



# Stroll

HISTORIC McMINNVILLE



Become a time traveler on this self-guided walking tour through McMinnville's beautiful Historic Downtown District. Stroll 14-easy-to-walk blocks at your own pace and be sure to stop at our unique shops and restaurants along the way.





## Welcome McMinnville Downtown

Oregon Historical Society (OHS) Research Library Call Number PF709A.94

The McMinnville Downtown Association was established in 1986 and works to promote and enhance our historic downtown as the economic, social and cultural heart of the community. This project was designed to bring awareness of and celebrate how far our downtown district has come. We hope you enjoy learning about our fabulous main street.

“I hope future generations know about the history of this town. It’s important to know the good and bad about what happened and hear stories about what it was like growing up here. That’s why this project is so important.”

- Verne Duncan, McMinnville resident and former Oregon Superintendent of Instruction.

# come to McMinnville's Historic Downtown District



View facing East near the corner of Davis and Third ca. 1930s

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## About McMinnville's *Historic District*

In an early spring day in 1844, a solitary man astride a horse traveled across a well-worn Indian trail in search of an ideal spot to settle in the new Oregon country. After crossing a stream that would later bear his name and traveling some distance

through dense timber, 26-year-old John Gordon Baker emerged into a

clearing of rolling meadows where lush, waist-high grass waved gently in the Oregon breeze. Little did he know that these meadows would soon form the foundation for the thriving community of McMinnville.

Closely following in Baker's footsteps was William T. Newby, who had been a traveling companion of Baker's during the Great Migration of 1843. Newby took up a claim immediately to the south of Baker's, and this is where the city proceeded to grow.

Samuel Cozine, another immigrant in the 1843 wagon train, settled to the south of Newby. Soon other members of the 1843 Great Migration and subsequent wagon trains came rolling to a stop around their friends and acquaintances. \*



Corner of Third and Cows facing East. ca. 1910

Between the years 1885 and 1912, most of the historic business structures

were built. They were constructed primarily of brick and were the successors of the town's earlier wooden business structures. Building activity peaked in 1928, with McMinnville's commercial center extending from City Park on the west to the railroad tracks on the east. Through the years, McMinnville has continued to expand while remaining sensitive to its history and the buildings associated with its past. Many of the buildings from that era are still intact today.

*\*Dorothy Gunness 1976*

## The McMinnville *of today*

**T**he McMinnville of today is rich in history and small town charm amidst a thriving wine industry. Great wine naturally deserves excellent food, which leads to a need for wonderful and varied overnight accommodations, and access to quaint shops and unique local galleries.

In 1987, the McMinnville Historic District, which includes historically significant structures built between 1884 and 1937, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The District consists of 60 historic properties in 14 easy-to-walk blocks.

In February of 2015, the McMinnville Downtown Association received funding to develop a comprehensive inventory on the buildings and businesses within the MDA's historic district. This project

involved research using private, county and state archives, personal interviews, historic newspapers, local high school and college yearbooks, city directories and maps.

We encourage residents, students, historians and tourists alike to explore McMinnville's historic district – experience the living history of our past, enjoy the present establishments and return in the future.

We updated this self-guided walking brochure in 2026 to celebrate McMinnville's 150th anniversary. Special thanks to local historian, and Historic Landmarks Committee member, Katherine Huit for her additional research and for updating the text, as well as Jade Henness and the Asian Heritage Association of Yamhill County for editing our Chinese Immigrant history on page 36.



Corner of Third and Cows facing East 2015

# The McMinnville

*McMinnville, OR, Incorporated in 1876*

**1843**



Beginning on May 22, 1843, more than 1,000 pioneers headed westward on the Oregon Trail.

**1844**

In the spring of 1844, the first settlers arrive in what is present day McMinnville.

**1856**

McMinnville is officially named after William T. Newby's hometown in Tennessee.

**1858**

McMinnville College is born. Its name will be changed to Linfield College in 1922 after Rev. George Fisher Linfield.

**1859**

Oregon becomes the 33rd state.



**1876**

The town of McMinnville incorporated as a municipality with a trustee form of governance.



**1882**

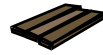
McMinnville reincorporated as a city with a mayor and city council.



**1889**

McMinnville Water & Light Department formed, providing the city with electricity and water with enough pressure to fight fires.

**1890**



The downtown business district stretched more than five blocks by the early 1890s.

**1899**



The first long distance phone call was made between McMinnville and Newberg.

**1902**

Jacob Wortman is the first man in town to own an automobile.



**1906**

McMinnville Parks & Recreation Department sets up a bandstand and small zoo with bears, deer and local animals in City Park.

# le Times

## Inside: A self-guided walking tour map of Historic Downtown McMinnville.

Spring 2026 Vol. 1

1912



Third Street is paved and a grant from the Carnegie Corporation is awarded to construct the McMinnville Public Library, located at the south side of City Park.

1920

POP.  
2,767

McMinnville's population reaches 2,767.

1928



Numbered streets are reversed with a city ordinance to change names.

1936

99W

Baker Street was designated the route of the West Side Pacific Highway.

1953



Adams and Baker Streets become one-way.

1970

POP.  
10,125

McMinnville's population reaches 10,125.

1986

The McMinnville Downtown Association is formed. The vacancy rate downtown is 17%. The MDA works to promote and enhance historic downtown as the economic, social and cultural heart of the community. This project was made possible by the MDA.

2001



The McMinnville Farmer's Market is founded to support our local economy.

2020

POP.  
34,319

McMinnville's population reaches 34,319.

