

# CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE SURVEY



**Jackson County, Oregon**

**1992**

JACKSON COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE SURVEY

Planning and Development Director	Kerry L. Lay
Assistant Director For Planning	Laurel Prairie-Kuntz
Project Supervisor	L. Scott Clay
Project Coordinator	Kay Atwood
Project Assistants	Dan Baker, Sue Waldron
Production Assistance	Dale Bohannon, Connie Foland, Coni Florey, Karen Hoke Staff, Jackson County Print Shop

Jackson County Planning Department

August 1992

The activity that is the subject of the publication has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, as provided through the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements . . . . .	i
Introduction . . . . .	ii
Historical and Architectural Development of Jackson County Oregon 1846-1946: A Historic Context . . . . .	1
Description of the Study Area. . . . .	1
Historical Overview. . . . .	2
Footnotes . . . . .	11
Prominent Individuals. . . . .	13
Bibliography . . . . .	19
Identification . . . . .	20
Introduction . . . . .	20
Methodology/Previous Surveys . . . . .	20
Resource Types . . . . .	22
Distribution Pattern of Resources. . . . .	48
Evaluation . . . . .	53
Methodology . . . . .	53
Condition of Resources . . . . .	54
Historic Landmark Designation . . . . .	60
Treatment . . . . .	65
Future Survey/Inventory Priorities. . . . .	65
Recommendations . . . . .	66
Appendix A -- Irrigation and Mining Ditch History	
Appendix B -- Resource Cross Reference Index	
Appendix C -- Jackson County Cultural and Historical Resource Survey Forms 1 through 590	

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Jackson County Department of Planning and Development gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the Jackson County Library System, the Southern Oregon Historical Society and particularly Jackson County Title Company. Their cooperation has been invaluable in the preparation of the inventory document. Dave Hendrix, former Jackson County Watermaster, Loritta Smith, B. Suzie James and Sandy Bandy of the Watermaster's Office were especially helpful in providing information pertaining to hydrologic systems.

Marjorie Overland and Tom Giordano of the Jackson County Planning Commission, Brad Linder and Marjorie Edens of the Southern Oregon Historical Society, and Larry Calkins of the Jackson County Public Library staff served on an advisory committee to assist in evaluating Jackson County's historic resources. They spent many hours in meetings with department staff, and their contribution was extremely helpful.

## INTRODUCTION

Following is a quantitative analysis of historic resources included in a survey of unincorporated lands in Jackson County. Approximately 1370 of the county's 2182 square miles are comprised of privately owned property with the exception of lands inside incorporated city boundaries. A windshield survey was completed in 1978-1979 of non-federally owned, unincorporated lands and 432 buildings, structures, sites or objects were recorded. In 1991-1992 a grant from the State Historic Preservation Office enabled the Jackson County Planning Department to initiate further field work and to review the status of extant properties included in the earlier inventory. At the projects completion in August 1992, 562 resources were listed in the inventory.

Resources associated with significant individuals, events, and technology have been evaluated for geographic distribution, temporal boundaries, architectural attributes, relative scarcity, integrity and historical significance to the county, state and nation. An explanation of the methodology employed to analyze data for this document is included in the section entitled Identification.\*

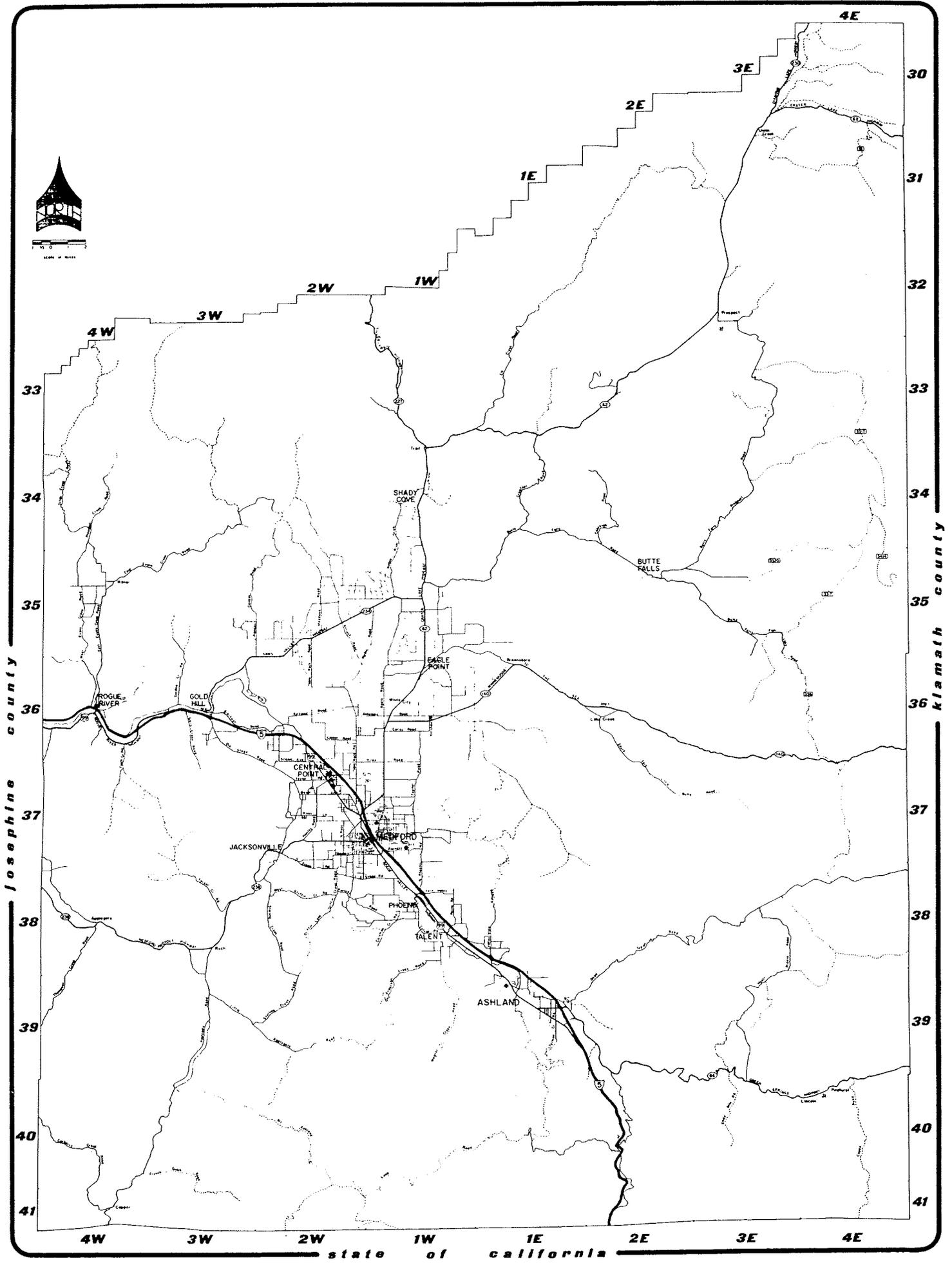
Jackson County's initial historic survey project was planned and undertaken to fulfill the intent of Statewide Planning Goal Five which states:

"The location, quality, and quantity of the following resources shall be inventoried. . . historic areas, sites, structures, and objects."

In addition to identifying sites for protection and preservation, the inventory provides the public with organized information regarding historical resources in Jackson County and serves as a foundation for continued research of area history, architecture and geography. The inventory document will encourage residents to consider their rich heritage in human aspiration and creativity, as expressed in those tangible buildings and structures which remain. These qualities may be found equally in the turned finials on Queen Anne porches, in the trusses which support bridges, and in the milled lumber sheathing the school buildings.

Conserving historic resources will benefit Jackson County. The economy will be strengthened because people enjoy living in places which are rich in heritage and the evidence of human ability and achievement will enhance both individual and community life.

\* Archaeological resources were not examined in the initial survey project. Future survey work in Jackson County should include extensive field work and a thorough analysis of archaeological sites.



Josephine county

klamath county

state of california

## JACKSON COUNTY OREGON: HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, 1826-1946

The following historic context is a geographically oriented study. The area boundaries comprise non-federally owned, private lands in unincorporated areas of Jackson County.

### Temporal Boundaries

Temporal boundaries of the study extend from early Euro-American contact in 1826 to 1946 and the end of World War II. Initial field work executed in 1978-1979 carried an approximate ending date of 1930 -- to correspond with the fifty year standard for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Compilation of additional sites, and amendments made in 1991 to the initial inventory extended the final date to 1946. The years' span includes specific chronological periods established by the State Historic Preservation Office as a framework for thematic considerations, with dates adjusted to accomodate historic development in Southern Oregon.

### Spatial Boundaries

The geographic extent of the historic context area includes the unincorporated lands of Jackson County which are in private ownership. Approximately 877,388 of Jackson County's 1,802,880 acres are in public ownership, administered by the United States Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The Oregon State Department of Forestry manages additional lands.

### Description of the Study Area/Jackson County Background

Jackson County, encompassing approximately 2,182 square miles, is situated in southwestern Oregon and is bounded on the north by Douglas County, on the west by Josephine County, on the east by Klamath County, and on the south by the state of California. The Klamath Mountains, or Siskiyou Mountains, as they are frequently called, form a natural boundary in the southern part of the county, and the Cascade Range comprises an eastern boundary.

The Jackson County Comprehensive Plan identifies four major land forms characteristic of the county. Bottom lands which occur along the major water way drainages include the Rogue and Applegate Rivers, Bear Creek, Little Butte Creek and Evans Creek. Part of the southeastern county is included in the Klamath River drainage system. With elevations generally ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 feet, average annual precipitation in the bottom lands is approximately twenty inches. (1)

The Rogue River and its tributary Bear Creek, are the primary natural water sources. Originating in the national forest to the north, the Rogue cuts across Jackson County in a generally southwesterly direction. Bear Creek courses through a valley approximately two and one-fourth miles wide and twelve miles long, before joining the Rogue. (2) Low foothills and valley terraces are found along major streams, with typical elevations of 2000 feet. Natural vegetation in these areas consists of oak, madrone, pine, and scrub

brush. Interstate 5 and Highway 99 form major traffic routes through the south half of the county and are situated in a generally northwesterly/southeasterly direction.

The Siskiyou Mountain range includes the uplands west of Bear Creek and Sams Creek. Moderate to very steep slopes with elevations ranging from 1500 to 6,000 feet and coniferous forests characterize the area. Vegetation on lower elevations is predominantly white oak, scattered brush and a variety of grasses.

The Cascade slopes and mountains form the backbone of the county's eastern boundary. These slopes and mountains range from 2,000 to over 5,000 feet elevation on the peaks. Annual precipitation varies widely from twenty inches at lower elevations to more than seventy inches on the higher slopes. Vast commercial forests cover most of the Cascades. (3)

## Historical Overview

### 1826-1845 Fur Trade and Contact with the Indians

During the half century preceding settlement, the Rogue Valley was peopled with bands of natives comprised of various linguistic stock. Lowland and Upland Takelmas, as well as Athapascan speakers and Shastas lived within the area bounded in part by the Rogue River, Illinois River and Siskiyou mountain range. Contact with early Euro-American fur-traders was initiated in 1827 when Peter Skene Ogden of the Hudson Bay Company led a brigade through the Rogue Valley. Regular contact between native inhabitants and travellers became increasingly frequent. Subsequent journeys by Hudson Bay Company parties in 1829, 1832, 1833, 1834, and by stock-driving companies in 1835, 1837 and 1843 instigated violent clashes between the two groups and suspicion and bitterness grew. By the mid-1840s the fur trade had diminished, but available land had gained the attention of easterners and larger numbers of settlers made the trek west.

Historians indicate that in the first half of the 19th century, during which the first Euro-American travelers arrived, the Rogue Valley was peopled by scattered native bands representing various linguistic stock. The Lowland Takelma territory extended from the Gold Hill-Jacksonville area west toward Galice Creek. North of the Rogue River their lands reached into the Cow Creek drainage and to the east into the drainage areas of Grave Creek, Jump-Off Joe Creek and Evans Creek. South of the river, Lowland Takelma area occupied the area west of Jacksonville. Upland Takelmas inhabited the mountainous land of the Rogue drainage above Little Butte Creek toward the Prospect area and extended down into the Bear Creek Valley to a point somewhere between the present day areas of Ashland and Talent. The Applegate/Galice Creek Athapascans lived along the Applegate River to its confluence with the Rogue River. The Shastas, centered south of the Siskiyou Divide, were also present in the southern regions of the Bear Creek Valley. (4) During the years before settlement the bands found this hospitable place abundantly supplied with fish, game and edible vegetation.

Stephen Dow Beckham notes that no census was compiled during the time that the Rogue bands occupied their home lands. He cites Alfred Kroeber, who calculated figures to represent the population in 1851 and set number estimates at 8,800 Athapascans and 500 Takelmas. Beckham estimates that at the time a treaty was signed in 1854, the Southern Oregon Shastas numbered approximately 250.(5)

During the approximate twenty-five years preceding settlement of the Rogue Valley region, several incidences of Euro-American traveler contact with native inhabitants occurred. In January and February of 1827, Peter Skene Ogden, a Hudson Bay Company employee, investigated the Snake River area and then sent expedition members to explore the Klamath River area. In March of that year Ogden camped near the Rogue River, departing the area in early April. (6)

Alexander Roderick McLeod is credited with the next journey through the area in 1829 when his Hudson Bay Company brigade entered the Rogue Valley and travelled along the rivers. (7) In 1832 fur trader Michel LaFramboise descended the Oregon Coast to California, and after completing his work there led his men north through the Rogue Valley. At about the same time, John Turner, who had left the LaFramboise expedition in California, guided Ewing Young through the Rogue Valley to Klamath Lake. John Work, another Hudson Bay brigade leader left the Sacramento Valley in mid-summer, 1832 for Fort Vancouver and camped on Bear Creek in early autumn, leaving the Rogue watershed on October 3, 1833.(8)

Stephen Beckham notes that by 1833 the Oregon-California land route had been well established. "Perhaps as many as 250 had passed over it and through the Rogue Valley ..." In 1834 Ewing Young and Hall Kelley journeyed through the area in mid-summer. Altercations left several native inhabitants dead. John Turner, who passed through again, killed four natives and escaped to reach the Willamette valley. In February, 1837 Ewing Young sailed to California to buy 730 head of cattle. In September he drove the herd toward the Siskiyou. With some difficulty he passed through the Rogue Valley in September after losing 100 head of cattle. (9)

In 1841 Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, commander of the U.S. South Seas Surveying and Exploring Expedition, ordered a detachment under George F. Emmons to explore the land route between the Columbia River and San Francisco Bay. The expedition came through in September. In 1843 Joel P. Walker travelled through the Rogue Valley on his way north from California with 1200 cattle, 200 horses and 600 sheep. In 1845 James Clyman and his expedition reached the Rogue Valley on June 20, 1845 and went south over the Siskiyou. (10)

#### 1846-1883 Settlement to Railroad Beginnings

The period opens with the arrival of Euro-American travelers over the Applegate Trail into Southern Oregon. The trail had been developed in 1846 as an alternate route into Oregon. Mining, donation land claim settlement, agricultural development, the 1851-1856 Native American-settler wars, and the early development of communities such as Jacksonville, Ashland Mills, Dardenelles, Phoenix, Manzanita, and Wagner Creek highlighted the thirty year period.

Jackson County was officially established on January 12, 1852. Oregon's statehood became official on February 14, 1859. Flour mills were built on Bear Creek and Little Butte Creek and sawmills were constructed on several county waterways including Ashland Creek, Wagner Creek and in the Prospect area. The Southern Oregon Wagon Road was built over the Green Springs Mountains, and the Siskiyou Mountain Wagon Road was laid out. By 1880 the approaching railroad was eagerly awaited, although the tracks from the north did not reach Ashland, in the south county, until 1884.

By 1846 a regular seasonal progression of travelers passed through the Rogue country each year. Although furs were less available, prospective settlers were increasingly interested in available Oregon land. In June, 1846 The Applegate Trail was established when Jesse and Lindsay Applegate, Levi Scott and others forged a wagon route through the Cascade mountains from the Rogue Valley toward Klamath Lake to avoid the Columbia River or Siskiyou mountain routes. In August of that year approximately 100 wagons left the Oregon Trail to cross the newly established Applegate cutoff and were stranded in the Umpqua region until early 1847 by severe weather. The following year, in the autumn, more settlers attempted the new route but were attacked by natives as they passed through the Rogue Valley. (11)

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 brought hordes of gold rush-bound prospectors through the Rogue Valley as men left Willamette Valley farms for the gold fields. The Southern Oregon region opened then to large numbers of travelers. No permanent settlers arrived until a gold discovery on a Jackson Creek tributary in the winter of 1851-1852 brought a flood of miners into the Southern Oregon area. Other early residents included ferry operators at a few sites along the Rogue River. At the same time, the Donation Land Claim Act, established by Congress in 1850, encouraged potential settlers to move west in search of free, farmable land.

Jackson County was officially designated by the Oregon Territorial Legislature on January 12, 1852, and Jacksonville became the first county seat. The town quickly flourished -- becoming a vital trading center for area miners, settlers and travellers along the California-Oregon Trail which basically followed the present route of Highway 99 through the valley and surrounding mountain passes of southwestern Oregon. Jacksonville's significant early citizens included C.C. Beekman, expressman and banker; Peter Britt, horticulturist and photographer; James Cluggage, who owned much of the land on which the town stands; David Birdseye (who later settled near Gold Hill) Benjamin Dowell, attorney; Jane McCully, teacher; and Paine Page Prim, attorney. \*

The mining population, composed primarily of single men, congregated on gold-bearing streams and gulches in the western and northern areas of the county, and remained until the easily worked placers were exhausted. Generally

\* Additional biographical information regarding prominent Jackson County residents can be found in Appendix A, following the Historic Overview.

transient in nature, the miners exchanged their gold for food, clothing and tools before moving on. A substantial percentage of the mining population was foreign born, originating particularly in China, Germany and Ireland. One historian noted:

Many of these transients had already left by 1860 when, thanks to its mining population, the county reported 23 percent of its people born in foreign countries. (12)

The federal Donation Land Claim Act in its amended form promised 320 acres of land to a married couple and 160 acres to a single person if they would reside on the property and construct improvements within a proscribed time. Late in 1853 large immigrant wagon trains took the Applegate Trail down the Green Springs Mountains into southern Bear Creek Valley. They carried families who took up claims throughout the county and who would constitute the area's first permanent settlers.

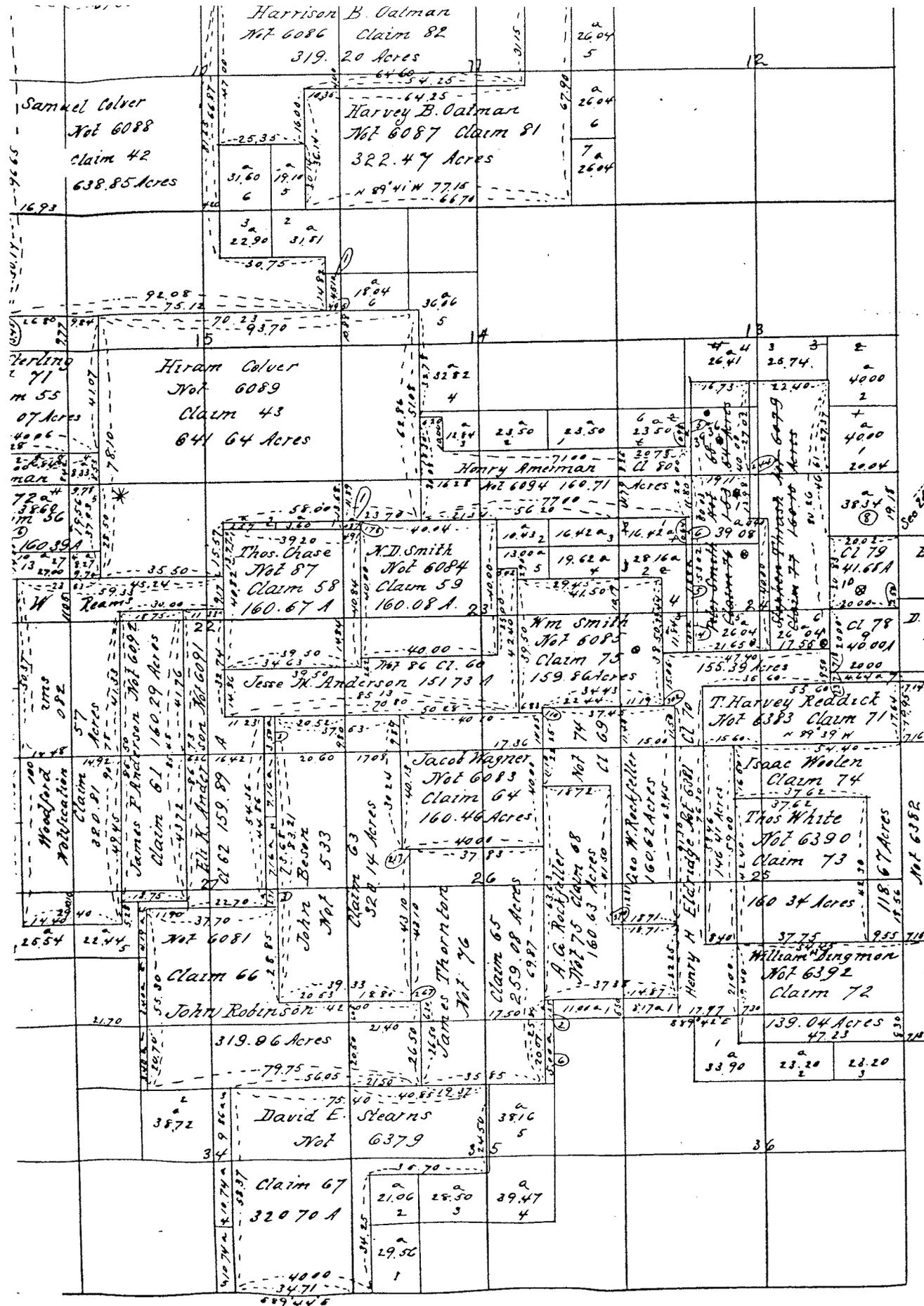
The great wagon trains of 1853 erased the frontier and devoured the good lands. . . North along Bear Creek the Beesons, Matheses, and Gores gathered often at the growing town of Phoenix, or Gassburg. Welborn Beeson noted at the close of 1854 that the valley was 'nearly all fenced up. . .' By 1860 the county contained 164 farms representing an investment of a million dollars.(13)

Prominent early settlers in the Bear Creek Valley included, E.K. Anderson, Hugh Barron, Isaac Constant, Michael Hanley, Merritt Bellinger, Robert Vinton Beall, William Bybee, Jacob Wagner and Samuel Colver. Patrick Dunn, Eber Emery, Abel Helman, W.C. Myer and Thomas Smith settled in the Ashland area.

