

SUMMER
2011

Cultural Heritage

C O U R I E R



Nature
HISTORY
Discovery

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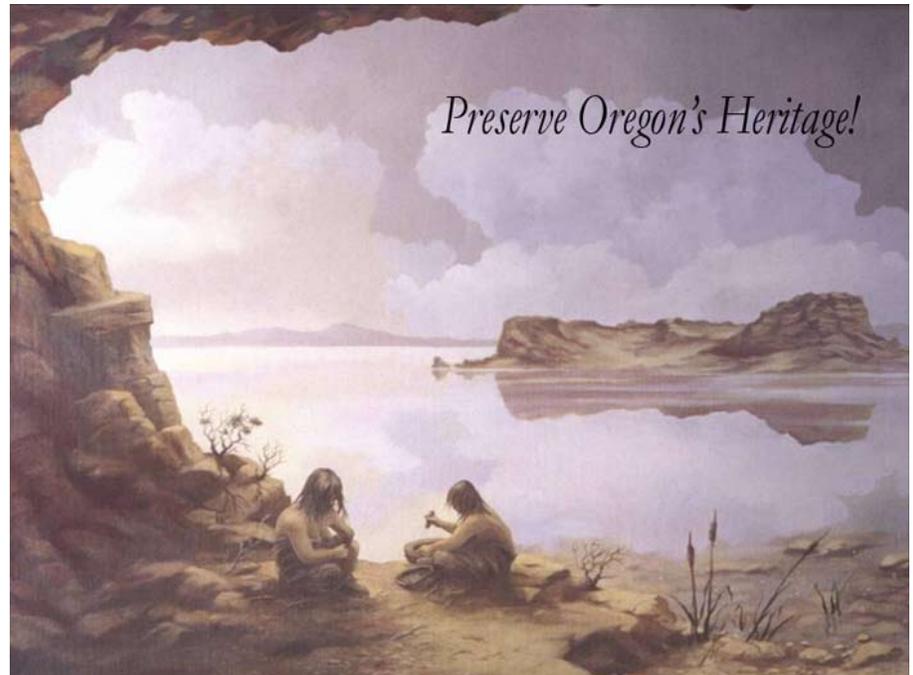
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A painting depicting native people at Fort Rock Cave—artwork for the back of the new Oregon Cultural Heritage playing cards.

A New Game in Town: Oregon Cultural Heritage Playing Cards

by Dennis Griffin, State Archaeologist, State Historic Preservation Office

In recognition of Oregon's rich cultural heritage, and as a means to increase public awareness of the importance of cultural resources in our state, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has created a deck of playing cards with both archaeological and historical themes.

Originally conceived as a means to help celebrate our state's Sesquicentennial Celebration in 2009, the idea for creating a heritage-oriented deck of cards came from preservation-based playing cards that had been published by the US Department of Defense (DOD) in 2007. This deck had been designed for our soldiers fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan as a means to educate the soldiers of the need to preserve

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cultural sites while they were involved in the war effort. DOD's innovative program of cultural preservation was recognized by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in 2007 and given the annual Chairman's Award that honors outstanding federal achievement in cultural issues.

SHPO staff liked the idea of using playing cards as an educational tool to increase awareness of cultural resource preservation for the sesquicentennial and while we looked forward to identifying the many changes that have occurred throughout our state since the coming of Lewis and Clark in 1805, and the establishment of our statehood in 1859, we realized that there was not going to be enough time to get the project finished to coincide with the other "Oregon 150" activities.

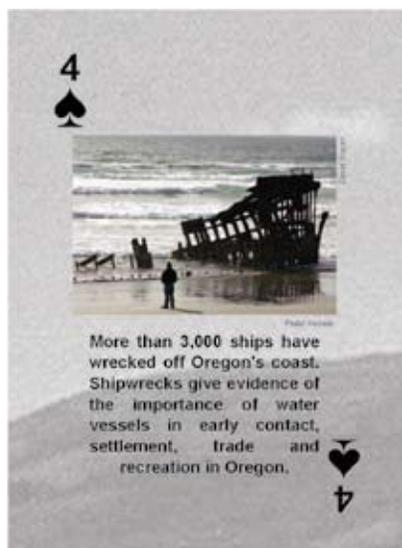
The playing card project has now reached its final stage and will soon be a reality, an expansion of our original idea. The cards were seen as a way of reminding us of the great antiquity of human land use throughout Oregon's history highlighted by the recent discovery of evidence of human occupation over 14,000 years ago. Oregon today is a testament to the rich Native American history throughout the region and the subsequent settlement and development of the state by a diverse group of ethnic peoples. We chose to focus our attention on the positive aspects of heritage resources and on how people could embrace the concept of stewardship. The deck of playing cards is seen as a good vehicle to support family and community interaction through encouraging game playing while providing the public with a wealth of history on the state's cultural heritage.

Playing cards have a very long history of use throughout the world. While their true origin remains in doubt, the earliest reference to their use in Europe dates back to Italy in 1376. Playing cards have been produced in many countries depicting novel designs or subject matter. A common theme for non-standard cards is education including; geography, mathematics, spelling, history, heraldry, logic, politics, religion, and advertisement.

Though limited in production (20,000 decks), we hope to make these cards available through local schools, historical societies and museums in addition to tribal casinos. The back of the cards features a painting of Fort Rock Cave commissioned by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD).