2026

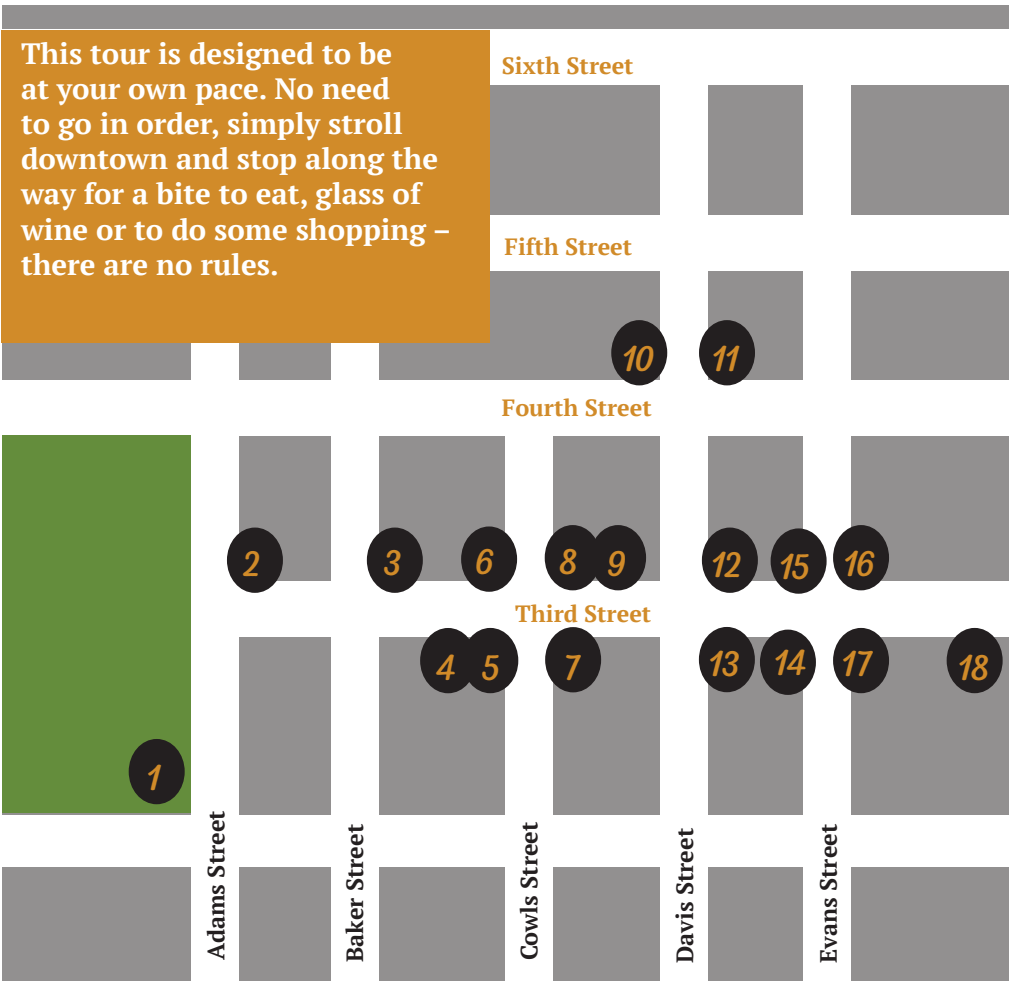
The current vacancy rate in downtown is approximately 3%, well below the national average of 5%.



You are now entering  
McMinnville



# Historic Downtown



- |                                       |                            |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Carnegie Library                   | 7. O.O. Hodson Building    |
| 2. Samuel Cozine House                | 8. J.B. Mardis Building    |
| 3. Montgomery Ward Building           | 9. Campbell Building       |
| 4. Schilling Building                 | 10. Old Telephone Register |
| 5. McMinnville National Bank Building | 11. Old U.S. Post Office   |
| 6. Masonic Building                   | 12. Union Block            |
|                                       | 13. Wright Building        |

# own Walking Map



- 14. JC Penny Building
- 15. U.S. National Bank Building
- 16. Hotel Elberton
- 17. Cook's Hotel
- 18. Old Elks Building
- 19. Odd Fellows Hall
- 20. O'Dell Building

- 21. Jameson Hardware
- 22. Eggleston Block
- 23. Henderschott House
- 24. Southern Pacific Railroad
- 25. Old City (Diesel) Power Plant
- 26. Houck's Flouring Mill

# Carnegie Library

1

**225 NW Adams Street**

**Construction Date: 1913**

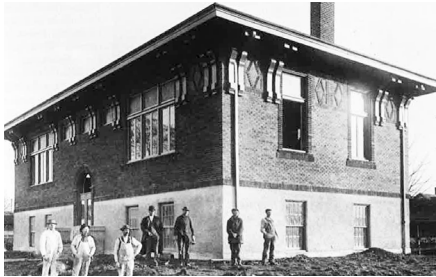
**Historic Name: Carnegie Library**

**Historic Significance: Not listed as part of the Historic District Style of Architecture: American Renaissance**

In 1910, the Ladies Civic Improvement Club operated McMinnville's public library on the second floor of the Wright Building at Third and Davis streets, downtown. In 1911, the City Council passed an ordinance, which provided tax funding for a new library building and created a library board, appointed by Mayor Leroy Lewis, that included Alves N. Apperson of the Ladies Civic Improvement Club, former mayor Walter T. Macy, Lulu Roger, Orville Hodson and Ella Hendrick. In 1912, the City Council passed Ordinance 890, which declared the location for the new library. Ernst Kroner, of Portland, served as the architect, and submitted and reworked plans throughout most of 1912. Wineland & Co., also from Portland, served as the contractor with a construction bid of \$8,880. Andrew Carnegie provided a grant of \$10,000 toward the library's construction. The Oregon Fire Relief Association (later Oregon Mutual Insurance) insured the new building for \$4,000.

Completed in March 1913, McMinnville's Carnegie Library sits on the southeast edge of City Park. The original building is a regular rectangular block with a low-pitched hipped roof. A stained-glass lunette above the north-facing doors displays a design of fir trees, a lamp and the words, "Carnegie Library 1912." In 1982, the library received a new addition of 14,800 square feet. McMinnville's is one of 24 Carnegie Libraries in Oregon and 1,280 surviving in the United States in 2026.

Longtime librarian Rose Marie Caughran, known affectionately as "the Tree Lady," created a native plant garden on the library's east side in 1983. Mature trees still shade the grounds, including Douglas firs, a coast redwood, and the towering giant sequoia known as "Big Mac," the city's Christmas Tree. McMinnville's Carnegie Library is one of 24 in Oregon and 1,280 surviving in the United States as of 2026.



1913



2014

# Samuel Cozine House

2

## 105 NE Third Street

**Construction Date:** 1892

**Historic Name:** Samuel Cozine House

**Historic Significance:** Not currently designated

**Style of Architecture:** Queen Anne Victorian

Samuel and Mahala Cozine built this Queen Anne style Victorian structure as their home in 1892. The Cozines came to McMinnville after arriving in Oregon with the 1843 wagon train and claimed land south of founder William T. Newby's property. Samuel operated a blacksmith shop on his property. The Cozines donated 20 acres of their land claim to McMinnville College (now Linfield University) in 1881, and the educational institution completed construction of Pioneer Hall in 1883, near the site of Cozine's blacksmith shop. Purchasing the Third Street property in 1882 for \$800, the Cozines resided in their new home until Samuel's death in 1897, with Mahala living here until her death in 1908.

By 1988, the house had fallen into disrepair and was in dire need of major renovations. During this time First Federal Savings & Loan presented the City of McMinnville with the title to the structure and lot. Encouraged with the gift the community rallied, raising \$150,000 in grants, fundraising and donations, which brought this property back to its original grandeur. In 1991, the McMinnville Downtown Association moved into the Cozine House and still resides here today, working to support the economic vitality of downtown.

*"It was wonderful to see how the community worked together to save this little jewel of a house. First Federal's generous gift was met with contributions of time and money and it was really community spirit and pride that made it happen." — Marilyn Worrrix, Founder, Friends of the Cozine House.*



Samuel and Mahala Cozine ca. 1895



2014

# Montgomery Ward Building

3

**203 NE Third Street**

**Construction Date: ca. 1921**

**Historic Name: Montgomery Ward**

**Historic Significance: Secondary Significant**

**Style of Architecture: 20th Century Commercial**

Aaron Montgomery Ward founded a pioneering mail-order catalog business in 1872, which he called Montgomery Ward. Established in Chicago, it targeted rural customers with affordable goods, a money-back guarantee, and no middlemen, growing into a major department store chain fondly called “Monkey Wards”. Local developers W. T. Vinton and William Smith constructed this Montgomery Ward Building, to the retailer’s specifications, in 1921. It replaced an 1880s brick structure that housed a Studebaker garage. Montgomery Ward & Company occupied the building under a 50-year lease, closing its doors in 1971.

