Statewide Inventory of Historic Sites and Buildings

Jackson County

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
Parks and Recreation Branch
Department of Transportation

1976
July 28, 1977

TO ALL LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, PLANNING BODIES AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the appropriate section of the Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties as expanded under special contract by Stephen Dow Beckham in 1976.

We hope and trust that the Inventory will assist you in the development of your comprehensive plans and other matters. It should be remembered that the Inventory is not complete in this form. It will be revised and enlarged continually. Moreover, archeological sites are not included for purposes of site protection. In many cases, properties which have been entered into the National Register of Historic Places are not included. We are including as an addendum a listing of properties in your area which were included in the Inventory prior to 1976.

If questions regarding the Inventory arise, please contact us at 378-5001.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Paul B. Hartwig
Historic Preservation Coordinator

EWP:ko
Enc.
HISTORIC PRESERVATION FACT SHEET

OREGON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO):

Mr. David G. Talbot, State Parks Superintendent
State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Transportation
Parks and Recreation Branch
525 Trade Street SE
Salem, OR 97310
503/378-6305
For operating questions, call Mr. Paul B. Hartwig (503/378-6118)

STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION (Advisory to SHPO):

Dr. Edwin Bingham
Dept. of History - U of O
Eugene, OR 97403
686-4802

Mr. Lewis L. McArthur
4154 SW Tualatin Ave.
Portland, OR 97201
288-5341

Prof. David L. Cole
Museum of Natural History
University of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403
686-3034

Mr. George McMath, AIA
1030 SW Second Avenue
Portland, OR 97204
228-5154

Mr. Robertson Collins
PO Box 1309
Medford, OR 97501
664-3313

Mr. Thomas Vaughan, Director
Oregon Historical Society
1230 SW Park Avenue
Portland, OR 97205
222-1741

Prof. Philip Dole
Dept. of Architecture-U of O
School of Arch., Allied Arts
Eugene, OR 97403
686-3664

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES:

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. It is maintained by the National Park Service under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The list contains districts, sites, archeological sites, buildings, structures and objects of national, state or local significance. National Historic Landmarks are automatically included. A cumulative listing of all National Register properties is published annually in the February issue of the Federal Register, the regular Congressional publication. Under certain circumstances, National Register properties are eligible for federal preservation assistance.

Dr. William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register
US Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Washington, DC 20240
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION:

In the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Congress established the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to advise Congress and the President and to assist federal departments and agencies in discharging their historic preservation responsibilities under Section 106 of the Act.

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Suite 430, 1522 K Street NW
Washington, DC 20006

THE NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION:

The National Trust for Historic Preservation is a national, non-profit organization chartered by Congress to encourage public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings and objects significant in American history and culture.

Chairman, Board of Trustees: Mr. Carlisle Humelsine
President, Colonial Williamsburg
Williamsburg, VA 23185

President: Mr. James Biddle
740-748 Jackson Place NW
Washington, DC 20006
202/638-5300

Director, Western Regional Office: Mr. John L. Frisbee III
802 Montgomery St.
San Francisco, CA 94133

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

American Association for State and Local History
1400 8th Avenue S.
Nashville, TN 37203
William Alderson, Director

Society of Architectural Historians
1700 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Rosann Berry, Executive Secretary

Northern Pacific Coast Chapter
Society of Architectural Historians
Earl D. Layman, Preservation Officer
City of Seattle Office of Urban Conservation, Arctic Building
Seattle, WA 98104

American Institute of Architects
Alfred M. Staehli, Preservation Officer
317 SE 62nd Avenue
Portland, OR 97215

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DEFINITIONS OF PRESERVATION TERMS AS USED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE:

Preservation is the process of sustaining the form and extent of a structure essentially as it now exists. Preservation aims at halting further deterioration and providing structural stability but does not contemplate significant rebuilding.

Restoration is the process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of removal of later work and the replacement of missing original work.

Reconstruction is the process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished structure, or part of it, as it appeared at a specific period of time. Reconstruction should be undertaken only when the property to be reconstructed is essential for understanding and interpreting the value of a historical district and sufficient historical documentation exists to insure an exact reproduction of the original.

Rehabilitation is the process of returning a property to a state of utility, through repair or alteration, which makes possible an efficient contemporary use. In rehabilitation, those portions of the property which are important in illustrating historic and cultural values are preserved or restored.

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National Parks - Outstanding, relatively spacious land and water areas under federal ownership. They usually contain a diversity of scenic, scientific and other values and support a broad range of visitor-use programs.

National Monuments - Outstanding land and water areas, usually under federal ownership. They generally contain lesser acreage than National Parks and support a narrower range of visitor-use programs. Their purpose is to preserve resources of special scientific significance.
National Historic Sites - Properties of outstanding historical value to the nation as a whole. They may be under federal, state or local ownership. In the latter cases, the National Park Service acts in an advisory capacity.

National Memorials - Properties commemorating historic events and/or personnages of exceptional significance to the nation. Usually they are under National Park Service jurisdiction, but ownership may be mixed.

National Historic Landmarks - Outstanding examples of the nation's historical and/or cultural patrimony. They are evaluated and recommended for designation by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. Federal ownership is not implied. Ownership may be public or private, but owner must agree to maintain property in accord with accepted preservation precepts if he accepts designation. Landmark status offers higher priority in the distribution of grants-in-aid under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and is acknowledged by a bronze plaque and a certificate from the Secretary of the Interior.

National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings - Conducted by the National Park Service under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935 for purposes of identifying historic and prehistoric places of national significance. The Survey forms the basis of National Historic Landmark designations.

HABS - Historic American Buildings Survey - Initiated by the National Park Service in 1933 for purposes of assembling a national collection of detailed records of historically and architecturally significant buildings. Conducted in cooperation with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress.

HAER - Historic American Engineering Record - Established by the National Park Service in 1969 for purposes of documenting historic engineering, industrial and technological works. Conducted in cooperation with the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Library of Congress.
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES
McLoughlin House, Oregon City, Clackamas County

NATIONAL MEMORIALS
Fort Clatsop, Clatsop County

NATIONAL MONUMENTS
Oregon Caves, Josephine County
John Day Fossil Beds, Grant and Wheeler Counties

NATIONAL PARK
Crater Lake, Klamath County

NATIONAL NATURAL LANDMARKS
Crown Point, Multnomah County
Fort Rock State Monument, Lake County
Horse Ridge Natural Area, Deschutes County
Newberry Crater, Deschutes County

NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS
Deady Hall, Eugene, Lane County
Elmore (Samuel) Cannery, Astoria, Clatsop County
Fort Astoria, Astoria, Clatsop County
Fort Rock Cave, Lake County
Jacksonville Historic District, Jackson County
Lower Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, Klamath County (also in Siskiyou County, California)
Pioneer Courthouse, Portland, Multnomah County
Portland Skidmore/Old Town Historic District, Portland, Multnomah County
Villard Hall, Eugene, Lane County

PROPERTIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
As of February 1, 1977 (see attached)
NOTICES

rogers county

Oologah vicinity. ROGERS, WILLIAM, BIRTHPLACE, About 4 mi. NE of Oologah, (9-29-70)

seminole county

Seminole. CRISSE, W. E., MANSION, 612 Hwy. 9 East, (1-27-75)
Seminole vicinity. MEKASUYEK ACADEMY, SW of Seminole, (3-26-74)

siskiyou county

Akins vicinity. SEQUOYAH'S CABIN, OK 101, in Sequoyah's Cabin State Park, (10-15-66) N.N.
Marble City vicinity. DWIGHT MISSION, 3 mi. SW of Marble City, (3-20-73)
Sallisaw vicinity. PARRIS MOUND, NE of Sallisaw, (1-31-76)

texas county

Hardy vicinity. OLD HARDESTY, NE of Hardesty, (6-26-74)
Optum vicinity. STAMPER SITE, 2.5 mi. S of Optum on the S bank of the North Canadian River, (10-1-76)
			
tulsa county

Tulsa. CREEK COUNCIL TREE SITE, 18th and Cheyenne Sts., (9-27-66)
Tulsa. MCBRINEY, JAMES H., HOUSE, 1414 S. Galveston, (11-3-76)
Tulsa. TULSA MUNICIPAL BUILDING, 124 E. 4th St., (7-18-75)
Tulsa. WESTHOPE, 3704 S. Birmingham St., (4-10-75)

wagoner county

Coweta vicinity. KOWETA MISSION SITE, 1 mi. S of Coweta off OK 58B, (16-19-73)
Tullahassee. TULLAHASSEE MISSION SITE, NE of Tullahassee, (9-10-76)

washington county

Bartlesville. NELLIE JOHNSTONE NO. 1, Johnstone Park, (4-11-72)
Bartlesville. PHILLIPS, FRANK, HOUSE, 1107 Cherokee Ave., (3-13-75)
Bartlesville. PRICE TOWER, 6th St. and Dewey Ave., (9-13-74)
Dewey. DEWEY HOTEL, Delaware and Don Tyler Ave., (4-4-75)

washita county

Carnegie vicinity. CEDAR CREEK DISTRICT, N of Carnegie, (12-22-73)
Colony vicinity. MCLEMORE SITE, 4 mi. SE of Colony on OK 69, (10-15-66) N.N.

woods county

Waynoka. SANTE FE DEPOT AND READING OFFICE, Sante Fe Tracks, (6-20-74)

woodward county

Fort Supply. FORT SUPPLY HISTORIC DISTRICT, Western State Hospital grounds, (6-21-71)

OREGON

baker county

Sumpter. SUMPTER VALLEY GOLD DREDGE, SW of Sumpter near Cracker Creek, (10-26-71)

benton county

Corvallis. CORVALLIS ARTS CENTER (EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN), 700 S.W. Madison Ave., (9-10-71)
Kings Valley vicinity. HOSKINS SITE, SW of Kings Valley, (5-1-74) N.
Philoath. PHILOTHAM COLLEGE, Main St., (12-11-72)

Philoath vicinity. KING, ISAAC, HOUSE AND BARN, N of Philoath off OR 223, (10-29-75)

chekumass county

Brightwood vicinity. ROCK CORRAL ON THE BARLOW ROAD, W of Brightwood off U.S. 26 near Sandy River, (12-19-74)
Carver vicinity. BAKER, HORACE, LOG CABIN, S of Carver off OR 224, (12-19-76)
Government Camp vicinity. TIMBERLINE LODGE, 6 mi. N of Government Camp in Mount Hood National Forest, (11-12-73)
Lake Oswego. OREGON IRON COMPANY FuRnACE, George Rogers Park, (2-12-74)
Malolla. DIBBLE, HORACE R., HOUSE, 616 S. Molalla Ave., (12-19-74)
Malolla. VONDER AHE, FRED, HOUSE AND SUMMER KITCHEN, 625 Metzler Ave., (3-26-76)
Malolla vicinity. ROCK CREEK METHODIST CHURCH, W of Molalla off OR 211, (10-29-75)

Oregon City. BARCLAY, DR. FORBES, HOUSE, 719 Center St., (11-5-74)
Oregon City. McCarver. MORTON MATTHEW, HOUSE, 554 Warner-Parrot Rd., (1-12-74)
Oregon City. MCLOUGHLIN HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, McLoughlin Park, between 7th and 8th Sts. (10-15-66)

Oregon City. ROSE FARM, 534 Holmes Lane, (12-2-74) N.N.
Oregon City vicinity. AINSWORTH, CAPT. JOHN C., HOUSE, 1919S S. Leland Rd., (11-26-73)
Wemme vicinity. OREGON TRAIL, BARLOW ROAD SEGMENT, NW of Wemme, (11-20-74)

West Linn. WILLAMETTE FALLS LOCKS, W bank of Willamette River, (2-5-74)

clatsop county

Astor. ASTORIA COLUMN, Cooscomb Hill, (5-2-74) G.
Astor. ELMORE, SAMUEL, CANNERY, On the waterfront at the foot of Flavel St., (11-13-66) N.N.
Astoria vicinity. FORT CLATSOP NATIONAL MEMORIAL, 4.5 mi. S of Astoria, (10-15-66)

Hammont. FORT STEVENS, Fort Stevens State Park, (9-22-71)

coos county

Bandon. COQUILLE RIVER LIGHT, Bul- lard's Beach State Park, (3-22-74)
Coos Bay. MARSHFIELD SUN PRINTING FLANT, 1049 N. Front St., (3-21-73) G.

curry county

Agness vicinity. ROGUE RIVER RANCH, E of Agness near confluence of Mule Creek and Rogue River, (12-29-75)

Douglas county

Glide vicinity. SUSAN CREEK INDIAN MOUNDS SITE, (11-20-74)
Roseburg. FIOLED, CREEK, HOUSE (JOSEPH LANE HOUSE), 544 S.E. Douglas St., (12-31-74)
Roseburg. WILLIS, JUDGE WILLIAM R., HOUSE, 744 S.E. Rose St., (6-5-75)
Yoncalla vicinity. APPLATE, CHARLES, HOUSE, NE of Yoncalla on Halo Trail, (3-17-75) N.N.
NOTICES

Pittsburgh. ALLEgheny couNty COURTHOUSE AND JAIL, 436 Grant St., (3-7-73) HABs.

Pittsburgh. ALLEgheny POST oFFICE (OLD POST OFFICE), Allegheny Center, (7-27-71) HABs.

Pittsburgh. BUTLER STREET GATEHOUSE, 4734 Butler St., (3-7-70).


Pittsburgh. CARNEGIE FREE LIBRARY of ALLEgheny, Allegheny Center, (11-1-74).

Pittsburgh. CATHOLIC ACADEMY OF LEARNING, Forbes Ave. and Bigelow Blvd., (3-7-75).

Pittsburgh. DOLLAR SAVING BANK, 4th Ave. and Smithfield St., (7-14-76).

Pittsburgh. DUQUESNE INCLINE, 1220 Pennsylvania Ave., (5-7-78).

Pittsburgh. EMMAUEN EPISCOPAL CHURCH, North and Allegheny Aves., (5-7-74).

Pittsburgh. EVERGREEN HAMLET, Evergreen Hamlet Rd., (9-17-74).


Pittsburgh. GARDNER-BAILEY HOUSE, 124 W. Swallow St., (1-7-68).

Pittsburgh. HEATHSIDE COTTAGE, 416 Catoma St., (12-20-70).

Pittsburgh. HIGHLAND TOWERS APARTMENTS, 345 Highland Ave., (9-28-76).


Pittsburgh. MANCHESTER HISTORIC DISTRICT, Irregular pattern contained with Fauey, Chaucer, Franklin, and Bidwell Sts., (9-18-75).

Pittsburgh. MEXICAN WAR STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT, Irregular pattern between Brighton and Arch Sts. and between O’Hern and West Park, (5-28-75).

Pittsburgh. OLD HEIDELBERG APARTMENTS, Braddock Ave. at Waverly St., (5-4-76).

Pittsburgh. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION, 1101 Liberty Ave., (4-22-76).


Pittsburgh. POTKORN & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD STATION, Smithfield St. at Carson St., (1-11-74) HABs.

Pittsburgh. ROUTHON OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION, 1100 Liberty Ave. at Grant St., (4-11-73) HABs.

Pittsburgh. SHADYSIDE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amberson Ave. and Westminster Pl., (4-3-75).


Pittsburgh. SMITHFIELD STREET BRIDGE, Smithfield St. at the Monongahela River, (3-21-74) HABs.

Pittsburgh. SNYDER, WILLIAM PENN. HOUSE, 852 Ridge Ave., (5-3-76).

Pittsburgh. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL HALL, 5th Ave at Bigelow Blvd., (12-30-74).

Pittsburgh. SOUTH SIDE MARKET BUILDING, 12th and Bingham Sts., (10-14-76).

Pittsburgh. ST. JOHN BAPTIST’S UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 109 S. Carson St., (10-29-74).

Pittsburgh. ST. STANISLAUS KOSTKA ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, 21st and Smallman Sts., (9-14-72).

Pittsburgh. UNION TRUST BUILDING, 435 Grant St., (1-21-74).

Pittsburgh. MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, MONONGAHELA INCLINE, Grandview Ave. at Wyoming Ave., (6-25-74).

Pennsylvania.


Armstrong county

Dayton. MARSHALL, THOMAS, HOUSE, State St., (4-22-76).

Beaver county

BEGINNING POINT OF THE U.S. PUBLIC LAND SURVEY, Reference—see Columbia County, OH.

