

# Heritage Parks 19<sup>th</sup> Century Architecture

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Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

The Parks included in this calendar have structures remaining from the 1800s as testament to the people who built, lived, and worked in them.



Matheny-Williamson House, 1846, 1888



Charles, Ruby, May, Albert & Maud Williamson, c.1895



Adam, Harriet, & Daniel Matheny, 1853

MAUD WILLIAMSON STATE RECREATION SITE  
MATHENY-WILLIAMSON HOUSE - 1846, 1888

The Matheny-Williamson House represents the early settlement era in Oregon. Members of the Matheny family established homesteads throughout much of this area. This property was the Donation Land Claim of Adam Matheny and he is thought to have built, with the help of his relatives, the earliest, one-story, portion of this house, c. 1846. He lived here for a short time with his first wife, Sarah Jane, who died giving birth to their second child in January 1847. After Adam and Harriet Hamilton were married in 1851, it appears they lived in this area for only a few years before moving to various places throughout the Willamette Valley and Oregon Coast. In 1887, Charles and Ruth Williamson acquired the property. It is believed they constructed the two-story portion of the house, c. 1888. Their daughter, Maud, was a school teacher in the area. She lived here until her death in 1934 and donated the property to OPRD (subject to the life-tenancy of her brother, Albert, who died in 1943). The park is known as Maud Williamson State Recreation Site.

	~ July 2013 ~						Aug 2013 ▶
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Officer's Quarters before Reconstruction



Restored Interior showing historic finishes



Foundation exposed through Archaeology



Reconstructed Officer's Quarters

FORT YAMHILL STATE HERITAGE AREA  
OFFICER'S QUARTERS - 1856

Fort Yamhill included a sentry box, officers' quarters, barracks, carpenter's shop, blacksmith shop, hospital, cookhouses, stables, barn, sutler's store, laundress quarters and more. Famed Civil War General Philip H. Sheridan, then a 2nd Lieutenant, supervised the construction of some buildings at Fort Yamhill. Believed to be the house of Lt. Sheridan, the officer's quarters was moved from its original location when the Fort closed, and remodeled about 1915. Based on research, archaeological investigation, and physical clues from the building, much of the exterior has been reconstructed, with significant 1856 features on the interior preserved. Plans are developing to move the building back to its original location.

◀ Jul 2013	~ August 2013 ~						Sep 2013 ▶
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Manson Barn, 1862



Archaeology Field School



Pioneer Memorial Building, 1917



Butteville Store, 1863

CHAMPOEG STATE HERITAGE AREA  
MANSON BARN - 1862; BUTTEVILLE STORE - 1863

Champoeg was the gateway in the Willamette Valley between the Kalapuya and Native American tribes to the north. By the early 1800s, French Canadian fur trappers moved into the area. In the early 1840s, American settlers arrived over the Oregon Trail. The town was well established by 1843 when it became a provisional government, the first west of the Mississippi. On December 2, 1861, the Willamette River created a destructive flood from Albany to Portland, and the town was washed away. The Manson Barn, constructed on higher ground in 1862, is thought to have incorporated structural members from an earlier building dating from the 1830s. The Butteville Store has changed over time, but some portions of the original 1863 building are visible, primarily on the interior. Champoeg State Park was established in 1901 and the Pioneer Memorial Building, or Pavilion, was the first major improvement. In 1973, the State Historic Preservation Office sponsored an archaeological investigation; archaeological field schools continue periodically as the site is an unparalleled data resource for discovery.

◀ Aug 2013	~ September 2013 ~					Oct 2013 ▶
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Mill, c.1895



Millkeeper's house and Mill, c.1907



Mill, c.1917



Ott Thompson, c.1945

THOMPSON'S MILLS STATE HERITAGE SITE  
BOSTON FLOUR MILL - 1863

Richard C. Finley built the oldest portion of the Boston Flour Mill in 1863. It was added onto over the years by Martin and Ott Thompson in the 1910s and 1930s, and renamed Thompson's Mills. Thompson's Mills is significant as a tangible chronology of industrial building techniques commonly used in the Willamette Valley, and as a rare and intact example of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century milling technology. It is the oldest, longest-operating water-powered mill, and one of only two mills still in operation in Oregon. The mill's system, called continuous process milling, consists of augers, elevators, bins and chutes that move grain automatically through the mill. Elevators move the grain up, chutes use gravity to move grain down, and augers move the grain horizontally. A system of waterways, dams, control gates, ditches and dikes have diverted water from the Calapooya River to Thompsons Mills' head gates since 1858.

