THE CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES OF LANE COUNTY, OREGON

Summary Report of the 1986 Lane County Cultural and Historic Landscape Resources Survey

Cover: The Coyote Creek Valley pictured here is part of the Territorial Road Corridor Cultural Landscape Area in which the agrarian landscape patterns of donation land claim farmsteads are still largely intact. Territorial Road, winding through the valley in the photo, follows the route of the old California Trail used by early explorers, fur traders and emigrant wagon trains.

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Summary Report of the 1986 Cultural and Historic Landscape Resource Survey

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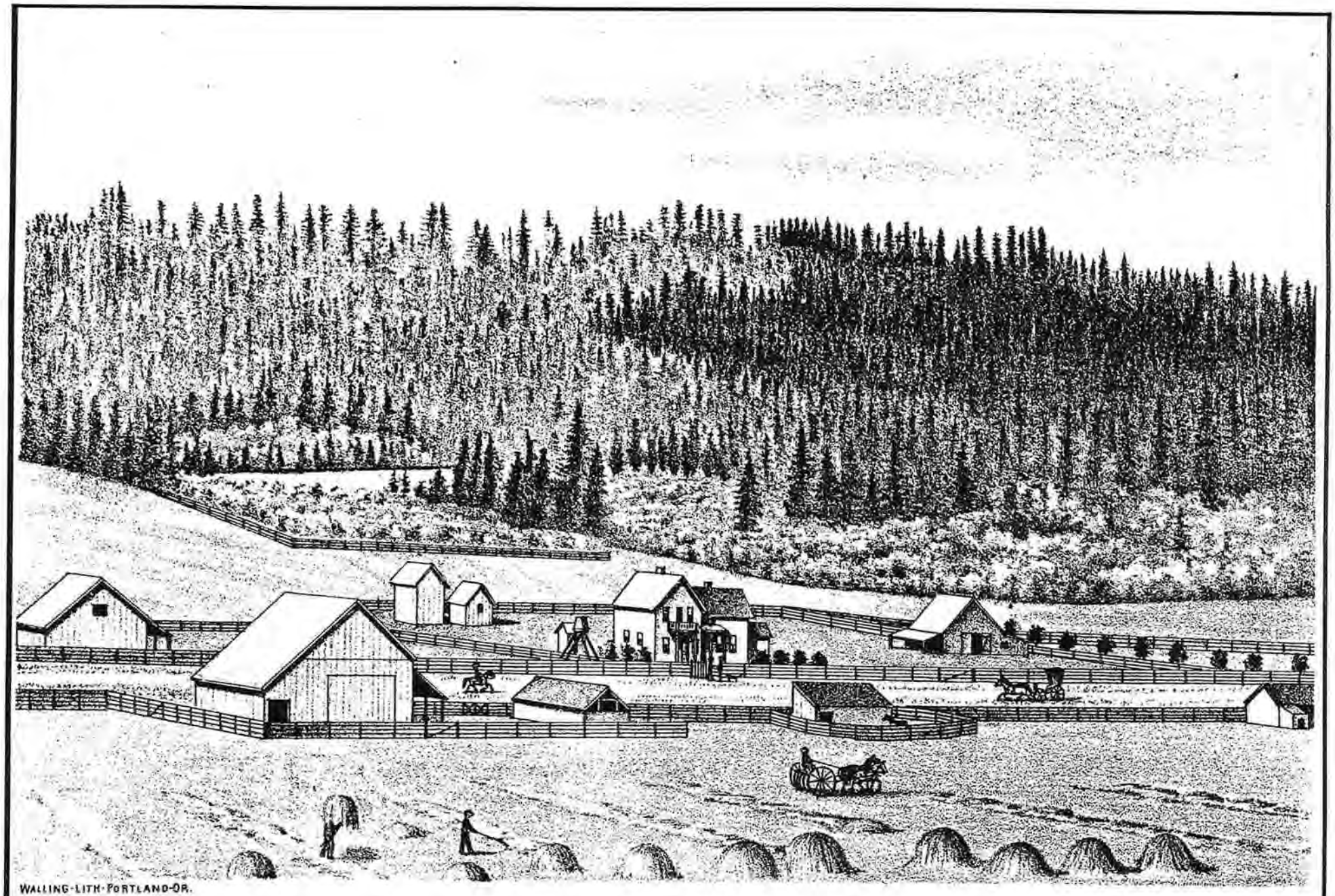


RESIDENCE OF H.G.HADLEY, 14 MILES SOUTHWEST OF EUGENE CITY, CROW P.O.
LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 1

THE CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPES OF LANE COUNTY

CONTENTS

List of Figures
Preface 1
Introduction 6
Summary Findings 15

Part One: Historical Background

I Environmental Context 18
II Prehistoric Context 24
III Historic Context 31
IV Cultural and Historic Landscape Components Identified 49

Part Two: Historic Landscape Periods and Themes

V Introduction to Historical Landscape Periods in Lane County 57
VI The Agrarian Landscape 60
VII The Industrialized Landscape 73
VIII The Landscape of Commerce 81
IX The Architectural Heritage 89

Part Three: The Cultural Landscapes of Lane County

X Introduction 99
XI Coast 101
XII Siuslaw River 104
XIII Lake Creek 108
XIV Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range 112
XV Territorial Road Corridor 115
XVI Upper Willamette Valley 120
XVII Coast Fork 124
XVIII Mohawk River Valley 127
XIX McKenzie River Valley 130
XX Middle Fork 134

Part Four: Methodology

XXI Survey Method 138
XXII Evaluation of Cultural and Historic Landscape Resources 143
XXIII Computer Applications 148

Bibliography

LIST OF FIGURES

The figures listed below fall into several groups. Historical photographs and maps that do not identify sources are all from the Lane County Historical Museum files. Other maps, figures and lithographs are taken from sources identified in the captions. All of the contemporary photographs were taken during the term of the survey and are included to illustrate various chapters of the summary text. The photos included in the description of each cultural landscape area are representative and comprise less than one third of the photos in included in the survey forms themselves. For most of these photos, site numbers from the survey forms are given in the caption.

Cover: The Coyote Creek Valley pictured here is part of the Territorial Road Corridor Cultural Landscape Area in which the agrarian landscape patterns of donation land claim farmsteads are still largely intact. Territorial Road, winding through the valley in the photo, follows the route of the old California Trail used by early explorers, fur traders and emigrant wagon trains.

Preface

1. 1884 lithograph of Hadley farmstead at Hadleyville on Coyote Creek near Crow.
2. 1884 lithograph of Gillespie farmstead north of Eugene.
3. 1884 lithograph of Harlow farmstead northeast of Eugene.
4. Nineteenth century photo of logging with oxen.
5. Nineteenth century photo of logging with a horse team.
6. 1884 lithograph of Graves Creek railroad trestle.
7. Construction of a market road with horseteams.
8. 1884 lithograph of Hulin farmstead north of Eugene.

Introduction

9. Lane County Map
9b. Computer generated map of Lane County survey area
10. 1884 lithograph of Ozment farmstead near Lorane
11. Steam powered grain threshing in the nineteenth century
12. Mohawk Valley with Marcola, site of former Booth Kelly mills.

Summary Findings

13. Map of Lane County with Cultural Landscape Areas and location of significant rural historic areas.

Part One Cover: North Coast landscape. Drawing by Ahmad Badrtalei.

Chapter I: Environmental Context

14. Physiographic Provinces of Oregon
15. Arrangement of Vegetation Zones in West-central Oregon
16. Hydrological Basins of Lane County
17. Willamette Basin Wildlife
18. North coast headlands
19. Dunes of the south coast
20. Woahink and Siltcoos Lakes inland from dunes
21. Forested mountains of the Coast Range
22. Willamette River and floodplain
23. Willamette Valley and Coburg Hills
24. Cascade Range valley (Middle Fork)
25. Cascade Range and the Three Sisters
25b. Prime agricultural soils in Lane County

Chapter II: Prehistoric Context

26. Upper Willamette Basin types of projectile points
27. Distribution of Indian groups in northwestern Oregon
28. Kalapuya Subsistence Activities in the Middle and Upper Willamette Valley
29. Aspects of Kalapuyan material culture
30. Indians helping with the hops harvest
31. Costume of a Kalapuya hunter

Chapter III: Historical Context

32. Extent of settlement in 1860
33. 1859 General Land Office map of western Oregon showing principal routes and towns
34. Characteristic subsistence claim cabin and site
35. General Land Office (GLO) map compiled from field notes of surveyors from the 1850s is a major source of early settlement and
landscape information including soils, vegetation, location of prairie openings, fields, claim cabins and early routes. This map is of Township 18 South, Range 2 West, a 36 square mile area includng the lower Middle Fork and part of the Coast Fork. Mt. Pisgah is to the north of center. Pleasant Hill, the first community
in the county, is located at bottom center, near the school and claim of Elijah Bristow, first European settler in Lane County.
36. Some of the features of the T. 18 R. 2 W. GLO map in figure 35
37. Donation Land Claim (DLC) map showing boundaries of claims for same township. Note that many of the claimants had cabins on the GLO map.
38. 1884 lithograph of Inman farmstead near Franklin
39. Grain combines with large teams of horses and mules were common on the large grain farms of the central valleys
40. 1888 Lane County Map
41. 1941 Metsker Map for T. 18, R. 2 W. (the same as in figures 35 and
36. Note that in the ninety years of settlement for this area,

parcelling of land has occurred withing the original boundaries of donation land claims in most areas. This is a common pattern of spatial organization for all areas of the county where donation land claims existed.

42. Agicultural statistics for the nineteenth century
43. 1922 Agricultural logo for Eugene and Lane County
44. Early twentieth century farm trends
45. Horse loading loose hay with hay mow (Douglas County)
46. Twentieth century dairy farm in the Coast Range
47. Mill structures at Saginaw, early mill site in the county
48. Vaughn mill structures
49. Black Butte Mine
50. Siuslaw Fish Hatchery
51. Site of Eugene - Mapleton stage route in Hale Valley
52. Simple field bridge
53. Original O&C railroad bed near Creswell
54. Southern Pacific railroad in Coast Range
55. Boat landing in Coast Range
56. 1863 General Land Office map showing extent of federal survey and Siletz Indian Reservation
57. Cartwright Mountain House/stage tavern near Lorane
58. First O&C train to reach Eugene in 1871
59. Excerpts from O&C railroad map
60. Checkered pattern of O&C railroad land grant
61. Early road along Middle Fork
62. Gasoline pump from early auto transportation
63. Grave of pioneer settler
64. Characteristic elevated siting of cemetary
65. Orientation of settlement to transportation route
66. 1884 lithograph of Elijah Bristow farmstead
67. Map of nineteenth century communities
68. Extent of settlement in 1895
69. Map comparing contemporary settlement to river basins
70. 1902 promotional brochure

Chapter IV: Cultural and Historic Landscape Components

71. Spatial organization of farms on Vaughn-Crow Rd
72. Agriculture and forest land use (Lost Cr.Valley)
73. Section boundaries visible north of Coburg
74. Donation land claim boundaries in Willamette Valley
75. Road and farms sited above floodplain (Coast Range)
76. Agriculture land use on river bench (McKenzie R.)
77. Development in response to river (Siuslaw R.)
78. Crossroads community oriented to river (Mapleton)
79. Hedgerows, trees and road as boundaries (Ferguson Cr.)
80. Site response to wetter lowland (Coast Fork #1922)
81. Building at the edge of valley terraces (Coast Fork #3085)
82. Building at the valley edge (Coast Range #2732)
83. Most historic structures are sited on higher ground (#2314)
84. Roads connect farmsteads in narrow rural valleys
85. Many covered bridges were built in Lane County (#3039)
86. Steel railroad bridgein Coast Range (Siuslaw R. #1917)

87. Simple field bridge (North Fork, Siuslaw River #1908)
88. Road sited at edge of fields, forest (Lake Creek #3176)
89. Road sited along riverbank (Siuslaw River #1973)
90. Fences as boundary demarcation (Coast Fork #2913#)
91. Roads as boundary demarcation (Territorial Road #)
92. Vegetation as boundary demarcation (Territorial Road)
93. Fences and vegetation as boundary demarcation (#2769
94. Visible donation land claim boundaries(Territorial Rd #2769)
95. House sited near old oak tree (Territorial Road #3397)
96. Homestead fruit orchard on North Fork (Siuslaw River #2774)
97. Maple trees planted by residence (Willamette Valley #2908)
98. Walnut trees along drive (Willamette Valley #2384)
99. Planting around farmstead (Willamette Valley #2321)
100. Specimen fruit tree in Deadwood Cr. Valley (Lake Cr #3222)
101. Barn and house cluster arrangement (Territorial Rd #)
102. Farm cluster (Willamette Valley #2327)
103. Farm cluster (Willamette Valley #3452)
104. Community structure: grange (Territorial Rd #2768)
105. Agricultural structure: barn (Territorial Rd #2757)
106. Residential structure (Territorial Rd #)
107. Small scale element: early tractor (Mohawk Valley #3267)
108. Small scale element: historical monument (#3320)
109. Small Scale element: draft farm machinery (#2013)
110. Historical view: stage route (#)

Part Two: Field patterns from the agrarian landscape era and donation land claims in the lower Coast Fork area east of Creswell. Drawing by Ahmad Badrtalei.

Chapter VI: The Agrarian Landscape

111. Dwellings of early settlers were often sited at the edge of the prairie openings found through much of central Lane County.
112. Photo of field, farm and road layout in late 1900s
113. 1884 lithograph of farm building group representing the "complete farm" in Coast Fork area
114. Complete farm grouping in Territorial Rd area
115. Open grain fields, pasture characteristic of agrarian landscape
116. Farm outbuildings (Upper Willamette Valley #2948)
117. Farm outbuildings (Coast Fork #2669)
118. Early barn (Middle Fork #2586)
119. Early barn (Middle Fork #2689)
120. Small sawmill in Elmira
121. Small water powered mill on McKenzie River
122. Early barn (McKenzie River #2219)
123. Early barn (Middle Fork #2692)
124. Early school (McKenzie River #2182)
125. Early school (Willamette Valley #2297)
126. Pleasant Hill Post Office at turn of century
127. Historical photo of early school
128. 1884 lithograph of Springfield Four Mills
129. Early rural center (Lorane)
130. Hops harvest

Chapter VII: The Industrialized Landscape

131. Parsons Creek Flume at Marcola at turn of century
132. Steam powered grain threshing
133. Gambrel roofed barn with early hay mow
133. Gambrel roofed barn with early hay mow (#2909)
134. Gabel roofed barn (Willamette Valley #2899)
135. McKenzie River Valley hops barn (#3132)
136. River Road hops barn (2397)
137. Gabel roofed barn with silo (#3135)
138. Early dairy barn with silo (#3076)
139. Mill structures at Saginaw (#2633)
140. Logging schooners on Siuslaw River at Florence
141. Spalsh dam on Mill Creek in Mohawk Valley
142. Saginaw flume
143. Pole road and log chute operation near Fall Creek
144. Wendling in Mohawk Valley at turn of century
145. Logging railroads
146. Map of logging railroads in Mohawk Valley
147. Mill at Noti in Eastern Valleys of Coast Range
148. Remains of mill structures at Westfir (Middle Fork)
149. Southern Pacific railroad tunnel between Westfir and Oakridge
150. Old McKenzie River Road at Finn Rock
151. Marcola at turn of century
152. Blue River Hotel at Blue River
153. Foley Hot Springs Resort c.1920
154. McCready Hot Springs Resort c. 1910

Chapter VIII: The Landscape of Commerce

155. River Road diversified commercial farming area
156. End opening gambrel roof barn with brick silo (#3442)
157. Side opening gambrel roof barn (#2545)
158. Side opening gambrel roof barn (#3119)
159. Parabolic roof barn (#2382)
160. Farm cluster with Windmill/watertower (#2940)
161. Farm cluster with watertower (#2205)
162. Farm cluster with watertower (#2826)
163. Windmill/Watertower (#3510)
164. Parabolic roof dairy barn (#2900)
165. Parabolic roof dairy barn(#2554)
166. Craftsman railroad warehouse (#2378)
167. Livestock barn (#2995)
168. Peddle wagon loading fruit for market c. 1910
169. Market roads such as this connected farms to nearby towns

Chapter IX: The Architectural Heritage

170. Classical Revival house near Cottage Grove (c. 1860)
171. Post-colonial vernacular house (c. 1860)
172. Vernacular house (#3028)
173. Vernacular house (#2986)
174. Post-colonial vernacular house (#2577)
175. Vernacular house (#2333)

176. French vernacular house (#2362)
177. Log Barn (#3021)
178. Corner detail of a log barn (#2162)
179. Classical Revival house (#2955)
180. Classical Revival house - rear porch (#2955)
181. Cross shaped Gothic vernacular house (#2188)
182. Cross shaped Gothic vernacular house (#3095)
183. T - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#2199)
184. T - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#2565)
185. T - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#3050)
186. T - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#3449)
187. Gothic vernacular house with sawtooth trim (#2571)
188. L - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#2305)
189. L - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#2783)
190. L - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#2308)
191. Gothic vernacular schoolhouse (#2218)
192. Gothic vernacular church (#2831)
193. Italianate house with gambrel roof barn (#3225)
194. Italianate vernacular house with Tudor Revival facade (#3238)
195. Italianate vernacular cottage (#2604)
196. Italianate vernacular house (#2127)
197. Italianate vernacular house (#3434)
198. Italianate house (#2962)
199. Italianate house (#2332)
200. Italianate Villa (#3130)
201. Italianate Villa (#2730)
202. Italianate Villa (#2737)
203. Historical photo of Log Cabin Inn - Cascadian lodge
204. Rustic cottages at McCready hot springs
205. Rustic grange (#1903)
206. Rustic gasoline station (#2163)
207. Gothic - Queen Anne house (#3445)
208. Queen Anne cottage (#2340)
209. Queen Anne house (#2138)
210. Queen Anne house (#2313)
211. Queen Anne house (#3098
212. Gothic - Queen Anne house (#2935)
213. Queen Anne house (#2267)
214. Queen Anne house (#2271)
215. Queen Anne church (#3522)
216. Queen Anne house (#3506)
217. Bungalow house (#3048)
218. Bungalow house (#3532)
219. Bungalow house (#2879)
220. Bungalow house (#2576)
221. Bungalow house (#2553)
222. Bungalow house (#3144)
223. Bungalow house (#2164)
224. Mission - Bungalow house (#2368)
225. Bungalow house (#2910)
226. Bungalow house (#3569)
227. Craftsman house (#3137)
228. Craftsman cottages (#2244)
229. Craftsman house (#2776)

230. Craftsman house (#2288)
231. Craftsman house (#2117)
232. Crafstman house (#3433)
233. Craftsman house (#2932)
234. Craftsman house (#3545)
235. Craftsman house (#2341)
236. English Cottage house (#2520)
237. English Cottage house (#2347)
238. English Cottage house (#3462)
239. English Cottage house (#2890)
240. Colonial Revival house (#2996)
241. Art Moderne house (#2753)
242. Art Moderne school (#2509)
243. Prairie Style house (#2951)
244. Early Modern style (#)
245. Colonial Revival house (#3460)
246. Georgian Revival school (#3161)
247. Mission vernacular school (#2876)
248. Mission vernacular store (#1895)

Part Three Cover: Knowles homestead on Knowles Creek east of Mapleton in the Siuslaw River Cultural Landscape Area. Drawing by Ahmad Badrtalei.

Chapter X: Introduction

249. Map of cultural landscape areas with significant rural historic areas

Chapter XI: Coast

250. Coast Cultural Landscape Area
251. Oblique drawing of North Coast
252. North Coast headlands
253. North Coast headlands
254. Siltcoos and Woahink Lakes
255. Coastal dunes
256. North Coast from Cape Perpetua (#1842)
257. Cape Creek Bridge (#1859)
258. Tenmile Creek Bridge (#1857)
259. Rustic house (#1850)
260. Siltcoos Lake (#1915)
261. Southern Pacific trestle bridge (#1914)
262. Southern Pacific trestle bridge (#1890)
263. Fiddle Creek slough of Siltcoos Lake (#1916)
264. Craftsman motel (#1889)
265. Monkey Pine (#1888)
266. Bungalow house (#1900)
267. Coastal pasture lands (#1878)
268. Rustic house (#1843)
269. Colonial Revival house (#1862)
270. Craftsman house (#1849)
271. Craftsman commercial structure (#1864)

Chapter XII: Siuslaw River

272. Siuslaw River Cultural Landscape Area Map
273. Oblique drawing of Siuslaw River in Cushman area
274. Oblique drawing of North Fork of the Siuslaw River
275. Map of potential rural historic districts in Siuslaw River area
276. Siuslaw River agricultural and logging land use
277. Siuslaw River looking west
278. Siuslaw River in the Cushman - Acme area
279. South Slough of the Siuslaw River
280. Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge at Cushman (#1995)
281. Cushman Store (#1994)
282. Siuslaw River shake mill (#1992)
283. Queen Anne - Gothic house in Acme (#2750)
284. Housing cluster in Acme (#2752)
285. Bungalow house (#2755)
286. Residential site development along river
287. Dairy farm cluster on Siuslaw River (#1996)
288. Italianate vernacular farmhouse (#1996)
289. Site response to Siuslaw River (#1988)
290. View of riverside development
291. Vernacular Gothic house ((#1964)
292. Vernacular Gothic house (#1967)
293. Aerial view of riverside mill site
294. Closeup aerial view of mill at mouth of Sweet Creek
295. Art Moderne mill offices (#1970)
296. Aerial view of Mapleton
297. Mission School - Lions Club (#1962)
298. Vernacular Gothic house(#1960)
299. Historic fruit orchard (#1977)
300. Vernacular Gothic house (#1976)
301. Aerial View of North Fork
302. Gambrel roof dairy barn and fields (#1986)
303. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#1923)
304. Gambrel roof dairy barn and shed (#2770)
305. Gambrel roof dairy barn and milking parlor (#1940)
306. Craftsman house (#2761)
307. Vernacular Gothic house (#2760)
308. English Cottage house (#1985)
309. English Cottage Revival house (#1978)
310. Rustic house (#1933)
311. Rustic house (#1943)
312. Cascadian house (#1956)
313. Aerial view of Sweet Creek valley
314. Gambrel roof dairy barn and silo (#1997)
315. Aerial view Lake Creek-Siuslaw River confluence
316. Aerial view of Swisshome
317. Aerial view of Indian Creek valley
318. Aerial view of Coast Range farmstead
319. Aerial view of Siuslaw River farmstead
320. Siuslaw River Stage Road(#1942)
321. Vernacular farmhouse (#1934)
322. Vernacular Gothic house (#1946)
323. Wildcat Creek Covered Bridge (#1950)

324. Vernacular Gothic house and SP railroad track (#1953)
325. Craftsman cottages and SP railroad track (#1954)
326. Railroad bridge over the Siuslaw River (#1951)
327. Bungalow house (#1936)
328. Georgian Revival house (#1944)

Chapter XIII: Lake Creek

329. Lake Creek Cultural Landscape Area Map
330. Oblique drawing of Blachly-Horton-Triangle Lake area
331. Map of potential rural historic area
332. Aerial view of Lake Creek Valley
333. Aerial view of Lake Creek Valley
334. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#3270)
335. Craftsman highway maintenance structures (#3269)
336. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#3244)
337. Nelson Covered Bridge (#3246)
338. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#3239)
339. Craftsman lodge (#3240)
340. Craftsman house(#3219)
341. Gable roof dairy barn (#3220)
342. Outbuilding (#3221)
343. Aerial view of central Coast Range
344. View of Triangle Lake (#3204)
345. Vernacular Gothic house (#3213)
346. Colonial Revival house (#3207)
347. Italianate Villa (#3202)
348. Pasture, oak trees (#3162)
349. Vernacular Gothic house (#3160)
350. Agricultural land use (#3163)
351. Agricultural land use and dairy farm (#3177)
352. Vernacular Gothic house (#3153)
353. Gambrel roof dairy barn and fields (#3150)
354. Gambrel roof dairy barn and silos (#3158)
355. English Cottage house (#3185)
356. Vernacular Gothic Store - Blachly (#3164)
357. Craftsman house (#3167)
358. Craftsman Post Office - Blachly (#3165)
359. Bungalow house (#3168)

Chapter XIV: Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range

360. Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range Cultural Landscape Area Map
361. Oblique drawing of Noti area
362. Map of potential rural historic areas
363. Aerial view of Upper Long Tom River valley
364. Aerial view of Siuslaw River Highway looking west
365. Aerial view of Siuslaw River Highway looking east
366. Aerial view of Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range
367. Aerial view of Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range
368. Aerial view of Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range
369. Aerial view of Long Tom River Valley east of Noti
370. Aerial view of Noti
371. Aerial closeup view of Noti

372. Aerial view of Vaughn
373. Hale donation land claim fields (#2126)
374. Fruit orchard associated with Hale farmstead (#2128)
375. Viewof road at edge of field and forest
376. View of pasture (historical land use)
377. Gambrel roof dairy barn and road
378. Teo gambrel roof dairy barns
379. View of Hale Valley
380. Italianate farmhouse
381. Italianate farmhouse
382. Vernacular Gothic house
383. Gable roof barn and fields
384. Gable roof barn
385. Late Gothic farmhouse
386. Italianate Villa
387. Vernacular Gothic house
388. Vernacular Gothic house
389. Vernacular Italianate house and road
390. Vernacular house
391. Craftsman house
392. Italianate house
393. Cascadian house
394. English Tudor house
395. Mill structures (Vaughn)
396. Craftsman cottage

Chapter XV: Territorial Road Corridor

397. Territorial Road Corridor Cultural Landscape Area
398. Oblique drawing of Lorane area
399. 1884 lithograph of Petrie Residence
400. 1884 lithograph of Hayes Residence
401. Map of Ferguson Creek and Franklin areas
402. Map of Coyote Creek area
402a. Map of Lorane area.
403. Aerial view of northern Territorial Road area
404. Aerial view of Ferguson Creek area
405. Aerial view of Ferguson Creek area
406. Aerial view of High Pass Road area
407. Vernacular Gothic house
408. Gambel roof barn
409. Bungalow house
410. Bungalow house
411. Danish cemetary
412. Gambrel roof dairy barn
413. Italianate house
414. Gambrel roof dairy barn
415. Vernacular Gothic house and barn
416. Craftsman house
417. Aerial view of northern Territorial Road and Fern Ridge Reservoir area.
418. Craftsman house
419. Craftsman house
420. Bungalow house and gabel roof barn

421. Vernacular lodge
422. Gothic churches
423. Craftsman store
424. Bungalow house
425. Gambrel roof barn and outbuildings
426. Craftsman house
427. Vernacular Italianate house
428. Craftsman house
429. Gothic school
430. Aerial view of Crow-Vaughn Road area
431. Aerial view of Crow Road area
432. Vernacular Gothic house
433. Gabel roof barn
434. Italianate cottage
435. Vernacular Gothic house
436. Gothic church
437. Gabel roof barn
438. Vernacular Gothic house
439. Aerial view of Spencer Creek valley
440. Aerial view of Coyote Creek valley
441. Hops barn and road
442. Farm cluster and land use in Coyote Creek area
443. Gabel roof barn and Gothic house
444. Queen Anne house
445. Coyote Creek Covered Bridge (#3596)
446. Gothic house (19-05-13)
447. Gabel roof barn (18-05-10)
448. Gabel roof barn and Territorial Road (18-05-10)
449. Agricultural land use (#3286)
450. Queen Anne house (#3319)
451. Aerial view of agricultural land use
452. Aerial view of upper Siuslaw valley
453. Aerial view of upper Siuslaw valley
454. Road and Gothic lodge(#3299)
455. Gothic lodge(#3305)
456. Gothic church(#3304)
457. Vernacular Gothic Grange (#3290)

Chapter XVI: Upper Willamette Valley

458. Upper Willamette Valley Cultural Landscape Area
459. Oblique drawing of Willamette Valley and Coburg area
460. 1884 lithograph of Spencer residence
461. 1884 lithograph of Vanduyn farmstead
462. 1884 lithograph of Spores farmstead
463. 1884 lithograph of Soverns farmstead
464. 1884 lithograph of Lawrence farmstead
465. 1884 lithograph of Armitage farmstead
466. Oblique drawing of River Road and Dane Lane areas
467. Map of Coburg, River Road and Dane Lane areas
468. Aerial view of Coburg Hills and early field patterns
469. Aerial view of Coburg area
470. Aerial view of area north of Coburg
471. Aerial view of River Road area

472. Aerial view of Willamette River
473. Aerial view of Coburg Road area
474. Aerial view of River Road Upper Willamette Valley
475. Aerial view of diversified agriculture near river
476. Western terraces of the valley (#2880)
477. Willamette River at Brown's Landing (#3469)
478. Centennial Butte (#2350)
479. Agricultural canal (#2938)
480. Road along terrace and farm cluster (#3447)
481. Road, oak grove and gable roof barn (#2883)
482. Field, gable roof barn and trees (#2884)
483. Vernacular Gothic farmhouse and trees (#2336)
484. Farm cluster with Italianate house (#2300)
485. Gable roof barn and outbuildings (#2306)
486. Vegetation related to land use (#2303)
487. Cemetary (#2369)
488. Classical Revival/Craftsman house (#2949)
489. Vernacular Gothic house with maples (#2268)
490. Vernacular Gothic house with maple (#2290)
491. Vernacular Gothic house with maples (#2285)
492. Vernacular Gothic house (#2252)
493. Vernacular Gothic house (#3444)
494. Queen Anne house (#2357)
495. Queen Anne house (#2326)
496. Queen Anne house (#2264)
497. Queen Anne house (#3508)
498. Queen Anne house (#2271)
499. Detail of same house
500. Queen Anne house (#3509)
501. Queen Anne house (#2260)
502. Queen Anne house (#2262)
503. Early gambrel roof barn (#2280)
504. Gambrel roof barn (#2342)
505. Parabolic roof barn (#3443)
506. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#2937)
507. Gabel roof dairy barn (#2272)
508. Farm cluster with gabel and parabolic roof barns (#3449)
509. Hop barn (#2393)
510. Hop barn (#3473)
511. Craftsman shed with advertisement (#3449)
512. Craftsman house (@2385)
513. Vernacular Italianate house (#3453)
514. Crafstman house (#2951)
515. Italianate house (#2961)
516. Craftsman house (#2360)
517. Craftsman house (#2343)
518. Craftsman house (#2944)
519. Craftsman house (#2957)
520. Craftsman house (#2306)
521. Craftsman house (#2964)
522. English Cottage (#2258)
523. English Cottage (#2263)
524. English Cottage (#2372)
525. English Cottage (#2387)

526. Bungalow (#2938)
527. Bungalow (#2255)

Chapter XVII: Coast Fork

528. Coast Fork Cultural Landscape Area Map
529. Oblique drawing of lower Coast Fork area
529a. 1884 lithograph of Keeney residence
530. Creswell - Cloverdale Area Map
531. Cottage Grove - London Areas Map
532. Aerial view of Silk Creek - Coast Fork valleys
533. Aerial view of Martin Creek Valley
534. Aerial view of Divide Area
535. Aerial view of Cottage Grove Lake and upper Coast Fork
536. Aerial view of Mosby Creek Valley
537. Aerial view of Dorena Reservoir - Row River valley
538. View of lower Coast Fork historic field patterns (#2820)
539. View of lower Coast Fork historic field patterns (#2934)
540. View of fields, abandoned railbed and gable roof barn (#3557)
541. Fields and gambrel roof dariy barn (#3591)
542. Historic field patterns (#3577)
543. Historic field, land use patterns (#3569)
544. Orchard, farmstead and vernacular Gothic house (#2987)
545. View of Row River valley (#3019)
546. Gable roof barn (#3023)
547. Covered Bridge
548. Hops barn (#2787)
549. Gable roof barn
550. Gable roof barn (#3079)
551. Gable roof barn with leanto (#066)
552. Historic field patterns, spatial organization (#3104)
553. Gable roof barn (#3105)
554. Gable roof outbuildings (#2576)
555. Gable roof barn with leanto (#3086)
556. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#2901)
557. Wood silo (#2813)
558. Farm cluster and land use (#3096)
559. Classical Revival house (#3042)
560. Vernacular Gothic house (#2728)
561. Vernacular Gothic house(#3547)
562. Vernacular Craftsman house (#2746)
563. Vernacular Gothic house (#3587)
564. Vernacular Gothic house (#)
565. Same house (close-up)
566. Post Colonial house (#2577)
567. Queen Anne house (#3102)
568. Queen Anne house (#3543)
569. Queen Anne house (#3537)
570. Queen Anne house (#3521)
571. Gothic church (#3099)
572. Gothic church (#2795)
573. Cemetary (#3437)
574. Covered Bridge (#3035)
575. Covered Bridge (#2575)

576. Mission Revival Storefront (#3539)
577. Craftsman commercial (#3058)
578. Historic land use, field patterns (#2734)
579. Vernacular Italianate Villa (#2735)
580. Vernacular French Provincial (#3524)
581. Vernacuar French Provincial (#)
582. Craftsman house (#3586(
583. Craftsman house (#)
584. Rustic house (#3011)
585. Rustic house (#2830)
586. Rustic house (#3072)

Chapter XVIII: Mohawk River Valley

587. Mohawk River Valley Cultural Landscape Area Map
588. Oblique drawing of Marcola area
589. Map of Marcola area
590. Aerial view of Mohawk River Valley
591. Aerial view of Marcola Area
592. Aerial view of Mill Creek - Wendlingarea
593. Aerial view of Mohawk Valley - Parsons Creek
594. Aerial View of Cascade Mountains above Mohawk Valley
595. Aerial view of Cascade Mountains above Mohawk Valley
596. View of Marcola Road (#2440)
597. Historic field patterns (#)
598. Road, gable roof barn (#2412)
599. Gable roof barn (#2410)
600. Gable roof barn
601. Vernacular Gothic house (#2421)
602. Vernacular Gothic house (#2476)
603. Vernacular French Provincial (#2993)
604. Craftsman house (#3263)
605. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#3264)
606. Vernacular Craftsman house and gambrel roof dairy barn
607. Marcola Road and Italianate house
608. Italianate house
609. Vernacular Gothic house
610. Vernacular Gothic house
611. Same house, side elevation
612. Vernacular Italianate house
613. Vernacular Italianate cottage
614. Vernacular Italianate cottage
615. Vernacular Italianate cottage
616. Vernacular Gothic house
617. Vernacular cottage
618. Mission Revivalschool
619. Bungalow house
620. Covered Bridge (#2435)
621. Covered Bridge (#)
622. Vernacular Gothic house
623. Same house
624. Craftsman Grange
625. Bungalow house
626. Square barn (#2452)

627. Gambrel roof dairy barn with leantos (#3256)
628. Bungalow house (#3255)
629. Bungalow house (#2490)
630. English Cottage house (#3253)
631. Iron Railroad Bridge (#3267)

Chapter XIX: McKenzie River Valley

632. McKenzie River Valley Cultural Landscape Area Map
633. 1884 lithograph of Millican farmstead
634. Oblique drawing of Leaburg area
635. Map of Leaburg - Vida and Blue River - McKenzie Bridge areas
636. Aerial view of Cascades Mountains and Three Sisters
637. Aerial view of upper McKenzie River Valley
638. View of lower McKenzie River (#2208)
639. Historic field patterns - lower McKenzie River Valley (#2209)
640. Aerial view of mid - McKenzie River Valley
641. Aerial view of Leaburg area
642. Aerial view of historic land use near Vida
643. Aerial view of filbert orchards near Vida
644. Historic orchard (#2200)
645. Gothic Revival house (#3130)
646. Gabel roof barn and field (#2222)
647. Vernacular Gothic house (#2249)
648. Vernacular Gothic house (#2241)
649. Vernacular Gothic house (#2232)
650. Craftsman house (#2195)
651. Craftsman house (#2203)
652. Craftsman house (#2233)
653. Craftsman house (#2237)
654. Craftsman house #2226)
655. Italianate house, fields, vegetation (#3140)
656. Gothic Vernacular house (#3142)
657. Italianate Villa (#3143)
658. Italianate Vernacular hotel (#2150)
659. Post Colonial Revival hotel (#2180)
660. Craftsman commercial (#2141)
661. Crafstman house (#2161)
662. Rustic log outbuildings (#2162)
663. Cascadian house (#2147)
664. Cascadian lodge (#2146)
665. Cascadian house (#2148)
666. Cascadian lodge (#2156)
667. Cascadian house (#2152)
668. Cascadian house (#2167)
669. Rustic house (#2160)
670. Rustic house (#2179)
671. English Cottage commercial (#2165)
672. English Cottage house (#2151)
673. English Cottage house (#2223)
674. Levee and inlet for Walterville canal (#2194)
675. English Cottage house (#2246)

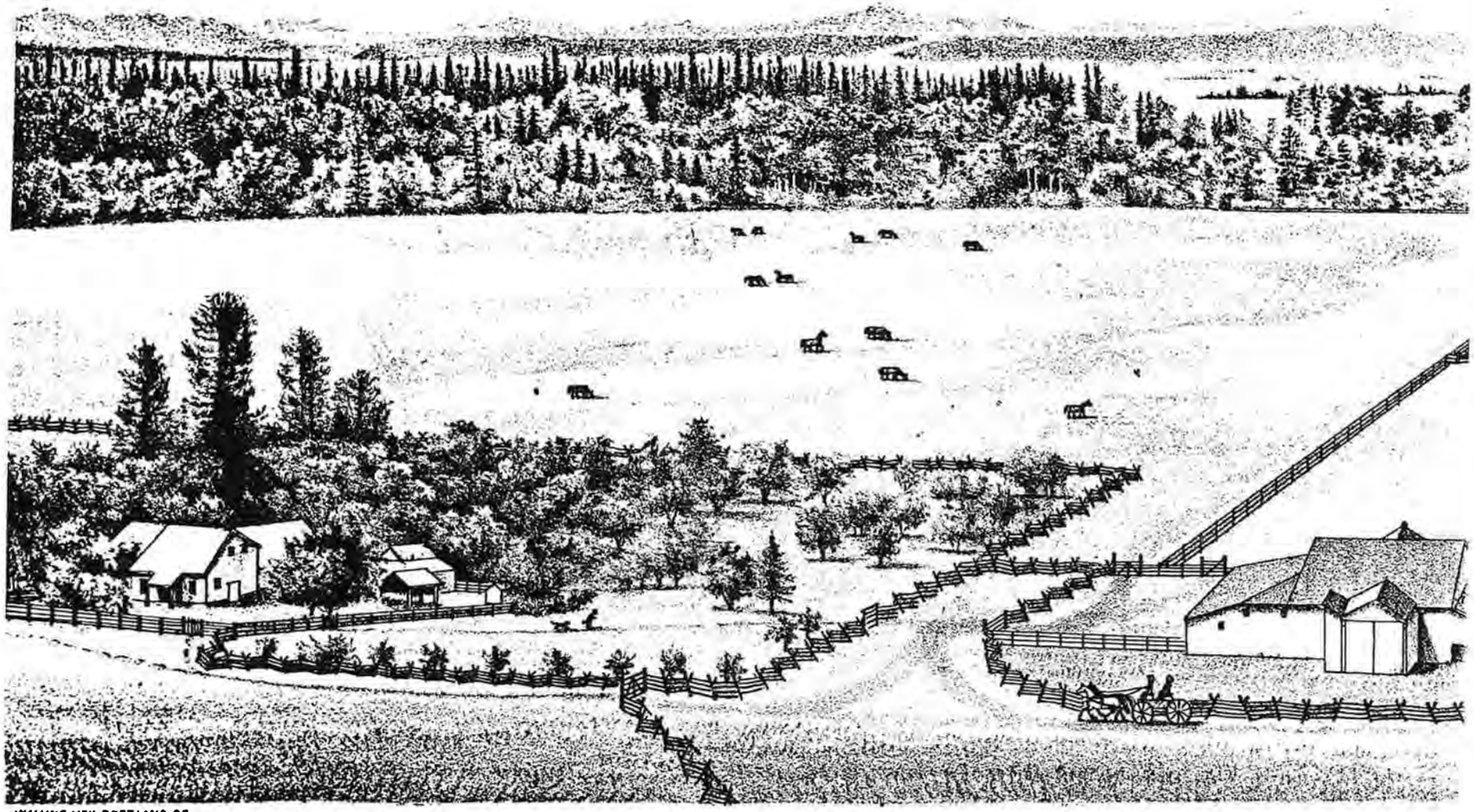
Chapter XX: Middle Fork

676. Middle Fork Cultural Landscape Area Map
677. Oblique drawing of lower Middle Fork area
678. Oblique drawing of upper Middle Fork area
679. Map of lower Middle Fork area
680. Map of upper Middle Fork area
681. 1884 lithograph of Hyland farmstead
682. Aerial view of Lost Creek Valley
683. Aerial view of Fall Creek and covered bridge
684. Aerial view of Lowell and Lookout Point Reservoir
685. Aerial view of Dexter Reservoir and covered Bridge
686. Aerial view of upper Middle Fork valleys
687. Aerial view of upper Middle Fork valleys
688. Aerial view of Hills Creek Reservoir
689. View of lower Middle Fork valley (#2521)
690. View of lower Middle Fork valley (#2521)
691. Historic field pattern and parabolic roof dairy barn (#2554)
692. Historic land use, road and gable roof barn (#2701)
693. Historic gravemarker (#2580) 694. Historic gravemarker (#2580)
695. Historic gravemarker (#2580) 695. Historic gravemarker (#2580)
696. Gothic church (#2577)
697. Gable roof barns and leantos (#)
698. Covered Bridge (#2574)
699. Gothic/Queen Anne house (#2630)
700. Gothic Revival house(#)
701. Craftsman school (#2510)
702. Fish Hatchery (#2697)
703. Craftsman house (#2582)
704. Bungalow house (#2537)
705. Bungalow house (#2506)
706. Bungalow house (#2673)
707. Bungalow house (#2613)
708. Bungalow house (#2570)
709. Craftsman house (#2691)
710. Craftsman house (#2533)
711. Livestock barn (#2504)
712. Italianate cottage (#2519)
713. Italianate cottage (#2551)

Part Four Cover: Obadiah Bean vernacular Gothic house on River Road. Drawing by Ahmad Badrtalei.

Chapter XXIII: Computer Applications

714. Computer generated map of survey area (Unicorporated lands excluding publically owned and large private forest lands)
715. Computer generated map of tax lots (Upper Willamette Valley - Junction City area)



RESIDENCE OF JACOB GILLESPIE, 1 MILE NORTH OF EUGENE CITY, LANE COUNTY, OR.

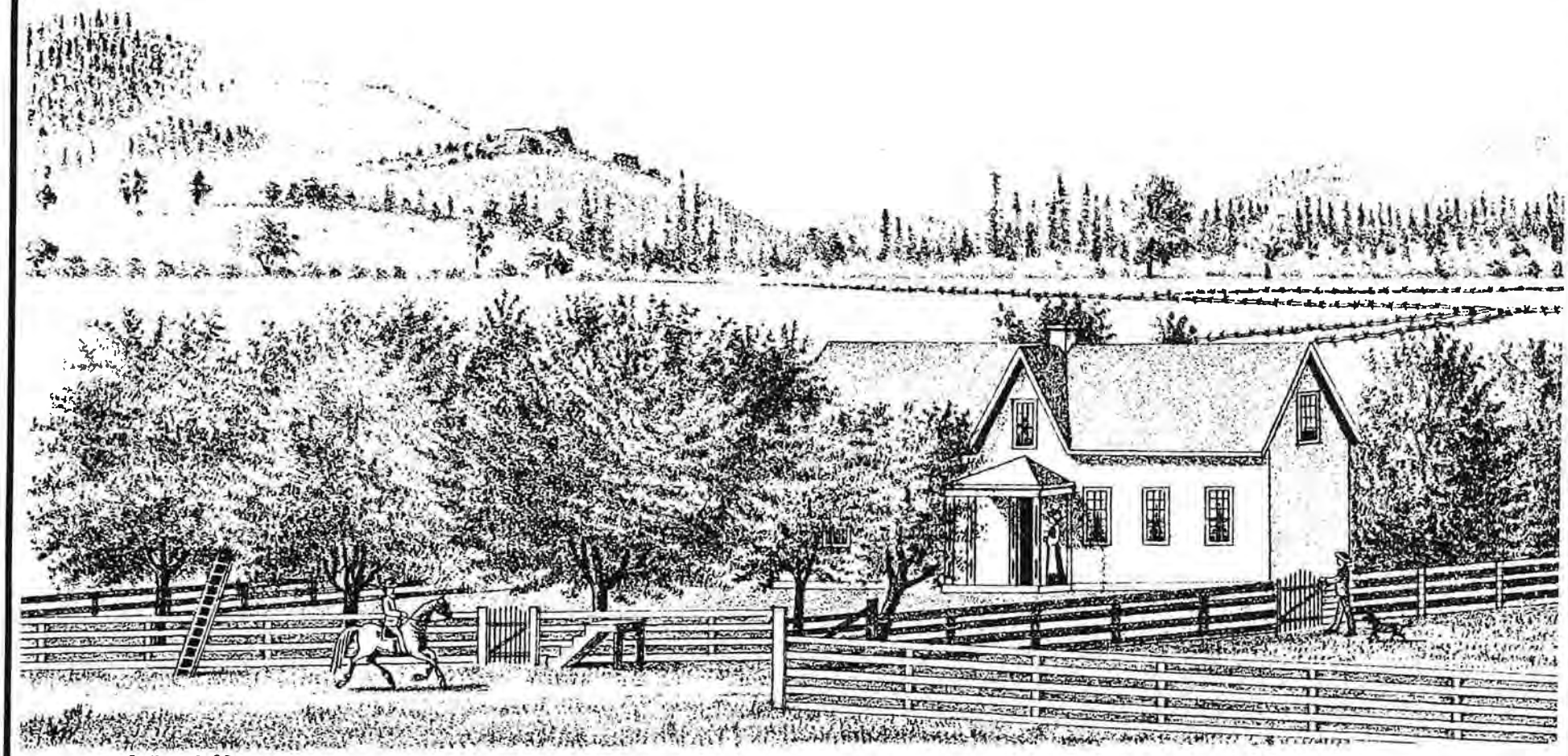
Fig. 2

PREFACE

HISTORIC PERCEPTIONS OF THE LANDSCAPE

People hold opinions and attitudes about landscapes. This is a beautiful place, a fine place for farming, a good place to raise children, a safe route, God's Country or godforsaken. Oftentimes these are broadly shared, but in a community made up of many individuals, diverse perceptions of the landscape are present. These will vary due to personal, social and cultural characteristics; age, sex, family history, class, ethnicity, previous landscape experiences, occupation, and more. We naturally look at the world through our own, contemporary eyes. One of the struggles in understanding historic landscapes is to understand the "eyes" of others. This dilemma, and challenge, is exacerbated by the nature of the historical record. Official histories reflect the dominant viewpoint, often of the economically and socially powerful. Local histories have a booster spirit, a pride in their place as the compendium of data enriches and even ennobles the lives of those in the present as they seek meaning through the past. Other sources must be consulted; the landscape itself to try to glean messages from its patterns and markings, oral histories and personal accounts which humanize the abstractions of history, images from family photos and advertisements to be dissected, read and entered into. These all help cultivate the historical imagination, which is needed to make a leap into the lives and places of those who inhabited this landscape before us. Try to imagine how the Siuslaw, without ferries or bridges, looked to a family of settlers, or unending virgin stands of timber to loggers with axe in hand, or open prairies to a farmer standing behind a plow, or great oaks to children at play.

The landscape itself has a dual heritage betrayed in its etymology. The legacy of the Dutch "Landskip" is the most common perception--the landscape as a picture, a visual concept, the area encompassed by a field of vision, the vista, the prospect. It leads to an understanding and evaluation of landscapes in pictorial terms and our everchanging concepts of what is beautiful. It is these landscapes we seek on a day's outing, that are preserved in our parklands, that we send to friends in postcard images. The other concept is "Landschaft", the landscape as a social entity, the physical manifestation of the interaction of people and place, the enbodiment of culture in the environment. Landschaft is agrarian in origin, describing a Northern European collection of farm, field, woods, village and path. It has its new world extension in the desire and struggle to settle and civilize the continent. A reading of Walling's **Illustrated History of Lane County** (1) written in 1884 and a look at its illustrations reveals the overlap of both of these landscape meanings; beautiful compositions of houses, barns, *Fig. 1 - 3*



WALLING-LITH-PORTLAND-OR.

RESIDENCE OF M. H. HARLOW, 2½ MILES NORTH EAST OF EUGENE CITY, LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 3

animals, fences, and hills beyond, demonstrative of the creation of a cultivated, civilized order on the land.

Each stage of Lane County's history exemplifies a different way in which the western landscape has been perceived. Explorers were seeking to chart their way through a wilderness inhabited, but unknown to outsiders. Settlers were searching for the optimum site for a farmstead--the best agricultural lands. Loggers looked to the hills at great stands of timber--the landscape as a resource for lumber products. Communities knit the landscape together in patterns of transportation and created symbols of their united spirit. The tourist is enticed by recreational amenities and remnants of historic landscapes.

Fig. 4

The settlers found a mountain and valley landscape. Their ideal was sought in sites with a steady supply of water, rich soils for crops, natural pasture land for the grazing of animals, adjacent woodlands for timber and game, a topography which presented few impediments, and an attractive climate. The landscape was searched for indicators of these characteristics. In the "prairies" of the Willamette Valley they found all of these. "Except the small portion of gravel and clay swales, the prairies of the Willamette are the finest agricultural lands known."(2) Walling's descriptions reveal the pride of accomplishment of a generation which had transformed the prairies, while the memories of that labor were still fresh. "Nearly every acre of this tract is either fine farming or good pasture land, and almost every foot of it is under fence and partioned into farms varying in size from one hundred and sixty to twelve hundred acres."(3) The American spirit of boosterism included not only economic prosperity and personal feats, but the landscape as well. Ours was bigger, better, and it was our destiny. "Well may the residents of Oregon be proud of the prairies of the Willamette; proud of its hills; its copses of oak; its groves of fir and pine, hemlock and spruce; its unequaled climate; its eternal snow-clad mountain chains; its vast resources, and its illimitable grandeur!"(4)

The felling of timber for a fence post symbolized a personal claiming and possession as did the planting of oaks or maples in the front yard. These humble markers are still visible as are the more dramatic manifestations of the building of a rural agrarian community; the granges, schools, post offices, stores, churches, graveyards and roads--an Oregon landschaft.

The pattern of response to the landscape of timber follows a different course, with few visible remnants of the incredible changes it wrought to the forested mountain slopes. Logging in Lane County has followed the western boom and bust cycle of the economic conversion of natural resources. Initially, the forest was a surprise to many. "The Mohawk Valley was covered with dense stands of Douglas fir timber with only occasional patches of hazel brush and scrub oak. To many of the pioneers who came to this almost untouched wilderness after the Civil War, it was a strange sight. Those from the prairie states said that the only way to look was up and that the Oregon rain and grey skies made it seem a dark country to those who were used to wide, clear horizons."(5) The first Mohawk Valley

Fig. 5

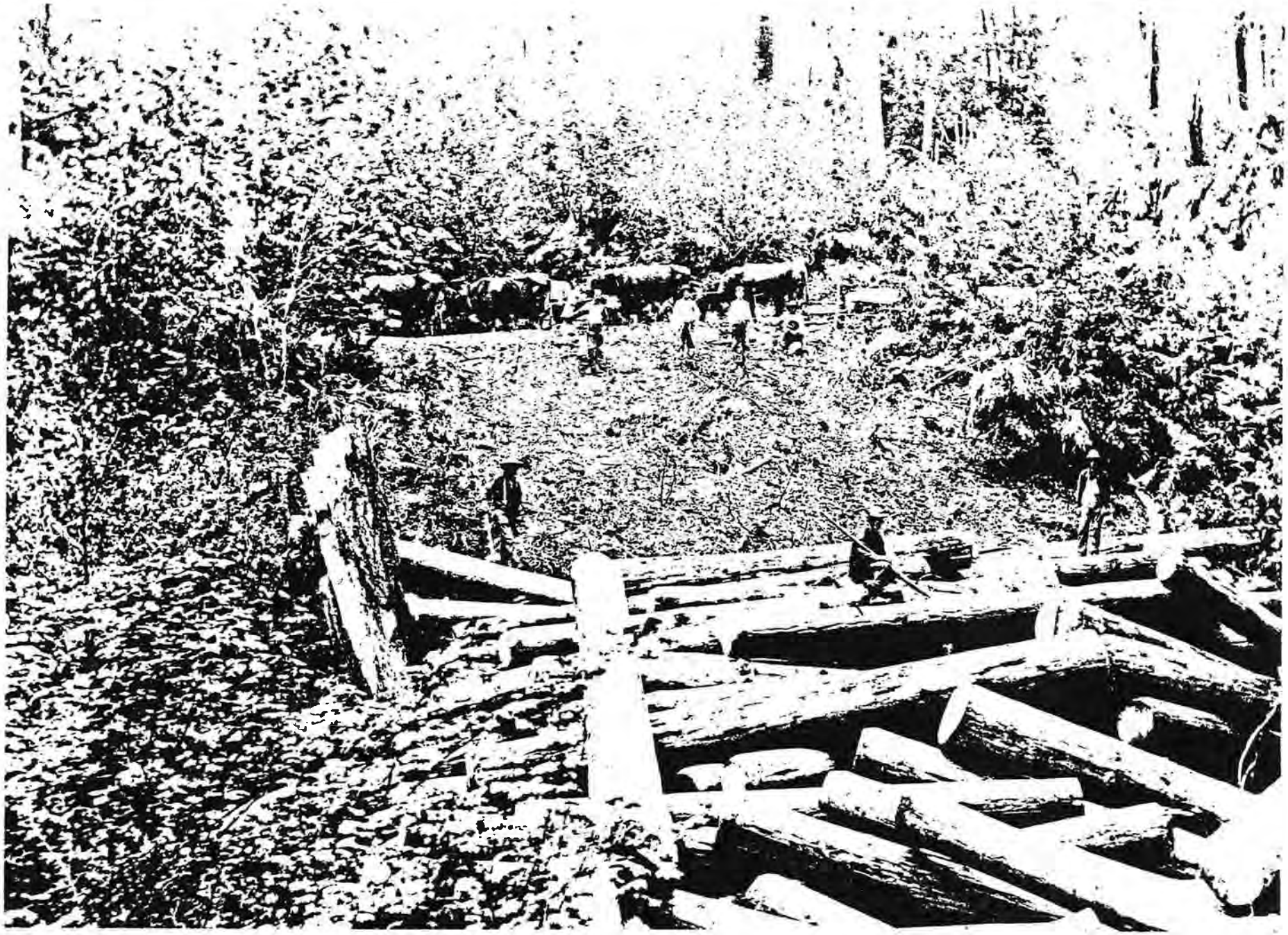


Fig. 4 Nineteenth century photo of logging with oxen.