Ambridge vicinity. OLD ECONOMY, NE of on Pittsburgh on PA 65, (10-15-66) HAB.

Beaver. FORT McINTOSH SITE, River Rd., (4-24-75).

Beaver. QUAY, MATTHEW S., HOUSE, (5-15-75) N.H.

Darlington. GREGGS ACADEMY, Market St., (2-24-75).

Freedom. VICARY, CAPT., WILLIAM, HOUSE, 1251 4th St., (11-8-74).

Harmony. LEGIONVILLE, Between Duss Ave. and PA 65, (3-27-75).

Bedford county

Bedford. ESPY HOUSE, 123 Pitt St., (11-19-74).

Berks county

Bally vicinity. CHRISTIAN, PHILIP, HOUSE, 1½ mi. SE of Bally on the Berks/Montgomery County line, (3-7-73).

Birdsboro vicinity. BOONE, DANIEL, HOMESTEAD SITE and BERTOLET CABIN, 2 mi. N of Birdsboro, (3-24-72).

Centerport vicinity. BELLMAN’S UNION CHURCH, SW of Centerport off Rte. 726, (12-4-73).

Douglasville. OLD SWEDISH HOUSE, Old Philadelphia Pike, (1-21-74) HAB.

Douglasville. WHITE HORSE TAVERN, 509 Old Philadelphia Pike, (4-21-75).


Lobachiv vicinity. KEIM HOMESTEAD, W of Lobachiv, (5-5-74) HAB.

Morgantown vicinity. HOPEWELL VILLAGE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, 10 mi. NE of Morgantown off Pennsylvania Tpke., (10-26-76).

Pleasant Valley. GRUBER WAGON WORKS, SE of Mount Pleasant on PA 183, (6-2-72).

Reading. ASKEW BRIDGE, N. 6th St. near Woodward St., (3-17-75) HABs.

Reading. PAGODA, Mount Penn, at jet. of Du- reya Dr. and Skyline Blvd., (11-13-72) O.

Reading. TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, 6th and Washington Sts., (6-7-76).

Topton vicinity. SALLY ANN FURNACE COMPLEX, SW of Topton, (8-17-76).

Womensdorff vicinity. WEISER, CONRAD, HOUSE, 2 mi. E of Womensdorff, (10-15-66) HAB.

Yellow House vicinity. FISHER, HENRY, HOUSE, About 1.25 mi. N of Yellow House on PA 662, (6-4-73).

Blair county

Altoona. BAKER MANSION, 3500 Baker Blvd., (6-5-75).

Altoona. DUDLEY, CHARLES B., HOUSE, 2020 Lexington Ave., (5-11-76) HAB.

Altoona. MISHLER THEATRE, 1208 12th Ave., (4-11-73).

Altoona vicinity. HORSESHOE CURVE, 5 mi. W of Altoona on PA 193, (11-13-66) HAB.
NOTICES

Hyde County
Ocracoke, Ocracoke Lighthouse.

NORTH DAKOTA
Bismarck, Fort Lincoln Site.

OHIO
Adams County
Wrightsville vicinity, Grimes Site (33 AD 39), Kilen Electric Generating Station.

Mitchell County

Crawford County
Cubley Reformed Church, United Methodist Church, Crestline Shunk Museum.

Darke County
DAR-S.R.-571-09.

Montgomery County
Columbus Bridge Works.

Pickaway County
Williamsport vicinity, The Shack (Daughters, Harry House), 3.5 mi. NW of Williamsport.

Richland County

Seneca County

Summit County
United Way Building, Perkins St.

Warren County
Corwin, Shaffer Mound, S of New Burlington Rd.


Wayne County
Wooster, Thorny House, 1876 Beall Ave.

OKLAHOMA
Atoka County
Estep Shelter, Lower Clear Boggy Watershed.

Graham Site, Lower Clear Boggy Watershed.

Comanche County
Port Sill, Beekhead on Signal Mountain off Mackenzie Rd.

Port Sill, Camp Comanche Site, E range on Cache Creek.

Port Sill, Chiefs Knoll, Post Cemetery, N of Haskell County
Koeta vicinity, Otter Creek Archeological Site, SW of Koeta.

Ray County
Newkirk vicinity, Bryan Archeological Site, NE of Newkirk.

OREGON
Baker County
Baker vicinity, Virtue Flat Mining District, 10 mi. E of Baker off Hwy. 88.

Columbia County
Scappoose vicinity, Portland and Southwestern Railroad Tunnel, 13 mi. NW of Scappoose.

Coo County
Charleston, Cape Arago Light Station.

Curry County
Port Orford, Cape Blanco Light Station.

Douglas County
Winchester Bay, Umpqua River Lighthouse.

Gilliam County
Arlington vicinity, Four Mile Canyon Area (Oregon Trail), 10 mi. S of Arlington.

Crum Grasmill, Ghost Camp Reservoir area.

Old Wagon Road, Ghost Camp Reservoir area.

Oceo School, Ghost Camp Reservoir area.

Steel Trust Bridge, Ghost Camp Reservoir area.

Klamath County
Crater Lake National Park, Crater Lake Lodge.

Lane County
Roosevelt Beach, Receta Head Lighthouse.

Roosevelt Beach, Receta Head Light Station.

Lincoln County
Agate Beach, Yakima Head Lighthouse.

Tillamook County
Tillamook, Cape Meares Lighthouse.

Wash Co.
Memaloose Island, River Mile 177.5 in Columbia River.

Wheeler County
Antone, Antone Mining Town, Barite 1901-1909.

Pennsylvania
Adams County
Gettysburg, Barons Knoll, adjacent to Gettysburg National Military Park.

Kuhn's Fording Bridge, spans Conewago Creek.

Allegheny County

McJunkins Site, New Texas Rd.

Berks County
Mt. Pleasant, Ritter-Stout Log House, near Jct. of Church Rd. and Tulepohchen Creek.

Mt. Pleasant, Conrads Warehouse, near Jct. of Rte. 183 and Powder Mill Rd.

Mt. Pleasant, Hoeh-Stamm-Unger Farmstead, Gruber Rd.

Mt. Pleasant, Miller's House, Jct. of Rte. 183 and Powder Mill Rd.

Mt. Pleasant, O'Boyle's Mill Hotel and Store, Gruber Rd. and Rte. 183.

Mt. Pleasant, Pleasant Valley Roller Mill, Gruber Rd.

Mt. Pleasant, Reber's Residence and Barn, on Tulepohchen Creek.

Mt. Pleasant, Union Canal, Blue Marsh Lake Project area.

Butler County
Butler, Bonnie Brook Archeological Site.

Chester County
Charleston, Neespor House (Thomas Davis House), State Rd.

Charleston, Pickering Creek Ice Dam, State Rd.

Locke Aerie.

Nature Center of Charleston, State Rd.

Charleston Township.
Cultural Resources In Oregon

To date, some 70% of the State of Oregon has been surveyed by historians to identify historic sites and buildings important to Oregon's past. At the same time, only some three percent of the state has been surveyed by archaeologists. The results of these cultural resource surveys indicate that Oregon contains some 2,500 historic sites worthy of placement on the Statewide Inventory and perhaps some 120,000 archeological sites, for a density of about 1.3 cultural sites per square mile.

The large difference between numbers of historic and archeological sites is merely a reflection of the fact that Indians have lived here for some 20,000 years while Euro-Americans have been in Oregon only about 173 years. The large gap between seventy percent and three percent in completeness of surveys is due to several factors: 1) archeological sites are "buried" to a greater degree and therefore more difficult to locate 2) historians have written records to utilize, often telling them where to look 3) the Indian societies were pre-literate and most of their oral traditions telling of old village site locations were never recorded by early settlers.

Since the year of 1906 the federal government has passed several laws and executive orders in order to try and preserve the cultural remains of both Indian and early Euro-American history. The government realized that the native cultures had been largely destroyed and their cultural remains were likewise disappearing under the shovel of "pot-hunters", the construction of towns, and the activities of road builders, loggers, miners and others.

Each archeologic site is like a book of which only one copy exists. Properly excavated and analyzed, a site can tell who lived there, when they lived there, how large the group was, what the people ate, the climate at the time, the type of social organization the group practiced, average life spans, religious practices and even some of the diseases they suffered from. If this site is destroyed, either through the purposeful digging of relic hunters or through the accidental activities of house, road, sewer line, water line, or other developers, then the book, which is public property has been burned.
Camp Baker Site, S 16, T 30 S, R. 1 W, 1/2 West of Phoenix, not far from Jacksonville.

"1962. Military and Indian Affairs."

Jackson

Camp Alden Site, Bybee Springs vicinity, 1853, Military and Indian Affairs. Westward Expansion.

Jackson

Bybee (Dr. William Y.) House, Rogue River vicinity, ca. 1860, Architecture.

Jackson

Ruch Rock Tunnel, G. 40 S, R. 32, Sec. 14, 1887, Transportation and Communication.

Jackson

Birdseye (David H.) House, Rogue River vicinity, 1855, Military and Indian Affairs and Architecture-Hewn Log.

Jackson

Applegate Trail (Southern Immigrant Route), Lake, Klamath, Douglas, Lane.

Jackson

Linn and Folk Counties, 1946, Transportation and Communication.

Jackson

Applegate, on State Highway 238, 10 miles S.W. of Jacksonville. N.D. "Mining Frontier."

Jackson

Antelope Creek Covered Bridge, Antelope Creek, S 19, T 30 S, R 1 T, nine miles NE of Medford, 1922. Transportation and Communication.
Gold Hill Burial Site, about 12 miles west of Medford on the south bank of the Rogue River, excavated in 1931-32 by L. S. Cressman. Aboriginal Prehistory.

Port Lane Site, 1/4 mile north of Yolo on road to Gold Bay, 1853-1856. Military and Indian Affairs.

Fort Birdseye Site, at the mouth of Birdseye Creek, 1855-1856. Military and Indian Affairs.

Dudley Post Office (Spencer Log Cabin), Butte Falls vicinity. (T 34S, R 29E, Sec. 12), ca. 1900. Architecture: I demean Log Cabin.

Dyer House Site (T'Sault, William Green), Gold Hill vicinity, 1852.

Colver (Samuel) House, Phoenix, 1855, Architecture: Greek Revival.

Chappel-Sneddenburg House, Southern Oregon College Campus, Ashland, Architecture: Colonial Revival, 1904-1905.
Old Schoolhouse—Gold Hill, Gold Hill, 1894, Education.

Mckenzie Covered Bridge, Applegate River, S 3, T 40S, R 3 W, 14 miles SW of
Hosford, 1917. Transportation and communication.

Lost Creek Covered Bridge, Lost Creek, S 3, T 37S, R 26, 16 miles E/SE of
Eagle Point, 1919. Transportation and communication.

Jacksonville Historic District, Jacksonville, 1850-1884, Mining Frontier.

Jacksonville-Crescent City Trail, Josephine County, 1860, Mining Frontier and
Transportation and Communication.

Gold Ray Dam, Gold Hill vicinity, Commerce and Industry.
Table Rock Treaty Site, East side of I-5, north of Central Point, Military & Indian Affairs.

Jackson

Sterling Ditch, Ruch vicinity, 1877, Mining Frontier.

Jackson

Southern Oregon Wagon Road, (T. 39S, R. 32E, Sec. 32.), 1869, Transportation & Communication.

Jackson

Siskiyous Mountain Indian Trail, (T. 40S, R. 32E, Sec. 32), Transportation and Communication.

Jackson

S&S Military Wagon Road, Scottsburg to Medford vicinity, Douglas and Lane Counties, 1853-1854, Transportation and Communication.

Jackson

1839 - 1849

Round Prairie Road Site, Pinehurst vicinity, Transportation and Communication.

Jackson

Rocky Point Tavern, Gold Hill vicinity, 1864, Architecture: Classic.
Jackson

Yankee Creek Covered Bridge, Yankee Creek, S 19, T 36S, R 16E, 9 miles NE of Medford, 1922. Transportation and Communication.

Jackson

Wimer Covered Bridge, Evans Creek, S 11, T 36S, R 4W, 14 miles NE of Wimer, 1927. Transportation and Communication.

Razed during summer of 1973

Jackson


Jackson

Union Creek Trail, Fort Klamath-Jacksonville, Klamath County, Transportation and Communication, Military and Indian Affairs, 1893-1909.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Wilson house is a one and one-half story, wood frame building which stands at the southeast corner of Sixth and D streets in Jacksonville, Oregon. This building has a clapboard exterior with shiplap on a wing attached on the east elevation. The house faces north. The windows are six-over-six, double hung sash in the main section of the house; those in the wing are four-over-four, double hung sash. This building has two brick chimneys.

For possibly some additional information on this structure consult the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

continue on back if necessary
The Rev. M.A. Williams landmark is a bronze plaque mounted on a boulder set on a concrete base adjacent to the Presbyterian Church in Jacksonville. The plaque reads:

"Dedicated to the memory of Rev. M. A. Williams and the following noble pioneers who organized this church November 22, 1857

Mr. Hoffman, Caroline Hoffman, Elizabeth Hoffman, S.D. Van Dyke, Keziah Van Dyke, Mr. Wright, Jane Wright, A. J. Butler, E. P. Rand,

Mary Gore 1887 1938."

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

continue on back if necessary
The Giles Wells house is a two story, wood frame building in the Classical Revival Style. This structure has a low gable roof, clapboard siding, and has six-over-six, double hung sash windows. The house stands in a grove of trees on the east side of Highway 66 near Neil Creek. The structure is opposite the entrance to the Oak Hills Golf Course. The building has a center entry on its west (front) elevation and is protected by a small front porch with balcony.

Giles Wells was born in South Carolina and emigrated to Kentucky, Illinois, and Iowa before coming overland to California in 1849. He returned to Iowa via Panama in 1850 and in 1853 came over the Applegate Trail to settle on Neil Creek on a Donation Land Claim near Ashland, Oregon. Wells led a company of volunteers against the Rogue River Indians in 1855-56 and served one term in the Oregon legislature. He died in December, 1894, aged 96 years. He married Martha Fruit (1806-1894) and had eight children.
The John Walker house is a two story, wood frame building with a hip roof. This house stands on a ranch located southeast of Ashland, Oregon. The house has pairs of four-over-four, double hung sash windows. A verandah extends across the south (front) elevation and is supported by pairs of chamfered posts with wood bases. The main entry has sidelights and is centered in the front elevation. The house has a clapboard exterior. The front porch wall is vertical board and batten. The building has two fireplace chimneys. A new family room has been created in the rear of the first floor and a deck is attached on the rear elevation. This house is in excellent condition after restoration in 1975-76.

For many years the home of Elmo Stevenson, President of Southern Oregon College, this property is now owned by Stevenson's daughter and son-in-law. Originally this ranch and house were owned by John Walker. John P. Walker was born in 1822 in Christian County, Kentucky. He moved in 1827 with his parents to Illinois and in 1839 to Iowa. In 1849 he journeyed overland to California, returned to Iowa, but in 1853 came to Jackson County via the Applegate Trail. Walker married in 1855 to Mary A. Myer, the widow of C. F. Walker. A lithograph view of his house appeared in 1884 in Walling's history, p. 420.
Sources:
Medford Mail-Tribune, March 26, 1948.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Jacob Wagner Soda Springs is a site on the east bank of Emigrant Creek on Buckhorn Springs Road eleven miles southeast of Ashland, Oregon. At this location a mineral water bubbles to the surface. Presently the spring is enclosed in concrete and has a rectangular, wood frame gazebo erected over it. The gabebo has a gable roof and has shiplap on its gable ends; the walls are open. The spring is reached by crossing Emigrant Creek on a perilous bridge laid on top of two logs.

This site was first developed in 1867 by Ashland dentist, Dr. Colwell. In that year he erected the Soda Springs Hotel. Jacob Wagner purchased the site in 1885 and in 1886 the Wagner Soda Springs Post Office was established. In 1891 Wagner opened a bottling plant at the site and began marketing "Siskiyou Natural Mineral Water." The post office closed in 1911 and the hotel burned in 1926. The site was bypassed in 1919 with the construction of the present Green Springs Highway. Wagner was born September 26, 1820 in Dayton, Ohio. He emigrated to Oregon in 1850 and settled on Wagner Creek in Jackson County in 1852. In 1862 he moved to Ashland and owned and operated the Ashland Flouring Mills. Wagner served in the legislature in 1862-66 and was a county commissioner in 1874-75. He married Ella Hendrix in 1860 in Iowa.

