an indelible mark on the history of our community. It was summed up well in

16 Jun 1920 - Announcement

Columbia Twice-A-Week Chronicle

Jeremy Bailey.
Jeremy Bailey, aged 87 years, passed away at his home at Baileysburg Thursday, June 10th, and the funeral was held there Friday the 11th, with Rev. Scates, of the Christian Church, officiating. The deceased was one of the earliest pioneers of this section and founded the settlement that is named for him. He at one time operated the well-known chair factory there, but has lived in retirement for some time. He is survived by his widow, two sons, Grant and George Bailey, and a daughter, who lives in Seattle.

Robert Donley's 1915 Obituary. "Mr. Donley was a good citizen, as honest as the day is long, and a first-class workman in his trade."

Resources: *Dayton Chronicle* Mar 29, 1981, article by Bary Bender; Columbia County Family History (BMHS Website).

Household Tip

27 Feb 1904, Columbia Twice-A-Week Chronicle

LAUNDERING IN WINTER TIME.

Methods by Which Clothes May Be Kept White and in Good Condition.

Many housekeepers find difficulty in doing their laundering during cold weather. In the summer season cottons and linens can be bleached on the grass and dried in the warm sunshine, and, while they are whiter for being frozen and thawed, there is seldom warmth enough in the depth of winter to thaw them on the line, and if they are handled in the frozen state they are apt to crack. For this reason good housekeepers will not allow fine table linen to be dried out of doors in the winter, even though it may be slightly yellowed by indoor drying. Fine handkerchiefs are very easily torn and delicate underwear can be ruined more quickly by being taken from the lines and folded when frozen than in any other way.

If white cotton garments are much stained freezing will restore them to their proper color, and if there is time they can be left out on the lines until they freeze hard and thaw out, provided they are not handled in a frozen state or left to flap about in the wind. Loosely woven materials, like stockinette may also be left outdoors on the lines until they are dry enough to bring into the house.

Columbia Twice-a-Week Chronicle.

DAYTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, WASHINGTON,

This 2023-2024 winter has presented our community with a number of challenges. How do our challenges compare to what earlier area residents faced? These February 5, 1916 clippings offer some insight.

Schools Dismissed.

On account of the almost impassable condition of the streets, the pupils of the primary schools were not required to attend school on Friday, and unless there is some change for the better, there will probably be no school next week. The grade and high school students at central building went as usual Friday morning, but it was quite impossible to heat most of the rooms, so dismissal took place at about ten o'clock.

If the school bell rings at eight o'clock Monday morning instead of the usual time, 8:30, it will signify there is to be no school that day and not until further notice.

Hard on Sheep.

The deep snow works a hardship on the sheep and their masters. B. L. Dickinson has fed out many tons of hay and if the snow lasts he will need many tons more to see the sheep through. He has plenty of hay, but some of it is inaccessible on account of the snow.

At the Jackson ranch on Tucanon the sheep are being fed barley. The cattle men have their stock in the lower country, but the snow is as deep there as it is in Dayton. It is a difficult task to move the stock to feed of any kind or to get feed to them.

The newly organized Dayton Relief Society was able to furnish a destitute family with wood and food on Wednesday morning. It was found that these people didn't have a thing to eat in their house and had no fuel with which to cook after food was brought, so the society gave them a generous supply of wood.

We May Get Something like This.

Mrs. Julia Bade recently sent in the following clipping from a paper printed in The Dalles many years ago that tells of the conditions of the winter of 1862.

"Through the kindness of Mr. Lord, we have been furnished with data kept by Judge W. C. Laughlin, regarding the winter of 1862, which is constantly referred to as the extreme cold one of this section. On December 6, 1861, the first snow fell, which was succeeded by several days of mild and pleasant weather. On the 23d of the same month four inches of snow fell, and on the 30th it fell heavily, and on the 31st, about 30 inches more were added. On Jan. 4th, the river was blockaded with ice, and it is marked as a bitter cold day, with mercury 5 degrees below." It snowed during the whole month, and the lowest reached by the thermometer was on the 17th, when it registered 30 degrees below zero. The mercury continued below zero during the whole month with the exception of the 24th, when it ranged to 4 above with occasional snow. The weather continued cold until the latter part of February, when on the 22nd, it registered 50 degrees above, on the 24th 52 degrees, with snow, and on the 25th, 55 degrees. This may be considered the breaking of the winter, for on the 17 th of March, the boat made the landing at The Dalles."

Mike Rinehart says his water pipes are as good thermometer as he needs. When he gets up in the morning and finds them frozen just a little he knows it is just about zero, and if they are frozen so hard that he has to take a torch to them he knows it is way below zero.

DEEPEST SNOW IN YEARS

December 21, 1884, the Snow Was Three Feet Deep in Dayton.

"Have you ever seen so much snow in Dayton before?" is the question often asked. Yes. There is one other year of deep snow that a few of us remember. It was in December, 1884. That year it began snowing about the first of the month and snow fell almost every day and night up to the 21st day of the month. On the morning of the 21st the snow was measured and it was 36 inches on the level. The next day it turned very cold, the thermometer registering 22 degrees below zero on Monday the 22nd.

Walla Walla Is Paralyzed.

Over three feet of snow on ground at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday night when storm ended.

Public schools closed until conditions are changed.

No street car service Wednesday and none promised for several days.

Half dozen roofs caved in under the heavy weight of the snow.

River power plant out of commission account snowslide.

Commercial telephone and telegraph wires to Portland and Seattle out of service.