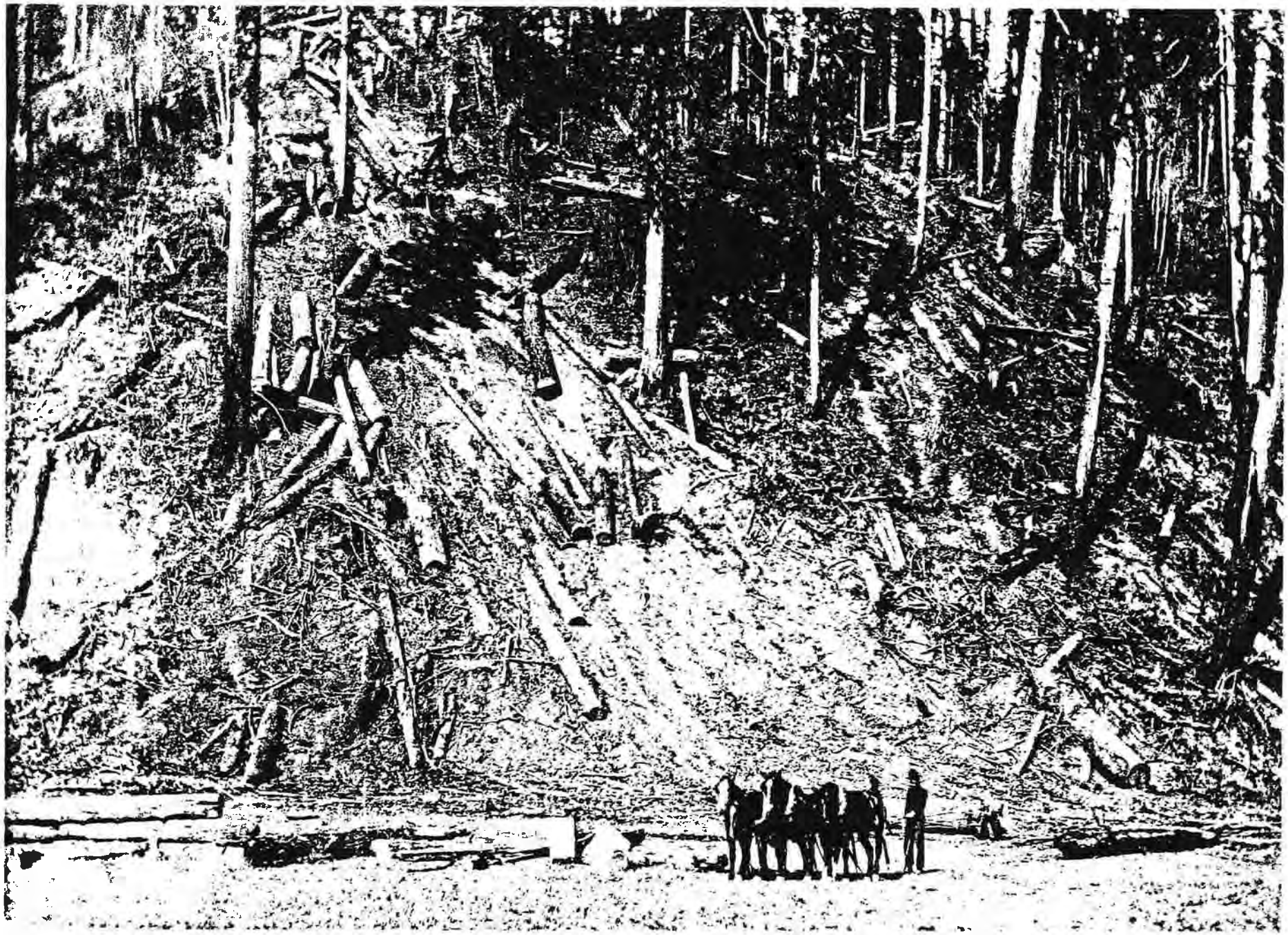


Fig. 5 Nineteenth century photo of logging with a horse team.

sawmills were built in 1880-81, but it is the extension of the railroad into the valley in 1900 that marks its change. Like the whistle of Nathaniel Hawthorne's engine which signifies the entry of the machine (technology) into the garden of the agrarian pastoral east, the railroad marks the demise of the wild forest of western Oregon. Extending up the slopes of the valleys of Lane County, the landscapes of the hillsides were transformed in accord with the needs of harvesting timber. Louis E. Polley's maps of the Mohawk Valley reveal a dense and elaborate systematic pattern of pole roads, chutes, flumes, dams and railroads all designed and built to bring cut timber from hillside to mill. A walk through these hills in 1920 was a walk through a landscape organized as a great outdoor factory, with the whir of sawmills, whistle of trains, belching burner smoke, and the rush of water from flume to millpond.

Fig. 6

Fig. 146

Fig. 144

After the hills were logged, the entire system was removed or left to decay with few surviving relics of its previous, dominant place in the landscape. It is a sobering warning to our landscape investigations. This is a landscape of devolution where the contemporary (1986) landscape of these valleys may appear more akin to that of an 1870s farmer than a 1930s logger. This logging industrial landscape is now typically hidden from view (by design), up numbered forestry service roads, out of sight, hidden beyond the ridge-line.

The most long-lasting structural change to a landscape is the building of streets and roads. They persist through changes in land uses, buildings, and populations. The road is perhaps the most dramatic, if typically unrecognized, visible symbol of community. Transportation knit together isolated county settlements into an extended community. A look at the Walling lithographs invariably shows a farmstead or home as seen from the public landscape of the road. The home proudly faces the community space, and is simultaneously an ornament to the road. With equal pride, the road is presented as a symbol of connectedness and prosperity. It is the civic space of the rural community. The history of American settlement is encapsulated into these images of home and road, place and connectedness, permanence and mobility. It persists in family photo albums which show cherished loved ones, front yard, and the new automobile.

Fig. 7

Fig. 8

Transportation linkages of river travel, stage lines, railroads and roads all structure the individual landscape experience and perception. The land is seen in corridors at a varying pace (from walking speed to over 60 miles per hour) and in conformity with the pattern of the transportation mode. From these public corridors, the populace is afforded views and glimpses into the private domains of citizens. The transportation history of the county is one of imagination and the overcoming of dramatic obstacles and barriers. The severe topography of the Coast Range and the Cascades, as well as the Willamette, McKenzie and Siuslaw Rivers had to be traversed or avoided. Until well into the modern era, travel to the coast or the mountains was slow and tedious. The Siuslaw served as a highway as did ocean beaches. Many of the county's landmarks are symbols of the overcoming of these obstacles, from simple bridges across streams to

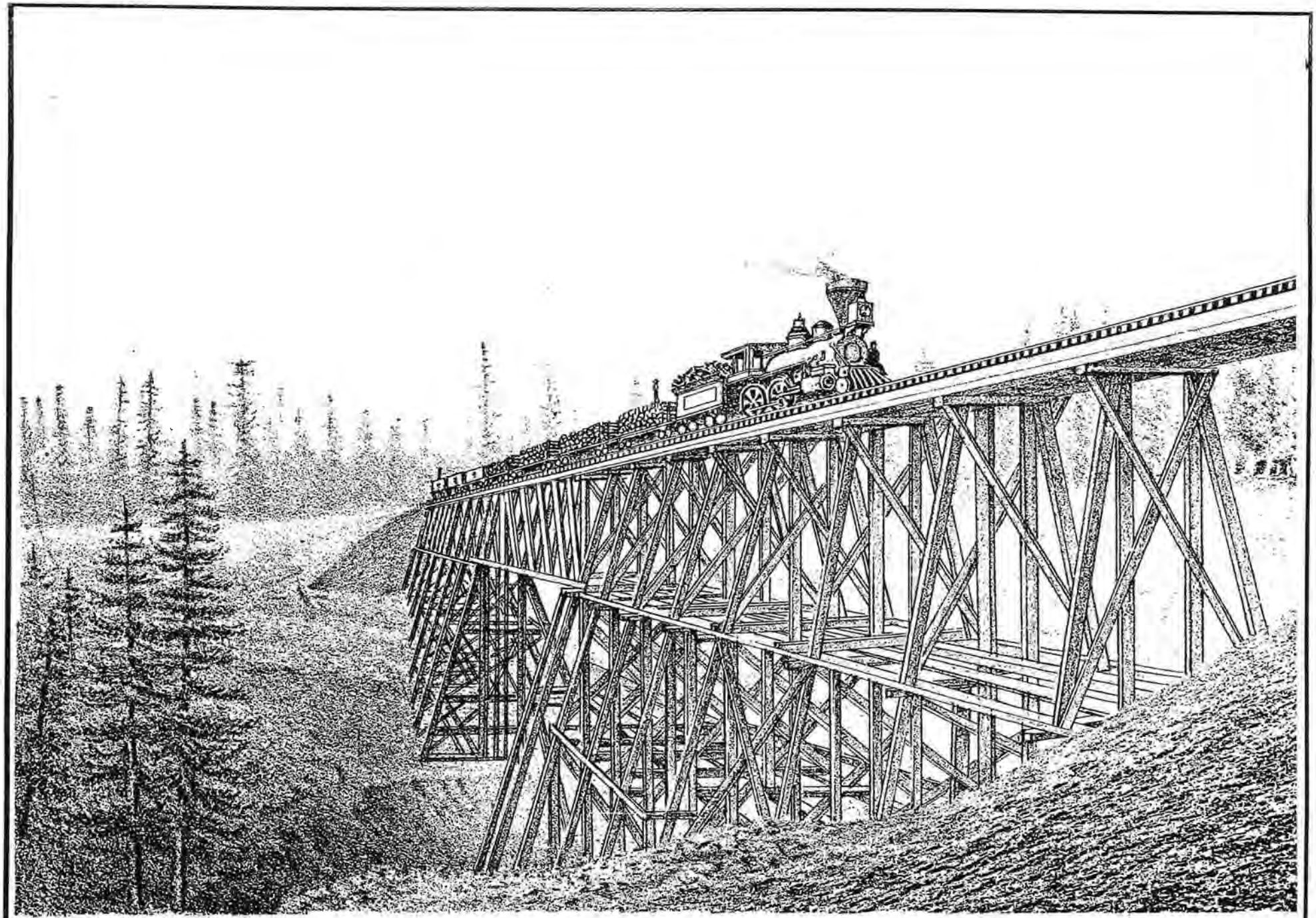


Fig. 6 GRAVE CREEK CROSSING, O & C. R. R.

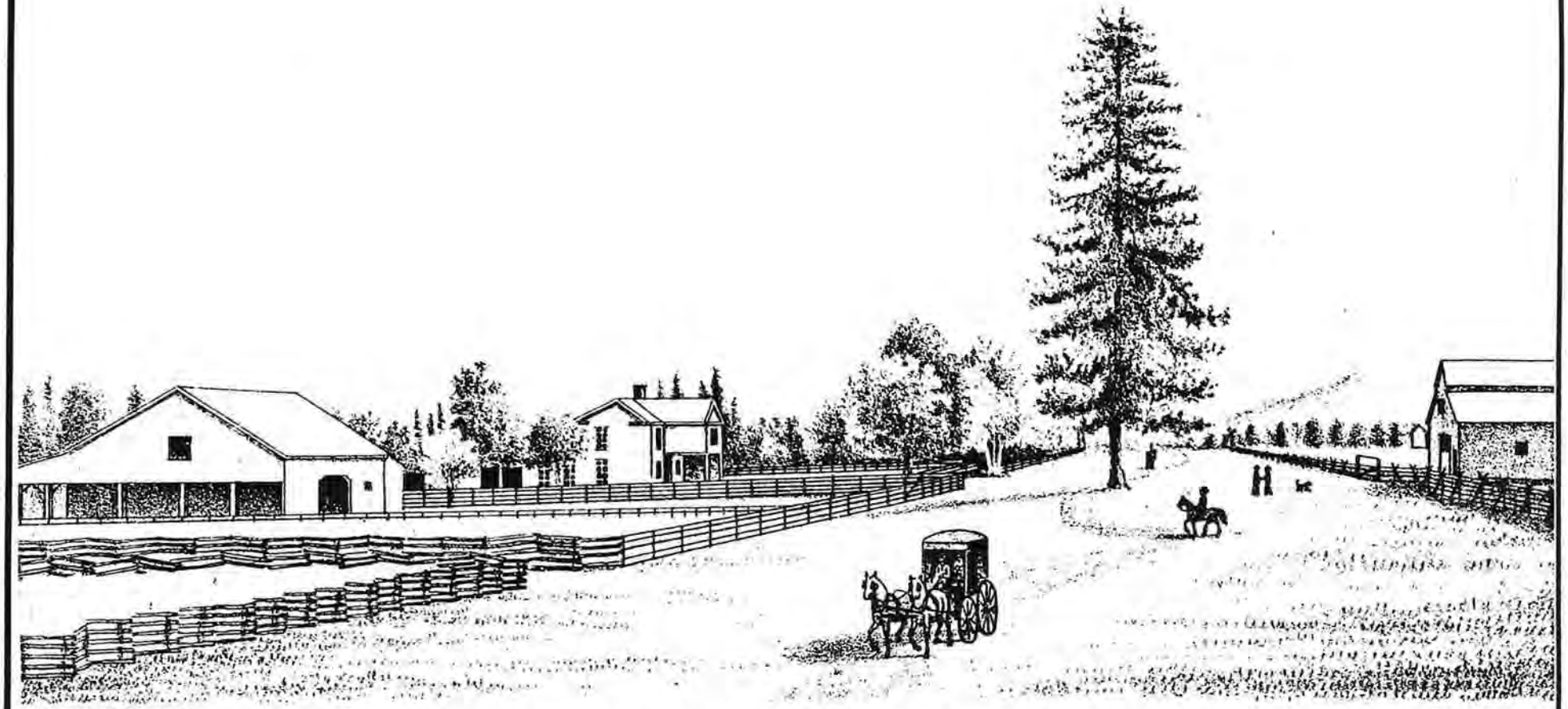
Fig. 7 Construction of a market road with horseteams.

its collection of covered bridges. The Highway 101 bridge across the Siuslaw was not completed until 1936. The Mapleton Mountain tunnel removed one of the foremost barriers in coast to valley travel, but wasn't completed until 1957! The Eugene to Florence journey was now just over an hour. Stage lines from Eugene to Top-of-Tide (Mapleton) at the turn of the century took 14 hours in summer and 18 to 24 hours in winter over cordoroy roads, if they were improved. This was in open vehicles. Imagine the difference in the landscape experience versus the modern automobile trip.

The automotive road not only changed the experience of the landscape, but also who experienced the landscape. The road brought outsiders, and where the railroad localized vistors at the train station and downtown, the automobile opened the county for tourist exploration. Lane County sits on the west coast north/south tourist route which runs from Canada to Mexico. Along Highway 99 (the Pacific Highway) and Highway 101 (The Roosevelt Highway through Oregon) one can see relics of places built to service travellers and their vehicles. In addition, attractions were created to entice travellers and announced in guidebooks and roadside signage. The landscape itself, its diverse, dramatic and unique qualities was, and still is, chief among these attractions, recognized in the establishment of coastal State parks, largely in the 1930s, to the federal establishment of mountain Wilderness Areas in eastern Lane County in the 1960s. With the ease of automotive access, the local landscape increasingly was viewed as a recreational resource. Pioneer necessities of fishing and hunting became sporting activities. The water which created vegetative bounty in agriculture and timber became an amenity for flotillas of canoes, driftboats, rafts and innertubes. The scenery itself became prized as an economic resource. The view is valuable.

The local landscape is changed by national events. It shares a kinship with developments in other locales, each area of the nation acting out the same drama with a different cast and set. Nowhere is this more apparent than in changes in modern communication, as people are linked by invisible waves carried over wires and through the air. With the railroad came the poles and lines of the telegraph, part of the nation's commercial and industrial landscape. At the turn of the century, instant communication was democratized as poles were planted to carry telephone lines, signifying the end of rural isolation. Rural electrification in the 1930s brought not only convenience and comfort, but radio and then television, changing patterns of life for the nation. A recent look at the communications landscape reveals video rental stores in even the smallest community, and yards adorned with satellite dishes. These monuments to a new technology share the lawn with other artifacts. Here, the old technology is enshrined with the artifacts of the labors of grandparents' day--old tractors, plows, miniature windmills and wagon wheels--as sculptures in the ancestral gardens of rural America, memorials to a landscape domesticated.

The landscape is perceived directly, but also communicated to us through other media. Places are known from verbal descriptions, the written word, paintings, photographs, postcards and maps. These



RESIDENCE OF LESTER HULIN, ERECTED IN 1854, 10 MILES NORTH OF EUGENE CITY, LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 8

too are part of our perception, essential components in our own landscape thinking, as well as invaluable source material for the researcher. In an area of relatively recent settlement such as Lane County these materials take on a particular resonance. One can converse with the children of settlers, touch the first land surveys, look at lithographs of the first home to stand on a plot of ground, or at photographs of the first car to ride over the mountains. The immediacy of these artifacts enriches the contemporary landscape experience--one can feel close to the wonder and fears of formative experiences, to the challenge and excitement of beginnings.

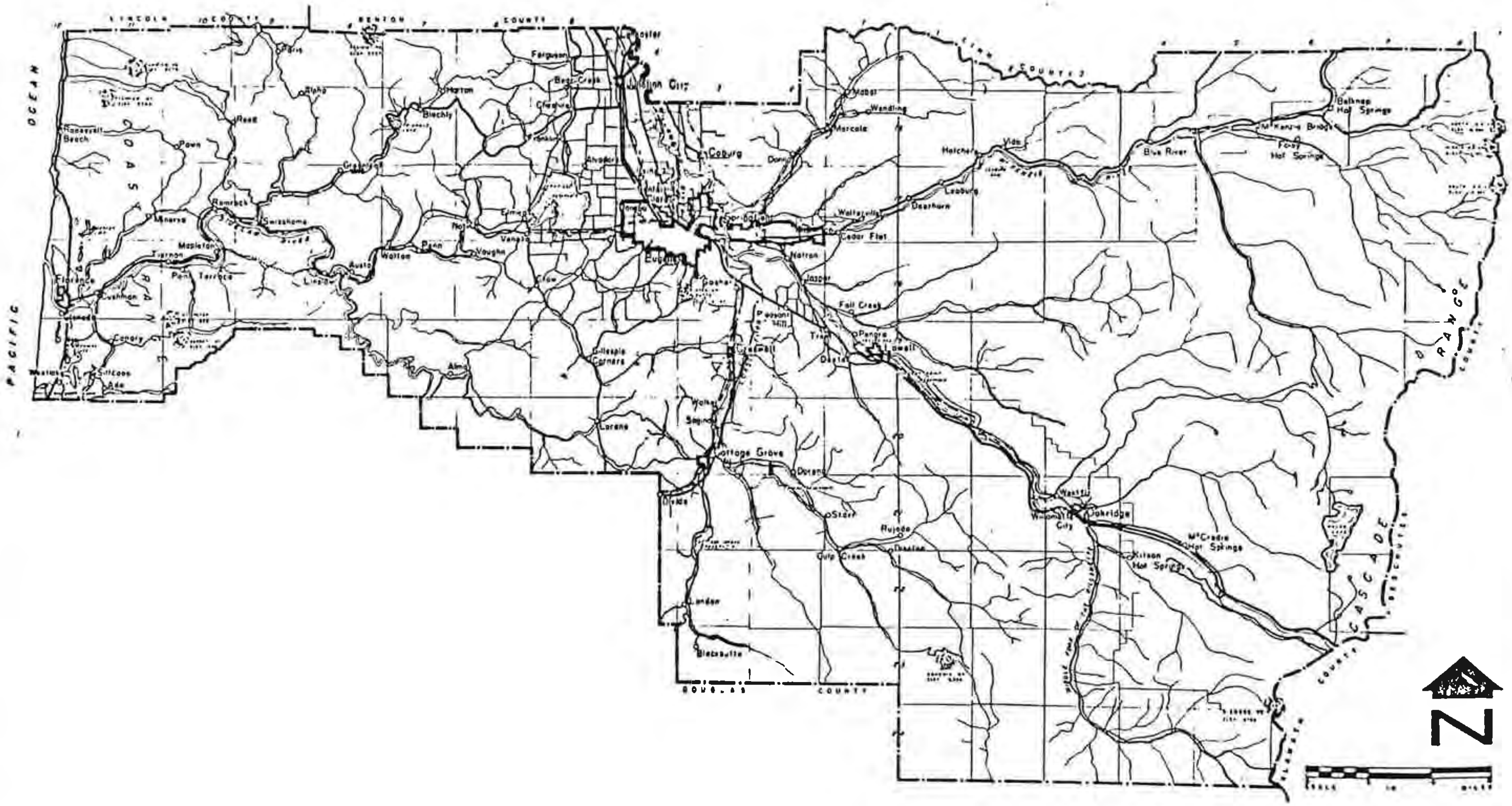


Fig. 9 Lane County Map

INTRODUCTION

I. The Lane County Cultural and Historic Landscape Resources SURVEY

The "Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County" is the summary document of the Lane County Cultural and Historic Landscape Resources Survey. The survey represents two years of historical research and field inventory conducted in 1985 and 1986. The term "Cultural Landscape" is defined by the survey in the broad understanding of landscape (refered to in the preface) as a social as well as a geographic entity, the physical manifestation of the interaction of people and place, the embodiment of culture in the environment. The reasons for taking the cultural landscape perspective are addressed in the second part of the introduction.

A. Purposes of the Survey

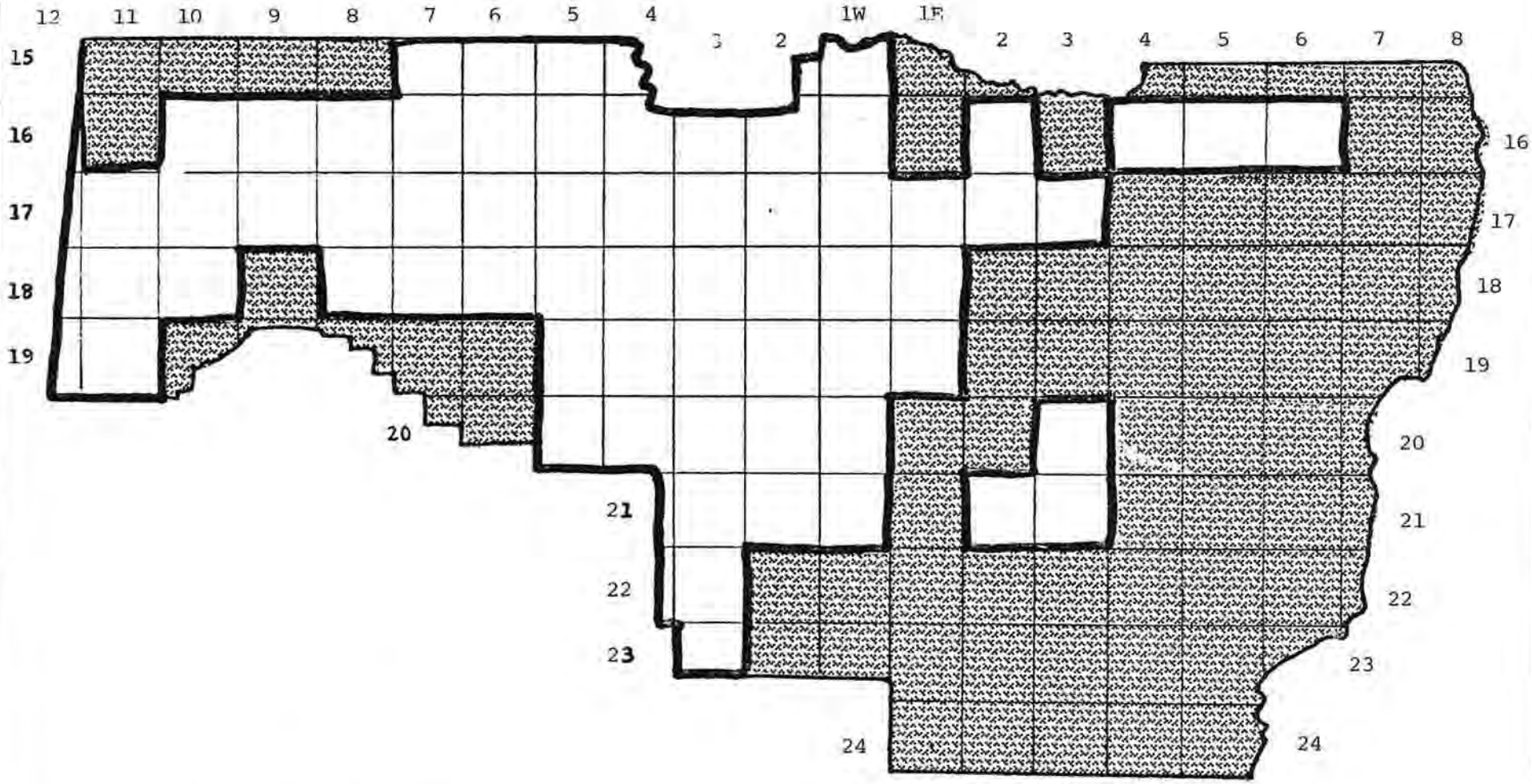
The purposes of the survey relate directly to the three "audiences" for which the survey has been conducted: first, Lane County residents interested in historic and cultural resources; second, Lane County government; and third, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office.

1. Lane County Residents: The first purpose for conducting the survey is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the character and extent of cultural and historic resources from different periods in the history of Lane County. It is expected that the products of the survey will be utilized by many groups and individuals for a variety of educational and research purposes.

2. Lane County Government: The second purpose of the survey is to provide an information base for policy decisions regarding directions for management of significant cultural and historic resources in Lane County. Lane County's comprehensive plan requires an inventory of cultural and historic resources prior to making any such decisions. Some of the possible directions for management are included as a separate chapter in Part III of this document.

3. The Oregon State Historic Preservation Office: The third purpose of the survey is to expand the Statewide Inventory of Historic Properties for Lane County. This office receives federal grants-in-aid for inventory and planning grants in the area of historic and cultural resources.

Townships included in survey area are shown in white. On average, less than one half of the 36 square miles in each township were in the survey area due to the generally mountainous character of Lane County except in the central valleys. (See Figure 13.)



1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

It could be said that the historic and cultural resources themselves, the cultural landscapes of Lane County, are a fourth "client" of the survey. Through the interest generated and subsequent actions as a result of the survey, the cultural and historic resources are given some value in the public policy decision making process. Without an assessment of the relative value of historic and cultural resources, there is no means to argue for or against specific actions which may affect these resources. The survey does not in and of itself guarantee any specific actions concerning the resources identified and evaluated, rather it presents the results of systematic research and alternative approaches to their management.

B. Previous Surveys of Rural Lane County

Since the beginning of Lane County's settlement history, numerous surveys have occurred for a variety of general historical or specialized research purposes. In the area of cultural and historic resources, it could be said that A. H. Walling's **Illustrated History of Lane County** in 1884 was the first attempt at a comprehensive historical survey, executed in the characteristically nineteenth century style of historic "boosterism," promoting the scenic and cultural splendors of Lane County.

More recently, specialized cultural resource inventories have been conducted in the areas of architecture and archeology. In 1976, Stephen Dow Beckham completed a partial inventory of rural structures for the Statewide Inventory. From 1978 to 1980, Lane County sponsored additional research and assembled available materials for the "Working Paper on Historic Resources" (1981), prepared as part of Lane County's comprehensive planning process. Both these efforts were partial in the sense that all settled rural lands were not systematically surveyed in the field.

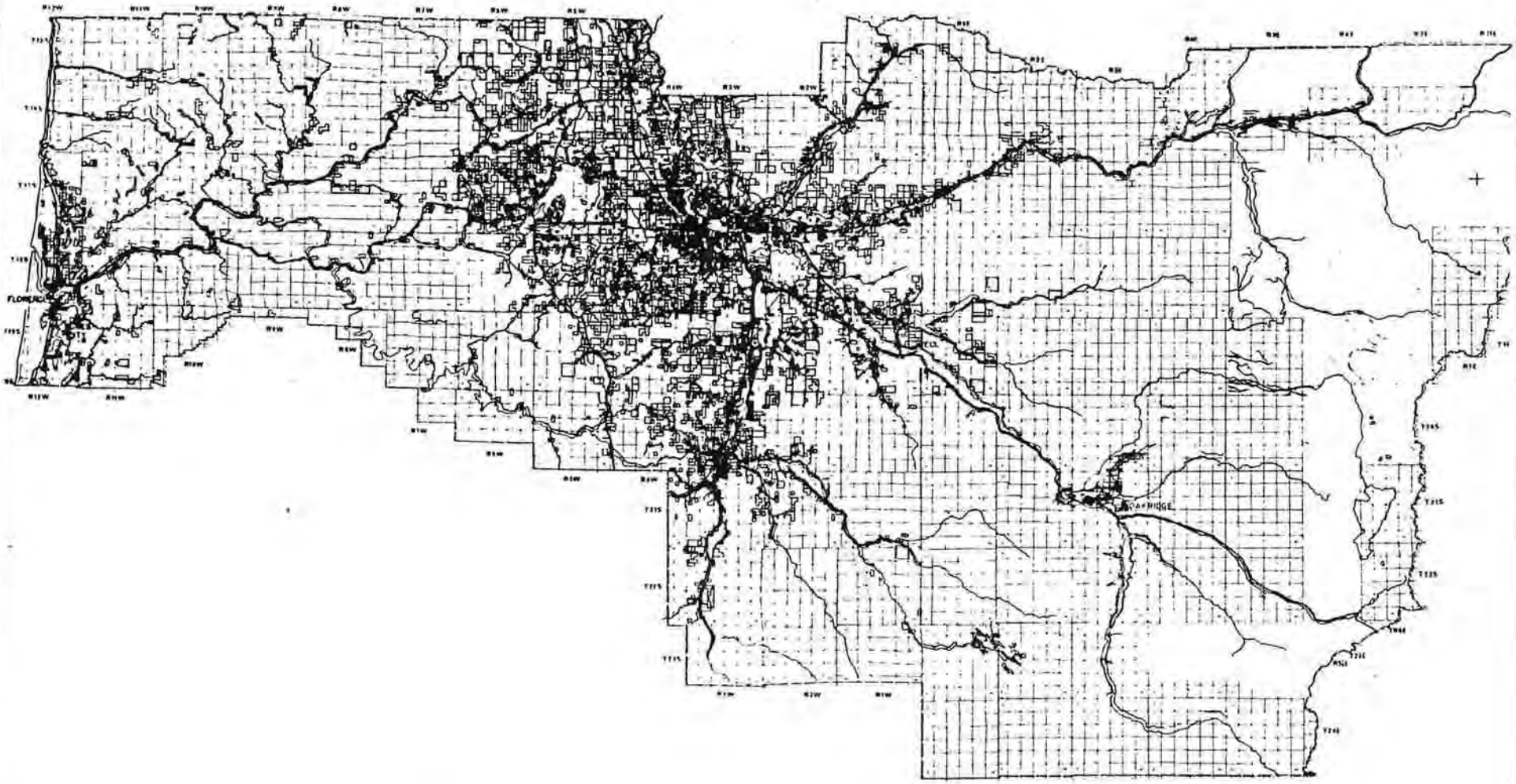
Systematic surveys of architectural and archeological resources have been commissioned by the Siuslaw and Willamette National Forests, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM survey, **Prehistory and History of BLM Lands in West-Central Oregon: A Cultural Resource Overview** (1) is the most important compilation of historic research for the present survey.

C. Area of Survey

The survey area is defined as including all rural Lane County lands but excluding publicly owned and large privately owned forest lands. This definition excludes all incorporated towns and cities within their urban growth boundaries. All historically settled valleys of the county and rural communities are included in the survey. This represents a total of 1000 square miles or 22% of Lane County's total size (4500 square miles). The square mile is the principal limit of the survey and the field survey inventory forms are organized by township, range and section.

Fig. 9a - b

9b. Computer generated map of Lane County survey area



1985 LANE COUNTY
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC
LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

D. Period of Survey

The period of 1846 to 1940 was designated as the "historic period" for the Lane County Survey. The year 1846 was chosen because during this year, the first settlers arrived in Lane County to stake their claims, marking the beginning of Lane County's settlement history. Discussions of earlier prehistoric aboriginal or Native American settlement and early exploration and fur trading are included to provide context for the discussion of settlement history. All identified resources date from the late 1840s however.

The close of the period with the year 1940 was chosen for two reasons: first, a national standard of approximately fifty years is customarily used in the designation of "historic" resources; second, the Second World War and post-war periods mark the advent of significantly different patterns and forces of historical development in rural Lane County. These port-war developments have changed the character of the rural landscape more dramatically in the last forty-six years than in the previous ninety-four years.

E. Survey Personnel and Organization

The primary survey team comprised six consultants including the project coordinator, a cultural landscape specialist, an architectural historian, a landscape historian, and archeologist, and a computer applications specialist. The survey supervisor was an assistant planner with Lane County's Land Management Division. Twenty-six volunteer research interns and field surveyors contributed thousands of hours to conduct historical research, field surveying and final mapping for the survey.

During the first six months of the survey, general historic research for the survey area was conducted using the resources available at Lane County government offices, the University of Oregon, and the Lane County Historical Museum. The remaining eighteen months were spent conducting the field survey to identify and later evaluate the resources.

F. Final Products of the Survey

The products of the survey include:

1. Field survey maps and aerial photos (scale: 1 inch = 400 feet);

2. Slide files including over 4,000 color slides documenting Lane County's cultural landscapes;

3. Historical research files for each individual landscape;

4. This summary document (Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County);

5. Inventory forms including maps and black and white photos for each square mile surveyed.

The original field maps, slide files and research files will be available to the public at the Lane County Historical Museum Library. Copies of the inventory forms and the summary document will also be available at the museum as well as at Lane County and the State Historic Preservation Office.

II. Looking at Cultural Landscapes

In the history of human settlement there have always been occasions for a people to take stock of their present situation by asking the question: how is it that things came to be the way they are? From folk histories that begin with the tales of elders for younger generations to elaborate, political or economic histories, the "telling" of history always serves the needs of a particular time and place.

The history of Lane County in western Oregon, beginning with the exploration and settlement of people of European extraction in the early nineteenth century has been told by early pioneers and by professional historians. These histories have served a variety of purposes. The tales and memoirs of pioneers relate the rugged hardships of coming across the continent and carving out a new existence to later, more settled generations. The "professional histories" beginning with Walling's **Illustrated History of Lane County** in 1884 served to document the progress of civilization through a history of settlement, industry and social development.

With other western states, Oregon shares a relatively "young" history of settlement by non-aboriginal peoples. Lane County's "history" spans a very short period of 140 years since the arrival of the first permanent settlers in 1846. Despite the brevity of this period, Lane County has witnessed substantial historic change during its settlement history, in terms of both changes in population growth and relocation, and in changes to the physical landscape.

It is the pace and character of historical change that brings a fresh need to understand the origins, motivations and patterns of earlier periods of historic settlement. The need for historical understanding in 1986 is much more than merely academic or nostalgic. Prior to 1940 and the advent of the Second World War, Americans were a more rural and less mobile people. The pace of change could be accommodated for in the tales of elders. The "way things were" was not so different from the "way things are". This is not to say that there was no change; there was indeed change and occasionally, dramatic change. However, the patterns and design of change was more easily communicated and understood.

Following the Second World War, the pace of change in social history and in the physical environment accelerated. With the acceleration of historical change it has become increasingly difficult for many to comprehend the patterns and the directions of

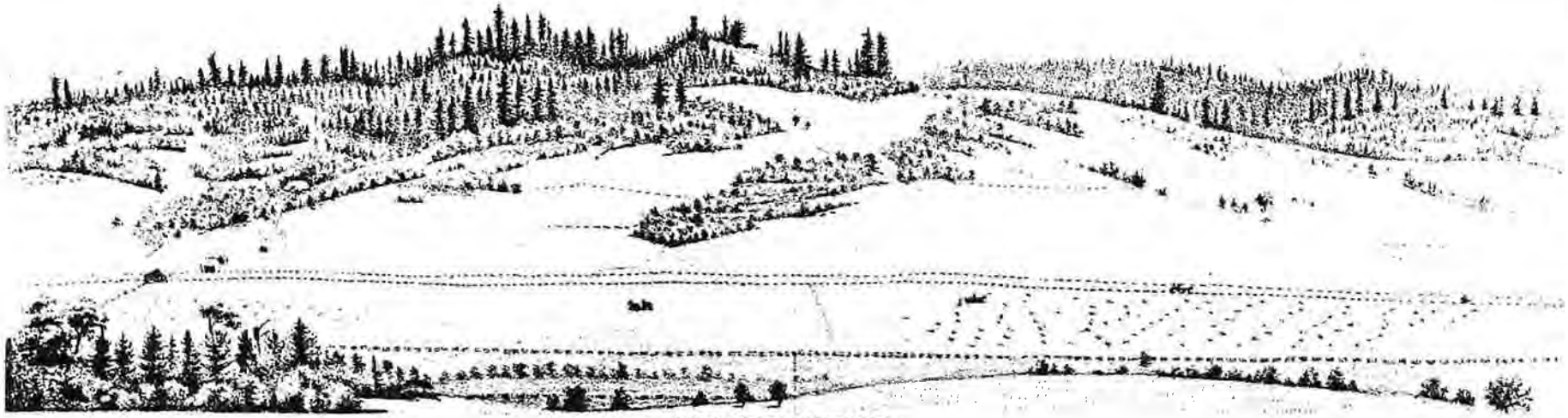
changes to communities and to the environment. It is beyond our scope to explore all the social and anthropological reasons for the uniquely American forms of historical "uprootedness". The history of rural Oregon is, in large part, one chapter in the continuing saga of American uprootedness. Part of the character of modern uprootedness is the result of the predominantly urban focus of modern America, supported by mass communication and advertising. The physical extension of this urban focus in freeways, suburban sprawl and the commercial franchise landscape has become the shared cultural landscape of the average contemporary American.

The twofold circumstances of rapid historical change in post-war Lane County and the dislocation of people from their past are the fundamental basis for a "fresh need" to reevaluate the past of this region. Many of the social and land use issues dividing people and communities today are a direct outgrowth of settlement history and the physical expression of that history during specific periods.

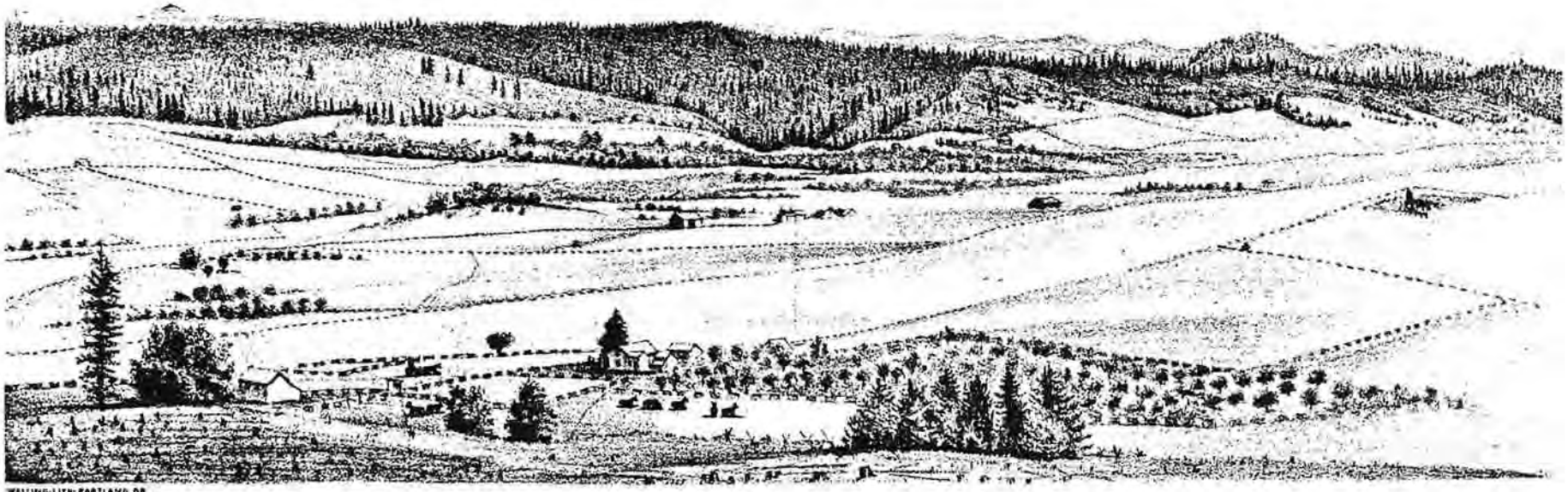
One result of the circumstances described above is the recent growth of the historical preservation movement in America. This movement, spurred by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, has brought on a new generation of "professional histories". Under the direction of the National Park Service nearly every state has conducted surveys to identify and evaluate historic districts, sites, buildings and objects. The historic preservation movement has had the positive effect of encouraging public interest in preserving the physical artifacts of the past.

To date, most historical and cultural resource surveys have concentrated on architectural, archeological and other specialized resources of historic value. While this effort has fulfilled a need to protect some historically valuable sites, there are other needs and problems that have not been adequately met. Historic settlement is always expressed at a larger scale than individual sites. In rural areas especially, historic development includes the spatial organization of the landscape as a whole. Buildings are ordered in clusters, surrounded by patterns of orchards and gardens, fields and woods, and connected by roads. All these and other elements or "components" of a cultural landscape respond to the natural landscape in ways that are characteristic of a particular historic period.

By looking at the historical patterns that connect individual sites at the landscape scale, insights concerning the history of an area are available where they may not be when simply looking at individual sites. In 1984, a method for identifying cultural landscape resources was published by the National Park Service.(2) This method was adapted for the survey of Lane County's cultural and historic resources and is detailed in the last part of this document. The application of this method to Lane County is the first such application on a county-wide basis in the country and the first application outside the Park Service. As such, it is both a pioneering and a model study.



VIEW FROM RESIDENCE.



WALLING-LITH-PORTLAND.OR.

FARM & RESIDENCE OF G.W. OZMENT, SIUSLAW VALLEY, 4 MILES NORTH OF CARTWRIGHT P.O.
LANE CO. OR.

Fig. 10

The reasons for choosing to look at entire landscapes as well as the specific sites are several. First, the complex physiography of Lane County has had decisive impacts on the character of historic settlement. Second, the range of historic settlement features still extant in the contemporary rural landscape presents a cultural richness that architecture alone does not. Third, looking at landscapes challenges the observer to include a certain dynamics of landscape change as part of every historic landscape. Roads and field patterns shift; orchards and planted trees or hedgerows grow old and die; new settlement builds on or changes earlier patterns. Even buildings change their function or are replaced. This makes the task of identifying and evaluating historic landscape resources inherently more complex than deciding whether a single resource possesses historic integrity. In fact, it is pointless to try to find a "historic landscape" in a pure sense. By nature, landscapes change. However, the patterns and even the components of historic settlement can and often do persist, guiding the course of change.

Let us take an example. Imagine a Lane County valley, an open grassland watered by a stream and bordered by dense wooded hills. It could be almost anywhere in central Lane County. To this valley comes a family that crossed the plains from the midwest in the late 1840s. They file a claim of 320 acres and soon relatives follow, taking adjacent claims, and building the first primitive cabins. Being knowledgeable about the kinds of soils needed to farm and the dangers of lower, flooding ground, all the first farmsteads are sited on terraces above the valley floor, on the edge of an old grove of Oregon white oak or fir trees. Paths connecting the homes become primitive wagon roads. As more settlers arrive in adjacent valleys, the traffic along the road increases. Rail fences are built to enclose plantings of grains and vegetables. Orchards are planted. First barns are built to house livestock and store grain. The first "real lumber" houses are built. Fields are fenced along claim boundaries. As the traffic increases, the road through the valley may be moved to the edge of the claim to keep from having to continually open and close field gates. Ten years after the valley was first settled, a local stage service connects this valley to other valleys in Lane County using the barn on the first claim for a livery stable to change horses. Soon, a blacksmith shop is built and a post office is established in the home of the first settlers. On part of their claim they erect a simple, one room school. Being a fair distance from the nearest town, a small store near the stage stop or "tavern" begins to serve valley residents and travelers.

As the first settlers in the valley grow old or move on, the trees they planted grow taller, larger orchards bear fruit and their children grow up. The children of the pioneers may divide the original claim, continuing to farm but on a larger scale, and building new and larger homes along the same road through the valley. The arrival of river steamboats on the Willamette in the late 1850s and the railroad through central Lane County in 1871, allows farms to prosper through the export of grain to distant markets. New horse-powered and then steam-powered grain combines and threshers require larger barns. These are built adjacent to or replace earlier homes and other farm buildings are added as the farms expand their crops to

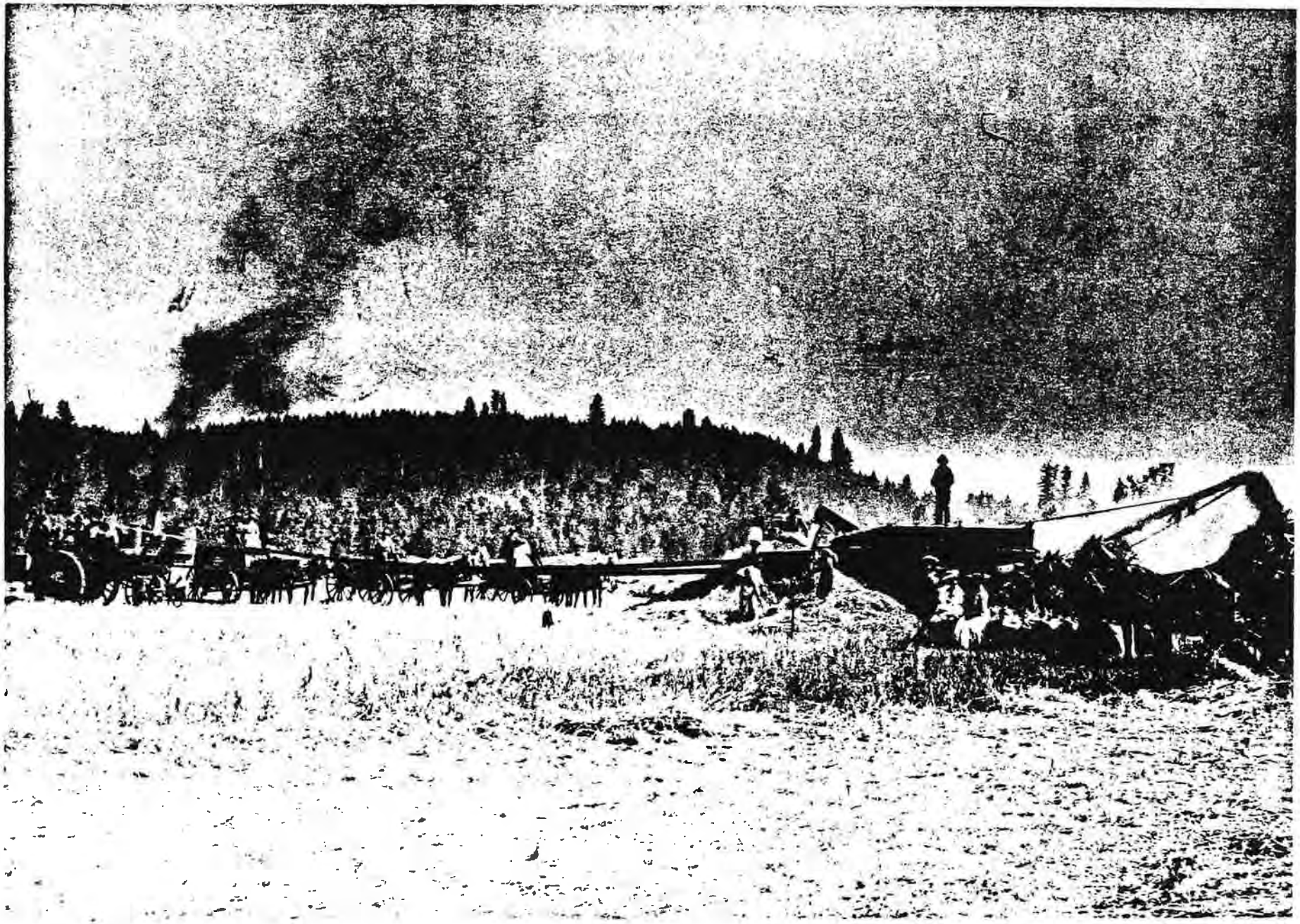


Fig. 11 Steam powered grain threshing in the nineteenth century

include hops and other livestock. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the valley has been settled for nearly a generation and there is a lively rural community still centered around the earliest claims. From the valley floor forests of old growth firs are still visible, extending into the distant hills.

Soon, all this changes with the arrival of the railroad to the valley thirty-five years after the pioneers erected their claim cabins. Railroad crews of new ethnic groups, Scandinavian or Chinese perhaps, set up camp in the valley and the rail bed is constructed on the other side of the valley. Logging in the hills above the valley brings more people to new towns that spring up overnight along the road near the railroad and a mill is built.

With the railroad comes greater accessibility to markets for crops and, now that the market for grain is no longer there, farms begin building new dairy barns and send the cream out of the valley by rail. Valley residents work to improve their "market road" and build a covered bridge over the stream. Soon, the first autos bump along the road that used to see only stage and wagon traffic. By the early twentieth century, the valley has a community church, cemetery and grange. The old farmsteads are where they always were, with newer ones in between. The older places are distinguished by the larger maples and walnut trees near the houses and old orchards behind the farmsteads. New agricultural products are reflected in a rich texture of orchards and fields of crops, hay and pasture in the valley.

By the 1920s, the hills around the valley are logged bare and annual flooding brings silt as well as logs down from the hills. As the Great Depression begins in 1929, some of the older farms are abandoned and the land seems less fertile than the old-timers remembered. The road through the valley is paved, though still in the same location. After the depression, wage laborers in nearby mills build houses on small parcels of former claims. Some of the newcomers start their own smaller dairy farms.

Throughout the process of settling the valley, the patterns of the road, fields and farmsteads remain from the first period of settlement. In some places, homes or barns are gone but the trees, old orchards and hedgerows still grow. As the Second World War begins, this Lane County valley retains the overall spatial organization established by the early settlers, with many components still intact. The addition of the railroad, mill town, dairy farms and rural residences are layers of later historic periods which fit into the earlier structure of the valley's cultural landscape.

From this idealized example of the development of a rural Lane County valley taken from the results of the survey, there are two levels of observation that merit attention. One level is the historical research which leads to the identification of important themes in development of the valley (agriculture, transportation, logging, community, etc.) These themes are evaluated within broader historic periods in which one theme may be dominant among the others (such as logging vs. agriculture).

Fig. 12 Mohawk Valley with Marcola, site of former Booth Kelly mills.

The second level is the identification of physical landscape components related to the themes (i.e. farm buildings, fields, and orchards for agriculture). These components are physical expressions of historic themes. In combination, they form settlement patterns on the landscape scale.

The two levels of research and observation yield an understanding of cultural landscapes where specific historic themes within historic periods find their expression in settlement patterns made up of individual but interrelated landscape components. In summary, the settlement patterns that comprise cultural landscapes reveal information about social history as well as having a physical, geographic expression. The historic themes, historic periods, landscape components and settlement patterns of Lane County's cultural landscapes will be the subject of later chapters.

III. Organization and Use of this Document

The "Cultural and Historic Landscapes of Lane County" is designed to both provide a contextual historical and methodological background for the inventory as well as evaluations of resources for each cultural landscape. The individual inventory forms for each cultural landscape indicate specific resources identified by the survey. These resources are interpreted for both their historic significance and integrity in this document.

The document is divided into four distinct parts.

Part One: **Historical Background** begins with the summary findings of the survey and provides an overview in the areas of environmental context of the survey, the prehistory and history of Lane County. A final chapter describes the ten components of cultural landscapes found across the county.

Part Two: **Historical Landscape Periods And Themes** explores the character of historic settlement through settlement patterns reflecting three broad and overlapping historic landscape periods. A separate chapter on Lane County's rural architectural heritage is included.

Part Three: **The Cultural Landscapes Of Lane County** presents a historical summary and evaluation of historic resources for each cultural landscape of Lane County. These summaries are interpretations of the resources identified on the individual inventory forms.

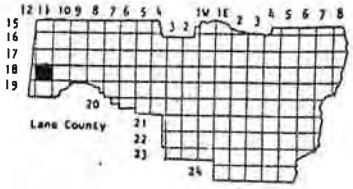
Part Four: **Methodology** contains chapters describing the method for the field survey and evaluation criteria applied throughout the survey. The computer applications of surveys of this type are detailed in this part.

On the following pages are a sample survey map for one square mile and accompanying photo documentation. The map form identifies

the cultural landscape and the township, range and section location of the map. Site numbers locate the photos on following pages. While the site numbers are continuous for the entire survey area, sheet numbers are continuous for each cultural landscape. The relevant landscape component(s), historic theme(s) and period(s) of historic significance are noted on these forms.

FIELD SURVEY MAP

1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY



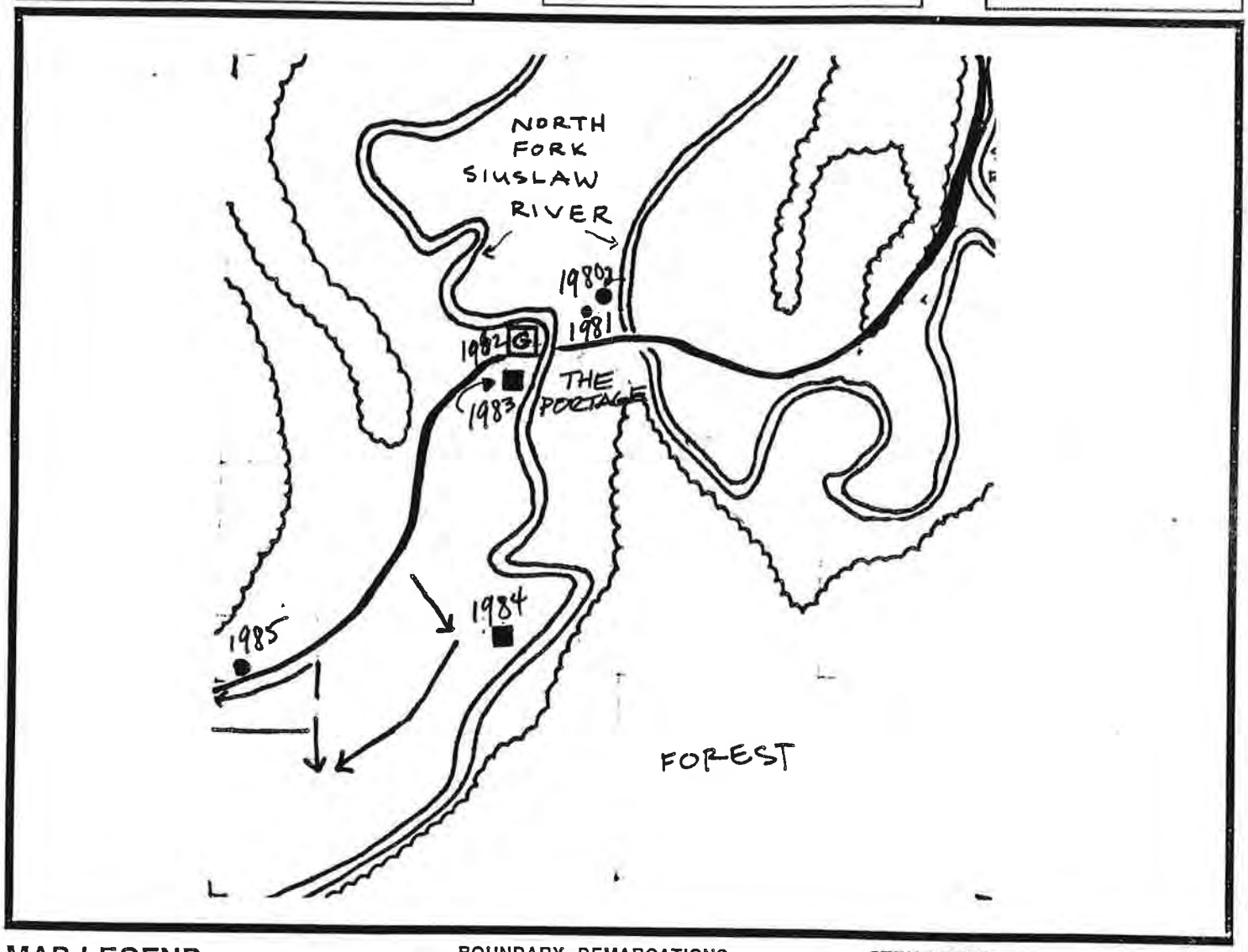
Sheet No.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	■	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA
Siuslaw River (SR)

USGS Quad
Heceta Head

Location:
T. 18 R. 11 S. 08



MAP LEGEND

CIRCULATION
- Trail, Path
- Historic Roads
- County Roads/Highways
- Abandoned Road
- Railroad
- Abandoned Railroad
- Other:

LANDSCAPE FEATURES
- Rivers
- Creeks
- Forest

SMALL SCALE ELEMENTS

BOUNDARY DEMARCATIONS
- Hedgerow/Windbreak
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Land Grant or Mining Claim
- Canal, Flume
- Power Easement
- Other:

VEGETATION/LAND USE
- Orchard
- Tree Farm
- Vineyard
- Ornamental (label)
- Pasture (label)
- Row Crops (label)
- Grain/Seed (label)
- Other: (label)

STRUCTURES
- Residences Constructed before c.1940
- Wood Barns
- Farm Cluster
- School, Church
- Grange
- Commercial Building
- Mill Building
- Resorts, Rural Hotels
- Lodges
- Log, Mill Ponds
- Abandoned Structure
- Cemetery
- Bridge
- Covered Bridge
- Tunnel
- Other:

1985 LANE COUNTY
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC
LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Sheet No.