Each suit in our deck highlights a different area of cultural resources. The Hearts suit highlights unique historic structures such as the Tillamook blimp hangar, the largest wooden structure in the world; lighthouses, built between 1870 and 1896 to assist our active maritime industry; coastal bridges built by Conde McCullough who believed that bridges should be built efficiently, economically and aesthetically; wooden covered bridges, popular in the late 19th and early 20th century for extending the life of bridges in the wet western part of our state; wigwam or teepee burners, symbols of our state's past reliance on timber harvest; and Hop barns, representing the importance of hop and grain production in our western valleys and the role this industry had in helping migrant workers survive the Great Depression.

The Spades suit focuses on a variety of archaeological site types found in the state.



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These types include: the Mosier Mounds, a massive arrangement of rock walls, cairns, pits, troughs and alignments located in the hills overlooking the Columbia River; the Peter Iredale shipwreck, one of over 3,000 wrecks that highlight the importance of water vessels in early contact, settlement, trade and recreation in the state; the oldest known house site in Oregon dating to approximately 9,500 years; Dr. Dennis Jenkins' discovery of evidence of humans at the Paisley caves more than 14,000 years ago; Celilo Falls, a major Native American trading and fishing center that attracted natives to the region for over the past 10,000 years; and nineteenth century military forts that offer insights on the daily life of soldiers as well as their interactions with the Native people they were assigned to protect.

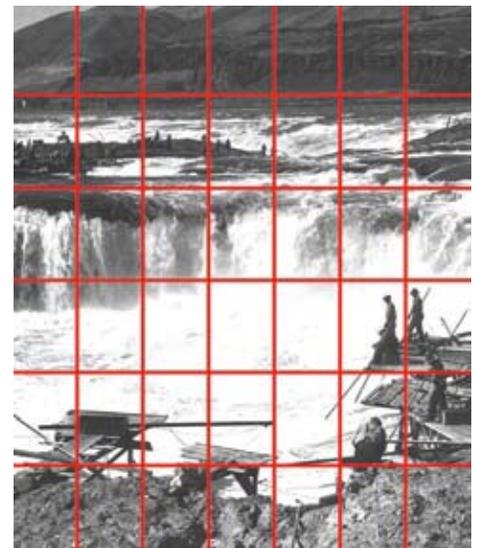
The Clubs suit focuses on features and artifacts remaining in the landscape that provides evidence of human use and occupation. Some examples of these include: grass sandals from Fort Rock Cave representing the oldest footwear in the world,

arborglyphs left by early 20th century Basque shepherders, historic cemeteries; a gold mining dredge to remind us of the gold boom and the role of mining development in the state; basketry recovered from a submerged village site, and historic artifacts such as this pipe bowl that provide evidence of past leisure activities.

And finally, the Diamonds suit to focus on issues of education and preservation. Themes represented here include: the importance of including archaeology as part of primary school curriculum as well as involving volunteers of all ages; the use of oral history in tapping the memories of our elders; Oregon's Archaeology Celebration month; the adaptive reuse of historic buildings; Oregon's Main Street program; the importance of having an archaeological monitor when working in sensitive areas; and the meaning of "context" and the importance of leaving artifacts where you find them.

Aside from the specialty suits we have included a background puzzle (bottom right), in our case a half-toned historic photograph of Native fishing at Celilo Falls, which can only be seen once all of the 52 cards are assembled in the correct configuration. This puzzle is meant to remind the card user that when artifacts are looted and features destroyed, valuable pieces of the cultural puzzle disappear forever and that it is important that we have every piece if we hope to be able to interpret our past. Our joker was borrowed from the BLM; cultural theft leaves us all a victim.

The creation of these cards is due to the efforts of many agencies and individuals. The printing of our cards is possible through the generous donations of the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, Association of Oregon Archaeologists, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and ICF Jones and Stokes. The many photographs used on our cards were donated by archaeologists and agencies across the state. We also want to thank the Department of Defense for coming up with such a great idea and for their work to encourage preservation in an environment where archaeology is usually the last thing one would think of. We hope to have the cards distributed to our donor agencies and venues across the state by the end of September. Here's to becoming a major player in stewardship of Oregon's heritage!



Making a Difference on Main Street, One Volunteer at a Time

Sheri Stuart, Coordinator, Oregon Main Street

Several of the communities participating in the Oregon Main Street Network are benefiting from volunteers through the AmeriCorps/RARE or AmeriCorps/VISTA programs to assist them in their downtown revitalization efforts. By and large, these volunteers are recent college graduates and come from diverse backgrounds. They bring a lot of talent, enthusiasm, and energy to the communities they are working with.

Charlie Mitchell, Community and Economic Development Director, City of La Grande, stated, "In our first few years of getting our Main Street program going with limited staffing resources, we realized early on, providing as much staff support as possible to the program would be key to maintaining momentum. The RARE program provided a critical nexus to allow us to augment existing staff support with a full-time professional presence dedicated to Main Street. The RARE participants we have had working on the program since September 2009 have proved invaluable in providing the staffing support needed in our early and formative years to keep the program moving along at a brisk pace to build value in the program and increase awareness and project accomplishment."



RARE volunteer Jerimmi Hoffman gives a presentation on the goals and accomplishments during her time working with La Grande's Main Street program.

from the University of Washington in 2008. My last semester of college was spent in Brussels, Belgium where my studies were focused on international business and public relations. I am extremely passionate about traveling and feel that I learn the most about myself when discovering and learning about different cultures and peoples.