Recorded by: Stephen Dow Beckham
Date: 27 Aug. 1976

Sources Consulted:
Walling, A.G. History of Southern Oregon

The Beeson house, possibly the residence of Emmett Beeson of Talent, is a one and one-half story, wood frame house with gable roof that stands west of Talent on Wagner Creek Road. The house has a shiplap exterior with imbricated shingling on the gable ends. A pair of projecting window bays stand on the first floor of the west (front) elevation. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash in much of the house and those in the window bays are surrounded by small panes of colored glass. A simple porch on the front elevation has a decorative gable on it which matches a cross gable on the roof of the house. The windows in the south elevation are four-over-four, double hung sash. The house has a small porch on the south elevation and has a tall, wood water tower at the rear (see photo).

This house was erected by a member of the Beeson family which settled in this area in 1853. John Beeson, born in England, won notoriety for his advocacy of Indian Rights in the midst of the Rogue River Indian Wars. He authored A Plea for the Indians of Oregon published in 1856. His son, Welborn Beeson, mirrored some of his father's concerns and was a farmer near Talent. Emmett Beeson was born near Talent in 1867 and was a son of Welborn and Catherine (Brophy) Beeson. In 1912 Beeson owned 775 acres in the Talent area and was "living in one of the prettiest little homes in that section of the country."

continue on back if necessary

Sources Consulted:
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

This one and one-half story, wood frame house of unknown history stands on North Main Street in Ashland, Oregon. This building is immediately to the north of the James D. Thornton house (see file sheet). This building has a gable roof and basically a "stick" or Queen Anne Style. The building has a brick foundation, shiplap exterior, and has extensive imbricated shingling on its gable ends. The attic is lighted by an "eyebrow" window. A small cone roof is located on a projecting bay on the front porch. A decorative wood fascia is located in the peak of the gable on the east (front) elevation. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The building is of unknown history and unknown present ownership is a one and one-half story, wood frame structure with a gable roof. The building stands near the Rock Point Stage Station which was erected in the 1860's. The structure is immediately west of the stage stop. The building has clapboard siding and has nine-over-six, sash windows. The windows have pediment entablatures. A porch is located at the main entry which is centered in the front elevation. The doorway has sidelights and a transom. The porch supports are made of lattice posts (see photo). The building has a "T" attached on its rear elevation. A center chimney rises through the building and is constructed of brick. This building is in the Classical Revival Style.

A title search on this property may likely reveal information about the early ownership and history. This building may have been erected as an adjunct to the nearby Rock Point Stage Station. That building also served as a telegraph office. See especially the biography of Marcellus N. Colvig in Western Oregon (1904), pp. 698-99. Colvig's father, Dr. William L. Colvig, owned a ranch at Rock Point in the 19th century. Marcellus Colvig was long in the employment of California Stage Telegraph Company.

Recorded by __________________________________________ Date 27 Aug. 1976

For __________________________________________ Sources Consulted:

Enclose map Township __________ Section __________
The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."
The Chris Ulrich house is a one story, wood frame dwelling with a gable roof that stands on the west side of South Third Street in Jacksonville. This house is near the Patrick Feely house at 710 South Third. The house, which is in poor condition, is overgrown with vines and brush. The building has six-over-six, double hung sash windows. The exterior is clapboard. The building has a "T" attached on the west (rear) elevation.

According to Historic Jacksonville Oregon this house was erected in 1872 by Christ Ulrich, a cabinet maker, for his sixteen-year-old bride, Alice Gilson. A biography of William Ulrich, published in 1904, identifies a family of Christian Ulrich who came to Jacksonville in 1860. Christian Ulrich and his wife, Barbara, moved to Jackson County from Burlington, Iowa. Christian Ulrich died in 1869. It is not known if there is any connection between the families of Chris and Christian Ulrich.

For possibly more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon:
(over) continue on back if necessary
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The William M. Turner house is a one and one-half story, wood frame building which stands at 120 North Fifth in Jacksonville. This house has a gable roof and a "T" shape. The south (front) elevation has a verandah supported by three, slender, turned posts. The windows are four-over-four, double hung sash. The exterior of the house is clapboard. The windows have pediment entablatures.

William M. Turner was editor of the Oregon Sentinel and later served as a special Indian agent and telegraph operator.

For possibly some additional information on this structure consult the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 28 August 1976

The Tubb Springs Landmark is a wood marker mounted between two wood posts that stand in Tubb Springs Wayside. This site, on the former Applegate Trail, is in the Siskiyou Mountains about two miles west of Lincoln, Oregon, and is adjacent to Highway 66. The marker reads:

"Historic Applegate Trail. Tubb Springs. In July 1846, Jesse Applegate, Levi Scott and thirteen others known as 'The South Road Party' located this pioneer trail which was used by the emigrants travelling from Fort Hall on the Oregon Trail to the Rogue River and Willamette Valleys between 1846 and 1860. The trail passed up the swale through Tubb Springs Park near this point. Tubb Springs was named by the emigrants. Jackson County settlers constructed a new wagon road in 1868. This road can be viewed on the hillside n.e. of this marker. This pioneer road was used until 1879 when replaced by the 'Southern Oregon Wagon Road' which was constructed from state funds. This route was located 1/2 mile to the north. In 1919 the State of Oregon located the present Green Springs Hwy, the third replacement of the emigrant trail. Southern Ore. Historical Society. 1976."

Additional information on the back of the form indicates:

Recorded by: Stephen Dow Beckham  
Date: 27 Aug. 1976  
Sources Consulted:
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Towne house is a two story, wood frame building with a rectangular shape that stands at the northeast corner of West Second and North Church streets in Phoenix, Oregon. This building has a hip roof and has six-over-six, double hung sash windows. The exterior is clapboard siding. A verandah with lattice-like posts extends across the south (front) elevation and also along parts of the east and west elevations. The building has two brick chimneys. The windows on the first floor are French doors. A wing is attached on the north (rear) elevation.

William Francis Towne was born at Kennebec Landing, Maine, on March 14, 1831, and died in Phoenix, Oregon, on August 25, 1909. He was a son of Jedediah and Sarah E. (Mitchell) Towne. At the age of 14 Towne went to sea and came to California. In the 1850's he settled in Jackson County working as a miner and carpenter. In 1879 he came to Phoenix and established the Phoenix Mercantile Company which he owned and operated until 1901. Towne married in 1874 to Mary E. Stockberger and had four children; his wife died August 25, 1903.

Recorded at: Stephen Dow Beckham Date 20 July 1976
For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  Sources Consulted:

Please exclude Township 38 S. I. W. Section 9 Clay, Scott. Interview with Stephen Dow Beckham, 8 July 1976, Phoenix, Oregon.

The Frank Tou Velle Landmark is a bronze plaque mounted in a wall of rubble stone blocks that stands near the south bank of the Rogue River about two miles northwest of White City, Oregon. The landmark is within the Tou Velle State Park. The plaque reads:


Some members of the Touvelle or Tou Velle family resided in Jacksonville, Oregon. The Touvelle house yet stands in that town.
sheep. In 1867 Thornton settled in Ashland and joined partners to purchase the Ashland Woolen Mill. Over the next two decades, Thornton worked to build up the production of this mill. Thornton was also a pioneer orchardist of the area.

Thornton married twice. His first wife was Isabel Wallace and by her he had four children. He married second to Elizabeth Patterson, who was 35 years younger than he was. By this wife he also had four children: one son, Dr. Ole Thornton, was an eye surgeon in Portland, Oregon. Thornton served for ten years on the Ashland City Council. He was yet residing in Ashland in 1912 aged 86 years.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The James D. Thornton house is a two-story, wood frame building which stands on a hill overlooking the valley of Bear Creek in Ashland, Oregon. This building has a gable roof and a small, two-story portico on its east (front) elevation. The building has had alteration in its windows (see photo). In an 1883 lithograph view of this house in the West Shore Magazine the windows appear to have been four-over-four, double hung sash with shutters. Two chimneys at either end of the house have also been removed since the 1883 view was made. The entries on both the first floor and the balcony on the portico on the second floor are flanked with sidelights and a transom. The building has a dressed stone foundation.

James D. Thornton was born May 29, 1826, in Lafayette, Indiana. He was a son of Levi Thornton and Catherine (Black) Thornton. In 1836 the family moved to Iowa. In 1850 Thornton, a brother, and others set out for California, but arrived in Oregon City in October of that year. In 1851 the men journeyed south over the Siskiyous to California to mine in the Yreka area. In 1851 Thornton returned to Iowa via Nicaragua and New York and in 1853 brought his wife overland to Oregon. In 1854 he took a Donation Land Claim in Jackson County on Wagner Creek. He then purchased the Siskiyou Mountain Toll Road from the Applegate family and raised

(over) continue on back if necessary.

Recorded by: Stephen Dow Beckham Date: 29 August 1976

For: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Sources Consulted:

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Bella Union Saloon is a one story, brick building which stands on the north side of West California between Third and Oregon streets in Jacksonville. This building has a low, brick facade at the roof level and has an awning above the front elevation. The structure has a center entry bay and flanking bays with display windows. The brick exterior has been painted.

The Bella Union Saloon occupied this structure commencing in 1856. In later years in the 19th century the Burpee and Linn Furniture Store was also in this building.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photographic record of this building see picture #19 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This collection is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Table Rock Treaty Landmark is a bronze plaque mounted on a granite block set in concrete in a roadside area in a field in Sam's Valley. This small site, measuring about 12 x 12 feet, is surrounded by a wood fence. The pullout has room for two vehicles. The plaque reads:

"Erected 1963 by Crater Lake Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and General Joseph Lane Society Children of the American Revolution honoring the courageous men, led by General Joseph Lane who on Sept. 10, 1853 met near this spot and signed a treaty of Peace with the Rogue River Indians.


For background information relating to this treaty see Beckham, Requiem for a People: The Rogue Indians and the Frontiersmen (1971).

continue on back if necessary

Recorded by  Stephen Dow Beckham  Date  27 Aug. 1976

For  Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  Sources Consulted:

Piea enclosed map Township 36 S 2 W Section 9
1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This collection is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
The Table Rock Billiard Saloon is a one-story, brick building which stands on the east side of South Oregon Street between the Masonic Lodge Hall (1875) and the McCully Building (1855). This structure once adjoined the Eldorado Saloon on its north; that building burned in 1874 and was replaced the following year by the Masonic Lodge Hall. The Table Rock Billiard Saloon has six bays with arches on its west (front) elevation. Each bay contains double doors with glass window panes and a fanlight in the upper part of the bay. This building is largely a reconstruction, for the interior of this structure burned in 1960. The building has a brick facade at the roof level and bears the inscription "Table Rock Billiard Saloon" painted on it.

This saloon was owned by Herman Helms and M. Wintgen of Jacksonville.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this building see pictures #10, 16 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August (over) continue on back if necessary

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 27 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

The Southern Pacific Railroad Depot in Ashland, Oregon, stands in the southeast part of town in the railyards near Fourth and A streets. This building is a low, rectangular, wood frame structure with a hip roof. The eaves are wide and open and are supported by brackets. The exterior is shiplap. The windows are sixteen-over-four, double hung sash.

This building replaces the earlier chalet-style Oregon and California Railroad Depot which stood near this site. That building was probably erected in the fall of 1887 when the Oregon and California Railroad joined the California and Oregon Railroad at Ashland. The windows in that original building were sixteen-over-four, double hung sash and are likely some of those used in this present building.

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

---

Recorded by: Stephen Dow Beckham Date: 29 August 1976

For: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Please enclose map Township 39S 1W Section 9

Sources Consulted:

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Smith house is a one and one-half story, wood frame building which stands on the hillside overlooking much of Ashland, Oregon. This building, constructed in 1880, has a gable roof with boxed eaves and large, decorative brackets at the eaves. The building has one-over-one, double hung sash windows set in semi-elliptical bays with entablatures with small brackets. Projecting window bays are located on the east (front) elevation and on the south elevation on the first story. The house has a center hallway with curving staircase. The entry has double doors with a transom window. The house has a brick foundation.
Attached to a granite boulder near the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jacksonville is a bronze plaque dedicated to the memory of Rev. Joseph Smith and those who organized the Methodist Episcopal Church. The plaque reads:

"Dedicated to the memory of Rev. Joseph S. Smith and the Noble Pioneers who organized this church June 1, 1851. 1882."  

This landmark was dedicated on August 21, 1938.
The Simpson house is a two story, wood frame building which stands on the east side of North Main in Ashland, Oregon. This building has a gable roof with boxed eaves and decorative brackets. The structure has two story projecting window bays on the west (front) and south elevations. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash and are set in semi-elliptical bays. The building has a brick foundation. The exterior is shiplap siding. A small porch, suspended from the house, is located above the main entry and above a balcony door above that on the second story.

This house is vacant in 1976.
STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem 97310

County
Jackson

Theme

Name
(Sachs Brothers Dry Goods)
(Historic) (same)

Address
140 West California
Jacksonville, Oregon

Present Owner

Address

Original Use
Commercial

Date of Construction
1861

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Sachs Brothers Dry Goods Building is a one story, rectangular brick structure which stands on the north side of West California Street in Jacksonville. This building has three bays on its south (front) elevation. The center bay is the entry. The building has a low, brick facade at the roof level.

The Sachs Brothers Dry Goods Store had its grand opening on July 10, 1861. An advertisement noted that the store sold "better yard goods, clothing and gent's furnishings."

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photographic record of the building see picture #22 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This photograph is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.

continue on back if necessary

Recorded by
Stephen Dow Beckham
Date
27 Aug. 1976

For
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
Sources Consulted:

Please enclose map Township
37 S
2 W
Section
Historic Jacksonville Oregon. n.p.: U.
National Bank, 1776.
until the construction of the railroad in the 1880's. Russell served on the
Ashland City Council and was an active Prohibitionist.

After Russell's death, Anne Haseltine Hill Russell assumed complete management
of the marble business "at the rear of her residence." A writer in 1904 noted:

"She is one of the pioneer marble workers of the country, and
the oldest woman marble worker in the United States. He work,
which is of a superior order, will be found in southern Oregon,
northern California, and eastern Oregon. Among the beautiful
and artistic monuments which she has erected in Ashland are the
Atkinson, Wagner, Chitwood, Dennis, Tolman, McCall, Ganiard, Thomas
Smith and Russell monuments, all of the inscriptions on same, except
last date, being cut by herself. These monuments are truly works of
art and a credit to her good taste and workmanship."

The Russells had eleven children. Mrs. Russell was active in the W.C.T.U.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The James R. Russell house is a two story, wood frame house which stands near The Plaza in Ashland, Oregon. This building, which faces east, has a bellcast hip roof, one-over-one, double hung sash windows, and narrow clapboard siding. A front porch with steep gable roof is centered on the east (front) elevation. The windows on the first story have pediment entablatures. The eaves are boxed and a wide frieze board is located at the eaves. The building has a one and one-half story lean-to on the west (rear) elevation.

James H. Russell was born April 5, 1823, in Tennessee and died in Ashland, Oregon, October 1, 1895. Russell was the son of James and Mabel (Howard) Russell. Orphaned at age five, Russell at age fifteen was apprenticed to a marble cutter in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In 1849 he went to the California mines and in 1851 settled on Emigrant Creek and, commencing in 1858, conducted with Hugh Barron the Mountain House on the Siskiyou Mountain Trail or Road to California. In 1856 Russell located for a time at Yreka and in 1860 he opened a marble quarry near Phoenix. In 1865 Russell established a marble yard at the site of the I.O.O.F. Hall (erected in 1879) on the Plaza. Russell's wife, Ann Haseltine Hill, then entered the business as a marble carver and sculptor. Russell operated a marble quarry in Josephine County.
The Rogue River Valley Railroad Landmark is a bronze plaque mounted on a shaft of granite which stands near the Rogue River Valley Railroad Depot in Jacksonville, Oregon. The plaque reads:

"1901-1925 This is the site of the depot of the Rogue River Valley Railroad which ran from Medford to Jacksonville. Sixtygou Pioneer Sites Foundation, Medford, Oregon."