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

Site No: 1980 **Tax Lot:** **Location:** T. 18 R. 11 S. 08

LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS:

- [ ] Spatial Organization
- [ ] Historic Land Use
- [ ] Response to Natural Features
- [ ] Circulation Network
- [ ] Boundary Demarcation
- [ ] Vegetation Related to Land Use
- [ ] Cluster Arrangement
- [x] Structure(s)
- [ ] Small Scale Element(s)
- [ ] Historic View(s)

HISTORIC THEMES:

- [x] Agriculture
- [ ] Logging and Mining
- [ ] Transportation
- [x] Communities
- [ ] Coastal Development
- [ ] Resort/Recreation

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

- [x] Agrarian Landscape
- [ ] Industrial Landscape
- [ ] Landscape of Commerce

Site No: 1981 **Tax Lot:** **Location:** T. 18 R. 11 S. 08

LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS:

- [ ] Spatial Organization
- [ ] Historic Land Use
- [x] Response to Natural Features
- [ ] Circulation Network
- [ ] Boundary Demarcation
- [x] Vegetation Related to Land Use
- [ ] Cluster Arrangement
- [x] Structure(s)
- [ ] Small Scale Element(s)
- [ ] Historic View(s)

HISTORIC THEMES:

- [x] Agriculture
- [ ] Logging and Mining
- [ ] Transportation
- [x] Communities
- [ ] Coastal Development
- [ ] Resort/Recreation

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

- [x] Agrarian Landscape
- [ ] Industrial Landscape
- [ ] Landscape of Commerce

1985 LANE COUNTY
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC
LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Sheet No.

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

Site No: 1982 **Tax Lot:** **Location:** T. 18 R. 11 S. 08

LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS:

- [ ] Spatial Organization
- [ ] Historic Land Use
- [ ] Response to Natural Features
- [ ] Circulation Network
- [ ] Boundary Demarcation
- [ ] Vegetation Related to Land Use
- [ ] Cluster Arrangement
- [x] Structure(s)
- [ ] Small Scale Element(s)
- [ ] Historic View(s)

HISTORIC THEMES:

- [x] Agriculture
- [ ] Logging and Mining
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Communities
- [ ] Coastal Development
- [ ] Resort/Recreation

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

- [x] Agrarian Landscape
- [ ] Industrial Landscape
- [ ] Landscape of Commerce

Site No: 1983 **Tax Lot:** **Location:** T. 18 R. 11 S. 08

LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS:

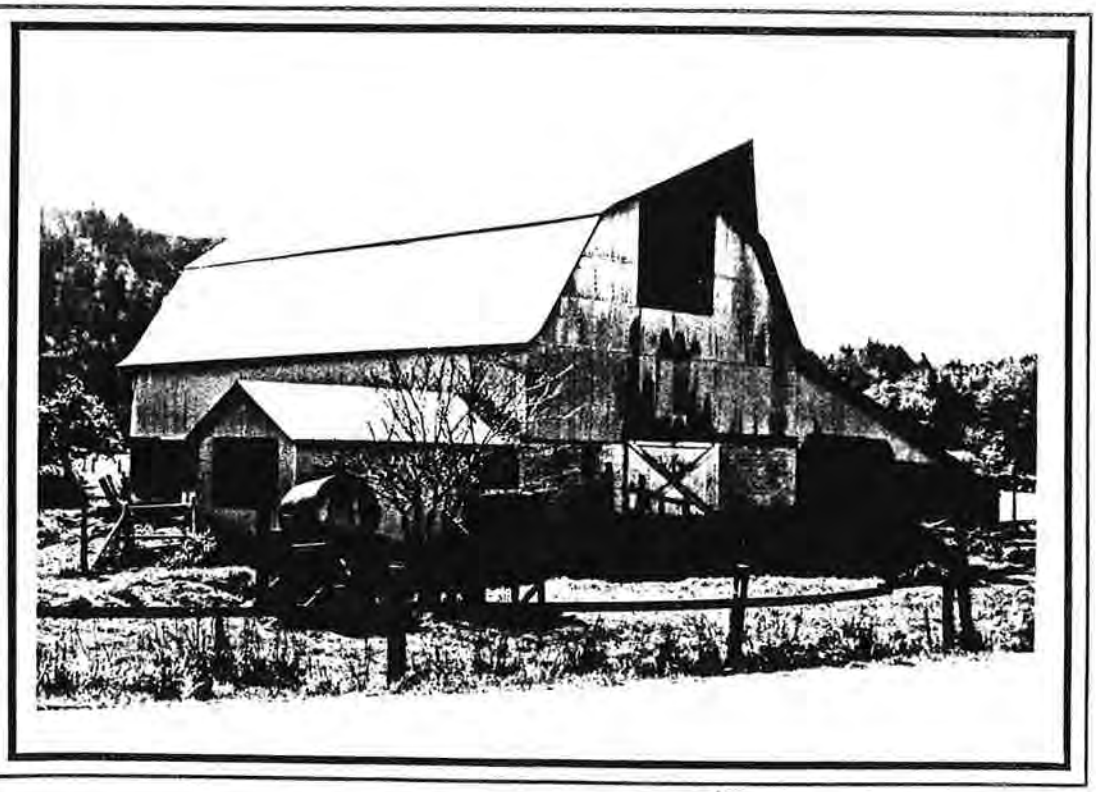
- [ ] Spatial Organization
- [ ] Historic Land Use
- [ ] Response to Natural Features
- [ ] Circulation Network
- [ ] Boundary Demarcation
- [ ] Vegetation Related to Land Use
- [ ] Cluster Arrangement
- [x] Structure(s)
- [ ] Small Scale Element(s)
- [ ] Historic View(s)

HISTORIC THEMES:

- [x] Agriculture
- [ ] Logging and Mining
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Communities
- [ ] Coastal Development
- [ ] Resort/Recreation

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

- [x] Agrarian Landscape
- [ ] Industrial Landscape
- [ ] Landscape of Commerce



1985 LANE COUNTY
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC
LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Sheet No.

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

Site No: 1984 **Tax Lot:** **Location:** T. 18 R. 11 S. 08

LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS:

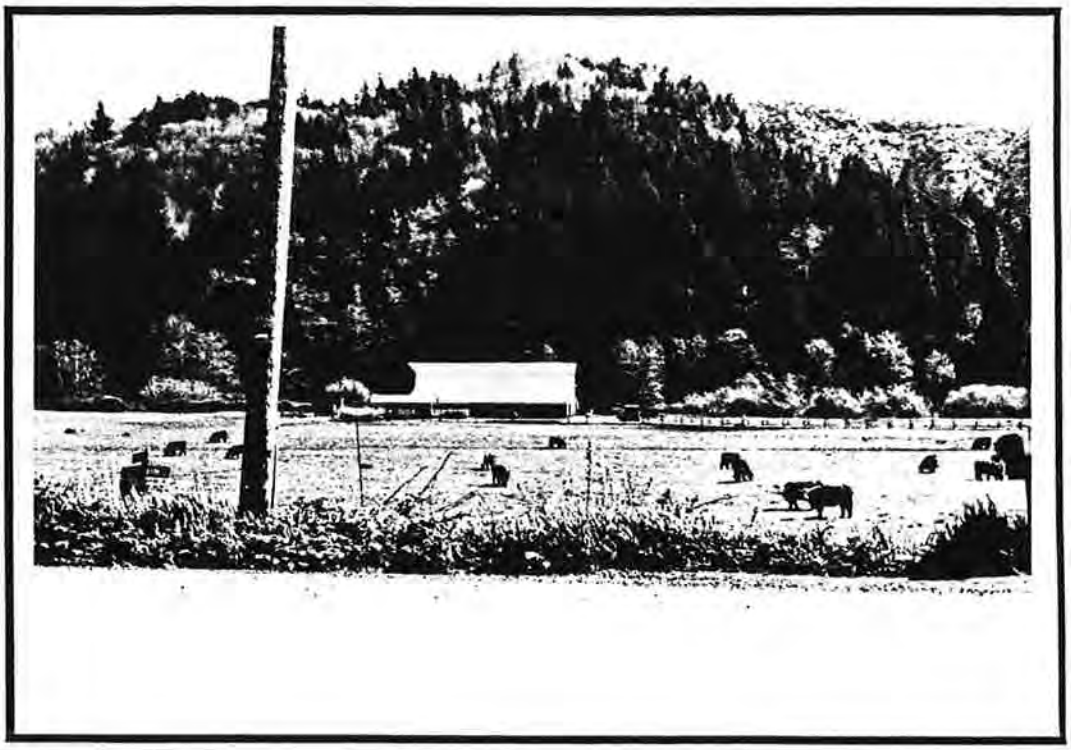
- [ ] Spatial Organization
- [ ] Historic Land Use
- [ ] Response to Natural Features
- [ ] Circulation Network
- [ ] Boundary Demarcation
- [ ] Vegetation Related to Land Use
- [ ] Cluster Arrangement
- [x] Structure(s)
- [ ] Small Scale Element(s)
- [ ] Historic View(s)

HISTORIC THEMES:

- [x] Agriculture
- [ ] Logging and Mining
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Communities
- [ ] Coastal Development
- [ ] Resort/Recreation

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

- [x] Agrarian Landscape
- [ ] Industrial Landscape
- [ ] Landscape of Commerce



Site No: 1984 **Tax Lot:** **Location:** T. 18 R. 11 S. 08

LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS:

- [ ] Spatial Organization
- [ ] Historic Land Use
- [ ] Response to Natural Features
- [ ] Circulation Network
- [ ] Boundary Demarcation
- [ ] Vegetation Related to Land Use
- [x] Cluster Arrangement
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HISTORIC THEMES:

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- [ ] Logging and Mining
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- [ ] Communities
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PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

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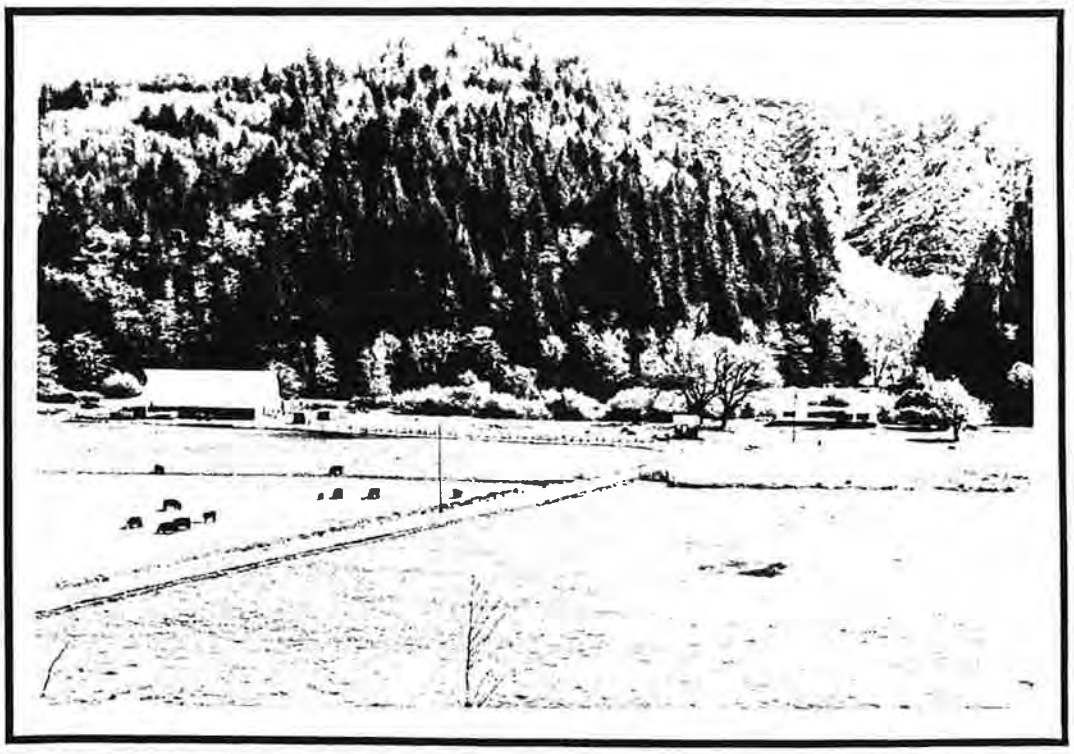
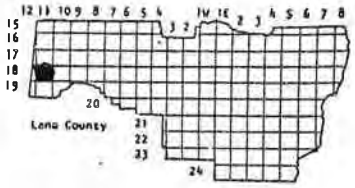


FIELD SURVEY MAP

1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY



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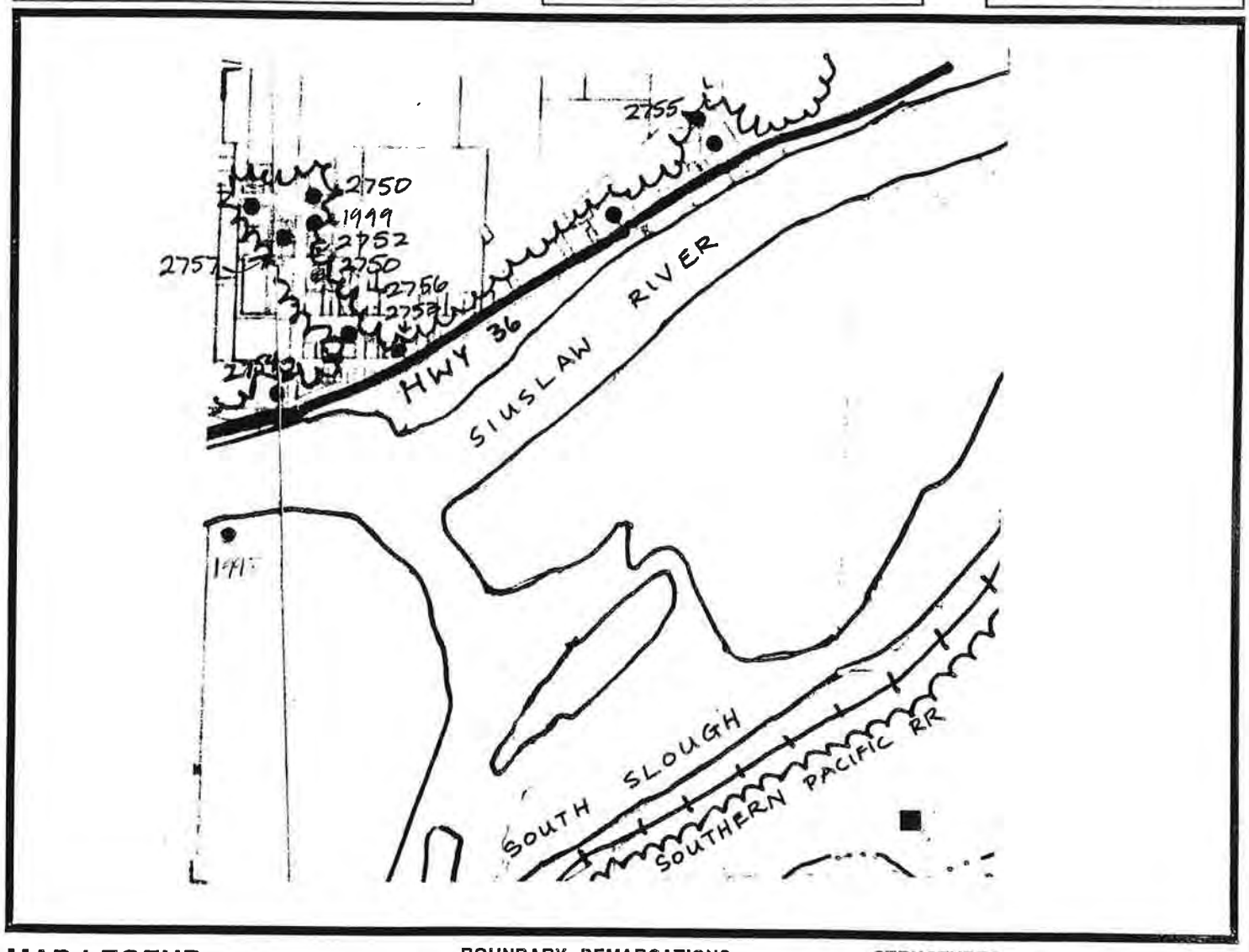
■	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA
Siuslaw River (SR)

USGS Quad
Siltcoos Lake

Location:
T. 18 R. 11 S. 30



MAP LEGEND

CIRCULATION
- Trail, Path
- Historic Roads
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- Abandoned Road
- Railroad
- Abandoned Railroad
- Other:

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- Rivers
- Creeks
- Forest

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BOUNDARY DEMARCATIONS
- Hedgerow/Windbreak
- Urban Growth Boundary
- Land Grant or Mining Claim
- Canal, Flume
- Power Easement
- Other:

VEGETATION/LAND USE
- Orchard
- Tree Farm
- Vineyard
- Ornamental (label)
- Pasture (label)
- Row Crops (label)
- Grain/Seed (label)
- Other: (label)

STRUCTURES
- Residences Constructed before c.1940
- Wood Barns
- Farm Cluster
- School, Church
- Grange G
- Commercial Building C
- Mill Building M
- Resorts, Rural Hotels R
- Lodges L
- Log, Mill Ponds
- Abandoned Structure
- Cemetery
- Bridge
- Covered Bridge
- Tunnel
- Other:

1985 LANE COUNTY
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC
LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Sheet No.

PHOTO DOCUMENTATION OF LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

Site No: 1998 **Tax Lot:** **Location:** T. 18 R. 11 S. 30

LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS:

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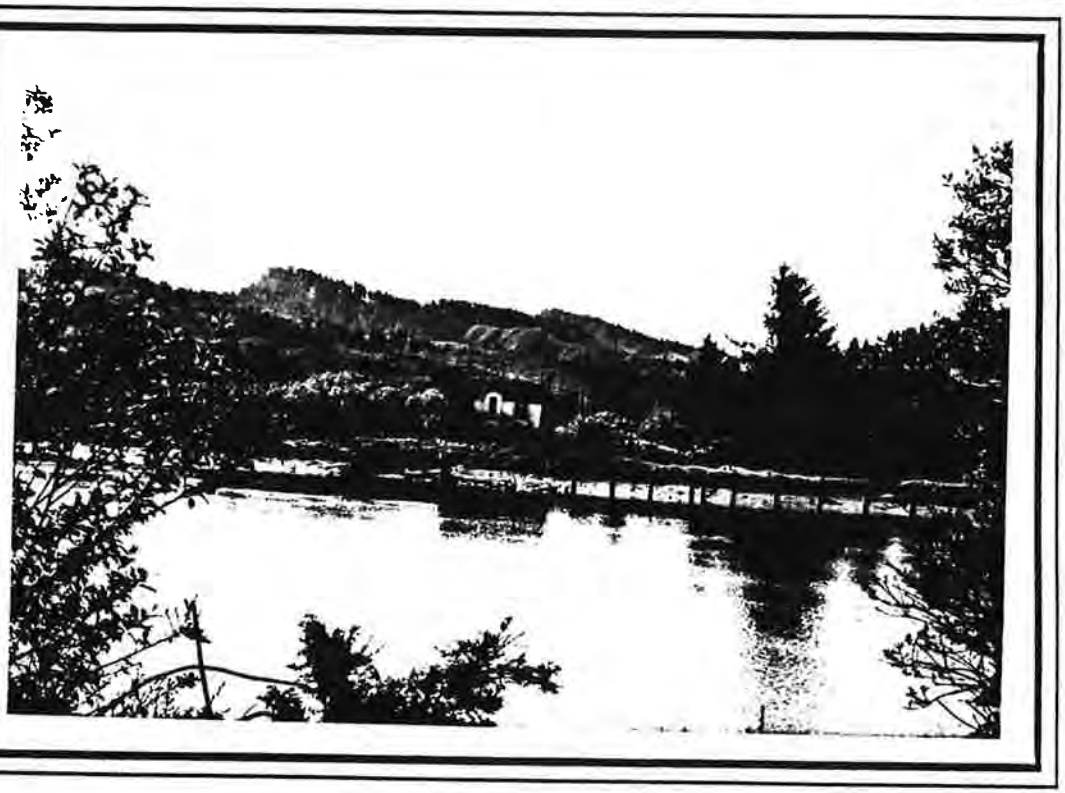
- [ ] Historic Land Use
- [ ] Response to Natural Features
- [ ] Circulation Network
- [ ] Boundary Demarcation
- [x] Vegetation Related to Land Use
- [ ] Cluster Arrangement
- [x] Structure(s)
- [ ] Small Scale Element(s)
- [ ] Historic View(s)

HISTORIC THEMES:

- [x] Agriculture
- [ ] Logging and Mining
- [ ] Transportation
- [ ] Communities
- [ ] Coastal Development
- [ ] Resort/Recreation

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

- [x] Agrarian Landscape
- [ ] Industrial Landscape
- [ ] Landscape of Commerce



Site No: 1999 **Tax Lot:** **Location:** T. 18 R. 11 S. 30

LANDSCAPE COMPONENTS:

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- [ ] Historic Land Use
- [ ] Response to Natural Features
- [ ] Circulation Network
- [ ] Boundary Demarcation
- [ ] Vegetation Related to Land Use
- [x] Cluster Arrangement
- [ ] Structure(s)
- [ ] Small Scale Element(s)
- [ ] Historic View(s)

HISTORIC THEMES:

- [ ] Agriculture
- [x] Logging and Mining
- [ ] Transportation
- [x] Communities
- [ ] Coastal Development
- [ ] Resort/Recreation

PERIOD OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE:

- [ ] Agrarian Landscape
- [x] Industrial Landscape
- [ ] Landscape of Commerce

SUMMARY FINDINGS

I. Historic Landscape Periods

The historical research and field work of the Lane County Survey led to identification of three major historic landscape periods during the historic period of the survey (1846-1940). These historic landscape periods are the agrarian landscape (1846-1940), the industrialized landscape (1870-1940), and the landscape of commerce (1890-1940). From each period cultural and historic resources are related to historic themes of:

A. Agriculture
B. Logging, Mining and Fishing
C. Transportation
D. Communities
E. Federal Actions Relating to Settlement Patterns

These themes occur during all three landscape periods but they are characteristically different for each period. The periods overlap because the themes of earlier periods started earlier or persisted longer in some areas of Lane County.

II. Cultural Landscape Areas

The Lane County survey identified ten cultural landscape areas in which the combination of cultural history and physical geography result in qualitatively distinct areas. In general, the survey found that where there are significant physiographic boundaries (mountains or rivers), there are correspondingly significant cultural and historic differences. The boundaries and cultural and historic resources of each cultural landscape area are the subject of later chapters. The ten areas from west to east are:

A. The Coast
B. Siuslaw River
C. Lake Creek
D. East Valley of the Coast Range
E. Territorial Road Corridor
F. Upper Willamette Valley
G. Coast Fork(of the Willamette River)
H. Mohawk River Valley
I. McKenzie River Valley
J. Middle Fork(of the Willamette River)

III. Cultural Landscape Resources Identified

The Lane County Survey identified ten distinct but interrelated kinds of cultural landscape resources or "components" of the larger cultural landscape areas. These resources were evaluated by the survey team for their historical significance and physical integrity. The ten components (described in detail in chapter IV) are:

A. Historic patterns of spatial organization (landscape structure)
B. Historic land uses and activities
C. The response to natural features of built elements of the landscape
D. Trails, roads, railroads and other circulation networks
E. Donation land claim boundaries and other historic boundary demarcations
F. Orchards, ornamental plantings and other vegetation related to land use
G. Clusters of buildings in rural communities, centers and farmsteads
H. Residences and individual farm buildings, industrial and commercial structures, bridges, canals and drainage features
I. Small scale elements such as isolated graves, farm or logging machinery
J. Historic views and other perceptual qualities

IV. Summary Findings of Significant Rural Historic Sites and Potential Districts

A total of 1,756 sites with cultural and historic landscape components were identified in all cultural landscape areas over a total survey area of 1,000 square miles. All ten landscape components are found among these sites although there are more structures than any other component.

Twenty-one potential rural historic districts were identified in nine cultural landscapes. Nine of these are considered primary candidates for multiple property historic resource designation at county, state or federal levels. These nine areas and related periods are:

A. Mapleton Riverfront Commercial District as a unique crossroads community historically oriented to the river during the industrialized landscape and landscape of commerce periods (Siuslaw River Cultural Landscape Area).

B. The Blachly/Horton/Triangle Lake Area as a dairy farming landscape of the agrarian landscape period in the Coast Range (Lake Creek Cultural Landscape Area).

C. The Hale Valley as the western-most donation land claim area of the agrarian landscape period (Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range Cultural Landscape Area).

D. The Coyote Creek Area as the donation land claim settled area with the most physical integrity from the agrarian landscape period in Lane County (Territorial Road Corridor Cultural Landscape Area).

E. Lorane Area as the rural crossroads community with the greatest physical integrity compared to other early rural centers of the agrarian landscape period in Lane County (Territorial Road Corridor Cultural Landscape Area).

F. River Road/Dane Lane Area as the ethnically based agricultural community and agricultural landscape with the greatest physical integrity from the landscape of commerce period of diversified farming (Upper Willamette Valley Cultural Landscape Area).

G. Cottage Grove Area as the agricultural landscape with the county's greatest concentration of cultural landscape components from the agrarian landscape period (Coast Fork Cultural Landscape Area).

H. Blue River/Rainbow/McKenzie Bridge Area as a nineteenth century mining resort area with landscape components from the period of the industrialized landscape (McKenzie River Valley Cultural Landscape Area).

I. The Lower Middle Fork/Lost Creek Area also boasts a high concentration of cultural landscape components from the agrarian landscape period and has the distinction of being the first area settled for agricultural purposes in Lane County (Middle Fork Cultural Landscape Area).

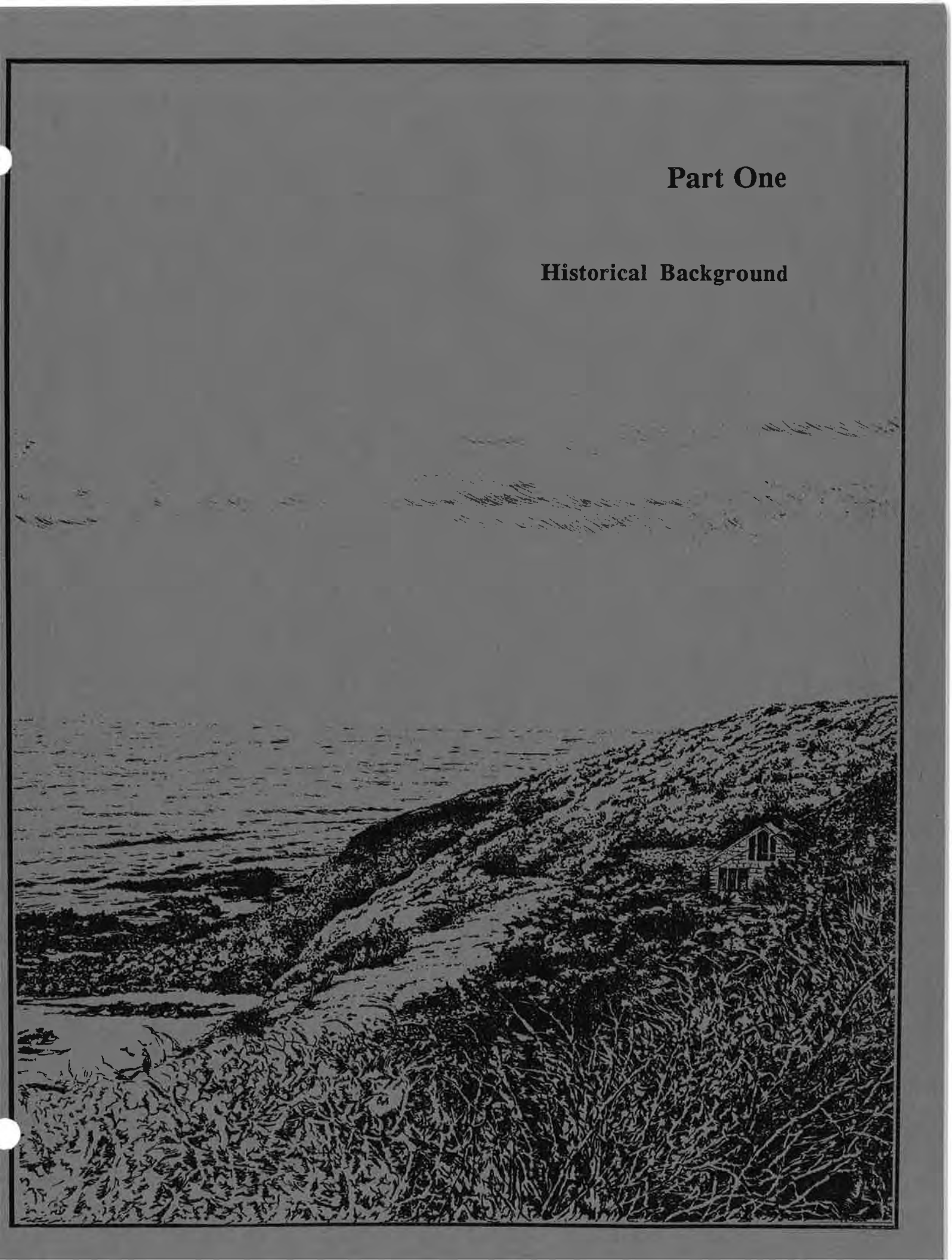
Other areas with varying degrees of potential as rural historic districts are:

1. Lower North Fork Valley (Siuslaw River)
2. Acme/Cushman Area (Siuslaw River)
3. Noti/Vaughn Area (Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range)
4. Poodle Creek Valley (Eastern Valleys)
5. Ferguson Creek Valley (Territorial Road Corridor)
6. Franklin Area (Territorial Road Corridor)
7. Coburg Area (Upper Willamette Valley)
8. Cloverdale Area (Coast Fork)
9. London Area (Coast Fork)
10. Marcola Area (Mohawk Valley)
11. Leaburg/Vida Area (McKenzie River Valley)
12. Westfir/High Prairie Area (Middle Fork)

All twenty-one areas are discussed in greater detail in Part III, the Cultural Landscapes of Lane County.

Part One

Historical Background



Cover: North Coast landscape. Drawing by Ahmad Badrtalei.

CHAPTER I

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTEXT

I. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to describe the environmental context for the cultural landscapes of Lane County. Descriptions of the environmental context includes a general discussion of the physiography (physical geography), climate, and vegetation found in different areas of Lane County.

The settlement patterns and land-use practices of both prehistoric peoples and historic Euro-American populations in Lane County were strongly influenced and conditioned by the particular characteristics of this region's environment.

Portions of three physiographic provinces are found within the county: the Coast Range on the west, the Willamette Valley in the central portion of the county, and the Cascade Range on the east. The variable nature of the topography, hydrology, climate, and vegetation in these physiographic provinces has influenced settlement patterns in a variety of specific ways. A summary of the physical environment is therefore provided as a context for the more detailed description in later chapters of the ways in which people have responded to these differences in natural environment. *Fig. 14*

II. Coast Range

The Coast Range in western Lane County is made up predominantly of marine sedimentary rocks deposited during the early Eocene. Also present are volcanic, pyroclastic, and intrusive igneous rocks of middle Eocene age.(1) The general crestline altitude of the Coast Range is about 1,500 feet above sea level, with Mary's Peak (3,460 feet) being the highest in the range. A narrow coastal plain extends along the Pacific Coast. Headlands of resistant basalt, laid down during the Micene Period, occur on the north coast of Lane County. South of Heceta Head, however, extensive sand dunes are present along the coast as far south as Coos Bay. Just inland from the dunes are several lakes at the western base of the Coast Range. These physiographic differences create a clear distinction between the north and south coast in Lane County. *Fig. 21* *Fig. 18* *Fig. 19* *Fig. 20*

The Coast Range is drained by streams flowing westward into the Pacific Ocean and streams flowing eastward into the Willamette Valley. The Siuslaw River is by far the largest westward-flowing stream in Lane County, draining the larger part of the Coast Range.

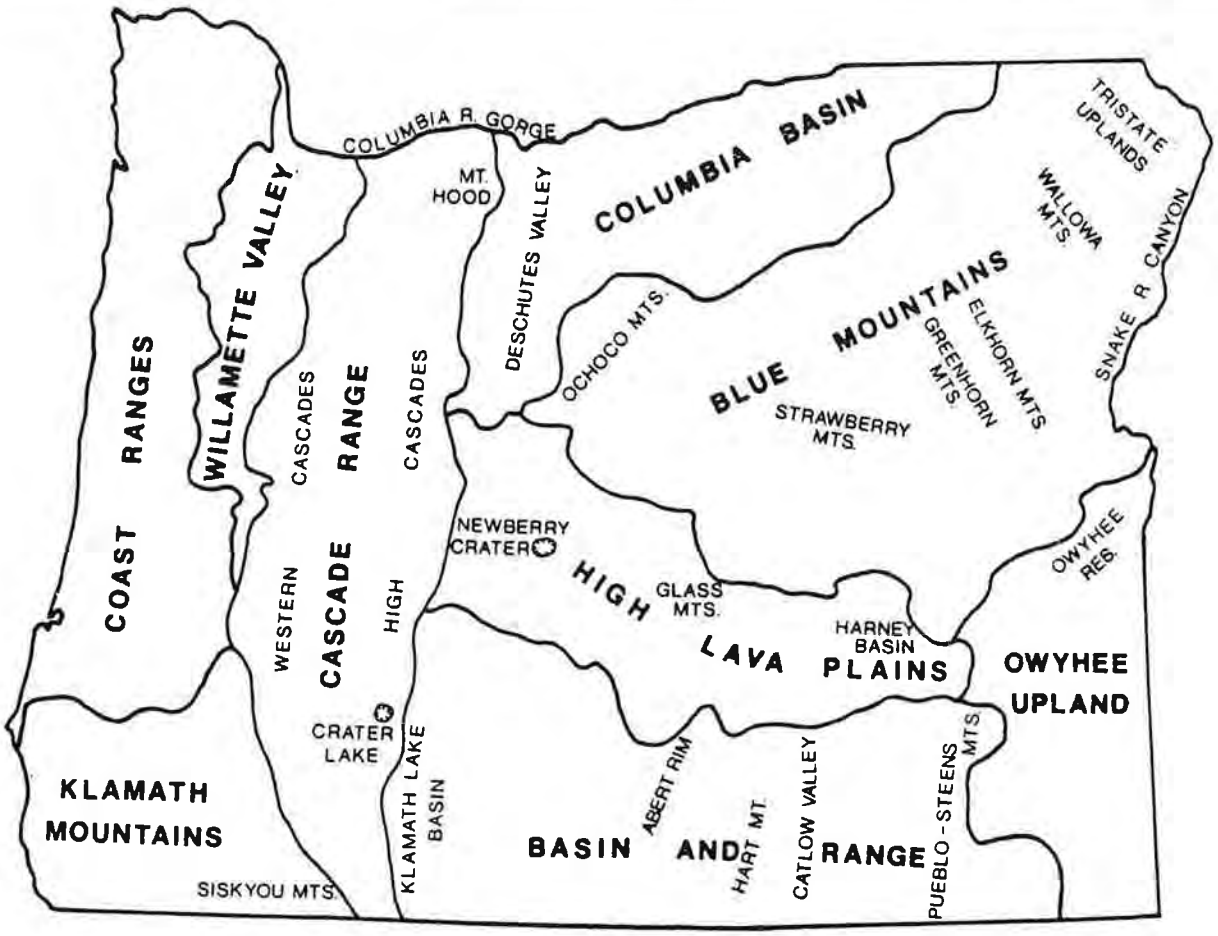


Fig. 14 Physiographic Provinces of Oregon (from Baldwin 1976:5).

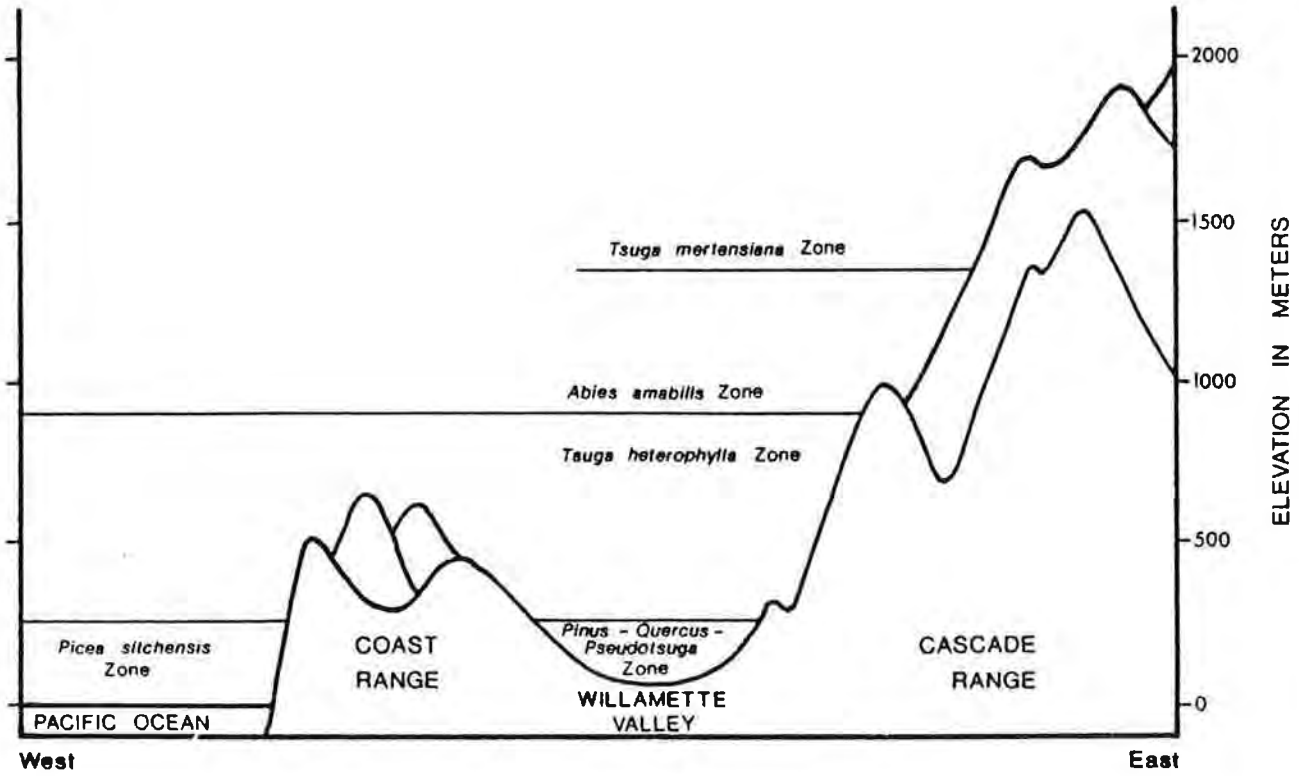


Fig. 15 Arrangement of Vegetation Zones in West-central Oregon (based on Franklin and Dyrness 1973).

Although the mountains of this range are not high in comparison with the Cascade Range, they are steep and the river valleys are narrow. The complex physiography of the Coast Range results in narrow, winding valleys isolated from each other, from the coast, and from the the interior valleys of the county.

The Siuslaw watershed is composed of two major tributary systems that meet several miles above the head of tidewater more than fifteen miles from the ocean. Lake Creek and its tributaries (Greenleaf and Deadwood creeks being the principal ones) drain the northern half of the coast range. Here, the widest interior coast range valleys are found above Triangle Lake along upper Lake Creek. The southern half of the Coast Range drains into the main fork of the Siuslaw, and here the valleys are particularly narrow and the river especially sinuous. Principal creeks are Wolf, Wildcat, Indian, and Sweet creeks.

From the head of tidewater, the Siuslaw River is wide and flows slowly to a shallow estuary near its confluence with the North Fork of the Siuslaw. The North Fork is a much shorter stream draining the first ridges inland from the coast and watering a flat, narrow valley for ten miles from its confulence with the main fork.

The annual precipitation ranges from 60 to 90 inches along the immediate coast, but increases inland to as much as 200 inches along the summit of the Coast Range. Approximately 80% of the annual precipitation occurs as rain during the period from October through March. The normal annual snowfall varies from a trace near the coast to several feet in the higher elevations, where it generally does not remain for more than a few days.

Mean monthly temperatures in the Coast Range vary between 40F and 60F. Temperatures are generally milder on the immediate coast than inland, with warmer winters and slightly cooler summers. Winter temperatures are mild, seldom reaching 25F even in the mountains. Summer temperatures are cool in the fog belt, but are fairly high farther inland. Even there, however, temperatures above 100F are rare.(2) The fog belt usually extends several miles inland during the mainly clear summer weather.

The Coast Range is one of the most densely forested regions in North America. The high annual rainfall and mild winters form an environment extremely favorable for forest development. Two principal vegetation zones are recognized in the Coast Range. Along the immediate coast is the Sitka spruce zone which is generally only a few miles in width, except where it extends up river valleys. Other tree species in this zone include western hemlock, western red cedar, douglas fir, and grand fir. Above the coastal forest zone, at elevations ranging from 500 to 3,000 feet, is the western hemlock zone, the most extensive forest zone in western Oregon. Other major tree species found in this zone include douglas fir, western red cedar, and grand fir. The western hemlock zone is split by the Willamette Valley into two segments, as it occurs in both the Coast and Cascade Ranges.(3)

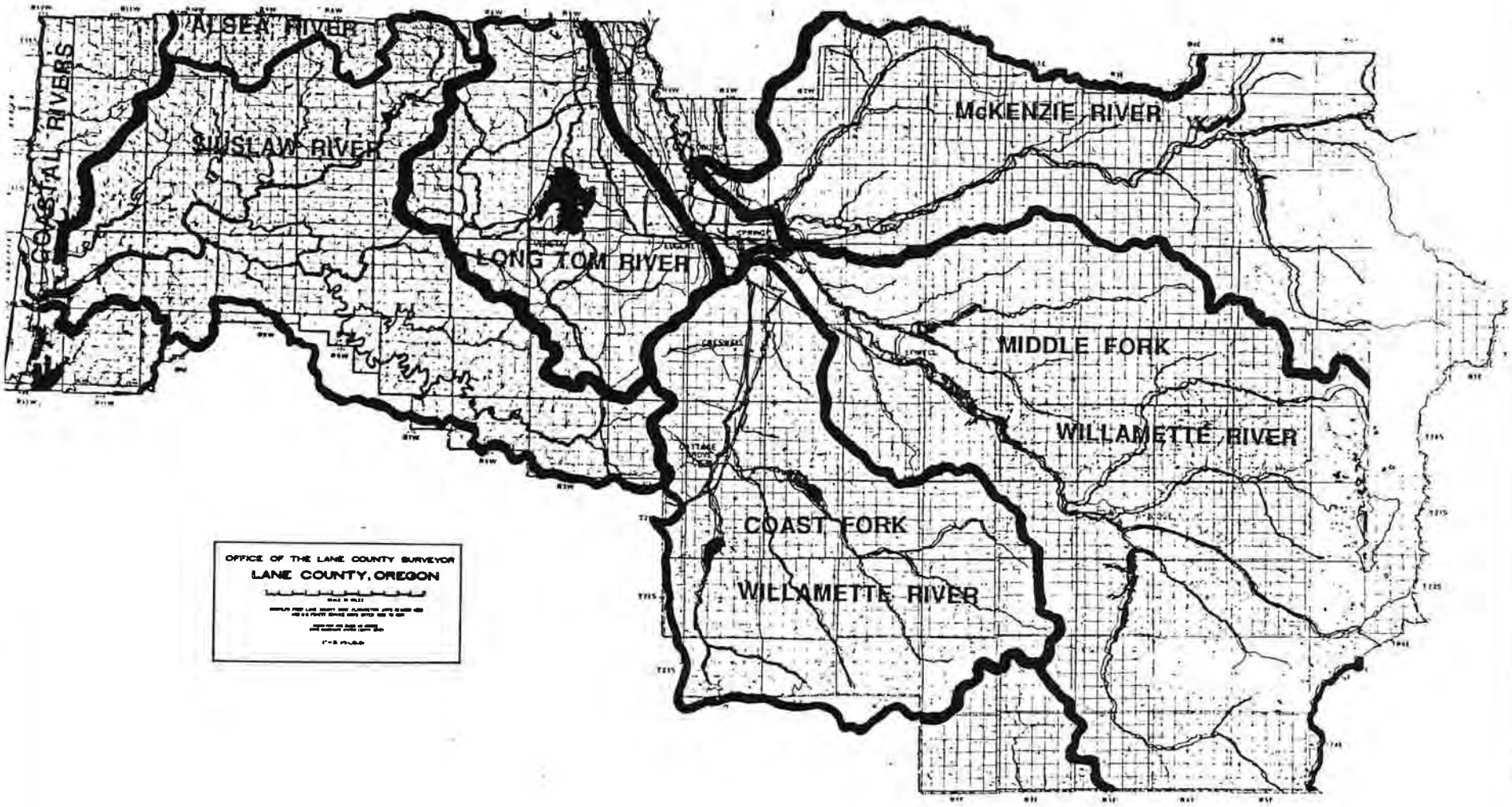


Fig. 16 Hydrological Basins of Lane County

The Coast Range then, is a major landscape barrier between the Pacific Ocean and the interior valleys. Besides the virtually impenetrable vegetation, there is little flat ground. Where there is level ground, however, the soils are deep and fertile. The mild climate of the Coast Range is due to the warming influence of the ocean currents and low pressure winter storms. The same weather systems, however, bring steady and often winter-long rains.

III. The Willamette Valley

The Willamette Valley is a structural depression bordered on the west by the sedimentary and volcanic rock of Eocene age comprising the Coast Range. In the Calapooya Mountains at the southern end of the valley, these Eocene rock formations probably extend under alluvial deposits to the margin of the Cascade Range.(4) The Cascade Range foothills along the eastern side of the valley are predominantly Columbia River basalts of Miocene age.(5) Similar early Miocene basalt flows occur in the Eugene area in the form of the Coburg Hills.(6) In the immediate vicinity of Eugene and Springfield are several small volcanic buttes rising from the valley to heights between several hundred feet and 2,000 feet. Skinners, Spencers and Kelly buttes, and Mt. Pisgah are among the most prominent. The floor of the Willamette Valley is a broad alluvial plain as much as thirty miles wide covered by thick gravel, sand, and silt deposits of Pliocene-Pleistocene age, deposited during various stages of alluviation by the Willamette River and its tributaries. Before the implementation of flood control measures, much of the valley floor was subject to inundation by annual spring freshets in the tributary streams of the Willamette Basin.

Fig. 23

The principal hydrological feature is the Willamette River, which has a length of about 200 miles from the Coast and Middle Fork confluence near Eugene to where it empties into the Columbia River at Portland. The floor of the Willamette Valley has a very gentle, north-facing slope; elevation increases gradually from 500 feet near Salem to 600 feet near Eugene. As a result, the Willamette River is a sluggish stream with many meanders, especially along the section north of Eugene.(7) Within Lane County, the principal tributaries of the Willamette River are the Long Tom River, originating in the Coast Range, the Coast Fork and Middle Fork of the Willamette, and the McKenzie River, the latter three originating in the Cascade Range.

Fig. 22

The tributaries of the Willamette join to become the main fork of the Willamette River in the geographic center of the county at the head of the Willamette Valley. South of this area, the Coast Fork waters the wider of the tributary valleys for nearly twenty miles until reaching the foothills of the Calapooya Mountains. These mountains are a transverse range (aligned east/west instead of north/south) linking the Coast and Cascade Ranges in continuous mountains and dividing the Willamette and Umpqua drainage basins.

The floor of the Willamette Valley lies within the rain shadow of the Coast Range. As a result, the valley floor is characterized

Fig. 17

Willamette Basin Wildlife

Scientific Name	Common Name
BIG GAME:	
Odocoileus hemionus columbianus	Black-tailed deer
O. hemionus hemionus	Mule deer
O. virginianus	White-tailed deer
Cervus canadensis roosevelti	Roosevelt elk
Ursus americanus	Balck bear
U. klamathensis	Grizzly bear+
Felis concolor	Cougar
UPLAND GAME:	
Phasianus colchicus	Ring-necked pheasant*
Perdix perdix	Hungarian partridge*
Logphortyx californicus	Valley (California) quail*
Oreortyx pictus	Mountain quail
Colinus virginianus	Bobwhite quail*
Columba fasciata	Band-tailed pigeon
Zenaidura macroura	Mourning dove
Dendragapus obscurus	Blue grouse
Bonusa umbellus	Ruffed grouse
Sciurus griseus	Gray squirrel
Lepus americanus	Snowshoe rabbit
Sylvilagus floridanus	Eastern cottontail*
Didelphis virginiana	Opossum*
FURBEARERS:	
Procyon lotor	Raccoon
Ondatra zibethica	Muskrat
Myocastor coypus	Nutria*
Castor canadensis	Beaver
Mustela vison	Mink
M. frenata	Long-tailed weasel
Martes americana	Marten
M. pennanti	Fisher
Lutra canadensis	Otter
Mephitis mephitis	Striped skunk
Spilogale gracilis	Spotted skunk

Scientific Name	Common Name
WATERFOWL:	
Branta canadensis	Canada goose
Subfamily Anatinae	Pond ducks
Anas platyrynchos	Mallard
A. acuta	Pintail
A. carolinensis	Green-winged teal
A. discors	Blue-winged teal
A. strepera	Gadwall
Mareca americana	American widgeon (baldpate)
Spatula clypeata	Shoveler
Aix sponsa	Wood duck
Subfamily Aythyinae	Diving ducks
Histrionicus histrionicus	Harlequin
Bucephala albeola	Bufflehead
B. islandica	Barrow's goldeneye
B. clangula	Common goldeneye
Oidemia nigra	Common scoter
Melanitta perspicillata	Surf scoter
M. deglandi	White-winged scoter
Aythya americana	Redhead
A. collaris	Ring-necked duck
A. valisinoria	Canvasback
A. marila	Greater scaup
A. affinis	Wesser scaup
Subfamily Oxyurinae	Diving ducks
Oxyura jamaicensus	Ruddy duck
Subfamily Merginae	Diving ducks
Mergus merganser	Common merganser
M. serrator	Red-breasted merganser
Lophodytes cucullatus	Hooded merganser
Olor columbianus	Whistling swan
PREDATORS:	
Vulpes fulva	Red fox
Jrocyon cinereoargenteus	Gray fox
Gulo luscus	Wolverine
Canis latrans	Coyote
C. lupus	Gray timber wolf+
Lynx rufus	Bobcat
Haljaeetus leucocephalus	Bald eagle
Aquila chrysaetos	Golden eagle

Source: Willamette Basin Task Force 1969:II-153.

+ Extinct in Willamette Basin

* Introduced species

by lower annual precipitation, varying from 40 to 50 inches. About 70% of the annual precipitation normally falls as rain during the five months from November through March, while only 1% occurs during each of the two midsummer months of July and August.(8)

Both annual and diurnal temperature ranges in the Willamette Valley are relatively small. Mean annual temperatures in Eugene range between 40F and 66F, with the variation between average minimum and maximums ranging from 32F in January to 81F in July. The highest recorded temperature in Lane County was 110F at Oakridge and the lowest was -7F at Cottage Grove.(9)

Vegetation on the valley floor consists of oak woodlands, prairie grasslands, and riparian forests bordered at higher elevations by coniferous forests. This vegetational mosaic occurs in the lowlands where it is too warm and dry for tree species such as western hemlock which is found on the adjacent mountain slopes of the Coast and Cascade Ranges. The open prairie and oak stands on the valley floor were more extensive in prehistoric times, as they were maintained by annual fires set by the aboriginal inhabitants as a means of vegetation and game management.(10)

IV. Cascade Range

The Cascade Range in eastern Lane County consists of two divisions: the High Cascades, located immediately adjacent to the crest of mountains which vary from 4,000 to over 10,000 feet above sea level; and the western Cascades, which comprise the lower slopes of the Cascade Range, varying from 900 to 5,000 feet above sea level. These two divisions of the Cascade Range have somewhat different geological characteristics and histories.

Fig. 25

The Western Cascades are composed of older tertiary basalt flows, breccias, tuffs, and intrusive rocks of late Eocene to late Miocene age. In contrast, in the High Cascades the older rock formations have been covered by more recent Pliocene-Pleistocene lava flows.(11) Some of these lava flows are very young. For example, the lava dam which flowed across a portion of the McKenzie River drainage and formed Clear Lake was created as recently as 3,000 years ago.(12) The lava flows in the High Cascades are composed of basalts and andesites which form a gently sloping high plateau which is occasionally interrupted by dormant volcanic peaks, such as the Three Sisters in Lane County (10,047 to 10,358 feet), Mt. Jefferson (10,497 feet), Mt. Hood (11,245 feet) to the north, and Diamond Peak to the south.

Glacial ice covered the High Cascades at least once in late Pleistocene times, and evidence of multiple glaciations was reported in some areas, notably in the caldera walls surrounding Crater Lake.(13) Glacial deposits are widely distributed throughout the Western Cascades, most occurring in the valleys of major streams, such as the McKenzie River.(14)

Fig. 18 North coast headlands

Fig. 19 Dunes of the south coast

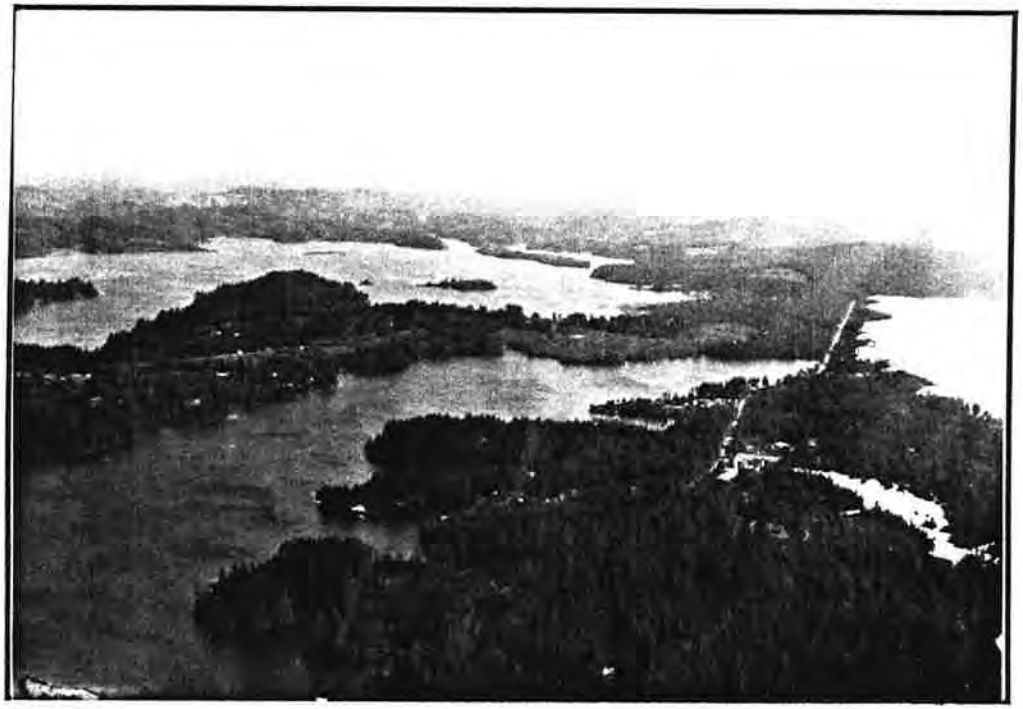


Fig. 20 Woahink and Siltcoos Lakes inland from dunes

Fig. 21 Forested mountains of the Coast Range

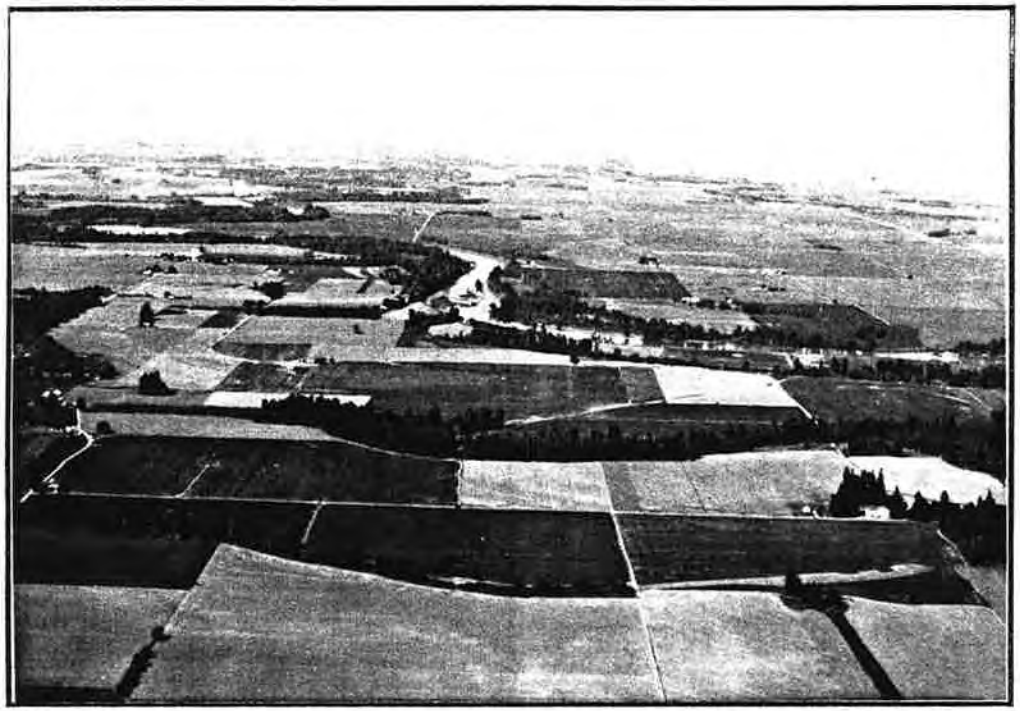


Fig. 22 Willamette River and floodplain

Fig. 23 Willamette Valley and Coburg Hills

Fig. 24 Cas' 'e Range valley (Middle Fork)

Fig. 25 Cascade Range and the Three Sisters

Bedrock in the High Cascades is often obscured by deposits of pumice and ash from past volcanic eruptions. The most extensive of these depositions resulted from the eruption of Mount Mazama at the present site of Crater Lake. This climactic event has been firmly dated by a large number of radiocarbon determinations as having occurred about 6850 years ago.(15) In general, the Western Cascades were not appreciably affected by this relatively recent volcanic activity as most of the lighter volcanic ash produced by the Mount Mazama eruption was distributed eastward by prevailing winds blowing from the west.