◀ Sep 2013	~ October 2013 ~						Nov 2013 ▶
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Company F, 3d Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, August 1865



Installing a gun at the West Battery, 1897



Battery Russell, Built 1904



Guardhouse, Built 1911

FORT STEVENS STATE PARK  
FORT STEVENS - 1863

Named for General Isaac Stevens, first governor of Washington Territory, the fort was established by the U. S. Army in 1863, during the Civil War, as part of a system of defense points at the mouth of the Columbia River. The fortification consisted of earthworks with gun emplacements, with the first permanent buildings erected near the river. It remained active until 1884 before a 14-year hiatus. The Parados (c.1897), an embankment that was designed for protection from the rear, also protected the West Battery (1897) by limiting the area of fire from the Columbia River. The post was reactivated and served as Oregon's only coastal defense fort during the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II. The fort was attacked on June 21, 1942 when shells fired from a Japanese submarine landed in the vicinity of Battery David Russell.

◀ Oct 2013	~ November 2013 ~						Dec 2013 ▶
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Kam Wah Chung, Built 1866



Interior view of general store



Chinese Community, John Day, c. 1909



Ing Hay & Lung On

KAM WAH CHUNG STATE HERITAGE AREA  
TRADING POST - 1866

Kam Wah Chung & Co. historic site is the only structural remnant of John Day's historic Chinese community. The museum building was built initially as a trading post and subsequently became a focal point for the Chinese community in John Day and Eastern Oregon during the gold mining era until its closure in the 1940s. Long On and Ing Hay purchased the trading post building in 1888 and used the building a residence, general store, herbal pharmacy, doctor's office, bank, assay office, social club, Chinese temple, and informal Chinese post office. The museum's unique collection consists of the two former owners' possessions that were discovered upon re-opening the building in 1967 after a 20-year period of closure. The collection is reported to be one of the most complete records of pioneer Chinese life and culture in the United States since the 1906 San Francisco fire.

◀ Nov 2013	~ December 2013 ~						Jan 2014 ▶
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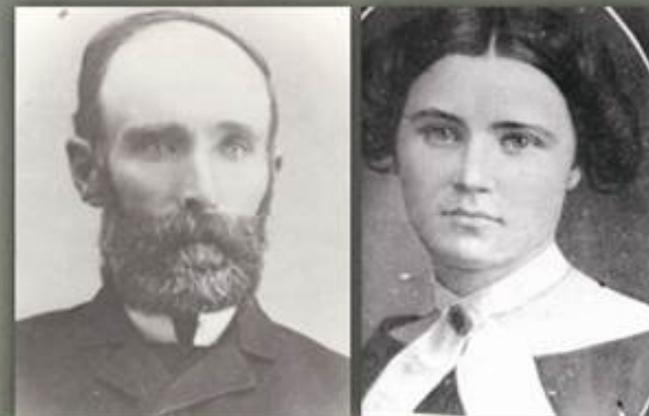
Cape Blanco, Historic Post Card



Cape Blanco, Built 1869



Hughes House, Built 1898



Patrick & Jane Hughes

## CAPE BLANCO STATE PARK

CAPE BLANCO LIGHTHOUSE - 1866; HUGHES HOUSE - 1898

In 1869 the Cape Blanco Lighthouse was constructed to warn ships away from the reefs, which extended from the cape, and to provide a position fix for navigators. The fixed white light from the tower's first-order, Henry Lepaute Fresnel lens, was first exhibited on December 20, 1870. With a focal plane of 250 feet, the light could be seen from up to twenty-three miles at sea.

The Patrick and Jane O'Neil Hughes House, built in 1898, is also located within Cape Blanco State Park. Patrick and Jane both emigrated from Ireland, met in Boston in 1855, married that same year, and sailed to San Francisco in 1856. They migrated north, possibly drawn by the Sixes gold mines. Beginning in 1860, they developed a large-scale livestock and dairy ranch at this site that operated for two generations.