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Sources Consulted:
2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This collection is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Rogue River Valley Railroad Depot is a one story, wood frame building with a steep hip roof that stands at the southwest corner of North Oregon and West C in Jacksonville. This building has a roof with rows of imbricated shingles and a decorative roof timber that runs down the length of the peak of the hip roof. The exterior of the structure is made of shiplap set both horizontally and vertically. The building exhibits elements of the "stick style."

The Rogue River Valley Railroad linked Jacksonville and Medford in 1891 and was a six mile line. In 1916 this route was electrified and became the Southern Oregon Traction Company.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photographic record of this building see picture #110 in the HABS files taken (over) continue on back if necessary
The Rogue River Electric Company Sub-Station is a square, brick building with a hip roof which stands on the south side of West California Street near its junction with Oregon Street in Jacksonville. This building has a square cupola rising through the center of the roof; the cupola has windows in its walls and has a hip roof that is truncated. This building has one-over-one, double hung sash windows and has an entry bay on its north (front) elevation.

This building served for many years as an electrical sub-station in Jacksonville. It has in more recent years served as a visitor's information center.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this building see picture #113 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This collection is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Rich Gulch Landmark is a bronze plaque mounted in a concrete base upon which are set some pieces of quartz. This landmark is located on the west side of Applegate Street in the south part of Jacksonville. The plaque reads:

"Rich Gulch Gold found here Dec. 1851 by James Claggage John R. Foole"
2-5 August 1976 by Jack E. Boucher. These photographs are on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Redmen's Building and the adjoining Kubli Building (which has the same exterior appearance and year of construction) is a two story, brick building which faces north on West California Street in Jacksonville, Oregon. This building has three bays on its front elevation on the first and second stories. The windows on the second floor are one-over-one sash and are set in semi-elliptical bays. An inscription above the center window bay on the second story reads: "Redmen's Hall 1884."

This building was erected in 1884 by George W. Holt, a brick mason who also constructed the U.S. Hotel across the street. The Improved Order of Redmen, Pocahotas Lodge No. 1, was instituted in Jacksonville in 1870. This fraternal lodge had mostly German members.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photographic record of the building see pictures #4-5 in the HABS files taken (over) continue on back if necessary

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 27 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For photographs of this structure see pictures 431-33 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
## Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Thomas Reames house is a large, two story, wood frame house which stands in the east part of Jacksonville on East California Street. The building has a "T" shape and faces north. On the front elevation is a long porch with a balcony above. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash and those in the right (west) section of the front elevation have small panes of colored glass surrounding the upper window panes. The exterior of this building is shiplap. Some of the windows are two-over-two, double hung sash. The building has a brick foundation.

Thomas G. Reames was born in Grayson County, Kentucky. He was a son of Woodford Reames who emigrated to Oregon in 1853 and settled on a Donation Land Claim between Talent and Phoenix. Thomas Reames completed his education in Jackson County and was then a miner and merchant in Phoenix. With his brother, E. R. Reames, he bought out the Sachs Brothers & Co. of Jacksonville and began operating a general store in the town. He next organized the firm of Reames, Martin & Co. of Klamath Falls. In 1886 Reames joined C. C. Beekman as junior partner in the banking firm of Beekman & Reames. Thomas Reames died in 1900, aged sixty-three years. In 1885 he was appointed postal inspector for the Pacific Northwest. In 1887 he was elected sheriff of Jackson County. He married Lucinda Williams.

(over) continue on back if necessary

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<tr>
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Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 28 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Please enclose map Township 37S 2E Section 32

STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem  97310

County       Jackson

Theme

Name
(Common)    Plymale ( ) House
(Historic)  (same)

Address  180 North Oregon St.
                  Jacksonville, Oregon

Present Owner

Address

Original Use  Residence

Date of Construction  c. 1864-65

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Plymale house is a one and one-half story, wood frame dwelling with an "L" shape. This building has a gable roof, clapboard siding, and has a recessed porch on part of its west (front) elevation. The windows are six-over-six, double hung sash. This house is very similar to the nearby John Love house (see file sheet).

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph see picture #111 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.

continue on back if necessary

Recorded by  Stephen Dow Beckham  Date  28 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  Sources Consulted:

The Pinehurst Inn is a two story building of log and frame construction which stands on the south side of Highway 66 at the crossing of Jenny Creek. This building is on the west side of the creek. The structure is of log construction on the first floor and has a second story of wood frame construction. The roof is a hip on gable. A verandah runs across the north (front) elevation and extends part way along the east and west elevations. The building has one-over-one, double hung sash windows. The upper story exterior is shiplap. The structure has open eaves. A long "T" is attached on the south (rear) elevation. The building originally had carbide lamps for lighting. It is now a private residence.

This Pinehurst Inn was built to serve travelers on the Green Springs Highway which was graded in 1919 as a replacement for the Southern Oregon Wagon Road. This structure was a hotel on that route. In later years it was used as a boarding and rooming house by loggers working in this vicinity.
STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem  97310

County          Jackson

Theme

Name (Common)    Phoenix Grange Hall

(Historic) (same)

Address         n.w. corner N. Main & W. 2nd

Phoenix, Oregon

Present Owner    

Address

Original Use    Grange Hall

Date of Construction   c. 1880's

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Grange Hall in Phoenix, Oregon, is a two story, rectangular, wood frame building with gable roof which stands on the west side of North Main Street. This building has a stone foundation, shiplap siding, and has one-over-one, double hung sash windows with wood surrounds and small entablatures. A one and one-half story lean-to is attached on the west (rear) elevation. The original entrance on the east (front) elevation has been boarded-up. A two story addition with flat roof is attached on the north elevation. The building has boxed eaves and frieze boards.

This structure is believed to have been erected by a local resident named Towne.

continue on back if necessary

Recorded by     Stephen Dow Beckham    Date 20 July 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

Please enclose map Township  S  N  E  Section 9

Clay, Scott. Interview with Stephen Dow Beckha  8 July 1976, Phoenix, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Phoenix City Jail Cell is an iron cage which once held prisoners incarcerated in this town. The cage has a lattice-work on all sides, excepting the floor, and has been moved to the City Park. One side has been removed from the cell.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Pacific Highway Loop Bridge is a concrete bridge which was erected about 1915 at the time a graded, paved highway was constructed between Oregon and California. This bridge is located at a 360° circle in the highway where the road climbs to a point where it crosses the tracks of the Oregon and California Railroad (Southern Pacific) about mid-way to the summit of the Siskiyou Mountains. The bridge is narrow and fragile in appearance (see photo) but continues in use.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The John S. Parson house is a one and one-half story, wood frame house in the Queen Anne Style. The house has a gable roof with a two story porch (with balcony) located on the west (front) elevation. The building has a shiplap exterior with imbricated shingling on the gable ends. The main entry has sidelights and a transom.

Dr. John S. Parson was a son of Rev. George Parson. He was born on May 25, 1850, in Muncy, Pennsylvania. He attended Hanover Academy, Pennsylvania College, and the Jefferson Medical College. He graduated with an M.D. in 1873 and in 1880 settled in Ashland where he was district surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad and in general medical practice. He was City Health Officer for Ashland. Parson married Belle Drake.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 29 August 1976
For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:
Projected map Township 29S 15E Section 4 "John S. Parson, M.D." Portrait and Biographical Record of Western Oregon, Chicago:
Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this building see photographs #83-86 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This photograph is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Sources:

The John Orth house is a two story, brick building which stands at the southwest corner of West Main and Third streets in Jacksonville. This building has a hip roof and a rectangular shape. A two story verandah is located on the north (front) elevation; the verandah has a balcony on the upper story. The house has decorative brackets at the boxed eaves. The building has one-over-one, double hung sash windows with wood entablatures. A recessed porch of two stories is located on the east elevation near the rear of the building. This house has a basement. The building, undergoing restoration in 1976, is one of the largest dwellings in Jacksonville.

John Orth was born May 14, 1834, in Bavaria, Germany. He emigrated to the U.S. at the age of 18 and learned the trade of butchering in Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Oregon via Panama in 1856. In 1857 he settled in Jacksonville and worked in the town as a butcher until his death in 1890. Orth married Ellen Hill who died in 1896. The Orths had nine children. He served on the city council and as county treasurer.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:
Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this building see photo #12 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This photograph is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.

Sources:


The John Orth Building is a large, two story, brick building which stands on the west side of South Oregon Street in Jacksonville. This building has arch bays with deeply recessed double entry doors on the first floor of its front (east) elevation. The second story has nine bays which are square at the top above the nine arch bays on the first floor. Each of these bays contains a four-over-four, double hung sash window except the center bay which contains a door with a transom pane. The building has a brick facade at the roof level.

John Orth was born May 14, 1834, in Bavaria, Germany. He emigrated to the U.S. at the age of 18 and learned the trade of butchering in Cincinnati, Ohio. He came to Oregon via Panama in 1858. In 1857 he settled in Jacksonville and worked in the town as a butcher until his death in 1890. Orth served on the city council and as county treasurer. He married Ellen Hill who died in 1896. The Orths had nine children.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication.

(over)
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Glenn Drum Hotel and General Merchandise Store stands on the south side of California Street between Oregon and Third. This two story, brick building has a rectangular shape. Five bays of four-over-four, double hung sash windows are located in bays on the second story of the north (front) elevation. Each of these window bays has an arch, brick voussoir with a "eyebrow" decoration. The building has a simple, brick facade at the roof level. The first floor elevation has been altered.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this structure see picture #6 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 28 Aug. 1976
Sources Consulted:

The Oregon Irrigation History Landmark is a bronze plaque mounted on a boulder. The landmark stands at the northeast corner of Rapp Road and Cowdrey Lane near an irrigation ditch. The plaque reads:

"Oregon Irrigation History 1852-1952. Near here in March, 1852 Jacob Wagner diverted water for the first irrigation of 63.4 acres and thereby established the first known water right in Oregon.

In a century of progress men of vision and resolute purpose have brought water to more than 1,333,000 acres of fertile Oregon soil. For their effort and contribution to the growth and stability of our economy, Oregon is indebted.

This monument erected by the Oregon Reclamation Congress and dedicated by Honorable Douglas McKay, Governor of Oregon, October 27, 1952."

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 29 August 1976
For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:
Please enclose map Township 35 S 1 W Section 26
The Oregon & California Railroad Roundhouse has been largely razed. What remains is a small brick building with a gable roof in the railyards at Ashland, Oregon. Erected probably in the fall of 1887, the roundhouse was the rail repair station for the rail lines through the Rogue River Valley and northern California. The nearest division station was at Dunsmuir, California. The roundhouse, constructed of brick, had several bays where work could be carried out on locomotives.

All that remains at this site is the small brick building and a turntable for turning locomotives.

Sources Consulted:
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Anderson & Glenn General Merchandise Store is a one story, brick building which is situated on the south side of West California between Oregon and Third streets in Jacksonville, Oregon. This building has three bays on its north (front) elevation. The windows and entry have been altered but the basic design of the structure remains. The center bay is the entry. A low facade of projecting bricks is located at the roof level.

This building once housed the Anderson & Glenn General Merchandise Store. In 1884 this building became the post office.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this structure see picture #6 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 28 August 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

#27S 20E Section 3.2

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Oddfellows-Rebekahs Landmark consists of two bronze plaques mounted on the west (front) elevation of the Dr. John Wilmer McCully Building (I.O.O.F. lodge since 1860) in Jacksonville, Oregon. The upper plaque reads:

"Jacksonville Lodge No. 10 Designated Oregon's Historical Odd Fellows Lodge May 1864."

The lower plaque reads:

"Ruth Rebekah Lodge No. 4 Designated Oregon's Historical Rebekah Lodge May 1969."

This building was erected in 1855 by Dr. John Wilmer McCully. It originally housed a Jewish Synagogue on the second story where the lodge hall has been located since 1860.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 27 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this building see picture #126 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Obenheim house is a one and one-half story, wood frame house which faces east on North Fourth Street in Jacksonville. This building has a gable roof and a "T" shape. Structurally it is very similar to the John Love House and the Plymale House (see file sheets). The building has six-over-six, double hung sash windows and clapboard siding. A recessed porch is located on part of the east (front) elevation. This building is in excellent condition.

This building may possibly have been the home of Madison Obenheim. Born January 29, 1846, in Buchanan County, Iowa, Obenheim was a son of John and Margaret (Deady) Obenheim. His parents emigrated overland to California in 1861 and settled in the Rogue River Valley in 1862. In the late 1860's or early 1870's Madison Obenheim settled in Jacksonville where he was a butcher. He later moved to Klamath County about 1880. Obenheim died December 29, 1896. He married Minnie Krach.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: continue on back if necessary

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 28 August 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

Please enclose map Township 37S 28W Section 32 Historic Jacksonville Oregon. n.p.: U.S. National Bank, [1976].

Neuber's Cardroom is a one story, wood frame building which stands on the north side of West California between Oregon and Third streets in Jacksonville, Oregon. This building has a decorative false front at the roof level. The false front is decorated with brackets and is joined on the east and west by the brick facades of adjoining buildings. An awning of recent construction is attached above the display windows and entry.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this structure see picture #21 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.

This building has housed a saloon, jewelry store, card room, and in 1860 a barbershop and baths. The date appears confused in the sources.

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

For a photograph of this structure see picture #21 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.

This building has housed a saloon, jewelry store, card room, and in 1860 a barbershop and baths. The date appears confused in the sources.
in the middle west he took two hundred head of horses across the plains, going by the southern route, and being five months on the road. Locating in Franklin County, Kans. six miles from Ottowa, he sold his horses and engaged in farming. A year later, not pleased with that country or climate, he came again to Oregon, settling on land that he had previously purchased, about one mile from Ashland. As interested as ever in the breeding of good stock, he brought with him four full-blooded Percheron horses, the first introduced on the Pacific coast, namely: White Prince, Doll, Maggie and Perche. establishing a successful stock business, he soon found it necessary to add to his stock on hand, and again went east. . . ."

Through the remainder of the 19th century Myer continued to bring in important livestock and to lead in innovation in farming. He was the first in the Rogue River Valley to use the gang plow and the screw pulverizer.

Myer married in 1849 to Elizabeth Nessley; she died in Ashland in 1887. Myer was succeeded on this farm by his son, William Myer, who in 1893 married Annie L. Gall.

***An illustration of this barn and farmyard appeared in 1884 as a two-page spread between pp. 256 and 257 in Walling's History of Southern Oregon.

Sources:

STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem 97310

County ____________________________
Theme ____________________________
Name (Common) Myer (William Corliss) Barn
(Historic) (same)
Address Old Pacific Highway (c. 2 miles n.), Ashland, Oregon
Present Owner John S. Billings
Address 1140 Jacks Road
Ashland, Oregon
Original Use Barn
Date of Construction Prior to 1884

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:
The William Corliss Myer barn is a large, irregular-shaped barn with a gable roof and vertical board and batten exterior. This barn stands on a low hill overlooking Bear Creek about two miles north of the center of Ashland, Oregon. The barn now has a corrugated sheet metal roof and has had some alterations over the past century. This barn is a working structure and continues to serve the Myer family descendants who yet reside on this Century Farm. (Frances M. Myer married G. F. Billings).

William Corliss Myer was born April 22, 1818, in Jefferson County, Ohio. He was a son of Nathaniel Myer. In 1853 Nathaniel Myer with his wife and many relatives moved to Jackson County, Oregon, and settled on a Donation Land Claim. Nathaniel Myer died January 13, 1870; his wife, the former Mona Ridinger, died April 25, 1882, aged 90 years. The Myers brought seven children to Oregon in 1853. Among those children was William Corliss Myer who died in Ashland on May 21, 1903. Writing about W.C. Myer in 1904, one historian noted:

"Having a large range, he made a specialty of stockraising, being particularly interested in the raising of horses. In 1865, going back to Ohio, he bought the noted horse Captain Sliqart, which he placed at the head of his herd. Deciding to again take up his residence...

(over)
August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
The Max Mueller house is a two-story, wood frame house in the Italianate Style. This building has a low, hip roof and has a pair of projecting window bays, each two stories high, on either side of the main entry on the south (front) elevation. The exterior of the house is shiplap. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash. The main entry has sidelights and a transom. The front porch has a small balcony above and a door opens onto it from the upper story. This house is in excellent condition. The house has boxed eaves and decorative brackets.