JB: I graduated from the University of Chicago in 2009 with a B.A. in Geography. I grew up in a small town in rural

In this article, I thought it would be interesting to learn a little more about the participants and what they have learned in the past few months. Interviewed for this article are: Jerrimi Hoffman (JH), La Grande Main Street; Landon Hoyt (LH), NEDCO; Jeffrey Bean (JB), Toledo Main Street; Thomas Gilbertson (TH), City of The Dalles; and Blaire Buegler (BB), Astoria Downtown Historic District Association.

SS: First off, tell me a little a bit about yourself...your schooling and your interests.

JH: I am originally from Ontario, Oregon. Graduating high school in 2006, I received my Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and Communication

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Nebraska, and moved to Chicago for school. I am interested in how individuals and groups construct and interact with the landscape, both physically and mentally. I'm interested in how space and place influences human behavior and shapes identity and meaning. I see the Main Street program as an integral part of the larger project of constructing a built environment that fosters community and a sense of place, that is socially and environmentally sustainable for the future, and that facilitates strong connections to a shared past. I also love soccer, fishing, and rhubarb pie.

LH: I am from Jacksonville, Florida and after high school, I attended Georgia Tech for Civil Engineering and Public Policy and then discovered the field of Urban Planning and fell in love, so I transferred to Florida Atlantic University and graduated last year with my degree in Urban and Regional Planning. I have a major passion for transportation and public transit as well as building communities and urban cores.

TG: I was born in Oregon where I grew up in southeast Portland. Upon graduating from Franklin High School in 2006 I attended the University of Oregon where I majored in planning and public policy with a focus in economics. During high school I worked as a caddy at Eastmoreland Golf Course and then as a burrito maker during my college years. For the last three years I've been involved with the Association of Fundraising Professionals' UO collegiate chapter where I've worked on fundraising projects for Rural Development Initiatives.

BB: I was born and raised in Arlington, Virginia and studied Public and Urban Affairs at Virginia Tech. After graduation, I worked for Arlington Economic Development, a department of the Arlington County Government, as a Visitor Services Counselor before applying to the RARE Program.

SS: How did you get involved in the RARE or VISTA program?

JH: After graduating from UW, I took a position working with a local Feeding America affiliate. While there, I created two food purchasing programs aimed at getting more nutritious foods onto the shelves of food banks. While incredibly rewarding, I began to feel overwhelmed by the large city and the distance between my family and me. Knowing that I wanted to return to graduate school in the near future, I did not feel comfortable taking another full-time position. As such, AmeriCorps one year programs were very appealing to me. RARE afforded me the opportunity to return to a small town, utilize my professional skills, and help me prepare for my next life choices.

JB: I first read about the program one day when I was perusing the job postings on the American Planning Association website. I had been studying, working, and living in Chicago surrounded by close friends for 5 years, and I believed that spending a year or so in a rural area (or abroad) would be good for my personal growth. RARE also offered exactly what I was looking for in terms of professional growth.

LH: I was, of course, looking for work after graduating from college last year, and AmeriCorps seemed to be a neat opportunity for me to get some experience doing what I love.

TG: I got involved in the RARE Program while hearing about it through a land use planning internship at Lane Council of Governments.

BB: A long term professional goal of mine is to obtain a job as an urban planner in the public sector, preferably at the local level, but the specific type of planning and projects that I would like to work on is still up in the air. I am interested in working on a variety of different projects including revitalization, historic preservation, and sustainable development.

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I eventually would like to start working towards my Master's Degree in Planning. My strategy is to have some first hand, real world experience before going back to school. Participation in the RARE program is beneficial because it provides experience to help further my career, while aiding in my exploration of the field of planning. The RARE Program was also interesting to me because it gave me the opportunity to explore a new portion of the county. I had never been to the Pacific Northwest and I have never lived permanently in a very rural area. The RARE Program provided both professional and personal challenges.

SS: Is there a particular reason you selected your current assignment?

JH: My current assignment is in my father's hometown. By selecting this placement, I have been given the chance to reconnect with family members and perhaps leave this community, a place so dear to my grandparent's hearts, a bit better.

JB: Toledo is beautiful; I immediately sensed that I could both feel at home here and have some impact after only a year. As a Main Street Coordinator and planning assistant, this placement offered the breadth of experience that originally drew me to the program.

LH: Growing up in Florida and then studying urban planning, I had always wanted to visit Oregon. I applied for several Americorps VISTA positions throughout the country, mostly in the southeast, and then this one all the way out here in Oregon. It was mostly on a whim, but it was certainly something I knew I would love doing.

TG: From the moment that I interviewed in The Dalles – I thoroughly enjoyed it. I wanted to gain experience working on economic development issues and the Main Street Program seemed like a great fit. Also, I liked the idea of working on long range planning issues. Another aspect about The Dalles, I found intriguing was that I would have the chance to facilitate an emerging Main Street Program in a methodical and tactical manner as a planner working within city government.

BB: I was immediately drawn to the multiple main street assignments that were offered. The broad range of projects in these communities presented an opportunity for me to explore the field of urban planning and the Main Street Program correlated well with my interests. When I read the community description about Astoria I was impressed at how they were able to raise the money to fund a RARE Participant. Without an actual budget or funding source they raised the \$19,000 match through donations from local businesses, property owners, organizations, and individual community members. This type of fundraising showed to me that the community fully supported a RARE Participant. I ultimately selected Astoria as my number one community assignment.