Increased pressure from miners and the rapid loss of their long-established hunting and fishing territories, contributed to tensions between native inhabitants and the rapidly growing Euro-American population. Bitter clashes occurred throughout southern Oregon between 1851 and 1856. The United States government established a military post, Fort Lane, near Table Rock in 1853. This outpost served as a center for government military operations in the area until 1856 when the fort was decommissioned. Although courageous Wagner Creek farmer John Beeson spoke up in favor of fair treatment for the Indians, most were eventually killed or removed to reservations in the northern part of the state.

By the mid-1870s agrarian Jackson County prospered. Even without the existence of a railroad, demand for farm products soared. "The number of farms and acreage of cultivated land tripled in that decade; production of wheat and oats, corn and hogs, sheep, hay, and even honey and potatoes made farming unusually profitable." (14)

Ashland developed steadily between 1874 and the end of the decade, numbering 300 residents in 1874 and 843 by 1880. A college and the newspaper were established, further enhancing a sense of stability. (15) Jackson County's population, numbering 4,778 in 1870 increased to 8,154 by 1880. (16)



Aggregate Area of pu  
Private Surreys  
Add error in comp  
Total returns unTow

see Sur Genl Allen  
E. Rhinehart abandoned  
Not 63.93 May 21  
D. B. Rhinehart  
Not 63.94

See letter of Sur  
Cancelled sur

See letter

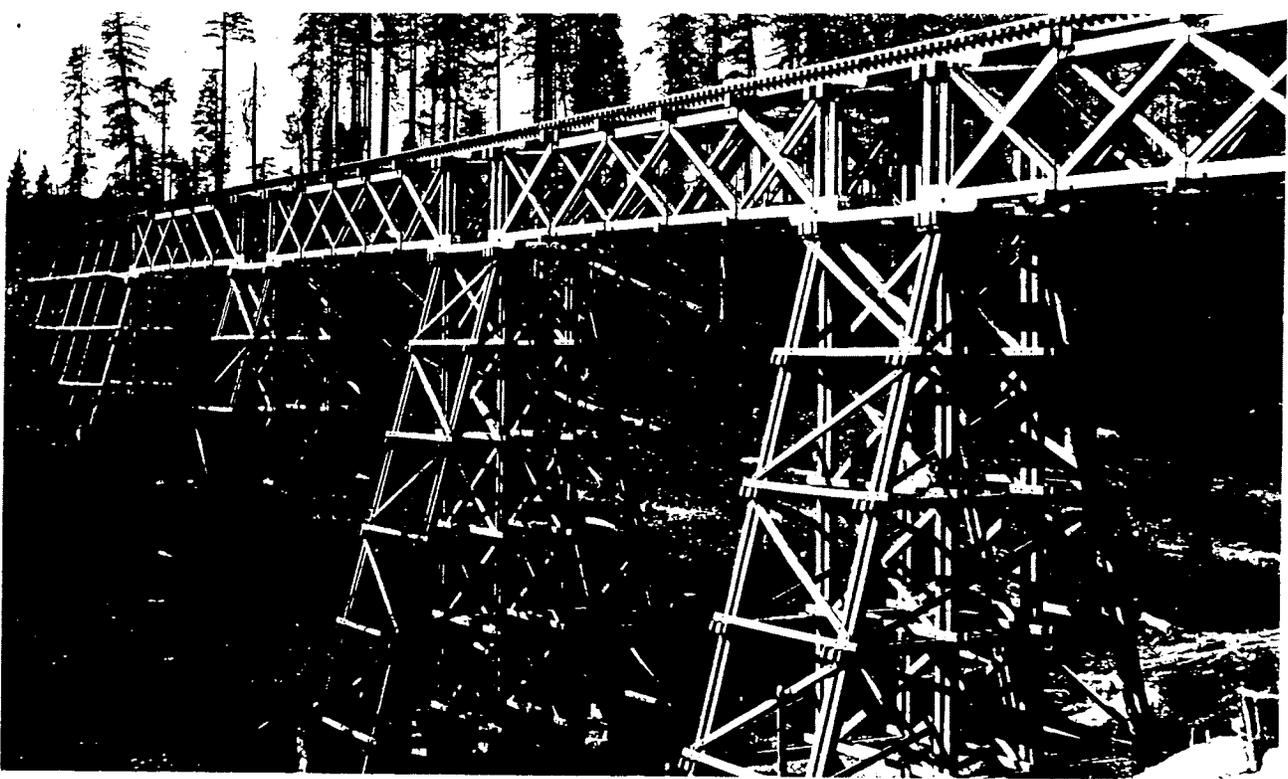
The above Map of the survey of claims in Township No 38 South Range No 1 West of the

Area industry was particularly evident along waterways. Sawmills were constructed throughout the county where stream flow was strong enough to support a mill. Ashland, Jackson and Little Butte Creeks all had substantial milling operations. Flour mills, established on Bear Creek at Ashland, Eagle Mills, and Gassburg (Phoenix) flourished, as did the Ashland Woolen Mill, established on Ashland Creek in 1867.

### 1884-1917 Railroads and the Progressive Era

The railroad's impact was immediately felt with the arrival of the tracks in 1884. When the rails from the north and south joined at Ashland in December 1887, a circle was completed around the nation. The new railroad bypassed Jacksonville and new communities sprang up swiftly along the line. Medford, Eagle Point, Central Point, Woodville (Rogue River), Talent, Tolo, Butte Falls and Gold Hill all developed or were solidified during this period. Other railroad routes -- the Rogue River Valley Railway between Medford and Jacksonville, and the Pacific and Eastern Railroad between Medford and Butte Falls were eventually constructed. In the early 1880's the first commercial orchards were established in the Rogue Valley, and thrived in the area's climate. By 1905 new settlers, former residents of the mid-west and eastern states, moved to the Rogue Valley and planted extensive apple, pear, and peach orchards. Packing plants, developments in irrigation, and improved marketing increased the fruit industry's value. Crater Lake National Park was established in 1902 encouraging tourism throughout southern Oregon. Mineral springs and river resorts were built as travellers flocked to the area. Many substantial commercial and institutional buildings were constructed in Ashland and Medford during these years. The grange movement offered support to area farmers in the years before World War I, as it would afterwards. Industrial mining contributed substantially to Jackson County's economy during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Important mining operations included the Ashland, Blue Ledge Mine, Opp and Al Serena Mines. Hydroelectric power development, concentrated particularly along the Rogue River at Gold Hill and Prospect, brought new opportunities to Jackson County.

Through the 1870s and early 1880s the railroad's arrival was awaited eagerly, although Jackson County had continued to grow vigorously. The Oregon and California Railroad construction reached Roseburg on December 3, 1872. Although financial problems halted construction for ten years, the Rogue Valley knew that the railroad was on its way. In the early 1880s construction resumed under Henry Villard's leadership and by early 1884 the tracks reached the present site of Medford. The road finally reached Ashland on April 16, 1884. Railroad stations were established in locations throughout the valley. and soon new communities developed around the depots. (17)



Dollarhide Trestle

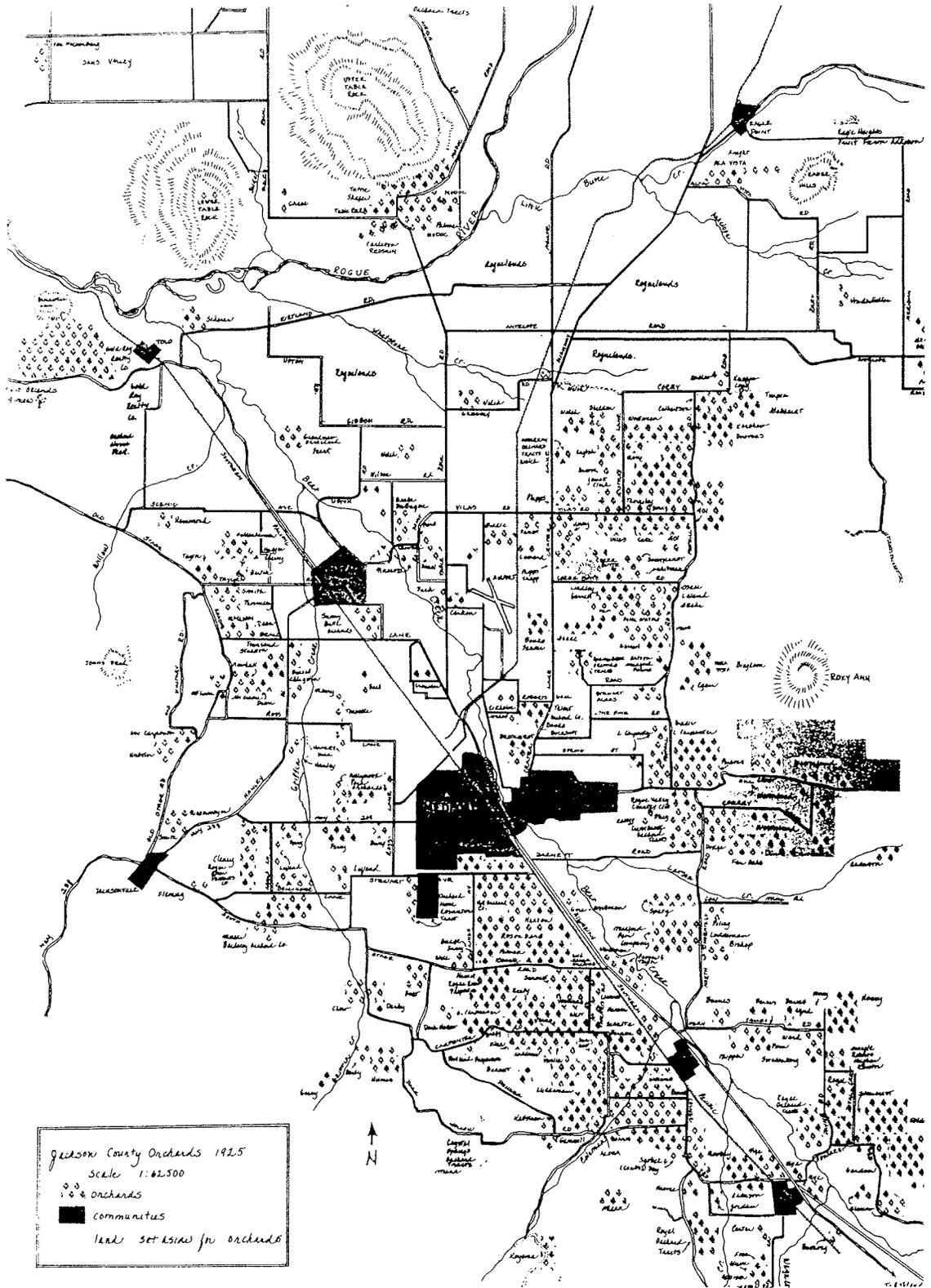
S.O.H.S. Photo No. 567

Railroad transportation offered a way to ship goods out of the valley and a developing fruit industry provided a product for shipment. Extensive lands were planted to commercial orchards and packing houses sprang up near the tracks. The years 1884 to 1892 were prosperous times, but by 1893 the economy worsened. By the end of that year the nation plunged into a deep financial depression. Dull times lasted four years, particularly in the cities of Medford and Ashland. In the rural areas, farm development and improvement continued. After 1898 the economy began to improve, and by 1900 the beginnings of a boom were underway.

Intense promotional efforts early in the decade resulted in a large influx of hopeful people to the area, many with a dream of making a fortune on raising fruit. Beginning in 1910, thousands of acres of fruit trees were planted. Scientists from Corvallis spent four months in Jackson County in 1907 examining orchards and orchard practices. They reported 473 orchards with the average size of commercial orchards 25.3 acres. Of 9,675 acres, 5,972 acres of apples were planted and 2,189 acres were set out in pears. The Southern Pacific Railroad continued to play a crucial role bringing people to the valley as well as carrying fruit to the markets. (18) Jackson County's population, which stood at 13,698 in 1900 swelled to 25,756 by 1910.(19)

#### 1918-1946 The Motor Age, Great Depression and World War II

This period began with World War I, and Jackson County, like the rest of the nation turned its attention to supporting American soldiers in Europe. The Good Roads Movement encouraged the development of a modern highway system and gradually westerners became increasingly dependent on the automobile. The route of the Pacific Highway through the central part of the county enhanced tourism. The development of



lodges along these major routes -- Crater Lake Highway, the Green Springs Highway and the Pacific Highway -- brought sportsmen and travellers from around the country to the beautiful rural environs of Jackson County. Significant structures, including commercial buildings, homes and schools continued to rise in towns throughout the county until the early 1930s. By 1934 the Great Depression brought decline to the area as it did in the rest of the country. Jackson County struggled through both the 1920s and 1930s -- decades marked with political and social turmoil. Particularly significant events included the brief but violent presence of the Ku Klux Klan and the activities of the Good Government Congress. After 1940 the county's attention turned once again to war. Just after war was declared the United States Government authorized the construction of a military base north of Medford. Camp White housed thousands of soldiers during its years of occupancy -- ending its service after World War II when a portion of the complex was converted into a veteran's hospital. The timber industry, which had flourished during the war years continued to grow as the demand for post-war housing materials spread across the country. Federal policies regarding land management were examined and expanded during this period.

A review of the decades pertinent to the survey indicates the following numbers of resources of all kinds constructed within each of those decades:

1850-1859	5
1860-1869	10
1870-1879	13
1880-1889	37
1890-1899	53
1900-1909	61
1910-1919	98
1920-1929	66
1930-1939	36
1940-1949	12
1950+	11

The years leading to World War I saw increasing development and prosperity in the county. Additional growth occurred as roads improved. In 1913 the western Better Roads Movement initiated construction of the Pacific Highway over the Siskiyou Mountains -- following the approximate same route as the Siskiyou Mountain Wagon Road. The formal opening of the Pacific Highway from Ashland to Central Point was held late in 1914. (20)

Jackson County, like the rest of the country, worked to support the war effort when the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917. Citizens contributed money and skills to support the young soldiers who left regularly on the troop trains. The area's population dipped to 20,405 in 1920, largely



Pruning at Hillcrest Orchard

S.O.H.S. Photo No. 45

due to a lack of dependable irrigation source for fruit and farm crop production.

In 1919 the achievement of major irrigation construction in Jackson County helped revive the area's economy. The completion of the systems and the availability of land at good prices brought a new influx of people during the 1920's and would bring the county's population to 32,918 by 1930. (21)

Mature trees producing good commercial crops characterized the growing seasons of the 1920s. However, this prosperity was shadowed by terrorism and political turmoil. In January 1922 during a visit to Oregon, Luther Powell, a King Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan, traveled to Medford to advance his cause. The development of a Klan organization in the valley began after he left. Repeated acts of terrorism against individual local residents occurred, bringing state and federal agents to Jackson County to investigate the incidents. Vigorous opposition to the Klan by the editors of the Medford Mail Tribune and Salem Capitol-Journal kept the local and state citizenry apprised of Klan activities. Although the Klan declined rapidly in strength after 1924, it took the Rogue Valley years to heal public and personal bitterness. (22)

In 1926 a county vote decided that the county seat would move from Jacksonville to Medford. The latter city, long the most economically and politically vital community in the county, had surpassed the smaller town in population and development.

In October 1929, after a particularly good crop year, the stock market crashed, and local orchardists reeled from the blow. Jackson County entered the decade of the depression. These years of uncertainty and despair fostered conditions of political intrigue. A group known as the Good Government Congress, headed by Llewellyn Banks, bitterly criticized a group of older

businessmen and political officials as well as the established press. Early in 1933, after thousands of ballots were stolen from the courthouse vault to prevent a recount, local constable Prescott went to Banks' home to serve a paper. Banks shot and killed the lawman and the incident stunned the county. (23)

The depression wore on here as elsewhere. Business activity slowed, organizations lost membership or stood still, and everyone struggled to get through that time. Jackson County's population increased by slightly over 3000 people during the decade. Not until World War II would the area regain its economic equilibrium. (24)

During the war, local citizens again rallied to support a major war effort. In February 1942, work started on Camp White north of Medford. Streets were planned and developed and over 900 buildings were quickly constructed. By July 1942 the first soldiers arrived at the new military base. Approximately 110,000 men passed through this army training center before the war was over. The war brought an increased demand for local lumber and the government purchased all it could for the Camp White structures and sent additional lumber to Europe for bridges and military bases. (25)

Although timber had been harvested throughout the county area from the days of early settlement, the major development of mills and the timber industry began in earnest after World War II. Several small mills started up to supply lumber to the local and larger market -- supplying an ever-increasing demand for home construction all over the country. Rural Jackson County was soon dotted with individually owned sawmills and burners that processed the raw lumber for market. Historian Marjorie O'Harra described the extent of mill development after World War II:

Seventy-six sawmills operated in Jackson County in 1946, many of them running two shifts a day. A group of local sawmill operators purchased 390 acres of the former Camp White in 1947 and established the White City Industrial Park. The huge Army hospital nearby was converted into a Veterans Administration Hospital. (26)

During its first one-hundred years, Jackson County grew from a population of 3,736 to 58,510. (27) The heart of its settlement and growth has always been the hard effort of people who stayed, worked the land or developed businesses, and who lived out their lives in this beautiful place. The structures which they left behind form a tangible link for us to the past and shape our experience of the area we know as Jackson County.

## Notes

- 1) Jackson County Comprehensive Plan, 1989. p. 14.
- 2) G. Byron Backes. "The Ashland Area And Its Environs." Thesis, Univeristy of Oregon, M.S. Degree, June 1959.
- 3) Jackson County Comprehensive Plan, 1989, pp. 14-15.
- 4) Dennis. Gray. The Takelma and Their Athapascan Kin: An Ethnographic Synthesis of Southwestern Oregon. Thesis, Oregon State University, 1985, p. 35-47; 118.
- 5) Stephen Dow Beckham. Requiem For A People: The Rogue Indians and the Frontiersmen. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Okalahoma Press, 1971, p. 27.
- 6) Ibid., p. 27.
- 7) Jeffrey LaLande. Prehistory and History of the Rogue River National Forest: A Cultural Resource Overview. U.S. Forest Service, Rogue River National Forest, 1980, p. 66.
- 8) Beckham, p. 31.
- 9) Ibid., p. 32-34.
- 10) Ibid., p. 36-38.
- 11) Ibid., p. 39-41.
- 12) Wallace D. Farnham. Religion as an Influence in Life and Thought: Jackson County, Oregon 1860-1880. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oregon, 1955, p. 34.
- 13) Ibid., p. 36.
- 14) Ibid., p. 40.
- 15) Ibid., p. 41.
- 16) John L. Andriot (ed.) Population Abstract Of The United States, McLean, Virginia: Androit Associates, 1983, p. 659.
- 17) Egger-Gould, Leslie. "The Railroad's Impact on Ashland's Economy: An Introduction." n.p., June 4, 1986.
- 18) Kay Atwood, Blossoms and Branches: A Gathering of Rogue Valley Orchard Memories. Ashland, Oregon; 1986, p. 36.
- 19) Population Abstract, p. 659.

- 20) Marjorie O'Harra, Ashland: the First 130 Years, Jacksonville, Oregon: Southern Oregon Historical Society, 1981, p. 88.
- 21) Blossoms and Branches, p. 46.
- 22) Ibid., p. 47.
- 23) Ibid., p. 49. Banks was convicted of the murder and sent to prison where he later died.
- 24) Ibid., p. 50.
- 25) Atwood, Kay and O'Harra, Marjorie Lutz. Medford: 1885-1985 Medford, Oregon, 1985, p. 87-88.
- 26) Ibid., p. 88.
- 27) Population Abstract, p. 659.
- 28) Ibid.
- 29) Architectural stylistic descriptions in the context document are based on information compiled in Architecture Oregon Style (Rosalind Clark, Portland: Professional Book Center, Inc., 1983.)

## Appendix A

### Prominent Individuals

Among numerous men and women who contributed to Jackson County's development since the first years of settlement, the following names suggest the scope of personal endeavor and influence.