This house is believed to have been constructed over the partially burned remains of a building erected in the 1870's.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For photographs of this structure see picture #130 in the HABS files taken 2-5 (over)

continue on back if necessary

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 28 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:


Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Mountain House or Hugh Barron House (also known as Barron's Station) is a two story, wood frame building in the Classical Revival Style. This structure stands on the west side of the Old Emigrant Road which was once the Oregon-California Trail. It is at the northern base of the Siskiyou Mountains in the watershed of Emigrant Creek. The house has a verandah on its east (front) elevation. The windows are now one-over-one, double hung sash. The low, gable roof has boxed eaves. The clapboard siding has been covered over with artificial siding. The main entry door has sidelights and a transom. Another entry door on the front elevation has a transom.

Major Hugh F. Barron was born August 28, 1827, in Lee County, Virginia. He was a son of Nathaniel G. and Anna (Collier) Barron. In 1851 Barron traveled overland to California and in 1852 with James Russell and James Gibbs settled on ranches on Emigrant Creek. The three men established the Mountain House. In the fall of 1853 Gibbs was killed by an Indian. Barron bought out Russell and the Gibbs interests and acquired 4,000 acres in the area where he lived. Barron married Martha A. Walker, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Fruit) Walker in 1856. Hugh Barron died December 4, 1904, when thrown from a wagon. He and his wife had four children.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 29 August 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:
The Moore house is a one story, wood frame building which stands on South Third Street in Jacksonville, Oregon. This structure has a gable roof, boxed eaves, and clapboard siding. It exhibits elements of the Classical Revival Style. The windows are six-over-six, double hung sash. The foundation is enclosed with a wood skirt. The building has a small porch with lattice-posts on the west (front) elevation.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this structure see picture #129 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."
The John F. Miller house is a one and one-half story, wood frame building with a gable roof. The exterior is shiplap siding. The house has one-over-one, double hung sash windows on the first story and has four-over-four, double hung sash windows on its upper half story. The building has two porches on its west (front) elevation.

John Miller was born in Bavaria, Germany, on May 31, 1830. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States. Miller had been trained as a gunsmith. After working in New Jersey, Miller moved to Iowa and worked as a gunsmith until 1860. He emigrated overland to Oregon in 1860 and settled in Jacksonville where he established a hardware business in 1862. Miller died in 1893. He invested in several mining claims, among which the Farmers Flat or Miller Claim near Jacksonville. Miller married Mary Smith in 1855. One daughter, Mollie Miller, married Kasper K. Kubli. A son, John F. Miller who was born in Jacksonville on April 5, 1870, succeeded his father in the hardware business and in 1897 was named postmaster of the town.

Possibly additional information on the architecture and history of this structure may be found in:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: (over) continue on back if necessary
The Methodist Episcopal Church Landmark is a bronze plaque mounted on the southeast side of the east (front) elevation of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Jacksonville, Oregon. The plaque reads:

"Methodist Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, Oregon. Dedicated the first Sunday in January, 1866. First Church built in the Rogue River Valley. Tablet placed by Crater Lake Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1932."

This marker was placed on January 3, 1932.
"An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse"

For photographic records of this structure see pictures 38-39, 98 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These photographs are on file in the Jackson County Museum Library, Jacksonville, Oregon.
STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem 97310

County __________________________
Theme __________________________
Name ____________________________
(Common) McCully (J.W.) House
(Historic) (same)
Address __________________________
240 E. California
Jacksonville, Oregon
Present Owner ______________________
Address __________________________
Original Use _______________________ Residence
Date of Construction ________
1861

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The John Wilmer McCully house is a two story, wood frame structure in the Classical Revival Style. This building, which faces north, has a clapboard exterior and has six-over-six, double hung sash windows. The center entry has a formal portico or porch protecting it. The building has a rubble stone foundation.

John Wilmer McCully's house was long dated at 1860. Christopher Owens has established a firm date of 1861 for this structure in new research on buildings in Jacksonville.

McCully was born in New Brunswick and emigrated to Oregon in 1851. He settled in Jackson County in 1852. On June 28, 1848 he married Janet Mason of Allowa, Scotland. By 1884 McCully had moved to Joseph in Wallowa County. McCully has a physician. McCully was probably a brother of David McCully who emigrated to Oregon in 1852. David McCully was born in New Brunswick, Canada, September 15, 1814, and was a son of John and Mary (Kopp) McCully. David McCully and a brother, Asa, emigrated to California in 1849. Frank D. McCully, a son of David McCully, was the leading investor and financier of Joseph, Oregon (see file sheets for McCully buildings in Wallowa County).

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

(over) continue on back if necessary

Recorded by __________________________ Date __________
Stephen Dow Beckham 27 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office __________________________ Sources Consulted:
N E Please enclose map Township 37S: 2W: Section 3.2


"David McCully." Portrait and Biographical Record of Willamette Valley, Oregon.
The Mc Calls had four children. In 1876 McCall married Mary Anderson Brown, a daughter of George Anderson. Mrs. McCall came overland to Oregon in 1854 with her mother, brother, and sister. In the early 1850's she was one of the first teachers in the Ashland area. In 1856 she studied at and graduated from the Umpqua Academy. In 1858 she married Rev. George H. Brown.; he died in 1866. General McCall was her second husband. Mrs. McCall was active in Eastern Star.

Sources:
The John Marshall McCall house is a two story, wood frame building in the Italianate Style. Erected prior to 1883 this house has a very low, hip roof, boxed eaves, and decorative brackets. The exterior is shiplap. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash and are set in semi-elliptical bays. Two two story projecting window bays are located on either side of the main entry on the south (front) elevation. The main entry, which is recessed, has double entry doors and a transom. A small balcony projects above the entry and a door opens from the second story onto that balcony. This house has very ornate decoration on the entablatures and window surrounds. It is in excellent condition and is used as a law office.

General John Marshall McCall was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on January 15, 1825. He died in Ashland, Oregon, November 4, 1895. McCall lived in Iowa as a young man and in 1850 emigrated to California. He settled in Jackson County in 1852 and in Ashland in 1859 where he became part owner in the Ashland Flouring Mills. In 1861 he entered the Oregon Volunteer Cavalry and was eventually promoted to captain. In 1867 he established the Ashland Woolen Mills. In 1883 he was made brigadier-general of the Oregon State Militia. He also served in the state legislature. In 1868 McCall married Theresa R. Applegate, a daughter of Lindsay Applegate.

Sources Consulted:
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Masonic Temple is a two story, brick building which stands at the southeast corner of California streets in Jacksonville. This building has many arched bays on its north and west elevations and has four-over-four, double hung sash windows on its second story. The building has decorative brackets on its facade at the roof level. This building was erected in 1875 on the site of the Eldorado Saloon which burned in a fire in 1874. Warren Lodge No. 10 of the A.F. and A.M. was organized in 1857.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photographic record of this building see pictures #7-9 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This collection is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem 97310

County Jackson
Theme
Name (Common) Martin & Zigler Blacksmith Shop
(Historic) (same)
Address 157 West California
          Jacksonville, Oregon
Present Owner
Address
Original Use Commercial
Date of Construction 1859

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Martin & Zigler Blacksmith Shop is a one story, brick building which stands on the south side of West California Street in Jacksonville. This building has five bays on its north (front) elevation. The three bays to the west retain what appear to be the original double entry doors; the two bays on the east have been altered.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 27 Aug. 1976
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

Masonic Lodge Landmark is a shaft of polished granite standing in a concrete base near the northeast corner of the Southern Oregon Historical Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon. The marker reads:

"On this site, in the year 1869, Warren Lodge No. 10 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons erected the first Masonic Temple in southern Oregon. Jackson County used the first floor as a courthouse and purchased the building in 1867. The county replaced the structure in 1883 with the present two-story brick building that now houses the museum. Warren Lodge, meanwhile, held its meetings in the Odd Fellows Temple from 1867 until 1878, when the present Masonic Temple on the corner of California and Oregon streets was completed.

This marker placed 1968 A. D. by Warren Lodge No. 10 A. F. and A. M. and the Southern Oregon Historical Society."

The top of this marker has a Masonic symbol and a view of the original courthouse-lodge. (see photo.)
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Malgren Building is a one story, rectangular stone building which stands at the southwest corner of West Second and North Church streets in Phoenix, Oregon. This building, constructed of rough, dressed stone, is one of very few of this type of material in western Oregon. The building has two bays on its north (front) elevation and has a similar bay near the center of its east elevation. The bays on the front have been altered in their window and entry treatments. This building has a flat roof.

Dr. Malgren, formerly of New York, built this building about 1926. It was used first as a drug store, next as a butcher shop, and is presently a residence. The Malgren house stands to the west (see file sheet).
The Magruder House is a one story, wood frame house with a gable roof. This building stands on the north side of East California Street in Jacksonville, Oregon. The building has a clapboard exterior and has six-over-six, double hung sash windows. Part of the exterior is shiplap and the building appears to have had several alterations.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of the building see picture #133 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1976 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are on file at the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.
Lower Table Rock is one of the most notable natural features in the Rogue River Valley of southwestern Oregon. This volcanic tableland stands in the lower part of the valley where the Rogue River begins to cut into the Siskiyou Mountains to plunge for nearly 100 miles to the Pacific Ocean. The rock is separated from a near twin, Upper Table Rock, by Sam's Valley. Lower Table Rock has had little visible alteration with no construction on its slopes or summit. There is, however, a crude airport runway atop the rock.

This rock played an important role in the early white history of the Rogue River Valley. Near this site Indians and whites had several conflicts between 1851 and 1856. The Treaty of Table Rock was signed near here on September 10, 1853, and the Table Rock Indian Reservation included this natural feature within its boundaries until the reservation was disbanded in early 1856.
STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem 97310

County  Jackson

Theme

Name (Common)  Love (John S.) House
(Historic) (same)

Address  s.w. corner of West C and North 3rd streets
           Jacksonville, Oregon

Present Owner

Address

Original Use  Residence

Date of Construction  1855

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The John S. Love house is a one and one-half story, wood frame house with an "L" shape that stands at the southwest corner of West C and North Third streets in Jacksonville, Oregon. The building has a gable roof, clapboard exterior, and six-over-six, double hung sash windows. A recessed porch is located on part of the east (front) elevation.

This building, formerly dated as being built in 1857, has been firmly dated 1855 by Christopher Owens. The building was purchased as a residence in 1857 by John S. Love. Love owned a hardware and tin shop in Jacksonville.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Comercial District and the Churches and Courthouse"

For a photographic record of this structure see picture #124 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This photograph is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Continue on back if necessary

Recorded by  Stephen Dow Beckham  Date  27 Aug. 1976


N E S W

faa. enclose map Township 37S 24W Section 32
Sources:


The Lithia Water Fountain is a granite block upon which are mounted eight porcelain drinking fountain. This block stands on a granite base in The Plaza in Ashland, Oregon. A bronze plaque on the fountain reads:

"Natural Lithia Water, Contains Sodium, Calcium, iron, bicarbonate and other healthful minerals."

In 1907 Harry Silver and G. H. Gillette bought a mineral springs near Ashland, Oregon. They found that the water in the spring was high in lithium content and thought that this chemical would be important in curing various disorders. They planned a spa, golf course, and bottling plant. In 1914 the City of Ashland began development of an alternative spring to that of Silver and Gillette to pipe mineral water into the city for distribution through fountains.
For photographs of this structure see pictures #36, 36, 40 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Kasper Kubli house is a one and one-half story wood frame house which stands on the east side of South Oregon Street in Jacksonville, Oregon. This house has a gable roof with three gables visible from its front elevation (two are on the west-front and one on the north elevation). A verandah reaches along much of the west and north elevations. The main entry has sidelights and a transom and opens into a stair hallway. A section of the house that projects on the south side of the front elevation appears to have been erected at a later date. The gable end of this section is covered with imbricated shingles. The windows in this section are one-over-one, double hung sash.

Kasper Kubli was born in Canton Glarus, Switzerland, and emigrated to the United States. He married in 1857 to Elenor J. Newcomb and settled in Jacksonville where he was a hardware merchant.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

Sources Consulted:

Kennedy's Tin Shop is a one story, brick building which stands on the north side of West California Street in Jacksonville, Oregon. This building has three bays on its south (front) elevation. The center bay contains double entry doors. The bays to the east and west contain display windows. The building has a low, brick facade at the roof level. This structure contains a bakery in 1976.

Kennedy's Tin Shop was the center of "Kennedy Row." This building was sold to John Love and John Bilger, tinsmiths, sometime in the 19th century.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photographic record of the building see picture #22 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This photograph is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
The Owen Keegan house is a one and one-half story, wood frame house with a gable roof. This house has a shape of a Greek Cross with extensions on the horizontal axis. The exterior of the building is shiplap; the windows are six-over-six, double hung sash. The house has two porches on its south (front) elevation.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this building see picture #118 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.
The Chris Keegan house is a one and one-half story, wood frame building with a gable roof which stands at the northeast corner of North Third and East D streets in Jacksonville, Oregon. This house has vertical board and batten siding and has one-over-one, double hung sash windows. A porch is located on the south (front) elevation and is supported by fragile, turned posts.

For additional architectural and historical information on this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this building see picture #140 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are in the Southern Oregon Historical Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Gustav Karewski house is a one and one-half story, wood frame building with a hip roof and shiplap exterior which faces east on Fifth Street in Jacksonville, Oregon. The building has a verandah on its front elevation and has one-over-one, double hung sash windows.

Karewski was a merchant and owner of an early grist mill in Jackson County. He settled in Jacksonville about 1854.

For more information possibly see the following forthcoming report. The photographic index of this manuscript does not indicate that this house is included, but it perhaps may be.


Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 27 Aug. 1976
For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:
Plot enclosure map Township N E
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Wesley Kahler Law Office is a one story brick building with an upper half story addition which stands on the west side of North Third Street in Jacksonville, Oregon. This building has three narrow bays on its east (front) elevation; the center bay is an entry. The building has a decorative false front of brick.

Charles Wesley Kahler, an attorney, was born November 4, 1840, in Morgan County, Ohio. He emigrated to Oregon and settled in Jacksonville in October, 1852.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of the building see picture #125 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August, 1975, by Jack E. Boucher. This photograph is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.
For a photograph of this house the picture #138, HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This photograph is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Sources:
The Charles Wesley Kahler house is a one and one-half story, wood frame building with a gable roof which stands at the northeast corner of Sixth and D streets in Jacksonville, Oregon. This building has shiplap siding with imbricated shingling on the gable ends of the upper half story. A small porch with balcony above is located on the south (front) elevation. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash and have small entablatures.

Charles Wesley Kahler, an attorney, was born November 4, 1840, in Morgan County, Ohio. He emigrated to Oregon and settled in Jacksonville in October, 1852. He practiced law in the town from 1868 to 1903. In 1878 Kahler served one term in the state legislature. He married Georgianna Johnson and had six children. (See file sheet for the Kahler law office.)

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

(over)

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 28 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

Please enclose map Township N E Section 32 "Charles W. Kahler." Walling, A.G. History of Walling, 1884, p. 504.

(over)
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Henry Judge Harness Shop is a one story, brick building which faces south on California Street in the center of the business district of Jacksonville, Oregon. This simple building has two bays in its front elevation. The bay on the east has double entry doors; the bay on the west has a display window. Both the entry bay and window bay may have been altered over the years.

This building once housed the Henry Judge harness and saddle shop. It was erected about 1858.

For more information about the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photographic record of this structure see picture #26 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This photograph is on file in the Jackson County Museum Library, Jacksonville, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Jacksonville Historic District Landmark is a bronze plaque mounted on a shaft of stone set in a concrete base that stands at the curb at the northwest corner of West California and South Third streets in Jacksonville. The landmark is adjacent to the Beekman Bank Building. The plaque reads:


continue on back if necessary

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham
Date 27 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

Please enclose map Township 37$^\circ S 24^\circ W Section 32
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Jacksonville City Hall is a rectangular, brick building of one story which faces north on West Main Street. This building is constructed of brick from the burned remains of the Maury and Davis General Store. Davis, a nephew of Jefferson Davis, was a partner with Maury until the outbreak of the Civil War. The partnership then dissolved. The City Hall, erected in 1874, has four-over-four, double hung sash windows set in four bays on the east elevation and has similar windows which flank the center entry bay on the north (front) elevation.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For photographs of this building see pictures #1, 2 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This collection is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 28 Aug. 1976
The Dr. Will Jackson house is a one story, wood frame building with a gable roof that stands on East California Street in Jacksonville. The building, which has a verandah on its south (front) elevation, has six-over-six, double hung sash windows. The building presently houses R. L. Gemahlich, Tax Consultant Offices.