The uplands of the Cascade Range have been deeply dissected by westward flowing streams, most of which originate in the High Cascades. Three of four sub-basins of the Upper Willamette River drainage system originate in the Cascades: the Coast Fork and Middle Fork of the Willamette River and the McKenzie River. These streams constitute the major headwaters of the Willamette River, the principal hydrological feature in Lane County.

Fig. 24

The three major river valley systems of the McKenzie, Middle, and Coast Forks of the Willamette are widely separated by steep and forested mountains. In contrast to the Coast Range, the glaciation of parts of these valleys resulted in wider river terraces, even far up the rivers. In another area of contrast, the Cascade Range valleys are more direct and less winding than Coast Range valleys. Mature old growth forests also were relatively free of underbrush. These characteristics all contribute to make the Cascades a more passable range, even though much higher than the Coast Range. However, the steepness of the terrain did constitute a significant landscape barrier.

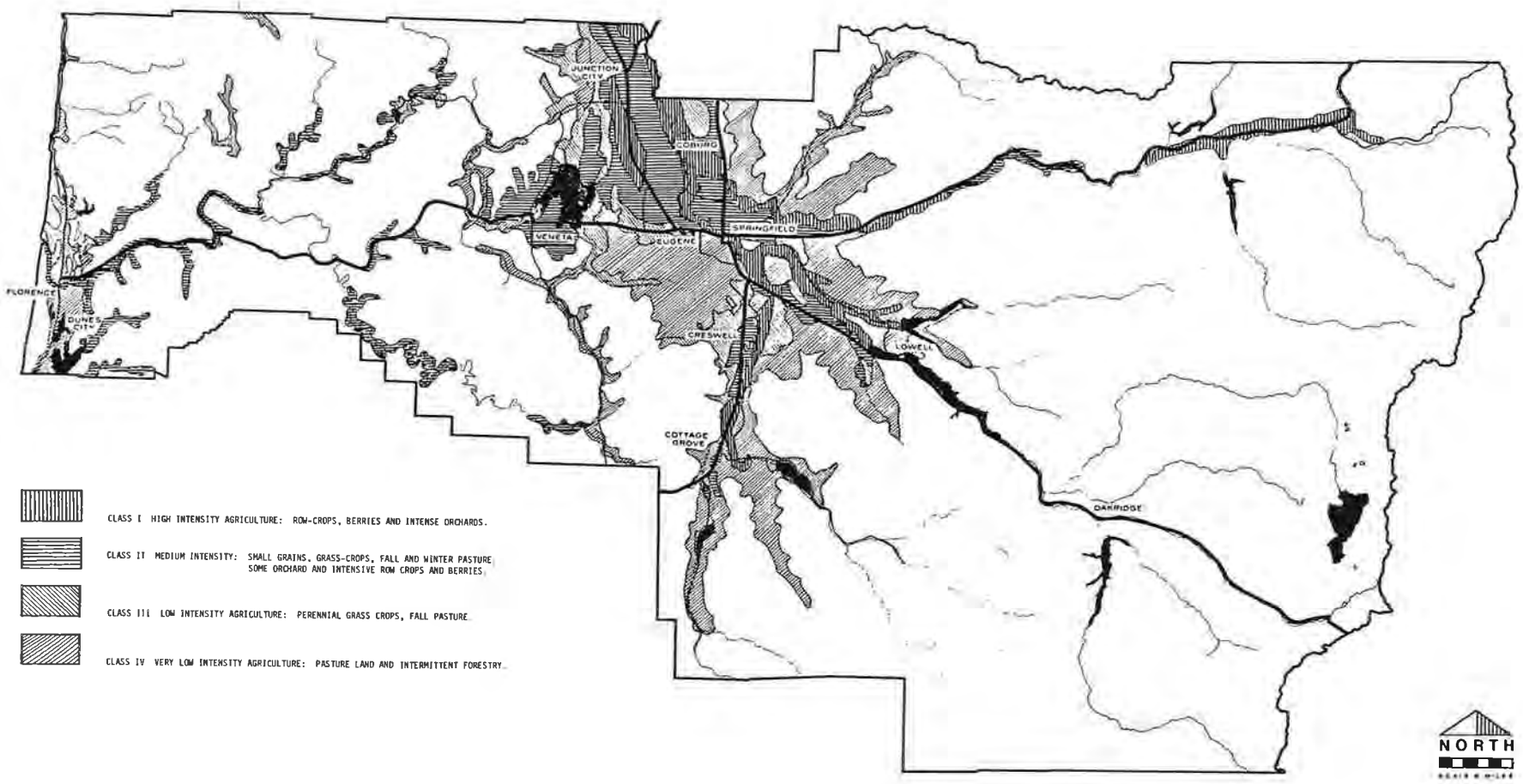
Three main vegetation zones are found on the western slopes of the Cascade Range. Immediately above the floor of the Willamette Valley is the western hemlock zone. This zone occurs at elevations between 450 and 3,000 feet, and is similar in composition to the western hemlock zone in the Coast Range. Between 3,000 and 4,500 feet is the Pacific silver fir zone; other major species in this zone include western hemlock, noble fir, douglas fir, western red cedar, and western white pine. Finally, the mountain hemlock zone is the highest forested zone along the western slopes and crest of the Cascade Range. Generally occurring between 5,000 and 6,000 feet, this zone also includes subalpine fir and lodgepole pine.(16)

The river valleys cutting east and west through the Cascade Range all have wide "deltas" where the alluvial deposits have fanned out creating level terraces through which the forks of the Willamette and the McKenzie River meander until their confluences.

Fig. 25b

V. Summary

The mountain and valley landscapes found within these three physiographic provinces (the Coast Range, Willamette Valley and Cascade Range) have marked differences in topography, climate, flora and fauna. These characteristic physical differences contributed to cultural distinctions between areas of the county in both



AGRICULTURAL SOIL CLASSIFICATION

Fig. 25 b Prime agricultural soils in Lane County

prehistoric and historic times. The distinctions are further described in following chapters, leading to the identification of ten cultural landscapes in Lane County.

CHAPTER II

THE PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Introduction

Although the historic period of the survey begins with the first permanent Euro-american settlement in the 1840s, there are significant ways in which the settlement patterns of the historic period were influenced by aboriginal or Indian settlement during both prehistoric (before 1750) and early historic (1750 to 1840) times. The following summary of the prehistoric context examines the character of prehistoric settlement and its impacts on later white settlement. The survey did not include any new archaeological or anthropological research. Existing literature on these subjects was reviewed for particular relationships between historic and prehistoric cultural landscape patterns in the different areas of Lane County where Indian settlement was known to have occurred.

For more than a half-century, archaeologists have been studying the evidence left behind by prehistoric peoples in the Willamette Valley and adjacent areas (for a review of regional archaeology, see Minor and Topel 1981). Most of this research has been carried out by the University of Oregon, and as a result, many of the sites investigated are located in proximity to the university in central and eastern Lane County. In contrast, relatively few archaelogical investigations have been conducted along the adjacent Oregon coast. A report describing the 6,000 year occupation of the Flanagan site near Eugene (1) contains the most recent synthesis of regional prehistory, which is generally discussed in terms of five periods. *Fig. 26*

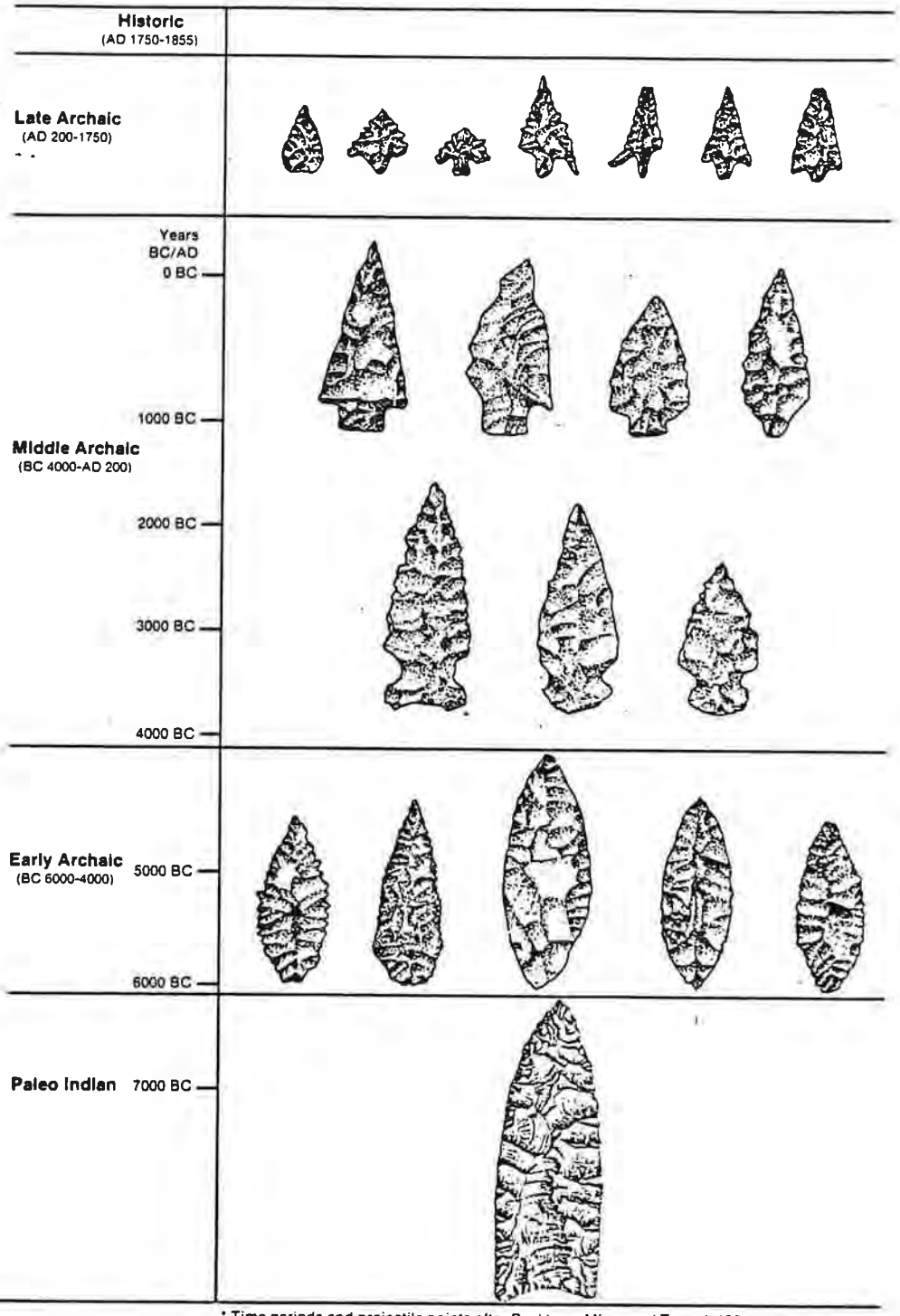
II. The Paleo-Indian Period

The earliest evidence of human occupation in this region, assigned to the largely hypothetical Paleo-Indian Period, occurs in the form of single examples of Clovis and Folsom fluted projectile points.(2) Although not directly dated, these finds are generally presumed to have roughly the same time range as fluted points elsewhere in North America, which date from 9500 to 8000 BC.

III. Early Archaic Period

The earliest radiocarbon dated archaeological remains in the Willamette Valley are from the Early Archaic Period (6000-4000 BC). The hallmark artifact of this period is the leaf-shaped projectile point. For the most part, evidence of occupation during this period

Upper Willamette Basin Types of Projectile Points*



* Time periods and projectile points after Beckham, Minor and Toepel, 1981 Prehistory and History of BLM Lands in West-Central Oregon.

Paleo Indian Point from: Fagan, John, Archeological Investigations at the Dietz Clovis Site 1984. Clovis Projectile Point Drawn by Mr. Dewey Dietz. In Current Archeological Happenings in Oregon, AOA, Vol 10 (No. 1): 3-5, March 1985

Note: All projectile points vary somewhat in size Points shown approximate size.

Fig. 26

is represented only at sites in the Cascades. These include Cascadia Cave on the South Santiam River, which yielded a radiocarbon date of 5960 BC (3), and Baby Rock Shelter near Oakridge, where cultural remains were found below 6850-year-old volcanic ash from the eruption of Mount Mazama.(4)

Evidence of Early Archaic occupation on the Willamette River flood plain is limited largely to finds of leaf-shaped projectile points. The only radiocarbon dated evidence of occupation on the valley floor during the Early Archaic was found at the Hannavan Creek site near Fern Ridge Reservoir, where a camas oven containing hundreds of well-preserved bulbs produced a radiocarbon date of 5800 BC.(5)

Evidence of occupation during the Early Archaic has recently been found at Tahkenitch Landing on the west shore of Tahkenitch Lake on the central Oregon coast. Radiocarbon dates of 6010 BC and 4930 BC have been obtained from the lowest levels of this site. At this time, Tahkenitch Lake was an open coastal estuary.

IV. Middle Archaic Period

The Middle Archaic Period (4000 BC-AD 0) is characterized by stemmed, broad-necked projectile points, which are assumed to have been used with the atlatl and dart weapon system. Use of Cascadia Cave (6), Baby Rock Shelter (7), and other upland sites continued and, for the first time, evidence of occupation on the valley floor became common as native peoples began exploiting more heavily the vegetal resources available. The earliest dated use of acorns in this region is documented at Luckiamute Hearth which yielded a radiocarbon date of 3300 BC.(8) Camas was also an important subsistence item during this period, as indicated by the presence of charred camas bulbs and associated ovens which have produced radiocarbon dates of 1280 BC at the Flanagan site (9), 370 BC at the Benjamin site (10), and 95 BC at the Lingo site.(11)

Occupation during the Middle Archaic continued at Tahkenitch Landing on the Oregon coast. During this period a dense shell midden was deposited by the site's inhabitants. Four radiocarbons dates ranging from 1200 BC to 3150 BC are available from this component of the site.(12)

V. The Late Archaic Period

The Late Archaic Period (AD 0-1750) was characterized by small projectile points with narrow neck-widths, generally assumed to have been used with the bow and arrow. By late archaic times, distinct differences exsited in artifacts from sites in different parts of the Willamette Valley. This situation presumably reflects the development of the cultural subareas which existed in the Willamette Valley at the time of historic contact.

The most important upland sites are Rigdon's Horse Pasture Cave near Oakridge (13), and the Indian Ridge site near McKenzie Bridge.(14) Major sites on the floor of the upper Willamette Valley include the Hurd site (15), the Benjamin sites (16), the Lingo site (17), the Lynch site (18) and the Flanagan site.(19)

There is evidence of increased contacts with native peoples outside the Willamette Valley during the Late Archaic. This evidence occurs both in the form of projectile point types more commonly found outside the region and in the presence of marine shell artifacts such as beads and pendants. The greatest evidence of extra-valley contacts occurs in the middle and lower Willamette Valley, suggesting that contact with other native groups took place primarily to the north along the Columbia River.

By Late Archaic times use of the Tahkenitch Landing site was apparently intermittent, as by this time sand dunes had blocked the outlet and the coastal estuary had become a freshwater lake. Late Archaic occupation is represented at a number of shell middens along the Oregon coast, however, including the Neptune site on the northern Lane County coast. A radiocarbon date of AD 1630 indicates that use of the Neptune site occurred within a few hundred years before historic contact.(20)

VI. The Early Historic Period

The Early Historic Period (AD 1750-1855) extends from the time of historic contact to the removal of the native peoples to reservations after 1855, when treaties were signed between the native peoples of the region and the federal government. Sites dating to this period contain items of Euro-American manufacture, such as copper ornaments and bracelets, glass trade beads, and iron knives. Relatively few archaelogical sites are known to have been occupied during this time, a situation undoubtedly due to the decimation of the native population as a result of the introduction of European diseases.

The native peoples inhabiting Lane County in the late 1700s included three separate cultural-linguistic groups, whose territories closely correspond with the three major physiographic provinces found in the region. The coastal margin was occupied by the Siuslaw, the Willamette Valley by the Kalapuya, and the Cascades by the Molala peoples. The Siuslaw and Kalapuya spoke languages which have been identified by linguists as belonging to a single language group known as Penutian. The Molala language is an isolated language, having no close relationship to any surviving language, though it is thought to have been related to Penutian. The presence of three perhaps distantly related Penutian language groups in west-central Oregon suggests that Penutian-speakers have been in the region for several thousands of years. Of these groups, relatively more is known about the Kalapuya than the Siuslaw and Molala (for a detailed review of regional ethnography, see Toepel and Beckham 1981).

Fig. 27

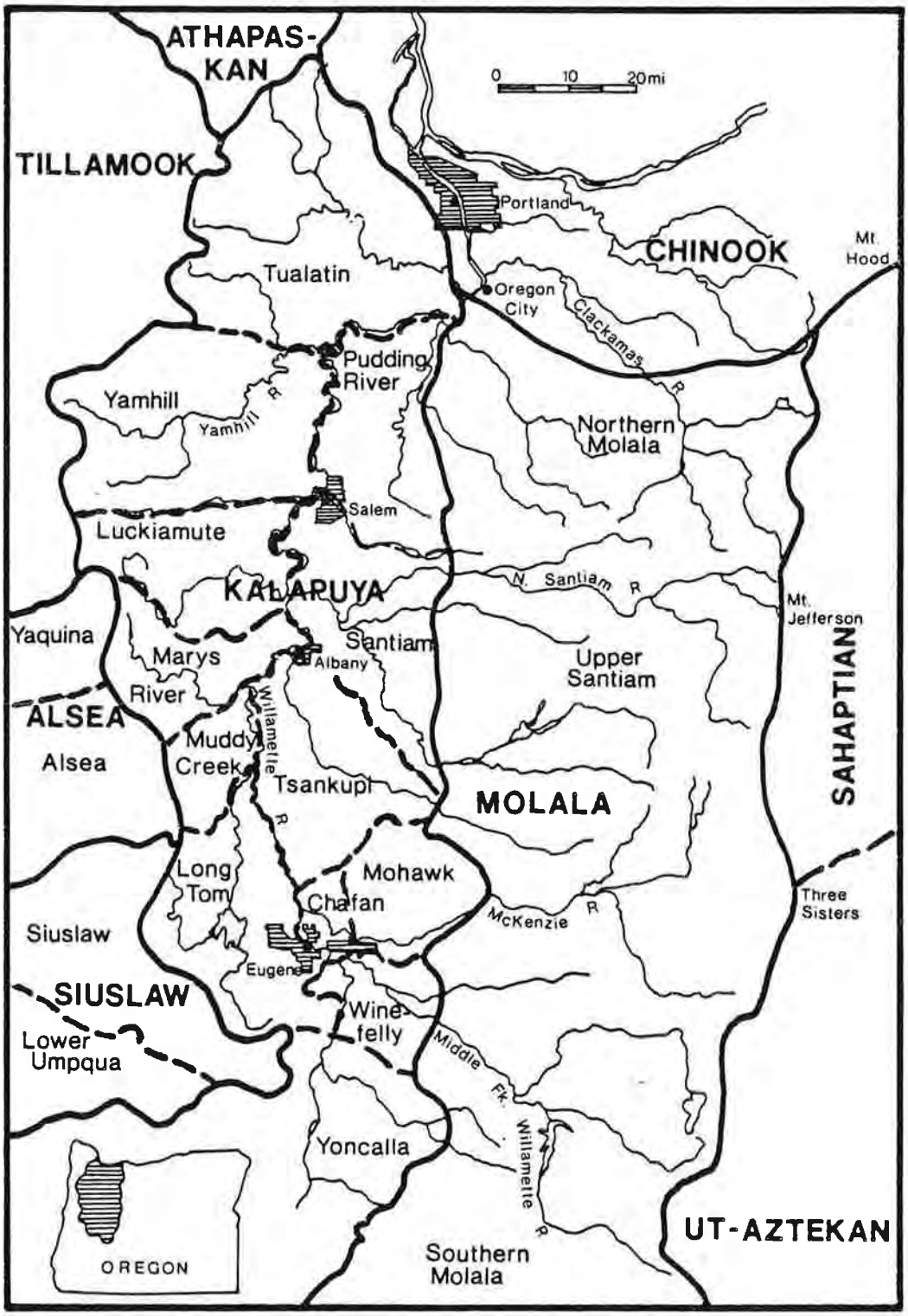


Fig. 27 Distribution of Indian Groups in Northwestern Oregon in Relation to Major Willamette Basin Drainages (adapted from Beckham 1976:7).

VII. The Kalapuya

Kalapuya territory consisted of the floor of the Willamette Valley. The Kalapuya spoke a number of dialects which fall into three mutually unintelligible languages: Tualatin-Yamhill, spoken by the northern-most groups; Santiam-McKenzie, spoken by groups in the central valley; and Yoncalla, spoken by groups in the upper valley.(21)

The Kalapuya had a highly diversified hunting and gathering economy. Plant foods, especially camas, wapato, tarweed seeds, acorns, and berries were of greatest importance. Large and small game, especially deer, elk, and waterfowl were also abundant and must have provided a second major source of their food. Fishing played a minor role in Kalapuyan subsistence and primarilly involved resident fish and lampreys since the Willamette Falls on the lower Willamette River limited upstream migration of anadromous fish.

Fig. 28

The subsistence practices of the Kalapuya required seasonal movements during the two main seasons of the year. Summer was spent in wide-ranging hunting and gathering activities which involved residence at temporary camps in areas where game and fish were plentiful. Shelter, if any, at these sites consisted only of huts or windbreaks. During the winter, economic activities became more restricted and centered around permanent villages where the Kalapuya resided in substantial multi-family houses.(22)

VIII. The Molala

The Molala comprised a small aboriginal group about which relatively little is known. Molala territory apparently included a large portion of the central Oregon Cascade Range from the Clackamas drainage on the north to the headwaters of the Rogue River on the south. The Molala wintered at sites along streams in the lower elevations of the Cascades, where they probably lived in semisubterranean earth lodges. They probably spent the remainder of the year in temporary camps with mat or brush huts providing short-term shelter. Molala subsistence relied primarily on hunting of deer and elk, but fishing and the gathering of roots and berries was also important.

IX. The Siuslaw

The Siuslaw occupied the Oregon coast from the vicinity of Siltcoos Lake on the south to Heceta Head on the north. Their territory, which included the Siuslaw River drainage, probably extended to the crest of the Coast Range. The Siuslaw resided for most of the year in semisubterranean houses; sometimes two or three houses were joined together to create multi-family dwellings. The summer months were generally spent in grass-covered houses.(23)

The subsistence activities of the Siuslaw required changes in the location of their settlements over the course of the year.

Fig. 28

Kalapuya Subsistence Activities in the Middle and Upper Willamette Valley

SEASONALITY												SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY	HABITAT
January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December		
XXXXXX										XXXXXXXXX		Hunting of elk herds	Open country in the lower elevations of the valleys
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX										XXXXXXX		Hunting of white-tail deer in herds	Dense woods and brush of the lower hills and valleys
	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX											Harvesting of camas	Marshy, moist habitats
				XXXXXXXXXXXXX								Berry picking (blackberry, salal, huckleberry, service-berry)	Variety of areas in the hills and valleys
					XXXXXXX							Collecting hazelnuts	Dry, brushy areas in the hills
					XXXXXXX							Collecting caterpillars	Ash trees in the valleys
						XXXXXXXXXX						Harvesting tarweed seeds, collecting grasshoppers	Dry prairie lands
							XXXXXX					Collecting acorns	Oak woodlands
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX												Hunting of waterfowl	Marshes and streams
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX												Fishing for non-anadromous fish	Streams, rivers and lakes

Sources: Gatschet (1877); Zenk (1976:38-39)

Fig. 29

Aspects of Kalapuyan Material Culture

HUNTING

1. Snares of blackberry vine rope for grouse and quail
2. Club for killing trapped deer, beaver
3. Elk pitfall with sharpened stakes in the bottom
4. Deadfall trap
5. Deer's head decoy
6. Untipped arrows for bird hunting

FISHING

1. Rock dam and basket trap of willow
2. Fish spear
3. Fish hook of chub salmon neck bone
4. Fish line of rolled white willow inner bark
5. Single- and multi-pronged detachable fish harpoon heads of deer bone attached with thong
6. Hair lure with grasshopper bait
7. Fish club

GATHERING

1. Digging stick of serviceberry or arrowwood, some with antler or wood digging stick handles
2. Hard, shallow basket platter with no handle for catching tarweek seeds as they are knocked off the stalk
3. Small pits (6-7 inches deep, two feet in diameter) under ash trees for gathering caterpillars
4. Soft skin bags for acorn gathering
5. Soft, finely-made, multi-purpose, conical basket of shredded maple bark, carried on back with pack strap by women for carrying wood, bark, tarweeds, camas, pussyears and hazelnuts

FOOD PREPARATION AND STORAGE

1. Stone pestles (grinders) and mortars (stone bowls) for mashing seeds and roots
2. Earth oven for roasting camas and other root crops
3. Maple, cedar and alder bark buckets
4. Rawhide bucket
5. Storage of food and other items in trees
6. Storage basket for dried salmon
7. Stiff storage basket of sticks
8. Camas and other food items stored in bags
9. Baskets of cedar roots or hazel sprouts for carrying water or berries
10. Cat-tail or rush mats for drying acorns
11. Flattened log in hills for drying berries
12. Folded cedar bark vessel
13. Drying and smoking rack of forked-stick poles and cross poles for fish, eels and meat
14. Ash bark bucket for boiling foods with hot stones, sewn with willow inner bark rope
15. Cache pits, sometimes lined with grass or leaves, for storing winter foods
16. Wooden troughs for serving plates
17. Spit roasting and roasting on coals
18. Stirring spoon or ladle of elkhorn or hardwood
19. Fire tongs of one piece of split wood or two fastened pieces
20. Long, loose, soft basket for soaking acorns
21. Wooden mortar and wooden pestle for berry-mashing
22. Deer stomach water container

HOUSING

1. Large, rectangular winter houses with cedar bark over a shed or gable structural framework with dirt banking for 4-5 families; semi-subterranean (2-3 feet deep) with central fireplace, central posts and a single ridgepole
2. Tule mat house for one family, 2-3 feet deep and mat covered
3. Temporary windbreak or summer camp house of branches and brush
4. Dirt-covered, subterranean sweat house

TOOLS, UTILITARIAN ITEMS AND WEAPONS

1. Rope of willow bark or twisted hazel sticks
2. Spear with 2-inch point of stone
3. Tule, cattail and rush mats for lining house walls and for beds
4. Cedar dugout canoe and paddle or poling rod
5. Log rafts for lake travel
6. Bed of moss
7. Fire for hunting expeditions was carried as a coal embedded in rotted wood and lashed between two mussel shells
8. Arrow shafts and arrowheads of serviceberry wood
9. Stone and bone arrowheads
10. Needles and awls of serviceberry wood hardened by the fire
11. Twisted deer sinew as thread for sewing and for bow string
12. Stretching and scraping frames for skins
13. Quiver for arrows
14. Stone pipe (1-1½ inches) with wood stem and 2-inch stone pipe with no wood stem for tobacco smoking
15. Chisel for woodworking
16. Stone maul for pounding
17. Hawk, pheasant and turkey tail feathers for arrow shafts
18. Pack sack with braided pack rope for carrying on forehead
19. Bows of yew and oak wood
20. Cradleboard
21. Sinew wrapped around arrowheads to attach to arrow shafts
22. Stone axes
23. Spears and stone knives
24. Mussel shell scraper (e.g., for smoothing bows)
25. Fire drill
26. Hammock
27. Bone needle for tatooing
28. Rounded, slanting post for rubbing and scraping hides
29. Pitchwood torch
30. Tobacco pouch
31. Small pigment mortar
32. Hammerstone
33. Horn wedge
34. Straight adze for woodworking

DRESS AND ADORNMENT

1. Beads of dentalia and clam shell discs
2. Trade and bone beads
3. Hair cordage for stringing beads
4. Combs
5. Quill, shell and bone ornaments for pierced ears and noses and also for clothing
6. Cedar bark dress
7. Moccasins
8. Skin or grass apron or skirt
9. Skin shirts, short trousers and leggings
10. Arm and wrist bands
11. Grizzly claws, teeth, and feather ornaments
12. Face paint of charcoal and red ochre
13. Breech clout
14. Blankets of buffalo, coon, grey squirrel, gopher, seal, mountain sheep, wildcat, deer hide, rabbit skins
15. Basketwork caps
16. Fur caps and cloaks
17. Shaman's regalia (painted cane; otter-skin belt decorated with beads, feathers, woodpecker scalps; hollow rattles of rawhide)

GAMES AND MUSIC

1. Hardwood ball for shinny
2. Rattle of hollow rawhide
3. Beaver teeth dice
4. Bone gamble dice
5. Toy bow
6. Two split sticks for drumming
7. Skin drum
8. Plank drum
9. Split stick rattle for Ghost Dance
10. Deer hoof rattle for gambling
11. Bone and wooden whistles
12. Reed flute

Sources: Jacobs et al. 1945; Jacobs 1936; Zenk 1976, n.d.

Villages were generally located near the ocean, where mussels, clams, sea mammals, and other food resources were available nearby. During the summer months women and children harvested berries in the coastal hills. In the fall when fish were running, the villages were nearly deserted, since the population moved inland to fish on major streams or to campsites in the mountains to hunt deer and elk.(24)

X. Trade and Travel Among Prehistoric Peoples

Willamette Falls served as a regional trade center for the native peoples of northwestern Oregon. Both the Kalapuya and Molala participated in regional exchange systems. Items such as venison, camas, and slaves were traded for marine shells, smoke dried salmon and lampreys, tobacco, and otter skins. Intermarriage between the Kalapuya and Molala and their trading partners was not uncommom, particularly with Chinook, Klamath, and Oregon coastal groups like the Siuslaw.(25)

Indian trails crossed the lands that would become Lane County in both north-south and east-west routes. The major routes through the Coast and Cascade ranges followed ridgelines rather than valley floors, except where river crossings were necessary. There were trails along all major river corridors east and west. There were also at least two well-trodden routes south out of the Willamette Valley, into the Umpqua River basin and on to the coast or valleys farther south along the Pacific slope.

XI. Indian-White Relations in the Early Historic Period

The introduction of European diseases had a devastating impact on the native peoples of western Oregon. The most recent estimate for the 1750 population of the Kalapuya is about 10,000. By the late 1830s, their population had declined to about 600.(26) Similary, the original population of the Molala was once thought to be around 500 (which is probably low), but by 1851 their number was reduced to 123.(27) Treaty negotiations, which began in 1851 and concluded in 1855 with the Dayton Treaty, placed the surviving Kalapuya on the Grand Ronde Reservation. Most of the Molala also moved to this reservation, while the remainder apparently settled on the Klamath Reservation.

Likewise, in 1855 the Siuslaw, Lower Umpqua, and Coos peoples of the central Oregon coast signed a treaty ceding their land to the federal government. While the Lower Umpqua and Coos peoples were removed to the Alsea Sub-Agency of the Siletz Reservation in 1859, the Siuslaw were one of the few native groups which were permitted to remain in their native territory. The probable reason for permitting the Siuslaw to stay on their old lands was that the western part of their territory was a part of the Siletz Reservation. In 1875 the Alsea Sub-Agency was closed, and the entire southern part of the Siletz Reservation was opened to white settlement. Many of the Coos and Lower Umpqua returned to their old homelands and in the 1890s

Fig. 30 Indians helping with the hops harvest at a Willamette Valley farm around the turn of the century (photograph courtesy of the Lane County Museum).

gained public domain allotments. Others settled among the Siuslaw who lived primarily along the North Fork of the Siuslaw River. The descendants of these Indian families remain in those areas to the present day.(28)

XII. The Prehistoric Landscape Inheritance

Although seldom recognized or appreciated, the land-use practices of the prehistoric inhabitants had affects on the landscape which significantly influenced the later Euro-American settlement and development of Lane County. These influences are most clearly reflected in the development of travel routes and in the initial settlement of the floor of the Willamette Valley.

In their travel and trading activities, the prehistoric peoples of Lane County followed well-established trails which connected them with other native groups in the region. These same trails provided the first routes for early parties of explorers and fur traders. Many of these trails were later expanded for use as wagon and stage roads and, eventually, as highways.

Perhaps the most significant impact of native peoples on the landscape was the result of widespread burning, by the Kalapuya, of the floor of the Willamette Valley and adjacent foothills of the Coast and Cascade Ranges. This practice was carried out to enhance the productivity of certain edible plants and as a means of maintaining the habitats of bird and mammal populations. The character of much of the traditional Kalapuya land was, therefore, even more open than in later historic times, with broad "prairies" of tall, annual grasses covering the central valleys between the Coast and Cascade Ranges.(29)

Because of their fertile soils and the absence of forests which would require clearing, the open grasslands of the Willamette Valley were the first areas chosen for settlement by Euro-Americans. Annual burning of the prairies by native peoples came to an end with the settlement of the area by white settlers. The cessation of burning, together with the introduction of livestock and agriculture, lead to the replacement of most of the native grasses by introduced species. In addition, the cessation of burning resulted in an expansion of coniferous forests into areas where there had once been more open plant communities such as oak groves. At the same time, the game animals which had coexisted with the native peoples were greatly diminished in numbers by hunting and the general increase in the human population density with the influx of Euro-Americans after 1850.

Many, if not most, of the places that were attractive to white settlers were occupied by native peoples at one time or another. White settlers usually selected homesites for the same reasons as earlier Indian peoples (e.g., high ground to avoid floodwaters, protection from prevailing winds). Conflicts over land were relatively rare, however, due to the drastic decline in the native population by the 1840s. Early historic accounts often mention the

discovery of Indian artifacts by white settlers, and projectile points and other implements continue to be found during the course of construction and development in Lane County at the present time.

Fig. 31 Costume of a Kalapuya hunter, circa 1840 (from Wilkes 1845[5]:223).

CHAPTER III

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

I. Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the historic research conducted by the survey team for the entire survey area. The previous two chapters on the environmental and prehistoric context were reviews of literature available on these subjects. For the historic period of the survey (1846-1940), both a literature review and actual historic research were conducted by the survey team and volunteer research interns. This chapter is, therefore, divided into three sections. The first section reviews the process and results of the historic research conducted by the survey team. The second section describes the historic themes which occurred across the entire survey area, and indeed throughout rural Oregon, although with characteristic differences for different areas of the county. A more detailed review of the regional differences in historic development is reserved for the chapters on each cultural landscape area in Part III of this document. The historic themes are further elaborated within broad historic landscape periods in the third and concluding section of the chapter. These periods are returned to in greater detail in Part II when each period with its dominant historic themes is related directly to physical settlement patterns in the cultural landscapes of Lane County.

II. Process

A. General Historic Research

The first task of the survey team was to study available literature concerning general county history. The purpose of this phase of research was to provide the survey team with a common framework for later interpretation of cultural landscape features identified in the field. This early research was necessarily broad in character, covering general historic themes in the settlement of Lane County and examining the social, economic and political forces affecting such settlement. The intent here was not to specifically identify potential cultural or historic resources in the contemporary landscape (that would come later), but to provide a basis for evaluating the historic significance of landscape features to be identified in the field.

Research was conducted for four areas of the county: western Lane County; north-central Lane County; south-central Lane County; and eastern Lane County. Historic research forms and a check list of

locally available literature and graphic resources were prepared for this effort.

One result of the general research phase was identification of major themes in Lane County's history. These historical themes are the subject of the next section. A second important result of this phase of research was the preliminary delineation of cultural landscape areas within the four broader research areas. The combined differences of cultural history and physical geography have led to identifiably distinct cultural landscapes in Lane County. As with prehistoric peoples of western Oregon, the boundaries of cultural landscapes for the historic period are most often natural landscape features such as ridges between river basins or rivers themselves. County maps at the same scale displaying different soil types, topography and river basins were developed to help clarify the relationship of settlement patterns to natural landscape features.

The ten cultural landscape areas which were later substantiated through field work are:

1. The Coast
2. The Siuslaw River
3. Lake Creek
4. Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range
5. The Territorial Road Corridor
6. The Upper Willamette Valley
7. The Coast Fork of the Willamette River
8. The Middle Fork of the Willamette River
9. The Mohawk River Valley
10. The McKenzie River Valley

A map of the eventual survey boundaries within the ten cultural landscapes is enclosed.

B. Supplemental Historic Research

Prior to field survey of each cultural landscape area, additional research was conducted to identify potential existing historic and cultural landscape resources. This research was organized according to cultural landscape components discussed in detail in the following chapters. A sample research form is included.

The supplemental research within cultural landscape areas was important to understand specific cultural landscape components and settlement patterns not only within the context of the history of the county as a whole, but also in context of the cultural landscape within which these components and patterns are found. For example, the physiographic and climatic differences between the coast and central interior valleys have had significant historic impacts on the settlement of these two areas of the county. These regional differences had to be understood in order to evaluate the cultural landscape resources found in each area.

The process of this supplemental research effort included detailed comparison of historic maps and historic aerial photographs to the field maps which consisted of one 1982 aerial photo for each square mile surveyed (scale: 1 inch = 400 feet). Historic maps of special value were General Land Office (GLO) maps and Donation Land Claim (DLC) maps from the nineteenth century and Metsker maps (1941). With this compilation of site specific information from both museum and university library resources and map resources, the field surveyors noted potential resources directly on field maps before actually going into the field. Summary histories for each cultural landscape area included in Part III are drawn from this combined research. The historical research files, which have far more information than could be included in this writing, are a valuable resource for further evaluation of the historic significance of specific sites in Lane County. The chapters on evaluation in Part III outline evaluation stages and criteria utilized during the survey itself.

III. Themes of Historic Development

The following discussion of general cultural history in Lane County is taken from the research described above. This material has been organized according to historic themes which found expression in most of Lane County. The themes are adapted from the 1981 Cultural Resource Overview for west-central Oregon written by Stephen Beckham, Rick Minor and Kathryn Toepel.(1) The themes are also closely related to those used by the State Historic Preservation Office.

A. Early Exploration and Indian/White Relations

First contacts between Europeans and aboriginal populations of the Pacific Northwest were the result of explorations in the north Pacific Ocean. As early as 1565, and for the next 250 years, the Spanish Manila galleon sailed by the coast of Oregon, carrying gold bullion from the New World to exchange for the wealth of the Orient.(2)

In the eighteenth century, Spain and other sea-faring nations, England and the new United States of America in particular, commissioned new explorations to find natural resources and new colonies. Spanish mariners setting out after 1769 from their colony in California began to explore the vast coastline to the north. Bruno Heceta, one of these mariners, is remembered in the name of Heceta Head on Lane County's coastline. During the decade of the 1770s, Captain James Cook explored the Oregon and north coast for England. The furs they acquired for buttons, files and other metal items from tribes along the Oregon coast were worth a fortune in the Orient.(3)

The maritime fur trade publicized after Cook's voyage had begun secretly four decades earlier with the Russians on the coast of Alaska and North America. After the 1770s, pursuit of fur wealth in

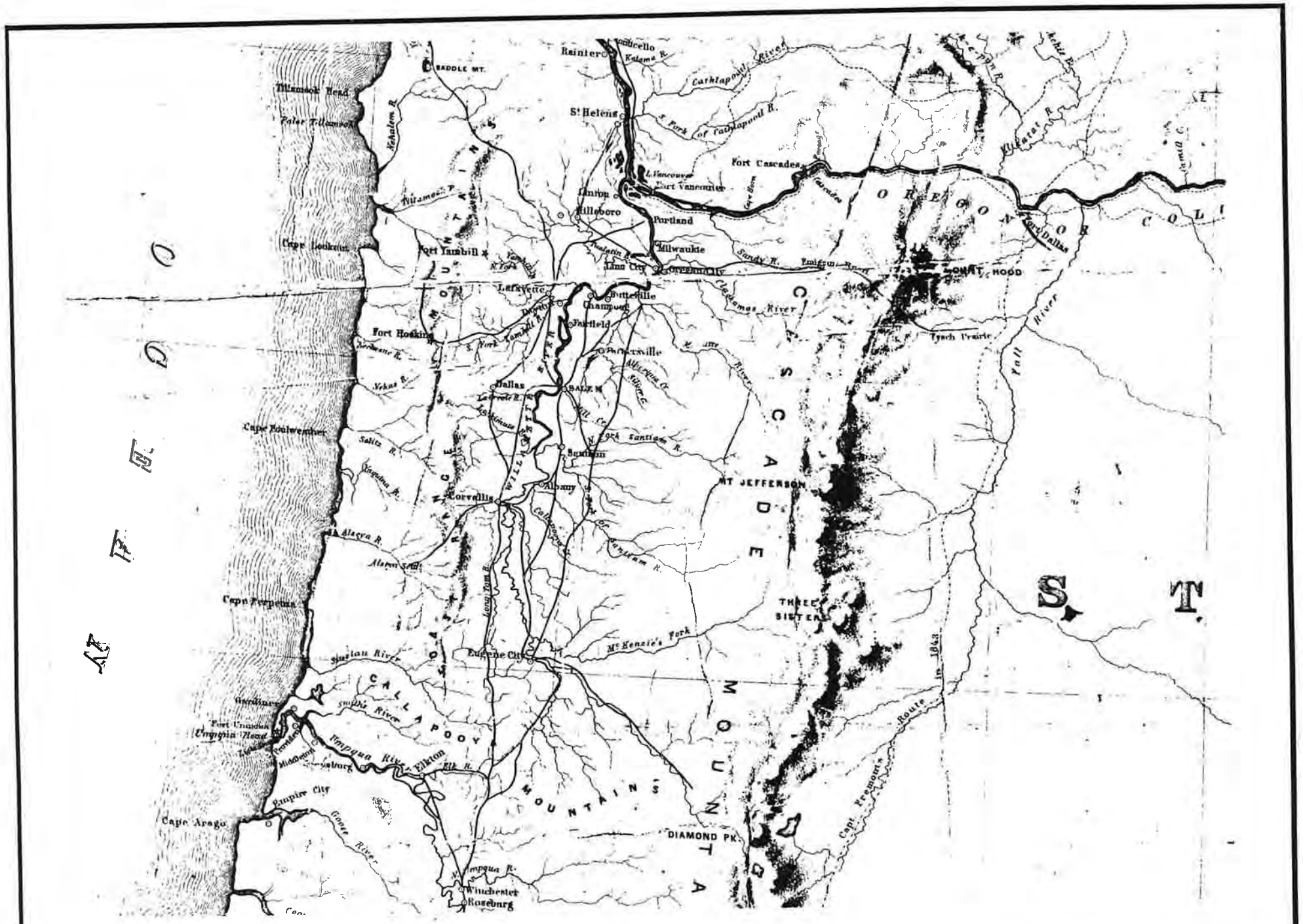


Fig. 32 1859 General Land Office map of western Oregon showing principal routes and towns

the Northwest became international in scope with over eight countries mounting 443 voyages to the region between 1785 and 1820.(4) This trade had a direct and devastating impact on the culture and health of the Indians of the Pacific Northwest. Although the poor harbors and shallow estuaries of the Lane County and Oregon coast kept fur trading vessels off-shore, the Indians paddled out to the ships. A wealth of new material trade goods was introduced including firearms. These goods changed the Indians' material technology as well as inter-tribal relationships. The maritime fur trade also introduced new diseases such as smallpox, tuberculosis and measles; diseases which swept virulently throughout native populations of the Northwest for a generation after 1780.

After the beginning of the nineteenth century, exploration and the fur trade moved overland into the interior Northwest. Purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France in 1803 and conflicts with England spurred American expeditions to the Northwest beginning with the Lewis and Clark expedition sent by President Thomas Jefferson in 1804. The Post-Enlightenment search for scientific knowledge, missionary zeal, a simple taste for romantic adventure and other motives were added to the seeking of fur wealth in explorations leading the first non-Indians to venture into what fifty years later would be Lane County.(5)

Competing fur trading companies sent the first parties up the Willamette River after 1810. Working for the Northwest Company based in Montreal, Donald McKenzie left Fort Astoria to explore the Willamette Valley in April 1812. His party presumably reached the Upper Willamette Valley where they named the McKenzie "fork" of the Willamette River. This was the first recorded exploration of the interior of Lane County.(6)

For the next twenty years, fur trappers and traders became familiar with the river valleys of Lane County and the Indian trails crossing the mountains out of the Willamette Valley west to the coast, south to California, or east across the Cascade Range. Although there is scant record of this period, the most substantial cultural and economic exchange between Indians and Europeans in western Oregon was during this time. The trappers often took Indian wives or were half-Indian themselves. Indians usually helped in guiding trapping parties and locating game. Some of these men were trappers of Rocky Mountain fame, such as Jedediah Smith, who came into the northwest territory to trap and even to settle among Indian tribes with their wives and children. In Lane County, Hudson Bay trapper Jean Baptiste Gagnier settled among the Siuslaw Indians on the coast in 1850, teaching them to grow potatoes almost thirty years before any other European settlement in the area. Their generally amicable relations with Indians and itinerant lifestyle were qualitatively distinct from the settlement which began in the late 1830s in the north Willamette Valley and in the late 1840s in the southern or Upper Willamette Valley.(7)

In 1826, the first scientific expedition including the English botanist David Douglas, was led by Hudson Bay Company trappers and Indians up the Willamette Valley into Lane County. The party

traveled south out of the valley along a well used trail on the west bank of the Long Tom River. They reported difficulty gathering plant specimens until leaving the larger valley due to extensive burning by the Kalapuya. Other scientific expeditions, including the United State Surveying and Exploring Expedition (1840), traveled along the same north/south route now called the "California Trail" and included botanists, artists, geologists and other scientists together with trappers, mountaineers and Indians.(8)

Missions were established in the mid-Willamette Valley after the Second Great Awakening stirred interest in Christian missions in the west. Following the outbreaks of fever epidemics in 1830-32 which decimated the Indian populations of the Willamette Valley, missionaries preached to bands of Kalapuya Indians in the upper Willamette Valley. Many Indians preached to on these occasions were reported to be ill.

When immigrants began streaming into the Upper Willamette Valley in the late 1840s from both the north and south, there were only small bands of Indians remaining from earlier native populations in Lane County. As with the fur traders and explorers, relations between Indians and Europeans were generally peaceful in the area that became Lane County, (unlike southwestern Oregon where hostility erupted into Indian wars).

Indian tribes of Oregon were repeatedly promised title to aboriginal lands by treaties from 1848 to 1851, most of which were never ratified by Congress. After agreeing to these treaties which designated reservations throughout western Oregon, Indians watched immigrants fill and settle these lands in anticipation of the 1850 Donation Land Act. These settlers knew the Senate would probably not ratify the Indian Treaties.

During the early 1850s, representatives of the US government negotiated land cessions with most Indian groups in the area. As the Rogue River War heated up in 1855, Willamette Valley Indians were quickly relocated to the Grand Ronde Reservation in the northwest Willamette Valley. By 1856, the only Indians remaining on their homelands were the Siuslaw, due to the fact that their region was part of the Siletz Reservation until 1875 when the southern part of the reservation was opened for white settlement. In 1890, the remaining Siuslaw Indian families were given public domain land allotments where some of their descendants continue to reside.

B. Settlement Origins and Motivations

The first settlers to arrive in Lane County were four men looking for suitable land to claim and settle with their families waiting to cross the plains. Elijah Bristow, Eugene Skinner, Felix Scott and William Dodson scouted their respective claims from atop Skinner's Butte after traveling up the valley in June 1946.(10) They were soon followed by scores of others who hastily erected claim cabins after measuring claims of 320 acres each. In 1843, more than 900 people made the 1,900 mile trip across the continent from the Mississippi Valley. In 1845, there were an estimated 3,000 arrivals.

Extent of settlement in 1860

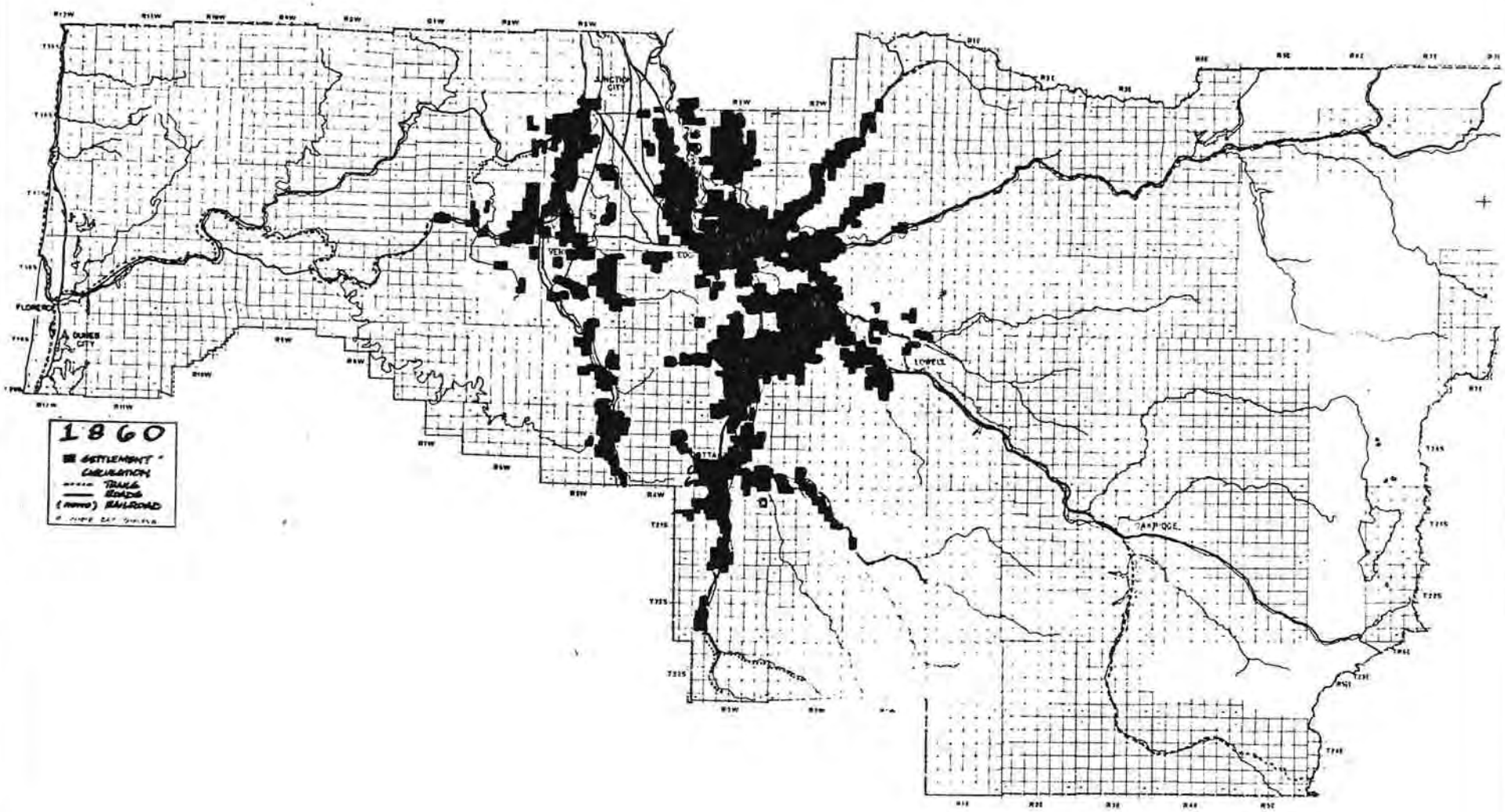


Fig. 33

In 1849, the gold rush settlements brought an estimated 100,000 people to the Pacific slope. The principle demographic unit was the extended family or clan, one or more member of which would arrive first, stake a claim, then return for the rest of his family.(11) By 1852, 1,079 claimants had filed on 509,720 acres of land in the Willamette Valley. This early settlement followed characteristic patterns which will be described in detail later.

From a population of 150 souls in 1850 according to Walling's 1884 investigations, Lane County grew to 4,780 in 1860, the first date for which census figures exist. The population doubled between 1860 and 1880 to 9,411, and doubled again by 1900 to 19,604. In 1920, the population was 36,166. By 1940 the county population was nearly 60,000 with one third of the population residing in the largest county towns of Eugene and Springfield. The fact that every two decades the population in Lane County has grown almost 100% is very significant for understanding the character of historic change in the area. The character of settlement throughout this period is the subject of later chapters.

The motivations for settlement of the West have intrigued the public and historians of the West ever since the first wagon trains made the arduous overland crossings starting in the 1840s. While it is impossible to know all the motivational factors involved, there were a number of historical developments in the years prior to the first immigration which provide some clues.

First, there had been widespread publicity as a result of the fur trade and general exploratory and scientific expeditions to the Northwest. This publicity took the form of encyclopedic scientific description of the geology, flora, fauna, climate and natives of the region. And it took a more popular form with promotional literature boasting of the Willamette Valley's attractiveness for settlement, of Oregon as "a garden," or even fictionalized adventure stories set in the Northwest. Representational art based only occasionally on the drawings of earlier scientific expeditions presented huge painted canvases of idealized western landscapes to an eager public.

Poor economic conditions for many rural Americans were also a factor. The Jackson administration's fiscal policies helped precipitate an economic crisis in the late 1830s, causing a continuing economic depression and crisis. Many could not pay their debts because of worthless paper money issued by banks. The "Far West as a land of better prospects" was, therefore, very appealing.

The bottomlands of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers breeded annual outbreaks of malaria and other diseases among rural populations. Despite the fever epidemics of 1830-1832, which decimated Oregon Indians, the Oregon Territory and the Willamette Valley enjoyed a reputation for good, healthy living.

Patriotism was another motivation. Anti-British American frontiersmen and other groups on the east coast were vocal proponents for American settlement of Oregon. Others, such as the Applegate brothers, were intent on leaving behind the politics of slavery which were becoming increasingly bitter in the 1840s.

Fig. 34 Characteristic subsistence claim cabin and site

The desire for land was also a major--perhaps the major--inducement for overland travel to the Willamette Valley. Since the 1770s, the United States government had disposed of lands in the public domain to settlers willing to improve the land. But by 1840, few could afford the price of at least $320 in gold for a claim east of the Missouri, especially in the economic atmosphere of the time.

In 1840, Senator Linn of Missouri introduced legislation for a "donation" land law. The prospect of such a law was encouragement enough for many to head west, even though it did not become law until 1850. These immigrants knew from manuals describing land claim procedures elsewhere in the country what could be expected of them in Oregon. They would have to stake their claim and "improve" it to be eligible.