This two story, brick building features a square cupola, with a Spanish-tiled gable roof at the northwest corner, marking the location of the building’s original Otis elevator — reportedly a first in Yamhill County. Retail space offered goods across multiple levels in the building’s approximate 20,000-square foot-interior. The ground-floor storefront has seen alterations over time, but if you look closely, you will find the original Montgomery Ward logo on the entry door handles.

Dirk and Harriet Boersma founded Boersma’s Sewing Center in Chicago and moved their business to McMinnville’s 3rd Street in 1962. They purchased the vacant Montgomery Ward building in 1974; their son Jack bought the business from his parents in 1975 and has owned and operated both ever since. This Commercial-style building reflects the early-20th-century shift toward modern design and auto-era retail in downtown McMinnville. Known for award-winning window displays, Boersma’s Sewing Center preserves a key piece of McMinnville’s downtown heritage.

*“It supposedly had the very first elevator in Yamhill County, an Otis elevator. The old elevator was still working fine, totally up to code and was an awesome elevator but it was only a freight elevator and we couldn’t put people in it. Five years ago we replaced it but still keep a display near the new elevator of all the old Otis controls and buttons.” — Jack Boersma, building owner*



ca. 1930s



2026

# Schilling Building

4

## 238 NE Third Street

**Construction Date:** ca. 1884

**Historic Name:** Schilling Building

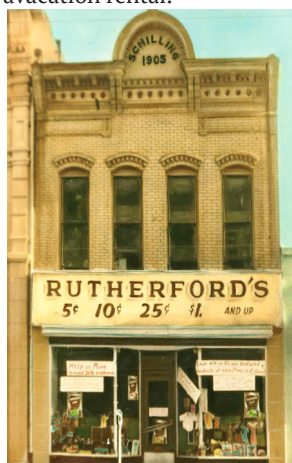
**Historic Significance:** Primary Significant

**Style of Architecture:** Italianate

Pioneers erected the Schilling Building prior to 1884 as one of the earliest brick structures on 3rd Street. It appeared on the city's first Sanborn map that year as a saloon. In the 1880s it housed the lively Boss Saloon, and the building continued to host various saloons until around 1911. Saloons served as important social hubs in the growing settlement of McMinnville.

In 1905, John Schilling purchased the property, covered the original exposed brick façade with stucco, and added a raised ornamented parapet with a distinctive tin pediment inscribed "Schilling 1905" that still crowns the building today. McMinnville voters approved dry measures in 1909, bringing the prohibition of alcohol sales to the city. With the saloon era ended by 1911, a grocery store operated out of the ground floor briefly before Schilling opened a variety store. In the mid-1920s, after altering the storefront with aluminum-framed windows and a painted metal marquee, the space became the first home of Rutherford's Variety Store – a place of affordable treasures. The building later housed other retailers, including Sears Roebuck during the 1950s and 1960s.

After purchasing the Schilling Building in 2001, Kathy Stoler removed the non-historically sensitive updates, and restored the building to its turn-of-the century glory. La Rambla, a Spanish tapas restaurant, began serving meals here in 2002, and the building also houses a wonderful loftapartment on the second floor, which serves as avacation rental.



ca. 1947



2015

# McMinnville National Bank Building

5

**250 NE Third Street**

**Construction Date: 1885**

**Historic Name: McMinnville National Bank Building**

**Historic Significance: Primary Significant**

**Style of Architecture: Italianate**

J.C. Braly built the McMinnville National Bank Building in 1885. This narrow, two-story Italianate-style structure spanned six bays along C Street (today's Cowsls) and presented a slender stucco-covered façade to 3rd Street. A distinctive clipped corner held the entrance and a window topped with a pediment inscribed "1885." The second story retains much of its original character, including one-over-one double-hung sash windows, piers scored to simulate stone, continuous segmental arched labels above the windows, and an elaborate cornice with corbelled brickwork and brackets. In 1890, this building became one of the first in McMinnville fitted throughout with indoor water pipes.

The Yamhill County Bank opened here on October 18, 1886, became McMinnville National Bank in 1888 and moved to the Jacobson Block in 1905. The Oregon Fire Relief Association (OFRA, later Oregon Mutual Insurance) purchased the building in 1905, occupying it until 1922. OFRA added a matching two-story extension on the Cowsls Street side that increased the bays from four to six. In late 1924, after remodeling the ground floor, McMinnville Water and Light established its headquarters here. In the early 1990s, owner Alex Clemens renovated the second floor, which became Third Street Flats. The Bitter Monk, a popular craft beer taproom, opened in here in 2014. The McMinnville Bank Building reflects the city's early commercial boom, brought on by the railroad and growing industry.

*"These wonderful downtown buildings have had many lives, haven't they? The upper floor of the McMinnville National Bank Building was unused for decades until the early 1990s, when then-owner Alex Clemens did extensive interior renovation, creating four unique apartments. Then in 2013, the second floor was leased to Erin Stephenson and Travis Easterday, who designed Third Street Flats, four beautiful high end vacation rentals. As Winston Churchill once said, 'We shape our buildings; thereafter, they shape us.' I am so grateful to have been a one-time part owner of this iconic building – and to have been shaped by its endearing grace." — Cassandra Sollars, former MDA Manager*



ca. 1889



2026

# Masonic Building

6

## 251 NE Third Street

**Construction Date:** 1914

**Historic Name:** Masonic Building

**Historic Significance:** Secondary Significant

**Style of Architecture:** 20th Century Commercial

The Masons constructed this square three-story building of native Willamina clay brick in 1914. The cornerstone reads: “Union Lodge No. 43 A. F. & A. M. laid by M. W. Grand Master October 18, 1913.” It replaced a two-story Masonic building, constructed in 1882, which featured Bishop Clothiers on its ground floor.

David M. Nayberger operated a mercantile store from the spacious ground floor of the new structure until 1930. Pay and Take It occupied the space in the early 1930s, followed by Columbia Grocery from the late 1930s through the early 1950s. Rutherford’s Variety Store relocated here from the Schilling Building in the mid-1950s, featuring a lunch counter, fabrics, toys, and other items. Harvest Fresh opened its doors here in 2015, offering natural foods and a popular lunch spot for locals. The second floor features offices, and the Masonic Lodge hall continues to occupy the third floor.

The Masons have long served the community through charity work, fellowship, and support for local causes. In 1876 the lodge established the Masonic Cemetery, one of McMinnville’s early pioneer burial grounds. In 1990, Union Lodge No. 43 consolidated with Lafayette Union Lodge No. 3 to become McMinnville Masonic Lodge Union No. 3 A. F. & A. M. The Masonic Building endures as a landmark and testament to McMinnville’s fraternal and commercial life, and continues to serve a role at the heart of the historic downtown district.