Dr. Will Jackson was born near Huntsville, Missouri, and emigrated to Oregon in 1866. A dentist, Jackson settled in Jacksonville in 1869. He married in 1871 to Hattie Thompson.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:


For a photographic record of this structure see picture #134 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This photograph is on file in the Jackson County Museum Library, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 27 Aug. 1976

Sources Consulted:

1864, and operated the mills until his death on August 16, 1876. Farnham married Sarah Billings. She was a graduate of the Female Seminary of Charleston, Massachusetts in 1856. The Farnhams had three children.
The Eagle Flour Mills is a two and one-half story, wood frame building with a gable roof. This structure is on the west side of the Old Pacific Highway and stands about one mile north of the business center of Ashland, Oregon. The building, converted many years ago into a residence, has six-over-one, double hung sash windows. The structure is shingled on the gable ends. The eaves are open. A verandah is located on the east (front) elevation. The doors have transom panes. The exterior is narrow, clapboard siding. The window treatment appears to be of a style popular between 1910 and 1925.

Known most recently as the "Jackson House," a country restaurant, this structure has a long and varied history. A lithograph of this building was printed in 1884 on p. 117 in Walling's History of Southern Oregon. At that time this building was the Eagle Flour Mills, owned by A. F. Farnham's widow. Allen F. Farnham was born December 7, 1822, in Woolwich, Maine. A student at Bowdoin College, Farnham left school to rush to California where he arrived in May, 1850 where he became a miner. He had good success in the diggings and loaned money to the men completing the Eagle Mills at Ashland. Farnham eventually received stock for his investment and emerged as the owner of the mills. Farnham settled in Jackson County in November, 1850.

(over)
Jackson Hot Springs, a resort, swimming, and camping area, is located about two miles north of the center of Ashland, Oregon. This site is on the west side of present Highway 99 but was originally on both sides of the Old Pacific Highway. The location is about 300 yards west of Bear Creek. The hot springs were developed about 1900 by Jason C. Ottinger who leased the property from a farmer named Jackson. The lease contained in it the provision that the resort should be named for Jackson. In 1922 Ottinger constructed a pool and dance hall. The dance hall burned in 1933.

A concrete pond approximately 20 x 35 feet encloses the boiling water which pushes to the surface at this site. Nearby is a small, rock enclosed pond which may date from the early years of the resort (see photo).

In 1976 this site yet had a large swimming pool. The camping area had become a trailer park.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 29 August 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:


forthcoming publication:

"An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and the Courthouse."

For photographic records of this structure see pictures #10, 16 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These photographs are on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.

When this building was erected in 1855 the first floor housed a general merchandise store and the second floor was a Jewish Synagogue.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The John Wilmer McCully Building is a two story, rectangular brick building which stands at the northeast corner of Southern Oregon and East Main streets in Jacksonville. This building has four bays on both its first and second stories on the west (front) elevation. All bays are covered with metal doors. The inscription "I.O.O.F. No. 10 Inst'd. 1860" is painted above the windows bays on the second story. An outside stairway is attached on the south elevation.

John Wilmer McCully was born in New Brunswick, Canada, and emigrated to Oregon in 1851. He settled in Jackson County in 1852 and was a physician. He married in 1848 to Janet Mason of Allowa, Scotland. By 1884 McCully had moved to Joseph, Oregon, where Frank D. McCully, a son of David McCully of Salem, Oregon, had become one of the largest landholders and investors in Wallowa County. David and Asa McCully, born in New Brunswick, had emigrated to California in 1849 and to Oregon in the 1850's. It is possible that Dr. J. W. McCully was a brother of David and Asa McCully. See file sheet for the John W. McCully house in Jackson County and for the McCully buildings in Wallowa and Linn counties.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the

(over)

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham _____________ Date 27 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office _____________ Sources Consulted:

Pie enclose map Township 37 S, 2 NW Section 32


The Gold Hill I.O.O.F. Hall stands at the base of the hill which rises to the north of Gold Hill, Oregon. This building faces south and is a rather non-descript, one story brick structure. The building has been altered significantly but yet has the inscription "I.O.O.F. 1898" on the facade above the front elevation. The two sections of the building have been partially filled-in with brick on the front elevation and now have aluminum frame windows. The building's roof slopes to the north and is concealed behind a low, brick facade.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Ashland I.O.O.F. hall is a two story, brick building which faces The Plaza in the center of the town's business district. This building has three bays of windows on its south (front) elevation on the second story. The center bay has three windows; the two side bays each have a pair of windows. The windows are four-over-four, double hung sash and are set in semi-circular surrounds. The surrounds may be metal. A facade runs across the building at the roof level and has the inscription "I.O.O.F. 1879" in its center. The first floor elevation on the front has been altered and has an awning attached to it.

The Ashland Lodge Number 45 of the I.O.O.F. was organized July 23, 1873. The charter members were D.S.K. Buick, Morris Baum, William Taylor, Jacob Slagle, J.W. Cunningham, and W.W. Kentor. This building was erected at a cost of $6,000.

This building appeared in an illustration in 1889 in the West Shore magazine.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 29 August 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

Please enclose map Township 39S N Section 9 Walling, A.G. History of Southern Oregon

in the town and in subsequent years continued to sell of sections of his
farm as the city grew. As a building contractor, Helman erected many of the
commercial and residential structures in the city. He married first to Martha
J. Kanagy and had eight children. He married second to Mrs. Sue Rockefeller
who survived him. He married her in 1873.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Abel D. Helman house is a rectangular, wood frame building of one and one-half stories which stands on the hillside overlooking the Bear Creek Valley in Ashland, Oregon. This building has a gable roof and has a long front porch. The windows are six-over-six, double hung sash. The exterior is narrow, clapboard siding. The house has boxed eaves; the foundation is enclosed by a wood skirt. The window treatment is not symmetrical with the south side of the east (front) elevation having two window bays and the north side having three bays. The main entry has sidelights and a transom; the entry bay has a decorative entablature mounted above it and supported by decorative brackets. The house is presently divided into two apartments.

Abel D. Helman, the founder of Ashland, was born April 10, 1824, in Ashland County, Ohio. He was the son of John and Sophia (Daughtery) Helman. He died March 5, 1910, in Ashland, Oregon. Helman was trained as a carpenter and cabinetmaker in Ohio. In 1850 he came to California to mine gold via Panama. In 1852 he settled in Ashland where he erected a cabin and sawmill. In 1853 Helman brought his wife and son to the site and in 1854 constructed a grist mill. In 1855 he laid out the plaza area.

(over)

continue on back if necessary
Description of property and statement of historical significance:

Haskins Garage, previously a branch station of the Ashland Fire Department, is a one story, rectangular building of rough, concrete block construction. The blocks, which simulate roughly dressed stone, are used on the north (front) elevation. The building has a garage bay on the east and an office on the west. A low facade is located at the roof level and has a center arch where once, perhaps, hung a bell. An old style gasoline pump with glass top is located in front of this building. The side walls appear to be of terra cotta tile blocks.

This structure has, for the last forty years, been the Haskins Garage. Although yet filled with tools and equipment, this building has been unused for several years.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 29 August 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

Please enclose map Township 39 S 7 W Section 9

Clay, Scott. Interview with Stephen Dow Beckham, 8 July 1976, Ashland, Oregon
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Harbaugh house is a two story, wood frame building with a hip roof that stands in a grove of trees on the west side of Jacksonville, Oregon. This building, which has had some alterations, now has one-over-one, double hung sash windows. The exterior is clapboard siding. The main entry has sidelights and a transom. The building has a two story "T" attached on its north (rear) elevation.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this building see picture #117 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.

continue on back if necessary
practice of law in Jacksonville. This home has long been associated with the Hanna family and continues in the ownership of the same family.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For photograph of this structure see picture #127 in the H.A.B.S. files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.

Ross and Owens indicate that this house may have been erected in 1868 and was originally known as the Duncan house.
The Hiero Kennedy Hanna house is a one and one-half story wood frame house which stands on a hillside near the Britt Gardens and overlooks Jacksonville, Oregon. This building has a gable roof and a brick foundation. The exterior is clapboard. A cross gable is located in the center of the west (front) elevation. The main entry has sidelights and a transom. The windows were probably originally six-over-six, double hung sash of which a few remain. A glassed-in porch extends along the north elevation and has a small sleeping porch balcony above it from the upper half story.

Judge Hiero Kennedy Hanna was born May 22, 1832, in Stuben County, New York. He was a son of Alexander Hanna, a veteran of the War of 1812. Hiero Hanna worked as a store clerk in New York before moving in 1848 to Ohio. In 1850 he emigrated as far west as Salt Lake City, worked for a time, and moved on to California. In 1858 he came to the mines at Waldo. In 1870 he was elected district attorney of Josephine County. He then commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He opened regular practice in Jacksonville in the 1870's and in 1874 was again made district attorney. In 1878 Kennedy was appointed a judge and in 1880 was elected judge of the circuit court. He served again as judge from 1892 to 1898. He was also city attorney of Jacksonville. Hanna married Mrs. Helena Brenteno. His son, Herbert, continued in the
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Malgren house is a two story, wood frame house in the Colonial Revival Style which stands on the west side of Phoenix, Oregon. This building has a gable roof with boxed eaves and wide frieze boards. The building has a full eave return on the gable ends and has a two story portico on its north (front) elevation. The portico has a balcony which projects from a door in the center of the second story; the area below the balcony has been enclosed. The portico is supported by four posts and by pilasters. The windows are mostly one-over-one with the upper sections containing leaded glass. The exterior of the structure is narrow clapboards which may, indeed, be shiplap.

This house and the nearby stone building (see file sheet) were erected by Dr. Malgren who lived and worked in Phoenix, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Gwin or Gwinn house is a one story, wood frame building which now stands on East C Street in Jacksonville. Originally this building was located on the southeast corner of the courthouse square in Jacksonville. The building has clapboard siding and six-over-six, double hung sash windows. A verandah extends across the south (front) elevation and has two entry doors which open onto it. Another verandah is located on the north elevation.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this structure see picture #106 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are at the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.

This building was used as an office for county officials when it was located near the courthouse.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 28 August 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

Plz. enclose map Township 37(S) 26(W) Section 32 Historic Jacksonville Oregon. n.p.: U.S.

National Bank, (1976/).
The Fort Birdseye Landmark is a concrete monument in which is embedded a piece of the log from Fort Birdseye. Attached to the log is a bronze plaque which reads:

"Near site of Fort Birdseye 1855. Log house built in 1856. Placed by Crater Lake Chapter of D.A.R. 1929."

The marker was dedicated on November 2, 1929, and commemorates the fort built by the pioneers living in this area during the Indian war in the fall of 1855. Part of the fort was later used for the construction of the nearby Birdseye log house.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The First Presbyterian Church of Phoenix, Oregon, is an "L"-shaped, wood frame building in the Colonial Revival Style. This building, which has a gable roof, has clapboard siding, boxed eaves, wide frieze boards, and has six-over-six, double hung sash windows set in oval or Romanesque bays in the sanctuary. The building has a concrete foundation. A square belfry is mounted on the roof and has louvered covers. This building is in excellent condition.
STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem 97310

County ____________ Jackson

Theme ______________________

Name (Common) ____________ Fisher Bros. Gen. Merchandise Store
(Historic) ____________ (same); Marble Corner Saloon

Address ____________ 180 West California
Jacksonville, Oregon

Present Owner ______________________

Address ______________________

Original Use ____________ Commercial

Date of Construction ____________ 1856

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:
The Fisher Brothers General Merchandise Store is a one story, brick building which stands at the northeast corner of West California and Oregon Streets in Jacksonville. This building has a recessed corner entry located on the southwest corner of the building. Two window bays are located in the south (front) elevation. The building has a low brick facade on its front elevation at the roof level. For the past ten years this building has been occupied by Scheffel's Antiques.

This site was the first location of a trading tent in Jacksonville. Merchants located at this corner in 1854. This building was later known as the Marble Corner Saloon.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:
Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this building see picture #19 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This collection is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.

continue on back if necessary

Recorded by ____________ Stephen Dow Beckham ____________ Date ____________ 27 Aug. 1976

For ____________ Oregon State Historic Preservation Office ____________ Sources Consulted:

For photographic records of this structure see Pictures 62-69 in the HABS Survey Files taken 2-5 August, 1971, by Jack E. Boucher. These photographs are on file in the Jackson County Museum Library, Jacksonville, Oregon.
STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem  97310

County ___________________________ Jackson

Theme

Name (Common) First Presbyterian Church

(Historic) (same)

Address n.e. corner 6th & E. California

Jacksonville, Oregon

Present Owner Presbyterian Church

Address Jacksonville, Oregon

Original Use Church

Date of Construction 1880-81

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The First Presbyterian Church of Jacksonville is a wood frame building which exhibits elements of the Gothic Revival Style that stands at the northeast corner of Sixth and California streets. The building has a rectangular shape, gable roof, and shiplap exterior. External board or "stick element" decorations accentuate the building's shape and give texture to the exterior. The building has a basement. The windows in the sanctuary are set in lancet bays. The building has a square bell tower on its southwest corner.

This church was founded in 1857 by Moses A. Williams. It is built of sugar pine hauled from Roseburg, Oregon. The windows were shipped by sea from Italy for the sanctuary window bays.

For the architectural description and history of this building see the forthcoming publication of:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

continue on back if necessary

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 27 Aug. 1976

Sources Consulted:

Historic Jacksonville Oregon. n.p.: 1
National Bank, 1976

Ross, Marion D. "Architecture in Oregon, 1845-1895," Oregon Historical Quarterly, 57 (March, 1956), 14, see fig. 17.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Patrick Fehely house is a two story, brick building with a gable roof which stands on the west side of South Third Street in Jacksonville, Oregon. This building has two-over-two, double hung sash windows and has a small porch on the northeast corner of the building. The exterior has been covered with stucco or else with several coats of paint. The eaves are boxed.

Patrick Fehley was a building contractor and owner of a brickyard in Jacksonville. He erected many houses and commercial buildings in the community.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure there may possibly be data in the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

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Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham          Date 28 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office   Sources Consulted:

institution of the kind in Jackson county. It carries on a general banking business, having a fully paid up capital of $50,000, with a surplus and undivided profits of $33,000, and has been under the same management for upwards of nineteen consecutive years."

Sources:

The Bank of Ashland is a two story, rectangular, brick building which stands on the Plaza in Ashland, Oregon. This building, which adjoins the Masonic Temple, has had some significant alterations since its construction in the 1880's. The first floor of the front elevation has been altered extensively; originally it had a recessed entry with double doors which were flanked by display windows. The second story remains almost as it was with one-over-one, double hung sash windows set beneath decorative facades. At the roof level is a projecting facade with brackets. The original railing and center facade with urns and the inscription "Bank of Ashland" has been removed. For a photograph of the building in the 1890's see Old Ashland (1972).

This bank was founded in 1884 by Henry B. Carter. Born in Tallmadge, Ohio, in 1821, Carter died in Los Angeles, California in April, 1896, and was buried in Ashland. In 1871 Carter established the First National Bank of Elkader, Iowa. After two visits to the Rogue River Valley he decided to settle in Ashland where in 1884 he founded the bank. One historian noted in 1904:

"This is the oldest institution of the kind in the city, and the oldest (over)
continue on back if necessary
STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem  9/310

County _______________ Jackson _________________________
Theme ________________________________ _________________________
Name (Common) _______________ Eugene Bennett Studio _________________________
(Historic) _______________ Eagle Brewery Saloon _________________________
Address ________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________
Jacksonville, Oregon _________________________
Present Owner ________________________________________________
Address ________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________
Original Use _________________________ Commercial _________________________
Date of Construction _______________ 1856 _________________________

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Eagle Brewery Saloon is a one and one-half story, wood frame building with gable roof that is set in a grove of locust trees on the east side of Oregon Street. This building, which has had several alterations through the years, has a clapboard exterior and has six-over-six, double hung sash windows. A porch roof projects or is suspended on the west (front) elevation.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham _________________________ Date 28 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office _________________________ Sources Consulted:
Please enclose map Township 37 S 20 W Section 32 Historic Jacksonville Oregon, n.p.: U
National Bank, [1976].
STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem, OR

County: Jackson
Theme: 
Name (Common): Emigrant Landmark
(Historic): 
Address: First St. at U.S. 99 in Phoenix, Ore.
Present Owner: 
(Address): 
Original Use: 
Date of Construction: Oct. 21, 1921

Statement of historical significance:

Adjacent to Highway 99 at First Street in Phoenix, Oregon, is a granite monument with a bronze plaque which reads:

"Erected by the Crater Lake and Mt. Ashland Chapters Daughters of the American Revolution honoring the pioneers of 1826 who blazed the first trail through the wilderness of southern Oregon and the Rogue River Valley.