The final motivation was a sense of restlessness and a desire for adventure attested to by many who made the crossing. Whatever the reasons, thousands made the trip to Oregon and to Lane County where they would set into motion a process of settlement history and landscape alteration which continues to this day.(12)

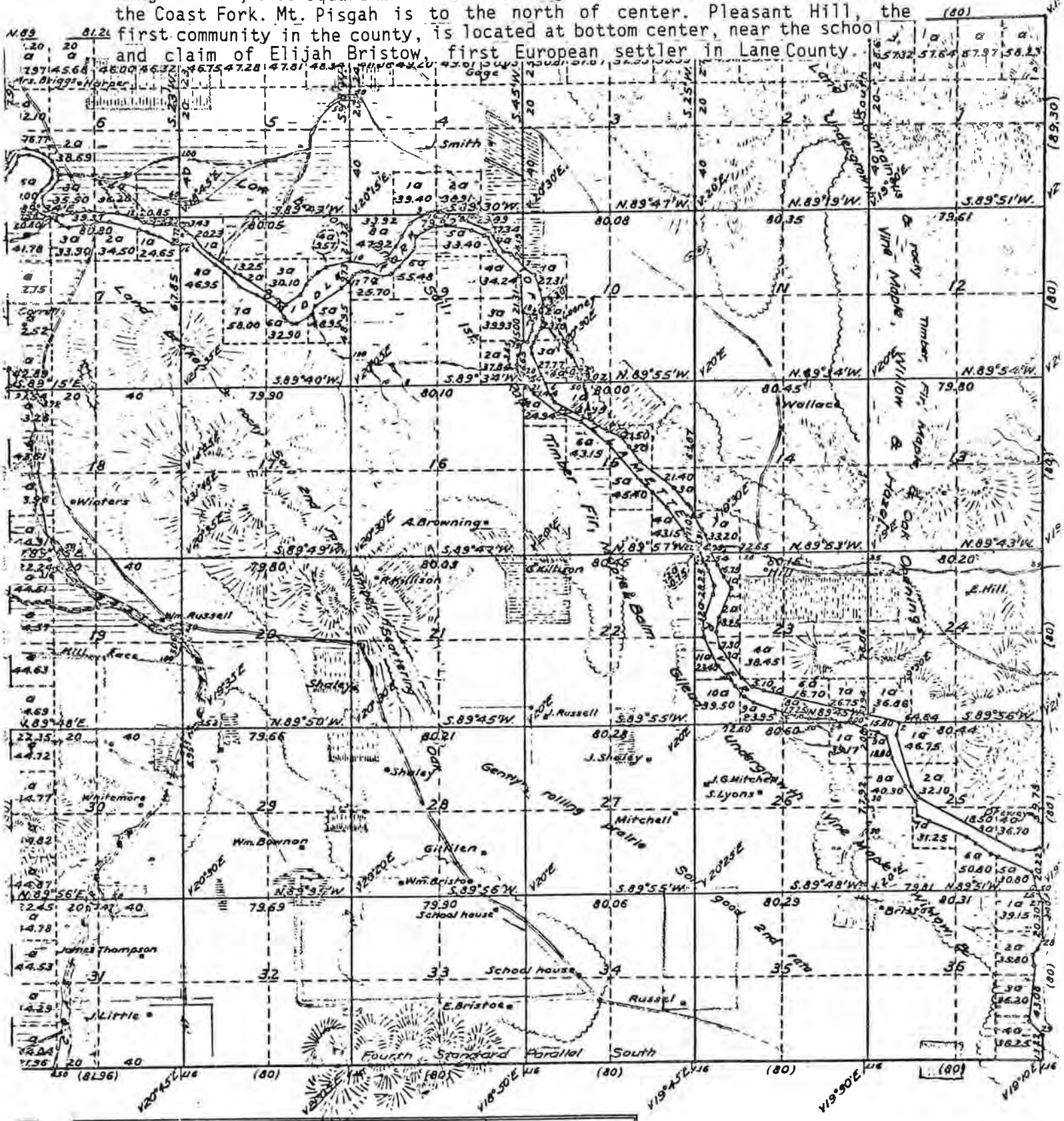
C. Subsistence Living

From the earliest settlement in the 1820s and 1830s in the Willamette Valley, a "pattern of living close to nature on a subsistence level was established for many of the region's residents."(13) In subsistence activities the settlers relied upon the same plentiful food sources of the Indians they replaced. They hunted the same game, fished the same streams and gathered berries and other plant foods from the same hillsides.

While those people who established claims in the larger central county valleys practised these activities for a short time, within five to ten years such a life was no longer possible and some early claimants moved out of the valley for this reason. After the 1860 Homestead Act, there was virtually no desirable public land remaining in central Lane County. From the 1860s on, people pushing back into the hills of the Cascade and Coast Ranges continued to practise the art of subsistence living. The conditions of isolation, inclement weather and the necessity to carve their farmsteads out of virgin timber often attracted a tougher breed of homesteaders to this existence. In the nineteenth century, many such homesteaders were immigrants who had come directly from Europe, sometimes by sea. They were willing to labor to create their small farms amidst the forested hills in the knowledge that they owned their own land and could supply most of their needs from their farms. Especially in the narrow valleys of the Coast Range, examples of these subsistence farms survive well beyond the historic period.

In the 1870s, the writer Wallis Nash encountered a pioneer in the Coast Range who illustrated the rugged self-sufficiency of this kind of life:

Fig. 35 General Land Office (GLO) map compiled from field notes of federal surveyors from the 1850s is a major source of early settlement and landscape information including soils, vegetation, location of prairie openings, fields, claim cabins and early routes. This map is of Township 18 South. Range 2 West, a 36 square mile area includng the lower Middle Fork and part of the Coast Fork. Mt. Pisgah is to the north of center. Pleasant Hill, the first community in the county, is located at bottom center, near the school and claim of Elijah Bristow, first European settler in Lane County.



Contract		Amt of surveys			When surveyed	When charged in
No	Date	Miles	chains	links		Sur. Gen's Accounts
43	April 26th, 1854	6	09	30	Aug. 1st. 1855	3rd. Qr. 1855
13	April 26th, 1854	60	40	28	Sept. 7th. 1855	3rd. Qr. 1855
		13	16	86		
		6	01	96		

The above map of Township No. 18 So 2 West of the Willamette Meridian, Territor conformable to the field notes of the survey office which have been examined and appro Surveyor Generals Office Salem, September 7th, 1855

C.K. Go Surve

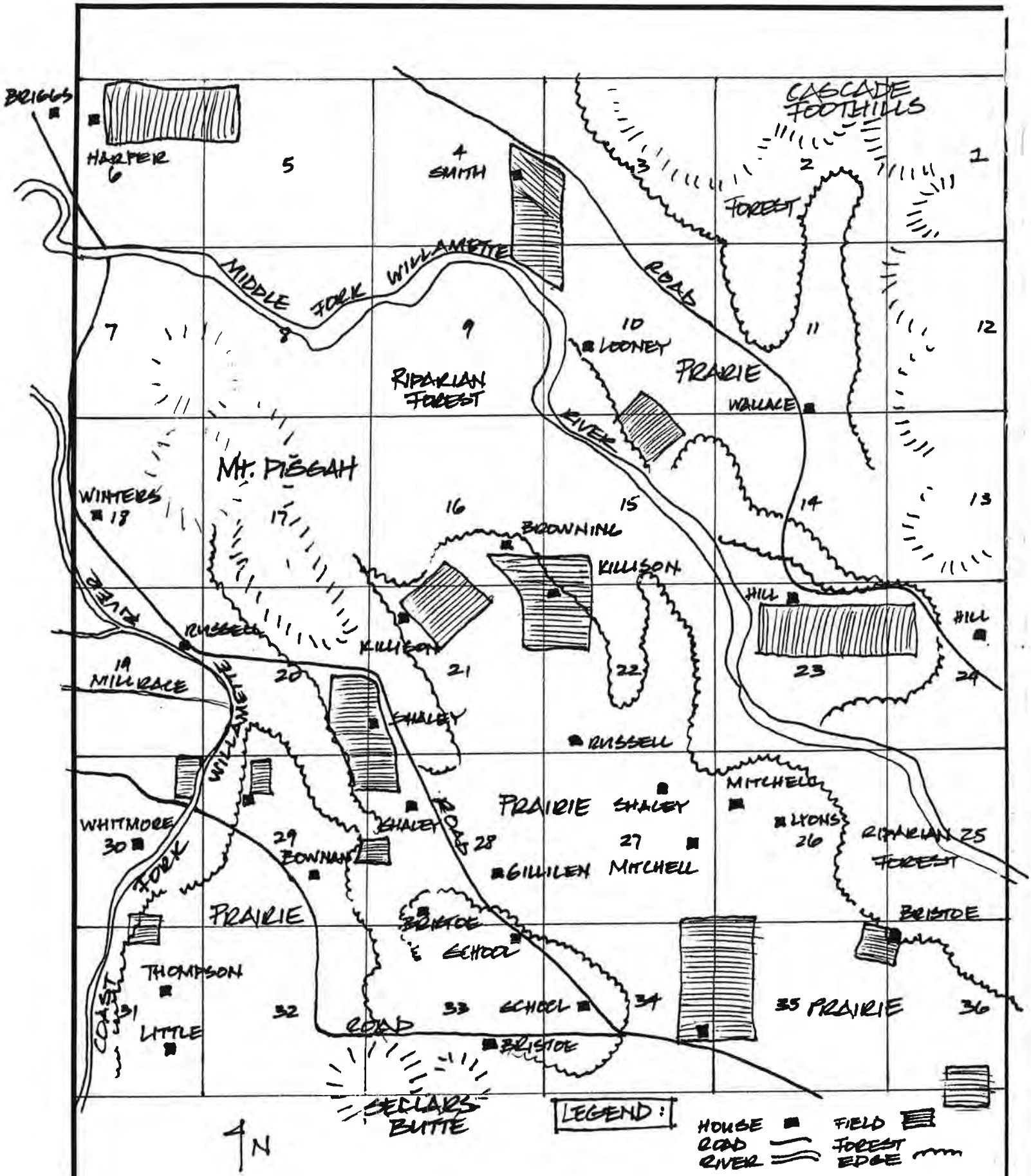


Fig. 36 Some of the features of the T. 18 R. 2 W. GLO map in figure 35

"He had settled down there about six years ago, and had built his cabin at first. Then he had worked hard the next two years, and had cleared the patch of oats and timothy-grass he pointed to with his pipe-stem. Then, as he said, he found he had enough to live on, with the help of a pig or two, and a small band of cattle on the hill. He sold oats and hay to passers-by, and bought flour and corn and whiskey and tobacco. He did not work now, why should he? He was very comfortable, and he slept a lot. If he got tired of bacon, he could go and shoot a deer 'most any day: but he didn't often go after them, why should he?"(14)

During the historic period and into the modern period, subsistence living in Lane County often required seasonal employment to supplement meager incomes. In the nineteenth century, medicinal plant products began to be gathered such as chitum bark and foxglove leaves. Dairy herds provided butter and cream for export in the early twentieth century. Later, as the logging industry moved into the Coast and Cascade Ranges, this provided occasionally secure seasonal labor. Despite the difficulties of subsistence living in the mountain valleys of Lane County, people continued to take up claims right up until the First World War (especially in Fall Creek, upper Mohawk and Coast Fork tributaries).

D. Agriculture

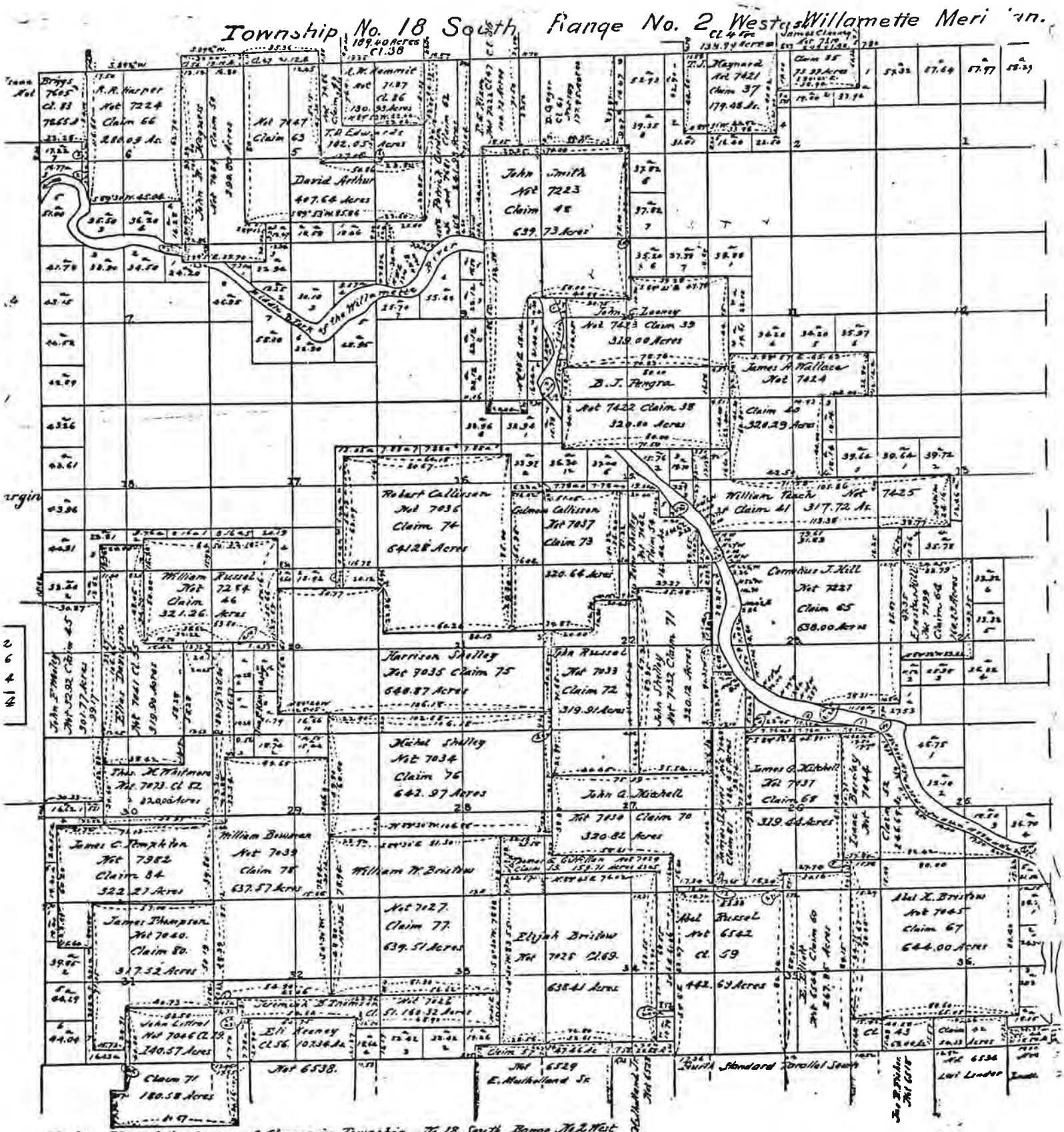
Oregon's Willamette Valley drew immigrant wagon trains of settlers largely on accounts of its potential for agriculture. "In respect to the soil and productions of Lane County, the opportunities for farming, stock-raising, hop-growing, lumbering and manufacturing are great."(15) This boosterism was echoed in many nineteenth century writings and verified by the experience of settlers themselves.

The Willamette Valley and its tributary valleys of the Coast Fork, Middle Fork, McKenzie and Mohawk Rivers were open prairies of tall, perennial grasslands on either side of broad ribbons of riparian vegetation along the rivers. These grasslands had been maintained by the centuries of native burning and the soils underneath were rich in organic matter. Once plowed, these fertile soils unlocked nutrients for the production of crops, the yields of which were legendary in the United States and abroad.(16)

In the central valleys where donation land claims were concentrated, the first period of agricultural activity was short-lived subsistence agriculture. Before the valleys were completely filled in the early 1850s, only small tracts of 10 to 20 acres were put to the plow for cereal and other staple crops. Livestock brought by settlers was free to roam the unfenced grasslands.(17)

The gold rush populations in California, southern Oregon, and later in Idaho and British Columbia, provided ready markets for Willamette Valley grain production beginning in the 1850s. Export of agricultural crops was possible only with the ability to transport the crops out of the area. The arrival of steam navigation to Eugene

Fig. 37 Donation Land Claim (DLC) map showing boundaries of claims for the same township. Note that many of the claimants had cabins on the GLO map.



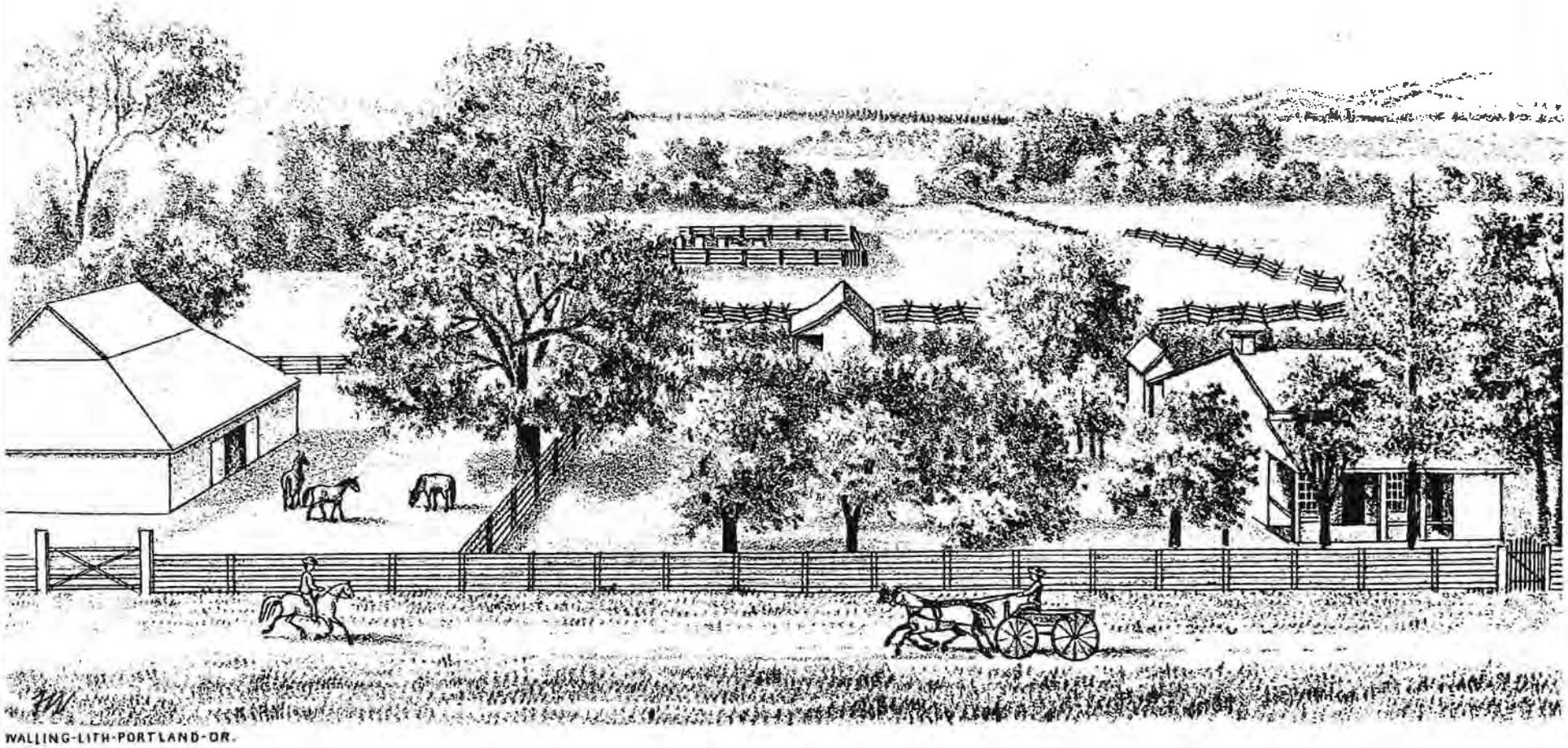


Fig. 38 RESIDENCE OF J.C. INMAN, 15 MILES NORTH WEST OF EUGENE, FRANKLIN P.O.
LANE COUNTY, OR.

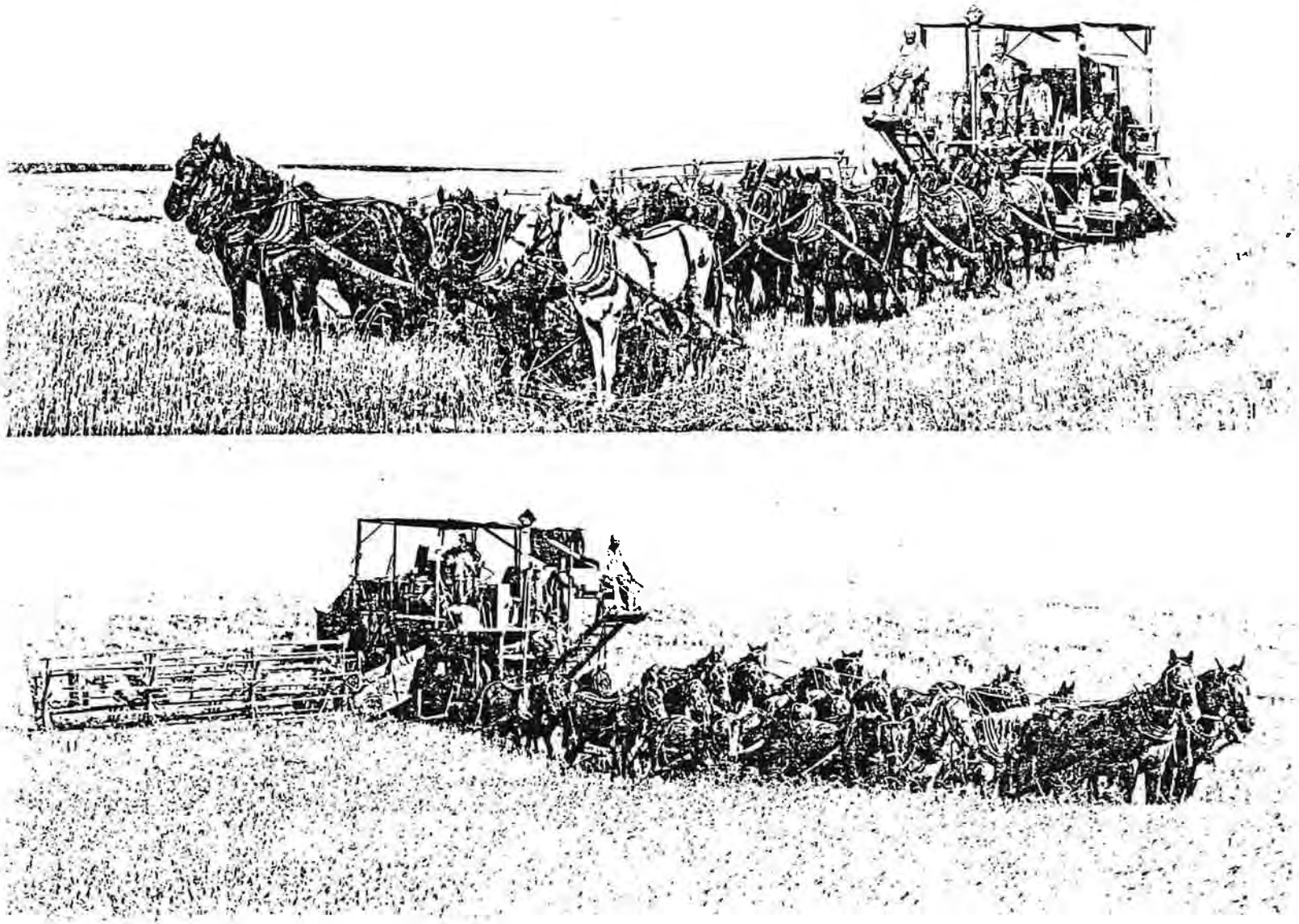


Fig. 39 Grain combines with large teams of horses and mules were common on the large grain farms of the central valleys.

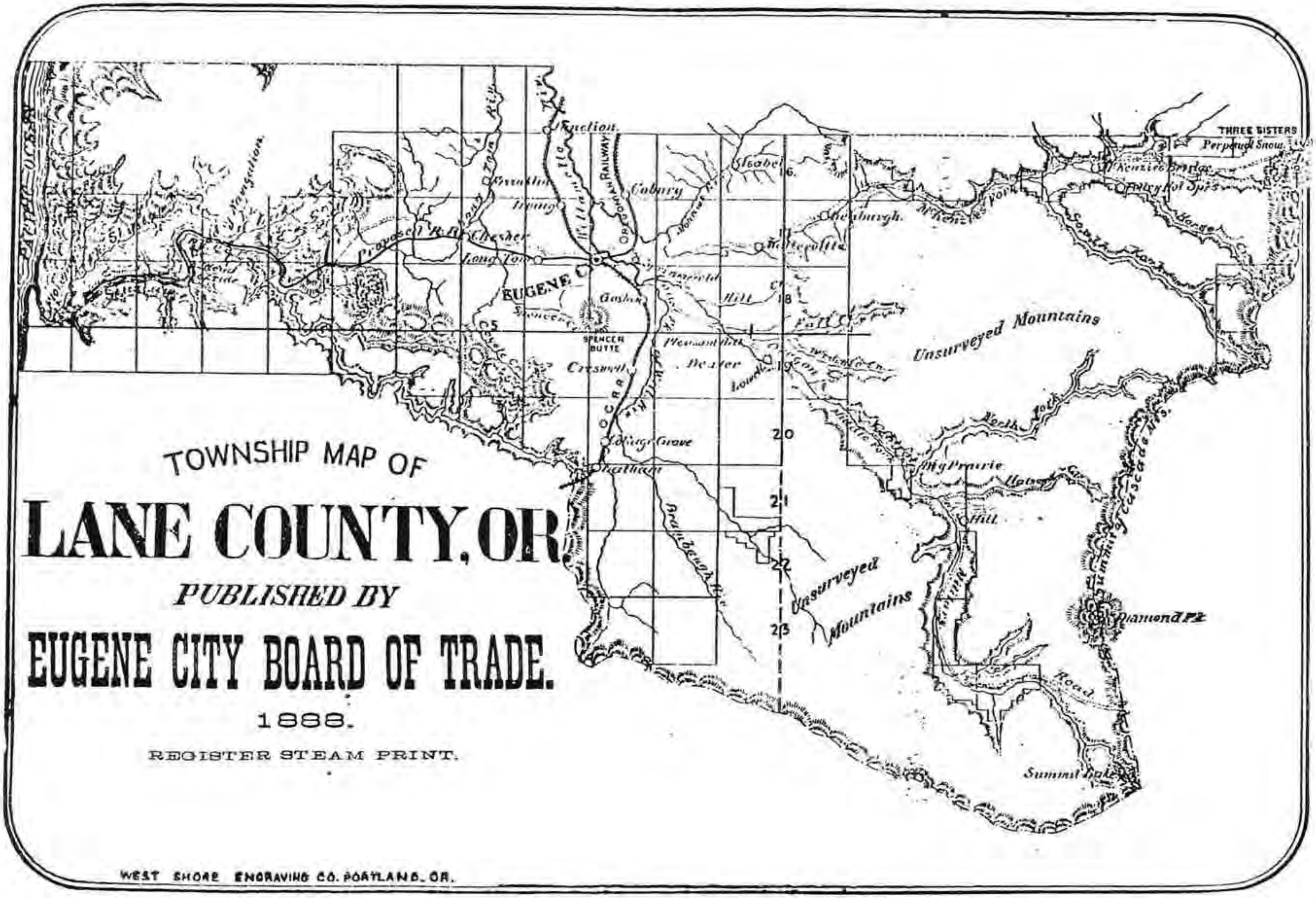


Fig. 40 Lane County map showing travel routes and communities in 1888.

Fig. 41 1941 Metsker Map for T. 18, R. 2 W. (the same as in figures 35 and 36. Note that in the ninety years of settlement for this area, the parcelling of land has occurred withing the original boundaries of donation land claims in most areas. This is a common pattern of spatial organization for all areas of the county where donation land claims existed.

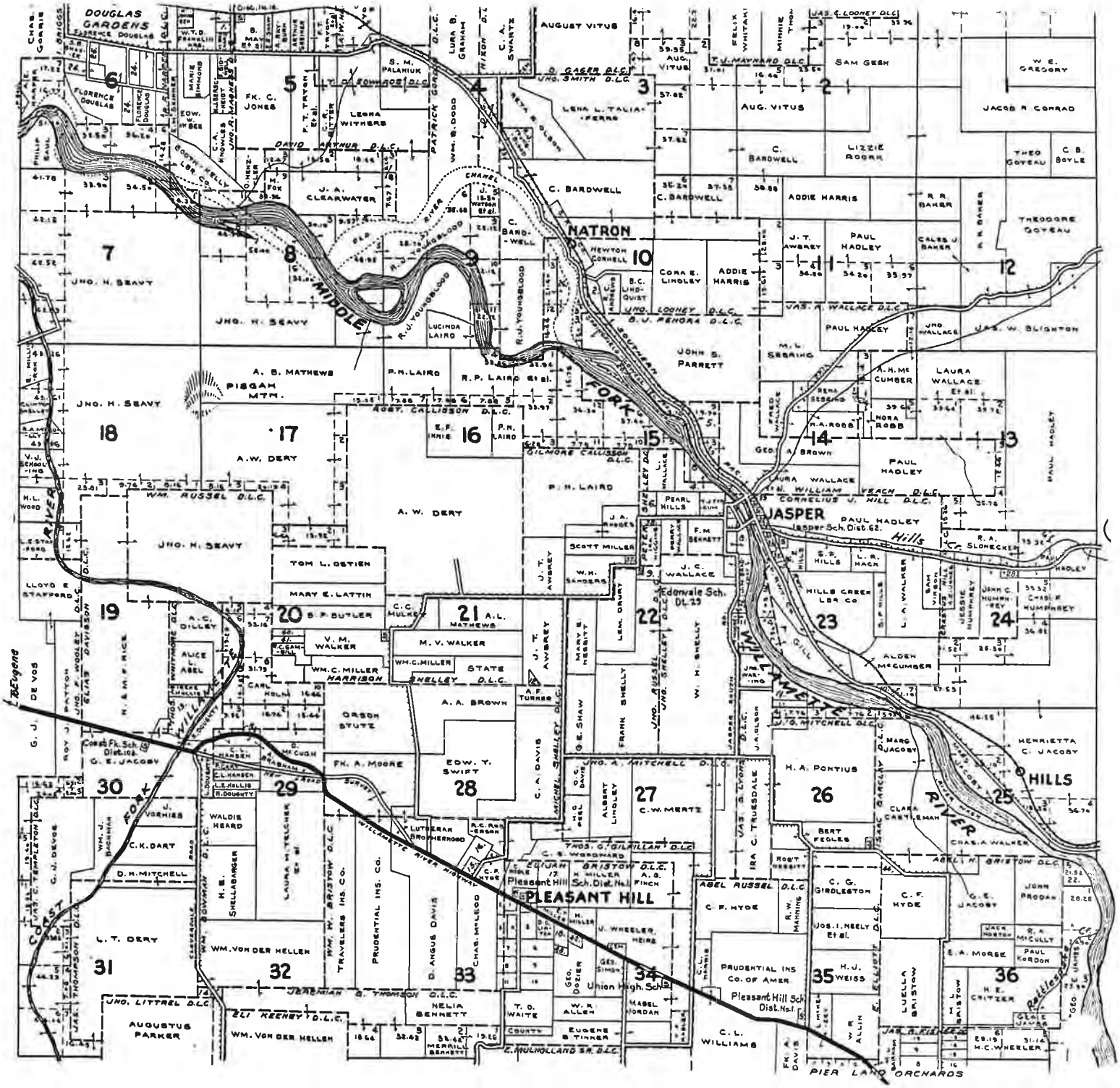


Fig. 42

Cereal Crop Production in 1880

Crop	Lane County	Linn County	Marion County
Wheat	507,038 bushels 39,662 acres	861,593 bushels 75,109 acres	1,055,886 bushels 62,922 acres
Oats	286,216 bushels 11,727 acres	629,164 bushels 25,764 acres	693,630 bushels 23,901 acres
Corn	8,249 bushels 260 acres	4,911 bushels 148 acres	4,067 bushels 134 acres
Barley	43,629 bushels 1,830 acres	50,117 bushels 2,221 acres	9,996 bushels 368 acres

Source: Lang 1885:559

Selected Agricultural Items from State Census, 1865-1895

Crop/Product	1865	1875	1885	1895
Improved Acres	30,683	67,910	79,360	79,916
Cattle (head)	13,972	12,634	14,397	16,973
Wheat (bushels)	140,245	850,418	548,494	442,393
Wool (lbs)	106,477	108,575	191,020	97,482
Tobacco (lbs)	8,592	5,229	3,455	3,458
Hops (bushels)	-	-	916,081	1,021,431
Apples (bushels)	19,212	92,936	118,439	29,242
Butter and Cheese (lbs)	165,763	243,007	181,715	359,220

Sources: U.S. Census Data; Oregon House and Senate Journals, 1866; Biennial Report of Secretary of State, 1867-1897

Fig. 43 Symbol used by the Eugene Chamber of Commerce illustrating to potential settlers the productivity of Lane County (Eugene Chamber of Commerce 1922:28).

Fig. 44

Farm Property Trends, Lane County, 1900-1920

Property Trend	1900	1910	1920
Number of Farms	2,370	2,826	3,279
Acres in Farms	503,405	485,265	496,917
Improved Acres	140,513	159,127	172,952
Percent of Improved Acres	27.9%	32.8%	34.8%
Average Acres Per Farm	212.4	171.7	151.5
Average Improved Acres Per Farm	59.3	56.3	52.7
Percent of Farms Operated by Owners	82.8%	83.2%	81.0%

Source: U.S. Census Data

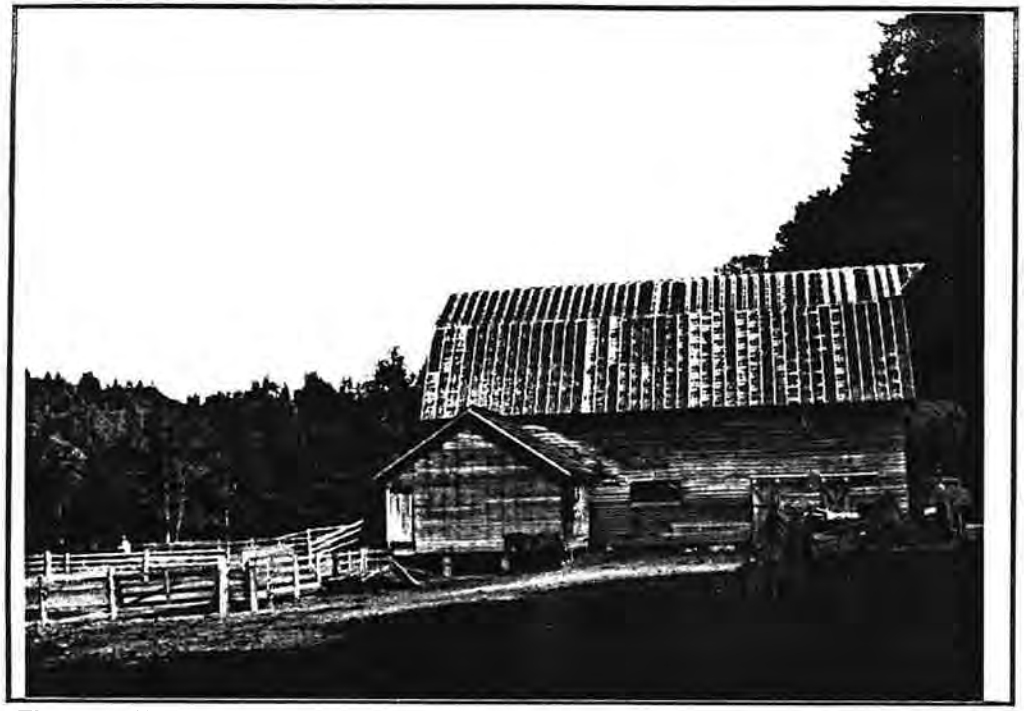


Fig. 45 Horse loading loose hay with hay mow (Douglas County)

Fig. 46 Twentieth century dairy farm in the Coast Range

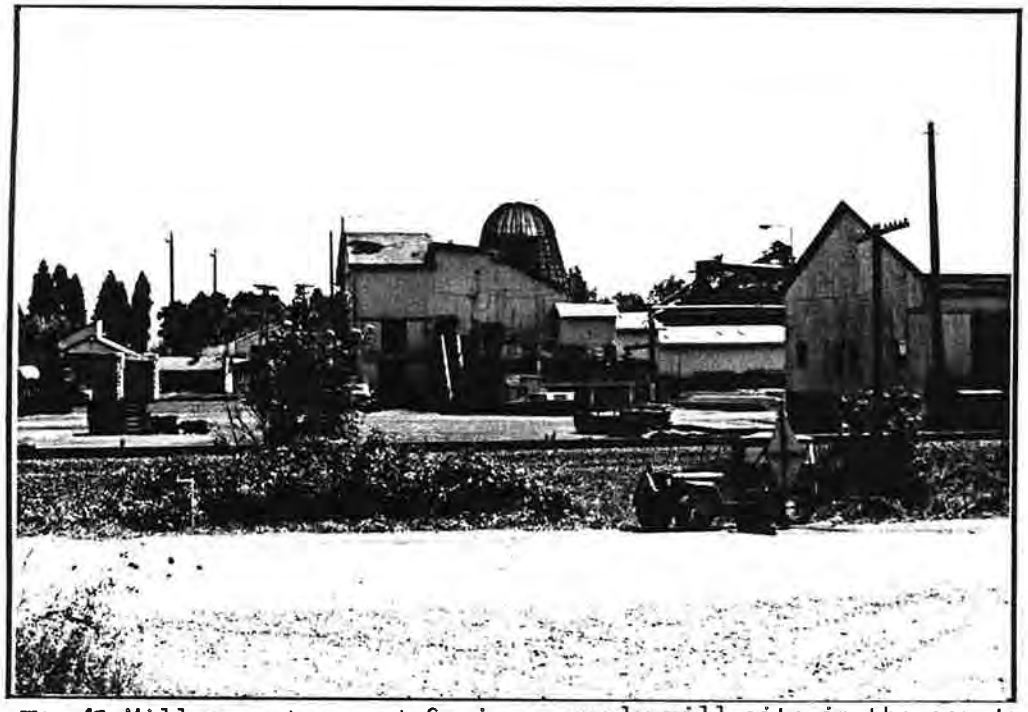


Fig 47 Mill s ictures at Saginaw, early mill site in the county

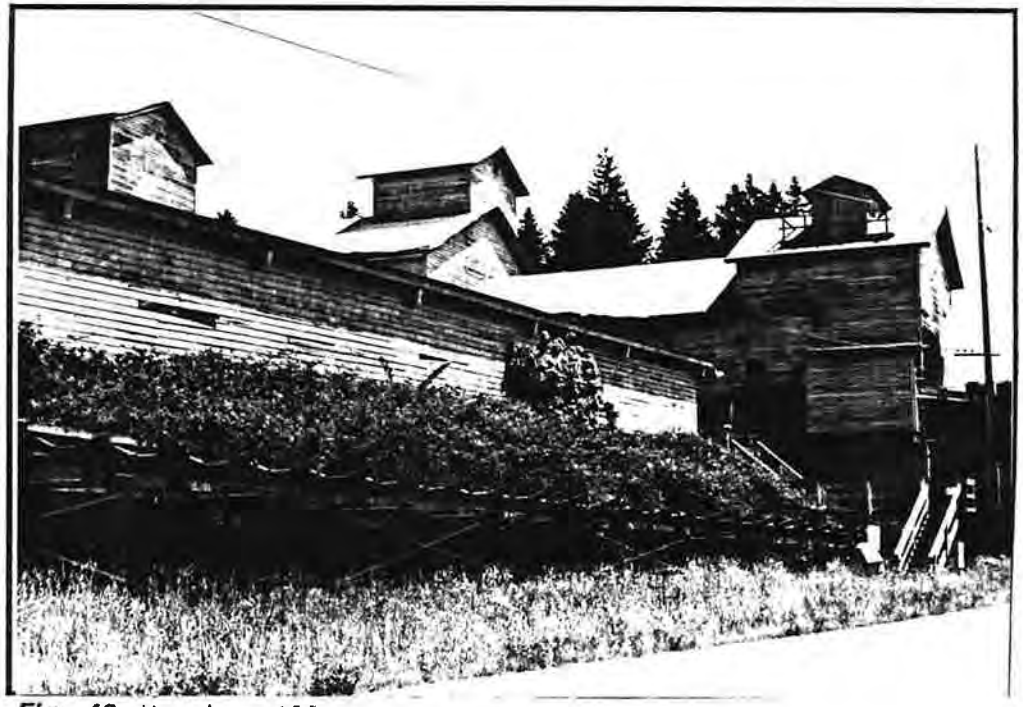


Fig. 48 Vaughn mill structures

City in 1857 and the railroad in 1871 helped establish the patterns of large scale grain farming in the central valleys of Lane County. New farming technology in the form of large, horse-powered threshers, steam powered combines, and new designs for larger, more efficient barns, all contributed to the "industrialization" of agriculture by the 1880s. Other major crops of the late nineteenth century include hops for the brewery industry, and flax for the textile industry. Large scale grain farming came to a close with the collapse of grain markets in the 1890s, ending the second period of agriculture in Lane County.

As the central valleys began an era of diversified farming with the turn of the century, agriculture in the mountain valleys to the east and west remained at a subsistence level. Even before the turn of the century, farms at a greater distance from major transportation routes turned to livestock production, especially sheep and cattle, driving herds to transportation centers, to the coastal ports and to pasture in the mountains.

The diversified farming of the early twentieth century was stimulated by influxes of farmers experienced in new agricultural practices utilizing crop rotations to maintain fertility and introducing new crops. Among these were row crops and orchard fruits and nuts for regional urban markets and a growing cannery industry. As "market roads" throughout the county were improved and new rail spurs were completed, the agricultural commerce of Lane County was greatly increased.

The extension of a Southern Pacific passenger and freight line to Coos Bay from Eugene in 1916 opened up the interior Coast Range and the coast to commercial agriculture. Dairy farming on the lush year-round pastures of coastal valleys produced dairy products for rail shipment out to the central valley.

The diversified farming economy of the county reached its height just prior to the depression of the 1930s. During this period, the interior valleys were a richly textured pattern of orchards, row crops and grain farms, producing a quilted agricultural landscape which can still be seen in the first aerial photographs taken of Lane County in 1936.

E. Logging, Mining and Fishing

The vast stands of Oregon's timber were a source of awe to early explorers and settlers. Although the potential for large scale harvest of the timber resources of western Oregon was evident much earlier, it wasn't until the 1880s that commerical logging began.

From the 1850s to the late 1870s, most logging was done by hand with the help of horses and oxen to clear the felled timber. In the central valleys, most areas for settlement were open and did not require clearing. The demand for sawn and milled lumber to build "real lumber houses" to replace hewn log cabins saw the establishment of several mills in central Lane County in the 1850s. These mills were started by enterprising agriculturalists-turned-lumbermen who

took the opportunity to satisfy the local demand. The Felix Scott mill on the McKenzie River was the first known sawmill in the county in 1852. Driggs, Biggs and Company erected a mill in Springfield in 1853 and by 1855 Jacob Spores and John Diamond began operation of a sash and door factory in Coburg.

The first mill built to handle a large volume of lumber was built in Saginaw on the Coast Fork by James Isaac Jones, who became one of Lane County's first major timbermen. To bring logs from nearby hills, Jones built the first flume in the county, extending over five miles in length.

The two events that were to shape the pattern of commercial logging for the next century were the arrival of the railroad to Lane County in 1871 and regular schooner traffic to the Siuslaw in 1877. Development of river logging along the Siuslaw and Willamette River tributaries included the building of flumes and the use of splash dams impounding water to float logs down streams.

John Kelly and Robert Booth arrived in Lane County from southern Oregon in 1895 and incorporated the Booth Kelly Lumber Company which dominated the timber industry for the next five decades. They purchased the Saginaw mill from Jones in 1898 and constructed mills at Wendling and on the Mohawk River in 1899 and at Springfield in 1902. By 1903, the company employed 1,000 men.

The success of the Booth Kelly operations is directly attributable to collusion with the Southern Pacific Railroad which had purchased the Oregon and California Railroad (O&C) in 1887. Their agreement included favorable rates for shipping lumber, the sale of railroad held timberlands to Booth Kelly and construction of spur railroads to timber reserves in the Mohawk Valley. This agreement allowed Booth Kelly to effectively compete with water shipping of lumber elsewhere in the Northwest for interstate markets such as California.

Southern Pacific received the sale rights to the vast timberlands granted in 1870 to the Oregon California Railroad Company. The federal government granted O&C twenty square miles in the Coast and Cascade mountains for every track laid. Provisions of the grant required O&C to sell these lands to bona fide settlers in parcels not larger than 160 acres. Not only had O&C failed to do this, but the company recruited "homesteaders" to file claims and sell them back to the timber companies. At the time of purchase of the company by Southern Pacific, thousands of acres of land were sold to Booth Kelly in direct violation of the federal land grant. *Fig. 60*

Moreover, when Averill Harriman and his associates took control of Southern Pacific in 1901, they withdrew all O&C lands from sale. Realizing that the terms of the grant had been violated, the Oregon Legislature initiated a battle to seek revestment of the O&C lands that took nine years and a Supreme Court decision before revestment finally occurred. Meanwhile, millions of board feet of virgin timber were harvested by Booth Kelly in the Mohawk and McKenzie River drainages with the help of Southern Pacific; Booth Kelly built an

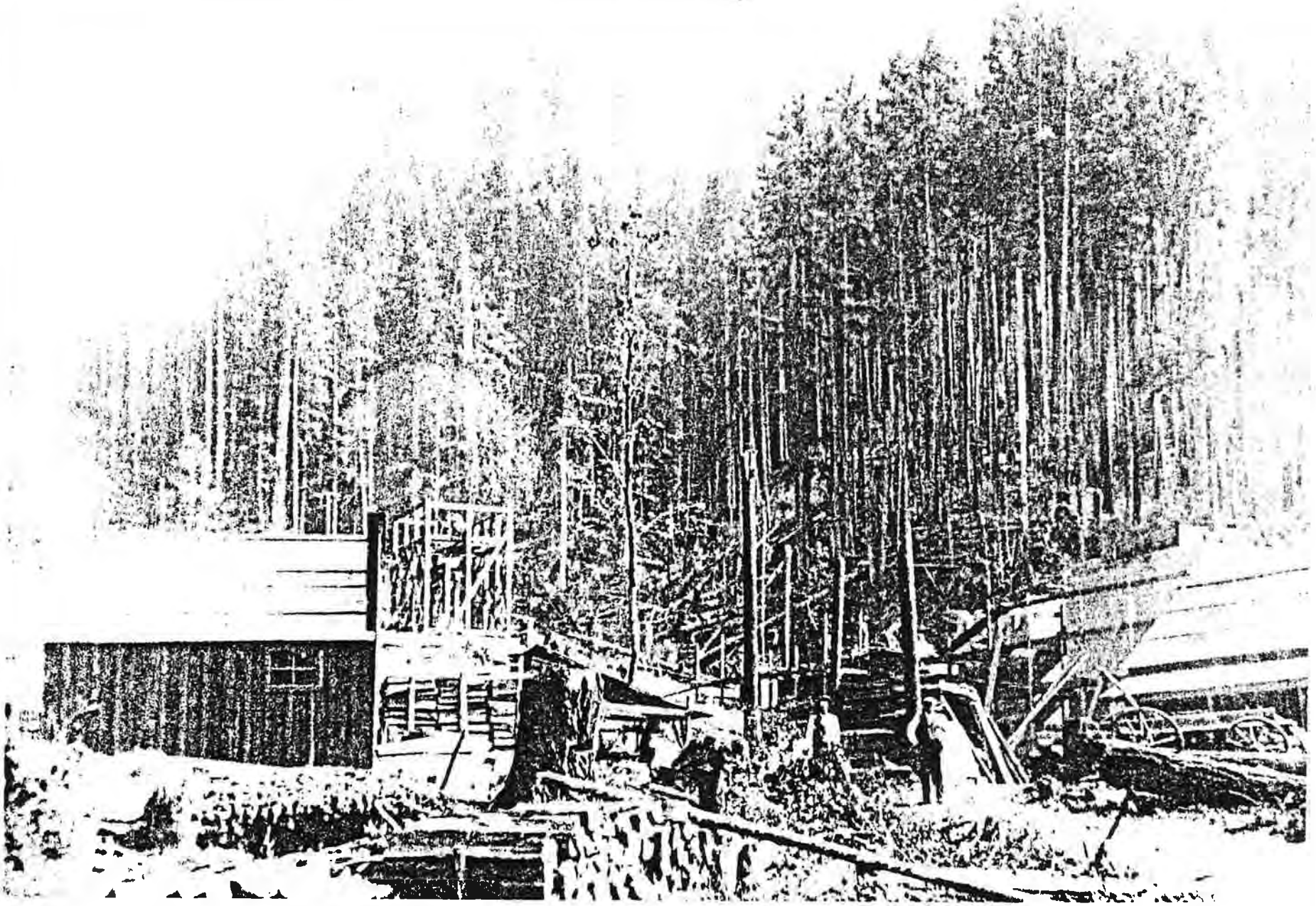


Fig. 49 Black Butte Mine, opened in 1898, was a major source of mercury in west-central Oregon. (Photograph courtesy of the Lane County Museum.)

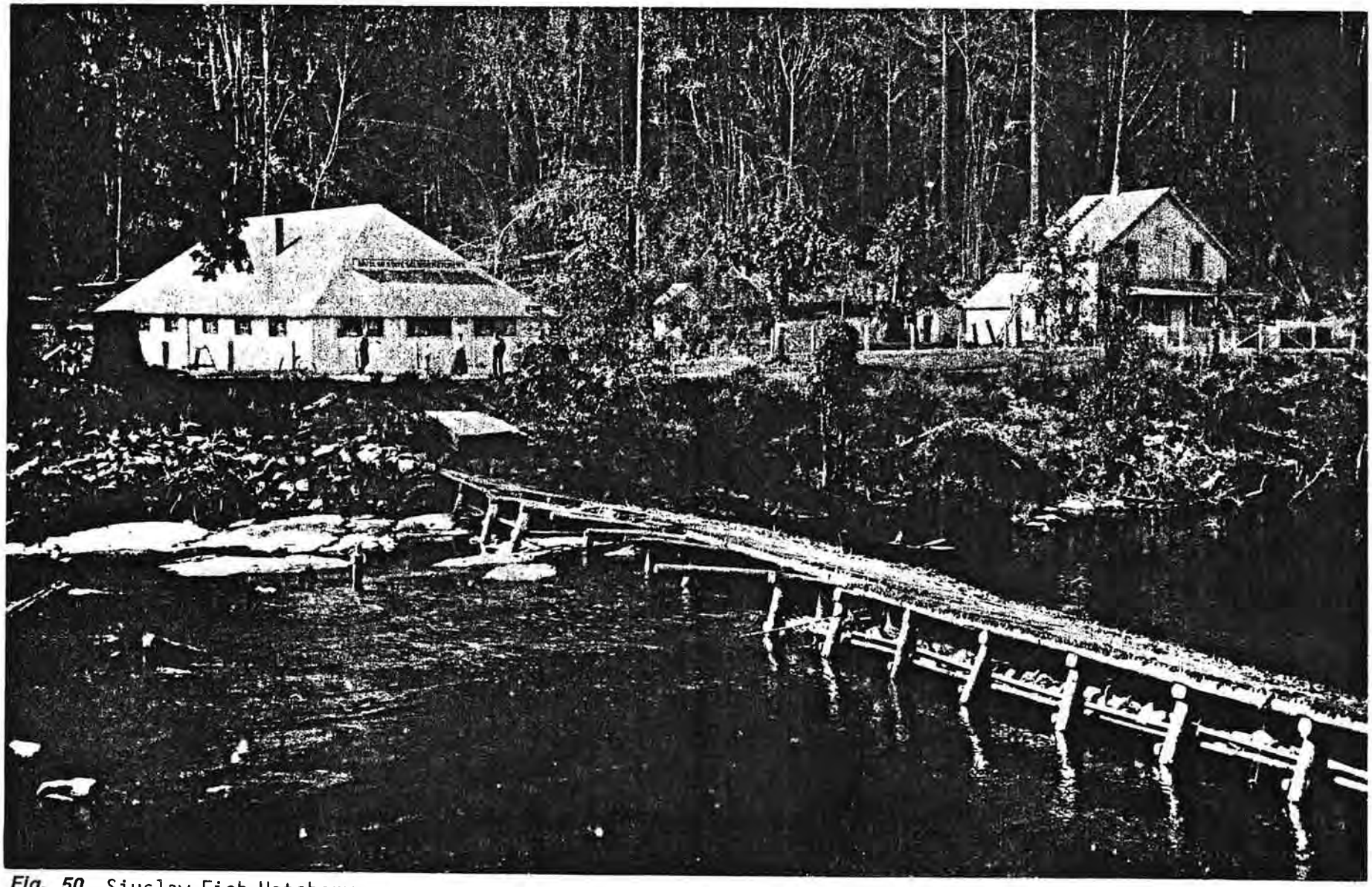


Fig. 50 Siuslaw Fish Hatchery

extensive logging railroad system into the Cascades foothills and many more mills. After revestment, the O&C lands eventually came under the management of the of the Bureau of Land Management.(18)

With the O&C lands and most private lands in the county nearly harvested, timber companies turned to higher elevation forests that had been designated as Forest Reserves in 1893 and National Forests in 1908. By the 1920s, the majority of Lane County's rural population was employed in the timber industry and every valley had small towns that supported logging camps and milling activities. Some of these included Marcola, Mabel, Wendling, Diston, Swisshome, Acme, Cushman, and Mapleton. By the end of the historic period, the improved county road system had seen the beginnings of the replacement of railroad logging by modern truck logging.

Mining activities in Lane County were concentrated in the Cascade Mountains on Blue River, a tributary of the McKenzie and above the Coast Fork in the Calapooya Mountains.

Gold was discovered up the McKenzie in 1863, bringing mining settlements to that area, called the Blue River District. The Lucky Boy Mine, discovered in 1887 was the most productive and operated until 1917. In the Bohemia mining district above the Coast Fork, mineral resources were first discovered in the 1860s. But as with the Blue River District, the greatest amount of mining activity occurred in the 1890s. The Bohemia Mines brought new settlement to Cottage Grove at the confluence of the Coast Fork tributaries which became the major southern town in central Lane County.

The development of Lane County's fishing industry began in Florence and along the Siuslaw River beginning in the 1870s. Large salmon canneries processed fish for shipment on coastal schooners. With the advent of large scale river logging in the 1880s, the declining numbers of salmon eventually ended the cannery industry along the Siuslaw.

In the Cascade river valleys trout hatcheries for the sport fishing on both the McKenzie River and Middle Fork were started in the early twentieth century.

F. Transportation

The development of transportation routes was extremely important due to the relative isolation of many areas in the county and to the geographic barriers to travel presented by the Coast, Cascade and Calapooya Mountains. Earliest non-Indian travel into central Lane County was from the north, up the wide, flat Willamette River Valley from its confluence with the Columbia River 100 miles from Lane County. Circulation through the county prior to 1846 was primarily over Indian trails or by river. Trappers with Indian guides became most familiar with the trail system that crossed the mountains out of the upper valley. But by the time settlers began to arrive in the late 1840s, only one of the many trails was still in active use.