1913



2026

# *O. O Hodson Building*

7

## **300 NE Third Street**

**Construction Date: ca. 1901**

**Historic Name: O.O Hodson Building**

**Historic Significance: Secondary Significant**

**Style of Architecture: Italianate**

Constructed around 1901 for tinsmith and hardware merchant O. Orville Hodson, this structure replaced a previous wood framed shop. The two - story O. O Hodson Building features brick construction with stucco and horizontal scoring that mimics stone. Large plate glass aluminum-frame store windows and a recessed entrance now define the ground floor. A unique feature found on second floor is an authentic wooden flywheel used to operate the structure's elevator.

Hodson arrived in Oregon in 1879 from Indiana, following his father, Henry H. Hodson. The elder Hodson arrived in McMinnville in 1878, and purchased an existing hardware business. Arriving in McMinnville in 1880, Orville took over the business as sole owner in 1888 and built a reputation for his decorative metal cornices and other tin work in McMinnville's downtown commercial area.

By 1928, a grocer and confectioner occupied this building. Later occupants include Standards Grocery (1945), Kings Market (early 1950s), Piggly Wiggly (late 1950s), Town Grocery (1960s), Sears Roebuck and Allstate Insurance (1970 until 1984), Anderson Art Gallery (1993) and Willamette Valley Vineyards tasting room (2010-2025). Uncorked Treasures is the building's most recent occupant as of 2026. The O. O. Hodson Building reflects early 20th-century commercial expansion and modernization of McMinnville's downtown district and exemplifies the shift from earlier wood-framed shops to more durable, fire-resistant brick commercial buildings in 3rd Street.



ca. 1910



2026

# J. B. Mardis Building

8

**303 NE Third Street**

**Construction Date: 1910**

**Historic Name: J.B. Mardis Building**

**Historic Significance: Secondary Significant**

**Style of Architecture: 20th Century Commercial**

The two-story J. B. Mardis Building anchors a prominent corner in McMinnville's downtown. Real estate developer Joseph B. Mardis arrived in McMinnville from California around 1910. Ready to invest in the city's growing commercial district, Mardis purchased three lots from H. C. Burns at the southwest corner of 3rd and Cowls for \$10,000. This 20th Century Commercial-style brick building rose from those lots in 1910 for \$15,000. The structure featured a raised brick belt course separating the floors, recessed storefronts (now with aluminum-framed plate-glass windows) at street level, and second-floor one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows (now bronze aluminum fixed panes). A decorative frieze of raised brick patterns tops the upper façade. The second floor originally held offices and rental apartments.

The new building supported the growing commercial district. Smith-DeHaven Hardware occupied the ground floor space first until 1939. Subsequent occupants included Cohn Brothers Furniture. Abe Goldstein purchased the building in the early 1950s, operating Furniture Mart here until 1962. When Rogers Brothers Pharmacy, among the ten oldest pharmacies in Oregon, merged with Peery's Drug Store in 1962 the new business opened here as Peery-Rogers Thrifty Drug. It was popular for its sunken cafeteria-style restaurant, Thrifty Grill. In 1980, an arson fire destroyed the drug store and grill. The structure's most recent tenant, Eagle's Nest Gallery, moved in around 2015. The Mardis Building remains as an example of how real estate development supported the commercial retail boom of the early 20th-century.



ca. 1940s



2026

# Campbell Building

9

**313-319 NE Third Street**

**Construction Date: 1892**

**Historic Name: Campbell Building**

**Historic Significance: Secondary Significant Style of Architecture: Italianate**

Blacksmith William Campbell arrived in McMinnville from New York in 1858. He quickly transitioned from tradesman to successful real estate investor and developer, purchasing all of Block 12 in the Original Town Plat from B. F. and Catharine Starr in 1865. Further investing in his community, Campbell led a local committee that actively promoted extending or securing a railroad line through McMinnville (see page 33). This effort led to a rail connection in 1879, which boosted local commerce. Campbell constructed this building, in 1892, as part of the broader downtown brick-building boom that took place after the railroad's arrival in this city.

The 3rd Street façade of this Italianate, rectangular two-story Campbell building features pressed brick with multiple store fronts. The first tenants of the building were Dielschneider Shoes and Model Grocery. A purpose-built full-width dance hall occupied the entire second floor, which was often alive with the McMinnville Dance Club's gala balls. The dance floor went unused for around 80 years, and the former stairway space became a barbershop. Fully restored in 2002, the 'dance hall' became the Grand Ballroom, with beautiful Douglas fir floors, brick walls, a high ceiling, and windows overlooking 3rd Street. The Campbell Building represents William Campbell's leadership on the railroad committee that secured rail service to McMinnville and fueled downtown commerce and the brick building boom of the 1880s and 1890s.



ca. 1911



2026

# Old Telephone Register

10

## 401-425 NE Evans Street

**Construction Date:** 1902-1920

**Historic Name:** Old Telephone Register

**Historic Significance:** Secondary Significant

**Style of Architecture:** American

**Renaissance**

Cully Perine constructed the oldest portion of this building in 1902 to house the Telephone-Register. The other portion, constructed around 1920, is similar but not identical in appearance. The brick is a deeper red and there is no terra cotta ornamentation. The parapet has a central pediment and a frieze of vertically placed bricks extending across the Evans Street facade. The 1920 addition provided much needed expansion space for the busy newspaper.

In 1928, Lars Bladine purchased the Telephone-Register business. His sons, Phil and Jack Bladine purchased the building in 1946 for \$12,000. Under the Bladines, the newspaper thrived as a community cornerstone. Staff set type by hand and operated clattering Linotype machines in the back shop, while reporters pounded out stories on manual typewriters. The paper earned national recognition, named the nation's best weekly in 1939. It covered major local stories including World War II homefront efforts, agricultural booms, and Yamhill County politics. The Telephone-Register merged with the News-Reporter in 1953 to form the News-Register. The News-Register operated here until 1976, when it moved to 3rd Street.

The Yamhill County Planning and Development Department occupied the building during the 1980s and 1990s. In 2001, Sherry Lewis purchased this structure, adding the "Stark" name at the top of the building in honor of her father. The Telephone Register Building stands as a legacy of local journalism and the newspapers that chronicled McMinnville's growth from this location for more than seven decades.

*"The 'Old News-Register' building would be an interesting museum today with its one-time row of Linotype machines, cabinets of lead type and in-floor rotary press. There's a time capsule buried in that old printing press pit." — Jeb Bladine, News-Register owner and publisher*



ca. 1910



2026

# Old U.S. Post Office

11

## 414 NE Evans

**Construction Date:** 1935

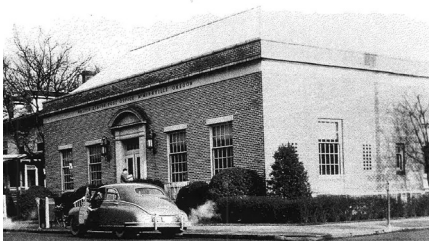
**Historic Name:** Old U.S. Post Office

**Historic Significance:** Secondary Significant

The Old U.S. Post Office is a one-story brick building with a daylight basement. Local craftsmen constructed the structure in 1935 using common-bond brick on all exterior walls over a concrete foundation. A flat roof sits behind a brick parapet. An entablature of narrow segmented cement blocks over a wider cement frieze encircles the building two feet below the top. The classical entrance features a wood-framed opening with a segmented arch, dentils, and fluted pilasters. Wood double doors topped with transoms containing decorative molded-wood mullions welcome visitors.