Levi Scott           Lindsay Applegate           Moses Harris
John Scott           Jesse Applegate             David Goff
Henry Bogus          Benjamin Burch             Bennett Osborn
John Owen            Robert Smith               William Sportsman
John Jones           Samuel Goodhue             William Parker"

The monument was dedicated on October 21, 1921.

Continue back if necessary

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date Sources Consulted:
For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
Please enclose map Township 38S Range 1W Section 10
Mrs. Dunn emigrated to Oregon with her parents in 1849. Her father was Isaac Hill. Martha (Hill) Gillette, a sister, wrote an autobiography of her experiences in the west which was published in the 1960's. Another sister, Ann Haseltine Russell, was a well-known marble cutter and sculptor and worked in Ashland, Oregon, in the late 19th century.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Patrick Dunn house is a two story, wood frame building the Classical Revival Style. This house stands southeast of Ashland in the watershed of Emigrant Creek and is on the old route of the Oregon-California Trail. The house has six-over-six, double hung sash windows, clapboard siding, and has a low gable roof. The front porch, like the nearby John P. Walker house (see file sheet), has vertical board and batten siding. A verandah reaches across the front elevation. The house has boxed eaves, wide frieze boards, and partial eave returns on the gable ends. A two story addition is attached on the rear elevation. This house has a stone foundation. The building was undergoing complete restoration in the summer of 1976.

Patrick Dunn was born March 24, 1824, in County Wexford, Ireland, and was the son of Patrick and Jane (Toole) Dunn. He emigrated to the United States with his parents and was educated in Philadelphia. His parents later located in Illinois. In 1850 Patrick Dunn rushed to California to the Salmon River mines and in 1851 settled on this ranch near Ashland, Oregon. He was wounded in the Rogue River Indian War. Patrick Dunn married Mary M. Hill. The Dunns had five children. In 1854–55 Dunn served in the territorial legislature; in 1864 he was county assessor; and in 1872 was elected county clerk. He also served as a county commissioner. Patrick Dunn died July 29, 1901.
The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For photographic records of this structure see pictures 114-115 in the HABS Survey Files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These photographs are on file in the Jackson County Museum Library, Jacksonville, Oregon.
The De Roboam house is a two story, wood frame structure which stands on the south side of East California Street in Jacksonville, Oregon. This building has a hipped gable roof, two-over-two, double hung sash windows, and has a projecting window bay on its north (front) elevation.

Most accounts of structures in Jacksonville simply refer to this structure as the De Roboam house. Emil De Roboam resided in Jackson County at the time this building was erected. De Roboam was born December 25, 1852, in Saint Foy, France. He was a son of St. Luke and Mary (Conquari) De Roboam. Another son of this couple was Samuel De Roboam who in 1904 resided in Jacksonville, Oregon. St. Luke De Roboam emigrated to the U. S. in 1870 after his wife's death and settled in Jacksonville where he entered the hotel business. The elder De Roboam, who remarried in 1873 to Henrietta Schmidling, was yet in the hotel business in Jacksonville in 1904.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon:
(over)
continue on back if necessary

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 27 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:
The De Reuter or Reuter house is a one and one-half story, wood frame building which stands at the southeast corner of Sixth and E streets. This building has a gable roof with a cross gable on the center of the north (front) elevation. The exterior is shiplap. The windows are three-beside-three casement windows. A projecting window bay with one-over-one, double hung sash windows is located on the west elevation. The building has a small, fragile front porch with a balcony at the entry on the north elevation.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this structure see picture #107 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are at the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem 97310

County ____________________________
Theme ______________________________

Name (Common) ________________________
(Historic) ____________________________
Address ________________________________
_____________________________________
Present Owner _________________________
Address ________________________________
Original Use ___________________________
Date of Construction ___________________
c. 1870

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Davidson house is a one and one-half story, wood frame building which stands at the northwest corner of Sixth and D streets in Jacksonville. The building is opposite the courthouse square. This house has a gable roof and a "T" shape. The exterior is shiplap. A porch is located along part of the south elevation. The windows are four-over-four, double hung sash in the upper half story and are six-over-six, double hung sash in the first story. The windows on the first and second stories have pediment entablatures.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this structure see picture #137 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are at the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.

Recorded by ____________________________ Date ____________________________

For ____________________________ Sources Consulted:
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
The Coyote Evans Landmark is a wood sign mounted on a series of wood posts that make up a background wall near the entrance to Coyote Evans Wayside. This wayside is located at the south end of the highway bridge in Rogue River, Oregon, and is adjacent to the banks of the Rogue River. The sign reads:

"Park named for Coyote Evans colorful pioneer originally owning the land. He built the first toll suspension foot bridge across the Rogue River here. Evans Creek and valley were named after his family."

This wayside is maintained by Jackson County.
Writing about his home in 1904 an author noted:

"He built a large residence in Ashland, which is surrounded by a well kept lawn, rich with a profusion of flowers, and this is the present home of his widow, whom he married in Illinois in 1857. He died at his home in Ashland on May 26, 1896...."

Coolidge married Mary Jane Foss.

Sources:

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Orlando Coolidge house is a one and one-half story, wood frame building with a gable roof and a major cross gable on its east (front) elevation. The structure has boxed eaves with pairs of decorative brackets at the eaves. The exterior is clapboard siding. The porch on the front elevation has been replaced, probably in the 1920's, and is at present out of character with the remainder of the house. A balcony is located above the porch. The windows have been altered in part of the front elevation. The main entry has sidelights and a transom.

A lithograph of this house appeared in 1883 in the West Shore.

Orlando Coolidge, Jr., was born in September, 1825, in Augusta, Maine. He was a son of Orlando Coolidge, a cooper. The younger Coolidge learned the trade of cooper from his father and in 1850 or 1852 first visited Oregon. Returning to Illinois and later settling in California, Coolidge came in 1859 to a farm near Ashland where Coolidge set out one of the first large orchards in the Rogue River Valley. Coolidge very quickly became a major nurseryman and supplied nurseries and other outlets in northern California and southern Oregon for many years. Coolidge erected many residences in Ashland and subdivided his property.
Thomas Chavner was born in 1814 in Tipperary County, Ireland. In 1820 he emigrated to the United States with his widowed mother. Chavner was apprenticed to a tailor but fled to work on river boats and then become a fur trapper for the firm of Sublette and Campbell of the American Fur Company. He later worked at Brown's Hole on the Green River and remained in the fur trade until 1841. In 1841 he and Kit Carson went to the South Platte to work for a man named Lupton. Chavner next went to the southwest and in the 1840's had a trading post on the Brazos River. He served in the Mexican War and moved to California. In 1856 Chavner came to Jacksonville. 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 in 1861 to Margaret Brennan; she died in 1880. The Chavners had several children. Thomas Chavner died September 8, 1883.

Sources:

STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem 97310

County Jackson
Theme
Name (Common) Chavner (Thomas) House
(Historic) (same)
Address Old Pacific Highway near Black-well Road
Gold Hill, Oregon
Present Owner
Address
Original Use Residence
Date of Construction

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Thomas Chavner house is a striking two and one-half story, wood frame house in the Stick Style which stands in a grove of oaks and madrones east of Gold Hill, Oregon. The building has a steep gable roof. The first story exterior is shiplap. The second story exterior is cut, lapped shingles. The gables on the upper half story are covered with diagonally placed milled boards to create a "stick" feeling. The building is set on a dressed, stone foundation. The windows are of many varieties and include: one-over-one, double hung sash, eight-over-two-over-one, six-over-one, twenty-four-over one, and other types. The building has a square tower which rises for three full stories on its front elevation and is surmounted by a steep hip roof with a decorative weather-vane ornament. A porch is located at the base of the tower on the front elevation. The house has some projecting window bays on its first floor.

Wallace Kay Huntington has remarked about this house: "Most remarkable of houses built in the non-historic functional tradition is the Chavner house in Gold Hill, Oregon, which asserts its originality in a vernacular interpretation using richly textured shingle siding to sheath its crisp geometric forms; Stick Style elements here are recessive rather than dominant; Portland had no building demonstrating greater originality in the 1870's.

(over)

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham  Date 27 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

Please enclose map Township N E


(over)
forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph see picture #104 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The William Mason Colvig house is a one and one-half story, wood frame house with gable roof that stands on a hillside overlooking much of Jacksonville. The structure is on South Oregon Street. The exterior is clapboard siding. The building has four-over-four, double hung sash windows. The interior has been gutted and reconstructed. The exterior of the house is in nearly its original condition (except for fascia that will be restored on the eaves on the east (front) elevation).

William Mason Colvig was born September 2, 1845, in Ray County, Missouri. He was a son of William L. and Helen (Woodford) Colvig. William Colvig emigrated to Oregon in 1851 with his parents. His mother and father settled at Rock Point near Gold Hill. Colvig was reared on his parents' farm, but in 1863 entered the First Oregon Cavalry. Following the Civil War Colvig went east, had many different jobs, and in 1870 entered college in Illinois and began teaching school. Colvig also studied law and worked as a proof reader. In 1875 he returned to Jackson County and in 1879 married Addie Birdseye. Colvig practiced law in Jacksonville and later in Medford. He was county school superintendent from 1882 to 1886, district attorney, and later a judge.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the

(over)

continue on back if necessary

Recorded by  Stephen Dow Beckham                              Date  28 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

Please enclose map Township 37 S 26 W Section 32


Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The barn on the Thomas Chavner farm stands in a meadow about one mile east of Gold Hill, Oregon. The barn has a gable roof and a vertical plank exterior. The building, which faces south, has two side portals in its front elevation and has a large hay mow. The roof of the barn is covered with corrugated sheetmetal. The structure, which is in use, is in good condition.

Thomas Chavner settled in Jackson County in 1856 after a varied career as a fur trapper for the American Fur Company and in the southwest. Chavner in 1876 erected a toll bridge over the Rogue River at Gold Hill and developed this farm. It is unclear whether or not the barn dates from the time of Chavner's ownership of this property or from the time when it passed to his heirs upon his death on September 8, 1886. The nearby Chavner house, heralded as one of the "most remarkable of houses built in the none historic funcational tradition" in Oregon is covered on a separate file sheet.
1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Jackson</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name (Common)</td>
<td>Catholic Rectory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Historic)</td>
<td>(same); Langell ( ) House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>210 North Fourth Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jacksonville, Oregon</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Address</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Use</td>
<td>Residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Construction</td>
<td>c. 1861</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Catholic Rectory is a one and one-half story, wood frame building with a gable roof which stands at the northeast corner of East C and North Fourth streets in Jacksonville, Oregon. This building has clapboard siding and has six-over-six, double hung sash windows. A verandah reaches across the west (front) elevation. A pair of casement windows are located in the gable end of the upper half story. The verandah is supported with fragile posts (boards).

In 1853 Father Croke visited Jacksonville to hold mass for Catholics. In October, 1858, contract was let to construct a Catholic Church in this community and the first mass was celebrated in this structure in 1860. Father J. P. Fierens was appointed to the parish in 1861.

For some additional architectural and historical information on this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this building see picture #100 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August (over)

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 28 August 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Catholic Academy School in Jacksonville stands on North Fifth Street near the Courthouse Square. This wood frame building has a gable roof and clapboard exterior. The windows have been altered and the verandah on the west (front) elevation has been enclosed.

In 1853 Father Croke visited Jacksonville to hold mass for Catholics. In October, 1858, contract was let with Berry and Kerr to erect a church building on a lot donated by James Claggage. This building was completed in 1859 and the first mass was celebrated in 1860. Father J. F. Fierens was appointed to this parish in 1861. St. Mary's Academy was established in Jacksonville in the 1860's and was under the administration of Catholic nuns.

For possibly some additional architectural and historic information about this building see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

Recorded by: Stephen Dow Beckham  Date: 28 August 1976

For: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Sources Consulted:


Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The H. B. and H. H. Carter Memorial Fountain is a cast metal fountain for dogs and people which stands in the Plaza in Ashland, Oregon. This fountain is four-sided and has two lamps which light it and the surrounding area. Low water troughs at the base are for dogs; four faucets are located above for humans. The fountain is surmounted by a bronze statue of a man with a gun.

Henry B. Carter and his wife, Harriet H. (Coe) Carter, were residents of Ashland, Oregon. Henry Carter was born in 1821 and died in April, 1896, in Los Angeles. He was buried in Ashland, Oregon. In 1871 Carter established a bank in Elkader, Iowa. In 1884 he moved to Ashland, Oregon, and organized the Bank of Ashland. Carter was also a major orchardist and made large shipments of peaches. He owned interest in the Ashland Hotel Company and the Ashland Electric Light and Power Company. His wife, Harriet H., died in 1902.
these springs, almost helpless from rheumatism and other complicated diseases, have left the springs entirely cured."

Continuing about the resort and its layout in 1891, Hines also remarked:

"The resort and adjacent grounds consist, in all, of about 120 acres, three different springs being located on the place, two of which contain a large per cent of sulphur, soda and iron, while the third is soda and iron principally. There are four bathhouses arranged for the use for both male and female patrons. There are cottages near the springs for the benefit of campers. There is also most beautiful grounds with plenty of shade, while the surroundings abound with plenty of small game, grouse, pheasant, quail, and large game is most plentiful farther back in the mountains."

In 1891 Christian Smith met guests at Steinman Station. Smith was born November 2, 1855, in Lebanon, Ohio. He was a son of Christian and Eliza (Hamilton) Smith. In 1881 Smith came west and lived in Montana, Idaho, and Ashland, Oregon, before locating at the springs.
No Photo
Place Photo Here

STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem 97310

County ____________________________
Theme ______________________________
Name (Common) ________________
(Historic) ________________
Address ________________
Present Owner ________________
Address ________________
Original Use ________________
Date of Construction ________________

physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Carter Creek Mineral Springs and Gas Baths is a site on Carter Creek in the foothills of the Siskiyou Mountains about eleven miles southeast of Ashland, Oregon. The location is in a ravine west of Buck Rock. No road at present goes into the area and in the 1890's the location was reached by disembarking from the railroad at Steinman Station a mile to the west of Carter Creek Mineral Springs. This site is not unlike the resort that was developed in the 1890's by James Tolman at nearby Buckhorn Springs (see file sheet).

This resort was developed by Christian E. Smith. Smith's brother, Milton A. Smith, settled at this site in 1886. Christian Smith took it over in June, 1891. Writing in 1891 Harvey Hines noted:

"These famous springs are located in the Siskiyou mountains, 2,400 feet above sea level, and some twelve miles southeast of Ashland, on what is known as Carter Creek. The waters of these springs are highly recommended by the medical fraternity as a curative sanitarium for rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, dyspepsia and all liver and kidney diseases. Many who have visited

Recorded by ____________________________ Date ________________
For ____________________________
Pie. ____________________________

Sources Consulted:
forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

Sources:

The Theodric Cameron house is a one story, wood frame structure with gable roof that stands in the south part of Jacksonville, Oregon. This structure, erected about 1870, has had several alterations over the years. The exterior is clapboard. The building yet has some six-over-six, double hung sash windows.

Theodric Cameron was born June 21, 1829, in Madison County, New York. He was a son of James Cameron. He moved with his father in 1839 to Iowa. In 1869 Cameron moved to Oregon and settled at Uniontown. The elder Cameron died at Uniontown on the Applegate River in 1880. Theodric Cameron emigrated to Oregon in 1852 and located in Jackson County where for two years he worked as a miner. In 1853 Cameron took a Donation Land Claim near Eagle Point. From 1855 to 1858 he was a baker in Sterlingville. In 1861 Cameron became a merchant at Uniontown. In 1892 he moved to Jacksonville. Cameron developed the Sterling mine in 1872 and sold it for $25,000 in 1875. From 1873 to 1893 he owned a mine on Galice Creek. In 1880 Cameron invested in mines near Waldo. Cameron married in 1871 to Mary Bilger Krause. Theodric served in both the Oregon House and Senate.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the

(over)
For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this building see picture #14, HABS files, taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. This photograph is on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Museum in Jacksonville, Oregon.