To be Continued in Upcoming Courier Issues

Resource Assistance for Rural Environments (RARE) is an AmeriCorps program administered through the University of Oregon's Community Service Center. The mission of the RARE program is to increase the capacity of rural communities to improve their economic, social, and environmental conditions through the assistance of trained graduate-level members who live and work in communities for 11 months (1,700 hours). Qualified college graduates (with a bachelor's degree) and graduate-level students who are selected as RARE members assist communities and agencies in the development and implementation of plans for achieving a sustainable natural resource base and improving rural economic conditions while gaining community building and leadership skills.

AmeriCorps VISTA is the national service program designed specifically to fight poverty. Founded as Volunteers in Service to America in 1965 and incorporated into the AmeriCorps network of programs in 1993, VISTA has been on the front lines in the fight against poverty in America for more than 40 years. VISTA members commit to serve full-time for a year at a nonprofit organization or local government agency, working to fight illiteracy, improve health services, create businesses, strengthen community groups, and much more. With passion, commitment, and hard work, you'll create or expand programs designed to bring individuals and communities out of poverty.

Oregon Well-Represented at National Main Streets Conference

by Sheri Stuart, Coordinator, Oregon Main Street

The future belongs to Main Streets. Let's get ready for it." Edward McMahon of the Urban Land Institute delivered this rousing call to arms to the 1200 plus crowd of devoted Main Streeters at the Opening Plenary of the National Main Streets Conference in Des Moines, Iowa, May 23-25. According to Mr. McMahon, shopping strip centers and urban sprawl are becoming "retail for the last century." Shifting demographics, evolving technology, economic pressures, and new social mores are leading to greater focus on mixed-use development, city centers, and, of course, Main Streets. "The Power of Main Street" was this year's conference theme to encourage local programs to take their Main Street to the next level by continuing to grow their support, their preservation-based economic strength, and the national movement. Conference sessions focused on the recruitment, retention, strengthening, and supporting local businesses; showcased how being green and open to all will help with these efforts; and, of course, learning about the Main Street Four Point Approach from the basics to the new, cutting-edge ideas that are being put in to practice in Main Streets across the country.

Oregon was well-represented at the conference through the twenty-eight attendees from across the state. And, several of our Oregon Main Street communities were recognized for their downtown revitalization efforts:

- Joan Wessell, director of the Downtown Corvallis Association (DCA), was acknowledged by Stephanie Meeks, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation during the Closing Plenary for her twenty years of service as a main street manager. Joan started her career in Coos Bay where she served for two years and has been with the DCA for the past eighteen years.
- The Albany Downtown Association, Downtown Corvallis Association, McMinnville Downtown Association, and Main Street Oregon City were all acknowledged for receiving accreditation as 2010 National Main Street Programs. Oregon Main Street in partnership with the National Trust Main Street Center verified these communities met rigorous performance standards for comprehensive commercial historic district revitalization.
- Projects in Oregon City and Molalla were highlighted in comments by Doug Loescher, Director, National Trust Main Street Center, in the Opening Plenary. While access to capital has hindered many small businesses expansions and adding new jobs, Mr. Loescher mentioned that many communities still celebrated new start-ups – such as Molalla, Oregon, where 22 businesses opened in the district in the last year alone. And, Oregon City's "Blue Collar Creative" business recruitment campaign was featured—a project that also received a 2010 "Innovation Award" from Oregon Main Street.

Sheri Stuart, Coordinator, Oregon Main Street, was part of a panel of four Main Street thought leaders, sharing their perspective on the challenge to more fully integrate preservation-based economic development activities across the 4-Points of the Main Street Approach. The session was attended by approximately 1,000 conference attendees and was live-streamed across the country.

Recent National Register Listings Include Interesting Discoveries

by Cara Kaser and Ian Johnson, SHPO National Register Coordinators

The National Register of Historic Places program continues to recognize places important to Oregon's history. Nearly 1,950 properties in all 36 counties are listed in the National Register all around the state, including 123 Historic Districts containing an additional 15,000 buildings within their boundaries. Notable recent listings include an until recently unknown house designed and lived in by a renowned Portland architect, a city-wide study of residential properties in Silverton, and the architecturally impressive Klamath County Armory and Auditorium constructed during the Great Depression.

Joseph Jacobberger Country House

A Portland homeowner interested in listing her home in the National Register that was designed by prominent architect Joseph Jacobberger contacted the SHPO in early 2010. The Country House, as it was called, was the last residence of Jacobberger, and for years was thought to have been demolished. In fact, a historic photo of the house from the Oregon Historical Society contained a note on the back that explained that house had been torn down. The 1916 Arts and Crafts style house, however, had survived and the homeowner prepared a well-researched nomination for the National Register. The Country House was recently listed for its important association with the architect, reflecting the period when Jacobberger lived in the house and his prominence as an architect during the early twentieth century.



Silverton Multiple Property Submission: DeGuire, Drake, and Adams Houses

In early 2010 the City of Silverton embarked on an ambitious project to document the history of the community from its beginnings as an agricultural hub and lumber boom town through 1930 when growth abruptly halted as the Great Depression took hold. The result was a document called a Multiple Property Submission, entitled "Silverton, Oregon and its Environs," which describes the history of Silverton and allows for owners of residential properties to more easily list their homes in the Register. As part of the project, the DeGuire, Drake, and Adams Houses were recognized in March 2011.

Located north of downtown on East Hill, the 1906 Murton E. and Lillian DeGuire House (next page, left) is notable for its architectural merit as a Free-Classic Queen Anne, a style that incorporates an eclectic mix of Queen Anne and Classical Revival design elements. The Dequire family were early Silverton settlers, and their son, Murton, grew up in town working as dentist and later as a dairyman.