Federal officials commissioned the building as part of a New Deal-era program that brought quality public architecture to small towns. Local builders and masons completed the work, giving the post office its handsome, enduring presence. The McMinnville Post Office operated here from 1936 until 1981. Since 2006, the Yamhill County Clerk's Office has occupied the building and continues to serve the community.

*"As visitors enter the front lobby of the Clerk's Office, most are immediately struck by its quaint charm. Very little has changed in the lobby since it was first constructed in 1935. The polished tile & marble floors are still there as are the original wide-wood moldings. The 12" tile across the floor utilizes a unique brass spacer in place of grout adding a pleasant appeal to what normally can be overlooked. Additional marble extends up the walls like wainscoting giving the space a more refined feel. The period wood-work extends beyond the moldings to encase the porticos visitors use to interact with our team. High up toward the incredibly tall ceilings additional original wood-work gives visitors even more to admire. Then, the entire space is alive with natural light streaming in from the half-dozen over-sized (4-1/2' x 7-1/2') single-hung wood-clad windows." — Brian Van Bergen*



ca. 1940s



2026

# Union Block

12

**403-425 NE Third Street**

**Construction Date: 1890**

**Historic Name: Union Block**

**Historic Significance: Primary Significant**

**Style of Architecture: Italianate**

The Union Block is one of the largest 19th century commercial buildings remaining in Yamhill County. A 12-member investors group (including Ed Hendricks, Elsie Wright and Frank Fenton), known as the McMinnville Building and Improvement Company, constructed the Union Block for \$18,000 in 1890. The most distinctive feature of this building is its mansard roof, originally surmounted by a wrought iron grill connecting chimneys and ornamental pediments.

By the late 1930s, stucco covered the brick; the wrought iron grill and other details at the top of the building were gone; and a permanent flat awning replaced the canvas awnings. Other changes took place in 1964, including the alteration of the main floor business facade where travertine marble and new window casements replaced the old windows and cast-iron fronts. The architectural firm of Johnson did the remodeling and created a tiled set back from the sidewalk, glass windows ceiling to ground, generous use of marble and tile, and a permanent arched awning. Owned by the Hendricks family for more than 135 years, the alterations described above brought significant “modernization” to the building, yet its overall style remains the same as it was in 1890.



ca. 1920



2026

# Wright Building

13

**406-428 NE Third Street**

**Construction Date: 1893**

**Historic Name: The Wright Building**

**Historic Significance: Primary Significant**

**Style of Architecture: Queen Anne**

Constructed in 1893 for \$12,500, the Wright Building is a Queen Anne-style commercial building features scallops, sun patterns, and intricate brickwork in the frieze. A central pediment reads E. Wright, 1893, honoring its original owner and builder. A fancy brickwork belt course runs above and below the second story windows. The ground floor has a recessed central entrance and an open entrance to the second floor located at the east end of the building. A two-story addition to the west elevation at the south end, likely took place between 1912 and 1928. It lacks the metal cornice but contains second story windows identical to the original windows.

A steam generation plant, known as the ‘Central Heating Plant’, operated out of the basement of the Wright Building. The plant offered heat service for sale to an approximate 11-block area of McMinnville’s downtown merchants until the early 1960s. The Wright Building was also home to McMinnville’s second largest full-service department store, Millers, for nearly 70 years from 1903 through the 1960s. The Ladies Civic Improvement Club and the City of McMinnville operated a public library on the second floor in the northwest corner of the Wright Building between 1910 through 1912, when it moved into the new Carnegie Library building at the southeast corner of City Park.

The Wright Building’s owner and builder was Elsia Wright, who came to Oregon from Illinois in 1871. Wright had a harness business and began constructing commercial buildings in McMinnville in 1892.



ca. 1920



2015

# JC Penny Building

14

**520-532 NE Third Street**

**Construction Date: 1928**

**Historic Name: Frank W. Fenton Building**

**Historic Significance: Secondary Significant**

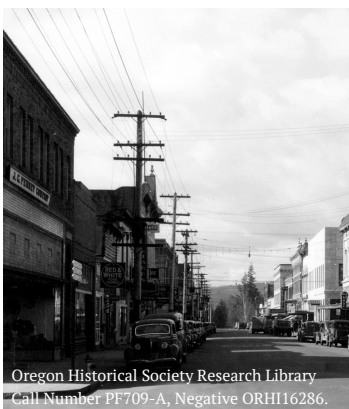
**Style of Architecture: California Mission**

The JC Penny building, known historically as the Fenton building, is a two-story rectangular brick structure with a sloping tiled parapet wall. Incised in concrete above the arched opening is the name Fenton.

Born in Mississippi in 1859, Frank W. Fenton moved to Oregon with his family in 1865. He studied law under Killin and Moreland of Portland and under his brother, W. D. Fenton of Lafayette. Admitted to the bar on 1883, he formed a partnership with his brother that same year. He practiced law in McMinnville and helped develop many properties within the city, including the JC Penny Building.

Architect O. S. Combs designed the structure specifically for the JC Penny Store. General contractor J. F. Clements oversaw its construction, including the installation of beautiful maple floors. JC Penny occupied the building from its opening in 1928 until 1995. Since then, the ground floor has housed a changing mix of local shops, boutiques and services. In 2013, the second floor opened as Third Street Flats – four high-end vacation rentals that preserve the building's historic character.

Built amid the automobile-era retail boom, the JC Penny Building exemplifies Frank W. Fenton's civic vision while giving J.C. Penney — then competing directly with Montgomery Ward and other Third Street merchants — a modern flagship that served McMinnville families for nearly seven decades at this location.



Oregon Historical Society Research Library  
Call Number PF709-A, Negative ORH116286.

ca. 1950s



2026

# U.S. National Bank Building

15

## 445 NE Third Street

Construction Date: ca. 1908

Historic Name: U.S. National Bank Building

Historic Significance: Primary Significant

Style of Architecture: 20th Century Commercial

Builders completed this rectangular, flat-roofed, two-story building in 1908 to house the U.S. National Bank. The structure features a flat parapet with a projecting wooden cornice. Chicago-style wood-frame windows on the second floor display fixed central panels flanked by one-over-one double-hung sash. Small diamond-shaped tile accents appear at the base of the windows on the 3rd Street façade. A wooden belt course projects between the stories, and the storefront wraps around one bay on the east side. Scored stucco now covers the altered east side. In 1965, workers replaced the original windows with aluminum ones and made other modifications.