Sources:


STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem 97310

County  Jackson

Theme

Name (Common)  Butcher Shop

(Historic)  Orth (John) Butcher Shop

Address  110 South Oregon

Jacksonville, Oregon

Present Owner

Address

Original Use  Commercial

Date of Construction 1854

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The John Orth Butcher Shop is a small, rectangular, brick building which stands at the southwest corner of Oregon and West California in Jacksonville. This structure has two bays on its east (front) elevation. The northern bay contains double entry doors; the southern bay has four large window panes. The building has a metal awning on its front elevation and a low brick facade at the roof level. One of the most interesting features of the building is the painted advertising on the north elevation. One of the ads proclaims the attractions of "Mail Pouch Tobacco."

John Orth was born in Bavaria, Germany, and emigrated to the U.S. at the age of eighteen. He learned the butcher's trade in Cincinnati, Ohio, and came to Oregon via Panama in 1856. In 1857 he settled in Jacksonville and was a butcher in the town until his death in 1890. Orth was active in city government on the town council and served one term as treasurer of Jackson County. He married Ellen Hill of County Antrim, Ireland; she died in Jacksonville in 1896. The Orths had nine children; one son, John Stephen Orth, succeeded his father as a butcher in Jacksonville.

In 1862 this building served as a post office in Jacksonville.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham  Date 27 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

(over)
The Buckhorn Springs Mineral Baths and Physio Therapy Clinic is an "L"-shaped building of terra cotta blocks with a gable roof. The structure stands in the foothills of the Siskiyou Mountains on the east bank of Emigrant Creek. The building has one-over-one, double hung sash windows and is divided into several treatment rooms and offices. The structure is deserted and is in fair condition.

This building is one of several at the former Tolman Springs. Founded in the 1890's by James C. Tolman, this spa offered mineral baths, carbon dioxide baths, and mineral water to patrons. In the 1920's a Carbon Dioxide Vapor Bath House was erected (see file sheet) and this structure also began to serve needs of patients. Dr. Herman Wexler operated and owned these facilities from 1942 until his death in 1966. This particular building offered electro-therapy (many of the machines remain), mineral water enemas, and other "cures" to those paying the set prices. Vapor baths cost $3.00 in the 1940's; mineral baths were at the same rate. Room and board was $6.50 per day.

Sources Consulted:

STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
State Historic Preservation Office
Oregon State Parks, Salem 97310

County  Jackson
Theme

Name (Common)  Buckhorn Springs Mineral Water Gazebo
(Historic) (same)
Address  220 Buckhorn Springs Road
Ashland, Oregon

Present Owner  Lucy Harrell
Address  220 Buckhorn Springs Road
Ashland, Oregon

Original Use  Mineral Water Outlet
Date of Construction  c. 1920

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Buckhorn Springs Mineral Water Gazebo is one of a complex of structures standing on the banks of Emigrant Creek in the foothills of the Siskiyou Mountains fourteen miles southeast of Ashland, Oregon. This structure, constructed of logs, is an octagonal building with a shingled roof. The walls of the structure are open and have benches between the vertical log posts. In the center of the gazebo stands a pitcher pump and trough. Those wishing to drink the mineral water pump it out of the ground.

This site was developed in the 1890's by James Clarke Tolman, Surveyor-General of Oregon, as a spa. Tolman had settled in southwest Oregon in 1853 and became a wealthy rancher in the Ashland, Oregon, area. In the 1930's the resort was owned by Amelia Toft. In 1942 it was purchased by Dr. Herman Wexler who operated it until his death in 1966. Patients could take carbon dioxide vapor baths, consume mineral water, have mineral water enemas, take electric shock therapy treatments, and breathe the nearly deadly air at this site.

Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham  Date 27 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
Pie  enclose map Township 41N  S2  W Section 12

Sources Consulted:

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Buckhorn Springs Carbon Dioxide Vapor Bath House is a one story, rectangular building constructed of terra cotta blocks. It stands on the west bank of Emigrant Creek and is located at the foot of the Siskiyou Mountains about 14 miles southeast of Ashland, Oregon. The building has a gable roof covered with split shakes. A log bridge with shake roof leads to the building. The eastern end of the gable bears the words: "Carbon Dioxide Vapor Baths." Inside the building has six bathing compartments which are enclosed by double wood doors. The victim (i.e., patient) would be seated in one of these compartments and the doors were then closed over him. A round hole was left through which the neck and head projected. The carbon dioxide which bubbles through the creek water and out of cracks in the rock would then collect in the enclosed compartment around the bather. If the bather fell into the "air bath" and remained beneath the wood covers too long, death might result.

This site was developed in the 1890's by James C. Tolman as Tolman Springs. This resort had many owners. The last to operate the resort was Dr. Herman Wexler who ran the establishment from 1942 to 1956 when he died. Wexler offered guests mineral baths, vapor baths, mineral water enemas, and other delights.

Recorded by: Stephen Dow Beckham  Date: 27 Aug. 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  Sources Consulted:
Please enclose map Township 46S 12W Section 14 E
James Clarke Tolman was born March 12, 1813, in Washington County, Ohio. At the age of 17 he apprenticed himself to a tanner and studied English in college in Athens, Ohio. Tolman later moved to Iowa and in 1849 emigrated overland to the mines in California. He returned to Iowa in 1851 and in 1852 returned overland to California. In 1853 Tolman settled on Coos Bay but in 1854 came to the Rogue River Valley. He there became a prosperous stock farmer and county judge.

Sources:


The Tolman Springs Hotel is a wood frame building erected in the 1890's by James Clarke Tolman, Surveyor-General of Oregon. This building has been greatly altered over the years but retains much of its original framing and, on its rear elevation, yet has the original shingle exterior. The building is now a one story, wood frame structure with a gable roof. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash. The structure has a verandah on its north (front) elevation which is recessed under the roof above. The exterior of the front and west elevations is modern, wood shingle. The building has been altered when a fire burned the upper story (which has been removed).

This site, the location of a carbon dioxide outlet in the stream bed, of mineral water outlet, and of hot water, was long known to the Takelma Indians. The carbon dioxide which collects in low places in the streambed is fatal to small insects and was known to early settlers as "Poison Water." Two crescent-shaped mounds, visible in 1974, were the remains of an old Indian bath at this site. James Tolman began development of the area in the 1890's when he erected this hotel and nearby cabins. In the 1930's the site was owned by Amelia Toft and was purchased in 1942 by Dr. Herman Wexler who ran the springs until his death in 1962. (see file sheets on other buildings).

Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Tolman Springs Hotel is a wood frame building erected in the 1890's by James Clarke Tolman, Surveyor-General of Oregon. This building has been greatly altered over the years but retains much of its original framing and, on its rear elevation, yet has the original shingle exterior. The building is now a one story, wood frame structure with a gable roof. The windows are one-over-one, double hung sash. The structure has a verandah on its north (front) elevation which is recessed under the roof above. The exterior of the front and west elevations is modern, wood shingle. The building has been altered when a fire burned the upper story (which has been removed).

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Sources:


### STATE OF OREGON INVENTORY
### HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS
### State Historic Preservation Office
### Oregon State Parks, Salem 97310

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Jackson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theme</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name (Common)</td>
<td>Buckhorn Springs Cabins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Historic)</td>
<td>(same)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>220 Buckhorn Springs Road</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ashland, Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present Owner</td>
<td>Lucy Harrell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>220 Buckhorn Springs Road</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ashland, Oregon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Original Use</td>
<td>Commercial Rentals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Construction</td>
<td>c. 1920's</td>
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</tbody>
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**Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:**

The Buckhorn Springs Cabins are a series of eight, small, rectangular, wood frame structures with hipped gable roofs and shingled exteriors. These buildings stand on the east side of Emigrant Creek at Buckhorn Springs in the foothills of the Siskiyou Mountains. The buildings have one-over-one, double hung sash windows and a small porch attached above each entry door. The structures are in fairly good condition but unoccupied.

Buckhorn Springs was developed as a resort in the 1890's by James C. Tolman, Surveyor-General of Oregon. Tolman emigrated overland to California in 1849 and settled in southwest Oregon in 1853. This site has had several owners who have attracted health-seekers to the location to drink mineral water, take carbon dioxide baths, and have other special treatments applied to them (mineral water enemas, electric shock therapy, etc.). From 1942 until his death in 1966 the site was owned and operated by Dr. Herman Wexler. Some of the buildings may date from the 1890's and include two cabins larger than those which appear in the attached photographs.

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**Sources Consulted:**

The Booker house is a one and one-half story, wood frame building with a gable roof that stands on the west side of South Oregon Street between Fir and Pine in Jacksonville, Oregon. This building has a clapboard exterior. A verandah is located on the east (front) elevation. The building has four-over-four, double hung sash windows in the upper half story and has six-over-six, double hung sash windows in the first story. The building is in good condition.

Perhaps some additional architecture and historic information may be found in the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

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Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:
For a photograph of this structure see picture #116 in the HABS files taken 2-5 August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The John Bilger house is a two story, brick building with elements of the Classical Revival Style in its design. The building, which faces west, has a low, gable roof with boxed eaves, wide frieze boards, and partial eave returns on the gable ends. The building has three bays on the second and first stories on its front elevation. The northern bay on the first floor is the entry and has sidelights and a transom. The windows on the first floor are nine-over-nine, double hung sash; those on the second story are six-over-six, double hung sash. The building has an addition or "T" attached on its east (rear) elevation.

This house was built by Patrick Fehley and Linn about 1863 for John Bilger, a hardware merchant in Jacksonville. The walks in the yard are made of native sandstone blocks.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

(over) continue on back if necessary

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Recorded by Stephen Dow Beckham Date 28 August 1976
For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:
Sources Consulted:
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Barron Station Landmark is a wood plaque in the shape of the State of Oregon which is mounted on a tree adjacent to the Hugh Barron house or Mountain House. This plaque reads:

"Barron Station 1st stagecoach stop this side of Siskiyou, 1859-1869"

This marker appears to be one of several which were erected at the time of the Oregon Centennial in 1959.
Barron married Martha A. Walker and had four children before his death on December 4, 1904. See file sheet for the Barron house.
The Major Hugh Barron barn is a very large, wood frame building which stands near the Hugh Barron house (see file sheet) on the east side of the old Oregon-California Trail southeast of Ashland, Oregon. This barn has two log cribs within as the basis for its construction and in this manner is similar to the Mountain Ranch or Isaac Blinn barn near Mitchell in Wheeler County and the Wisdom Barn at Wingville in Baker County (see file sheets and photos). This barn has two hewn log cribs or granaries upon which additional beams have been placed. The roof is gable and has two different pitches (see photo). A projecting cover for the hay mow is situated on the west (front) elevation. The exterior of the barn is vertical planks. Beams are placed at a diagonal slant to support the side elevations of the barn roof (see photo). The barn is held together with wood pegs.

This barn was erected by Major Hugh F. Barron who was born August 28, 1827, in Lee County, Virginia. Barron was a son of Nathaniel G. and Anna (Collier) Barron. In 1850 Barron traveled overland to California and in 1851 settled near this site with James Russell and James Gibbs. The three men soon thereafter established the Mountain House (see file sheet). Barron eventually owned 4,000 acres in his ranch.
The Hugh Barron House, a structure which stands on the east side of the old Emigrant Trail or the Old Siskiyou Highway, is located in the watershed of Emigrant Creek southeast of Ashland, Oregon. This two story, wood frame building exhibits features of the Classical Revival Style. The building has a low, gable roof, clapboard siding, six-over-six, double hung sash windows, and has a strong symmetry about it. The building has a two story front porch with a center door on the second story for the balcony. A second porch is located at the southeast corner of the building.

This house was the residence of Major Hugh F. Barron who was born August 23, 1827, in Lee County, Virginia. Barron was a son of Nathaniel G. and Anna (Collier) Barron. In 1850 Barron traveled overland to California and in 1851 settled near this site with James Russell and James Gibbs. The three men soon thereafter opened the Mountain House for travelers along the Oregon-California Trail (see file sheet). Barron consolidated his interests and eventually owned 4,000 acres in this area. He married Martha A. Walker, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Fruit) Walker in 1856. Hugh Barron died December 4, 1904, when thrown from a wagon. He and his wife had four children.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The W. H. Atkinson house is a two and one-half story, wood frame house which stands on North Main Street near the center of Ashland, Oregon. This building has a gable roof with boxed eaves and pairs of decorative brackets attached to a wide frieze board. The exterior of the house is shiplap. A verandah with balcony is located on the east (front) elevation. The windows are two-over-two, double hung sash. The main entry has sidelights and a transom. A projecting window bay is located on the first story on the south elevation. A two-story, projecting window bay is situated on the north elevation. The windows have entablatures. This house is in excellent condition.

W. H. Atkinson was born in Bradford, England, November 30, 1844. He came to the U.S. with his parents in 1846 and lived in New York and Wisconsin. In 1868 Atkinson married Eugenia L. Curtis and in 1874 brought his wife overland by rail to Jackson County. Atkinson purchased an interest in the Ashland Flouring Mill and became a partner with General J. M. McCall in a mercantile firm. He helped lead the effort to build the Masonic Hall which yet stands, though greatly altered, on The Plaza in Ashland.

This house appeared in 1883 in a lithograph in the West Shore.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Ashland's Golden Spike Landmark is a metal plaque mounted on a boulder near the railyards at the junction of Fourth and A streets in Ashland, Oregon. This plaque, which has a scene on its left side, reads:

"Ashland's Golden Spike On December 17, 1887, Charles Crocker Drove The Golden Spike in the Rail Yard Just South Of This Point; Connecting the Oregon and California Tracks From The North With Those of the California And Oregon. Now The Southern Pacific, From The South. This Action Opened the Pacific Northwest To California And The Southwest; Completing a Circle of Railroad Around the United States.

Marker erected July 4, 1974 through the cooperation of the Southern Pacific, the Oregeon Historical Society, and City of Ashland."

Recorded: Stephen Dow Beckham Date 29 August 1976
For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:
P.e. index map Township S W 34 Section 9
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

This house, commonly known as the Minerva Armstrong house, should more properly be called the C. C. Beekman House #1 or the Cool house. This wood frame structure stands at the northwest corner of E. California and Sixth streets in Jacksonville. In 1976 the street number was 375 E. Calif. In the Ross-Owens report, written in 1971-72, the address is given as 408 N. California.

This simple, wood frame house has a gable roof and clapboard exterior. A verandah reaches across the south (front) elevation. The building has additions attached on the west and north elevations. The main entry has sidelights and a transom.

The plaque on this house gives a date of 1856; Ross and Owens have a firm date of 1860.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

continue on back if necessary.

Recorded by: Stephen Dow Beckham
Date: 27 Aug, 1976

For Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

Sources Consulted:

Photo #123. HABS Survey Files. Photo taken Aug 2-5, 1971 by Jack E. Boucher, Jackson County Museum Library, Jacksonville, Oregon.
August 1971 by Jack E. Boucher. These collections are on file in the Southern Oregon Historical Society Museum, Jacksonville, Oregon.
Physical description of property and statement of historical significance:

The Mark Applegate house is a one and one-half story, wood frame building which stands on the east side of South Third in Jacksonville. This building has a gable roof and a vertical board and batten exterior. The windows are two-over-two, double hung sash. In the summer of 1976 this building was under extensive restoration with new foundation replacement and other work.

Mark Applegate was a son of Peter Applegate who was born near Yoncalla, Oregon, on November 8, 1851. He was a grandson of Jesse Applegate who emigrated overland to Oregon in 1843 with his brothers Charles and Lindsey. Mark Applegate's mother was Josephine Estes, a daughter of E. H. Estes.

For more information on the architecture and history of this structure see the forthcoming publication:

Ross, Marion D. and Christopher Owens. "An Area Study of Jacksonville, Oregon: The Commercial District and the Churches and Courthouse."

For a photograph of this structure see picture 132 in the HABS files taken 2-5 (over) continue on back if necessary.

Recorded by: Stephen Dow Beckham Date 28 Aug. 1976

For: Oregon State Historic Preservation Office Sources Consulted:

Please enclose map Township 37 S 23 W Section 32 National Bank, 1/1976.