June D. Drake was a prominent local photographer and influential community leader who was widely known as a noted Silverton historian, collector of artifacts, and as the individual behind the establishment of Silver Falls Park State Park, portions of which he purchased himself and donated for public use. Drake's 1904 Free-Classic Queen Anne cottage (next page, center) on Water Street is the only remaining structure associated with his life's work.

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The imposing two-and-a-half story Adams House (above, right) sits prominently on Main Street overlooking downtown. Constructed in 1912 for lawyer, businessman, and politician Louis J. Adams, the building is recognized as an outstanding example of a Craftsman Style, which is clearly demonstrated through the building's low-slope roof, wrap-around porch, and the heavy, rustic stylistic cues embodied in the stucco finish, decorative bargeboards, knee bracing, window trim, and substantial porch posts.

Klamath County Armory and Auditorium

The Klamath County Armory and Auditorium is a special place to many people in Klamath Falls and the larger county area and was recently listed in the National Register for its importance to the community in several areas. Since its construction in 1935 during the middle of the Great Depression, the building has served in various capacities such as providing space to the Oregon National Guard's 249th Coast Artillery, functioning as a community center for large public gatherings and events, and also as a venue for boxing and wrestling matches, circuses, community dances, and also musical acts that ranged from Duke Ellington, B.B. King, and Lawrence Welk, to Tex Williams and Hank Thompson. The building was designed in



the Classical Moderne styling of Art Deco architecture with decorative external architectural features such as cast-stone stylized eagles and helmeted soldier figures. The interior of the building boasts a stylized painted floral ceiling and an impressive laminated arched wood roof spanning the central hall. The Armory and Auditorium was converted for use as the Klamath County Museum in 1969 and the building remains today as the museum's biggest and most important artifact.

If you or your organization is interested in listing a property in the National Register please [contact us](#).

On the Road Again with Heritage Programs

by Kuri Gill, Outreach and Grants Coordinator

Many of the folks from Heritage Programs are often “on the road” providing expertise and resources for the documentation, preservation and interpretation of Oregon’s historic resources. We cover everything from building assessment, to museum guidance, grant services, workshops, technical advice, Main Street organizing, archaeological support and more.

In early May, Cara Kaser (Survey and National Register Coordinator) and Kuri Gill (Outreach and Grants Coordinator) took a three-day road trip jam-packed with all things heritage. The following is a journal of the adventure that took place along the Oregon’s Journey Through Time Scenic Drive and beyond.

Day 1 – Sunday

Stop 1 – Antelope: This small community has a fascinating history having been relocated early on and later taken over by the Rajneesh in the 1980s. Some local property owners are interested in preserving the historic properties remaining in town. They are looking at National Register of Historic Places nominations as a first step. We met with them to discuss the best approach for National Register nominations in the community and the potential of becoming a Certified Local Government (CLG). Several properties



School building in Antelope, Oregon.

in town are eligible for the National Register, including two amazing city-owned properties – the school and the jail. Following the meeting, we surveyed the entire town to add buildings to the Oregon Historic Sites Database – this will be a great starting tool for the community’s preservation future.

Stop 2 – Shaniko: No meetings, or work, but you can’t be that close to Shaniko and not check in! It is always worth at least a drive through.

Stop 3 – Fossil: Following a gorgeous drive to Fossil, we checked into the Bed and Breakfast which is right downtown. The property has two historic buildings – a huge, late nineteenth or early twentieth century, white house and a c. 1930 lodge-like building. In our free time that evening we headed up to the high school where visitors can dig for fossils. After a few cool discoveries we washed up and dined at one of the local restaurants. We ended up there again for a breakfast of fabulous oatmeal pancakes!

Stop 4 – Mitchell: Much like our jaunt to Shaniko – it is a must to pop in at Mitchell. We try to check on communities that we have worked with in the past and at least get a drive-by view of how things are going. Mitchell is a good lunch

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spot if the timing is right.

Stop 5 – Canyon City: We visited here with city staff to discuss the possibility of becoming a CLG. There are some interesting properties in a very compact downtown area, including a former fraternal organization hall that is now owned by the city. There is interest there in a National Register Historic District nomination. Cara and Chrissy Curran, Associate Deputy SHPO, completed a survey of the downtown there last year. We discussed the need for additional survey and next steps for a potential district.

Missed stop – Austin Junction: Always a good place to stop for ice cream and to turn off and check out Bates, one of Oregon's newer State Parks.

Stop 6 – Sumpter: This place is full of interesting history with the Sumpter Dredge, the Sumpter Railroad and the historic cemetery. We met with citizens and city officials to discuss our resources overall and the help that is available to support their preservation and heritage efforts. The city museum is a great building and resource in town. After the meeting, we completed a survey update for the main street through town.

Stop 7 – Baker City: Lovely Baker City is a CLG. We stopped to complete the program review required to maintain the CLG status and to check in following city staff changes.

Stop 8 – La Grande: We stayed in downtown La Grande - tried a new dinner spot and went back to a favorite spot for breakfast. We attempt to stay and spend in local historic districts and Main Streets when we are on the road.

Stop 9 – Weston: Collected information for two National Register nominations in-progress – the picturesque Winn Farm and Weston School.