In 1928, U.S. National Bank merged with McMinnville National Bank (originally the Yamhill County Bank, established in 1885 at 3rd and Cows, which later moved to the Jacobson Block in 1905). Founded in 1891, U.S. National Bank expanded rapidly in the 1920s, acquiring many small banks in Oregon. Today the historic 1908 building stands as a lasting symbol of McMinnville's early 20th-century banking growth, while U.S. Bank continues to serve the community from its nearby branch at 335 NE Third Street – carrying forward more than 135 years of local financial history.



ca. 1913



2026

# Hotel Elberton

16

**503-513 NE Third Street**

**Construction Date: 1905**

**Historic Name: Hotel Elberton**

**Historic Significance: Primary Significant**

**Style of Architecture: Richardsonian Romanesque**

Local developers Frank Fenton and Walter Link financed and built the Hotel Oregon for \$15,000. Completed in 1905 in the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the rectangular native stone and brick building originally stood only two stories tall, though planners intended four. Thomas A. White opened it as the Elberton Hotel that year, offering 26 rooms at 75 cents to \$1.00 per day, a dining room, barbershop, cigar store, and ladies' parlor. It quickly became McMinnville's most elegant destination.

In 1910, owners added the third and fourth floors in anticipation of the Southern Pacific Red Electric rail line, but left the fourth floor interior unfinished. In the early 1920s, the Elberton Grill served fresh produce and meats from the family farm, and became a place for students and professors from McMinnville College (now Linfield University). Later owners renamed it Hotel Oregon, installed a prominent neon sign, and added one of Yamhill County's first Otis passenger elevators. In 1945, Arnold "Nic" Nicolai purchased the hotel and opened the Paragon Room lounge, known for its steaks, onion rings, and live western music.

The McMenamin brothers bought and restored the property in 1998, completing the fourth floor. Reopened in 1999 as McMenamins Hotel Oregon, the structure now offers 36 eclectic guest rooms, the historic Paragon Lounge, a rooftop bar and restaurant, and a lively Cellar Bar in the basement. The building remains Yamhill County's largest historic hotel, a vibrant property – and the tallest building in downtown McMinnville.



ca. 1910



2026

# Cook's Hotel

17

## 502 NE Third Street

**Construction Date:** 1886

**Historic Name:** Cook's Hotel

**Historic Significance:** Primary Significant

**Style of Architecture:** Italianate

Lyman Hall Cook financed the construction of Cook's Hotel in 1886. His brother-in-law, B.F. Fuller, drew the plans and his brother, Charles, served as the contractor, using local bricks to build the original three-story square structure. This stuccoed-brick, Italianate building is McMinnville's oldest surviving hotel. The windows, sashes, doors and lumber in the building came from the Jones and Company Sash and Door Factory, then located at today's 3rd and Davis streets. The building's exterior had four bays facing Evans Street with another four facing 3rd Street. Its northwest corner is one bay wide with a "clipped" entrance, and stuccoed belt courses articulate the story divisions. The hotel has a flat roof with a decorative pressed metal-bracketed cornice. Orlando Orville Hodson created the cornice and the lintels over the doors and windows, in his shop located at today's 3rd and Cows streets. He also installed the plumbing in the hotel, which featured twenty-seven guest rooms, a billiard hall, a large dining room where meals cost .25 to .50 cents, a bridal chamber and a stylish second-floor parlor with a beautiful chandelier.

The building's name transitioned to the Westside Hotel in 1890 and became Hotel Yamhill in 1892. The DuBois family owned and operated Hotel Yamhill from 1896-1931. A 1909 expansion added four bays along Evans Street, increasing the available lodging by 12 rooms. In 1941, the Mattecheck family incorporated a movie theatre into the hotel, replacing two of the original four bays with the iconic MACK marque on 3rd Street, which is a shortened version of their name, not McMinnville's. A later concrete block addition, in 1946, extended from the hotel on the Evans Street side to 2nd Street.



ca.1915



2026

# Old Elks Building

18

**520-532 NE Third Street**

**Construction Date: 1908**

**Historic Name: Old Elks Building**

**Historic Significance: Primary Significant Style**

**of Architecture: 20th Century Commercial**

Constructed in 1908 for the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (BPOE), Lodge Number 1283, the top floor of this building held a large meeting hall and fraternal spaces for the Elks, and the lower floor originally contained numerous small shops. After remodeling and division into four separate commercial spaces in 1912, the first floor featured a dry good store, a statuary, a restaurant and the Gaiety Movie Theater.

In 1938, when the Elks constructed their new building at 333 NE Evans Street in 1938, they vacated the second-floor of their old building on Third Street. It remained empty, except for a few years, in the early 1960s, when the large meeting hall served as a teen center through the efforts of the McMinnville High School Class of 1964. In 1993, Matt and Marilyn Worrix completely renovated the second floor as a 10,000-square-foot living space, with some restoration work in the old meeting hall area.

From 1908 to 1920, the basement of the Old Elks Building housed many Chinese immigrants, and featured cooking, eating and sleeping areas. While many of the original artifacts remain on site as evidence of the Chinese living and working in McMinnville, public access is not currently available. See pages 36 and 37 for more information.

*“The fact that most of the second story sat empty for sixty years created a unique opportunity to simply restore the property. It was like a time capsule. It did take a lot of work but there was so much to work with. We have always loved the Arts and Crafts style and the second floor is such a perfect example of that period.” — Marilyn Worrix, former Old Elks Building owner*



1983



2026

# Odd Fellows Hall

19

**535-545 NE Third Street**

**Construction Date: 1909**

**Historic Name: Odd Fellows Hall**

**Historic Significance: Primary Significant**

**Style of Architecture: 20th Century Commercial**

The I.O.O.F. Building (Occidental Lodge No. 30) is a three-story rectangular brick structure. Stucco and aggregate still cover the 3rd Street façade, which features two storefront bays and a second-floor entrance at the south end. The International Order of Odd Fellows constructed this building to serve as their lodge hall. An original “I.O.O.F.” sign remains above the entrance, and a plaque on the east corner reads “Occidental Lodge No. 30, June 26, 1909.” Completed later that year, it replaced an earlier I.O.O.F. Hall built on the same site in 1887.

Over the decades the ground floor housed various businesses, including grocery and dry goods stores, beauty shops and an appliance sales and repair shop. The Odd Fellows sold the building to Barbara and Dwight Sidway in the late 1980s and no longer meet here.

Purchasing the Odd Fellows building for \$80,000, the Sidways completed a major renovation that removed stucco from portions of the building to reveal the original brick while preserving the stucco façade on 3rd Street. They later sold the beautifully restored building for more than \$2 million. Today the ground floor offers wine tasting and other shops. Built during the peak era of brick commercial building construction, the I.O.O.F. Building stands as a reminder of the social and charitable roles filled by fraternal organizations like the Odd Fellows in 19th and 20th century McMinnville, while its lodge space has found new life as Third Street Flats, with seven boutique vacation rental units.



ca. 1911



2026

# O'Dell Building

20

## 601-609 NE Third Street

**Construction Date:** ca. 1904

**Historic Name:** O'Dell Building

**Historic Significance:** Primary Significant

**Style of Architecture:** 20th Century Commercial

Constructed ca. 1904, by local attorney and developer Frank W. Fenton, this two-story, stucco-covered, square brick building features a flat, trussed roof and a simple ledge articulates the cornice line. Originally it was a battery dealership run by Tony Christianson and Russell Turner. The building's construction followed the arrival, in 1902, of Yamhill County's first automobile, a 1901 Stanley Stanhope Model 1 Locomobile, purchased by McMinnville First National Bank founder Jacob Wortman for his grandsons Ralph and Frank (housed today at the Yamhill County History Museum). By 1912, an Overland automobile garage operated out of this building, which featured concrete floors and electric power. Visitors entered an office at the southwest corner. During the 1920s, Dick Wilson and Charles Newman operated the Plymouth dealership from this corner before moving next door in the early 1930s. They altered the southwest corner of the structure to accommodate automobiles by cutting away the former office area and creating an open service bay for vehicles and gasoline pumps.