Fig. 51 Site of Eugene - Mapleton stage route in Hale Valley

Fig. 52 Simple field bridge

Fig. 53 Orig' l O&C railroad bed near Creswell

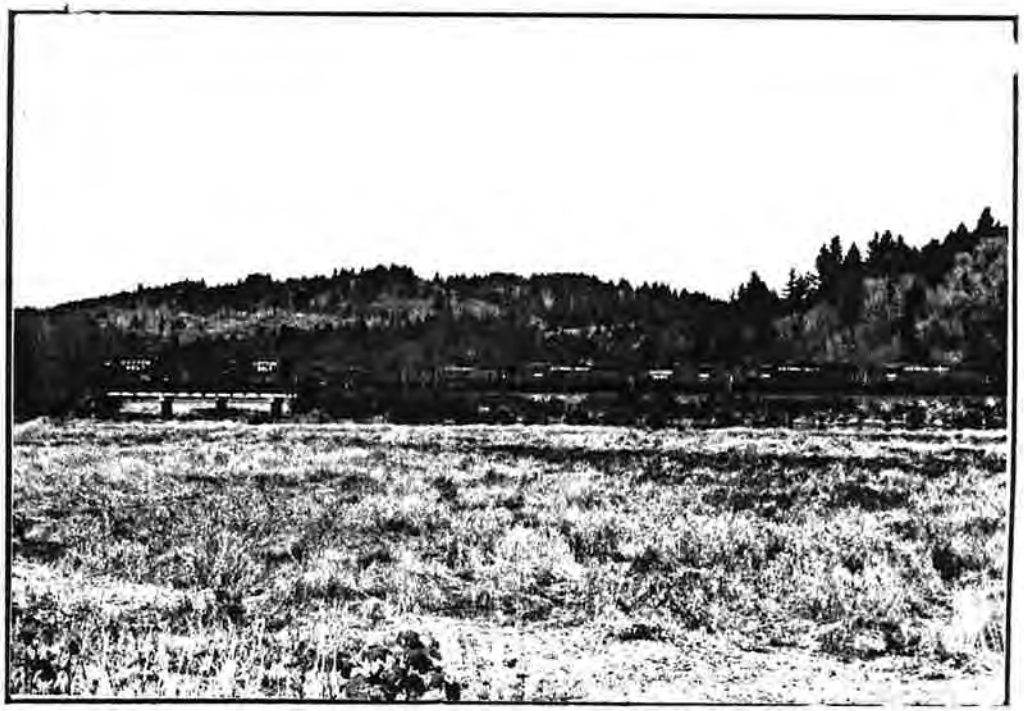


Fig. 54 Southern Pacific railroad in Coast Range

Fig. 55 Boat landing in Coast Range

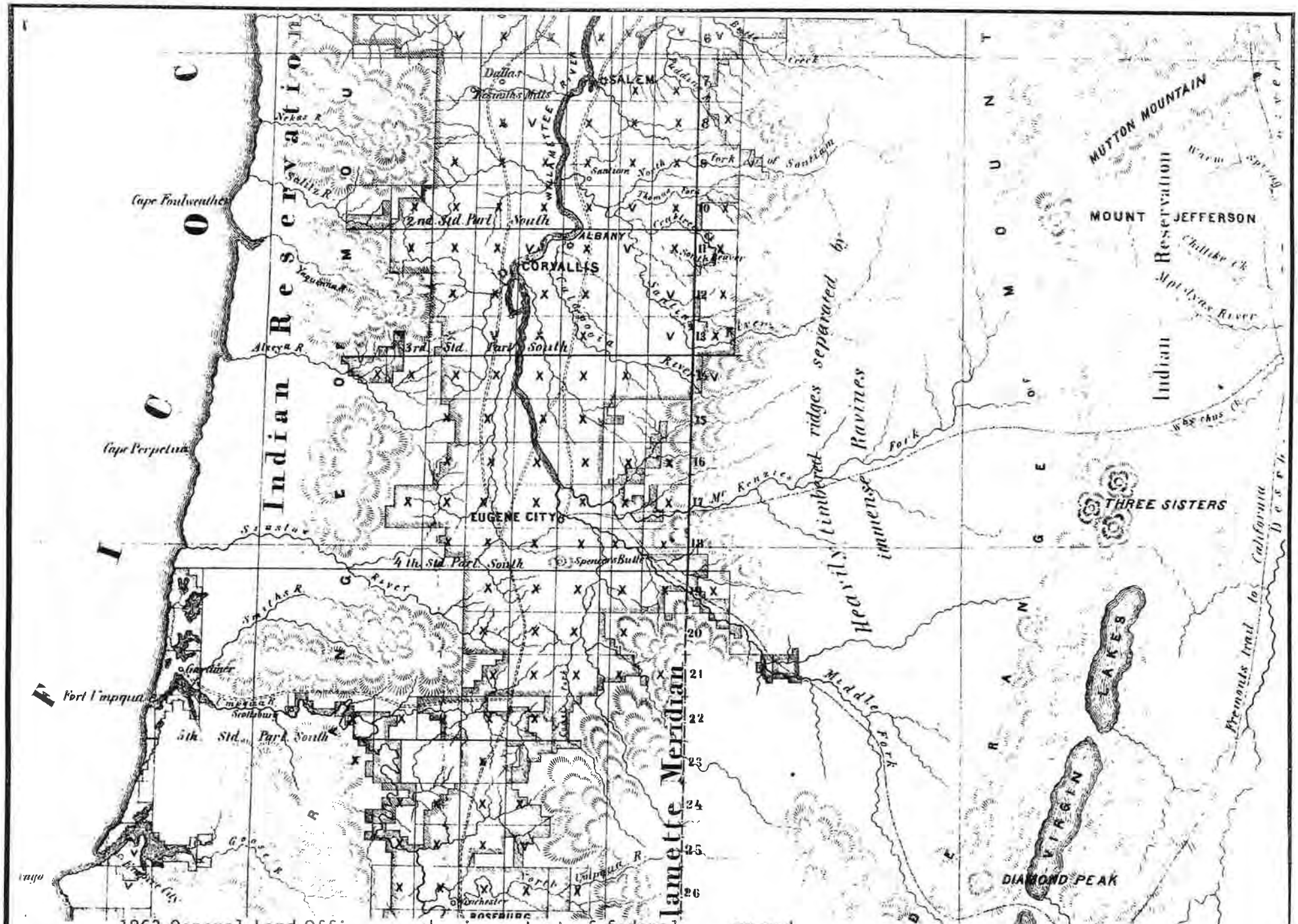


Fig. 56 1863 General Land Office map showing extent of federal survey and Siletz Indian Reservation

Of the trails leading from the Upper Willamette Valley, the old Indian trail along the west bank of the Long Tom River on the far west side of the Willamette Valley was the fur trading "highway" south to Umpqua River and into southern Oregon. This route was ideal for parties on foot or on horseback because it avoided crossing the Willamette and its tributaries. From the marshlands in the present area of Fern Ridge Reservoir, the trail followed Coyote Creek, crossed the headwaters of the Siuslaw River near present day Lorane, and dropped into the Umpqua River Basin along Elk Creek.

Scientific expeditions followed the same route and, in 1837, the Willamette Cattle Company drove 630 head of cattle from California Mexican settlements north along this trail to introduce the first cattle to western Oregon. By this time, the trail was known as the "California Trail" and its use would increase to a steady flow of people and goods within a few years.

Until 1846, the overland route to Oregon crossed through the northeastern part of the state from southern Idaho and followed the Columbia River to the Willamette Valley. Interest was keen to find a "southern route" into western Oregon and it was Jesse and Lindsay Applegate who finally succeeded in opening up this route. In 1846, they planned the route leaving from their first home in the Lower Willamette Valley. The route along the Long Tom and Coyote Creek was well known to the scouting party. But for reasons that are not entirely clear, they decided not to bring the first wagon trains along this route and ascended Spencer's Butte to scout a different route south out of the valley. After failing to find a route up the Middle Fork Valley, the party found an Indian trail which took them up the Coast Fork and over the Calapooya Mountains.

Returning with the first immigrant wagon trains, historical evidence that has come recently to light suggests that the Applegate brothers first entered Lane County following the Coast Fork. Certainly both east and west side routes were in heavy use from this time on. One major route called "Scott's Cutoff", followed the north/south ridgelines between the Coast Fork and Umpqua River Basins near the present boundary between Lane and Douglas Counties.(19)

In 1849, thousands of gold rush seekers hurried over this braided trail system to and from the California and southwest Oregon mines. By the early 1850s, when the first accurate maps of Lane County were made by federal surveyors, there was a west side trail called "Road from the Mines to Marysville", (currently Corvallis), and an east side trail called the "Road to Oregon City from the Mines". These two north/south routes subsequently became the east and west side Territorial Roads and were the principal avenues for travel and commerce in the county during the nineteenth century.

Ferries across the larger rivers were established early in the 1850s. The McKenzie, Willamette, Coast and Middle Fork Rivers all had ferries serving travelers and residents for a fee. Later in the nineteenth century, some of these ferries were replaced by covered bridges.

The desire to find a route directly through the Cascade Mountains into the upper valley remained strong through the 1850s. With tolls exacted from immigrants on both the northern and southern boundaries of the Oregon Trail, Lane County residents were keen to establish a "Free Emigrant Road" through the Cascades. Explorations concentrated on the Middle Fork of the Willamette River in 1852-53 and were led by William Macy and John Diamond. Late in 1853, the first wagon trains made the difficult mountain crossing by rounding the southern flank of Diamond Peak, named for the road builder himself. This route into the verdant valleys of central Lane County was added to the routes from the north and south.

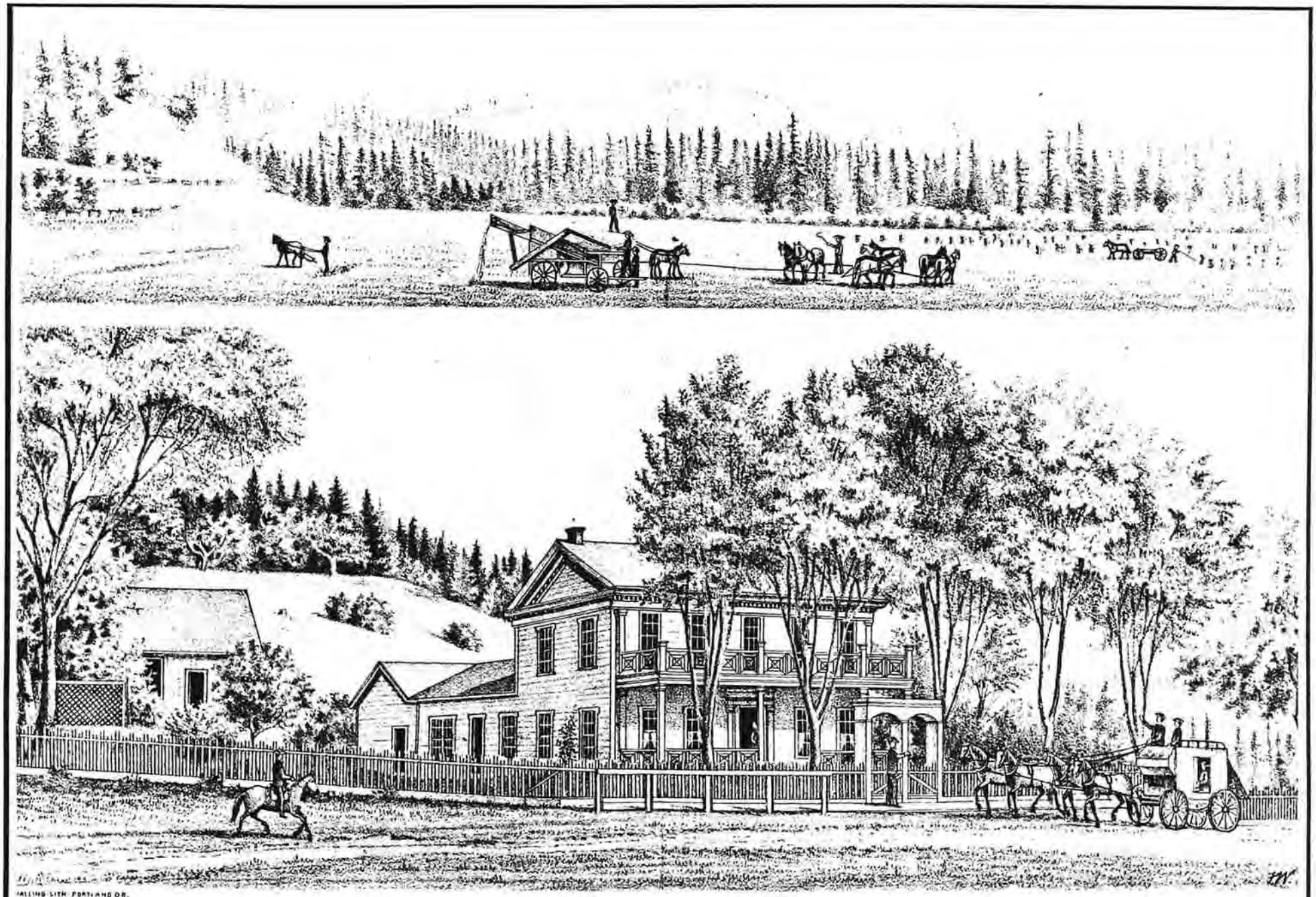
During the 1850s, overland travel in Lane County was slow and arduous. The two most used north/south roads were dusty in dry weather and often impassable in wet weather. A trip for supplies from Oregon City could take as long as ten days by wagon from the Upper Willamette Valley. Little more than paths or wagon ruts connected early farmsteads to the Territorial Roads. Steam navigation of the Willamette as far as Eugene came in 1856, connecting Lane County's pioneer community to the rest of the world for the first time.

While the routes through the Coast Range were little more than old Indian trails until the 1870s, the routes through the Cascades were improved for wagon traffic in the 1860s. In 1864, the Oregon Central Military Road was constructed with the help of a federal land grant. This route was built to connect the Willamette Valley with Boise, Idaho for military purposes during the Indian wars of the 1860s. One year later in 1865, the Deschutes Wagon Road was opened for travel between eastern Oregon and Lane County. An early trail to drive cattle over the mountains had been completed up the McKenzie by 1862.

The county was further linked to other Oregon and west coast population centers with the establishment of regular north/south stage service. In 1860, weekly stages carried mail and passengers between Oregon and California. Until then, inhabitants in southern Oregon had to travel up the California Trail to Marysville (Corvallis) to obtain their mail. Stages ran daily after 1865 and continued running well into the 1880s south of Eugene.

East/west stage routes were established later than the north/south route in the 1870s and 1880s and these routes were managed by local stage companies. The north/south route was operated by the Oregon and California Stage Company owned by Huntington in Portland. Stage lines up the McKenzie River and down the Siuslaw River operated well into the twentieth century until automobiles replaced them.

The most significant transportation development for the economic and population growth of Lane County was the arrival of Huntington's Oregon and California Railroad (O&C) in 1871. While the railroad went no further south than Lane County until the late 1880s, Lane County now had convenient, fast transport for freight and



MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

RESIDENCE OF WM RUSSELL FORMERLY OF D.B. CARTWRIGHT, SIUSLAW VALLEY, CARTWRIGHT P. O. LANE CO. OR.

Fig. 57

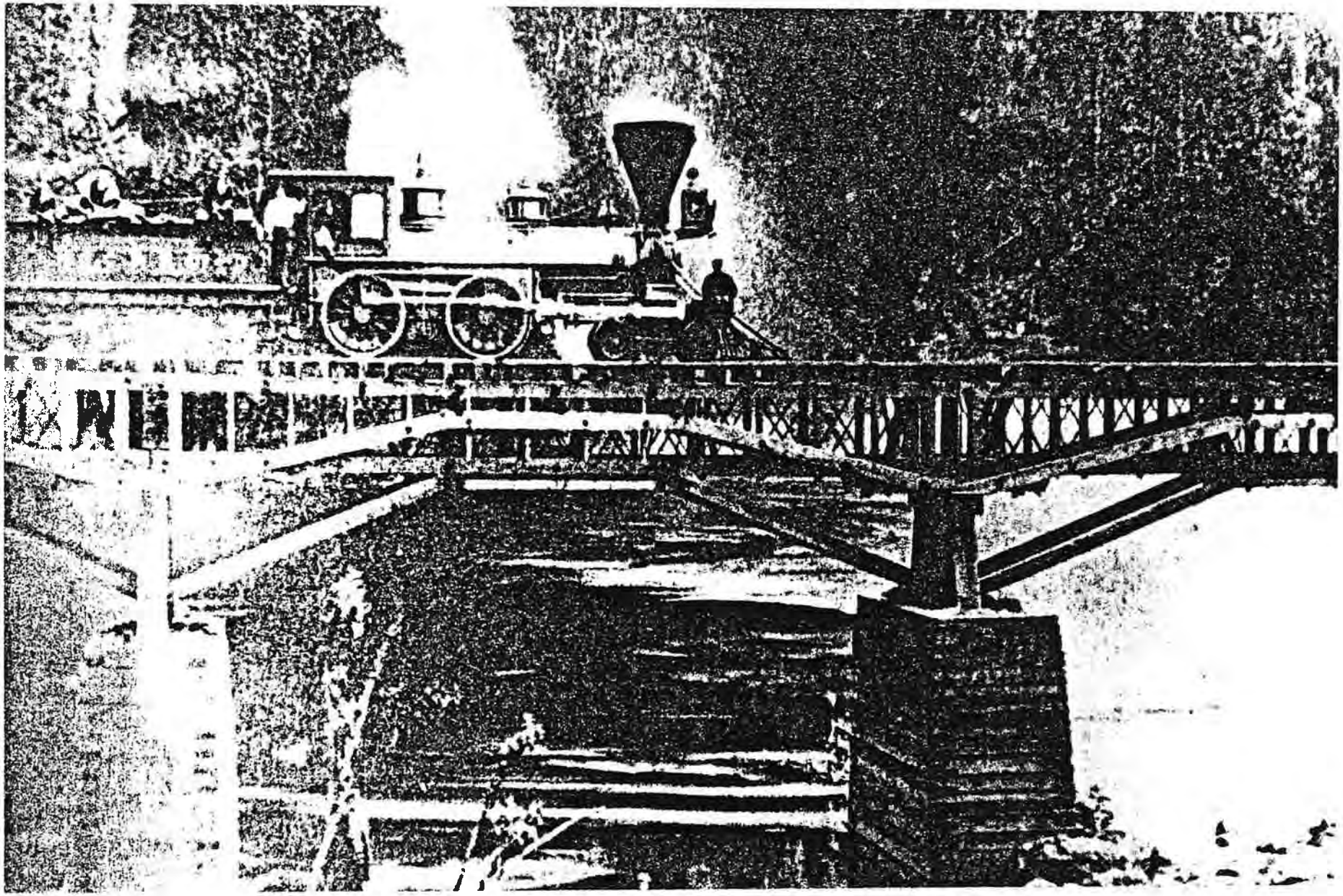


Fig. 58 First O & C train engine to reach Eugene, Oregon, circa 1871. (Photograph courtesy of the Lane County Museum.)

MAP No. 2

OF

WESTERN OREGON

Showing the LANDS of the

OREGON & CALIFORNIA

RAILROAD COMPANY.

SCALE, 4 MILES 1 INCH

EXPLANATIONS.

This Map shows, per United States survey, the Sections, Townships and Ranges in which the Lands of the Oregon & California R. R. Co. are located.

Whole and parts of Sections shaded thus indicate Land for sale.

A full section contains 640 acres, and is one mile square. A full Township contains 36 of these sections, and No. 1 is always in the Northeast corner, and the others follow in consecutive order as shown on diagram.

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

These Lands are sold on ten years credit or for cash. If sold on credit the purchaser pays down one-tenth of the amount; one year after the date of the sale, he pays 7 per cent. interest on the remaining nine-tenths of the principal, at the end of the second year he pays one-tenth of the principal and interest on the remainder, and the same each successive year, until all has been paid at the end of ten years. If the Land is sold for cash, a discount of 5 per cent. on the purchase price will be allowed.

Fig. 59 Excerpts from Oregon and California Railroad map (above and and opposite) showing lands for sale in west-central Oregon circa 1880.

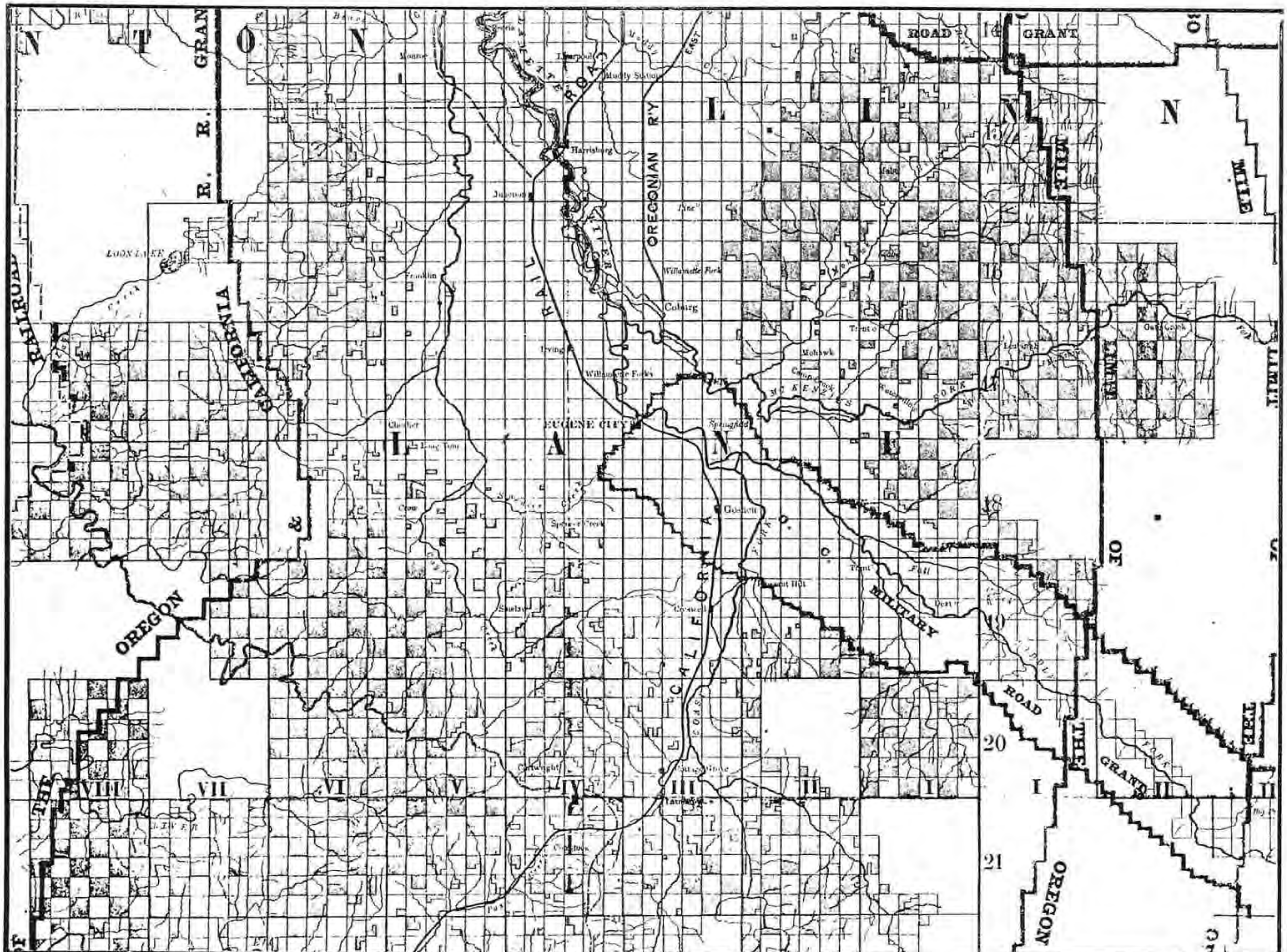


Fig. 60 Che red pattern of O&C railroad land grant

Fig. 61 Early road along Middle Fork

passengers to the larger towns and shipping centers in the north valley.

For the next 50 years, the railroad would be the key to the economic development of the county's agricultural and timber resources, as well as the most convenient means of passenger transportation. Railroads for carrying logs to mills first went as far as the edge of the forested hills, then were extended into the hills themselves. These railroads made it possible for saw mills and mill communities to exist deep in the Coast and Cascade Mountains. By 1915, there was hardly a settled mountain valley that was not within a day's walk of the railroad.

As for the central Willamette Valley, the Oregon Electric Railroad Company established both east and west side lines in 1912, bringing farms and towns all across the valley to within a few miles of one of the three rail lines. Five daily passenger trains traveled between Eugene and Portland in that year. By 1916, rail lines had been extended to the far eastern and western reaches of the county. Even during the 1920s and 30s as the most important roads in rural Lane County began to be paved, the railroad was still the most convenient means to travel to many places.

In the depression years of the 1930s, road crews of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) paved and gravelled roads throughout the county. By the close of the historic period, the Roosevelt Highway along the coast, Highway 99 through the valley and state highways through the Coast Range (Highways 36 and 126) and through the Cascades (Highways 126 and 58) all were paved and vehicular traffic had become the popular mode of commercial and recreational travel.

From early wagon roads to railroads and paved vehicular roads, each new transportation technology had to overcome significant physical barriers. The grade up the McKenzie Wagon Road, requiring twenty-six oxen for one wagon, or the "Beecher and Tilden" rock along the Siuslaw stagecoach road were two of the many examples of such obstacles. Engineering the railroad grade up the Middle Fork and bridging the coastal rivers were later examples obstructing railroads and vehicular roads. In historic times as in the present, overcoming the obstacles to new transportation routes by first opening and then maintaining the routes knit together isolated families along the county's transportation corridors.

G. Communities

The different kinds of communites found in rural Lane County during the historic period were almost always related to developments in agriculture, industry (especially logging) and transportation.

1. Early Rural Centers: Early rural centers such as Willamette Forks, Ferguson, Hadleyville, Cloverdale and many others supported the widely scattered farmsteads in the 1850s and 60s. Often these centers grew by or on farms near roads through the valleys with a stage tavern, post

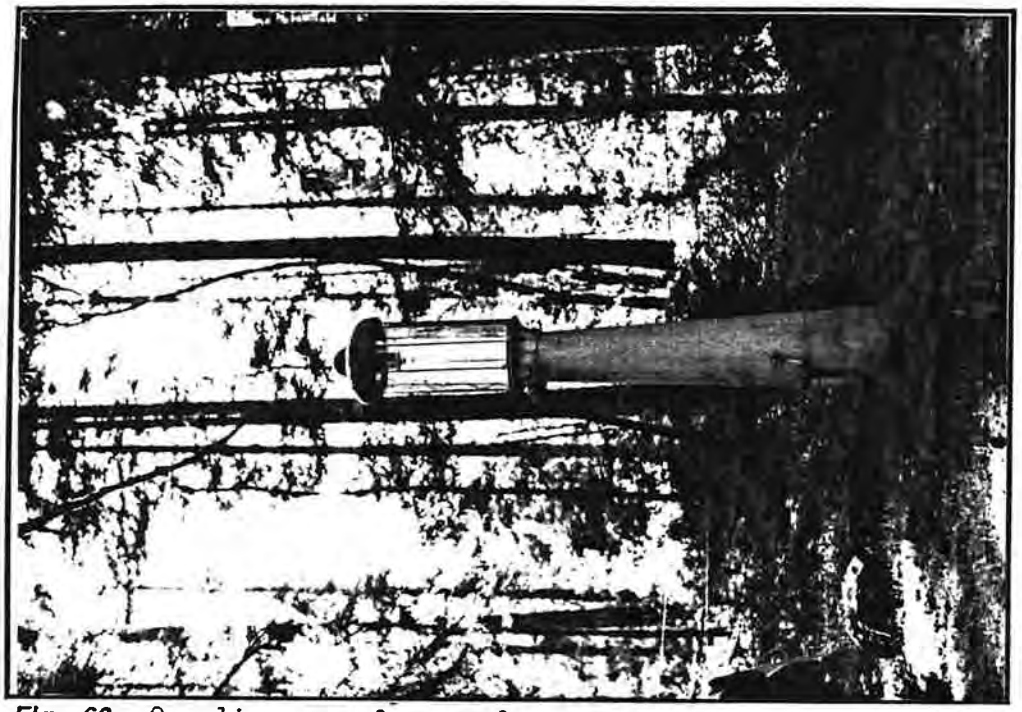


Fig. 62 Gasoline pump from early auto transportation

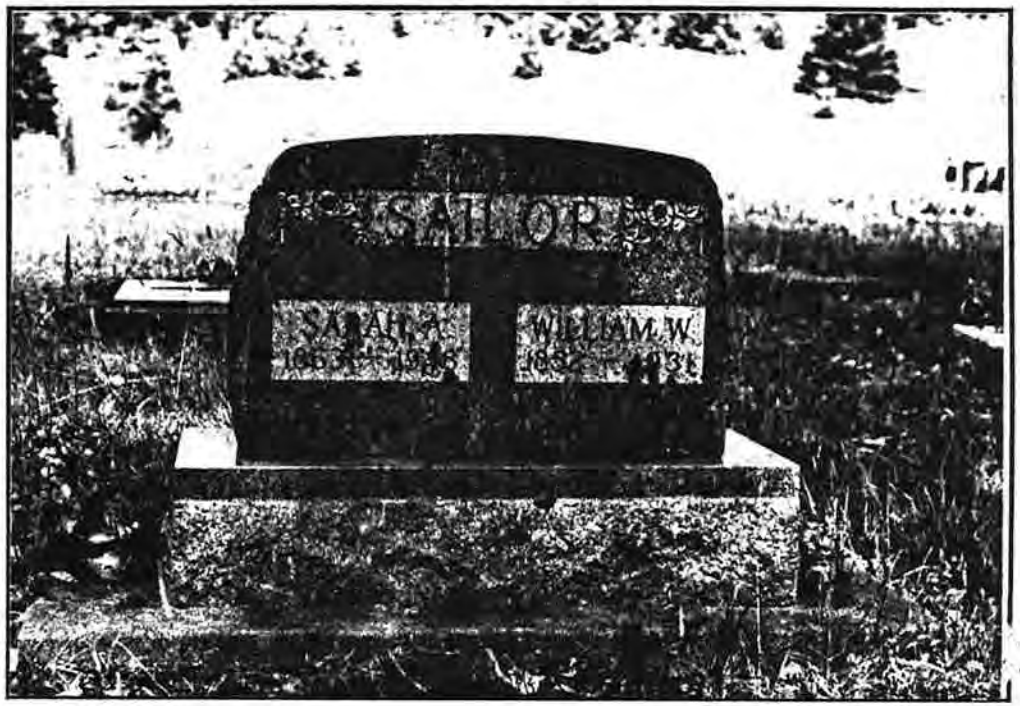


Fig. 63 Grave of pioneer settler

Fig. 64 Characteristic elevated siting of cemetary

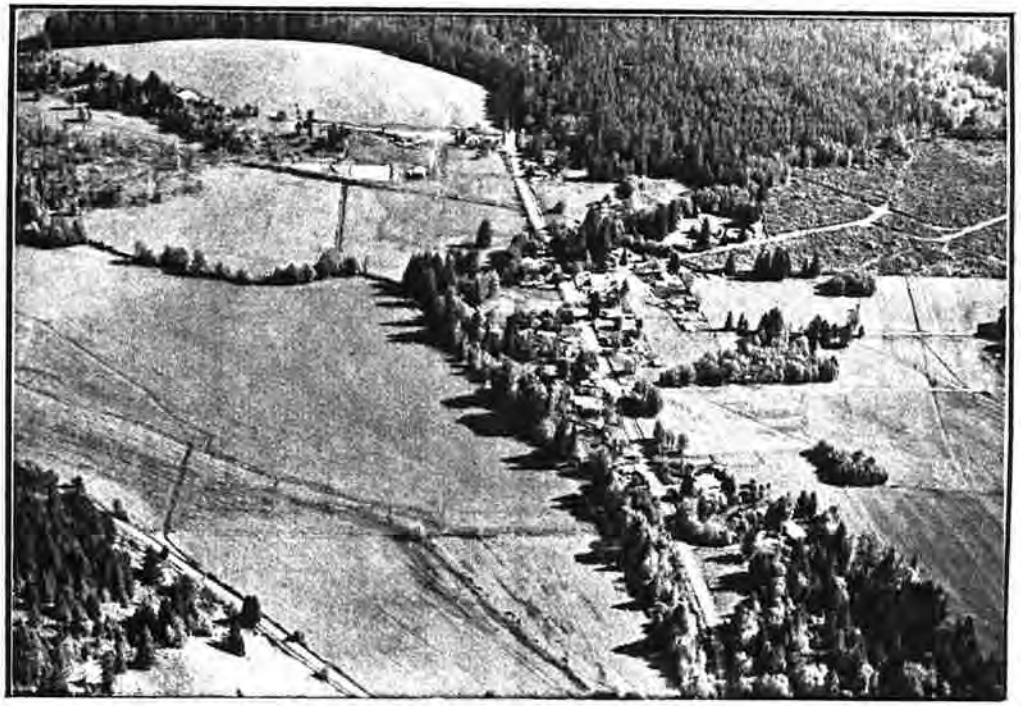


Fig. 65 Orientation of settlement to transportation route

office, blacksmith shop, and occasionally a church or school. Agrarian social institutions such as the Patrons of Husbandry, precursor of the Grange movement, built halls for meetings in most farming areas of the county by the 1890s. Through the late nineteenth century, the towns in Lane County were very small and the populations predominantly rural.

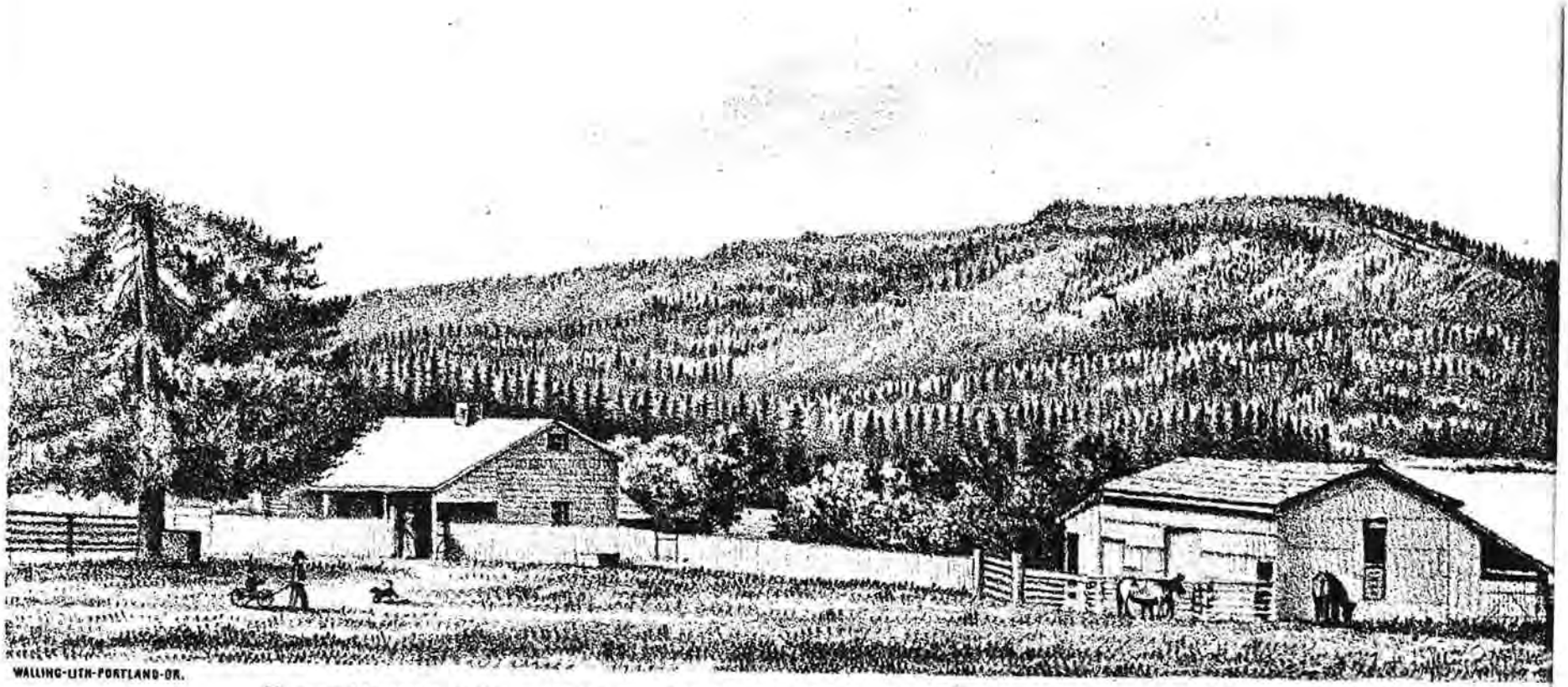
However, Eugene and Springfield were larger than other rural centers of Lane County by the mid-1850s. Yet here the water turbine-powered flour, woolen and saw mills continued serve the needs of the surrounding rural populace. When the railhead was established at Eugene in 1871, these town populations swelled and continued to grow faster than the rural areas for the rest of the historic period.

2. Transportation Related Communities: The railroad also brought development of new towns dependent upon shipping goods or simply located where the railroad was. Junction City was one such new town, built where it was thought the east and west side railroads would meet. Many railroad siding communities sprang up, some as a result of the labor camps needed to construct the railroads (i.e. Siltcoos Station, Natron, Jasper). Older communities prospered when the railroad came through a town such as Creswell, whereas others that were bypassed became shadows of their former selves as with Cloverdale.

   Crossroads communities like Lorane and Elmira continued to prosper even though they were not graced by the railroad because major overland roads or stage routes intersected at the community.

3. Communities Based on Industry: A large group of communities sprang up in association with the extraction of timber, fish and mineral resources in rural areas of the county. Mill communities were the first and later most frequent of this kind of community. Coburg, which had one of the first mills in the county, may have been the first such community although it also was on the east side Territorial Road and served the surrounding farm community before becoming a predominantly mill town.

   In the nineteenth century, Saginaw, Disston, Acme, Swisshome, Marcola, Mabel and other towns grew from mill camps to small towns. In the twentieth century, this form of community mushroomed across the county, usually made possible by extension of the railroad into mountain valleys of the Coast and Cascade Ranges. Wendling in the Mohawk River Valley is a preeminent example. Completely gone today, Wendling was a bustling industrial town with several mills and a railroad transporting both logs and passengers. Others were Vaughn, Westfir and Oakridge.



FIRST HOUSE BUILT IN LANE COUNTY, BUILT BY ELIJAH BRISTOW IN 1846.
PLEASANT HILL, OR.

Fig. 66

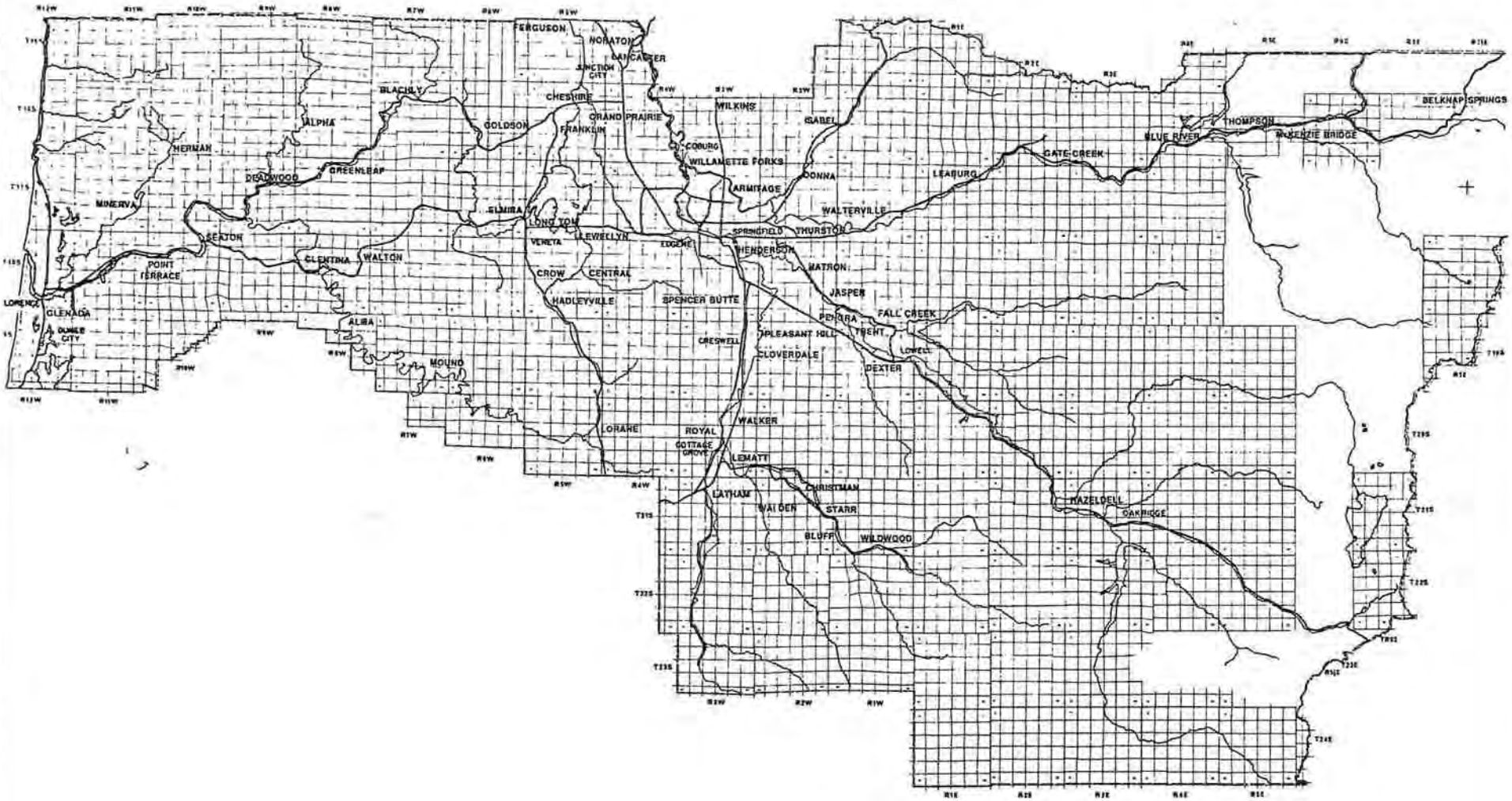


Fig. 67 Map of nineteenth century communities

Mining and fishing industies also spawned communities. For example, Blue River on the McKenzie was initially founded to house mine laborers in the late nineteenth century. Communities relying upon fishing also were supported by sawmills. Florence had salmon canneries early in its development providing local residents with employment.

As the economic vicissitudes of agriculture, logging, fishing and mining rose and fell through the historic period, communities appeared quickly and disappeared quickly. At different times some communities would flourish while others would languish, usually depending upon which economic activity was faring well and which was not.

H. Resorts and Recreation

The title of this theme area suggests the two distinct types of recreational development that occurred in Lane County during the historic period. In the late nineteenth century, fishing, hunting and hot spring resorts were used by a wealthy few. After the improvement of county roads for automobiles beginning in the 1920s, recreational development was oriented to automotive travellers and to the general public.

The geothermal hot springs of the upper McKenzie River valley were discovered in the 1850s but it was not until the 1890s that resorts were constructed around these hot springs. Those who traveled to these resorts usually rode the stages of the Eugene Stage Company which took one to two days, depending on weather conditions. Wealthier society families from the valley towns and Portland were the principle guests of the resorts. They would often spend several weeks or longer at the resorts.

Hunting and fishing lodges also developed on the McKenzie after 1900. These lodges and the hot spring resorts were popular even outside of Oregon. In the 1920s, they attracted elite writers, actors and senators. These resorts all declined during and after the Depression. The only other mineral hot spring resort was along the upper Coast Fork at London.

Soon after roads outside the central valleys began to be improved and people with autos started to travel them, new sorts of recreational industry began. Tied to accessibility by auto, several recreational areas had developed by the end of the historic period. Some of these were destinations for "Sunday drives" while others were resorts for longer term stays. The Triangle Lake and coastal areas along the Roosevelt Highway are examples from the 1930s of recreational areas with lodging and other services for travelers.

I. Federal Actions Affecting Settlement History

Six major federally legislated actions during the historic period set in motion patterns of settlement history for Lane County that continue into the modern period.

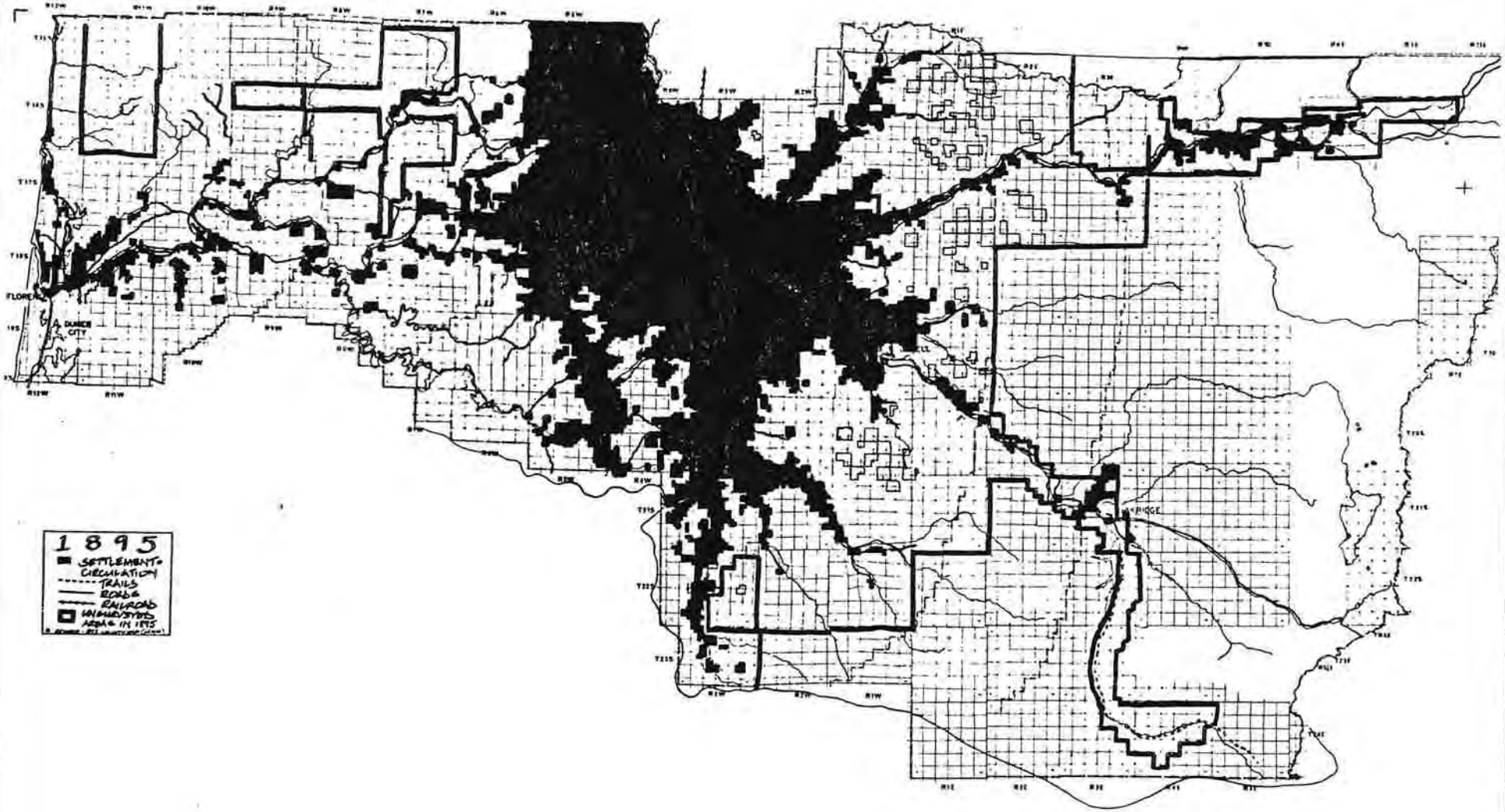
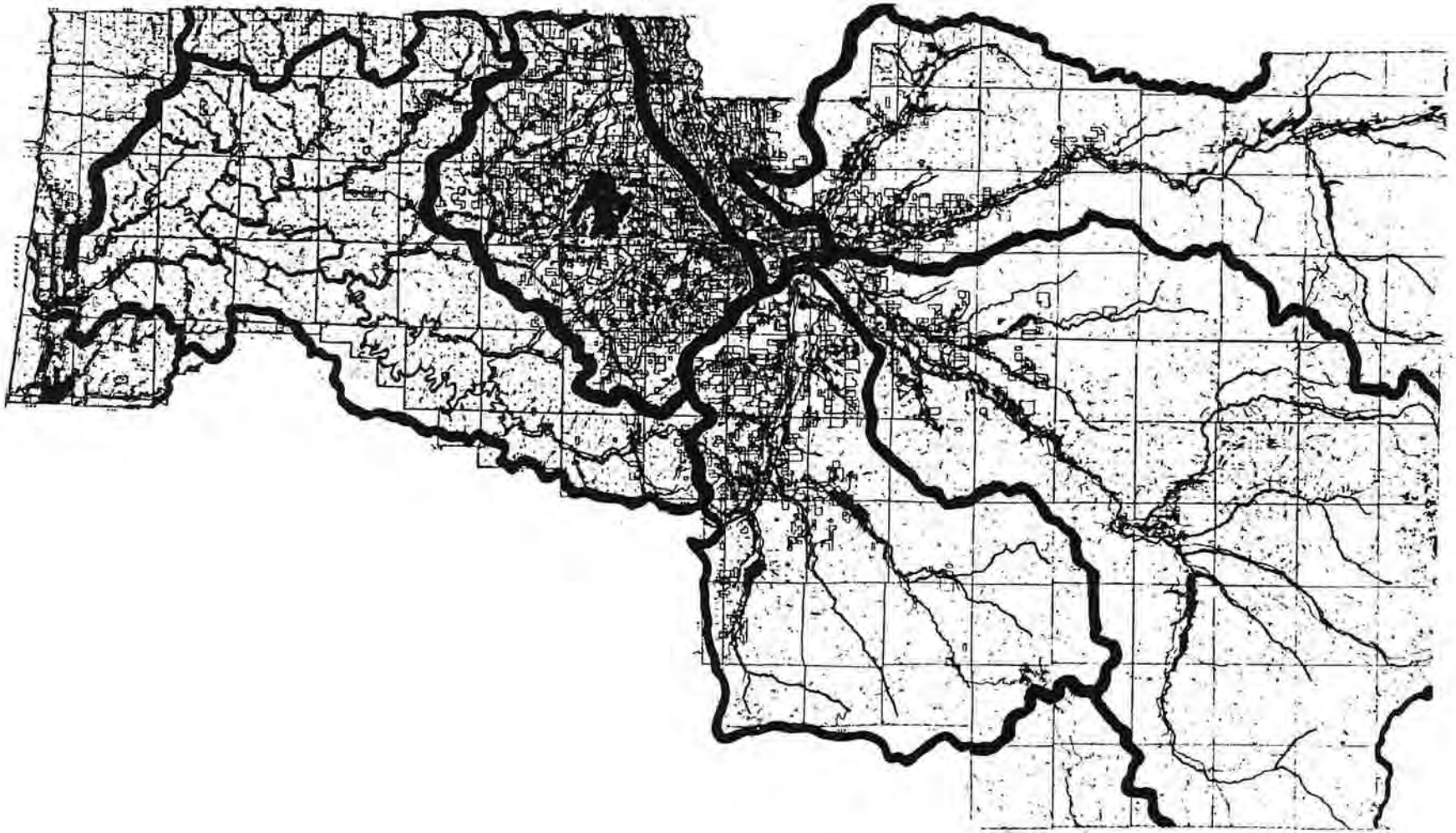


Fig. 68 Extent of settlement in 1895



69. Map comparing contemporary settlement to river basins

The first was the Donation Land Act of 1850 which allowed each male and female citizen over the age of eighteen to claim up to 320 acres in the Willamette Valley and its tributary valleys. This act was a major inducement for the overland migrations and pioneer settlements of the late 1840s and early 1850s. The physical patterns of claim settlement will be described in later chapters.

The Homestead Act of 1862 reduced the sized of claims to 160 acres per claimant. The lands available for homesteading in Lane County by the 1860s were in forested areas of the Coast and Cascade Mountains.

In 1864, the commissioning of the Oregon Central Military Road opened lands to settlement along the Middle Fork of the Willamette River. The 1871 land grant to the Oregon and California Railroad of twenty miles east and west of each mile of track laid was intended for homesteading purposes.

Together, these land grants breathed the individualistic, democratic spirit of the West, extending the right to own land through the labor of improving it to any citizen. Although the intention of the legislation was in reality thwarted by land speculation and timber interests, it nonetheless bequeathed to the Oregon Territory a tradition of egalitarianism and a pattern of individual property ownership in areas not owned by the timber companies.

The opening of that portion of the Siletz Indian Reservation in the coastal region of Lane County in 1875 ushered in the later settlement of that area.

Finally, the creation of the Cascade and Coast Range Forest Reserves in 1906 by President Theodore Roosevelt and the revestment of O&C lands to BLM management in 1916 put into federal management over 3,500 square miles or about 80% of Lane County's total land area. The character of Lane County's dominant logging industry would be determined for the rest of the twentieth century by these actions.

Other federal actions that were important for the historic period were the treaties and acts of removal with remaining Indians, and the extensive federal surveying of Lane County lands and navigable streams and coastal harbors.

III. Conclusion

This discussion of historic themes, presenting a picture of developments within each theme area is adequate only for the evaluation of individual cultural or historic resources related to that theme. In understanding cultural landscapes, components from different themes and periods may be found together (for example, Donation Land Claim farmsteads from the 1850s, a railroad and a mill town from 1900, or a state highway with a roadside hotel of the 1930s). The thematic approach is inadequate for evaluating the

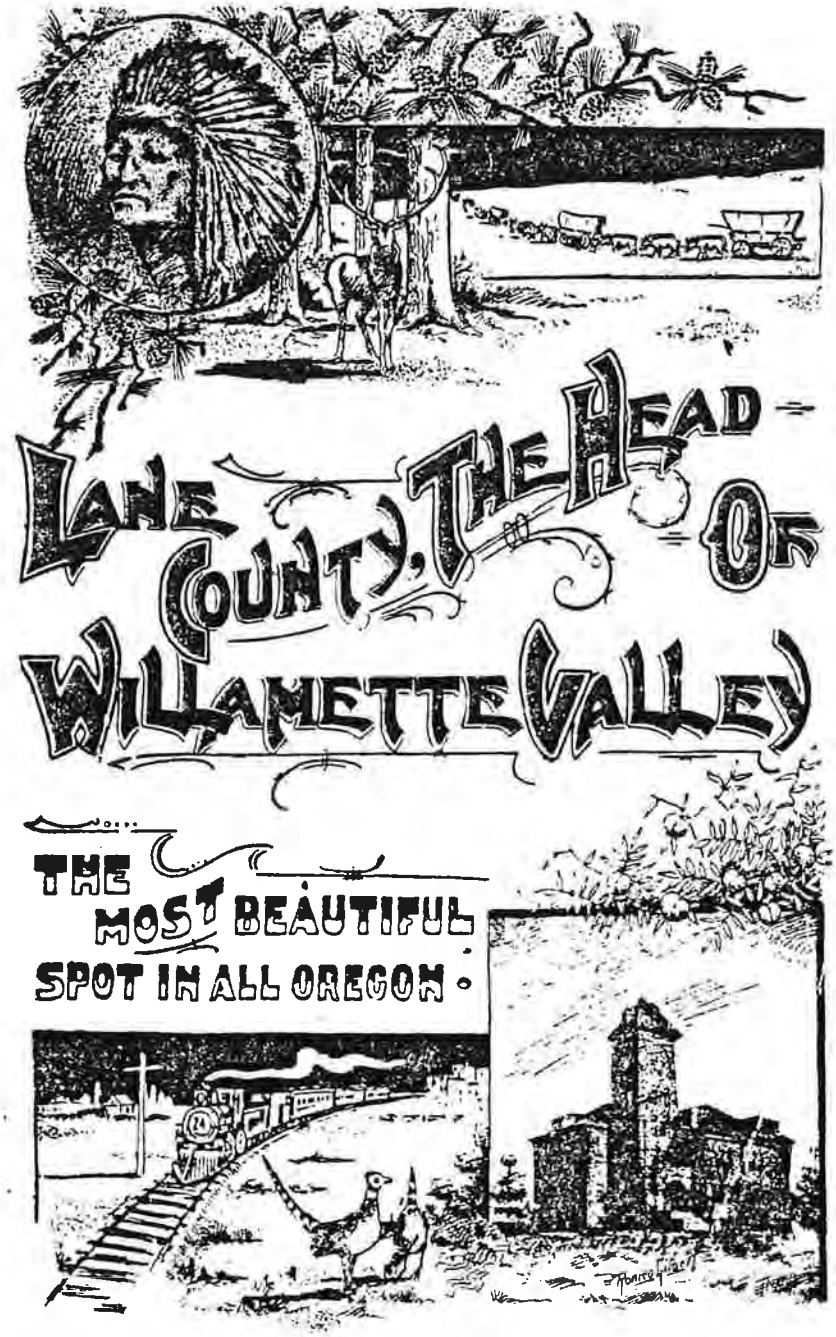


Fig. 70 Cover of a promotional brochure, printed by the Eugene Daily/Weekly Register circa 1902, extols the virtues of life in Lane County. (Print courtesy of the Lane County Museum.)

historic significance or physical integrity of larger rural cultural landscapes with interrelating themes (agriculture, logging, transportation, communities, etc.)