Stop 10 – Condon: We were a bit early for the meeting with city staff to discuss becoming a CLG. We picnicked at two historic cemeteries (right across the street from each other) and documented them. We had the meeting in Condon and



Fraternal lodge, Canyon City, Oregon.

learned about local plans for facade rehabilitation grants through the city. We also didn't miss out on visiting Condon's locally-owned grocer downtown to pick up some sweet treats on a warm day.

Stop 11 – Oak Hills Neighborhood: We attended the meeting of the Oak Hills Homeowners Association. Cara has been working closely with the group in preparation for a nomination of this mid-century planned community as a District in the National Register of Historic Places. The Association voted at this meeting to move forward with the nomination!

Stop 12 – Salem: We were tired after a long, full trip, but we were super excited at the interest and work going on for preservation in the state. Hopefully, you will be reading about some of these projects in future Courier issues.

Wood Window Restoration: An Oregon Preservation Workshop Success

by Joy Sears, SHPO Restoration Specialist and Julie Osborne, Preservation Specialist

I have been (this is me, Joy) reading Old House Journal for the better part of 20 years and some of my favorite articles were written by John Leeke. In South Dakota working for the SHPO, I had an opportunity to attend the 2003 Associated Preservation Technology International Conference that was going to be in Portland, Maine where John lives currently. Although he was quite busy at the conference I did arrange a “walking meeting” in between sessions where he spoke about the status of historic windows in the United States. This was the start of a wonderful friendship that exposed me to the greater world of preservation. Later, we worked together on planning a set of wood window restoration workshops across South Dakota that was sponsored almost entirely by SHPO during September 2004.

Like me, John is a fellow native Midwesterner having grown up in Nebraska. So he was at home in South Dakota when he arrived for our workshop series. I drove a state-owned van with all the supplies that he could not travel with and a demonstration window. Off we went. We started in Sioux Falls on the Minnesota-South Dakota border and five workshops later we ended up in Deadwood not far from the Wyoming-South Dakota border. We shared plenty of stories and had some good discussions over the many miles we travelled visiting with people and talking about their projects and seeing the sights as time allowed.

These workshops were so successful that I wrote a National Trust for Historic Preservation grant application to have two on site window restoration workshops in 2005. That was the first real grant that I had ever written so I had no idea if it would get funded, but it did. The two window workshops were set up for Finnish Savo Hall near Frederick on the South Dakota-North Dakota border and the other in Yankton, South Dakota at the Walnut Village retirement home, which was a former school on the border with Nebraska. I was looking forward to these workshops to work with John, however, I was offered a job at the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), an opportunity that I simply could not pass up. John’s workshops were successful and provided opportunities for folks in the neighboring states to easily attend the workshop sites.

I have stayed in touch with John over the years to talk about the needing to educate the people in this country that old wood windows could be easily rehabbed to last another 100 years and should not be considered as automatic landfill waste. Always battling with the better funded window replacement industry, getting the positive message out to the public that replacement may well a last resort option has been difficult.

One day John told me he was was planning one of his window workshops in Idaho Falls, Idaho. Bingo, I thought! John would be very close to Oregon so I began a discussion with my co-workers about holding at least one wood window restoration workshop in Eastern Oregon right before or after his workshop in Idaho. My supervisor gave the ok and we immediately started planning a window workshop for March in La Grande. Soon we found a venue with the cooperation with the local lumber yard. Now, I will let Julie tell you about the workshop.

When I first became interested in historic preservation, I was aware of John Leeke and, like Joy, had read a number of his articles in Old House Journal. So when Joy told me that she had arranged to have John come to Oregon to present a workshop on windows, I knew I wanted to be there to learn from a master. I asked Joy if I could assist with the workshop,

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and as her assistance, I greeted and checked in the participants. From Seattle, Washington, to Boise, Idaho, 32 people travelled to La Grande, Oregon to participate and learn as much as they could about windows and how to restore them. John Leeke's workshop did not disappoint.

He began with the basics and described how windows must perform complex and often contradictory functions—they need to keep the weather outdoors when it is wet and cold, yet provide a cooling breeze when it gets hot, and they need to let the light in and give you a view of the world, while providing privacy. John explained the anatomy of the wood window and how all the parts were designed to disassemble and reassemble so that when a smaller or more used part fails it can be repaired without replacing the whole window.

John's endearing personality shone through as he talked about the skills of the woodworkers and how they used their hearts, hands and minds to craft beautifully detailed windows out of readily available materials. He told us that old glass is wavy because of its manufacturing process, of being pulled, stretched and formed. One gentleman who was getting pressure from his friends to replace the windows in his barn in part to eliminate the wavy glass had a change of heart during the workshop when he realized how the glass is an important characteristic that reflects the spirit of the maker of his historic windows.

Did we learn everything we need to know about how to restore a wood window? That would be impossible with a 2-day workshop. However, we learned enough about how windows work to come away with a greater appreciation for

their value. Also, I believe most of us gained enough confidence in our ability to at least re-putty around a pane of glass or reattach a counterweight. Ultimately, the passion and skill that John demonstrates clearly inspired the people he connected with through the demonstration of his craft.



Thirty-two people—some from Seattle and Boise—travelled to LaGrande for a very special wood window restoration workshop conducted by John Leeke.



Vandalism in Oregon's Historic Cemeteries

by Dirk J. Siedlecki, Chair, Oregon Commission on Historic Cemeteries

As difficult as it is to accept or understand vandalism in our historic cemeteries does occur, and more often than people realize. It can be one or two markers pushed over, or sprayed with paint, or even more tragically, what took place in the Central Point Cemetery. Whether it is one marker or fifty, vandalism is vandalism, and the abuse of a memorial to the dead is a crime. Fortunately, we live in a state that cares about our historic cemeteries and has laws in place to help protect them along with a Commission that provides assistance and guidance to their care takers.