Charles O'Dell and his brother William operated O'Dell's Tire Service in this building from 1933 until 1981. The Bladine family, who owned and operated McMinnville's News Register in the adjacent building, leased the structure from the O'Dells in 1982, housing its administrative offices here. The Bladines purchased the structure in 1985 and, in 2001, they undertook a historically-authentic renovation, restoring its original southwest entrance, while also connecting the adjacent building, creating a half-block complex for the newspaper business.

*"40 years of anchoring this corner of downtown McMinnville has given our family and business great appreciation for the importance of a healthy and vibrant downtown. It's been a front row seat to core area revitalization, and a perfect place to experience, work and play with the diverse people of our extended community." Jeb Bladine, Building Owner*



1917



2026

# Jameson Hardware

21

## 608 NE Third Street

**Construction Date:** 1917

**Historic Name:** Secondary Significant

**Historic Significance:** Secondary Significant

**Style of Architecture:** Craftsman

Constructed in 1917 by J. L. Fletcher, this two-story, Craftsman-style, square red brick building has a flat roof with projecting chimneys, and regular fenestration with one-over-one double-hung sash windows on the second floor. The ground floor had storefront windows superimposed by north-facing multi-lighted transoms on the façade and square multi-lighted fixed windows on its west elevation. The bay at the northeast end provided stairwell access to residential apartments on the upper floor. A simple corbelled brick cornice line, two corbelled brick belt courses, piers from the street to the second floor, simulated quoins on the second story, and raised window labels, all contrasting buff-colored brick provide structural ornamentation.

R. M. Wade and Company, a hardware firm, initially occupied the commercial first floor of this building, using the basement for storage. Soon thereafter, Harper Jameson began operating the hardware store. In 1921, Jamison partnered with Harold Taylor, along with a local doctor, and a librarian. Howard Taylor purchased the property in 1932, and his son-in-law, Etan Dale became his partner. Taylor-Dale Hardware served the McMinnville community from 1933-1993. The second floor received an interior remodel, upgrading the apartments in 1994. In 2020, the structure underwent significant interior renovation, including earthquake retrofitting, to become the Tributary Hotel. Opening in 2022, it offered luxury suites on the upper floor and ground-level integration with adjacent developments.



ca. 1950s



2026

# Eggleston Block

22

## 701-711 NE Third Street

**Construction Date:** 1928

**Historic Name:** Eggleston Block

**Historic Significance:** Secondary Significant

**Style of Architecture:** California Mission

Designed by O. S. Combs and constructed by A. F. Arthur, the Eggleston Block replaced the former wooden-structured Commercial Hotel, destroyed by fire in 1925. The hotel's owners, Blanche Eggleston and Claudia. Kimmel, resolved to build a new hotel on the site, known as the Eggleston Block. By 1927, the site held the new Hotel Bays as the principal tenant upstairs, with the hotel lobby on the ground floor. The California Mission style structure featured a stucco exterior with a low pediment in the middle and at the corner parapet. Construction costs totaled \$50,000. Ground floor tenants included the As You Like It Cafe, Ora Allen Hudson-Essex Agency (auto dealership), First Motor Company, Oakland-Pontiac agency, Terminal Confectionery, and a stage line terminal.

In later years the building's upstairs tenant became the Douglas Hotel, with ground floor occupants including Deluxe Billiard Parlor and Thai Country Restaurant. The western end included a cutaway storefront (corner door with metal support post) and other modernizations. In 2016, building owner Lucetta Elmer embarked on a project to restore the building and return it to its historic role as a hotel, transforming the upper floors into boutique lodging while preserving its character. The effort resulted in a blend of 1920s architecture with contemporary features, and 14 beautifully furnished suites.

*"We do now and have always seen great potential in this building. We are currently looking at bringing it back to its full potential as a hotel. We envision a new, modern Douglas Hotel, while keeping the historical charm of the building." — Lucetta Elmer, Building Owner*



ca. 1912



2026

# Henderschott House

23

**729 NE Third Street**

**Construction Date: ca. 1895**

**Historic Name: Henderschott House**

**Historic Significance: Historic Non-Contributing**

**Style of Architecture: Queen Anne Victorian**

The Henderschott House is a two-story wood-frame Queen Anne-style residence with a gable roof. George Henderschott built the house in 1895 as a symmetrical T-shaped structure – one of the oldest wood-frame buildings remaining in downtown McMinnville.

Substantial alterations in the 1980s changed all elevations and extended the front porch across both the original house and a later addition. The building still displays Queen Anne details such as fish-scale shingles and ornate wood brackets on the porch.

George Washington Henderschott and his wife Della Lovada (Elkins) Henderschott moved to McMinnville in 1895. George constructed this house as their family residence and, from 1896 to 1908, the couple operated the Commercial Hotel (located where the Eggleston Block now stands). They also briefly used the house as a wayside station for the interurban electric rail line. The couple had at least one daughter, Mabel.

Repurposed from a residential property to service as restaurant in the 1980s, the Henderschott House featured La Maison Surrette, a French Restaurant, on the weekends from 1981-1992. The award-winning Bistro Maison, a popular date night spot for tourists and locals alike, began operating in the Henderschott House in 2003.



ca. 1912



2026

# Southern Pacific Railroad

24

## 741 NE Third Street

**Construction Date:** 1913

**Historic Name:** Southern Pacific Railroad

**Historic Significance:** Secondary Significant

**Style of Architecture:** Craftsman

In July 1879 the Western Oregon Railroad provided McMinnville with its first rail connection and stimulated development of the town. Established in 1880, the original two-story, wooden train station featured a hotel on its upper floor and served both freight and passengers on the south-bound mainline.

Salem Public Library Historic  
Photograph Collection, B5B21FCB.



1961



ca. 1906



2015

Constructed in 1913, this craftsman-style depot served the Red Electric interurban rail service between Eugene and Portland beginning in January 1914. This rectangular one-story hipped-roof train depot is of brick construction with wood detailing and multi-paned windows. A front canopy extends more than twenty feet over a cement platform. This building remains a key historic landmark in downtown McMinnville and still serves as an active freight depot.



ca. 1912



2015

# Old City Power Plant

25

**455 NE Irvine Street**

**Construction Date: 1924**

**Historic Name: Old City (aka Old Diesel) Power Plant**

**Historic Significance: Not listed as part of the Historic District**

**Style of Architecture: 20th Century Commercial**

In 1924, McMinnville Water and Light built its third and final power plant at the corner of 1st and I streets (later 5th and Irvine). The rectangular brick building, known today as the Old City Power Plant, features a flat roof, plain common-bond brickwork, and windows on all sides. Power generation began on July 5, 1924 with two 600-HP diesel engines. To meet growing demand, workers installed a third 600-HP diesel engine in 1926 and a fourth in 1930. In 1937, the utility added a massive 1800 BHP Busch-Sulzer engine and a Marley Cooling Tower. They constructed a south-end addition to house the new equipment, completing it in 1938.