In the course of the field survey of rural Lane County, it was noted that in some of the cultural landscapes there are certain periods in which all the themes represented in that landscape and expressed in landscape components set a framework for later periods. This is true especially in the central valleys. In other cultural landscapes the landscape components with physical integrity are those that reflect themes of a historic period which have virtually replaced components of an earlier period. (This was found primarily in the cultural landscapes of the Coast Range and Cascade Range valleys.)

Three generalized "historic landscape periods" including most historic themes were identified by the survey:

The Agrarian Landscape	1849 - 1940
The Industrialized Landscape	1870 - 1940
The Landscape of Commerce	1890 - 1940

Each of the historic landscape periods represent certain cultural values which find expression in the described themes and physically in settlement patterns made up of landscape components. The patterns from a particular period and the communities that live within them usually persist into other periods. Therefore, all the periods overlap towards the second half of the historic period of the entire survey (1846-1940). The next four chapters explore the three historic landscape periods found by the survey in Lane County.

CHAPTER IV

CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCES IDENTIFIED BY THE SURVEY

I. Introduction

The Lane County survey adapted and refined the National Park Service's general definitions of cultural landscape components (see Part IV). The cultural landscape components as defined for Lane County guided the field surveyors in the identification of potential cultural and historic landscape resources (see Survey Method). This chapter presents each cultural landscape component as found across the county. The following chapters in Part II will characterize the same components in settlement patterns reflecting historic periods for the cultural landscapes of Lane County.

The landscape components described in this chapter and used in the survey to identify cultural and historic landscape resources are separated only for the purposes of understanding and describing what cultural landscapes are comprised of. They do not actually exist in the landscape in separation from each other, but relate closely to each other in living landscapes. Taking this a step further, in the different historic landscape periods, people have not just built single components (ie. just houses, or just roads), but have fashioned whole landscapes with each change to one component eventually having an affect on all others. An obvious example occurs when a rural road is improved or widened. Usually the change in the road's physical character has corollary effects on the spatial organization of the surrounding area, including adjustments to other circulation networks, to boundary demarcations, vegetation (at least in association with the road change), possibly leading to changes in the cluster arrangement of structures along the road. All of these changes will incorporate former responses to natural features that caused the road to be put there in the first place, and may respond to the same natural features in new ways.

Once again, the components of cultural landscsapes are:

A. Overall Spatial Organization
B. Historic Lane Use Categories and Activities
C. Response to Natural Features
D. Circulation Networks
E. Boundary Demarcations
F. Vegetation Related to Land Use
G. Cluster Arrangement
H. Structures

I. Small Scale Elements
J. Historical Views and Landscape Perceptions

While each component is to be found everywhere in Lane County, the character and distribution of each component varies depending on the cultural history of the area and natural landscape features (climate, soils, vegetation, slope etc.) All the components found in each cultural landscape area combine to form the distinctive rural settlement patterns described in the following chapters.

Because of the size of the survey area, not all components could be documented in detail. The components given primary attention for the purposes of this county-wide survey are: overall spatial organization; historic land use categories and activities; response to natural features; circulation networks; boundary demarcations;and cluster arrangement and structures. The other components were included in the field portion of the survey but did not receive the same attention as the others. These are: vegetation related to land use (especially on the site-specific scale); small scale elements; and historical views and landscape perceptions.

They have all been included in the following discussion defining each component because all components are found in all cultural landscapes and will be addressed in more detailed surveys of smaller areas possessing historic significance and physical integrity.

The criteria for the determination of historical significance and physical integrity differs for each component. The description of criteria used for determining significance and integrity is found in the chapter on evaluation in Part IV.

A. Overall Spatial Organization

The composite patterns of rural settlement for the historic period are described as the spatial organization of specific cultural landscape areas. This characteristic historic structure of a landscape is a combination of all cultural landscape components that have both physical integrity and historic significance. The resulting fabric of rural settlement patterns, reflecting the various phases of historic development for that area is what, in the final analysis, makes one cultural landscape area distinct from other cultural landscape areas found in the county.

B. Land Use Categories and Activities

Fig. 71 – 78

Rural land use in Lane County has historically fallen in two broad categories:

1. Settlement site related land use (farmsteads, rural communities, mill sites, etc.);

2. Resource development land use (farming, logging, mining, fishing, etc.)

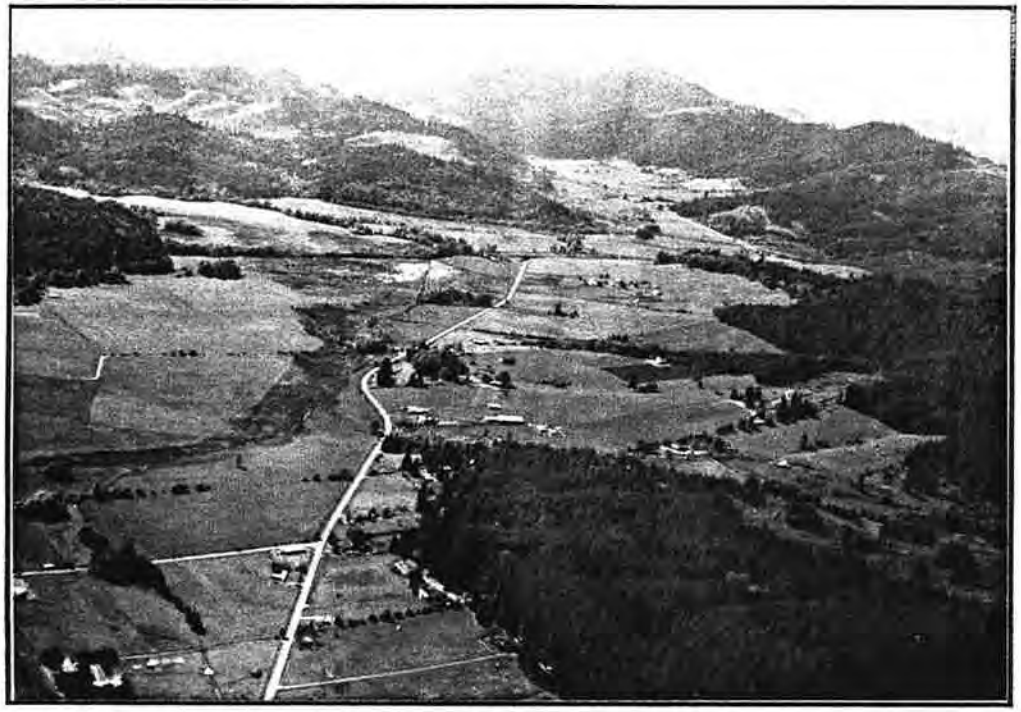


Fig. 71 Spatial organization of farms on Vaughn-Crow Rd

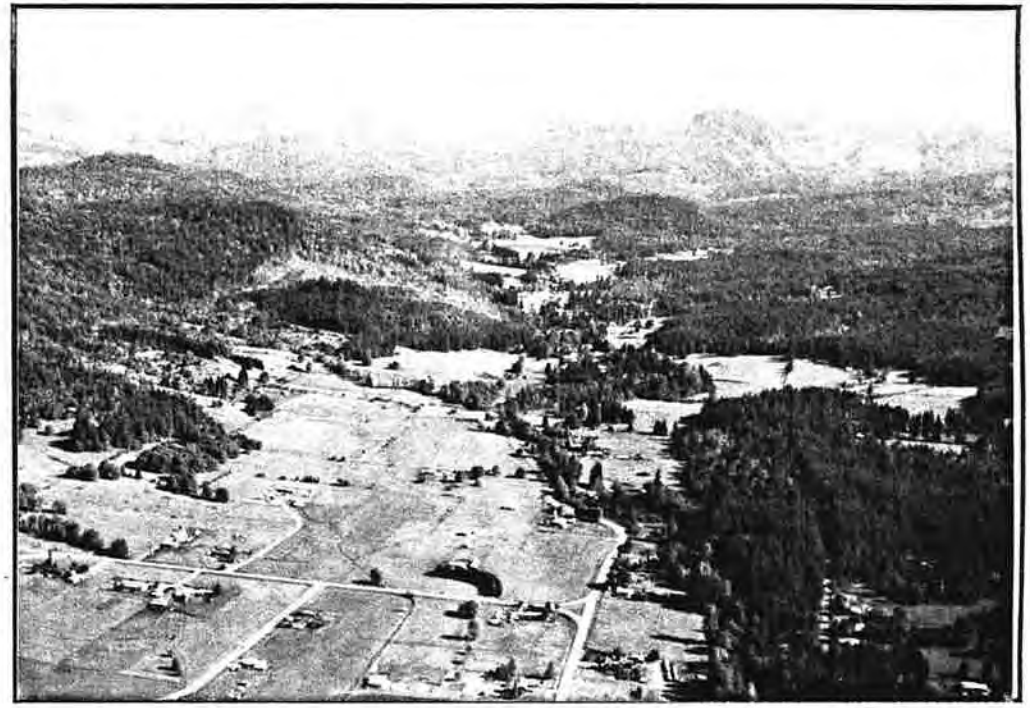


Fig. 72 Agriculture and forest land use (Lost Cr.Valley)

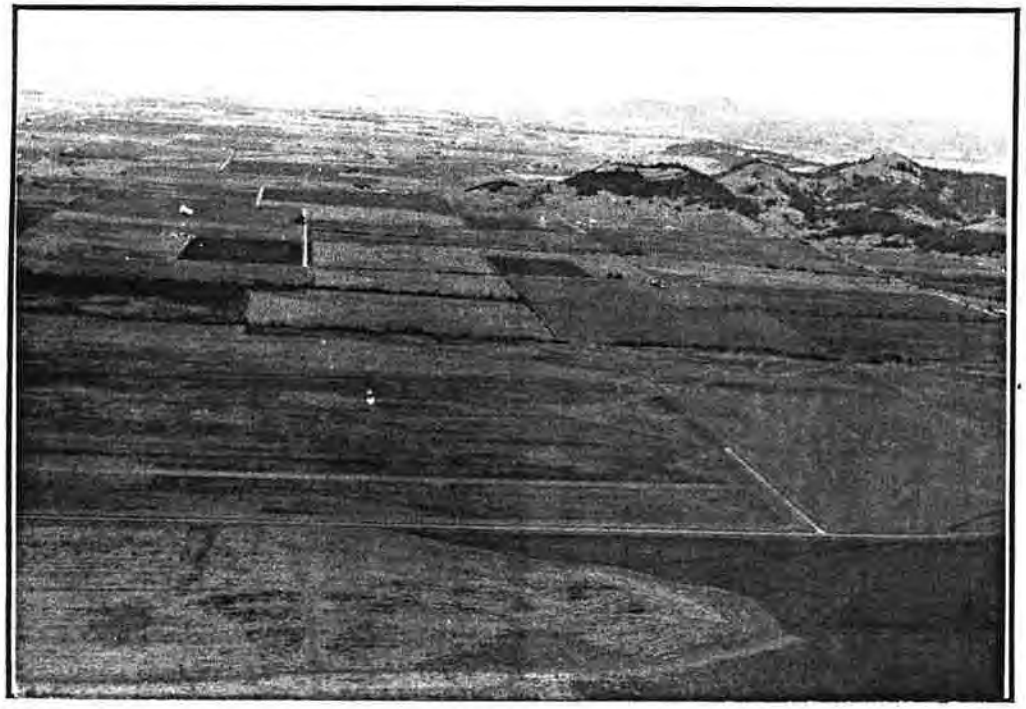


Fig. 73 Sectio boundaries visible north of Coburg

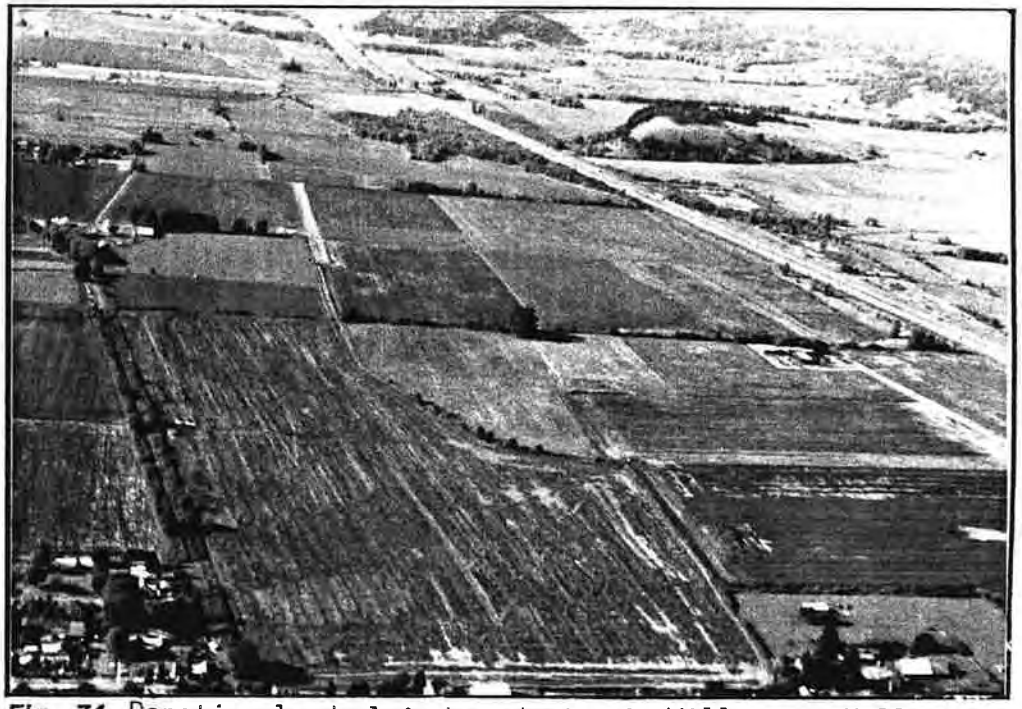


Fig. 74 Donation land claim boundaries in Willamet Valley

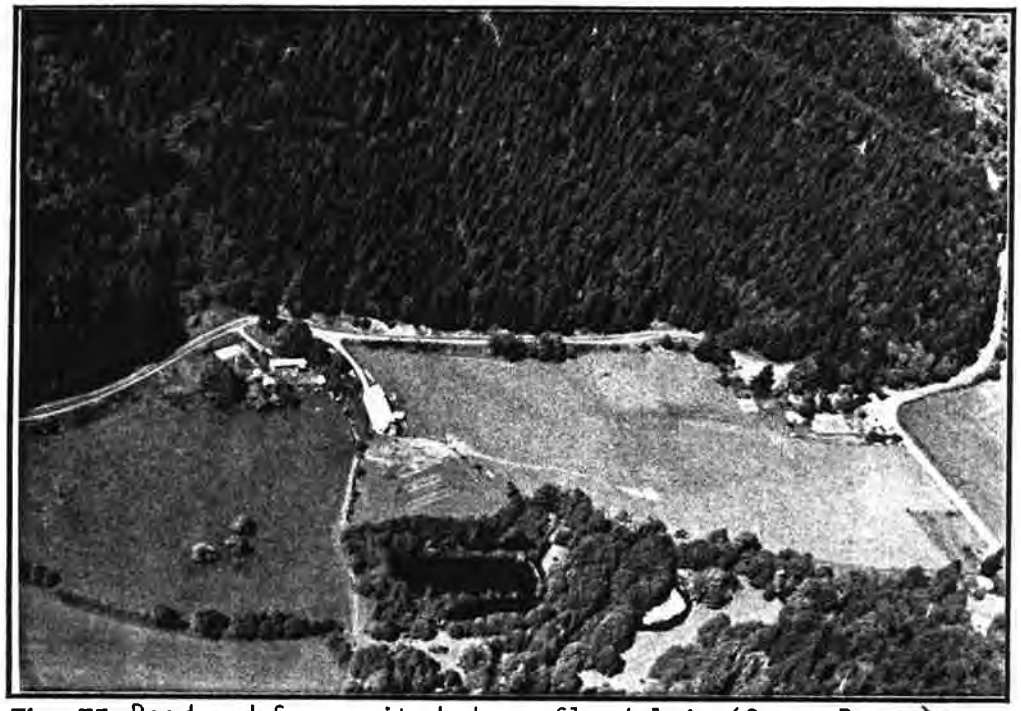


Fig. 75 Road and farms sited above floodplain (Coast Range)

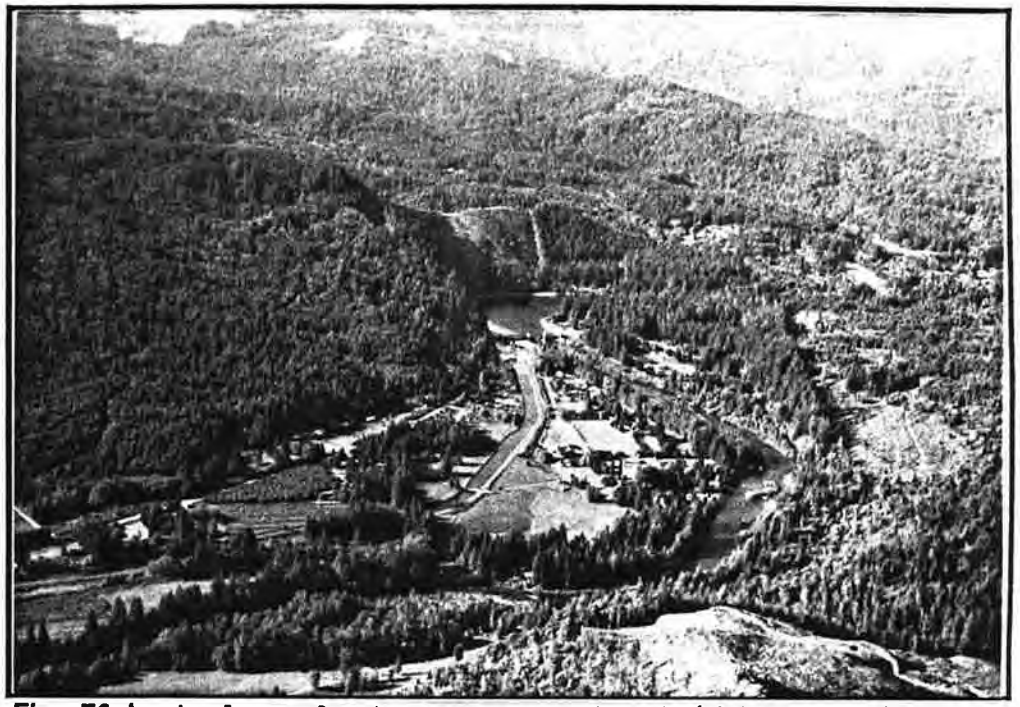


Fig. 76 Agriculture land use on river bench (McKenzie R.)

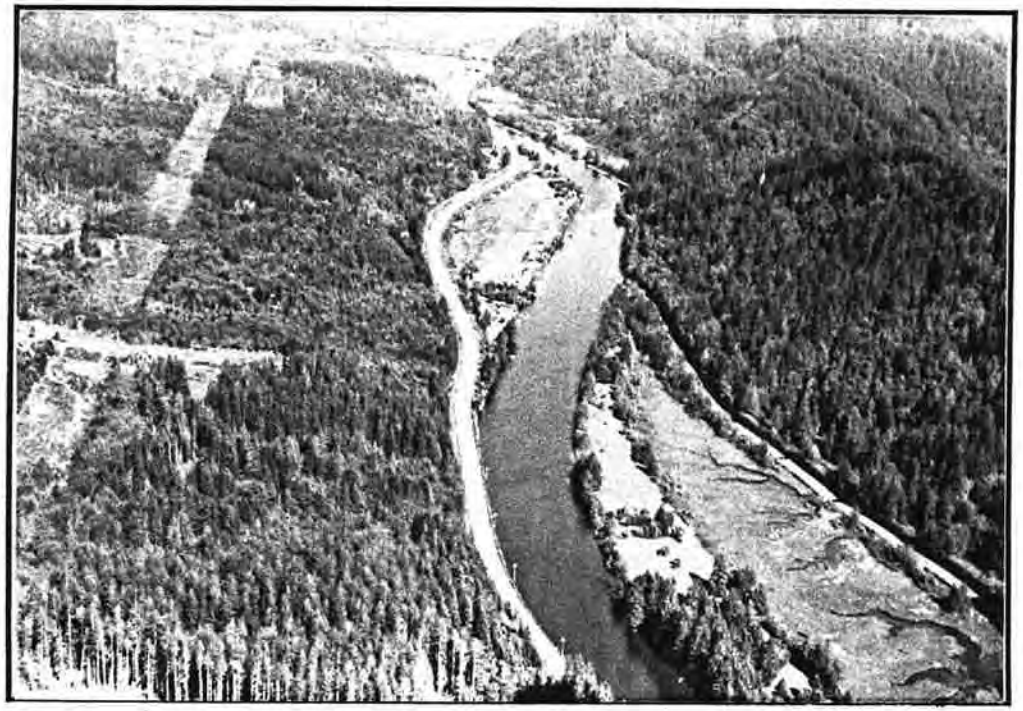


Fig. 77 Development in response to river (Siuslaw R.)

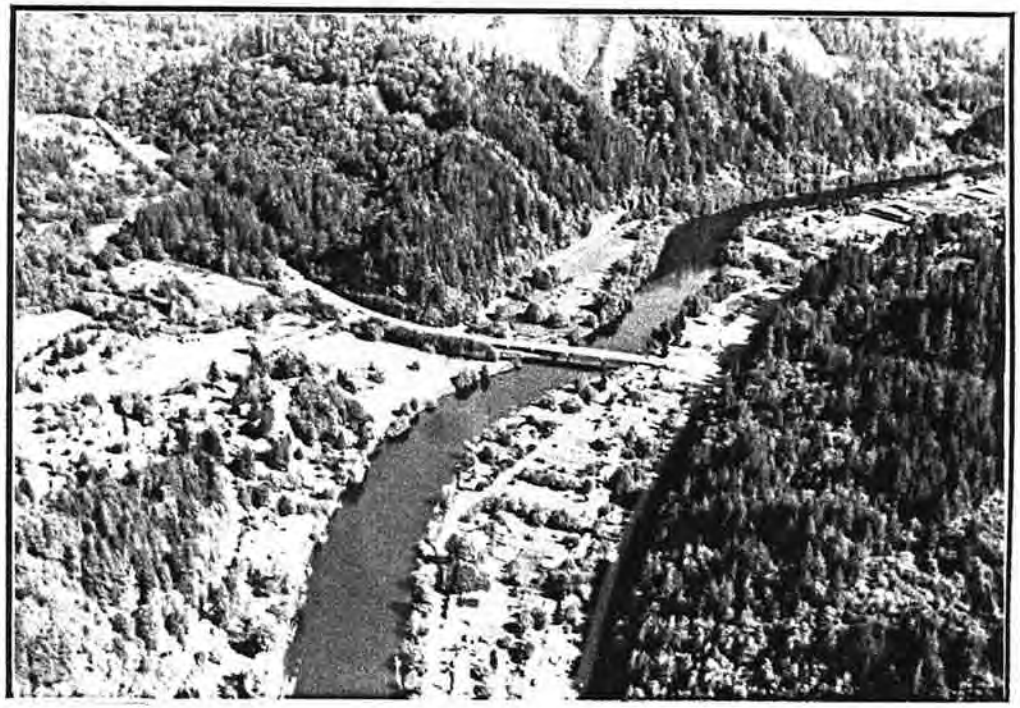


Fig. 78 Crossroads community oriented to river (Mapleton)

The settlement site related land use is dealt with in the structures and cluster arrangement components below. The following land use discussion applies primarily to resource related land use.

The density, extent and character of resource related land use have changed over time in correspondence with changes in population, social, political and economic trends, the development of new technology and new means of transporting people and goods. For example, the grain-based agricultural land use of the Upper Willamette Valley in the late nineteenth century extended agricultural land use from valley margin to valley margin only because river and rail transport of crops to distant markets provided the means to export surplus crops produced in this area. The improvement of rail and road transportation had a similar impact on the extent and character of farming and logging in the Coast and Cascade mountain ranges.

The survey identified major changes in land use by comparing present land use to historic patterns of land use using historic maps, historic aerial photos and the results of historic research. Historically, continuous patterns of cleared lands for agricultural land use and forested areas are indicated on each survey map of one square mile.

Historic land use areas on the survey maps are approximate given the degree of change in some areas of the county. In the central valleys of the county (the Upper Willamette Valley, lower McKenzie, lower Middle Fork and lower Coast Fork valleys) the character of agricultural land use has changed the most, whereas the character of agricultural lands in the mountain valleys of the Coast and Cascade ranges has remained comparatively constant since the valley bottoms were cleared in the late nineteenth century. (The few exceptions are described in later chapters.)

Historic land uses in the cultural landscapes of Lane County have been determined to have historic significance where those land use patterns were of critical importance to the economic and social history of the cultural landscape area. The physical integrity of historic land use patterns was determined by asking if those patterns exist today in the same general character as they were in the period of historic significance.

On the larger scale of the cultural landscape area, the integrity of historic land use patterns is usually the relationship of open, agricultural lands to forested lands. Where the proportionate distribution of agricultural to forest land use has remained constant from the period of their original historic significance to the present, this boundary between forest and agricultural land use has been shown on the survey maps.

On the smaller scale of each square mile, the same general boundary between agricultural and forest land use has been shown, and historic distinctions between agricultural land uses have also been shown (i.e. pasture, grains, row crops and orchards, etc.) It is easier to determine the historic land uses for cultural landscapes of

the Coast and Cascade mountain valleys than for cultural landscapes including the central valleys of the county. This is due to the naturally occurring differences of soils and climate occurring in these different areas together with the impacts of settlement. In the mountainous areas there has been less agricultural land use change than in the central valleys.

Therefore, the property-specific land use history of the central valley agricultural areas is more complex and the survey was limited to determination of broad patterns of historic agricultural land uses. For example, in the Willamette, Mohawk, lower McKenzie, Coast and Middle Fork valleys, there are areas which have historically been utilized for grains or seed crops as opposed to areas which have historically been utilized for vegetable or orchard crops. The extension of irrigation to formerly dry land farming areas has extended the ability to grow row crops in some areas where grains were formerly grown, therefore changing the physical integrity of a specific kind of agricultural land use for certain sites. Despite changes of such a nature, the overall proportion of agricultural land use to forest or settlement land uses may have remained constant since the historic period.

C. Response to Natural Features

Fig. 79 - 83

All of the landscape components far respond to natural features of vegetation, slope, soils, etc. in specific ways. Historic land use such as field patterns and cropping systems respond to slope and soils to maximize the use of the land according to the available knowledge and technology of a given period. Historic circulation networks such as road patterns often respond to elevation changes and the floodplains in all the cultural landscapes of the county. Early road systems were sited where passage was easiest through an area. railroad beds were designed to achieve even grades through rough terrain. Boundary demarcations respond to natural boundaries of rivers and ridgelines in many cases. .The siting of structures, farm and other rural clusters of buildings also responded to slope, aspect and the prevailing weather. For example, early houses and barns nearly always faced north or east where possible to protect entrances from the winter winds and rains. Similarly, early farmsteads and communities were located on benches above the floodplain to avoid rising water from winter and spring rains.

Response to natural features is summarized for each of the cultural landscape areas and noted on the survey forms for each section surveyed.

D. Circulation Networks

Fig. 84 - 89

Circulation networks in Lane County vary in complexity and purpose. Their discovery and improvement are central to the history of the county and the state. On one end of the historical spectrum are footpaths and wagon roads that evolved from game and Indian trails. At the other end are the road and rail systems that unify a far-flung county. In most areas of the county the entire spectrum is represented. Historically, circulation networks developed from

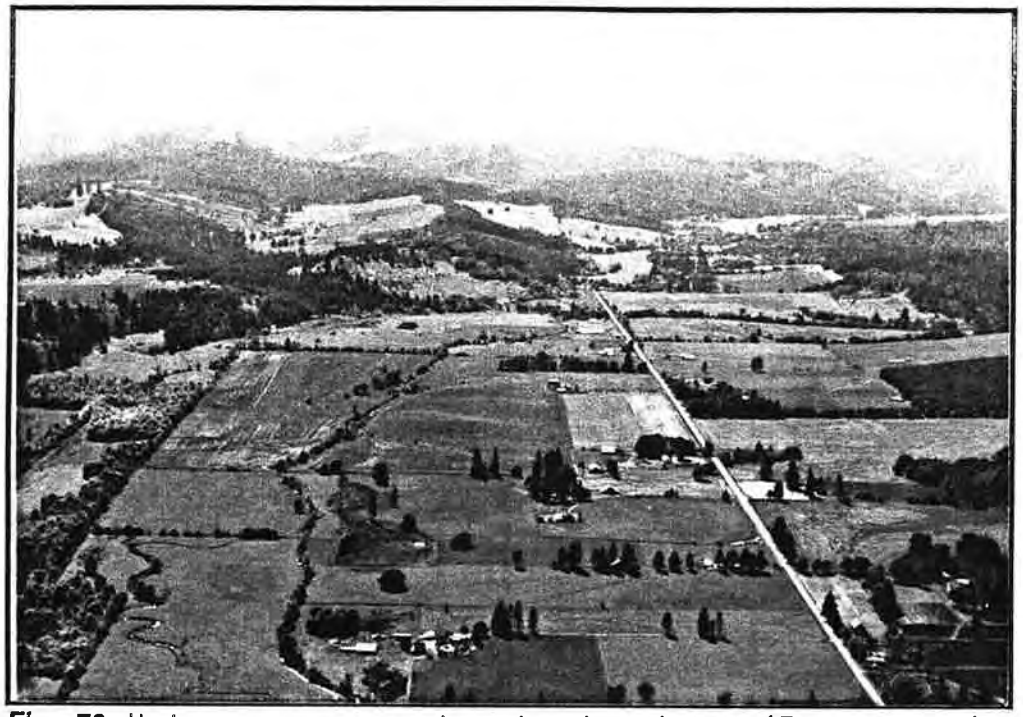


Fig. 79 Hedgerows, trees and road as boundaries (Ferguson Cr.)

Fig. 80 Site response to wetter lowland (Coast Fork #1922)

Fig. 81 Build[illegible]g at the edge of valley terraces (Coast Fork #3085)

Fig. 82 Building at the valley edge (Coast Range [illegible]32)

Fig. 83 Most historic structures are sited on higher ground

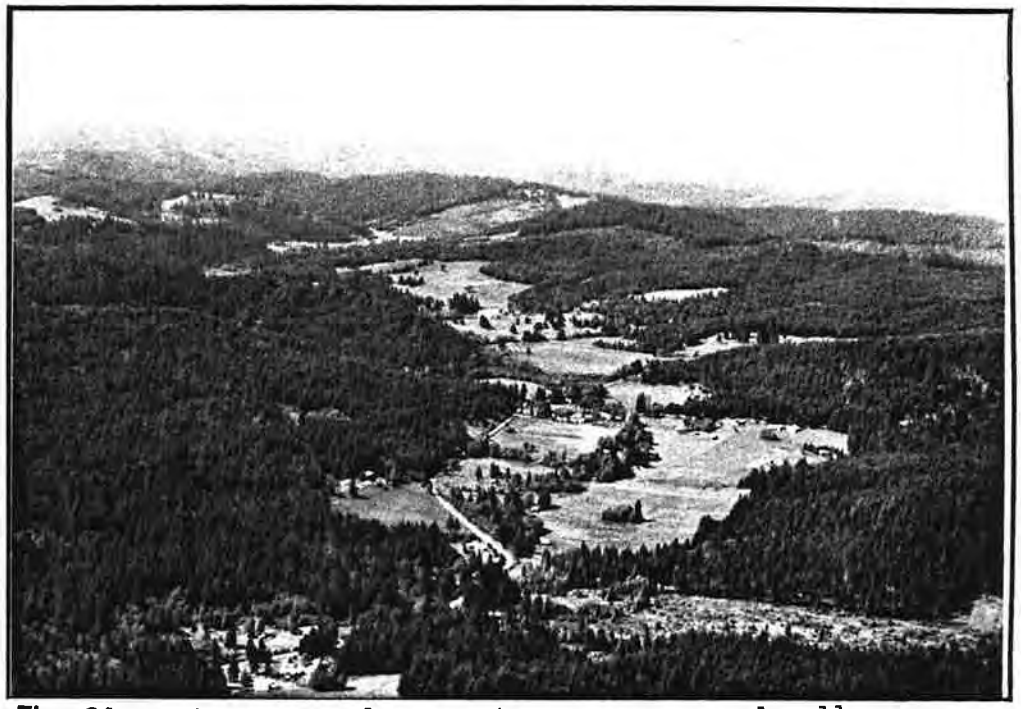


Fig. 84 Roads connect farmsteads in narrow rural valleys

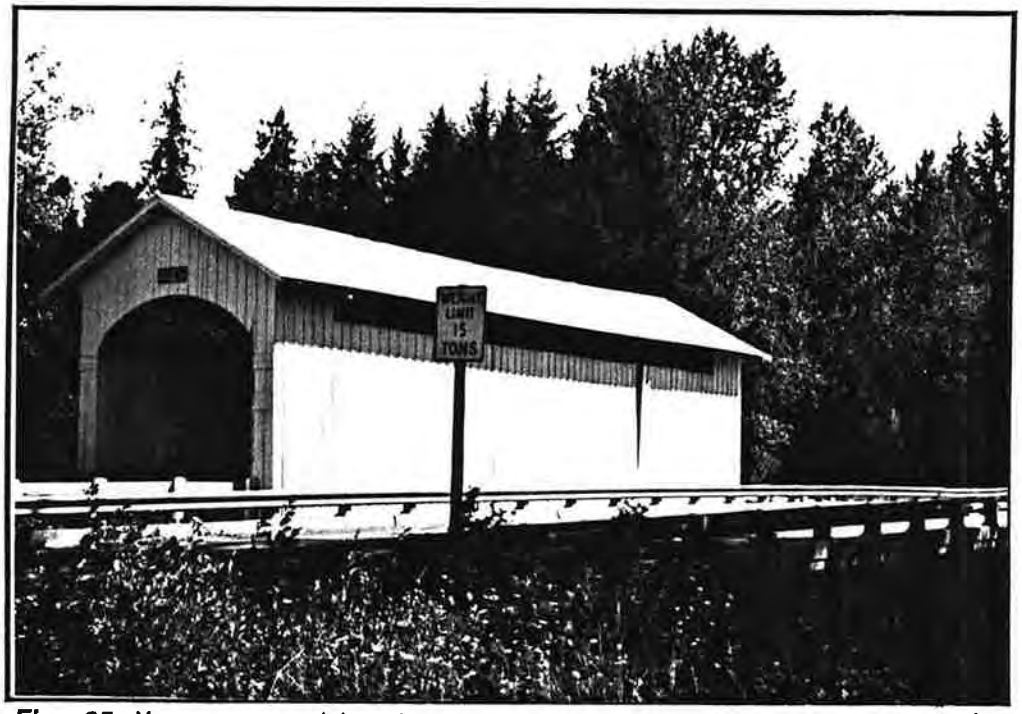


Fig. 85 Many covered bridges were built in Lane County (#3039)

Fig. 86 Steel railroad bridgein Coast Range (Siuslaw R. #1917)

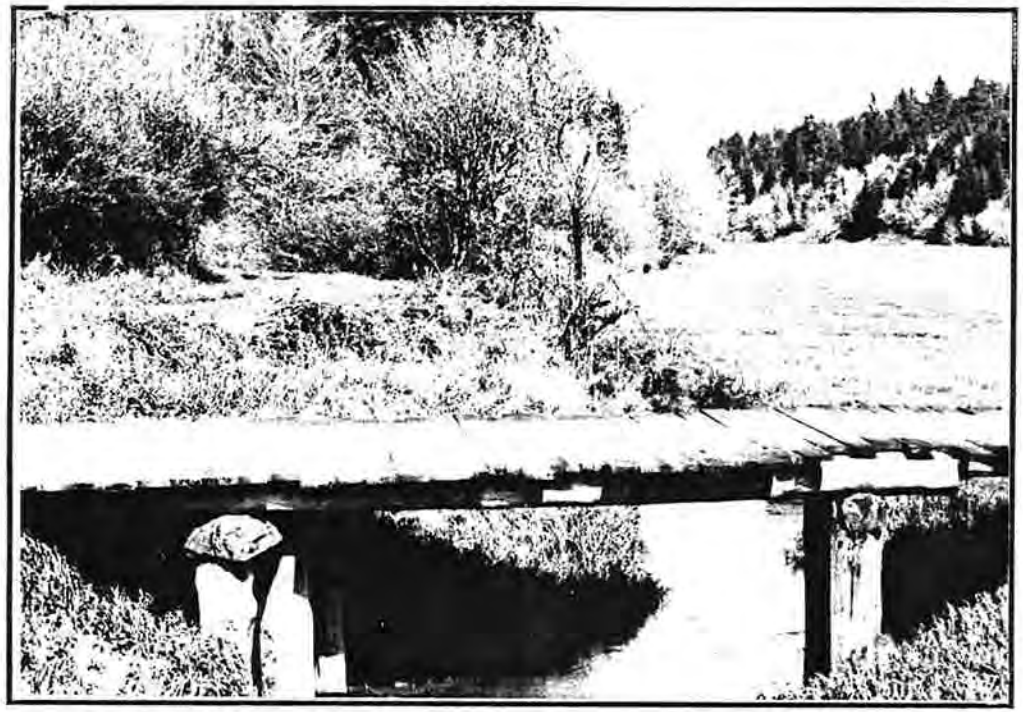


Fig. 87 Simple field bridge (North Fork, Siuslaw River #1908)

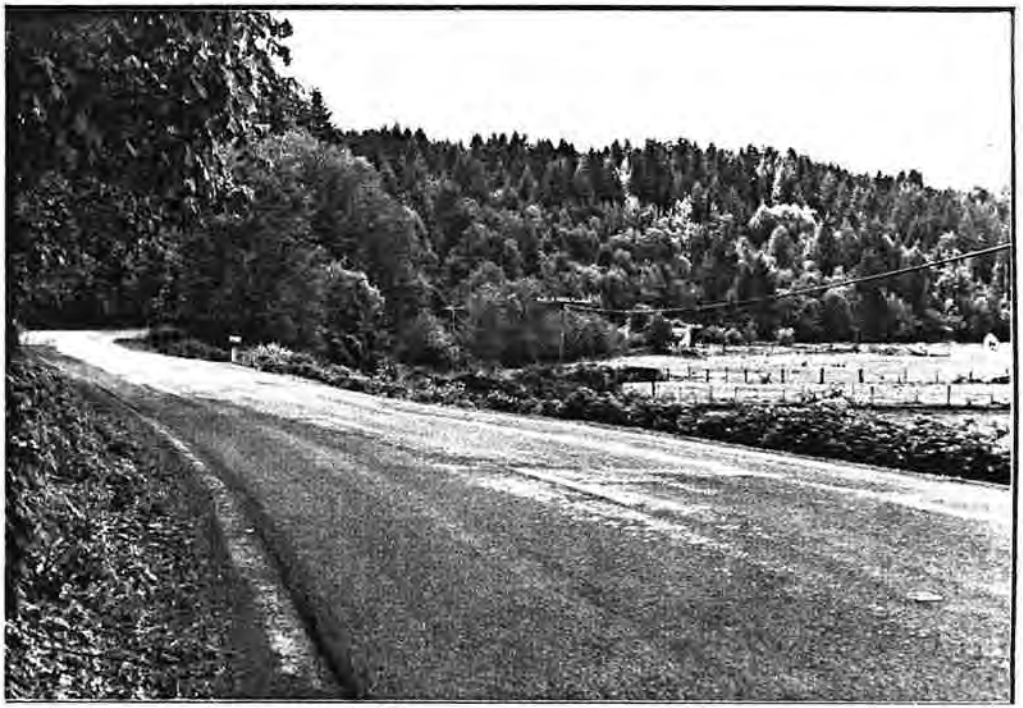


Fig. 88 Road sited at edge of fields, forest (Lake Creek #3176)

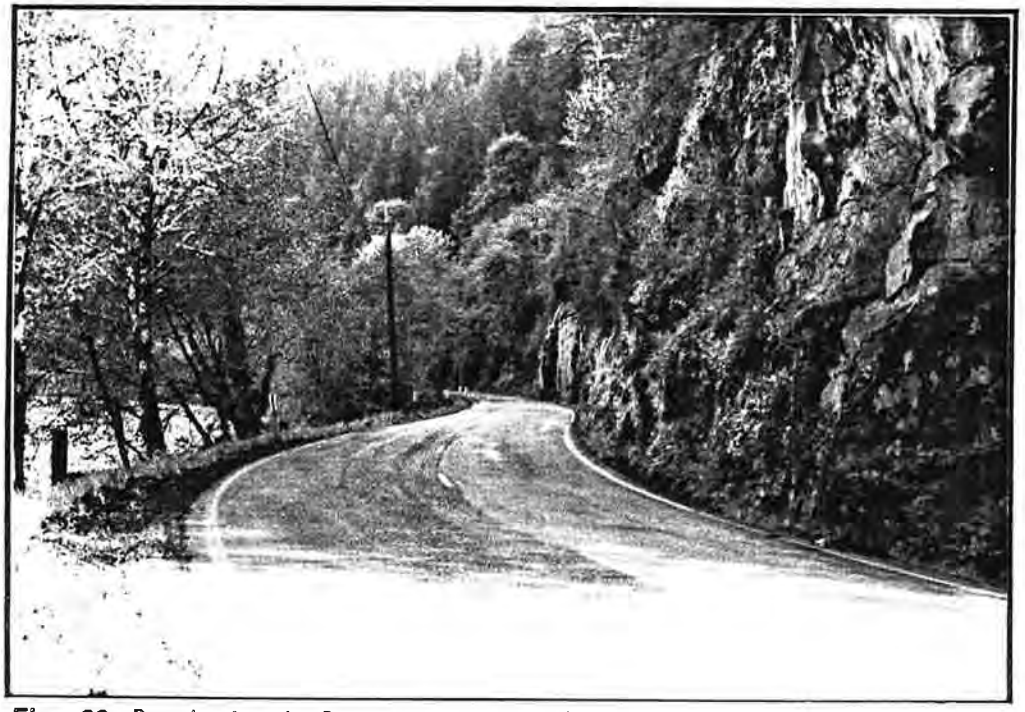


Fig. 89 Road sited along riverbank (Siuslaw River #1973)

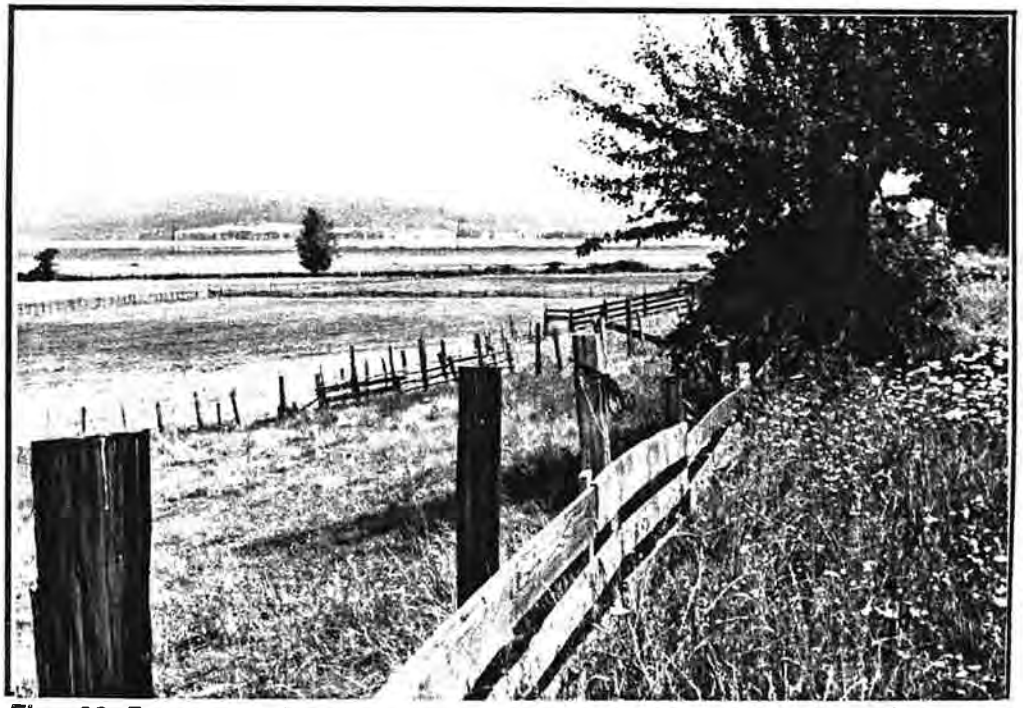


Fig. 90 Fences as boundary demarcation (Coast Fork 913)

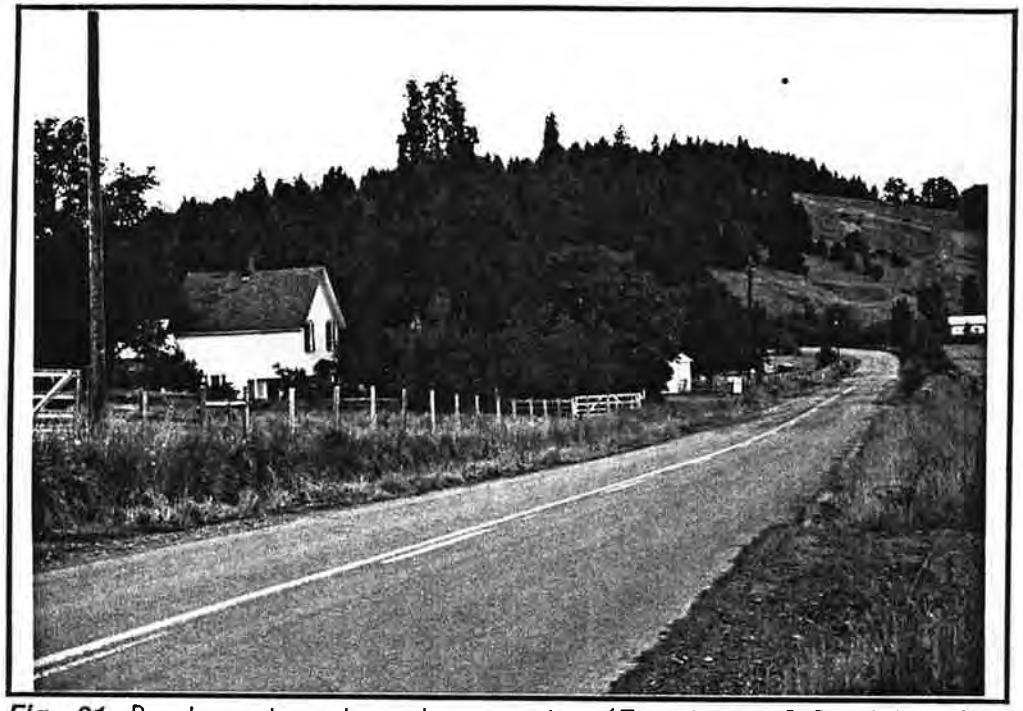


Fig. 91 Roads as boundary demarcation (Territorial Road #)

Fig. 92 Vegetation as boundary demarcation (Territorial Road)

Fig. 93 Fences and vegetation as boundary demarcation (#2769)

Fig. 94 Visible donation land claim boundaries (Territorial Rd #2769)

paths and river travel to primitive wagon and stage routes, railroads and finally paved roads for vehicular traffic.

The physiography of the county, with a central north/south valley corridor, east/west valley corridors on either side and a limited north/south coastal corridor, defines the broader circulation patterns that dominate the settlement history of the county. Early circulation patterns were traced from the same sources as those used to discern historic land uses. Only those contemporary circulation networks (paths, roads, railroads) which are historically significant and have physical integrity are identified on the individual survey forms.

Circulation patterns that were critical to the settlement of the cultural landscape area, to the settlement of the state or Pacific Northwest, or where such development was associated with persons prominent in the history of the area, state or region were determined to have historic significance. A third area of historic significance is where roads or railroads are significant due to unique achievements of engineering or construction technology.

E. Boundary Demarcations

Fig. 90 - 94

Boundary demarcations, distinguishing different areas of ownership, use or management, may be either natural landscape features or cultural landscape features. As a natural landscape feature, a boundary may be a creek or riverbank, ridgeline or natural vegetation. Boundaries that are cultural landscape features are, for example, fences, a utility easement, road or irrigation canal. Boundary demarcations may also be a combination of natural and cultural landscape features such as fences overgrown with blackberry bramble, or a tree lined field or road.

All the boundary demarcations described above and many other combinations can be found across the county. Early survey and planning maps and historical aerial photos are the best record of changed and continuous boundaries. The boundaries of the first ownership patterns, the donation land claims, are visible today in most areas where claims were filed. The places where donation land claim boundaries are visible today are indicated on the survey maps. Other prominent or characteristic boundary demarcations are described in the summary findings for each cultural landscape.

Changes in the type and character of boundary demarcations are important indicators of changing land ownership patterns, land use changes and the impacts of new or different technologies. An example would be the impact of replacing draft animal traction for farm machinery with mechanical traction. The shapes of fields, the need for hay and feed crops for draft animals and the need to keep animals in certain areas and out of other areas all had an impact on boundary demarcations. Historically, boundary demarcations have tended to become increasingly abstracted from the natural landscape. For example, property boundaries may conform to the section grid more than they do to the lay of the land. However, even such property boundaries are eventually visible in the natural landscape, becoming

concrete. The survey discovered both boundaries that begin with concrete natural landscape features and boundaries that begin as abstractions throughout the county dating from the historic period.

F. Vegetation Related to Land Use

Fig. 95 - 100

Vegetation as a cultural landscape component refers to all plant material that has been planted, controlled, influenced or modified by human activities, whether unintentionally or intentionally. This includes plant species that are native to the county and species introduced and/or naturalized during historic settlement.

The character of vegetation related to land use will vary depending on the land use (i.e. forest or agriculture) and the natural landscape setting (i.e. slope, elevation, aspect or the direction a site faces, soils, the availability of water and the plant communities native to a given area). The general plant communities native to the three major physiographic areas of the county were given in the chapter on the environmental context of the survey.

Some vegetation gives more obvious clues to former land use or settlement (for example, ornamental or fruit tree plantings on the site of an early homestead). Other vegetation is harder to interpret as to its historical land use relationship (such as trying to determine whether a grouping of fir or oak trees was planted, modified or the result of natural reproduction). Furthermore, there were areas in the county in which extensive modification of plant communities had occurred during prehistoric settlement. Despite this difficulty, vegetation patterns remain an important cultural landscape component, especially in a region where rich and varied plant communities can thrive.

On the survey map forms, the vegetation related to land use is labelled or marked in special cases. As with all the other components, only vegetation found to be dating from the historic period is included.

G. Cluster Arrangement

Fig. 101 - 103

Cluster arrangement refers to the intentional placement of cultural elements (usually structures) within a discrete landscape setting. Such cluster arrangements in Lane County include clusters of farm buildings, a cluster of buildings at a sawmill or in a rural community. On the survey maps, farm clusters with a historic residence and associated barns or outbuildings are circled. The physical integrity of cluster arrangements was determined from historic aerial photos and the field survey. Detailed description of the evolution of clusters was not possible for a survey of the size of the Lane County survey.

H. Structures

Fig. 95 House sited near old oak tree (Territorial Road #3397)

Fig. 96 Homestead fruit orchard on North Fork (Siuslaw River #2774)

Fig. 97 Maple trees planted by residence (Willamette Valley #2908)

Fig. 98 Walnut trees along drive (Willamette Valley #2384)

Fig. 99 Planting around farmstead (Willamette Valley #2321)

Fig. 100 Specimen fruit tree in Deadwood Cr. Valley (Lake Cr #3222)

Fig. 101 Barn and house cluster arrangement (Territorial Rd #)

Fig. 102 Farm cluster (Willamette Valley #2327)

The various types of structures found in rural Lane County were identified according to their function, estimated date of construction, general style, architectural significance, physical integrity and association with important historic themes. A separate chapter on the architectural heritage of Lane County describes the types of buildings that occurred in rural Lane County. *Fig. 104 - 106*

The survey team used historic aerial photos and the results of previous surveys to identify sites with possible structures dating from prior to 1940. These sites were then field checked and photographed. All sites with structures dating from the historic period were reviewed by members of the survey team to determine estimated dates of construction function and style, physical integrity and architectural significance. The significance of sites with structures for the history of the county was determined from analysis of historical data prior to, during and after field survey of the sites.

Structures identified on the survey maps are most often residences and barns, but other landscape structures are also identified including cemeteries, dams, canals, mill ponds, bridges, earthworks, monuments or any other built features found in the landscape. Civic buildings such as schools, granges, commercial buildings and mills are also noted on the survey forms and photographs. The summary findings for each cultural landscape area also describe the extent and character of historic structures as they relate to the other landscape components.

I. Small Scale Elements *Fig. 107 - 109*

Small scale elements such as lone grave markers may be unique to a site or area, or they may be an example of a historical pattern of similar elements of which there are few remnants, such as wind powered water pumps. Small scale elements identified in the field include examples of both types. However, there has by no means been an exhaustive inventory of small scale elements across the county. Only when the field team's research and subsequent field survey led to smaller elements in association with sites already having other cultural and historic features were these elements recorded. They are recorded with a special symbol on the survey maps and occassionally described in text as well.

J. Historical Views and Landscape Perceptions *Fig. 110*

Historical views and other perceptual qualities related to historic settlement in Lane County reveal much about the character of the landscape as it appeared to past generations. Examples are the representational art depicting the natural and cultural landscape of the areas surveyed, whether in historic photos, paintings, engravings or drawings. Interpretation of the significant perceptual qualities requires knowing the attitudes and conditions of cultural life in different periods.

For example, there are numerous references to and representations of landscape "obstacles" that had to be overcome in

order to complete a road or railroad. Also the importance of "prospects" from buttes and other high promontories (i.e. Spencer's and Skinner's Buttes, Mt. Pisgah, etc.) is clear in the writings of early explorers, surveyors and settlers looking for land to stake their claims.

Some of these views and perceptual qualities are described in the preface. These views and perceptions were not "surveyed" as such, but references to them are noted where they surfaced in the historical literature. The integrity and significance of historic landscape views and perceptions is more difficult to determine and awaits more detailed evaluation of the landscape areas determined to have historic significance and integrity in terms of the other nine landscape components. The evidence of historical views and landscape perceptions helps to verify whether a contemporary landscape setting has some relationship to these historic views and perceptions.

Fig. 103 Farm cluster (Willamette Valley #3452)

Fig. 104 Community structure: grange (Territorial Rd #2768)

Fig. 105 Agricultural structure: barn (Territorial Rd #2757)

Fig. 106 Residential structure (Territorial Rd #

Fig. 107 Small scale element: early tractor (Mohawk Valley #3267)

Fig. 108 Small scale element: historical monument (#3320)

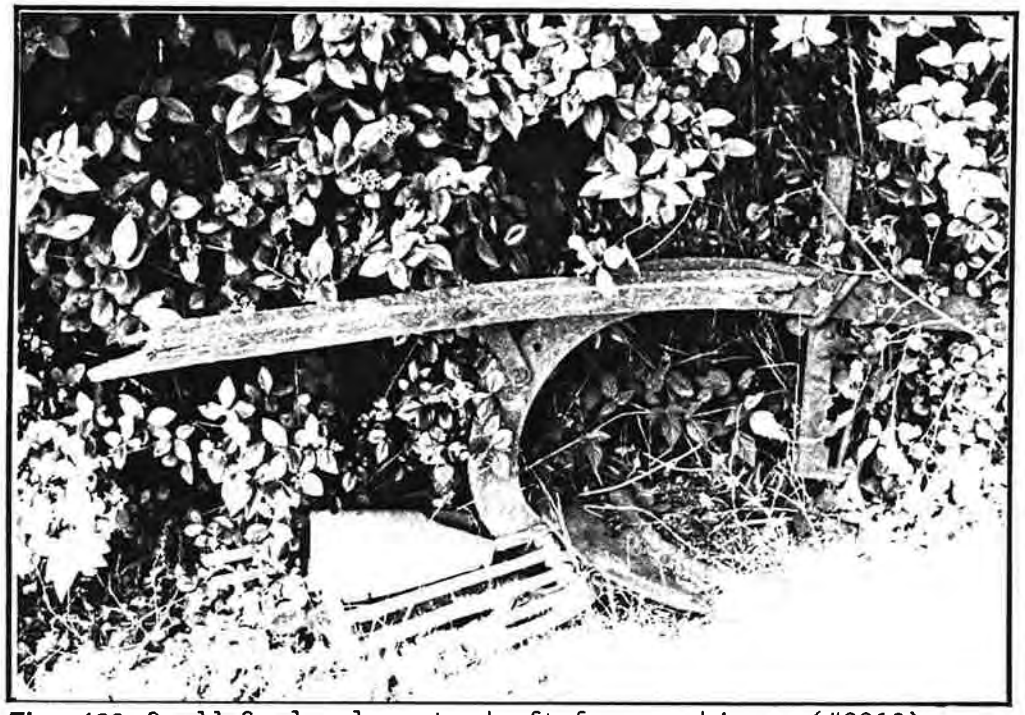


Fig. 109 Small Scale element: draft farm machinery (#2013)

Fig. 110 Historical view: stage route (#)

Part Two

Historical Landscape Periods and Themes

Cover: Field patterns from the agrarian landscape era and donation land claims in the lower Coast Fork area east of Creswell. Drawing by Ahmad Badrtalei.