**Anderson, E.K.:** Prominent Anderson Creek area farmer, E.K. Anderson was very active in early Ashland business affairs. He was a partner in the Ashland Flour Mill and a founder of the Ashland Flour Mill. His large farm residence west of Talent was a distinctive feature of the area landscape until its destruction by fire in the 1950's.

**Applegate, Jesse:** Prominent early Oregon settler, who, with his brothers and others, established the South Road, or Applegate Trail -- the route through the Cascade Mountains east of Ashland. Numerous settler wagons made their way over this trail into the Bear Creek Valley.

**Applegate, Lindsay:** Born in September 1808, Lindsay Applegate was a prominent early Oregon settler, who, with his brother and others, established the South Road in 1846. This route led through the Cascade Mountains east of Ashland and numerous wagons and settlers made their way over this trail into the Rogue Valley. He also settled in the Rogue Valley and helped to build and operate the toll road over the Siskiyou Pass. He served as the first Klamath Reservation Indian agent

**Barron, Hugh F.:** Born in August 1827 in Lee County, Virginia, Barron settled in the upper Bear Creek Valley in 1851. With James Russell and John Gibbs, he established the Mountain House, a popular stop and supply station for early travelers and settlers in the valley. Barron acquired Gibbs' property after the latter's death in 1853. With his own extensive land holding and other acquired property, Barron became one of the valley's largest agricultural property owners. He died December 4, 1904 after an accident. His former residence and barns are included in the survey.

**Beall, Robert Vinton:** Prominent Rogue Valley farmer who owned extensive acreage near the present town of Central Point, R.V. Beall was born in Maryland and came west to Oregon City in July 1852 with his brother, Thomas F. Beall. R.V. Beall raised grain and produce as well as stock and for some years operated a freighting business. His fine home and agricultural outbuildings are well known in Jackson County and are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Beekman, C.C.:** Cornelius Beekman was a prominent expressman and banker who settled in Jacksonville in 1853. Born in New York on January 27, 1828, Beekman occupied positions of importance in Jackson County and in Oregon. In 1878 he was Republican nominee for governor of Oregon, but was defeated by W.W. Thayer. Beekman married Julia Hoffman in 1861 in Jacksonville. He died in 1915.

**Beeson, John:** A native of Lincolnshire, England, John Beeson came to Jackson County with his wife Ann and son Welborn, in 1853. The family established their farm on Wagner Creek. Soon afterwards, Beeson, a stubborn critic of

local policies regarding treatment of Native Americans, left the Rogue Valley and travelled the United States on a lecture circuit. His sympathies netted deep resentment in this area for many years and his visits home were infrequent. His book A Plea For The Indians: With Facts and Features of the Late War in Oregon records his experiences and philosophy.

**Beeson, Welborn:** Born in Lasalle County, Illionis on July 23 1836, Welborn Beeson was the only son of John and Ann Wellborn Beeson. Arriving in Jackson County with his parents in 1853, Beeson settled on Wagner Creek, where, after his father's departure from the Rogue Valley, he assisted his mother in running their farm. Welborn Beeson kept a daily journal of his life in Oregon, and this document has proved a valuable resource for historians. He died on Wagner Creek in 1893.

**Bellinger, Merritt:** A native of Pennsylvania, born in February 1833, Bellinger came to Oregon in 1850. He came to Jackson County in 1852 and settled a large farm east of Jacksonville. At the turn of the century he was actively involved in real estate and at that time had the largest business of its kind in Medford. The Bellinger House is listed in the survey.

**Birdseye, David:** Early settler in western Jackson County for whom Birdseye Creek is named. Birdseye was a prominent area land owner and farmer whose substantial log house remains a landmark on the family donation land claim. He ran a pack train and had a business in Jacksonville during the 1850s. The Birdseye House suffered from a severe fire in 1990, but is being restored and continues to be occupied by Birdseye family members.

**Britt, Peter:** Painter-photographer Peter Britt arrived in Jacksonville about 1851. He built his home on property near the town center and lived there throughout his long life. His photographs of Jacksonville, many of which were taken from "Britt Hill," constitute a distinct and invaluable depiction of the appearance and development of that community. Britt was an accomplished horticulturist, and winemaker, and his many contributions to the area are well recognized.

**Broback, Charles W:** A farmer and stock raiser, Broback was born July 14, 1835 in Virginia and came to Oregon in 1864. In the early 1880s he granted a right-of-way to the Oregon and California Railroad to build across his property as did other nearby landowners, Conrad Mingus, I.J. Phipps and C.C. Beekman. The railroad line by-passed Jacksonville and the new city of Medford sprang up quickly -- in part on Broback's land.

**Brown, Henry R.:** One of the early settlers in Jackson County, Brown was a farmer and stockgrower. Born in Yorkshire, England in 1829, he came to the area in 1852 and settled in the Little Butte Creek vicinity. A longtime resident and successful farmer, he is known as the founder of the town of Brownsboro and a developer of Eagle Point.

**Bybee, William:** Born in Clark County, Kentucky in 1830, Bybee came to Oregon in 1853 and to Jackson County in 1854. Bybee's fine home stands near Jacksonville, Oregon and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. He was one of the largest landowners in 19th century Jackson County and an influential citizen. Elected county sheriff in 1878, Bybee served four years. He married Elizabeth Walker in 1854 and the couple raised eleven children.

**Cameron, Robert:** Born in Madison County, New York, Cameron was a farmer in the Applegate area. He came to Jackson County in 1852. Uniontown, on the Little Applegate River, was the location of his substantial farming and stockraising operation.

**Carter, Ernest Victor:** With his father, Henry B. Carter, established the Bank of Ashland in 1884. Carter was an important Ashland banker influential in establishing Oregon banking law. He entered the House of Representatives in 1898 and was elected Speaker of the House. In 1902 Carter was elected to the State Senate. Two of his former residences in Ashland are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Carter, Henry B.:** With his sons, E.V. and F.H. Carter, Henry B. Carter moved to Ashland from Iowa and established the Bank of Ashland -- an institution that constituted the sole banking interest in Ashland until 1909. Carter platted a large addition to Ashland, and owned several orchard tracts. His home on Gresham Street is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Chambers, Mary Ann Harris:** After the death of her husband during an Indian attack in October, 1855, Mary Ann Harris, with her daughter Sophia Harris defended their home against further destruction. Surviving the ordeal, she later married Aaron Chambers and their home remains standing northeast of Jacksonville.

**Chavner, Thomas:** Thomas Chavner was born in 1814 in Ireland. In 1856 he came to Jacksonville and eventually claimed extensive property near Gold Hill. He erected the second bridge over the Rogue river at Gold Hill in 1876 and operated it as a toll bridge. He was an owner of the Gold Hill mine and helped establish the town of Gold Hill. Chavner married Margaret Brennan in 1861. Thomas Chavner died September 8, 1888. The farmstead remains in family ownership.

**Clark, Frank C.:** Prominent Rogue Valley architect Frank Chamberlain Clark was born in New York in 1872 and trained at the Cooper Union. He served in the architectural offices of Robert Williams Gibson and in Stanford White's office. Establishing an office in Ashland in 1903, Clark's first project was the design of a new building for the State Normal School. With the exception of brief absences, Clark practiced in Ashland until 1911 when he moved his office to Medford. He remained the leading Rogue Valley architect throughout his career, working until shortly before his death in 1954.

**Cluggage, James:** Cluggage and his partner, James Poole, two pack train operators, discovered gold in Rich Gulch, a tributary of Jackson Creek in the first weeks of 1852. Cluggage also held a donation land claim on which part of the town of Jacksonville was located.

**Coleman, Mathew H.:** Born in February, 1826, Matthew Coleman came west with his brothers to Oregon in 1853. Mining first in eastern Oregon and then in the Sterling Creek area, Coleman eventually settled on Wagner Creek. He later purchased another farm, situated on what is now known as Coleman Creek. He married Sabra Goddard in August 1865 and the two raised seven children.

**Colver, Samuel:** A farmer and stockgrower, Colver was born in Union County, Ohio, September 10, 1815. He came to Jackson County in 1851 and took up a donation land claim on which Phoenix was platted. He and his brother, Hiram

Colver, who claimed an adjacent parcel, built substantial dwellings which still stand in the city of Phoenix. Colver served as Territorial Indian Agent for some years.

**Cook, Robert A.:** A resident of Foot's Creek, Cook was a miner and farmer. Born in Blunt County, Tennessee in 1833, he came to Jackson County in 1859. Cook served as Jackson County Commissioner during the 1880s.

**Coolidge, Orlando:** Born in Maine, Coolidge came to Jackson County in 1851. He established a large nursery near Ashland in 1869 and for many years was a prominent distributor of trees and ornamental plants.

**Dean, Nathaniel:** Born at Whitesborough, New York, Dean came to Jackson County in 1851 where he became a prosperous farmer. He died near Jacksonville, June 4, 1876.

**Dowell, Benjamin:** A prominent Jacksonville attorney, Dowell was born October 31, 1826 in Virginia. He moved to Southern Oregon in 1852 and worked as a packer and tradesman. He was active in many aspects of Oregon's development, and became one of the most well-known attorneys in Oregon. In 1862 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Jackson County and in 1865 became owner of the Oregon Sentinel. Dowell spent years working on settler's claims of damages incurred during the struggles between Native Americans and area settler/miners.

**Dunn, Patrick:** Early area land claimant east of Ashland, Dunn participated in the Indian wars, served in the state legislature, and was active in local business affairs. With his wife, Mary Hill Dunn, he established one of Ashland's important early families. Dunn died in Ashland, July 29, 1901. The Dunn House and Barn are included in the survey.

**Emery, Eber:** An early settler in the Ashland area, Emery was a skilled carpenter and millwright. Responsible for construction of a sawmill, flour mill, hotel, and several other buildings in Ashland, Emery moved to the Eagle Point area in 1871 where he, with others built the Butte Creek Flour Mill.

**Hanley, Michael:** Born June 24, 1824 in Ohio, Hanley came west to California in 1851. Soon afterwards he moved north where he took up a donation land claim in Douglas County. In 1857 he settled on a large tract of land east of Jacksonville where he operated a highly successful farm. His commodious dwelling and agricultural buildings remain one of the most significant sites in Jackson County.

**Helman, Abel:** An early settler at Ashland who established a cabin and sawmill on the banks of Mill Creek in January 1852, Helman was instrumental in construction of the Ashland Flour Mill. The town of Ashland developed on his donation land claim, and he served as the town's first and long-time postmaster.

**Howard, J.S.:** Born in New Hampshire in April 1832, James Howard came west to Oregon in 1859. He and his family settled at Jacksonville, where he worked as a carpenter. In later years he garnered important commissions as a surveyor, among them -- the preliminary survey for the Southern Pacific Railroad from the Rogue to the Klamath River. He was instrumental too, in the laying out of

Medford, Oregon. He surveyed the original town plat of Medford in 1883 and served as the first mayor and was a longtime postmaster.

**McCall, John:** McCall was an investor in Ashland's flour mill and founder of the woolen mill in 1867. He was the town's first treasurer and served as mayor in 1886. In 1876 and 1881 he was elected as a representative to the Oregon Legislature. He died November 7, 1895 at Ashland.

**McCully, Jane:** Jane McCully, a native of Scotland, came to Jacksonville with her husband, John Wilmer McCully, a physician, in 1852. After her husband moved to Joseph, Oregon in 1861, Jane McCully operated a school in their home. She successfully supported her children and was well known for the quality of the education offered under her guidance.

**Mingus, Conrad:** Mingus was born May 6, 1822 in North Carolina. He and his wife, Lavina Dollarhide, settled in the Medford area in 1868. He was instrumental in the development of Medford, owning acreage where the original town was founded. He, with C.C. Beekman, C.W. Broback and I.J. Phipps, offered land for the Oregon and California Railroad right-of-way prior to the laying of the tracks through the Rogue Valley. Mingus died May 25, 1900 in Ashland.

**Myer, W.C.:** Born April 22, 1818 in Ohio, William Corliss Myer settled a donation land claim north of Ashland. Here he farmed and raised blooded horses, particularly Percherons and Arabians. He was known as a progressive agriculturist and was the first in the valley to use the gang-plow. He was married to Elizabeth Nessley Myer in 1849 and the couple raised two children. The Myer House and outbuildings are listed in the survey.

**Pankey, James A.:** A farmer in Sams Valley, Pankey was born in Hickman County, Tennessee on June 22, 1822 and came to Jackson County in 1859. Here, with his large family, he developed extensive farm property, eventually owning over 600 acres in the Gold Hill-Sams Valley area.

**Phipps, I.J.:** Iradell Judson Phipps was born in 1826 in Indiana. In 1865 he came to Jackson County and settled land on which the city of Medford now stands. With others he donated a right-of-way for the Oregon and California Railroad prior to the laying of tracks through the Rogue Valley. As a result, a large portion of the new townsite of Medford was situated on his land. He died at Medford on August 22, 1913.

**Prim, Paine Page:** Born in Wilson County, Tennessee, Prim came to Jackson County in 1852 where he went into practice as an attorney. He was elected to the State Constitutional Convention in 1857 and was appointed as supreme court judge of the First Judicial District in 1859. Prim was elected as senator from Jackson County to the state legislature in 1882.

**Russell, Ann Hill:** Daughter of Ashland farmer Isaac Hill, Ann Hill came to the Rogue Valley with her parents in 1852. She married James Russell, a farmer and marble cutter, in May 1854. When her husband's health declined, Ann Russell took over the marble works and mastered the art of funerary monuments. Many examples of her work are visible in cemeteries in the Ashland area, and in other parts of Jackson County.

**Stewart, J.H.:** A native of Missouri, J.H. Stewart came to the Rogue Valley in February 1885. He planted a large orchard of apples, pears, prunes and almonds a few miles southwest of Medford. His trees became a commercial pear orchard in 1890 when the first carload of fruit was shipped to outside markets. Stewarts years of successful orcharding practice contribute to his recognition as an important figure in Rogue Valley horticultural development.

**Talent, A.P.:** Talent, a merchant, was born in Blunt County, Tennessee on May 15, 1836. He came to Jackson County in 1875. The city of Talent, laid out by Mr. Talent, is named for him.

**Wagner, Jacob:** A miller by trade, Wagner was born September 26, 1820, in Dayton, Ohio. He came to Jackson County in 1851 and eventually became the proprietor of the Ashland Flour Mill. He owned extensive property west of Talent on Wagner Creek and both the creek and a nearby mountain were named for him. In later years he moved to Ashland where he and his wife lived out their lives on Granite Street.

**Von der Hellen, Hugo:** Born in Denmark in 1847, Von der Hellen came to Jackson County in 1889. He and his family settled northeast of Medford and eventually constructed their large dwelling which still stands on the property. Von der Hellen was instrumental in the establishment of the Wellen Post Office and also served in the Oregon legislature for twelve years. He was instrumental in passing bills to improve Oregon roads, and to establish a normal school at Ashland, Oregon.

**White, L.J.:** Born in Livingston County, New York, White came to Jackson County in 1859 and settled along the Rogue River. He is known as the founder of Rock Point, where he operated a ferry on the river and the Rock Point Stage station. He died at Rock Point October 25, 1877.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Atwood, Kay. Blossoms and Branches: A Gathering of Rogue Valley Orchard Memories. Ashland, Oregon: Kay Atwood, 1980.
- Atwood, Kay, Gail Evans. Frank C. Clark Survey, 1982.
- Atwood, Kay, O'Harra, Marjorie Lutz. Medford:1885-1985. Medford: 1985.
- Bancroft, Hubert Howe. History of Oregon. Vols. I, II. San Francisco, California: The History Co., 1888
- Beckham, Stephen Dow. Requiem For A People: The Rogue Indians and the Frontiersmen. Norman, Oklahoma: Univeristy of Oklahoma Press, 1971.
- Clark, Malcom. "The Bigot Disclosed, 90 Years of Nativism." Oregon Historical Quarterly LXXX, No. 2, 109-182.
- Cordy, Clifford B. "History of the Rogue Valey Fruit Industry," 1977
- Egger-Gould, Leslie. "The Railroad's Impact on Ashland's Economy: An Introduction. n.p., JUne, 1986.
- Farnham, Wallace D. Religion As An Influence In Life And Thought: Jackson County, Oregon 1860-1880. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Oregon 1955.
- Gaston, Joseph. Centennial History of Oregon 1811-1912 Chicago: Chicago Publishing Company, 1912.
- Gray, Dennis. The Takelma And Their Athapascan Kin: An Ethnographic Synthesis of Southwestern Oregon. Thesis, Oregon State University, 1985.
- Jackson County Comprehensive Plan, 1989.
- Nichols, Claude W. The South Road: Its Development and Significance. M.A. Thesis, University of Oregon, 1953.
- O'Harra, Marjorie. Ashland: the First 130 Years. Jacksonville, Oregon: Southern Oregon Historical Society, 1981.
- Portrait and Biographical Record of Western Oregon, Chicago: Chapman Publishing Company, 1904.
- Turnbull, George S. An Oregon Crusader Portland: Binsford and Mort, 1955.
- Walling, A.G. History of Southern Oregon, Comprising Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties. Portland: A.G. Walling, 1884.

## IDENTIFICATION

### Introduction

This section of the context document considers historic themes and resource types. Information compiled during the survey project was used to identify types of resources, their location and relative significance, and to define information gaps in the initial field survey conducted in 1978-1979. An initial section on Methodology outlines the overall procedure employed in the course of the project.

### Methodology/Previous Surveys

The first phase of work on the Jackson County Cultural and Historical Resource Survey began in 1978-79 when Jackson County, with the support of a grant from the State Historic Preservation Office, initiated field work throughout rural Jackson County to inventory significant resources. This project, conducted by Planning Department staff member L. Scott Clay, identified approximately 414 buildings, structures and sites within the rural environs of the county.

One of the earliest resource surveys completed in Oregon, field documentation and historical research were collected on State Historic Preservation Office inventory sheets in use at that time. Properties included in the 1976 Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties for Jackson County were not included in the initial local document. The survey also excluded historic resources on lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. Sites within the county's eleven incorporated cities were also excluded. The county's incorporated cities include Medford, Ashland, Talent, Phoenix, Eagle Point, Butte Falls, Gold Hill, Central Point, Rogue River, Jacksonville and Shady Cove. It should be noted that there are many resources located within the boundaries of these incorporated communities, and although they are not within the scope of either the earlier or present survey effort, they remain vital components of Jackson County's historic heritage.

In 1978-1979 the compiler executed field work and photographs for all the sites and completed historical research on approximately one-half of the forms. After the sites were arranged in groups by geographical area in the survey document, it was placed in use by the department. In subsequent years material was collected by Mr. Clay to supplement the document, including the forms from the Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings, conducted by Stephen Dow Beckham, and the list of Jackson County bridges contained within the book, Historic Highway Bridges of Oregon by Dwight A. Smith, James B. Norman and Pieter T. Dykman. A list of potential sites for inclusion in later survey work was maintained through subsequent years.

The second phase of the inventory project began in December 1990 under the auspices of the Jackson County Planning Department, when Kay Atwood, Planner II, began historical research for the approximate 200 inventory sheets requiring additional information. Sources used included newspapers, county directories, biographical files, census records and maps. Research material was located at the Medford Public Library, the Southern Oregon Historical Society, and the Southern Oregon State College Library. Additional

information concerning specific properties was gained through Jackson County deed records.

Addendum sheets were prepared with new information to accompany the original inventory form which contained the 1978-1979 photograph. A USGS topographical map segment was marked with the specific site location and affixed to each form. An index was prepared with the assistance of planning staff member Connie Foland, in order that the properties might be cross-referenced by legal description, address, historic name, type, site number and drainage sub-basin location. Copies of inventory sheets from the Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings and data sheets compiled from the list of bridges in Historic Highway Bridges of Oregon were combined with the Jackson County inventory sheets for convenience of department staff and the general public.

The third and present stage of Jackson County's inventory began in mid-October 1991 when the county initiated work on an additional survey project funded, in part, by the State Historic Preservation Office. Major components of the work included the completion of a preliminary historic context statement, consisting of the Historical Background, Identification, and Evaluation sections, begun in October and submitted to the State Historic Preservation Office in December, 1991. Additionally, new field work constituted a major aspect of the project. Approximately 110 resources in outlying areas were recorded, photographed and mapped. Particular effort was made to examine sites in mountainous and remote areas of the county, with attention carefully given to identifying potential resources linked to mining and timber industry development.

During late autumn, 1991, project staff member Dan Baker, began revisiting the sites included in the 1978-1979 inventory. Properties which had burned or had been demolished were identified. Fifty sites were removed from the list compiled in 1978-1979. These included three schools, five barns, twenty-three houses, two markers, five bridges, three sheds, a dredge, a barkburner, two groups of cabins, one gymnasium, one store, one resort and one auto court.

Existing resources were re-photographed, and notations were made regarding architectural and physical condition of each extant resource. Barns, sheds and other outbuildings associated with surveyed resources yet not included in the original survey were noted and photographed for the current project. In addition, project staff member Sue Waldron completed background research for forty-two historic irrigation and mining ditches within Jackson County. The results of her efforts are included in the final document.

A quantitative and thematic analysis of individual inventory sheets examined the scope of property types, construction dates and spatial distribution, as well as architectural styles, thematic associations, architectural condition, and the range of quality within each type. Evaluation and ranking of each property was completed. The process consisted of a review of each site, taking into consideration architectural quality and condition, environmental attributes, and historic associations. An evaluation system was developed, approved by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, and implemented as part of the project. The evaluation process and results are discussed more thoroughly in a separate section of the context document.