The southeast corner boasts three distinctive one-and-a-half-story arched brick windows with fanlights above double-hung doors. Three equally placed wood doors with entablature above them line the north side. When the expanded plant opened, it ranked among the largest diesel power plants in the United States and dramatically increased output while cutting fuel costs.

The city dedicated the facility on October 22, 1938. It supplied primary power until 1948, when McMinnville Water and Light began purchasing electricity from the Bonneville Power Administration. The plant then served as standby power for peak loads and emergencies until operations fully ceased in 1978. After a major interior renovation in the early 2000s, the historic building became a popular event venue that continues to welcome visitors today.



ca. 1938



2026

# Houck's Flouring Mill

26

**855 NE Fifth Street**

**Construction Date: 1888**

**Historic Name/Use: Houck's Flouring Mill**

**Significance: Listed Individually on the National**

**Register Style of Architecture: Mill Industrial**

Flour milling once flourished in McMinnville, and Buchanan Cellers stands as one of the few tangible reminders of the city's agricultural heritage. This five-and-a-half-story heavy-timber-framed building ranks among McMinnville's tallest and oldest industrial structures.

Barnekoff and Allyn constructed the original flouring mill, in 1888, next to the railroad. They equipped it with modern roller milling technology powered by mechanical drives. This innovation produced finer, more consistent flour at greater volume and lower cost, helping local farmers shift from small-scale stone grinding to a commercial economy. The mill later became Houck's Flouring Mill, famous for its "Pride of the Valley" brand. In the mid-1920s, Charles Buchanan and Alec Cellers took ownership and operated it as Buchanan-Cellers Grain Company.

In 1945, owners expanded the fifth floor and constructed a three-story west side addition with a loading dock. A warehouse expansion to the east followed in 1949, raising it 16 feet using salvaged 20-by-36-inch beams from Tillamook Burn old-growth Douglas-fir, and adding the four-story cribbed bins on the building's north side. Over time, the mill evolved into a family-run feed, pet supply, and garden store known as Valley Feed & Supply. Margaret and Jerry Legard purchased the business and historic building, revived the Buchanan-Cellers name in 2007 and listing the structure in the National Register of Historic Places in 2012.

Buchanan Cellers anchors the original industrial district with the gateway to the Granary District. Its creaking timber beams and worn wooden floors illustrate the story of McMinnville's last intact flour mill.

*"Everyday at Buchanan Cellers, we work alongside historic relics, walk on 125 year old wood plank floors under huge fir beams that were hewn from logs salvaged in the Tillamook burn. It's truly a step back in time and a chance to explore first hand a part of our community's treasured history." – Mary Beth Branch, former marketing director for Buchanan Cellers*



1910



2026



Drawn by the opportunities of the American West, Chinese immigrants came to Oregon fleeing war and famine, seeking to earn enough to support their families back home in China. Some brought sophisticated engineering techniques and business practices while others formed a significant portion of the labor force in commercial canning, agriculture and even lumber. Because of this, Chinese immigrants became central actors in Oregon's early history and McMinnville is no exception.

McMinnville's founder, William Newby, hired 300 Chinese laborers to dig the three-mile canal that brought water from Baker Creek to the grist mill. The U.S. census of 1880 shows 124 Chinese immigrants living in Yamhill County, ranging in age from 14 to 70 years old. Some operated Chinese laundries and served as domestic workers. Many found work clearing land for farming, maintaining local railroad lines, and working on commercial farms for everything from potatoes to strawberries to hops.

In the early 20th century, some Chinese immigrants who lived and worked in McMinnville likely ate, gathered and slept in the basement of the Old Elks Building. The words 重慶酒家 written on the basement wall and door translate to Chongqing Restaurant and are still visible today. (This area of the building is privately owned and not open to the public.)

Notable early Chinese residents in McMinnville include Sam Yick who operated a popular Chinese laundry as late as 1912 in the vicinity of today's City Park and Quong Hop who ran a Noodle Shop in McMinnville, as well as a laundry and a soda shop in the Carlton area. Louie Loy (see photo on next page), who arrived in Yamhill county around 1876 and stayed until his death in 1930, lived along the North Yamhill River.

Unfortunately, exclusionary laws at both the Federal and State level promoted the social and economic marginalization of Chinese people. When Oregon was admitted into the Union in 1859, the state constitution specifically excluded Chinese people from land ownership, voting privileges, and intermarriage with White people. During the Chinese Exclusion Era (1882 - 1943), many "Sundown towns" on the West Coast, like McMinnville, upheld ordinances and unwritten rules designed to prohibit Chinese, and other non-White immigrants, from owning property within the city limits and hindering their ability to conduct business.

# nts in McMinnville



**1820**

The first Chinese immigrants came to the U.S.

**1848**

The discovery of gold in California and the building of the Transcontinental Railroad drew more Chinese (and other immigrant laborers) to America. The Chinese population in Oregon grew from 450 to 2,716 between 1850 and 1851.



**1882**

The Chinese Exclusion Act forbids Chinese workers from entering the U.S., denying them citizenship. Population in Oregon fell from 10,397 to 2,075 between 1890 and 1930.



**1965**

The 1965 Immigration Act encouraged Chinese immigration to the U.S. and eliminated national-origin quotas.

*"But you know McMinnville did have a dark side..." "Not only that, but there were other things. We had a family that owned a restaurant in town, they were Chinese and not allowed to live here...It's good to talk about all the positives, but we have to recognize that we weren't perfect, and the fact that we went along with it..."*

**-Verne Duncan and Laurel Adams**



Downtown McMinnville has been the heartbeat of Yamhill County since before its incorporation in 1876. Today, it blends rich history and small-town charm with amenities you'd expect in a much larger city.

Take time to stroll 3rd Street, where you'll find charming boutiques and unique local shops. Visit the Farmers Market every Thursday from May through October to experience the creativity, flavor, and community that define downtown.

Throughout the year, our streets come alive with signature events, including the #1 UFO Fest in the world, bringing visitors and locals together in ways that are uniquely McMinnville.

This energy is driven in large part by the Willamette Valley's agricultural industry. Exceptional wineries and farms have helped shape a downtown filled with outstanding dining, welcoming tasting rooms, thoughtfully curated places to stay, and cozy cafés and breakfast nooks that set the perfect tone for your day.

To learn more about these historic buildings and the businesses in them, visit <https://downtownmcminnville.com/stroll/>

Welcome to Oregon's Favorite Main Street!

# Thank you!

This project would not have been possible without the generous support from our local community members and volunteers. More than 1,000 hours went into researching, compiling information, conducting oral history interviews, developing the historicmac website, and creating this brochure. We view this project as constantly evolving and encourage any additional information, photos artifacts or memories you may want to share.

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