In late March of 2011 the Central Point Cemetery, located near Medford in southern Oregon, was the latest victim of major vandalism. Approximately 47 markers of various sizes were toppled, pushed off their bases, or broken into pieces. To say the least, it was a devastating and overwhelming sight to behold. My immediate thoughts went to the dedicated volunteers who had worked so hard to bring this cemetery back to a "well cared for condition", and of course to those families and friends who discovered that the markers of their loved ones were damaged. The entire community was shocked that such a thing could occur in their city, a city who takes pride in their appearance and in providing for its citizens of all ages. There is the physical damage that was done to the markers in the cemetery but, much more the emotional damage to the families, friends, cemetery volunteers, and the community.

Working with the Central Point Police Department, the cemetery owner, the Volunteer Coordinator and the local television and newspaper media, we got the word out about what occurred and asked the community for its help in finding those responsible. The police department did an outstanding job of keeping us informed and assigning the case



Vandalism in the Central Point Cemetery, near Medford.

to a detective who immediately got the case on "Crime Stoppers", a local TV spot, with a reward being offered. The police continued to follow up on leads and in a matter of days they made an arrest.

While it remains an ongoing investigation, two male juveniles (ages ten and eleven years old!) were charged for the damage to the grave markers and issued citations and released to their parents. The case is in the hands of the Juvenile Department for prosecution.

Oregon Law, ORS 166.076 calls for a maximum fine that a court may impose for abuse of a memorial to the dead of \$50,000 and can also consider ordering defendants to pay restitution for the resulting damage of their actions.

The Historic Cemeteries program has two Heritage Bulletins available for your review on the topic of cemetery protection and vandalism. Heritage Bulletin #9 – Ways to Protect a Historic Cemetery and *Heritage Bulletin #14 - Cemetery Vandalism: Tips to Avoid It and Respond to It*. Both are available at: www.OregonHeritage.org (click Historic Cemeteries in the left column, and then look for Heritage Programs Heritage Bulletins under the heading "Useful Resources.")

Historic Preservation in Enterprise, Oregon: A model for Success

Since 2007, the City of Enterprise has adopted a Historic Preservation Ordinance, conducted surveys, formed a Historic Landmarks Commission (HLC), become a Certified Local Government (CLG) started an Exterior Improvement Rehabilitation Grant program, designated nine local historic landmarks and is assisting three property owners to nominate their buildings to the National Historic Register.

The groundwork started about 15 years ago with a local non-profit organization. Partnering with the city, Enterprise Hometown Improvement Group (EHIG) initiated several improvement projects in downtown Enterprise. EHIG also researched and presented information about the CLG program to the Enterprise City Council. The City Council voted to pursue CLG status and the city attorney started working on an ordinance which was approved in November 2007.

Since the CLG grants are available to cities that were in process being certified, the City of Enterprise was able to conduct a Reconnaissance Level Survey in 2007 which was accomplished by city staff with lots of help from Ian Johnson and Cara Kaser of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The CLG grant also helped fund the Intensive Level Survey (ILS) which was conducted by Donovan & Associates in 2009. In December of 2009, Sally Donovan and Bruce Howard gave a public presentation about the ILS. Thirty people attended including the mayor, city councilors and the newly appointed HLC. In April 2010, Enterprise was officially certified a CLG.

In late 2010, the Historic Landmarks Commission recognized that financial incentives would be necessary to help property owners address a backlog of deferred maintenance in the Central Business District. Working with the city council, the city attorney and city staff, the HLC created an Exterior Rehabilitation Matching Grant program funded by the Motel Tax. To qualify for the grant a building must be a locally designated landmark or on the National Register of Historic Places.

In February, the HLC received nine applications for designation as a Local Historic Landmark. In March, the city council adopted the recommendations of the HLC and all nine buildings were recognized as Landmarks.

This program hopefully will motivate building owners to address issues such as deteriorating upper story windows, crumbling brick work, and peeling paint. The grant review process will also help insure the historic integrity of the buildings remains intact.



Later this year, a Multi-Property Document will be finalized and three properties will be nominated for the National Historic Register: The OK Theatre (top), the Enterprise Mercantile and Milling Building (middle) and The Odd Fellows Hall (bottom).