## Resource Types

The 562 properties included in the survey have been categorized into the seven Broad Theme groups listed below:

Agriculture	Industry/Manufacturing
Commerce/Trade	Settlement
Culture	Transportation/Communication
Government	

Grouping properties in thematic categories encourages consistency in the identification, evaluation and protection of historic resources. Based on the historic themes identified for use in the National Register of Historic Places, structures within these theme categories can be considered in terms of their historic use. For example, within the broad theme of Government, specific resources and their historic uses might include federal post offices, federal military sites, town halls, and state agricultural station resources. Study of these resources indicates the reasons for their existence and the economic and social conditions contributing toward their continued use.

A thematic breakdown indicates that 308 resources are associated with of Agriculture, 20 with Government, 70 with Culture, including 4 with Religion, 18 with Education, 31 with Architecture, and 17 with Recreation. Fifty-four of the properties are associated with Transportation/Communication (including bridges, roads, and hotels), and 11 are associated with Commerce. Five mining and 20 timber related resources are associated with the theme of Industry. Ten additional sites are also associated with the general theme of Industry. Several properties were associated, in part, with the theme of Settlement, but were cross-referenced in Agriculture or Architecture and are discussed therein. Cemeteries and natural features were included in the inventory but were not thematically assessed.

In compiling the context document, a study of broad themes and their related buildings, sites and structures, facilitated analysis of the inventoried resources and identified broad theme groups in which more field work was needed to identify and protect resources in those groups. For example, within the broad theme group of Industry, particularly Mining and Lumber/Milling, relatively few resources were identified in the initial survey. This was partially due to the fact that mining and lumber/milling resources are most frequently situated on federal lands. However, additional survey and research concerning mining and lumber/milling resulted in new additions to the inventory, and revealed the scarcity of extant examples -- a fact that would heighten the significance of the few resources that remain.

One hundred eighty-two primary resources, 337 secondary resources and 33 minor resources were counted within the survey area. Nine natural features were not evaluated. Following is a discussion of resource type characteristics within each broad theme category listed above.

### **Agriculture**

Agricultural resources constitute the largest thematic group in the study area. From 1852 on, farmers, the crops they grew and animals they raised, shaped the economy and landscape of Jackson County. The passage of the

Donation Land Claim Act in 1850 encouraged settlement by offering free land in the Oregon Territory. In the Rogue Valley, fertile soil would lend success to the efforts of farm families who came. By the end of 1853 large wagon trains, crowded with prospective settlers, reached the Rogue Valley where the best farmland was quickly claimed. Near Ashland Mills, along Wagner Creek and Bear Creek, and in valleys of the Applegate River, Little Butte Creek, and Evans Creek, new farms were soon flourishing. Farmers produced corn, wheat, oats, and hay. They set out apple, pear, and peach orchards and raised cattle, sheep and hogs.

The farmers selected land in the Bear Creek Valley, the Applegate Valley and other stream basins. Ground was cleared, barns and houses raised and fields planted. Family orchards were planted and fenced to protect them from domestic and wild animals. Picket fences eventually marked dooryards and split rail fences marked outer boundaries of the pastures. Although most early farms were developed along travel routes throughout the valley floor, several ranches were developed on benches and meadows at higher elevations. The Prospect, Butte Falls and the Greensprings areas all contain examples of high country ranches. Extensive and distinct ranching activities, with associated buildings and equipment, took place at these locations.



Mountain Ranch

S.O.H.S. Photo No. 14074

In the early 1880s commercial orchards were set out, and after 1900 acreage committed to fruit growing increased substantially. In 1907, 9,675 acres of land were in fruit production. (Atwood: Blossoms and Branches, p. 36). Pears, apples, apricots and peaches thrived and the availability of railroad transportation made shipment to outside markets feasible. Although the Rogue Valley had no dependable irrigation for the orchards, large numbers of midwesterners and easterners sold their homes, moved west and bought up land from older settlers. The years between 1900 and 1910 were ones of rapid growth and the population nearly doubled during the decade. Lack of water, however, and resulting fruit crop losses, soon discouraged hopeful orchardists. Population fell by 5000 residents between 1910 and 1920. (28)

Irrigation water finally became widely available in 1919 through the completion of a system of ditches by organized irrigation districts. A dependable water supply and the prosperity of the mid-1920s encouraged a second orchard boom during which new fruit tracts were established and existing ones taken over. Cooperative packing houses were built along the railroad in Medford and area orchardists transported their fruit into town for processing and shipment. The population grew, rising to 32,918 in 1930. (29) The Depression years, however, resulted in a decline in orchard practice in the Rogue Valley. Fruitgrowers lost their acreage and in many orchards pear blight went unchecked. After World War II, many of the smaller orchards were purchased by a large growers and the number of individuals owning profitable orchards declined.

The inventory is comprised of 234 houses, representing 43 per cent of the total resources contained in the study. One hundred sixty-four of the dwellings are farmhouses. (The remaining 70 residences include dwellings such as cabins, country homes and recreational dwellings.) Fifty barns, representing nine percent of the resources, were surveyed as individual agricultural structures. Other barns are described on specific property data sheets. Many farm ensembles retain their integrity and are composed of a complete range of agricultural resources, including a house, one or more barns and additional outbuildings. Examples of these ensembles include Hillcrest Orchard, the Michael Hanley, Esmond-Meyer, William Myer, Thomas Chavner, George Givan, Jacob Walz and William Miller farmsteads.

Outbuildings listed separately in the inventory include one smokehouse, twelve water towers, two woodsheds, two scale houses and one cellar house one granary, and one grist mill flume. The various agricultural structures included in the inventory are not the only significant outbuildings existing within Jackson County, they are merely listed individually. The inventory lists eight packing houses -- each associated with fruit production on individual orchards. Significant packing houses include those at Bear Creek, Hillcrest and Del Rio Orchards.

Of particular interest for their situation in the more remote areas of Jackson County are the region's high mountain ranches. They typically are isolated in location, large in size, and make use of natural meadows and cleared areas where stock grazes and feed is produced. Examples of these resources include the Benjamin Edmonson Ranch in the Big Butte drainage basin, the Charles Lindsay Barn in the Little Butte drainage basin and the Christian Blake and Hart-DeCarlow Ranches in the Klamath basin.



Haying

S.O.H.S. Photo No. 14075

Irrigation ditches (and mining ditches) are entered in the survey in alphabetical order. Accompanying pages contain historical notes about the ditches and indicate their types of use and ranking. The individual forms trace the course of each ditch.

In 1909 passage of the first Oregon unified water code introduced state control over the right to use water. Prior to that time, water users resolved issues among themselves or through the local courts. Ajudication of the Rogue River by the State of Oregon took place in the years soon after passage of the water code.

Jackson County contains a large amount of arable land and as a result, many irrigation ditches were constructed by individual farms to accommodate their water demand. In some cases neighboring farmers combined their efforts to accomplish the backbreaking work of ditch preparation. The Beeson-Robison ditch is an example. In later instances ambitious irrigation projects were achieved by well-financed companies.

#### Architectural Attributes

##### a. Farmhouses

The farmhouses included in the inventory span several decades. Stylistically, the earliest farmhouses contain characteristics of the Classical Revival Style, including bilateral symmetry, low pitched gable roof, weatherboard siding, six-over-six light windows, sidelights and transoms. (21) The John White House, the Nathaniel Dean House, the Michael Hanley House, the C.B.

Matney House, the Giles Wells, Patrick Dunn and George Culy and John Walker Houses are all distinct examples of the style.

Most of the farmhouses included here are in vernacular dwellings. Employing a combination of regional ideas and their own skills and memories, local builders constructed these dwellings. Typical vernacular farmhouses are characterized by the J.L. Fredenburg, Thomas Wright, Arnold-Lawrentz, and Frank Bybee Houses. These buildings contain the common characteristics of the style chosen most frequently by residents and their builders. The dwellings are typically one-and-one half to two stories, gable roofed, either L- or T-shaped, with non-existent or simple decorative details.

There are a few early structures of hewn-log construction in the county environs. A fine example, now partially destroyed, is the David Birdseye House near Gold Hill. Portions of the log walls remain.

The Gothic Revival Style is frequently distinguished by steep gable roofs, central gables and wall dormers, asymmetrical composition and pointed arched windows and door openings. Construction is usually wood-frame with horizontal shiplap or board-and-batten siding. The style is effectively represented in Jackson County by the R.V. Beall House, the Sisemore-Pelton House, and the Jason Hartman, Jeremiah True No. 1 and Herman Meyer houses.

The Italianate Style, with typically low-pitched hipped or gable roofs, overhanging eaves with decorative brackets, wood-frame construction with horizontal siding, tall windows with round or segmentally arched lights, and bay windows, is represented in part by the Donna Graffis, the William Von der Hellen, the Lewis Shideler, and the W.C. Myer Houses.

Several farmhouses represent the Queen Anne Style. They include the Hugo Von der Hellen, the Dillon Hill, the George Hover, the Thomas Chavner, the E.N. Warner, Jeremiah True II, and the John Perl Houses. Typical characteristics of the style include various combinations of roof shapes, irregular plans and massing, variously shaped windows, including straight topped, round topped and bays and dormers, wood frame construction and Eastlake decorative elements.

Bungalow/Craftsman Style farmhouses are characterized by several common elements including gable and hipped roofs, flared eaves, exposed rafters, rectangular composition, double hung windows, with small panes in the upper sash, wood frame construction with rustic surface materials, and porches, verandas, and sleeping porches supported by truncated posts. Dwellings in the Bungalow/Craftsman Style are well represented in Jackson County. Some examples include the Albert Stratton, Jacob Walz, J.W. Hayes, Charles Newhall, and Hilliard Best houses.

The Colonial Revival Style is characterized by rectangular form, gambrel or low pitched hipped and gable roofs, one-over-one double hung sash windows, dormers, bays and bows, occasional ovals with keystones, fanlights and transoms, as well by trim based on the eighteenth century interpretation of classical architecture -- garlands, swags, columns and dentil molding. Examples include the L.C. Charley, the Walter Bowne, the E.G. Trowbridge, the J.H. Cooley, and the Wendolin Meyer Houses.

b. Barns

Jackson County barns exist both individually and as components of farmstead ensembles. The typical arrangement of Jackson County farm buildings is in a cluster, with the barn lying the farthest distance from the house. In some cases the barns are located across a road from the main house and now consequently lie on different tax lots and may have separate owners. The Cameron Barn No. 1, the Hanley Barns Nos. 1 and 2, Dunn Barn, Charles Lindsay Barn and the Givan Farmstead Barns are significant examples of barn structures.

A variety of styles and construction techniques are present in Jackson County barns although some styles are more common than others. Barn types surveyed in the pertinent area include end opening and side opening barns, an octagon barn, log barns, gambrel roofed barns and a Colonial Revival Style barn.

Examples inventoried include the Hillcrest Barn which reflects the Colonial Revival Style. The Obstinate J Barn has a definitive gambrel style roof. Three of the county's oldest barns, both constructed in the 1870s -- the William Miller Barn in the Applegate area, and the Hugh Barron Barns in the Bear Creek drainage, are end opening barns. The Lizzie Schneider Barn is constructed of logs.



Barn, Jason Hartman and Sons, Builders

S.O.H.S. Photo No. 14

The packing houses are vernacular in character, elongated in configuration, and are relatively low in elevation. They are generally of wood frame construction, have gable roofs, and side opening doors. Now that packing occurs in more centralized locations, the packing houses are used for other farm purposes -- storage, machinery, repair, and offices. Distinct examples of packing houses can be found at Hillcrest, Del Rio, Modoc and Suncrest Orchards.

#### c. Watertowers

The twelve extant watertowers in Jackson County tend to be vernacular in character, although distinguishing characteristics occasionally tie them to the dominant style represented in the dwelling. The shingled Alice L. Harper Watertower exhibits characteristics of the Bungalow/Craftsman Style and the John Moore Watertower is vernacular in character. The Frank Bybee, John Graffis, and Esmond-Meyer Watertowers are significant components of agricultural ensembles.

#### d. Miscellaneous agricultural outbuildings

Various other agricultural outbuildings often exist on the farm and may include such types as granaries, blacksmith sheds, scalehouses and smokehouses. Examples in the survey include the Thomas Chavner Scalehouse and Woodshed and the John Newcomb Smokehouse. Some structures have survived individually and others remain as parts of a farmstead complex. Log outbuildings include the Spencer log structure in the Klamath Basin and the Kubli log shed in the Applegate drainage sub-basin.

#### e. Ditches

There are forty-three ditches in the survey, and the majority were constructed for irrigation purposes. Those that were built to convey water for mining operations were later converted to irrigation use. The ditches were hand-dug, and often took several years to complete. Ditch widths averaged two feet at the bottom and four feet at the top. Lacking modern sophisticated engineering equipment, the early farmers devised handmade leveling devices to ascertain the correct ditch grade. The ditches in Jackson County generally follow a gentle grade and usually drop one foot per thousand feet.

### Historic Significance

The agricultural resources included in the inventory are significant to Jackson County as tangible evidence of the way settler farmers lived. Most of the buildings are vernacular in style and significant in their commonality of appearance and function. The few farmhouses which distinctly represent a particular architectural style are important for their rarity and for their associations with significant Jackson County residents.

Several farm dwellings are highly significant to Jackson County for their relative rarity as well as for their historic associations. Six farmhouses, were built between 1852 and 1859 -- the William Bybee House, the Hugh Barron House, the C.B. Matney Homestead, the "Mountain House", the David Birdseye House and the James Savage House. (The David Birdseye House was severely

damaged by fire in November, 1990). Eight of the ten resources constructed between 1860 and 1869 are farmhouses -- the S.C. Taylor, the R.V. Beall, the Aaron Chambers, the William Mathes, Patrick Dunn and the Giles Wells, Louis Garey and John Walker houses. Of the fourteen extant resources constructed between 1870 and 1879, nine are farmhouses, including the Martin Sylvester Wood House, the J.L. Fredenburg House, the Joseph Douden House, the Michael Hanley House, the Jacob Kubli House, the Dean/Robison House, the Jean St. Luc De ReBoam House, the James Buckley House, and the Jacob Kubli House.

Examples of significant 1880-1889 farmhouses include the H.W. Shipley House, the Sisemore-Pelton House, the William Hillis House, the Frederic Furry House, the Merritt Bellinger House, the Eden Valley Orchard House, the Jeremiah True House No. I, the Joshua Patterson House, the Daniel Chapman House and the George Culy House.

The William Bybee, R.V. Beall, Michael Hanley, Joseph Douden, Thomas Chavner Patrick Dunn and John Walker Houses are distinguished for their architectural appearance and integrity. Later dwellings distinguished for architecture include the George Hover House, Herman Meyer House, Hugo Von Der Hellen House, the E. Carleton House, the Raymond Driver House, the Dillon Hill House and Glenview Orchard Ensemble.



Thomas and August Farlow House, ca. 1910

S.O.H.S. Photo No. 14073

In addition to significance for rarity or style, many farmhouses have strong associations with significant Jackson County residents. Examples include the Patrick Dunn House built for a prominent Ashland area farmer and state representative; The Hugh Barron House, home of another successful Ashland farmer and extensive landholder; the William Bybee House, associated with a landowner and Jackson County sheriff; and the Merritt Bellinger, Jeremiah True, Nathaniel Dean, Thomas Chavner and Lafayette Rowe Houses, all associated with prominent farmers and their families. The Hugo Von der Hellen House has strong associations with Oregon state senator Hugo Von der Hellen.

Farmhouses and barns constitute the most prevalent resources associated with agriculture. Following a system devised by Stephen Dow Beckham and described in Oregon's Agricultural Development: A Historic Context 1811-1940 (Lou Ann Speluda, State Historic Preservation Office, 1989) types of farm arrangements were classified as follows:

- 1) Basic Farm: house and one outbuilding, usually the barn.
- 2) Multi-Unit Farm: the Basic Farm with the addition of other outbuilding(s).
- 3) Isolated Agricultural Buildings: only one remnant farm building from the original ensemble, such as a single barn or residence.

In some cases, the property has been considered a basic farm unit when the original dwelling has been demolished or replaced, but the barn and several older outbuildings remain. Other agricultural resources include watertowers, smokehouses, and blacksmith sheds and packing houses. Some houses were originally farm residences but have been incorporated into the suburban landscape as town boundaries expanded. Some farmsteads, laced with new structures, have lost considerable integrity.

Twenty-seven multi-unit farms are in the inventory, including the Givan, Myer, Chavner, Esmond-Myer, Hanley and Walz Farmsteads. The 59 basic farms are represented, in part, by the Klinge, Furry, Graffis, Farlow, Corliss and Dunn Farmsteads. There are 78 independent units -- among them the John Walker House, the Joseph Douden House, and the William Bybee House. In each instance, these residences have lost their original barns and agricultural outbuildings.

Early landscape features are apparent on many farm properties. The picket fence at the Hanley Farmstead, naturalized gardens, and the more formal landscape at Hillcrest Orchard, including edged lawns, mature trees, and flower borders exemplify intact examples. The split rail fencing used typically to enclose pasture and meadow is evident on the high mountain ranches. The Christian Blake Ranch, off Dead Indian Highway was extensively fenced with split rail material.

Several dwellings were constructed as orchard farmhouses, and have historically functioned as components of working orchard complexes. Examples

include the residence at Hillcrest Orchard, the Henry Van Hoevenburg House, and Glenview Orchard House.

Approximately seventy residences in the survey are not classified as farmhouses, but rather as individual dwellings -- most of which were established as country homes by prominent residents. They are discussed in more detail under Culture: Architecture

The irrigation ditches are significant to Jackson County as representative examples of the oldest agricultural resources. They played an important part in the creation of the first farms, and they are evidence of the critical need for water on farms in the hot, dry, interior valleys. In many cases the hand-dug gravity ditches are the only evidence we have of these first permanent settlers. Of the forty-three ditches included in the survey 25 were constructed between 1850 and 1870; 11 between 1871 and 1890, and 7 between 1891 and 1910.

### Commerce/Trade

Several properties represent the theme of Commerce/Trade. As stated earlier in this report, there are eleven incorporated cities in Jackson County compared with two in neighboring Josephine County. Certain types of buildings, for example, store buildings, are more readily found within community boundaries and do not frequently appear in this survey. Commercial buildings and structures associated with Commerce/Trade include eight stores, an abattoir, an auto court and nine resources associated with power development.

Some buildings can potentially be considered representatives of several themes. Although hotels, for example, are run as businesses, they are also appropriately considered examples of Transportation resources and are discussed under that theme. Mineral and hot springs resorts, while also operated as businesses, are discussed under the broad theme of Culture and the sub-theme of Recreation.

The eight stores (1.4 percent of the total resources) included in the survey are the Provolt Store, the Lake Creek Store, the Wildwood Store and Service Station, and the Buncom Store/Post Office, the McKee Bridge Store, Midway Store, and Sunset-On-the-Rogue. The former Henry Lumber Company store, an excellent example of its type, no longer retains its original function. The buildings are situated widely throughout the survey area. The Lake Creek Store/Post Office at Lake Creek and the Provolt Store near the Jackson-Josephine County line are the most intact and the two which most accurately represent early community farm centers.

The Harry and David Orchard Packing House, now part of Bear Creek Corporation, is a major commercial operation and maintains a prominent position on State Highway 99 between the cities of Phoenix and Medford, Oregon. The E.N. Warner House, residence for a Medford dairy operation, is situated on West Main Street. The Thomas-Runnels Auto Court is located west of Medford on Thomas Road. The Eastside Abattoir, built as a meat processing plant, is located on Oak Street north of Ashland.

Particularly significant resources associated with power development are the Gold Ray Dam and Gold Ray Dam Powerhouse near Gold Hill, and the Ashland

Electric Light and Power Co. Powerhouse/Reeder Dam complex in the Ashland Canyon, and the COPCO Prospect Powerhouse.

### Architectural Attributes

All store buildings are vernacular in style and all are of frame construction. The Lake Creek Store/Post Office is wood frame, sheathed in shiplap siding and has a false front. The wood frame Provolt Store has a gable roof and channel siding, the Wildwood Store/Service Station has a gable roof and board and batten siding. The Buncom Store is constructed of wood, with a gable roof and with rough plank walls. The other structures, with the exception of the Henry Lumber Company Store and the Provolt Store, have received extensive alteration.

The Harry and David Orchard Packing House exhibits characteristics of the Art Deco Style. Constructed of poured-in-place concrete and wood, the building has multi-light windows and several walk-in and sliding doors.

The E.N. Warner House is a Queen Anne Style dwelling characterized by wood frame construction, a gable roof, cross gables and a single story porch. The siding is comprised of shingles and shiplap. The Oliver Wilson House, a Craftsman/Bungalow Style House is also constructed of wood, and has a gable roof with flared eaves, clapboard and shingle siding. The John Renault House is an excellent example of the Spanish/Mission style.

Architectural attributes of the Ashland Powerhouse building include its brick construction with Craftsmen details and high degree of integrity. The Prospect Hydro Plant #1 (1912) is built of brick and has a rectangular plan and hipped roof.

### Historic Significance

The stores in the survey are significant to Jackson County as examples of business enterprises in decades ranging from the late 19th century to about 1925. The Lake Creek Store, Provolt Store, McKee Bridge Store and Buncom Store/Post Office in particular, remain as tangible evidence of the community centers of which they once were a part. Their significance is heightened by their rarity. The Provolt and Lake Creek Stores continue in operation -- the former was constructed in the late 19th century; the latter is an early 20th century structure which replaces earlier buildings.