◀ Dec 2013	~ January 2014 ~						Feb 2014 ▶
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Yaquina Bay  
Lighthouse,  
Built 1871



YAQUINABAY STATE RECREATION SITE  
YAQUINABAY LIGHTHOUSE - 1871

The Yaquina Bay Lighthouse was built in 1871, soon after the City of Newport was established as a local fishing and fur trade outpost on the north shore of Yaquina Bay. It is the only lighthouse in the state in which the living quarters and light are housed in the same building. Within three years the harbor light station was superseded when a lighthouse three miles to the north at Yaquina Head was completed. The only lighthouse keeper appointed to duty was Charles H. Pierce, a Scot and former Civil War Captain for the Union Army, who, along with his wife and eight children, lived in the house. In 1906 the Yaquina Bay Life service used the building as crew living quarters and as a lookout, which terminated in 1933 when the Coast Guard established quarters elsewhere in Newport. The property was acquired by the State of Oregon for highway right of way and park purposes in 1934. Scheduled for demolition in 1946, the local citizens successfully stopped the project. The County Historical Society has operated the lighthouse as a museum since 1965 to the present under terms of a lease agreement with the State.

◀ Jan 2014	~ February 2014 ~						Mar 2014 ▶
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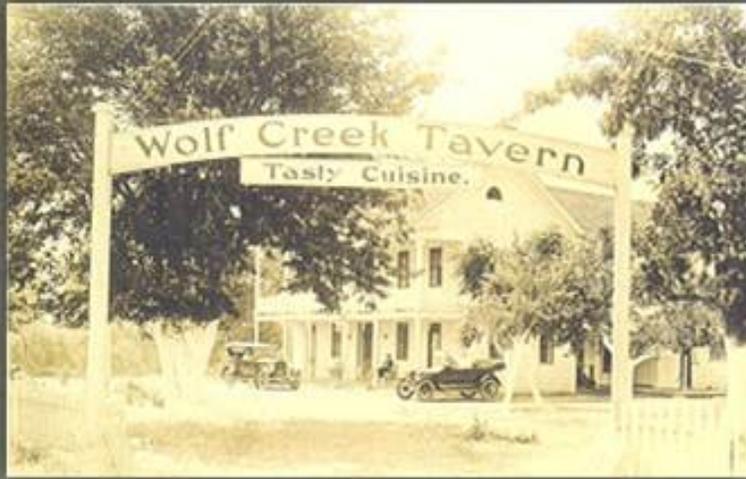
Historic Log Buildings - 1870s-1890s

Collier Logging Museum - 1949

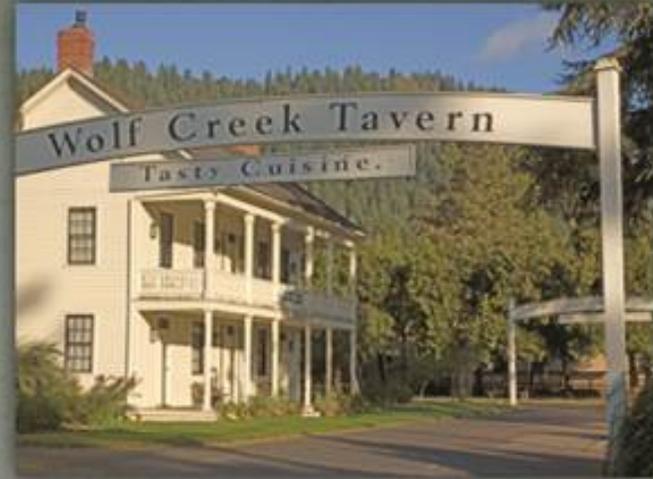
COLLIER MEMORIAL STATE PARK  
PIONEER LOG CABINS - 1870s-1890s

Historic log buildings, including cabins, a store, and doctor's office, dating from the 1870s-1890s, were moved to the park to create a Pioneer Village. Collier Memorial State Park and Logging Museum, located at the confluence of the Williamson River and Spring Creek, was donated in 1945 by Alfred "Cap" Collier, a Klamath County lumberman, and his brother Andrew "Andy" Collier, a banker, in honor of their parents Charles and Janet Collier. Collier is home to the largest collection of historic logging equipment in Oregon and perhaps in the nation. The original artifacts were donated by the Collier brothers, who wanted to safeguard the tools that had been vital to the central and eastern Oregon logging and milling industries.