The Long Journey of an Early Oregon Pioneer: My story of Jesse Applegate

by Leta Neiderheiser

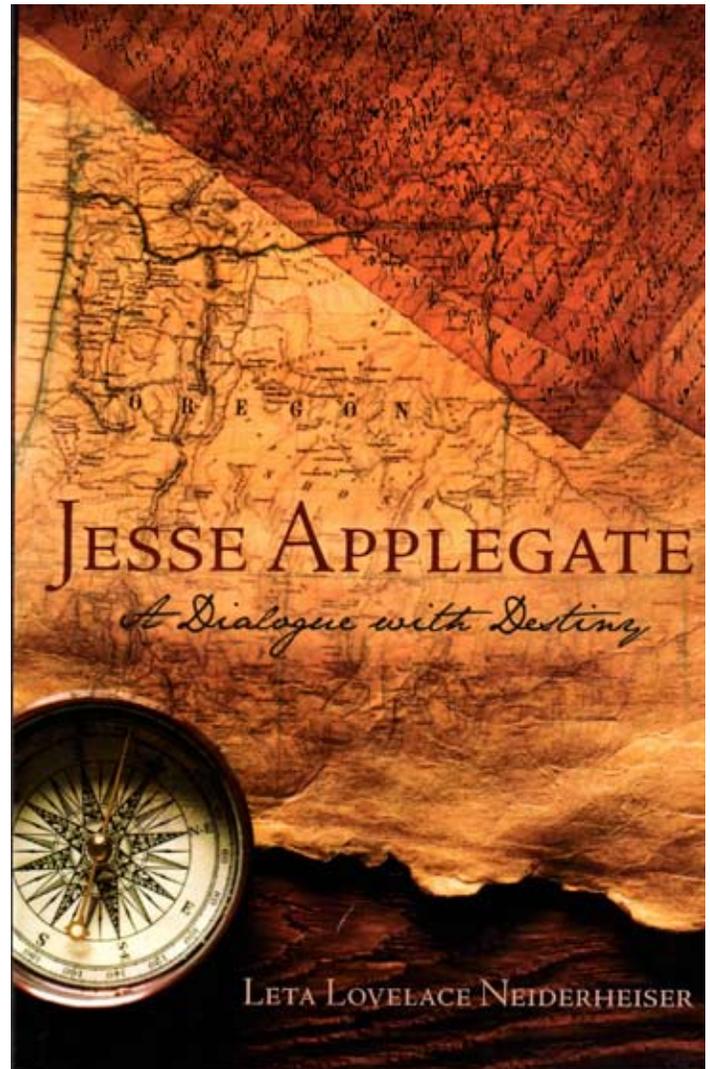
[Editor's note: Over the years much has been written about Jesse Applegate, but no one has attempted to tell the story of his life. *Jesse Applegate, A Dialogue with Destiny* is a comprehensive historical look into the life of this interesting and complicated man written by one of his descendants, Leta Neiderheiser. In the book, a deeper understanding of Applegate emerges using his own letters, numerous secondary sources, and the lens of time to evaluate his impact on the history of Oregon.]

A large number of Jesse's letters have survived over time because many of his friends and sometimes his enemies saved them. The more the letters are read, the more one sees the complexity of his mind. I have used many of those letters, plus numerous other first-hand sources, to tell Jesse's personal story, but also the broader story of early Oregon's history. One theme that haunts his letters is what he calls "his lack of self-esteem" and yet he repeatedly embarks on endeavors requiring a strong sense of self. He was the wagon master for the "Cow Column" of 1843, the year of the "Great Migration," which was strictly an experiment not only in respect to its members, but to the outfitting of the migration party and the route to be used.

Years later, Jesse commented: "No other race of men with the means at their command would undertake so great a journey, none save these could successfully perform it, with no previous preparation, relying only on the fertility of their own invention to devise the means to overcome each danger and difficulty as it arose."

The grueling westward journey of 1843 brought Applegate on to the stage of Oregon in its formative years and for the next forty years he plays a role in the evolution of the territory to statehood and early governance. He was involved in the creation of Oregon's government and was one of the driving forces behind the exploration of the South Road (more commonly referred to as the Applegate Trail) in 1846. I use Jesse's letters, as well as first-hand sources, to describe the laying out of the trail, the first use of the trail by the emigrants of 1846, and the controversy that followed.

But perhaps even more important than Jesse's physical deeds, was the moral compass he provided for the emerging Oregon society. Through his powerful letters to editors of newspapers and to prominent political figures, he provided comment, counsel, criticism and loyal opposition to those in positions of power. His opinions were sought by local, state and federal leaders, as well as the historians of the day.



Along the Applegate Trail with OHTAC

by David Bogan, SHPO Liaison to OHTAC

Springtime in western Oregon saw at least a few sunny days and one of them shined on members of the Oregon Historic Trails Advisory Council as they traced portions of the famed Applegate Trail. Departing from Cottage Grove, a caravan of vehicles, some of them with Oregon-California Trails Association (OCTA) members on board, first travelled south on I-5 and followed the general route of the trail on back roads to Scott's Valley and on to Yoncalla with a stop at the 1852-56 Charles and Melinda Applegate House.

Shannon Applegate, a tireless advocate and educator of her family's heritage, greeted the group of historic trail

enthusiasts at the house and proceeded to entertain them with a grand tour of the dwelling that contains many of the Applegate family's belongings and provided a veritable walk through time as each room told a special story about the lives and activities of the Applegates—especially the differing cultural experiences of inhabitants on the “men's side” and “women's side” of the house.

After touring the Applegate House and stopping for a brief visit at the cemetery where Jesse Applegate and others of his family are buried, OHTAC members then drove north on Highway 38 and the old Territorial Road, roughly following the west side of the Applegate Trail, to Monroe, then turned south back to Cottage Grove. All along the way, several Applegate interpretive markers dot the landscape and each of them got a thoroughly cleaning. These stops included Zumwalt Park near Veneta, Richardson Park at Fern Ridge Lake, the Water Plant Park at Monroe, Washburn Park on Highway 99 heading toward Junction City, Skinner Butte Park in Eugene, and finally at Garden Lake Park at Creswell.



Shannon Applegate (left); the Charles Applegate House (right), Yoncalla, Oregon.

OHTAC members were busy on their May field trip scrubbing and cleaning Applegate Trail interpretive markers (left).

The Jesse Applegate historical marker—one of the over 200 “Beaver Boards” dotting the state—is inspected by OHTAC members as they traced portions of the Applegate Trail (right).