Designed by Rogue Valley architect Frank Clark, Harry and David's Packing House is historically significant as a large and long-lived commercial packing house. Once the central headquarters (offices, storage and packing house) for the Holmes' Brothers orchard operation, the building now houses a multi-million dollar commercial/agricultural operation.

The E.N. Warner House is important as the remaining evidence of a once prominent Medford business, but its significance has been somewhat compromised by a loss of integrity in its immediate environment. The Oliver Wilson House is significant for its association with prominent real estate developer from which it takes its name. The John Renault House, west of Medford, has similar associations.

The resources associated with power production range in date from to 1902 1929. Production of power in Jackson County held a significant place during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The range of extant resources includes two dams, powerhouses, a warehouse, and cottages and provide a significant range of resource types within the sub-theme. Seven of the power-related resources involve the generation of hydro-electric power using waters of the Rogue River. The resources are clustered in three areas -- near Prospect on the upper Rogue and near Gold Hill, along the middle Rogue River. All were developed by private interests. Two structures lie south of Ashland and are municipally owned -- a powerhouse and dam. These remaining resources constitute significant examples of an important aspect of Jackson County power development in the early years of this century.

The Eastside Abattoir, a butchering plant, remains the one known example of its type in the county, but has received extensive remodelling.

## Culture

### 1. Architecture

Although the majority of dwellings inventoried are associated with agriculture, approximately seventy residences (12.5 percent of the total resources in the survey) are distinctive primarily for their architectural attributes. Several also have strong associations with significant area citizens.

Many dwellings with significant agricultural associations constitute sophisticated examples of their style. Most were constructed as orchard residences by prosperous, cosmopolitan valley residents who combined orcharding with their desire for a gently rural lifestyle. Architectural styles represented include: Craftsman/Bungalow, (the Henry Van Hoesenburg House and Leonard Carpenter House); Colonial Revival/Shingle Style (Hillcrest Orchard House); Tudor Revival (Conrad Fiero House); Colonial Revival (Raymond Driver House, George Carpenter House); Norman Tudor Revival, (A.S.V. Carpenter House, F.W. Townsend House).

Many of the stylistically distinguished houses included in the inventory were designed by architect Frank C. Clark. Clark began his practice in Ashland in 1903. He was born in Greene, New York, December 27, 1872. After two years at the Cooper Union, Clark served in the architectural offices of Arthur Curtis Longyear, Oscar S. Teale, Robert Williams Gibson of New York, and in the office of Stanford White. Among other projects in White's office, Clark was responsible for architectural details of Madison Square Garden. Clark came to the west coast in late 1896 and worked two years with Frederich Roehrig in Los Angeles. He opened his own office in 1899 and went to Arizona to execute projects in Prescott, Tucson and Jerome. Clark's first project in Oregon was the design for the administration building at the State Normal School at Ashland in 1903. Among buildings for which Clark is noted are the Chappell-Swedenburg House and the Elk's Building in Ashland, the Medford Elks Building, the Harry and David Orchard Packing House near Medford and several homes in the Oakdale Historic District in Medford. (Evans/Atwood, Frank C. Clark Survey, 1982)

There are 83 extant residences as well as many other structures in the Rogue Valley documented as Clark's work. Several styles and a geographic range are

represented in the structures. Individual data sheets on dwellings indicate which buildings were designed by Clark.

### Architectural Attributes

#### a. Tudor Style

The style is characterized by steeply pitched gable roofs, often with gable dormers, rectangular shape with vertical projects, bay, oriel, dormer and many paned windows, and Tudor-arched or round-arched openings. Excellent examples of the style in Jackson County are the Conro Fiero House, the F.W. Townsend House, and more modestly, the Marie Wimer House.

#### b. Craftsman Style

Elements of the style include low-pitched gable or hipped roofs with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters, rectangular composition and double-hung windows with multi-lights. Three fine examples are the Edward Carlton House, the James Campbell House and the Leonard Carpenter House.

#### c. Rustic Regional Style

Characteristics of the style include moderately pitched gable roofs, large stone chimneys, numerous small windows with many panes and simple frames, log construction, unpeeled or half round logs, board and batten or shingled siding left unpainted, and natural materials such as river boulders or rough stone used in foundations or as siding for first-floor levels. Good representatives of the style are the William Isaacs House, the Schmidt-Thierolf House, and the Reginald Parsons Cabin complex.

#### d. Colonial Style

The style is characterized by low-pitched hipped, gable, or gambrel roofs, bilateral symmetry, small paned windows, often with shutters, dormers and fanlights, and, for domestic buildings, wood-frame construction with weatherboard siding. Examples in Jackson County include the Walter Bowne, E.G. Trowbridge, Victor Bursell, Gordon Voorhies, William Noyes, J.H. Lydiard, and J.H. Cooley Houses. Dutch Colonial residences bear similar characteristics to other Period Colonial structures, but are particularly characterized by gambrel roofs. Examples in the survey area are the Thomas Petch House on the Pacific Highway, and the more modest Chester Hale House on Pioneer Road west of Talent, Oregon.

#### e. Spanish Colonial Revival Style

This style is characterized by low-pitched hipped or gable roofs (often tiled); wooden or wrought-iron railings, balconies, and window grills, round-arched window and door openings, casement windows, and wood frame construction with smooth or textured stucco wall surfaces. A fine representative of the style is the John Renault House near Medford.

#### h. The Mission Revival Style

Typified by low-pitched, tiled curvilinear parapets rising above the roofline, projecting roof beams, and square towers crowning the roof, representatives of

the style also exhibit round-arched window and door openings and small-paned windows. The majority of representatives of the style in Jackson County are schools. One residence noted to date -- a modest one -- is the Channing Sweet House, unique in its use of wood shingle siding.

### Historic Significance

Twentieth century dwellings with strong associations to significant individuals are typified by several dwellings listed above as well as by many others. Representative houses and associated significant individuals include: Hillcrest Orchard with northwest financier and orchardist Reginald Parsons; the Alfred Carpenter House with orchardist and philanthropist A.S.V. Carpenter; the Leonard Carpenter House with orchardist Leonard Carpenter, and the Conrad Fiero House, another important area orchardist.

## 2. Public and Social Organizations

The historical resources which represent the theme of Public and Social Organizations include several types -- seventeen schools, three church related buildings, two grange halls and three community halls. In most instances these gathering places remain as the only tangible evidence of once active farm communities.

### a. Schools

There are 17 schools and one gymnasium counted within the survey area. They represent 3.2 percent of the total resources in the inventory. The structures range in age from the oldest -- North Phoenix School (c. 1880) May Creek School (ca. 1895) to the Elk-Trail and Oak Grove schools -- constructed in about 1925. The Pinehurst School was built in 1932.



Lost Creek School

S.O.H.S. Photo No. 11099

The Pinehurst School on Highway 66 and Applegate School are distinct for their long, independent operation in their community areas. Early schools were generally constructed in rural places and often on private property, in order that they might serve families in outlying areas. Many of these structures have long been abandoned and many have been lost.

#### b. Churches

Churches, like stores, have few representatives in the inventory to date. They tended to be constructed near community centers and are now included within the town limits of Jackson County's eleven incorporated cities. The two churches in the survey are Good Shepherd Episcopal Church at Prospect, and the Wimer Community Church at Wimer, Oregon. A third building -- the Episcopal Rectory at Prospect -- is also church related.

#### c. Granges

There are two grange halls in the inventory, one in Sams Valley and one at Lake Creek. The former Upper Griffin Creek School is now used as a grange hall. The Sams Valley Grange was constructed about 1925 and the Lake Creek Grange in approximately 1930. The two structures are significant remaining examples of several rural grange halls which flourished in the 1920's and 1930's. Other grange halls, the Bellview Grange at Ashland and the Roxy Ann Grange, now in Medford, stand within incorporated city limits.

#### d. Community Halls

The Wigwam Building (ca. 1925) and Townsend Hall (ca. 1935), were both used as community gathering places and stand in the Prospect vicinity. The former structure was built by the Grieve family as a recreation hall and the latter was moved to the Charles Bean property. The building was used for dances, town meetings and political rallies. The Lake Creek Community Building is centrally located in the small town of Lake Creek and has long been a significant gathering place in that area.

### Architectural Attributes

Remaining Jackson County Schools have a variety of architectural styles. Several are simple structures in the vernacular tradition -- the Bybee Springs, May Creek, Antelope, North Phoenix, Upper Griffin Creek and Valley View schools. These examples tend to be one story, gable roofed, wood frame structures with plain wood siding and double hung windows with one-over one or four-over-four double hung windows. The Colonial Revival Style is represented in part by the Elk-Trail, Oak Grove, and Wagner Creek schools. These structures are characterized by bilateral symmetry, small-paned rectangular windows, low-pitched roofs and decorative elements such as columns and pilasters and pediments. The Mission Revival Style is represented by the Table Rock School, the Willow Springs School and Sams Valley High School.

The Good Shepherd Episcopal Church and associated rectory exhibit characteristics of the Rustic Regional Style including steeply pitched roofs, board and batten siding and square porch posts. The Wimer Community Church is vernacular in character. The Sam's Valley Grange is vernacular but exhibits characteristics of the Craftsman/Bungalow Style including wide overhanging

eaves with brackets and exposed rafters at the porch overhang. The Lake Creek Grange is vernacular in style.

The Wigwam Building is rustic in style. Constructed in an octagon shape, the building has peeled log framing, but has suffered the loss of distinctive hand-split shingles and a riverstone chimney. Townsend Hall is vernacular with some rustic features. The wood frame building has a gable roof, rustic shingle siding and double casement windows with six lights.

### Historic Significance

The extant rural schools in Jackson County are significant either as representatives of a particular architectural style, (Table Rock School) or as significant tangible evidence of a once populated rural area (The Derby School and Gymnasium). The schools and one gymnasium are collectively significant to the county as representatives of educational practices in earlier years.

For most citizens the schools constituted the extent of their formal education, and often served as community halls, voting places and religious institutions.

The Episcopal ensemble at Prospect is significant as one of the few extant resources associated with religion in the unincorporated area of the county. The Wimer Community Church, although modest and not architecturally distinguished, is similarly important for its role in maintaining the character of Wimer, Oregon.

The grange halls are significant to Jackson County as examples of the importance of the grange movement within farm communities of Oregon. Frequently the granges serve as reminders of a once-vital community and help preserve our memories of that place. Sams Valley and Lake Creek have strong histories as farm community gathering places in rural Jackson County. The two resources which have to date been identified as community halls are significant in their rarity.

### 3. Recreation

Resources representing the theme Recreation include mineral and hot springs such as Buckhorn Springs, Holcomb Springs, Jackson Hot Springs, Wagner Soda Springs. Carter Mineral Springs and Bybee Springs exist as sites but were removed from the survey because no above ground resources exist. The hotel at Colestin Soda Springs has been demolished although indications of the site remain. The natural mineral and hot springs around which supporting structures were constructed, offered pleasant diversions for several generations of Jackson County residents. In addition some visitors sought relief from a variety of medical problems -- with varying degrees of success. Buckhorn Springs remains the most highly developed of this type of resource. Several other recreational sites exist on Forst Service lands.

Other resources expressing the recreational theme include the Prescott Park structures and residences constructed by individuals for recreational purposes. The park is located on federal land, but administered by the City of Medford. Resources situated on publicly owned lands and managed by the Jackson County Parks department include the former Lindsay Log House at Howard Prairie, the Gold Ray power plant, and the Givan Farmstead buildings. Houses

associated with recreation include the Schmidt-Theirolf House, the William Isaacs House and the Reginald Parsons Cabin complex.

### Architectural Attributes

Holcomb Springs, vernacular in character, is comprised of several structures, all in fair condition and of simple construction. Buckhorn Springs with several buildings in the Vernacular Style, is the best preserved of the former springs resorts, and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It currently is operated as an inn/resort. Jackson Hot Springs is used as a campground with cabins and is laced with more recent improvements. It remains however, tangible evidence of a long-popular destination.

The Prescott Park structures remain as evidence of the extensive Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) projects executed in the state and county during the 1930's. It is one of few CCC structure complexes standing on non-federally managed land.

The individual structures which are associated with Recreation include at least three private residences -- all in the Rustic Style. The William F. Isaacs House (ca. 1927) is built of peeled logs and has a gable roof, casement windows and a large riverstone chimney. The Reginald Parsons Cabin is also constructed of peeled logs, with a steep gable roof, six by six casement windows and an open-beamed rustic ceiling on the interior. The Schmidt-Theirolf House is rectangular, built of peeled logs and has gable roof. The dwelling, which is situated along the Rogue River, was probably used as a vacation house.

### Historical Significance

The resources associated with the theme of Recreation effectively represent the ways that early generations of area residents spent their leisure time. Buckhorn Springs is highly significant both as a recreational site and as the location where visitors sought help with medical problems. It remains the most highly developed and most intact of the remaining resources. Other sites exist in varying degrees of integrity and one, Jackson Hot Springs, has been substantially modernized. All three dwellings associated with Recreation are significant as the recreational homes of prominent area residents. They have strong associations with a period in which travel was less frequent and a convenient and nearby recreational location desirable for the most effective use. The Prescott Park complex evokes associations with the CCC organization and with the labor and skills they contributed to execute public structures.

#### 4. Landscape Architecture

Two resources have been identified which are associated with the theme of landscape architecture. These are the Orrin Palmerton Nursery near Rogue River and the Kathryn Heffernan Gardens between Jacksonville and Central Point.

## Archititectoral Attributes

The Palmerton Nursery (now a county park) is comprised of an extensive variety of indigenous plants of southwestern Oregon and northwestern California. The Kathryn Hanley Heffernan Gardens contain formal areas, comprised of rose beds, boxwood hedges, and open lawn, as well as more natural areas. Exotic plants as well as native Oregon plants are grouped together in a garden setting that is both parklike and naturalistic.

## Historical Significance

While other resources associated with landscape architecture may come to light with additional survey work, the two pertinent sites are significant at this time for their rarity.

### 5. Monuments/markers

Included in the category of monuments/markers are markers which identify historic buildings, sites or events within Jackson county, and cemeteries, comprised of mortuary art marking the resting places of early Jackson County residents. There are sixteen markers included in the survey. These range from Daughter's of the American Revolution - sponsored plaques set in 1929, to markers placed in 1959 to commemorate the state centennial, and those set in 1976 in association with the nation's bicentennial. Some markers are constructed of wood and incised with carved letters, some are brass, others are constructed of rock or concrete. With the exception of the Fort Lane site, each marker was considered as a resource in itself. No attempt was made to analyze the relative significance of the sites which they mark. The majority of the markers recall locations of buildings or events for which no other tangible evidence remains.

Eighteen cemeteries are included in the inventory. In a widely varying range of integrity and character, each graveyard's monuments reveal the economic resources of those buried there and express the styles of monument architecture favored during various periods. Many gravestones are constructed of local materials. Antioch, Missouri Flats, Steamboat and Trail Cemeteries typify the smaller rural cemeteries where farm families are buried and in which the grave markers tend to be simple in character. Larger cemeteries including Rock Point, Brownsboro, Stearns Cemetery, and Hill-Dunn Cemetery -- often contain more elaborate examples of monument art. Each cemetery is distinct in its geographical location and each is important as a representative of the community areas they served and the people who are interred in them.

Numerous additional graveyards have been tentatively identified by local genealogists and rural residents. Additional research would be necessary to identify the location, appearance and condition of these cemeteries. Many are located on private land and contain unmarked graves. Several factors have contributed to the disappearing evidence of rural graveyards. These include neglect and extensive grazing -- both of which have contributed to the breakage and loss of markers.

## Industry/Manufacturing

### a. Lumber/Milling

Resources which concern lumber and milling include a residence, a company headquarters, two barkburners, a remnant of the Pacific and Eastern Railway bed, a trestle, Medco cabooses, log pond, and the ensemble which comprises the lumber company town of Lincoln. The number of resources on private land is small -- partly because much early logging activity took place on federal lands not included in the scope of this survey.

Logging and lumbering have always been important enterprises in Jackson County. Early sawmills were constructed along Ashland, Wagner and Anderson Creeks and at the community of Prospect. Later, major milling complexes were constructed in or adjacent to Ashland, Medford, Central Point and Tolo. The ready supply generally enabled mills to operate consistently through the years. During and after World War II many commercial sawmills were operated throughout the area. The mills were small and scattered throughout the county near ready sources of lumber. The equipment used in the mills was removed many years ago and most of the structures were torn down. Although the organization of the timber industry changed in the years after World War II, lumber activity remains an important part of the economy of the region.



Henry Lewis Sawmill

S.O.H.S. Photo No. 13144

The Rogue River Timber Company Building is situated on the road between Prospect and Butte Falls. The Pacific and Eastern Railway roadbed remnant and the Medco log pond are similarly located. The trestle remnants are situated in the Little Butte drainage sub-basin; the caboose is presently located on land west of Eagle Point; and the Mistletoe Barkburner stands south of Ashland. The ensemble at Lincoln, comprised of barkburner, mill building, store, gas station, cookhouse, bunkhouse, log pond and residences is located east of Ashland on Highway 66. The ensemble at Lincoln is a highly significant representative of the Lumber/Milling theme.

Many resources associated with the theme have disappeared. One of the most common reasons is that milling operations were often purposely portable, and mills were dismantled and moved to new operations. Readily accessible parts of mill equipment was pulled out and sold for scrap if no longer useable. Weather deterioration has eliminated other milling/timber resources.

### Architectural Attributes

The Rogue River Timber Company Building is designed in the Rustic Style. It has a steep gable roof with three gable dormers, rustic exterior horizontal plank siding, and board and batten siding. Daley Pond, constructed to hold logs by the Medford Corporation is sixty acres in size. The Pacific and Eastern Railway Bed is primarily a site, composed of roadbed and scattered ties. The trestle, which once stood over Bull Run Creek east of the Butte Falls Highway, now lies in ruins over the hillside flanking the creek. The Medford Corporation Caboose is sheathed in vertical board siding with an elevated cab projecting near one end of the car. The former Owen-Oregon Lumber Sales Co. Office Building is in the Georgian Style, rectangular in shape, with a portico supported by eight columns. A cupola projects at the center of the roof and multi-light windows comprise the typical window pattern.

The Henry Company Mistletoe Barkburner is one of the structures that once comprised the Mistletoe Planing Mill. The barkburner is conical in shape, sheathed in sheet metal, and fastened with rivets.

The Henry Lumber Company ensemble at Lincoln is comprised of several structures. The main company buildings, store, gas station, cookhouse and bunkhouse have similar architectural characteristics. They are wood frame one to one and one-half stories, with concrete foundations and lava rock veneers. Roofs are pitched in shape, walls are sheathed with shingle siding, and the typical window pattern is one-over-one light, double hung sash. The residences of Henry family members are wood frame, one story, with concrete and lava rock foundations. Exterior walls are sheathed in wood shingles. The small bungalows which housed company workers are typically one story, with a pier foundation. They are rectangular in shape, one story, with gable roofs and wood shingle wall sheathing.

The barkburner is conical in shape and sheathed in sheet metal, bound by rivets. It remains in fair condition. The mill building is wood frame, irregular in shape and is sheathed in corrugated metal with some wood siding. The gable roof is covered with corrugated metal.

## Historic Significance

The Rogue River Timber Company dwelling is a significant example of the presence of the timber industry in a relatively isolated place and remains in good condition. The Mistletoe Planing Mill Barkburner, and barkburner at Lincoln remain as unaltered structures of their type. They are significant for their associations with mid-twentieth century milling methods.

The Pacific and Eastern Railway roadbed and the trestle site at Bull Run Creek are primarily sites. They are representative of the extensive construction projects executed to complete the line which ran between Medford and Butte Falls and which was later used as a logging rail line. The former Medco Caboose is significant as a remaining example of the cars which comprised the logging company's rail transportation. Most of the company's rolling stock was sold and removed from the area.

The former Henry Lumber Company ensemble at Lincoln is of particular significance in Jackson County. Retaining the company store, gas station bunkhouse and cookhouse, private residence, worker bungalows as well as a mill building, log pond and barkburner, the complex is a distinct, (and rare) representative of lumber company towns which flourished in Oregon earlier in this century. The complex was developed during a period of intense activity in the lumber industry in the Rogue Valley as well as throughout western Oregon. Fortunes were made, and modest livings secured, as individuals sought economic security through work in this field. Advancing technology resulted in increasingly sophisticated equipment and high demand for lumber encouraged the development of communities like Lincoln. Here, in relatively isolated situations, corporation leaders, the workers who staffed the plant, and auxillary staff could live in a contained, but satisfactory location. The structures retain integrity of location, architectural features, and historic associations, thereby providing an accurate reflection of an early 20th century milltown existence and with the history of development of Green Springs Highway.

### b. Mining

Gold mining brought an early rush of miners into southern Oregon and Jackson County. The settlement of the Jacksonville-Applegate area in particular was sparked by the discovery of gold. Placer mining was the most common mining method employed in southern Oregon. At least three-fourths of the gold produced in southwestern Oregon since 1850 came from placer deposits.

Hydraulic mining was introduced in the 1870s and 1880s as a means of reaching deeper placer deposits. Dredges, which floated on rafts, were employed during the 1920's and 1930's to extract gold from the deep channel gravels. Hard rock mining took more capital investment on equipment and greater technical knowledge than most people had. With a few exceptions, successful lode mines were rare.