◀ Feb 2014	~ March 2014 ~						▶ Apr 2014
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Wolf Creek Tavern/Inn c. 1920



Wolf Creek Tavern/Inn , Built 1883



Sitting Room



Guest Room

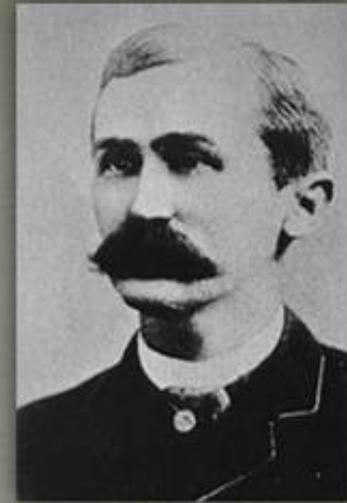
WOLF CREEK INN STATE HERITAGE SITE  
WOLF CREEK TAVERN - 1883

The Wolf Creek Inn was built in 1883 for Henry Smith, a merchant-farmer and entrepreneur, to serve the local miners and those who traveled by stage between Redding, California and Roseburg, Oregon before the last link of the Oregon and California Railroad was completed through the Siskiyou Mountains in 1887. Between 1922 and 1925, innkeeper John Dougall added a sixty-foot-long detached woodshed with hand-hewn frame to the end of the dining room/kitchen ell, converted it to an up-to-date kitchen, and added a two-story guest room wing on the south side. The south wing, with exterior finish materials and details to match the original building, added eight guestrooms and indoor toilet and bath facilities to the inn's overnight accommodations.

◀ Mar 2014	~ April 2014 ~						May 2014 ▶
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Pete French Round Barn, Built 1883



Pete French



Interior - Corral



Paddock around Corral

PETE FRENCH ROUND BARN STATE HERITAGE AREA  
PETE FRENCH ROUND BARN - 1883

Pete French built the round barn in 1883 about 50 miles southeast of Burns. Used for exercising and training horses during the winter, it is 100 feet in diameter and encloses a masonry corral 64 feet in diameter and a 16-foot-wide circular paddock inside the containing wall. The most striking feature of the interior is the roof support system. Trusses are attached to plates atop the corral wall by 14 peeled juniper poles, with braces radiating in umbrella fashion from the center pole to support the apex of the cone, which is 25 feet in height. Pete French was born on a small sheep farm near Red Bluff, California in 1849. In 1872, he and six vaqueros were instructed to ride north to transplant Dr. James Glenn's livestock operation to Southern Oregon. In 1883, Dr. Glenn was killed, and the French-Glenn Livestock Company was formed by Pete French and Dr. Glenn's heirs. Before French was murdered in 1897, the livestock company controlled more than 130,000 acres of land, 30,000 head of cattle, 3,000 horses and mules. The combined holdings were known by the name of "P" Ranch.

◀ Apr 2014	~ May 2014 ~						Jun 2014 ▶
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Ruble House (1894); Church (1892)



Ruth and William Ruble



1908 view of Ruble & McIntosh Families  
Golden School (1897)



Grain Shed (c. 1900); Store, P.O. (1904)

GOLDEN STATE HERITAGE AREA  
GOLDEN CHURCH - 1892; RUBLE HOUSE - 1894; GOLDEN SCHOOL - 1897

William Ruble and his wife Ruth established Golden with their sons Bill and Schuyler as part of their family mining enterprise. They maintained their house, built in 1894, until selling their holdings in 1911 to the Forsythe family, who continued to lease mining claims and the store grounds. The Golden Church (1892) was the first permanent building constructed on the Golden town site. It was a community project with William Ruble, Sr., financing the construction, and his son Bill serving as the primary carpenter. The Church continues to be used by local residents and for special events. The Bennett Store and Post Office was built in 1904. The Golden School (1897) was moved away from the site in the 1940s and returned to the site in 2013. The buildings in this ghost town are maintained in a state of arrested decay, which means they are cared for only to the extent that they will not be allowed to fall over or otherwise deteriorate in a major way.

◀ May 2014	~ June 2014 ~						
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