All trains delayed hours and some not operating at all.

Fuel supply running low with danger of serious shortage.

Taxicabs not running. Stores able to make but few deliveries of provisions.

Mail, express and freight delayed. Sidewalks almost impassable to pedestrians, especially women.

Fire danger serious menace.

Railroads Throw Up Hands.

Seattle, Feb. 2.—After five weeks of almost uninterruptedly stormy weather western Washington tonight is without train service to the east, with uncertain prospect of restoration of mail, freight and passenger service.

Here For Us... Through All These Years

Ray's Drive In

221 West Main Street, Dayton, WA

First established as *The Mugup*

1958: Floyd Bafus, Ray Polley, and George Patterson

Early 1960s: Ray Osburn

1971: Stan and Rita Pierson

1993: Dave and Kathy Reniff

2022: Ray's Drive In - Closes

Dayton IGA/Dayton Mercantile

516 West Main Street, Dayton, WA

1961: Established by Bill Davis, John

Windust and Harlow Tucker as *Dayton Ranch Market*

1980- Carole Loften

1985- West Coast Grocers

1986- Jerry and Kristi Waggoner

NAPA - Skyline Auto Parts

102 West Main Street, Dayton, WA

1950: Fred Schreck

Established as *Dayton Motor Supply*

1971: Fred Schreck and Ron Williams

Name Changed to *Skyline Parts, Inc.*

1985: Dave Schreck and Jeff Heinrich

1988: Dave and Sandy Schreck

2016: Justin and Mandi Wendt



2023 Year-End Report: BMHS Annual Membership Meeting

During the 2023 Blue Mountain Heritage Society's Annual Meeting/Soup Supper held on Wednesday, December 13, at the Delany Building in Dayton, Washington, BMHS President Monte Fulbright provided the following overview of the year in review.

The past year, thanks to grants and several very generous donations, we were able to continue our work preserving the history of Columbia County and the area of southeastern Washington.

For many years, we have discussed the idea of consolidating our museum displays and artifacts into one location by constructing a new building. The structure would house exhibits, including the Native American artifacts donated by Wayne Casseday, plus provide storage and office space.

Since we own the property where the Smith Hollow Country Schoolhouse and the Dodge 1898 Quarantine Cabin are located, this summer we met with Dayton City officials and discussed the feasibility of building on that site. It is a good size lot and we had great hopes of constructing a large building to house another museum, with substantial room for storage and an office.

Unfortunately, we learned an easement—for a large sewer pipe—runs through the middle of the property and prevents us from building any structure above the pipe, or within 15 feet on either side.

Our original plans were thwarted, but we are still excited to move ahead with construction, albeit with a much smaller building.

In addition, we have been offered a 20-foot by 20-foot building not far from town. Many years ago, the structure served first as a school and later as a bunkhouse. Now, it will make a fine addition to house historic period items.

In 2023, progress on the bell garden moved forward. Forms for concrete bases for the bells have been built, and we look forward to “planting” three more beautiful bells.

We have appreciated the support of our membership, board members, and generous donors who all help make our vision a reality. Prospects for the Blue Mountain Heritage Society in 2024 look most promising. Thank you!

For 2024, this slate of officers and board members was presented and approved.

Monte Fulbright, President

Roslyn Edwards, Vice-President

Mary Harri, Secretary

Dallas Dickinson, Treasurer

Paula Moisio, Co-Treasurer

Directors:

Barbara Carlton, Rose Engelbrite,

Brett Harting, Shari Harting,

John Hutchens, and Randy James

Smith Hollow Schoolmarm

A Temporary Position: Miss Edwards fills in as a substitute teacher in the primary classroom of younger students at the Marengo School.

February 1924

Good morning, Marengo students. I am Miss Edwards, your substitute teacher. I have taught for eight years at the Smith Hollow School located northwest of Dayton. I will be your teacher for this term. For the next term, Miss Kuykendall will be returning.

Let's begin our day with the flag salute, followed by the singing of *America*.

Today, I will lead the flag salute. In the future, each of you will take turns leading us.

Now, for roll call, Miss Kuykendall provided me with a list of your names, grades, and where each class is in their studies. I see by the list that there are several Hovruds, Howards, Bloomfields, and Gibsons.

Do not worry, I have a secret way to tell you and your siblings apart! So that I can match faces with names, as I read out your



The two-room Marengo School was the last rural school in Columbia County to consolidate with the Dayton School District. In 1964, the Marengo School closed.

name, please stand up beside your desk and say “present.” Class, that was nicely done. Thank you.

Our lessons today begin with an assignment in memorization. Does anyone know what *memorization* is? Yes, that's correct, Emma. It is a way of spending time learning something so well that you have it fixed in your memory. You can then say you have it memorized.

To practice memorizing, we will use lines I have written on the blackboard from two different poems.

Third and fourth graders, you'll learn the beginning of a poem titled “Ninety and Nine” by Elizabeth Cecilia Clephane.

*There were ninety and nine that
safely lay
In the shelter of the fold,
But one was out on the hills away,
Far off from the gates of gold...*

First and second graders, I think you will enjoy learning this Dutch Lullaby. It's by Eugene Field. Here's how his poem begins.

*Wynken, Blynken, and Nod one night
Sailed off on a wooden shoe,—
Sailed on a river of crystal light
Into a sea of dew.*

Now, I noticed most of you have brought homemade sleds to school. If you do your best and get a good start on memorizing your poems, we will then take a break and go sledding! There's certainly plenty of snow.