Tabulation by Len Ramp and Norman Peterson in Geology and Mineral Resources of Josephine County indicates that of the 2,185,778 fine ounces of gold recorded in Oregon for the period 1902-1965, 94 percent came from four counties; about 57 percent from Baker, 16 percent from Grant, 12 percent from Josephine and 9 percent from Jackson County. (22) Major hydraulic mining districts were



Dredge on Mississippi Bar

S.O.H.S. Photo No. 14076

located at Palmer Creek and Sterling Creek. Hard rock industrial operations included the Ashland Mine, Opp Mine and Blue Ledge Mine.

Mining resources were not systematically reviewed in the initial historic survey field work completed in 1978-1979, but were surveyed during the present project. Three which were included in the earlier document: the Granite Hill Stamp Mill, the Pleasant Creek Dredge and the Ashland Mine Lower Warehouse, have been removed or dismantled. Approximately a dozen sites in the Applegate River drainage and the Gold Hill mountainous areas were examined, and no above ground resources identified. Weather deterioration as well as purposeful dismantling have contributed to the disappearance of these resources.

Nineteenth century mining ditches continue to represent the technology needed to operate mining and milling equipment. Many of Jackson County's earliest ditches were constructed for mining purposes and now appear frequently on federal land. Portions may be found in good condition. For the most part, mining ditch portions found on private land have been segmented into non-functioning sections, built over as roads, or converted to irrigation use. Significant intact mining ditches included in the inventory are the Sterling Mine Ditch, the Fowler and Keeler Ditch, the Johnson Ditch, the Benedict Ditch and the Comstock, Offenbacher and Spaulding ditches. Most of these were converted to irrigation purposes after mining activity ceased.

## Historic Significance

Although no mining resources were discovered within the scope of this inventory, remaining mining structures on federal land may be studied to understand the development and the significance of this industry in Jackson County. Excellent written sources include Gold and Silver in Oregon (Ramp and Peterson) and the Prehistory and History of the Rogue River National Forest by Jeffrey M. LaLande.

## Transportation/Communication

There are approximately sixty resources (10.7 per cent of the total) associated with the theme of Transportation/Communication. These include, in part, 27 bridges, one overcrossing, 5 road segments, 4 hotels, 13 railroad resources, (2 flag stops, 4 tunnels, a Medco logging railroad water tower base, portions of the Pacific and Eastern Railroad bed, one caboose, one culvert crossing, one trestle site and 2 railroad bridges.)

### a. Roads

Jackson County's earliest travel routes have gradually developed through the years into our modern roads and highways. The Greensprings Highway which approximately follows the old Applegate Trail Route, is classified today by Jackson County, the State of Oregon and by presidential proclamation as an historic highway route. The Old Siskiyou Highway, formerly a stage road, and later part of the Pacific Highway route is represented by an approximate six mile segment south of Ashland. Included within its length are the Steinman and Dollarhide Overcrossings. These route portions are included because they are relatively intact, have other features included, or are examples of difficult engineering practice. Additional road segments include intact remnants of the Pacific Highway route through Jackson County, (Jackson Road), and the Dead Indian Highway.

### b. Bridges

The twenty-seven bridges in the survey are located throughout the county. All of the earliest bridges in the county have been destroyed by flood or replaced and all are twentieth century structures. Several bridges lie along the former Pacific Highway Route and carry the road structure across tributary creeks. Included are eleven slab beam and girder bridges, eight truss bridges, three arch bridges, two suspension bridges and three covered bridges. A fourth covered bridge was relocated within the city limits of Eagle Point.

### c. Hotels

The five hotels are all excellent representatives of overnight lodging facilities in various periods. They include the Rock Point Stage Station along the north-south California-Oregon stage route, the Rogue-Elk Hotel on the road to Crater Lake, the Prospect Hotel near Prospect, Pinehurst Inn, and the former Mountain House south of Ashland. All five, while they have been considered as representatives of the Transportation theme, were also commercial operations. The Mountain House is the earliest inn, and is significant in the region and the state as an important stopping place during the first decade of settlement in southern Oregon. The Rock Point Hotel is

significant as one of the early hotels along the California-Oregon Stage Route.

The Rogue-Elk Hotel was a popular destination for travelers along the upper Rogue River, as well as a popular fishing resort. The Prospect Hotel functioned as a stopping place for travelers in that northerly part of the county, and remains in use today as an inn. The Pinehurst Inn served travellers over the Green Springs Highway between Ashland and Klamath Falls. The hotels span the time from pre-statehood through the motor era of the 1920s and are variously associated with transportation modes including horse, stage line and motor car. Railroad hotels were situated in larger communities such as Ashland, Medford, Central Point and Gold Hill.

The Rock Point Stage Station is Classical Revival in style, the former Mountain House and Prospect Hotel are vernacular structures and the Rogue-Elk Hotel has Colonial Revival detailing. The Pinehurst Inn is a vernacular structure with some rustic and bunaglow characteristics. All but the Mountain House retain their original architectural configuration and detailing. Research and sensitive restoration work on the Mountain House might reveal more information about the original appearance of this structure.

#### d. Railroad related

The railroad enters Jackson County west of Grants Pass and exits through the Siskiyou Mountains south of Ashland. Since the railroad's construction through the county in 1884, its resources have been replaced and repaired. Tunnels, bridges and trestles were replaced en masse about 1906 in a major over-the-line repair project executed by the Southern Pacific Railroad.

Railroad related resources include the Gold Hill-Rogue River Railroad Bridge near Gold Hill and Tunnels 11, 12 and 13 south of Ashland. Buck Rock Tunnel, begun and soon abandoned by the railroad, is also listed. Two flag stops, identified by markers, locate the sites of former stops. The Medco logging railroad water tower base exists only in part and lacks its original integrity. Additional railroad resources include a Medco caboose, the Neil Creek Overcrossing, the Steinman Overcrossing, the Pacific and Eastern Railroad bed and the remnants of a trestle from the same line.

#### Historical Significance

The historic road segments included in the survey are significant because they evoke associations with routes chosen and developed by early Jackson County government, citizens, and engineers. While the road surfaces have been modernized, the grades, terrain and surrounding vegetation often remain much the same. The Applegate Trail has significance to the County, State and Nation as an important immigrant route planned and developed during the settling of the west. It was a major route for years into the Southern Oregon area, as was the Green Springs Highway. The sections of Pacific Highway (Jackson Road), (Old Siskiyou Highway), represents only a portion of the miles which stretched all along the western states from California north through Washington. The road sections from the highway have significance to the County, State and Nation as part of the first major highway developed through the western states. Dead Indian Highway is an early route originally constructed about 1870 as the Ashland-Fort Klamath Road. The Old Siskiyou

Highway also generally traces the route of the early north-south route between California and Oregon.

The bridges included in the inventory are significant as engineering projects accomplished in Jackson County. Particularly outstanding examples are the Crater Lake Highway Prospect/Rogue River Bridge, the Gold Hill Bridge, the Rock Point Bridge (part of the Pacific Highway) the two overcrossings, Steinman and Dollarhide, and the three covered bridges, Wimer, McKee, and Lost Creek covered bridges. (The Antelope Creek Covered Bridge has been relocated within Eagle Point).

The three covered bridges are highly significant, both locally and regionally for their rarity. The Rock Point, Gold Hill and Prospect Bridges are notable for their structure, appearance and their association with bridge builder Conde B. McCulloch. The Steinman and Dollarhide overcrossings reveal advances in transportation technology.

The Rock Point Stage Station (1864), and the Mountain House (c.1855), are two highly significant early transportation resources with strong associations to the past. The Rock Point Stage Station retains its integrity --both in architecture and environment. With regional and state significance, it is one of the oldest and most intact resources of its type in the state. The Prospect Hotel (1892), is highly significant as an important hostelry in the upper Rogue River area. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, it retains its associations with the late 19th century - early 20th century period of significance. The Rogue-Elk Hotel, also listed in the National Register, is significant as an important destination for travelers along the Upper Rogue Route, as well as for sportsmen and recreationists in the early part of the twentieth century. The Mountain House is potentially highly significant. As the important hostelry established in the early 1850s by Hugh Barron, James Russell and John Gibbs, it retains significance locally, regionally and in the state. The Pinehurst Inn is a significant example of a auto-era hostelry erected on an isolated road where housing for travelers was scarce.

The railroad resources included in the inventory are significant as tangible evidence of the engineering technology employed to facilitate transportation in Jackson County as in all of western Oregon during the late 19th and early 20th century. The railroad resources are similar to others in construction throughout Oregon and the west, but have particular significance in Jackson County due to their increasing rarity and historical importance. The Southern Pacific Gold Hill Railroad Bridge constitutes the only railroad crossing of the Rogue River in Jackson County.

## **Government**

Resources representing the theme of Government include two post offices, (the Buncom store/post office and the Trail post office), two forestry buildings North of Medford, Fort Lane, and the former Camp White-related resources including artillery range bunkers, Camp White Veterans Hospital and Camp White Barracks. The Butte Falls Fish Hatchery complex and the former McLeod Forestry Center are associated with state government. The former post office at Buncom, Fort Lane and the artillery range bunkers and the Camp White buildings are associated with federal government.

a. Federal

The Buncom Store/Post Office is a remnant of the community centered at the intersection of Sterling Creek and Little Applegate Roads on the Little Applegate River. The Trail post office is operated within the simple frame building in the center of the small community. Most post offices which once existed within unincorporated areas of Jackson County have disappeared, as have the communities they served. Fort Lane, the site of a United States military installation established in the mid-1850's, was headquarters for soldiers sent to maintain a treaty between settlers and native inhabitants of the Rogue Valley. Although above-ground resources no longer exist, archaeological study of the site may reveal rich evidence of the fort's configuration and divulge patterns of daily living at the complex.

The former Camp White Military Barracks and Veterans hospital were established during World War II. The Camp White Artillery Range Bunkers remain from the period when much of the area near White City was used by the United States Army for weapons practice and troop maneuvers during the war.

b. State

The Oregon State Forestry Department Residence and Administration Building are located on Table Rock Road, north of Medford. The Butte Falls Fish Hatchery complex is situated in the Big Butte drainage basin and the former McLeod Forestry Center is situated in the Upper Rogue area.

Architectural Attributes

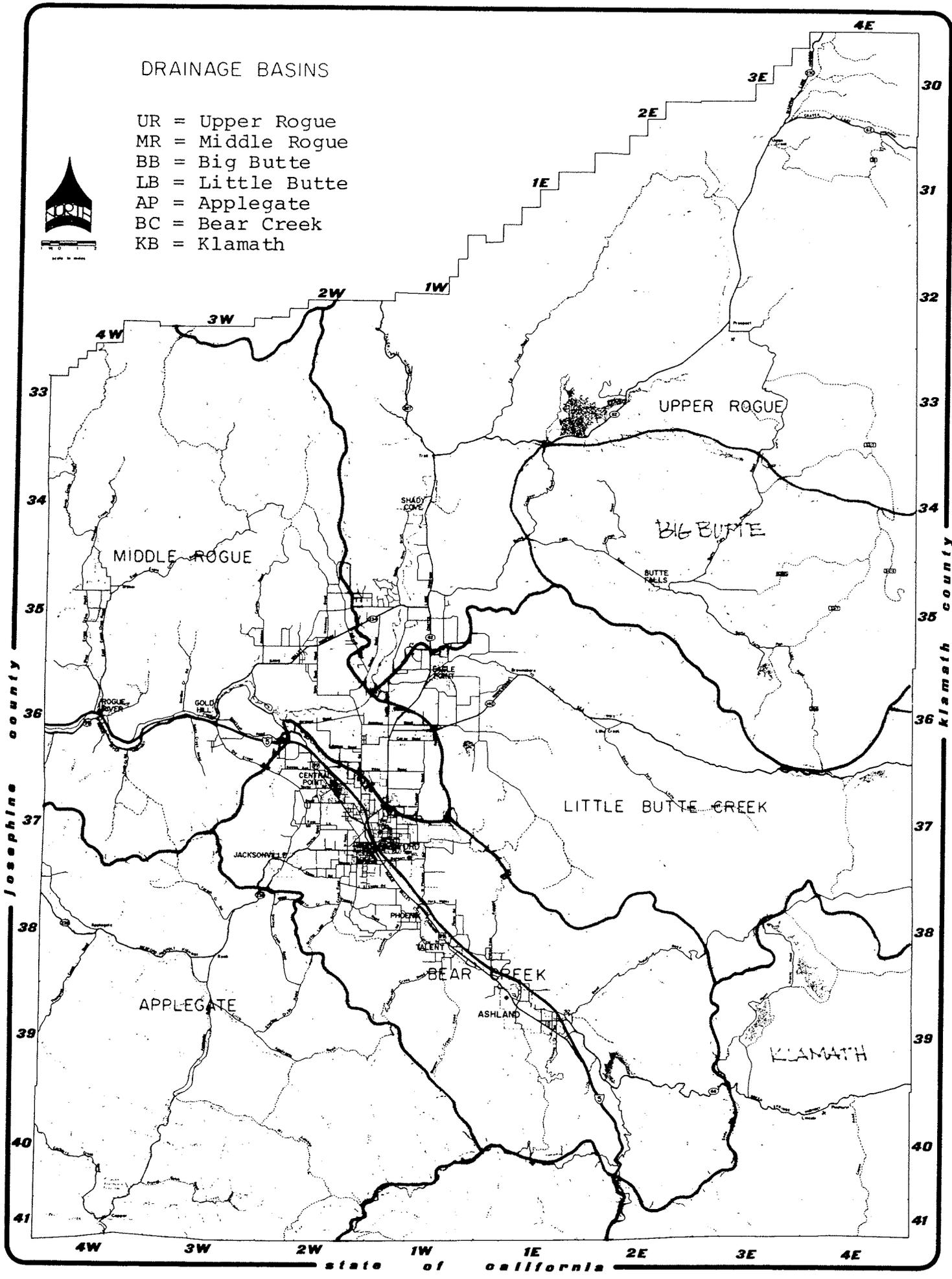
The former Buncom Store/Post Office is vernacular in character. It is in precarious condition and is presently unoccupied. The buildings which comprise the Camp White complex are primarily vernacular in style. The former hospital buildings exhibit some characteristics of the Period Colonial Style, emphasized by brick wall construction, white plain window and door trim and multi-light windows. The Oregon State Forestry Buildings are designed in the rustic style. The residence is a one and one-half story, wood frame building with a steep wood shake-covered gable roof, rustic horizontal siding and native stone chimney. The administration building is one story, with vertical log construction. It has a hipped roof, gable and shed roofs, peeled log supports and rustic balustrade. The complex is well preserved and maintained. The Butte Falls Fish Hatchery structures are typically one story, wood frame construction with a gable roof and channel siding. Casement or double hung multi-light windows constitute the typical opening. The McLeod Forestry Center structures are of wood frame construction, rectangular in shape and have split log or board and batten wall sheathing and gable, shingle-clad roofs.

Historic Significance

The former Buncom Store/Post Office and one outbuilding are significant as the sole representative of the town of Buncom at the intersection of Sterling Creek and Little Applegate roads. The complex at Buncom remains one of very few early community post offices still in existence. Camp White is highly significant to Jackson County, Oregon and the nation as a federal military site where the results of wartime planning and preparation for World War II are clearly evident. The Oregon State Forestry Buildings, although managed by

# DRAINAGE BASINS

- UR = Upper Rogue
- MR = Middle Rogue
- BB = Big Butte
- LB = Little Butte
- AP = Applegate
- BC = Bear Creek
- KB = Klamath



state government, are significant in their architecture and integrity to the history of Jackson County. The Butte Falls Hatchery complex is distinct for its type. The McLeod Forest Center is representative of many smaller forestry stations found in the county environs during earlier years.

## Settlement

Several properties associated with settlement were also suitably examined as representatives of various other themes. Early farmhouses, for example, are also classifiable as agriculturally related buildings. Many early farm residences are associated with original donation land claims, or other early farmsteads, and constitute important evidence of those sites. Examples include the John White House, the Giles Wells House, the Louis Garey House and C.B. Matney Farmstead. Homestead structures erected between 1870 and 1910 signaled settlement of some outlying areas of the Jackson County. In general, all resources have been discussed as they relate to more specific thematic groups.

## Distribution Pattern of Resources

The following discussion is location specific based on the field survey. The distribution pattern of inventoried resources is organized according to drainage basins. Complete descriptions and locational information for individual resources are found in the inventory document. The Rogue and Klamath Basins are considered as well as sub-basins like the Upper Rogue, Big Butte, Little Butte, Middle Rogue, Bear Creek, and Applegate.

In general, the oldest agricultural resources appear in the greatest concentration in the Bear Creek and Applegate Valleys, the Little Butte Creek sub-drainage basin, in the Sam's Valley area and in the Evans Creek valley. Later generation farmers who homesteaded new land between 1870 and 1910 gradually settled the smaller and more remote areas. During the boom period of 1900-1915 many older settlers, particularly in the Bear Creek Valley, sold their land to eager newcomers. Cemeteries scattered throughout the county mark rural areas where small farm communities once were centered. Bridges appear most frequently along major roads which parallel the Rogue River and provide access over the tributaries.

Commercial and organizational institutions tend to be located within established communities and are not heavily represented in the inventory. Exceptions are schools and granges -- resources most likely to be purposely established in far-reaching areas. Railroad resources are represented primarily by bridges and tunnels, exemplifying the engineering skills needed to construct these resources in rugged terrain or over waterways. Some of the most challenging engineering occurred in the Siskiyou Mountains south of Ashland.

## Upper Rogue

There are 52 resources (9.2. percent of the total) within the Upper Rogue area. Six are ranked primary. The Upper Rogue drainage basin is comprised of a large portion of northeastern Jackson County. In it lies the city of Shady Cove and the communities of Prospect, Trail and Union Creek. The Rogue River forms the major waterway and is fed by numerous tributaries including Elk Creek, Lost Creek and Mill Creek. (The Rogue's main stem was dammed at Lost

Creek). Much of the Upper Rogue area is steep, rugged and heavily timbered. Settled areas are concentrated primarily along the Rogue River and many of the resources are associated with the river. Crater Lake Highway and Highway 62 parallel the river along much of its course and contain several bridges which cross tributary creeks. There are nine bridges in this basin and one bridge tower. Four natural features, including Mill Creek and Barr Creek Falls can be found in the area. Four resources are associated with power development - all are part of the Prospect Hydroelectric Plant operation.

A broad range of resources can be found in this relatively sparsely populated area of Jackson County. There are two church-related structures, two community halls, two hotels, one school, ten houses, one barn, three stores, one cemetery, and several agricultural outbuildings. One lodge, one mill pond and one post office are also included. No irrigation ditches from the basin are listed. Two multi-unit or basic unit farmsteads occur within the drainage basin. The Prospect Hotel constructed in 1892 is one of the oldest resources in the area and a primary one. The Rogue-Elk Hotel, situated on the north side of Crater Lake Highway, is an important transportation related resource. The Prospect/Rogue River Bridge is a primary bridge. The former McLeod Forestry center is an important complex with strong governmental associations.

### **Middle Rogue**

One hundred and four (or 18.5 percent of the total) resources are counted within the Middle Rogue area. Twenty-six received a primary ranking. The Middle Rogue basin lies in the northwestern corner of Jackson County. The Rogue forms the major waterway. Others include Evans Creek, Fouts Creek, Sardine Creek and Galls Creek. Much of the land is rugged and steep in character and the primary populated areas are found in the creek valleys, along the Rogue River and adjacent to the former Pacific Highway. The cities of Rogue River and Gold Hill and the community of Wimer lie within the Middle Rogue basin.

There are forty-eight houses within this basin including farmhouses and residences which stand along the Rogue River between Gold Hill and the Jackson/Josephine County border. Nineteen of the farmsteads may be considered as multi-unit or basic farm properties. Resources in the area include five schools, four cemeteries, four cabins, nine bridges, a power building and dam near Gold Hill. Also included are three barns, two water towers, one grange, a resort complex and a hotel. Three historic ditches appear within the sub-basin. The railroad crosses through the basin and the townsite of Tolo, a railroad bridge, and a flag stop are evidence of its development. There are four military sites -- Fort Lane, military bunkers, a veterans hospital and the barracks associated with Camp White.

Sams Valley is particularly rich in substantial farmhouses. Notable examples include the Lafayette Rowe House, the Cooksey-Rowe House, the C.E. Nininger House, the John Sisemore House, and the Henry Van Hoevenburg House. The May Creek School in the Evans Creek area is one of the oldest schools in Jackson County. The Table Rock School and Sams Valley Primary School are distinctive architecturally.

The Rock Point Stage Station and John White House at Rock Point are two of the oldest and most significant structures of their type in the county. The Wimer Covered Bridge is one of four extant covered bridges in Jackson County. (One

has been relocated within the city of Eagle Point). The Fort Lane and the Table Rock Treaty markers represent highly significant sites within the county -- both figured importantly during the first years of settlement, and particularly during the tension between native inhabitants and miners/settlers.

The Pacific Highway and Rock Point Bridges are fine examples of their type near Gold Hill. Thomas Chavner's house, barn and associated outbuildings comprise an outstanding 19th century farmstead. The dwelling's architectural style and integrity lend significance to the county and the state.

### **Big Butte Creek**

There are thirteen resources (2.3 percent of the total) within the Big Butte drainage sub-basin which lies between the Upper Rogue and Little Butte Creek basins. Butte Falls constitutes the main city in the area. Three of the resources are primary ones. There are two bridges -- both over Butte Creek -- two cemeteries, one water tower, two school related structures, and one high-mountain multi-unit ranch. Four hatchery-related structures, and one railroad bed site comprise the remaining other resources.

### **Little Butte Creek**

Fifty-three resources (9.4 percent of the total) lie within the Little Butte drainage basin. Thirteen are primary. Little Butte Creek forms the primary waterway in the area and Eagle Point is the largest town in the sub-basin. Lake Creek, once a thriving farm center, retains some of its historic structures. Settlement is centered primarily in the vicinity of Eagle Point and Brownsboro and along Highway 140. Additional population can be found in the reaches of Little Butte Creek and its tributaries. There are eighteen houses, three barns, three bridges, two cemeteries, one school, one store, one grange and one siphon in the basin. One natural feature, one granary, one water tower and three irrigation ditches comprise the remaining resources listed from the area. Twelve of the farmsteads are multi or basic unit resources. The Antelope Cemetery, Hugo von Der Hellen House, the Lost Creek Covered Bridge, Brownsboro Cemetery, Cassius Clay Charley and L.C. Charley Houses and the Lake Creek Store/Post Office constitute the majority of the areas primary resources.

### **Bear Creek**

There are 257 (or 45 per cent of the total) resources in the Bear Creek drainage basin. Ninety-six have received a primary ranking. The Bear Creek drainage is centered in the lower central part of the county. Central Point is situated at the northern end of the Bear Creek valley, and Ashland is located at the southern end. Other cities include Medford, Jacksonville, Phoenix and Talent. Much of the Bear Creek Valley is flat and the constitutes the most densely settled area of the county. Important tributary creeks include Jackson Creek, Wagner Creek, Ashland Creek and Emigrant Creek. Settlement is concentrated in the central area around the communities and in the smaller creek valleys.

The Bear Creek Valley, heavily settled during early years of the county's development, also has most of the county's incorporated cities. Many of the county's institutional and commercial resources are located within those city

limits. There are 137 residences counted within the Bear Creek sub-basin. Some of the oldest farm dwellings -- the S.C. Taylor House and the William Mathes House, for example -- are located there.

Several architect-designed country homes lie in this basin, particularly along the western edge of the valley and in association with orchard operation. Examples include the E. Raymond Driver House, the Walter Bowne House, Victor Bursell, and McCaskey-Madden House. The Michael Hanley Farmstead, situated between Central Point and Jacksonville, constitutes one of the most important farm complexes in the county and the state. There are forty-seven other multi-unit or basic-unit farmsteads included in the survey from the Bear Creek drainage basin. Seven schools, three bridges, six packing houses, and six cemeteries are in the inventory from this area. Six resources are associated with recreational resorts -- most notable are the structures comprising Buckhorn Springs. Prescott Park, east of Medford, contains structures erected by the CCC. Twenty-seven barns are included in the inventory from this area. The pressure of development in this basin has led to the destruction of many agricultural outbuildings.

The railroad figured prominently in this basin and in the Siskiyou Mountains engineering achievements can be clearly seen. Tunnels 11, 12 and 13 and a loop in the railroad bed constitute evidence of the challenge offered engineers in the rugged terrain. Four representative sections of highway within the basin are included in the inventory -- a portion of the Green Springs Highway east of Ashland, the Siskiyou Highway south of Ashland, Jackson Road and Dead Indian Highway. Two power related structures, the Ashland Electric Power and Light Company Powerhouse, and Hosler Dam are situated in the canyon south of Ashland. One barkburner and sixteen ditches comprise the remaining resources.

## **Applegate**

Fifty-nine resources or (10 percent of the total) lie within the Applegate drainage area. Twenty-nine are primary. The Applegate sub-basin borders the Bear Creek basin boundary on the west. It lies in the southwestern corner of Jackson County and has the Applegate River as its main waterway. Others include the Little Applegate River, Thompson Creek, Carberry Creek, Sterling Creek and Beaver Creek. Communities include Applegate and Ruch. The Applegate area was settled early -- the creek valleys offered desirable farmland. Mining has been a major activity throughout the area, especially in the Upper Applegate regions. The Applegate sub-basin has experienced intense development pressure and resources have been lost. Included in the survey to date are fourteen farmhouses, six barns, two water towers, sixteen ditches and miscellaneous agricultural outbuildings associated with agricultural resources. Nine farmsteads may be considered as multi-unit or basic unit resources. There are three stores, four cemeteries, and two bridges listed in the inventory from this region. The Jacob Kubli Farmstead, C.B. Matney Homestead and Lous Garey House are three of the oldest and most intact farm resources in the Jackson County. The Provolt Store is the oldest rural store in the county still in operation. The four cemeteries are old burial places of farm families throughout the Applegate area.

## Klamath Basin

The Klamath Basin area is situated in the southeastern corner of Jackson County. It is bisected by the Green Springs Highway which runs between Ashland and Klamath Falls and the Dead Indian Road which lies east of Ashland. Howard Praire and Hyatt Lakes lie within its borders. Jenny Creek and Keene Creek constitute major waterways within the area. Twenty-three resources (or 4.1 percent of the total) are included in the inventory from the Klamath drainage basin. Most are related to travel along the Green Springs Highway. There is one bridge, one hotel and one section of road. The Hart-DeCarlow and Christian Blake Farmsteads are multi-unit resources. Eight resources received a primary ranking. Of particular significance in this drainage sub-basin are the resources which comprise the lumber company town of Lincoln, Oregon.

Criteria

Architecture

- A. Style: Significance as an example of a particular architectural style, building type, or convention.
- E - Especially fine or extremely early example
  - VG - Excellent or early example
  - G - Mediocre example
  - F/P - Of little particular interest
- B. Design/Artistic Quality: Significance because of quality of composition or detailing
- E - Excellent
  - VG - Very Good
  - G - Good
  - F/P - Fair or Poor
- C. Materials/Construction: Significance as an example of a particular material, method of construction, or craftsmanship
- E - Especially fine or extremely early example
  - VG - Excellent or early example
  - G - Good example
  - F/P - Of little particular interest
- D. Integrity: Significance because it retains its original design features, materials and character.
- E - No changes or very minor changes
  - VG - Minor changes which do not destroy the overall character
  - G - Major changes to portions of the site, building, structure or object with remainder intact, or overall character changed but recoverable through restoration.
  - F/P - Altered substantially, (includes extreme deterioration)
- E. Rarity: Significance as the only remaining or one of few remaining properties of a particular style, building type, design, material or method of construction.
- E - One of a kind
  - VG - One of few remaining
  - G - One of several
  - F/P - One of many

## Environment

A. Landmark: Significance as a visual landmark.

E - A site, building, structure, or object which may be taken as a symbol for the community or region as a whole.

VG - A conspicuous and well-known structure, site, building or object in the context of the community or the county.

G - A conspicuous and well-known structure, site, building or object in the context of the neighborhood.

F/P - Not particularly conspicuous or well-known.

B. Setting: Significance because the current land-use and landscape surrounding the property contributes to the integrity of the pertinent historic period.

E - Excellent

VG - Very Good

G - Good

F/P - Fair to Poor

C. Continuity: Significance because the property contributes to the continuity or character of the road, neighborhood, or area.

E - Of particular importance in establishing the character of an area.

VG - Of importance in establishing or maintaining the character of an area.

G - Compatible to the dominant character of the area.

F/P - Incompatible with the dominant character of the area.

## History

A: Person: Associated with the life or activities of a person, group, organization, or institution that has made a significant contribution to the community, state, or nation.

E - Has particularly strong associations with the life of a person, group, organization, or institution of significant contribution.

VG - Has strong associations with the life of a person, group, organization, or institution of significant contribution.

G - Has association with the life of a person, group, organization, or institution of significant contribution.

F/P - Has no notable association with the life of a person, group, organization, or institution of significant contribution.

B: Event: Associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to the community, state or nation.

E - Has a particularly strong association with an event that has made a contribution to the community, state or nation.

VG - Has a strong association with an event that has made a significant contribution to the community, state or nation.

G - Has some association with an event that has made a significant contribution to the community, state or nation.

F/P - Has no notable association with an event that has made a significant contribution to the community, state, or nation.

C: Patterns: Associated with, and effectively illustrative of, broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history in the community, state or nation.

E - Has particularly strong association with broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history in the community, state, or nation.

VG - Has strong association with broad patterns of cultural, social political, economic, or industrial history in the community, state or nation.

G - Has some association with broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history in the community. state, or nation.

F/P - Has no notable association with the broad patterns of cultural, social, political, economic, or industrial history in the community, state, or nation.

- D. Information: Resource has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- E - Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information that is extremely important in prehistory or history
  - VG - Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information that is important in prehistory or history
  - G - Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, some information regarding prehistory or history
  - F/P - Is unlikely to yield any important information regarding prehistory or history

### Final Evaluation

Based on total cumulative points for each site, building, structure, or object evaluated for architectural, environmental, and historical significance in the community and county, the resources will be placed in the following summary categories:

Primary Importance - Individually the most important sites, buildings, structures, or objects in Jackson County, distinguished by outstanding qualities of architecture, relationship to the environment and historical associations.

Secondary Importance - Sites, buildings, structures, and objects which are not of outstanding distinctiveness or rarity architecturally, may have experienced some loss of environmental integrity, but have sufficient historical significance to make them worthy of preservation.

Minor Importance - Sites, buildings, structures and objects which are less significant examples of architectural, structural and environmental context, and have less historical relation to the community, state and nation. This may include the loss of distinctive, original design, and often insensitive remodelling. Severe deterioration may also have occurred. Loss of architectural integrity and significant alteration of the environmental setting, have severely detracted from the historical significance of the site, building, structure, or object.

Evaluation/Rating Sheet

Architecture  
(35 possible points)

- A. Style
  - E \_\_\_\_\_
  - VG \_\_\_\_\_
  - G \_\_\_\_\_
  - F/P \_\_\_\_\_

- B. Design/Artistic Quality
  - E \_\_\_\_\_
  - VG \_\_\_\_\_
  - G \_\_\_\_\_
  - F/P \_\_\_\_\_

- C. Materials/Construction
  - E \_\_\_\_\_
  - VG \_\_\_\_\_
  - G \_\_\_\_\_
  - F/P \_\_\_\_\_

- D. Integrity
  - E \_\_\_\_\_
  - VG \_\_\_\_\_
  - G \_\_\_\_\_
  - F/P \_\_\_\_\_

- E. Rarity
  - E \_\_\_\_\_
  - VG \_\_\_\_\_
  - G \_\_\_\_\_
  - F/P \_\_\_\_\_

Environment  
( 21 possible points)

- A. Landmark
  - E \_\_\_\_\_
  - VG \_\_\_\_\_
  - G \_\_\_\_\_
  - F/P \_\_\_\_\_

- B. Setting
  - E \_\_\_\_\_
  - VG \_\_\_\_\_
  - G \_\_\_\_\_
  - F/P \_\_\_\_\_

- C. Continuity
  - E \_\_\_\_\_
  - VG \_\_\_\_\_
  - G \_\_\_\_\_
  - F/P \_\_\_\_\_

SITE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

FINAL SCORE \_\_\_\_\_

RANK \_\_\_\_\_

History  
(44 possible points)

- A. Person
  - E \_\_\_\_\_
  - VG \_\_\_\_\_
  - G \_\_\_\_\_
  - F/P \_\_\_\_\_

- B. Event
  - E \_\_\_\_\_
  - VG \_\_\_\_\_
  - G \_\_\_\_\_
  - F/P \_\_\_\_\_

- C. Patterns
  - E \_\_\_\_\_
  - VG \_\_\_\_\_
  - G \_\_\_\_\_
  - F/P \_\_\_\_\_

- D. Information
  - E \_\_\_\_\_
  - VG \_\_\_\_\_
  - G \_\_\_\_\_
  - F/P \_\_\_\_\_

## EVALUATION

This section of the inventory document consists of three parts: evaluation methodology, current condition and integrity of resources, and historic landmark designation.

### Methodology

An effort has been made to evaluate Jackson County resources on the basis of clear, objective criteria and to arrive at results which can be widely accepted as valid. Objective criteria are especially helpful when a project will be reviewed by a number of individuals or considered by committees.

The Jackson County Cultural and Historical Resource Survey evaluation methodology is based on the system used in San Francisco and conducted by Charles Hall Page and Associates, Inc., for the Foundation for San Francisco's Architectural Heritage published in Splendid Survivors (1979). This system was also used in the Portland Historic Resource Inventory coordinated by Virginia Guest Ferriday, Portland Bureau of Planning (1981-1982). In more recent years the system has been approved for use in several Oregon surveys including those for Josephine County and the City of Ashland.

Stylistic classifications of buildings were made during the original survey project in 1978-1979. Further survey study confirmed the value of coordinating these classifications with architectural styles developed by Marion Dean Ross, Professor Emeritus, University of Oregon, and Elisabeth Walton Potter, Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, in collaboration with author Rosalind Clark in the book, Architecture Oregon Style (1983). This work, a guide to architectural styles in Oregon, was produced for the City of Albany with assistance from the Oregon Historic Preservation Office.

All resources reviewed in the evaluation process were rated using pre-established criteria. The criteria were designed to fit the needs of this project; however, they were based on those of the National Register of Historic Places and the weighted factor rating system used by the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation in determining eligibility of resources for National Register nominations. The criteria are divided into three broad categories -- architectural significance, environmental significance, and historical significance. They are arranged in a form that is patterned after the San Francisco inventory and evaluation. The three broad categories of significance are divided into several criteria which are considered separately.

Each of the criteria in the three categories of architectural, environmental and historical significance, was rated on a four-level scale: Excellent (E), Very good (VG) Good (G) or Fair/Poor (F/P). An explanation of each rating is given on the accompanying pages. A progression of numerical values was assigned to each four-level scale of rating for each separate criteria. While the rating of Excellent, Very Good, Good, Fair and Poor stayed the same for each criteria, the numerical values changed. A higher numerical value was given, for example, to the area of Historical Significance, 44 possible points. Environment had 21 possible points and Architecture, 35 possible points. This was done primarily because of the lack of buildings of definite

style, and the high incidence of structures with historical significance. Numerical scores were not assigned to each criteria or total scores tallied until all buildings had been rated (E, VG, G, FP) to avoid prejudice in the process itself. It is only possible to assume that buildings within a higher range are more significant than those within a lower range.

An evaluation worksheet was completed for each property and individual ranking records on each inventory site have been retained on file in the Jackson County Planning Department. Copies of the criteria and sample ranking sheet are contained within this segment of this document.

A five-member Historic Inventory Advisory Committee was formed early in the project. Members included historians, a librarian, and Planning Commission members. The Committee met three times during the evaluation period and reviewed the proposed process, suggested changes and worked through the process with the study of several properties. After completion of the survey/inventory project, the criteria and methodology will be officially presented to the Jackson County Historic Advisory Commission and the Board of Commissioners for official recognition and acceptance. Following this action, the properties will be presented for listing on the Jackson County Register of Historic Landmarks. These deliberations will be held in public forum with notification made to all concerned parties.

In addition the Planning Department plans to hold public meetings within Jackson County sub-basins to consider County Register-eligible properties existing in those areas. Staff intends that these meetings be co-sponsored by the Southern Oregon Historical Society and smaller local history organizations throughout the County. Notification will be made to all interested persons.

### Condition of Resources

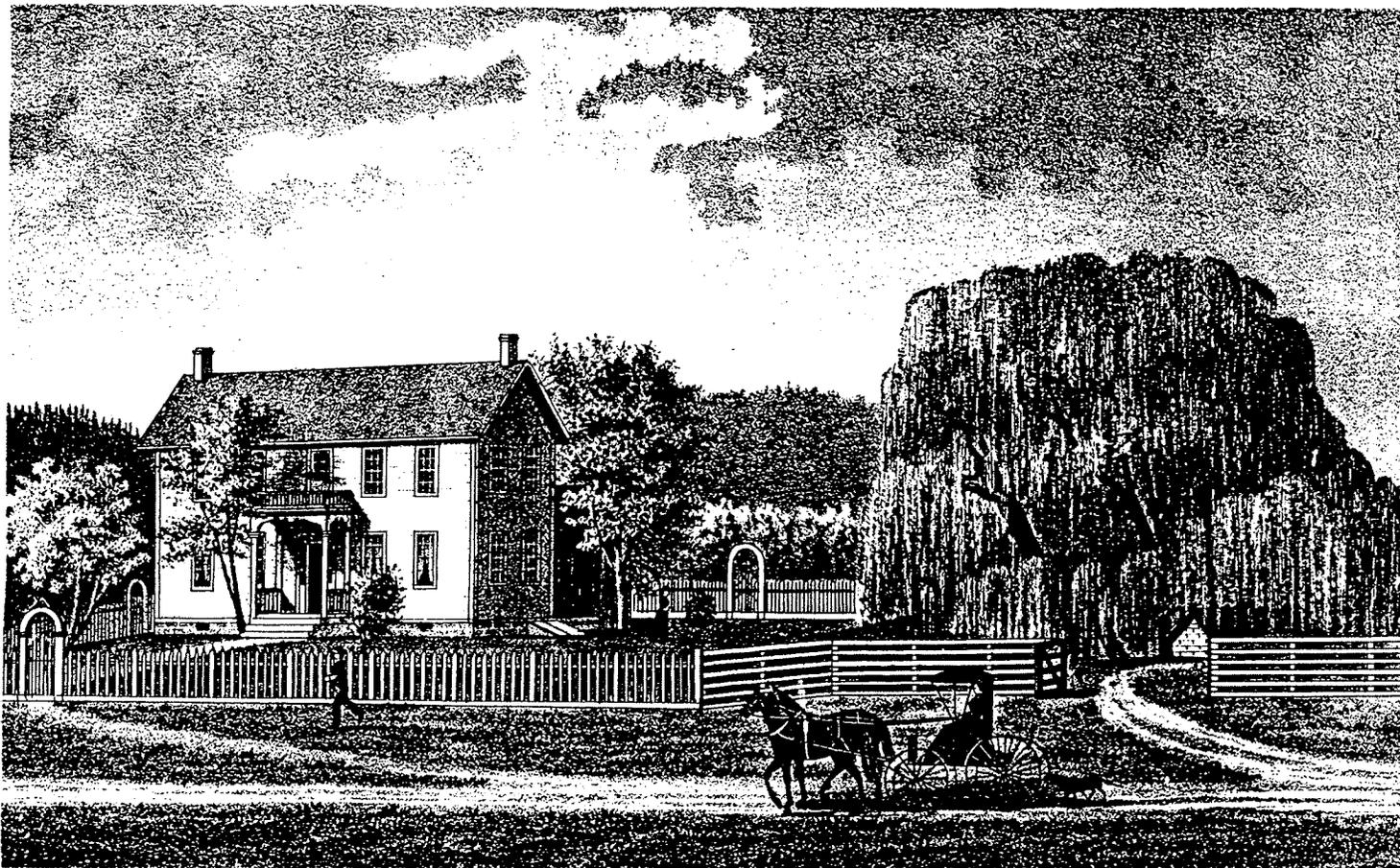
A wide range of resource types is included within the survey. It is comprised in large part of farmhouses and other residential structures, barns, schools, power resources, stores, bridges, road sections, granges, cemeteries, agricultural outbuildings and several individual, miscellaneous structures. The stylistic examples of residences includes Vernacular, Queen Anne, Italianate, Bungalow/Craftsman, Period Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Period Tudor, Spanish Colonial, Art Deco and Rustic. Construction types include log hewn, frame and masonry. The architectural condition and integrity of the resources varies considerably. In all instances the resources exhibiting substantial integrity have been maintained in original condition with intact massing, configuration and exterior materials. Dwellings with less integrity have received changes to their overall massing, as well as alterations to their rooflines, windows and sheathing.

Several resources have been demolished, have burned, been relocated or through annexation are now within a city's jurisdiction. These include twenty-eight houses, one hotel, one store/postoffice, four school buildings, one complex of tourist cabins, one motel, four barns, four bridges, a gold dredge, a stamp mill, two sheds, a barkburner, a railroad depot, and remnants of three sites.

## 1. Agriculture

Farm complexes constitute an important agricultural resource type in Jackson County. The best examples include a primary dwelling, barn and at least one outbuilding, and are comprised of acreage associated with the historical agricultural use of the land. A relatively high number of farmsteads have survived in the survey area. As described in the Identification portion of this document, twenty-seven multi-unit farms (house, one outbuilding, and additional outbuildings) are included in the inventory. Typical examples are the Givan, Meyer, Chavner, Esmond-Meyer, Hanley and Walz Farmsteads. Fifty-nine basic farms (house and one outbuilding) are also listed in the survey. Examples include the Klingle, Furry, Graffis, Farlow and Dunn Farmsteads. Seventy-eight independent units --represented in part by the John Walker House, the Joseph Douden House and the William Bybee House-- are solely comprised of the main farmhouse. Although original barns and outbuildings have disappeared, each of these resources is highly significant due to historic associations.

The farmhouses are usually of wood frame construction with wood exterior covering materials. The residences have historically been vulnerable to fire, inappropriate replacement of exterior materials, particularly asbestos or wood shingles. Although a fairly high number of farmsteads have survived, they remain subject frequently to neglect, subdivision of their original acreage, deterioration or demolition of outbuildings and inappropriate remodeling.



WALLING-LITH-PORTLAND-OR.

"THE WILLOWS" FARM RESIDENCE OF M. HANLEY, 2 MILES N.E. OF JACKSONVILLE, JACKSON CO.

Packing houses comprise a portion of agriculturally related resources. Harry and David Orchard Packing House (used commercially) and several others in the inventory are vernacular in character --generally of wood frame construction with long, low configurations and gable roofs. Particularly distinct examples include the Harry and David, Hillcrest, Del Rio, Modoc and Suncrest Packing Houses.

Barns are significant remaining resources on many properties. The Patrick Dunn Barn, Michael Hanley Barns, Robert Cameron Barns, William Miller Barn, Esmond-Meyer Barn, Hillcrest Barns and W.C. Myer Barn, are among several important representatives of the structure type. Barns are vulnerable to loss, however, and distinctive examples of hand hewn framed barns, as well as later structures, have been lost.

## 2. Commerce/Trade

There are relatively few buildings in rural Jackson County associated with the theme of Commerce. There are eight stores -- all modest buildings of wood frame with wood exterior materials. Five retain much of their architectural integrity. The Buncom Store/Post Office has been abandoned for several years and is in delapidated condition. With one outbuilding, it remains the sole evidence of the old community of Buncom at the intersection of Little Applegate and Sterling Creek Roads. Five store buildings are significant for their associations with Commerce in rural farm areas. Three, the Wildwood Store and Service Station, Lake Creek Store, the McKee Bridge Store and Sunset-On-the Rogue are situated along well-travelled routes serving local residents and tourists alike. The Provolt store remains the oldest store in continuous operation.

The Harry and David Orchard Packing House, housing the orchard's thriving business with its successful fruit mail order organization, is significant for its associations with the larger orchard operations. Others -- Naumes, Southern Oregon Sales and Pinnacle Orchard packing houses were situated within the city limits of Medford. The Harry and David Orchard Packing House is in excellent condition, and despite periodic remodelling and expansion of the plant, retains its architectural integrity.

## 3. Culture

### a. Architecture

Dwellings other than farmhouses number approximately seventy in the inventory document. These are primarily comprised of country homes, houses along the Rogue River between Gold Hill and the Josephine-Jackson County border, and houses built on the rural environs of established communities in the Bear Creek drainage.

Most of the dwellings constructed as country homes are situated west of Medford along Old Stage Road. Others stand along Kings Highway. They are significant for their architectural attributes and historic associations and most retain much of their integrity. These resources represent a widely varied selection of architectural styles and tend to be associated with prominent orchardists, merchants or professional persons.

The homes were generally constructed by sophisticated, relatively wealthy valley residents many of whom moved here expressly to construct fine country dwellings. The residences have for the most part, been well-cared for by subsequent owners. Those with excellent integrity have been maintained in essentially original condition -- with configuration and exterior materials intact. In several instances, furnishings and interior treatment retain their original character. When alterations have occurred the changes tend to involve roofline, window and siding alterations.

#### b. Public and Social Buildings

Several types of buildings are associated with the theme of Public and Social Organizations, including schools, churches, granges and community halls. There are sixteen schools included within the inventory. Some, for example the May Creek School and Meadows School have been abandoned and while their architectural condition remains intact, their continued existence or chances of preservation is precarious. Others, such as the Upper Griffin Creek School, Wagner Creek School and Table Rock School have been adapted for uses other than education. The Elk-Trail School, Applegate School and Oak Grove School remain in use as school complexes. These latter structures are in good architectural condition.

Earlier in this century the rural Jackson County landscape was dotted with country schoolhouses. Many disappeared as districts consolidated, the population shifted, and children found transportation to community schools. All remaining rural schoolhouses are important components of the county's historical past. In evaluating the relative significance of these structures, those that retain particularly strong associations to former populated farm areas, and those with significant architectural interest and integrity were given the highest ranking. The poor physical condition of some of the buildings lessened their final score.

There are two churches and one rectory included in the inventory. The Good Shepherd Episcopal Church and Rectory are located in Prospect. They remain in good architectural condition and retain their historical associations with that upper Rogue River community. The Wimer Community Church, undistinguished architecturally, and with a late construction date, is nonetheless significant as a religious institution in a relatively isolated rural area.

Two grange buildings are represented in the survey. Both are wood frame and retain both their architectural integrity and historical associations. Both buildings are significant as important community centers during the early years of this century.

Two of the three buildings constructed for community use are both located in or near Prospect. One has peeled log framing and split shingle siding--the other is vernacular in character and is constructed of wood, with rustic shingle siding. Both remain in good architectural condition and successfully evoke the associations present at the time of their construction. The third structure, the Lake Creek Community Building, is centrally located in the small community of Lake Creek and bears significance as the central public gathering place in that community.

### c. Recreation

Several complexes associated with mineral and hot springs survive in rural Jackson County. Most have been abandoned for the uses for which they were originally developed. Jackson Hot Springs and Buckhorn Springs remain open to the public. Of the two, Buckhorn Springs most successfully retains its early character. A lodge and several outbuildings remain and present owners are in the process of restoring the entire complex. Due to its integrity and subsequent historical associations, Buckhorn Springs remains the most significant of the ensembles. Holcomb Springs retains several structures and Wagner Soda Springs is significant as a site.

Resources in Prescott Park, dedicated to the memory of a slain Medford constable, remain in good architectural condition. Public officials have been unable to maintain the park effectively through the years and neglect and subsequent vandalism have taken a toll. The complex remains significant as an example of CCC construction during the 1930's.

Dwellings associated with recreation are rustic in style and all retain their architectural integrity. All the dwellings are significant as recreational homes of prominent area residents and are comprised of river recreation sites and mountain retreats.

### d. Monuments/Markers

Eighteen cemeteries are included in the inventory. They vary widely in design and character, yet each graveyard contains monuments expressing funerary art and economic distinction present at the time they were placed. All the cemeteries retain significance as 19th and early 20th century burial places. Some remain open for burials today. Cemeteries were all ranked primary for their equal religious and rural community associations, and no attempt was made to compare them to each other for purposes of ranking.

Eighteen markers were counted in the survey. They are composed of a variety of materials including wood, brass, stone and cement. The majority of the markers commemorate buildings or events for which no tangible evidence remains. The markers were evaluated as resources in themselves. No attempt was made to analyze the relative significance of the sites which they mark.

## 4. Industry/Manufacturing

These resources are significant for their historical associations with industrial development in Jackson County. Many resources associated with Lumber/Milling have disappeared as technological advances made them obsolete, or changes in the economy encouraged their abandonment and/or demolition.

Resources which concern lumber and milling include a residence, a company headquarters, two barkburners, a remnant of the Pacific and Eastern Railway bed, a trestle site, Medco caboose, log pond, and the ensemble which comprises the lumber company town of Lincoln.

The Rogue River Timber Company Building is situated on the road between Prospect and Butte Falls. The Pacific and Eastern Railway roadbed remnant and the Medco log pond are similarly located. The trestle site is situated in the

Little Butte drainage sub-basin, the caboose is presently located on land west of Eagle Point, and the Mistletoe Barkburner stands south of Ashland. The ensemble at Lincoln, comprised of barkburner, mill building, store, gas station, cookhouse, bunkhouse, log pond and residences is located east of Ashland on Highway 66. The ensemble at Lincoln is a highly significant representative of the Lumber/Milling theme.

Field work revealed few extant resources representing the mining theme. A dredge and small warehouse, included in the original survey, have disappeared during the past decade. Gold mining structures or equipment discovered in any future research or field work should have a high priority for preservation as special remnants of a highly significant aspect of Jackson County's economic development.

The seven resources associated with power production include two dams, two individual powerhouses, and several buildings comprising the COPCO complex near Prospect, including a hydroelectric plant and warehouse. Log cabins, attributed to COPCO construction, are in poor condition. The other power-related structures remain in good architectural condition. They are significant examples of the important years of power development in Jackson County during the early years of this century.

## 5. Transportation/Communication

The resources which comprise this theme include bridges, hotels, road sections, structures and features related to railroad development. All should be considered important for preservation purposes. The hotels, ranging from the oldest -- the Mountain House and Rock Point Stage Station -- to the Pinehurst Inn, retain for the most part their architectural integrity and historic associations. They are of wood frame and log construction. All the resources have high interpretative potential and in their variety, represent several periods of transportation development in Jackson County, including stage travel and auto travel. Although the Mountain House has experienced physical alteration, sensitive rehabilitation could result in the restoration of its original appearance. All of the hotel structures are highly significant in the Jackson County landscape.

The majority of Jackson County bridges enumerated in the inventory retain their physical integrity and their historical associations. The wide variety of types of bridges is important -- truss, slab, beam and girder, arch, suspension and covered -- and they remain important representatives of design and engineering and should be given high priority in maintenance and preservation. Examples ranking primary include the covered bridges: McKee, Wimer, and Lost Creek; the Pacific Highway/Rock Point Bridge, the Gold Hill Bridge, the Prospect/Rogue River Bridge, and the Dollarhide Overcrossing.

The road segments listed in the inventory document are significant because they evoke associations with the early travel routes developed by settlers and travelers through the Southern Oregon area. While the road surfaces change, the physical retention of the routes, including cuts and grades, contribute to our understanding of the demands placed on early road construction by local terrain. The segments comprising the Pacific Highway, Green Springs Highway, and the Dead Indian Highway are significant example of early transportation engineering and achievement.

## 6. Government

The resources associated with the theme of Government are varied. They include Fort Lane, the military bunkers and Camp White complex, the Oregon State Forestry buildings north of Medford, the Butte Falls Fish Hatchery complex, the ensemble of the McLeod Forestry Center, and one post office. Fort Lane is a site, the bunkers are structures, and the other resources are buildings. They are each significant as distinctive individual resources of their type. The former store and post office at Buncom has strong historic associations but is in poor physical condition. The federally owned and managed former Camp White buildings and the state forestry complex at Central Point are maintained in excellent physical condition. Although vandalism and amateur archaeological excavation have disturbed the former military site at Fort Lane, it remains a valuable resource in need of professional study and preservation. The buildings and structures at the Butte Falls Fish Hatchery complex and at the McLeod Forestry Center have been maintained in good condition and are significant representatives of government presence in Jackson County and early 20th century conservation of natural resources.

## 7. Settlement

Properties suitably grouped with the theme Settlement have been evaluated as components of various other themes with which they also bear associations.

## 8. Natural Features

Natural features included in the survey (unranked), have a distinct influence on, or historic association with, the landscape, topography or scenic vista in their respective areas. Examples include Table Rock and Pilot Rock, which are highly visible features with historic associations as well.

### Historic Landmark Designation

The majority of significant resources within the survey area were built between 1870 and 1920. They retain sufficient architectural integrity to evoke the period of their construction and they are good examples of their style. They retain their association with nearby properties, and their historic association with their primary owner, occupant, or purpose.

Jackson County contains some buildings and structures of considerable architectural and historical significance -- such varied resources as the Fort Lane Site, Rock Point Stage Station, Michael Hanley Farm, David Birdseye House, Patrick Dunn Ranch, Giles Wells House, R.V. Beall House, William Bybee House, Joseph Douden House, and Bear Creek Corporation Building, and many others. Additional resources -- and these comprise the greatest number -- are more modest in character, housing early farm families and revealing associations with agriculture and settlement. Bridges, barns, stores, schools and cemeteries comprise the rest of the inventory.

Jackson County has previously maintained no official locally designated historic landmarks list, although the survey document has been used to identify significant properties for the past twelve years. This survey, which identifies primary, secondary and minor properties, forms the basis for the present Jackson County Landmarks list. Please refer to the index at the beginning of the inventory for a list of those properties.

NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS\*

Robert Vinton Beall House  
Walter Bowne House  
Buckhorn Mineral Springs Resort  
Victor and Bertha Bursell House  
Frank Bybee House  
William Bybee House  
Raymond E. Driver House  
Patrick Dunn Ranch  
Conro Fiero House  
Fort Lane Site  
Frederic E. Furry House  
Glenview Orchard Ensemble  
Michael Hanley Farmstead  
Hillcrest Orchard  
George Hover House  
Lost Creek Covered Bridge  
William McCredie House  
McKee Covered Bridge  
Prospect Hotel  
Rock Point Hotel  
Rogue Elk Hotel  
Henry Van Hoevenburg House  
John Walker House  
John B. White House  
Wimer Covered Bridge  
Rock Point Bridge  
Gold Hill Bridge  
Dollarhide Overcrossing  
Steinman Overcrossing  
Greensprings Highway  
Old Siskiyou Highway  
Jacksonville to Fort Klamath Military Wagon Road\*\*

\* All received a primary ranking in the inventory document. There are several other properties in Jackson County on the National Register of Historic Places. They are situated within incorporated city boundaries or they stand on federal land and have not been included in this listing.

\*\* Portions of this route on the National Register of Historic Places are on federal land.

ADDITIONAL PROPERTIES WITH PRIMARY RANKING INCLUDE:

Pinehurst School  
Cooksey-Rowe House  
John Sisemore House  
David Whetstone House  
Jacob Kubli House  
George Carpenter House  
Thomas Farlow House  
William Mathes House  
Gordon Voorhies House

George Carpenter House  
Eden Valley Orchard House  
Eden Valley Orchard Cottage  
A.L. Ferns House  
Joshua Patterson House  
Thomas Williams House  
Stearns Cemetery  
Lewis Shideler House  
Jeremiah True House I  
Jeremiah True House II  
Sterlingville Cemetery  
Logtown Cemetery  
C.B. Matney House  
Louis Garey House  
William Miller House  
William Miller Barn  
Missouri Flats Cemetery  
W.C. Myer House  
Giles Wells House  
Daniel Chapman House  
Hill-Dunn Cemetery  
Steamboat Cemetery  
George Culy House  
Hugh Barron House  
Hugh Barron Barn  
Dillon Hill House  
Charles Conner House  
Louis Niedermeyer House  
Aaron Chambers House  
E. Carleton House  
J.S.C. Tucker House  
F.W. Townsend House  
Alfred Carpenter House  
SPRR Gold Hill Bridge  
Thomas Chavner Barn  
Thomas Chavner House  
James D. Buckley House  
Brownsboro Cemetery  
Cassius Clay Charley House  
L.C. Charley House  
Lake Creek Store/Post Office  
Nathaniel Dean House  
Herman Meyer House  
Leonard Carpenter House  
S.C. Taylor House  
Trail Cemetery  
Derby School and Gymnasium  
Antioch Cemetery  
J.L. Fredenberg House  
Pankey Cemetery  
Butte Falls Cemetery  
Antelope School  
Antelope Cemetery  
Hugo Von der Hellen House  
Table Rock School

Gold Ray Power House  
Gold Ray Dam  
Mountain House  
Pinehurst Inn  
Willow Springs School  
Joseph Douden House  
Rock Point Cemetery  
Hays Cemetery  
IOOF Cemetery (C.P.)  
Merritt Bellinger House  
Jacob Walz House  
William Isaacs House  
Patrick Dunn Barn  
Michael Hanley Barn No. 1  
Hillcrest Orchard Barn  
Charles/William Lindsay Barn  
Dollarhide Overcrossing  
Prospect/Rogue River Bridge  
Buckhorn Springs Cabins  
Henry Lumber Company Cookhouse  
Condor Water/Power Company Dam  
Benedict Ditch  
Comstock Ditch  
Epperson and Ganty Ditch  
Farmer's Ditch  
Fowler and Keeler (Kubli Ditch)  
Gallagher Ditch  
Gilson and Gleave Ditch  
Grubb and Taylor Ditch  
Johnson Ditch  
Lower Phillips Ditch  
Lower Wakeman Ditch  
Spaulding Ditch  
Sterling Mine Ditch  
Sturgis (Hamilton) Ditch  
Thompson Creek Irrigation Association Ditch  
Upper Phillips Ditch  
Barron Ditch  
Barron Ditch  
Beeson-Robison Ditch  
Eagle Mill Ditch  
Helman Ditch  
Houk-Homes-Dunn Ditch  
Million Ditch  
Myer-Billings Ditch  
Neil Ditch  
Owen and Neil Ditch  
Phoenix Mill Ditch  
Rockefeller Ditch  
Smith-Myer-Roper ditch  
Taylor Ditch  
Wagner-Thornton Ditch  
Wells-Walker-True Ditch  
Daley Mill Ditch  
Upper Wakeman Ditch

Williams and Whalen Ditch  
Glenview Orchard  
John W. McKay Farmstead  
Henry Lumber Company Gas Station  
Rancheria Prairie Graves  
Hillcrest Orchard Recreation House  
John B. Renault House  
Camp White Military Hospital  
John Perl House  
Oliver Wilson House  
Hart-DeCarlow House  
Charles/Elsie Klinge House  
Owen-Oregon Co. Office Building  
Bear Creek Orchards Packing House  
Hillcrest Orchard Packing House  
Buckhorn Springs Cabins  
Buckhorn Springs Hotel  
Buckhorn Springs Mineral Water Gazebo  
Buckhorn Springs Vapor Baths  
Prescott Park Restrooms  
Applegate School  
Pinehurst School  
Prescott Park Picnic Shelter  
Prescott Park Spring House  
Henry Lumber Company Store  
Lake Creek General Store  
Applegate Trail  
Buck Rock Tunnel  
SPRR Tunnel No. 11  
SPRR Tunnel No. 12  
Tunnel 13; Oregon and California Railroad  
Church of the Brethern Cemetery  
Climax Cemetery  
Myer Cemetery

## TREATMENT

It is apparent that the resources inventoried in Jackson County contribute significantly to its sense of place and character. This section outlines future survey and inventory priorities and considers preservation strategies which are necessary to establish effective methods of managing cultural resources.

### Future Survey/Inventory Priorities

The present inventory suggests that future survey/inventory projects can still be conducted to further identify historic resources in Jackson County. Due to time and budget constraints, the initial 1978-1979 survey necessarily concentrated on recording rural properties that lay close to major area roads. Although some barns and agricultural support structures were recorded on individual data sheets, many more were not, and additional field work completed in 1991-1992 supplemented the resources initially listed.

Hydrologic resources, comprised of intact sections of historic agricultural and mining ditches were entered into the present inventory. These hand-dug waterways are significant examples of early agricultural and mining practices and engineering.

Field survey work should be conducted periodically to record additional resources as they come to the County's attention. In addition, periodic field work will monitor the status of properties presently included in the inventory.

Further Survey/Inventory Priorities are listed as follows:

1. Archaeological study of prehistoric and historic sites. Jackson County has not systematically conducted any archaeological inventory documentation.
2. Further inventory work concerning barns should concentrate on internal study of the structures to determine the variety of types and condition.
3. Cemeteries should receive further study. An inventory should locate those graveyards known to exist, but not yet found and also should include revisiting the cemeteries already located to devise a strategy for their recordation and preservation.
4. Properties thematically associated with the Rogue River should be mapped and studied.
5. Historic viewsheds, both those comprised of highly visible natural components, and cultural landscapes, should be inventoried.
6. Further detailed study of highly significant known historic resource, not yet thoroughly recorded, should be conducted.

7. Additional study of high mountain cattle ranches may reveal additional resources not yet discovered.
8. Post-1940 roadside architecture should be included in further inventory study.
9. Additional cultural resources involving the timber industry may be revealed during further field work.

### Protective Strategies

Jackson County must institute measures to help protect and preserve its historic resources. Rural acreages continue to be reduced. Pressure on older structures has risen intensely with the demand for real estate with an appraised value often much less than the land on which they stand, and these resources are frequently threatened with demolition and/or replacement. Continual vulnerability to fire as well as frequent inappropriate remodeling constantly threaten historic resources.

### Recommendations

Specific recommendations for protective strategies follow, arranged in order of priority. Jackson County should:

1. Support and enforce the ordinance that created regulatory measures to designate and protect historic resources. The Historic Advisory Committee should study and review issues pertinent to the protection and preservation of historic resources. Minimum protective measures should include review of requests for alteration and demolition of designated sites, as well as policies for documentation and relocation of properties which cannot be preserved on site.
2. Officially recognize and accept the survey document and landmarks list upon its completion.
3. Continue to apply for grant funds to carry out survey and inventory work (including archaeological resources).
4. Support, the maintenance of the inventory, including the addition of new resources, and deletion (without destroying the information) of resources which are gone. The inventory must be kept up-to-date by consistent review on a regular basis, including field checks and addition or deletion of pertinent material. Re-checking inventoried properties in the field is particularly important because of constant change. Resources may have been significantly altered or improved since original field work occurred. Existing documentation of properties should be retained if they must be deleted from the inventory. Additional information should be compiled to collect as much data as possible on the threatened resource.
5. Conduct in-depth historical research, where necessary, on those individual primary resources distinguished by their architecture, environment and history. Property owners should be encouraged to apply for the National Register of Historic Places and for Oregon special assessment programs.

6. Provide planners and other compliance reviewers with information on inventoried properties for use in planning and review procedures.
7. Encourage use of federal tax credits for rehabilitation of eligible income producing properties, and financial incentives to assist property owners in the protection and preservation of their buildings.
8. Encourage community education projects regarding protection of resources and coordinate with other institutions in this concern. Encourage interpretation of thematic resources.

Various possibilities for thematic interpretation include: transportation routes, orcharding, railroad resources, farmsteads and evolving technology, mineral/hot springs development, rural education, lumber milling; recreational development along the Rogue River including summer lodges and cabins to depression era campgrounds; barns, and settlement areas. The County base map with historic resources precisely located and coded by number to the Jackson County Inventory site numbers will be useful in identifying those areas of the county which are particularly rich historic resources.