CHAPTER V

INTRODUCTION TO HISTORIC LANDSCAPE PERIODS OF LANE COUNTY

For the purpose of this survey of cultural landscape resources in Lane County, settlement patterns are understood as a constellation of cultural landscape components expressing the values of particular historic periods as an embodiment of meaning in the physical environment. The meaning of a component or a pattern of cultural landscape components generally has both social and functional dimensions. Understood in this way, settlement patterns are "history made visible" in the rural landscape.

In the chapter on the historical context, historical themes of development in rural Lane County were summarized (subsistence living, agriculture, logging, etc.) Within each historical theme the survey identified distinct periods and at the end of the chapter the themes were combined into three generalized periods in Lane County's rural history.

All the historical themes described in that chapter have been physically expressed in the form of cultural landscape components which were identified in the previous chapter. Moreover, the cultural landscape components related to a single theme (i.e. logging) are almost always related to the components of other themes (i.e. transportation, communities, agriculture, etc.) This combination of cultural landscape components expressing interrelated themes of historic development constitute the settlement patterns of a particular historic period.

The following three chapters will describe the settlement patterns of the three general periods introduced in the Historic Overview (the Agrarian Landscape, the Industrialized Landscape and the Landscape of Commerce). As was noted with historic themes, settlement patterns rarely were transformed suddenly and completely. For example, determining exactly when industrialized settlement patterns eclipsed those of an agrarian landscape is not possible, even if desirable. Like the unfolding of social history, landscape history is a process of incremental change, varying its pace at different times and places.

In Lane County settlement patterns of earlier periods commonly persist during later periods. While settlement patterns related to all three historic periods have occurred in every part of Lane County, they have taken on different characteristics and have appeared at different times. This geographic and temporal variety is due primarily to the complex physiography of the county and its rich cultural history.

In most of Lane County's cultural landscapes, components from more than one settlement pattern are evident. In some there are as many as four or five periods of settlement pattern development that are layered one on top of the other. Historical significance may be attributed to one settlement pattern, or to several patterns depending on their comparative historical significance and physical integrity. The discussion of the settlement patterns that retain integrity and have historic significance for each cultural landscape and for the county will be addressed in Part III (The Cultural Landscapes of Lane County).

In summary, there have been three steps of historical interpretation in the course of the survey:

1. Individual cultural landscape components are evaluated for their relationship to the historic theme to which they belong (i.e. determining that a particular land use is related to agriculture or a railroad to logging or mining).

2. The cultural landscape components representing different historic themes are evaluated for their interrelationships within general historic landscape periods across the entire county (i.e. understanding the different relationship of agriculture to transportation between the agrarian landscape period and the industrialized landscape period).

3. Settlement patterns of historic periods are evaluated depending on which are dominant and have physical integrity within each of the cultural landscapes of Lane County. For further details on the criteria for evaluation see chapter XXII.

It is the interweaving of natural landscape features and cultural landscape components and their layering in rural settlement patterns from different periods in the county's history that give the cultural landscapes of Lane County lasting and unique character. The following three chapters on the settlement patterns of Lane County are still generalized for all of Lane County. In Part III we will see these settlement patterns reach different levels of expression in different cultural landscapes of Lane County.

An understanding of the particular settlement patterns of a historic landscape period (i.e. the Agrarian Landscape) provides a basis for evaluating the physical integrity and the significance of the remaining settlement patterns on the larger scale of a cultural landscape. For example, there may be an area of the county where the landscape components related to themes of agriculture, transportation and communities are expressions of the Agrarian Landscape, in their specific interrelationships and character. Thus, landscape components may gain historic significance by association with the settlement patterns of which they are a part. Evaluation of the physical integrity of these cultural landscape

components on the scale of a cultural landscape area is therefore a comparative exercise. The integrity of the components historically significant for their relationship to historic settlement patterns is determined by comparison to other areas of the county and state.

The following chapters on the historic landscape periods indentified by the survey for Lane County begin by stating the reason for choosing the name and dates of the period. The "essence" of the period in terms of the constellation of cultural values represented by the period will also be explored in this introduction.

The remainder of the chapter will be divided into the theme areas already summarized. Within each historical theme (i.e. agriculture, logging, communities, etc.) the dominant settlement patterns and cultural landscape components will be described and given approximate dates. The discussion will proceed from the general to the specific, that is from settlement patterns expressing certain historic themes to large scale cultural landscape components and smaller scale components (i.e. from spatial organization to clusters of structures to individual structures).

These chapters will directly connect, where possible, historic themes to the individual components of a cultural landscape. This approach has been taken to demonstrate the relationships between landscape components and broader historic periods, forming the basis for later evaluation.

Fig. 111 Dwellings of early settlers were often sited at the edge of the prairie openings of central Lane County.

CHAPTER VI

THE AGRARIAN LANDSCAPE 1846-1940

I. Introduction

The settlement patterns and historic themes described in this chapter are related by virture of all being landscape expressions of agrarian values. Agrarian values stem from traditional European rural attitudes and customs pertaining to the role of human beings as agriculturalists, as cultivators of the soil. These values pertain to the use of fields and their tenure. Nineteeth century American agrarianism was also deeply imbued with the value of an egalitarian distribution of land. This Jeffersonian agrarianism led to the system of dividing lands by the township-range-section system and to the history of land grants to average American citizens.

Fundamentally, the agrarian landscape was a landscape organized to promote agricultural interests. The organization of the rural landscape according to the interests of agriculture embraced not only farming but also the development of transportation systems, early rural communities and even logging. Although the settlement patterns of the agrarian landscape persisted through the historic period, other values became paramount in new settlement patterns following the coming of the railroad in 1871. These settlement patterns will be described for the next two historic landscape periods.

Patterns of the agrarian landscape were most pronounced in the central valleys of Lane County, although they occurred later in the eastern and western mountain valleys of the county. This is due to the greater suitability of the central valleys for agricultural enterprises and the earlier settlement of these areas by a population strongly motivated by agrarian values.

II. Agriculture

A. Claim Settlement 1845 - 1860

Much of Lane County was initially settled through land claims, as indeed was most desirable land settled in the western United States. The enactment and administration of land claim programs for settlement in Lane County spanned a period of nearly thirty years and land claim settlement was the first lasting settlement pattern for the central valleys, the Cascade and Coast mountain valleys. This pattern was determined by the 320 and 640 acre claim size. The survey and improvement of claims was the key determinant of the spatial organization of the agrarian landscape.

In the central valleys, early groups of settlers (1846 - 1855) found open, oak-rimmed valley bottoms with wide riparian forests on either side of the forks of the Willamette and McKenzie Rivers. The higher terraces of these prairies were perceived as ideal locations for laying out future farmsteads.(1) The earliest settlers sited their claims responding to these features and possibly with the layout of their farms in mind. The edges of the prairies in the wider Willamette Valley, and in smaller openings in the narrower valleys of the Coast and Middle Forks of the Willamette River and the McKenzie River were where the first groups sited claim cabins, and later farm clusters.

In the 1840s and 50s, the knowledge that each individual would be entitled to 320 acres or one half of a square mile resulted in one-half to one mile spacing between cabins in most areas. The boundaries of the early claims are often irregular. This is due to the staking of claims to conform to topography and other natural features such as the location of arable land. Irregularly staked claims (that is, shapes that were not strictly north-south rectangles) were also possible because the federal land grant surveyors did not reach the upper Willamette Valley until 1853, six years after the first claim cabins were erected. After the land had been surveyed, all claims conformed to the section-grid system unless a claimant was willing to pay for a private survey of his Donation Land Claim.

Claims were also selected with attention to the sources of water for home, farm and occasionally a grist mill or sawmill. The need for some water was coupled with a respect for too much water, and the lowest floodplains were carefully avoided for building.

These early agrarian landscapes in Lane County's central valleys were open, unfenced prairies with small clusters of primitive buildings arranged along the edge of the openings. These isolated homesteads were connected by small wagon roads or paths to the two "roads" through the county on the east and west sides of the central valleys. No area in Lane County retains the character of this early and very short-lived period in the development of an agrarian landscape. In one area of Lane County, however, the broad riparian forest in the midst of the central valley, characteristic of the landscape as it first appeared to pioneer settlers, exists today along the Coast Fork of the Willamette River between the town of Creswell and the former rural center of Cloverdale.

Temporary constructions of logs or hand made boards provided for the first home and stock shelter for a brief period on the claims in the large central valleys of the county (upper Willamette Valley, Forks of the Willamette, Mohawk and lower McKenzie River valleys). These lean-tos or gable-roofed structures were called by names which indicate their crude characteristics: shanty, hut, pen, cabin. A second temporary construction phase followed within a few months, usually satisfying building needs for about five years. The second home consisted of a one and a half story hewn log house with one or two rooms on each floor and a fireplace of stone or handmade brick.

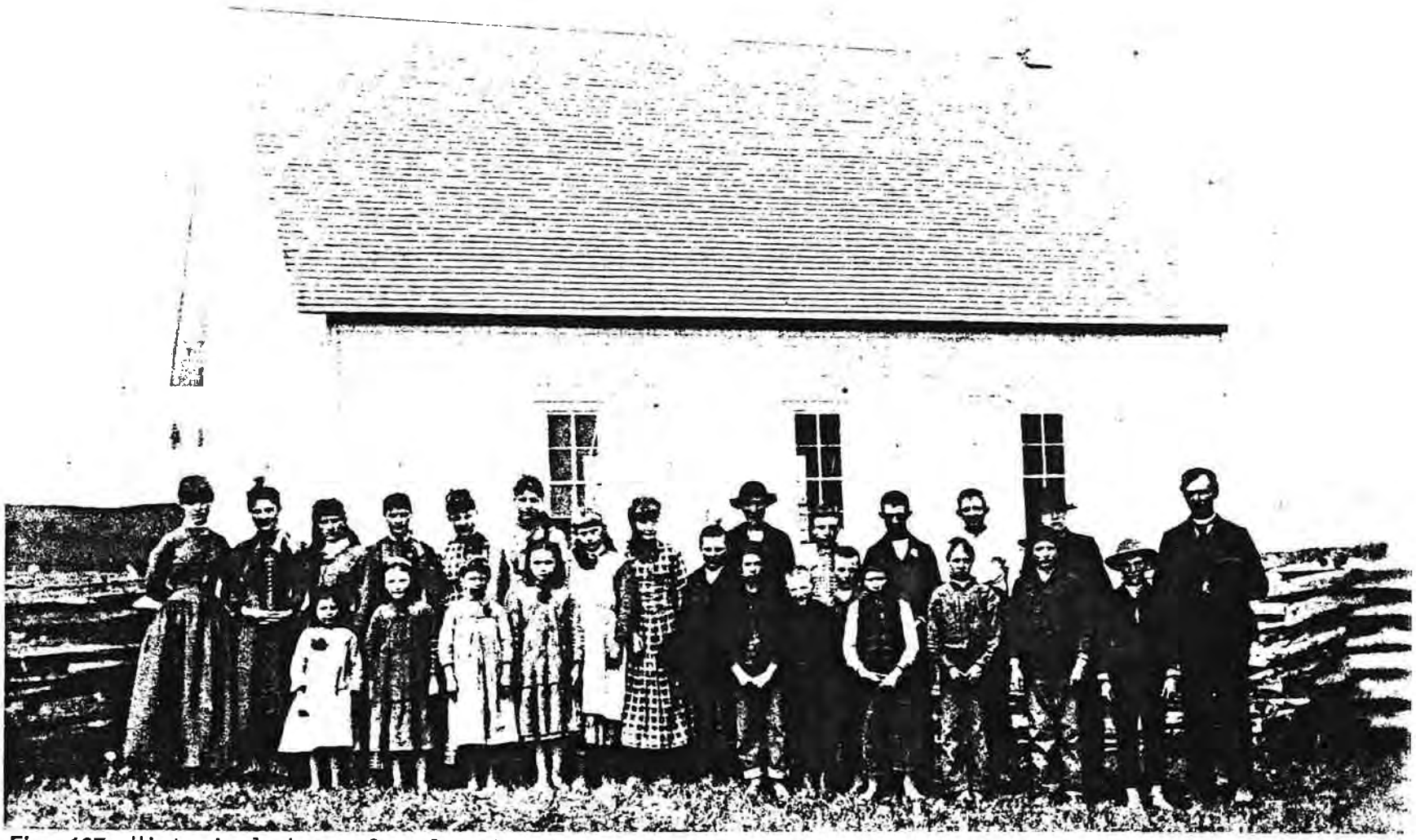


Fig. 127 Historical photo of early school

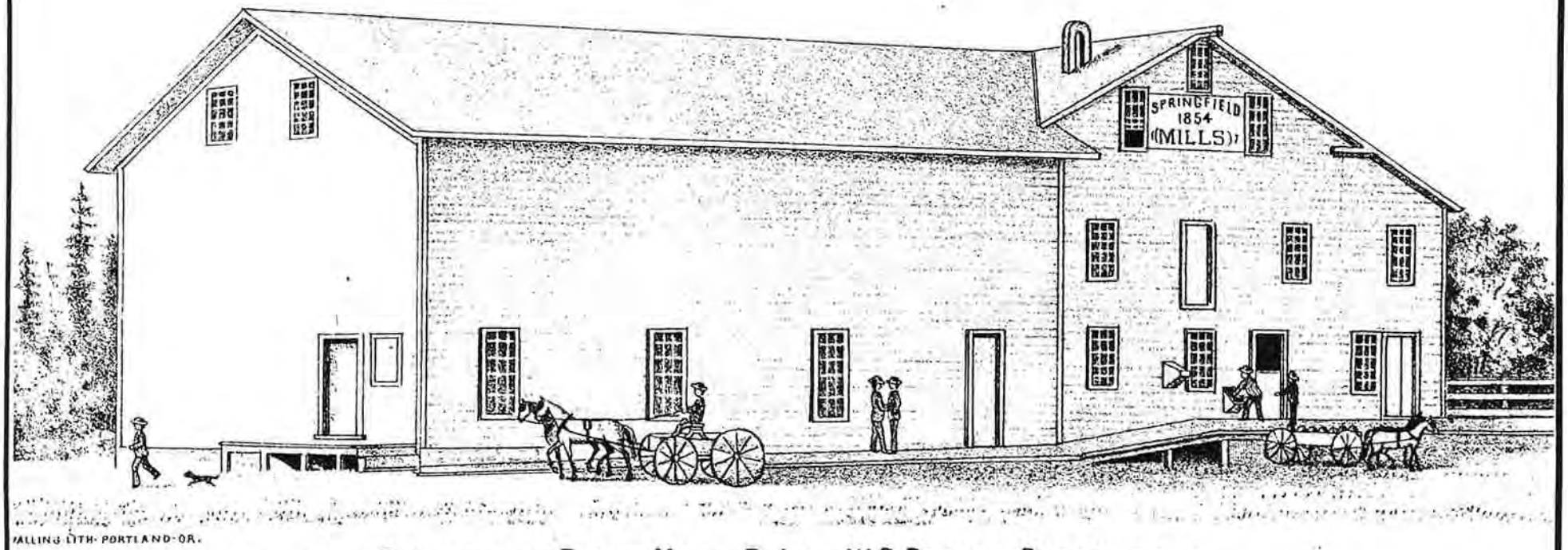


Fig. 128 SPRINGFIELD FLOUR MILLS, B. J AND W. B. PENGRA, PROPRIETORS, SPRINGFIELD, LANE COUNTY, OR.

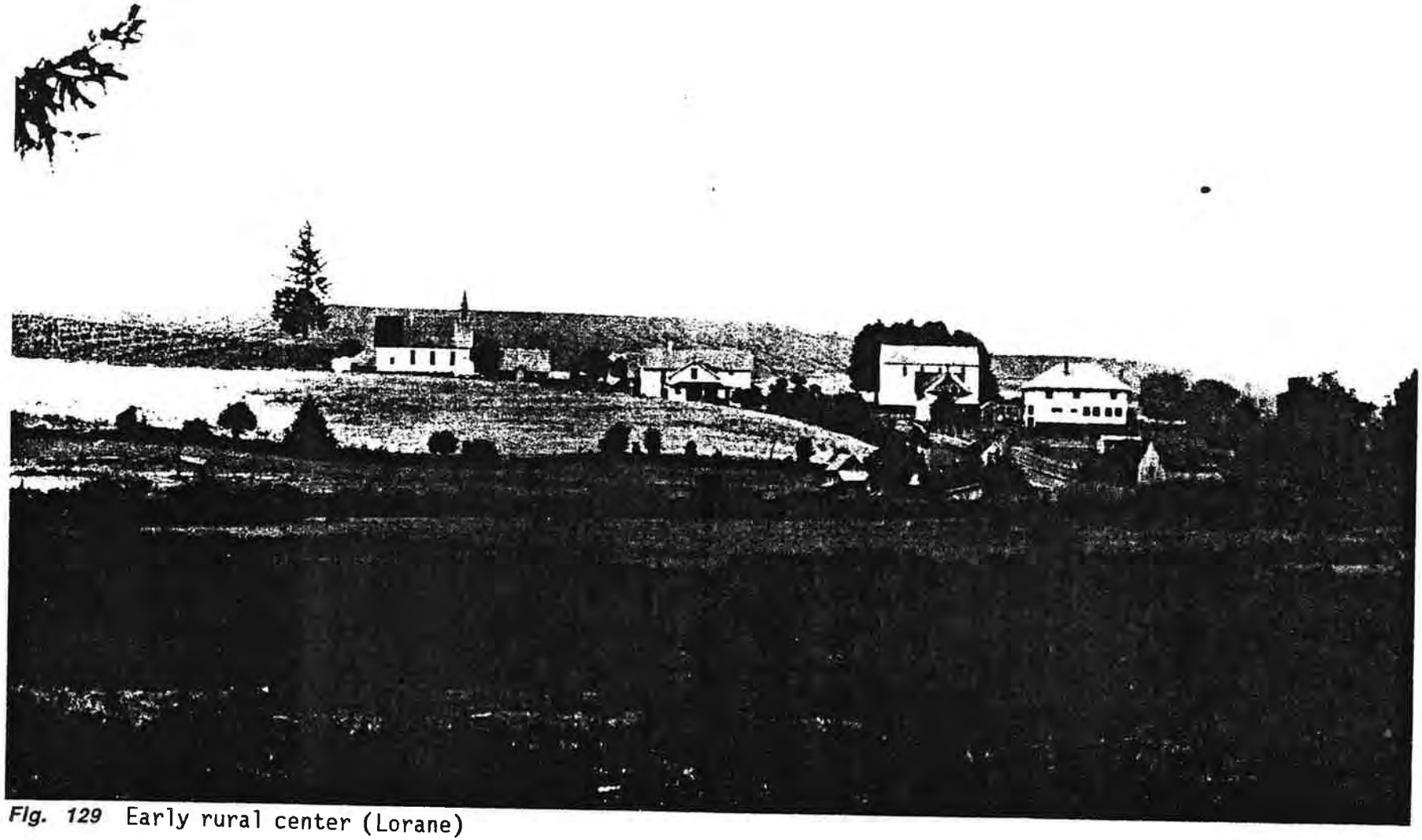


Fig. 129 Early rural center (Lorane)

Fig. 130 Hops harvest

Fig. 112 Photo of field, farm and road layout in late 1800s

A log barn and other structures such as a privy, wood shed and various fenced enclosures were constructed to protect a wheat or oat crop and a vegetable garden. Grain crops were enclosed with a rail fence and the vegetables perhaps with pales of split pieces driven into the ground. The material for all constructions including boards for doors and floors, shake roofing, daubing infill, mud for mortar and clay for brick was taken from the property. The procurement of these materials was coordinated with the process of clearing and improving land. The difficulty and expense of procuring metal, glass, lime or any manufactured items curtailed or eliminated their use for most construction during the era of early claim settlements. Due to the temporary purpose and character of the first claim cabin, there are no known surviving claim cabins from this early period in the county. There are occasional remains of second phase claim cabins such as the Maupin-Spencer cabin off River Road. Some hewn log houses did become permanent homes, such as in the Walling 1884 view of the Elijah Bristow farm at Pleasant Hill.

Immigrants to the Oregon Territory brought the implements, seed and sometimes breeding livestock to recreate the agrarian landscapes they were familiar with in the "United States" (today's eastern seaboard and midwestern states) or Europe. For the first few years, the "claim settlement" period in the central valleys, efforts focused on survival. Agricultural pursuits were directed towards feeding the pioneer families themselves. Therefore, the enclosures of grain and vegetables were small scale, the livestock grazed the open prairie and fruit trees of apple and pear varieties were planted for future harvests.

B. Later Claim Settlement 1860 - 1915

Claim settlement after 1860 differed from the early period of claim settlement for a number of reasons. By the mid 1850s, all of the good agricultural lands--those that were relatively flat and had fair drainage--were claimed in the central valleys. After this time, most new claims would be taken in the forested valleys or hillsides to the east and west. Because these lands required clearing and often had poorly draining acidic soils, agricultural pursuits developed more slowly and the patterns of claim settlement lasted much longer.

After the Homestead Act of 1860, the allowed claim size was also smaller. This, combined with the greater isolation and distance from early means of exporting agricultural products (by steamboat or railroad), kept the mountain valley claims of the Coast and Cascade Ranges from developing into a diversified agricultural economy as quickly as the central valleys did. Otherwise the same agrarian values and concerns for siting farmsteads found expression during the later claim period.

In the later development of homestead claims along the smaller tributaries and valleys of the Coast and Cascade ranges (1860 - 1915), similar patterns of temporary construction occurred but the later times offered different possibilities. In contrast to the

absence of commercial resources in the earlier period, there were, by the late 1850s, many saw mills, planing mills, hardware stores and other sources for commercial building supplies available within one to two day's journey from most claim locations--a normal trip time for the period. For many, log construction would be similar and as simple as in the earlier period. For others, though log construction techniques still prevailed, construction would be augmented by products from local mills (windows, doors, lumber and hardware, and especially wood stoves). For other smallholders, logs were abandoned as a material in favor of a small, temporary home using a stud wall construction system covered with horizontal siding, possibly shiplap from the nearest planing mill.

While few structures of the later era of claim settlement remain in the county, there are many sites with fruit trees or orchards indicating early claim sites and there are many more which have been continuously settled since this era but have later structures. More important for later rural settlement periods are the larger patterns of claim settlement: the dispersal of cabin sites, the clustering of sites along major routes, the boundary pattern of donation land claims, homestead claims and the retention of the prehistoric open meadows for agriculture. All these patterns are not only visible today, they are still in use. The spatial organization of later cultural landscapes where claim settlement patterns occurred was developed from and in a manner consistent with these patterns.

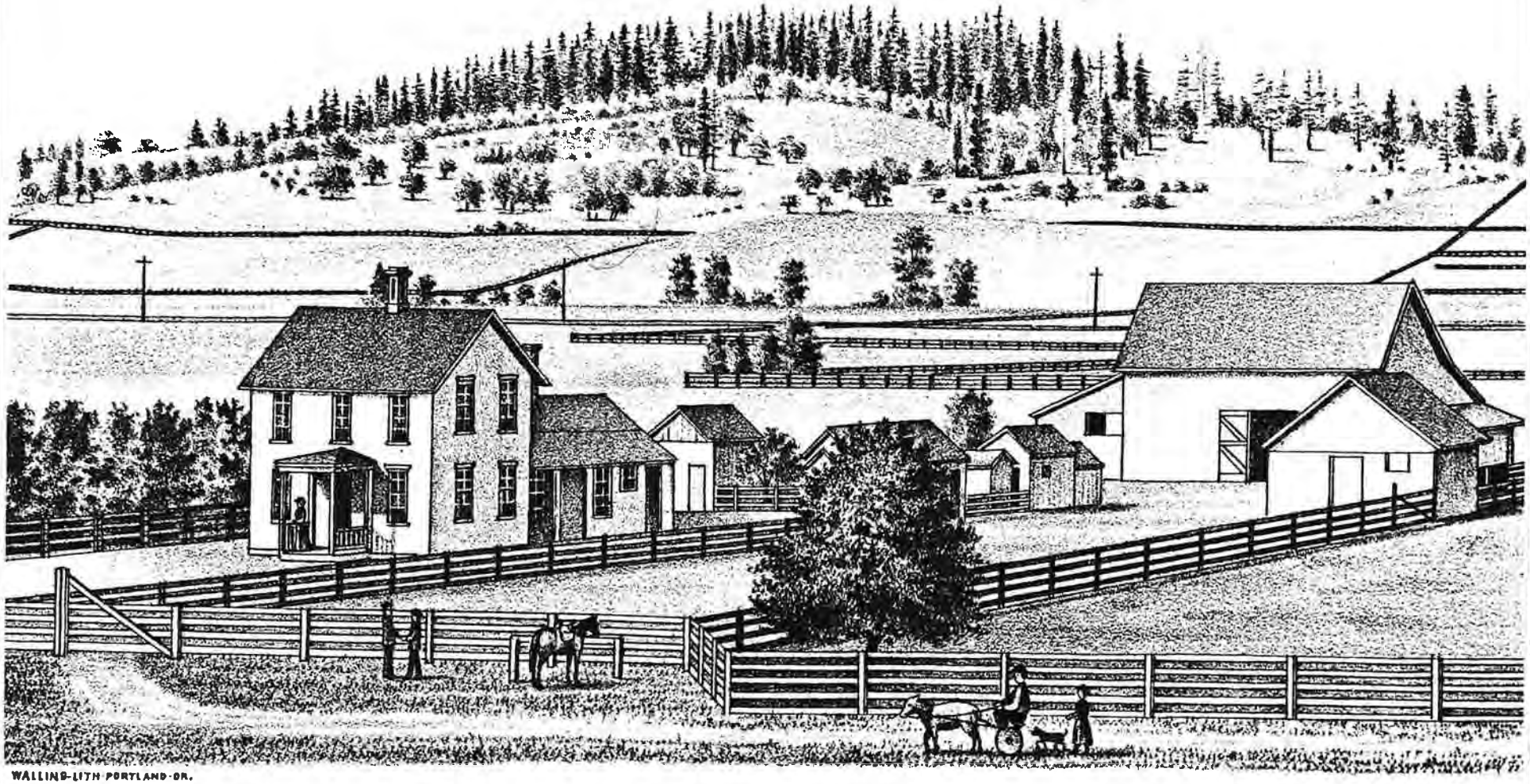
C. The Complete Farm 1850-1870

This phase of agricultural development represents the first time that all the elements of a complete agricultural landscape were found in Lane County. After this phase, further agricultural development would be a refinement or alteration of the components of the complete farm. Once again, the twenty year range of the period represents the later development of the tributary valleys east and west of the central valleys of the Willamette.

The development of the complete farm represents the evolution of subsistence living on early and some later claims to an agricultural system generating a surplus of production for export from Lane County. In the central valleys, this evolution occurred within five to ten years. The rapid transformation of the open prairies into huge fenced fields for cereal crops and stock grazing, orchards and clusters of farm buildings indicates that the early settlers were very clear about the kind of landscape they were organizing.

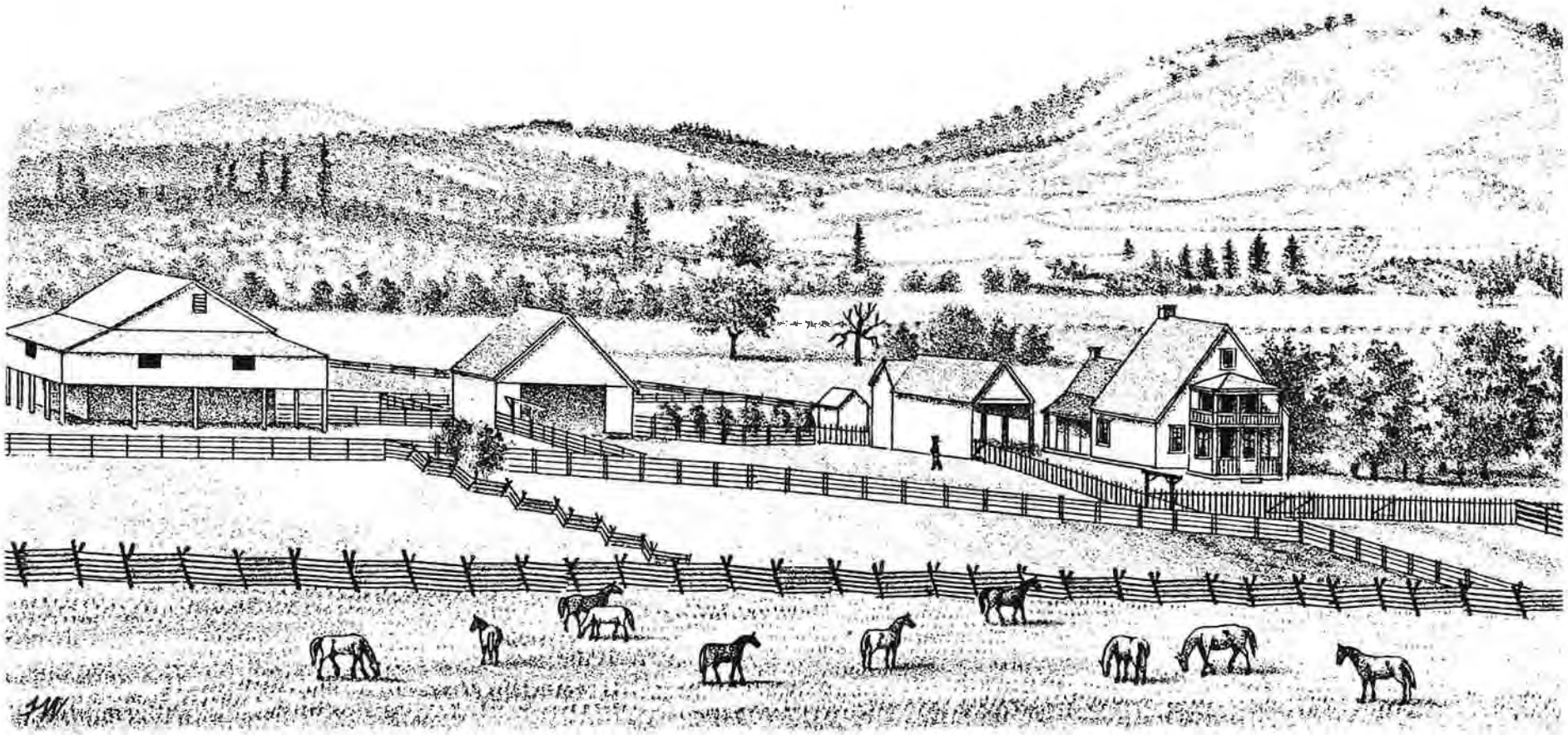
Farms transformed the valley floor, dividing the prairies with rail fences along DLC boundaries, or with the oak, fir and maple trees at the edges of fields, and the middle of the valleys began to be utilized for agricultural needs.

Within the farm acreage functional interests and the response to natural features guided the siting of farm buildings. Functional interests pulled them toward the center of the farm, or at least toward the center of the fields and gardens. Specific interest in



RESIDENCE OF JOHN TAIT, 3 MILES SOUTH OF CRESWELL, LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 113



RESIDENCE OF JOHN B. FERGUESON, 6 MILES WEST OF JUNCTION, MONROE. P.O.
LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 114

drainage and in a variety of agriculturally important resources (i.e. soil types and microclimate) often resulted in a site at a major local change in topography--at the juncture between two types of soils such as the meeting between prairie and bottomland, or between fields and woods etc. Even on relatively flat land the building group generally found a slight elevation or knoll. A comparison of the claim cabin locations on the General Land Office surveys to their farm boundaries represented on the Donation Land Claim maps demonstrates this to be a general response to natural features.

A suitable site for a building group would be chosen with two major objectives in mind: first, that the group would be a center of farm operations with convenient relationships to the configurations of the entire acreage and its various farming activities; and second, that the group would be related to the outside community and to the farm's social and business interests. This interest was exemplified by access, and perhaps proximity to the public road. In this respect, it is the house which always sits at the head of the driveway, connecting the farm to the community beyond.

The first of the more permanent buildings to replace a log structure was a "good barn." But long before this structure appeared, a plan for the development of the farm building group had apparently been in effect. From an early period on the claim, a few permanent buildings had been thought about in terms of their siting and relationships between them. The shape of the ultimate group was often initiated quite early by some improvements such as putting in a road or driveway, clearing an area, digging a well, perhaps planting a small orchard and hardwood trees such as bigleaf maple, Oregon white oak or English walnut trees.

Two factors usually indicate that a preconceived plan had been worked out. One is that the hewn log house was more often than not placed quite close to the position later taken by the first sawn lumber home. With this arrangement many supportive elements were in place, perhaps some yards and fencing were made better use of by the new house. The second factor is that on most farms the site taken by the barn and the new house in particular, were superior to the sites of the earlier log structures, indicating that the better sites had been held in reserve for future building.

Provision for a home which had good light, a view and water were objectives given varying significance by different builders. A concern for fire resulted in cluster arrangements which kept the house and the barn at least 150 feet apart, placing them so neither was located downwind from the other. Aligning them in a straight line running true north and south or east and west would do this in most microclimates. This spacing also reduced the odors which could reach the house from the barn.

A developed cluster tended to contain two sub-groups, each with its own set of outbuildings. The barn sub-group had only a few outbuildings. The barn grouping sat in open space. The house grouping sat among trees and other plants accompanied by a number of

supportive outbuildings. In general, the outbuildings were constructed sometime after the two major buildings, the barn and the house. Occasionally an outbuilding was adapted from an earlier structure; for example, earlier hewn log house often was retained as an outbuilding. However, usually each outbuilding was constructed for a specific, specialized purpose even though some contained more than one function. The arrival of each signaled a greater efficiency and often an increased productivity or a new addition of the types of crops or stock being handled or produced on the farm.

The "good barn" was a hewn frame structure enclosed in vertical boards left unpainted. It had several doors and no windows. It was a simple rectangular structure with a low pitched roof which usually included lean-tos. The central area had a large hay mow, a central drive which also served as a threshing floor, and several small grain bins for the storage of barley, oats and wheat. There were also stalls for special stock including a bull or saddle horses. The lean-tos were sometimes open and held loose stock.

This barn was known either as an end-opening type or a side-opening type barn, depending upon whether the large wagon doors were at the gable end or the eave side of the building. In its earlier period, until roughly 1865, the wagonway also served as a threshing floor using either hand flails or horses turned in a circle to thresh out the grain. From the 1840s to about 1870 this barn form continued to be one of the most prevalent. Its evolution during this period of time is seen most obviously in a sharply increased roof pitch. This may have been in response to climate and to a desire for greater structural strength. The barn opening usually faced away from the prevailing weather, towards the east or north.

During this period, horse powered threshers which operated in the field were introduced. Their impact on most farms was to increase the need for secondary buildings near the barn. Granaries, machine sheds, and specialized stock shelters reflected the increases in productive acreage and supportive equipment, such as horse powered threshers. Separate granaries often doubled or quadrupled the capacity for grain storage including the bins in the barn. Loafing sheds or field barns were occasionally built at some distance from the farm building group to house stock. The important role of stock for pulling wagons and powering threshers on these large farms made it necessay to enclose fields for pasture, keeping grazing animals out of cereal crop fields.

Two or three years after the completion of the barn, a new house was built. This was often called a "real lumber house". While its frame might be of hand-hewn elements, its finished lumber surfaces were of sawn materials sometimes done by hand on the site but more often obtained from a local sawmill. Moldings and other finish elements may have been planed by hand. Most of these homes were simple rectangular forms of one and a half or two stories. These first homes were often classical in style but many others were vernacular--conventional in form and simplified in their detail (see Chapter IX, "The Architectural Heritage of Lane County"), the earlier houses often had several fireplaces for heating and cooking.

Fig. 115 Open grain fields, pasture characteristic of agrarian landscape

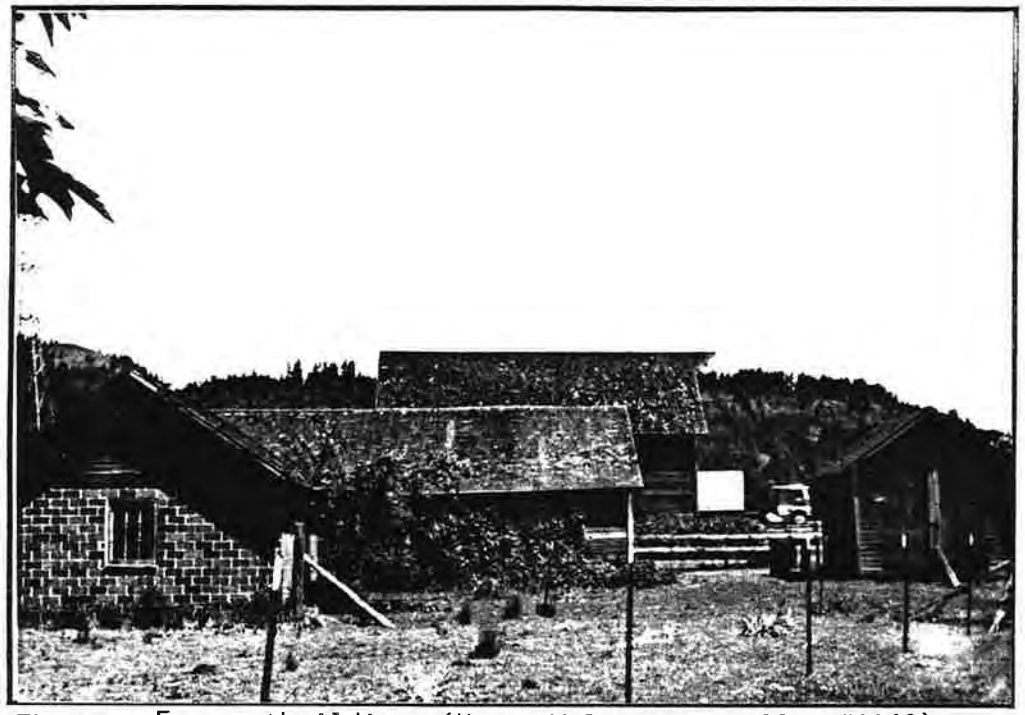


Fig. 116 Farm outbuildings (Upper Willamette Valley #2948)

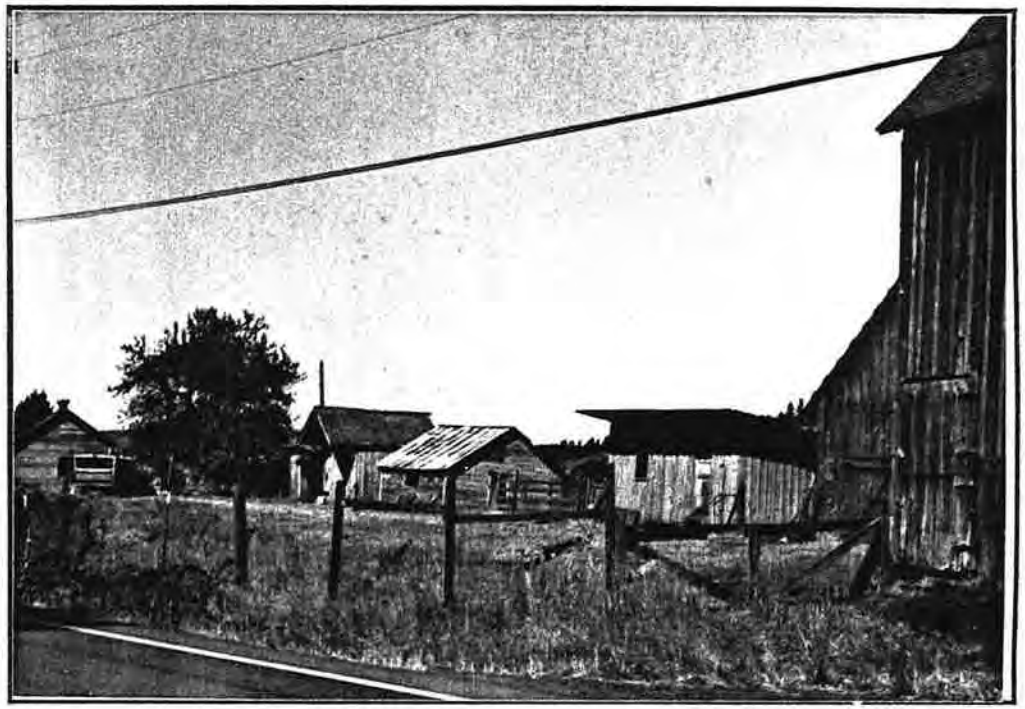


Fig. 117 Farm outbuildings (Coast Fork #2669)

Fig. 118 Early barn (Middle Fork #2586)

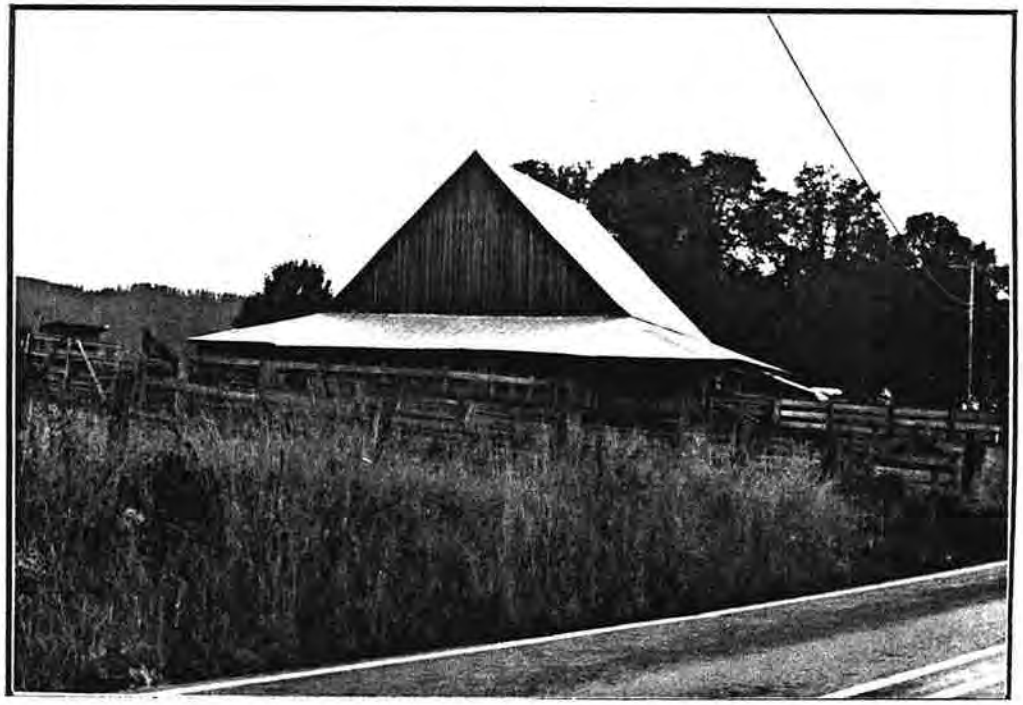


Fig. 119 Early barn (Middle Fork #2689)

By 1860 a woodstove took care of cooking in most, but not all, homes and perhaps another heated a parlor. However, the fireplace remained in the living room in most homes throughout the historic period.

The house sat within a large fenced enclosure of pickets four to five feet high. Of those picket fences found in rural Lane County, most appear to be the simpler, low fences of more recent construction. The yards within the fences contained shade trees, often maples or oaks, other ornamental trees, roses, lilacs, other shrubs and perhaps a flower bed. Behind the house and on either side stood a number of buildings. One was a "cellar" of brick, an above ground structure usually located in a cool, shaded, northern location. It was used primarily for dairy products and perishable foods. Other structures within the yards were a privy, a wood shed and perhaps a summer kitchen. Just beyond the yard was the chicken house and in the direction of the barn, the smoke house.

Later in the period, the preference for house style turned to one of several forms of the Gothic Revival. This taste change coincided with the more developed farm and the gothic house tended to be more extensive in the working arrangements of its kitchen area. It now occupied a wing of considerable size and included a large dining room and kitchen, both heated by woodstoves. Beyond the kitchen were one or two pantries. Flanking the wing on each of its long sides was a long porch.

The Keeney house east of Goshen, built about 1869, demonstrates this type well. The Obadiah Bean house south of Junction City built about 1870 is similar. These vernacular gothic houses sometimes coincided with another development which had a fundamental impact upon the rural landscape. These later homes were often built by the younger members of a pioneer family, the second generation on the farm. In some cases the original donation land claim was divided among the children and a new collection of farm clusters appeared.

III. Logging 1846 - 1870

As described in the discussion of early logging in the chapter on historic themes, before the arrival of the railroad in 1871, the logging activities served the needs of the young communities of Lane County. The forests close at hand were cut first and sawmills were situated close to the source of the lumber on a mill race for water power to operate saws.

The early sawmill was often a solitary structure and its location frequently migrated. But the sawmill was at first dependent on water power as well as proximity to timber. The earliest migrations were possible because the structure itself was minimal--a small, rather low and relatively open shed. Its machinery was easy to dismantle and relatively portable. The confusion in name and location of early mills may often be due to frequent relocation related to demand, and then to the greatly diminished demand for lumber for the first lumber houses in a rural area. During this era, logging served local agrarian purposes: building material for barns, houses, fencing, wagons, etc.

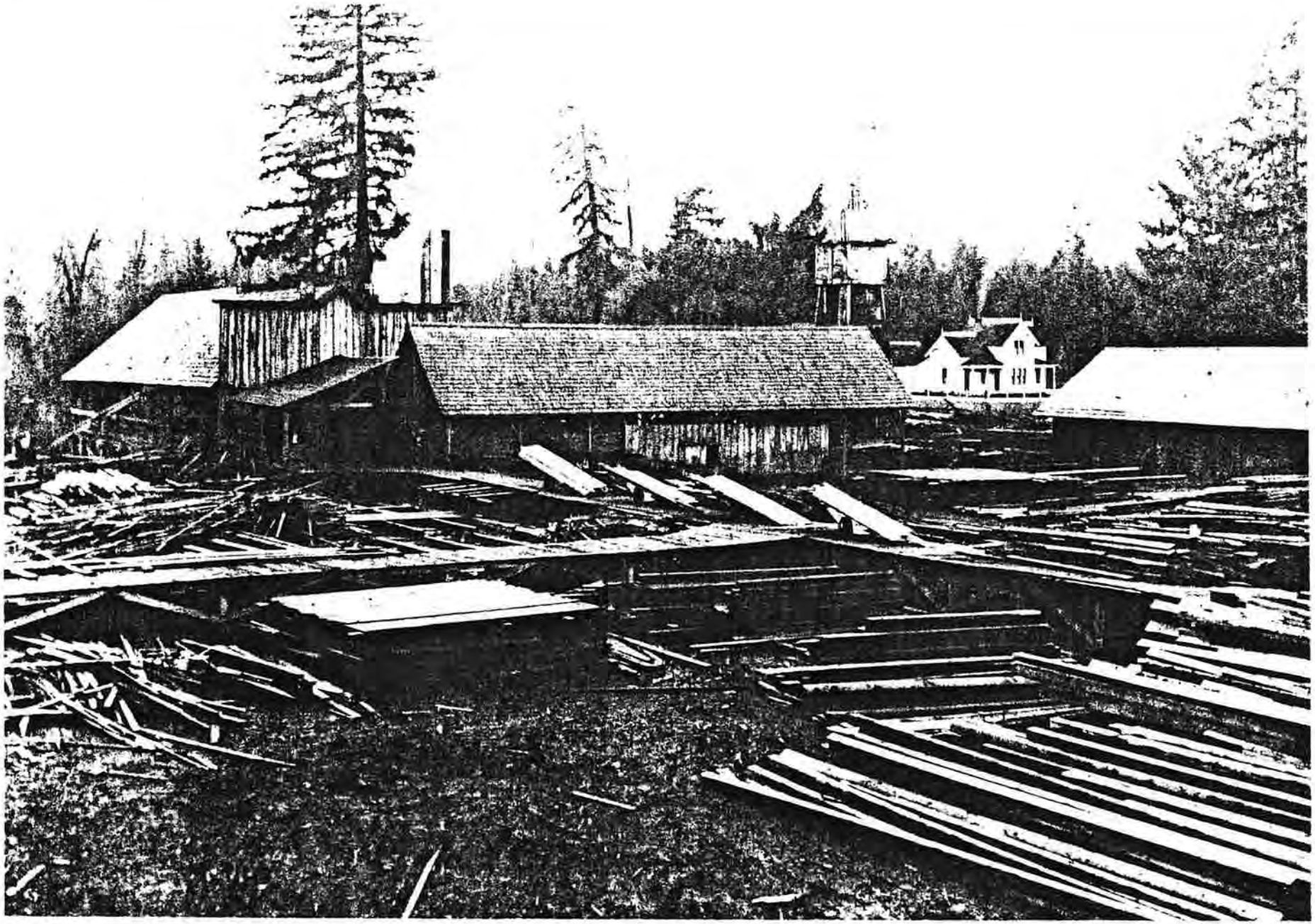


Fig. 120 Small sawmill in Elmira

Fig. 121 Small water powered mill on McKenzie River

IV. Transportation

Trails, Wagon Roads and Stage Routes 1846 - 1915

Early roads were little more than wagon-rutted trails. There are two kinds of circulation evident on the General Land Office maps. The first were the main north/south immigrant routes that carried people to and through the area that would later be Lane County. There was limited use of east/west routes over the Cascades. For the most part these routes were also the ones used by early explorers and fur traders following earlier Indian trails. (The Hudson Bay/California trail on the west side and the Applegate Trail/California Trail on the east side.)

The second type of trail or wagon road is the spur road, linking claims with each other and to the main routes. In the upper Willamette Valley and the lower Coast and Middle Forks areas, the spur road system was quite elaborate, even by 1853. However, prior to the first federal land survey, However, none of the circulation patterns of the claim settlement era conforms to the section grid; they conform to the natural landscape.

Regular commercial stage service began in the Willamette Valley about 1860. The coaches, usually drawn by six horses, provided passenger service, carried some freight and mail, and, on some lines, were the agent for Wells Fargo.

The routes were of two types which presented several differences between them. The north/south line through the Willamette Valley which was the older type connected Portland, Oregon with Marysville, California, a town near Sacramento. A stage ran south and a stage ran north each day, making an entire one-way trip in six days. Under various ownerships, this north/south stage alignment ran daily from shortly after 1850, becoming severely curtailed by the railroad which was connected through to California in 1887. Walling's view of "Mountain House" shows a passenger coach arriving at this stage station on the north/south line in 1884. Apparently, stages on this line put in shorter stretches with more local functions at the beginning of the twentieth century.

The north/south line had several stations in Lane County: Millirons, near the present site of Junction City; Renfrews in Eugene City; Robinettes, near Goshen; and Mountain House at the county line near Loraine. Whether all of the above existed at exactly the same time or whether this north/south line always followed the same route throughout its history is still a subject of research. Road conditions and stage characteristics affected the number and the spacing of these stops, sometimes called taverns. The schedule of the stage made different uses of the sequence of stations, although what these uses were in Lane County is not entirely clear. Along with meal stops and taking on passengers, certain stops were also used to exchange drivers and others to change horses. A payment in 1866 or 1867, shows that Thomas Mosby, whose house still stands by Mosby Creek north-east of Cottage Grove, supplied the line at least one year with some horses. Others in rural areas, usually on or near the line, provided similar services, such as boarding horses.

The second type of stage route serviced the cross valleys. A major one in Lane County ran east/west in the McKenzie Valley; another ran east/west connecting Eugene to the coast at Florence. Others connected the upper Siuslaw valleys and Lorane with communities on the Coast Fork. These routes provided more extensive freight service for a longer period of time than did the north/south run. But both north/south and east/west lines continued well after the time the railroad arrived to provided both passenger and freight service and were not completely eclipsed until automobiles and trucks had come into general use. In the east/west valleys, the advantages of railroad transport developed much later. This is well illustrated by the fact that the Farmer Hale farmhouse, built in Hale's Valley in 1909, served for some time after that as the meeting and connection place for stages from Eugene and from Florence.

The spatial organization of both types of stage routes and related structures was influenced primarily by the location of stage stops at early rural communities and the character of the natural landscape between the stops. At first stage roads followed the old trails that had become wagon roads. Later routes were constructed to avoid certain steep grades or to shorten earlier routes.

The site of a typical stage stop was rural, relatively isolated and usually part of a full scale farm. Many characteristics of its siting and of the components in the building group were indistinguishable from those of a typical farmstead. But the context of the stage station distinguished it from many farms for it always stood along a main road, a direct route between major towns, and often it sat near a cross roads intersection. Almost invariably the stage station building group placed the house on one side of the highway and the barn on the other, and, in contrast to the removed position of the typical farm building group, stage station buildings sat very close to the road.

Often a small hamlet grew up around the stage tavern and even when the group consisted of little more than the house and barn, it served along with being a stage stop as a major rural community center. In order to facilitate their business, the station or tavern often advertised in the newspaper and gave parties or dances. Usually, the stage tavern housed a post office and the importance of its role as a communication center was emphasized when the telegraph came to Oregon in the 1860s and was installed in these roadside taverns. These same inns on the north/south stage line in the twentieth century were used as rural locations for public telephones.

The first structures which enlarged the rural stage group to a hamlet were supportive of the earlier functions. A blacksmith's shop was an almost inevitable addition as were a second or third house for the families of the smith, the hostelers, and other workers. A country store often appeared and then, of course, a school.

The early establishment of river crossings in the form of ferries was a response to increased north/south traffic in the 1850s.

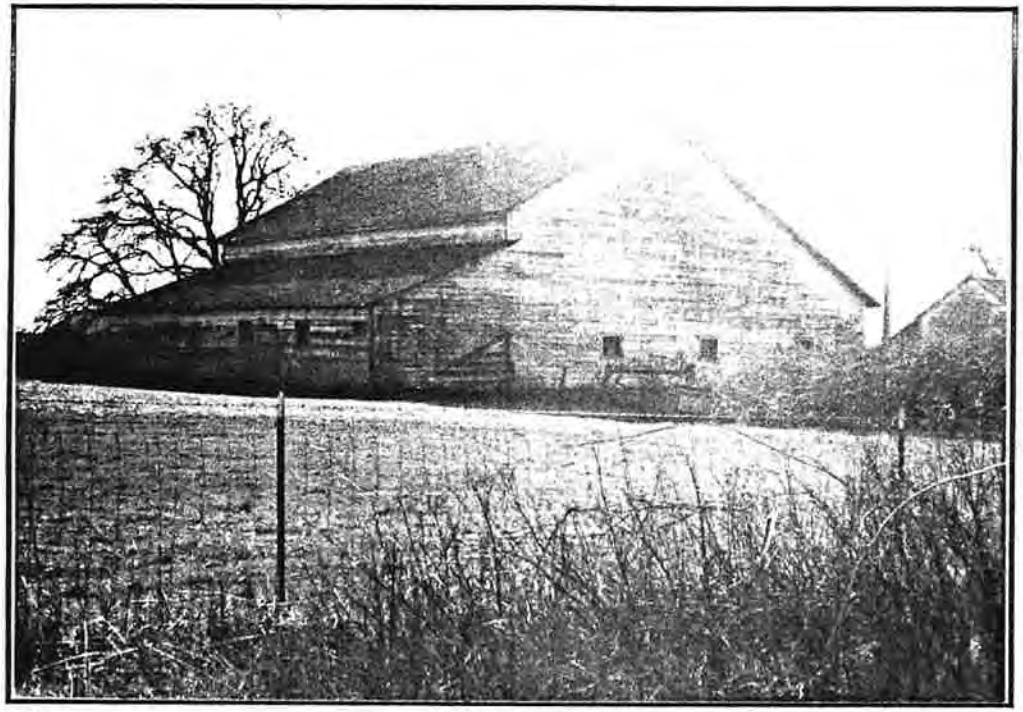


Fig. **122** Early barn (McKenzie River #2219)

Fig. **123** Early barn (Middle Fork #2692)

Fig. **124** Earl· school (McKenzie River #2182)

Fig. **125** Early school (Willamette Valley #2297)

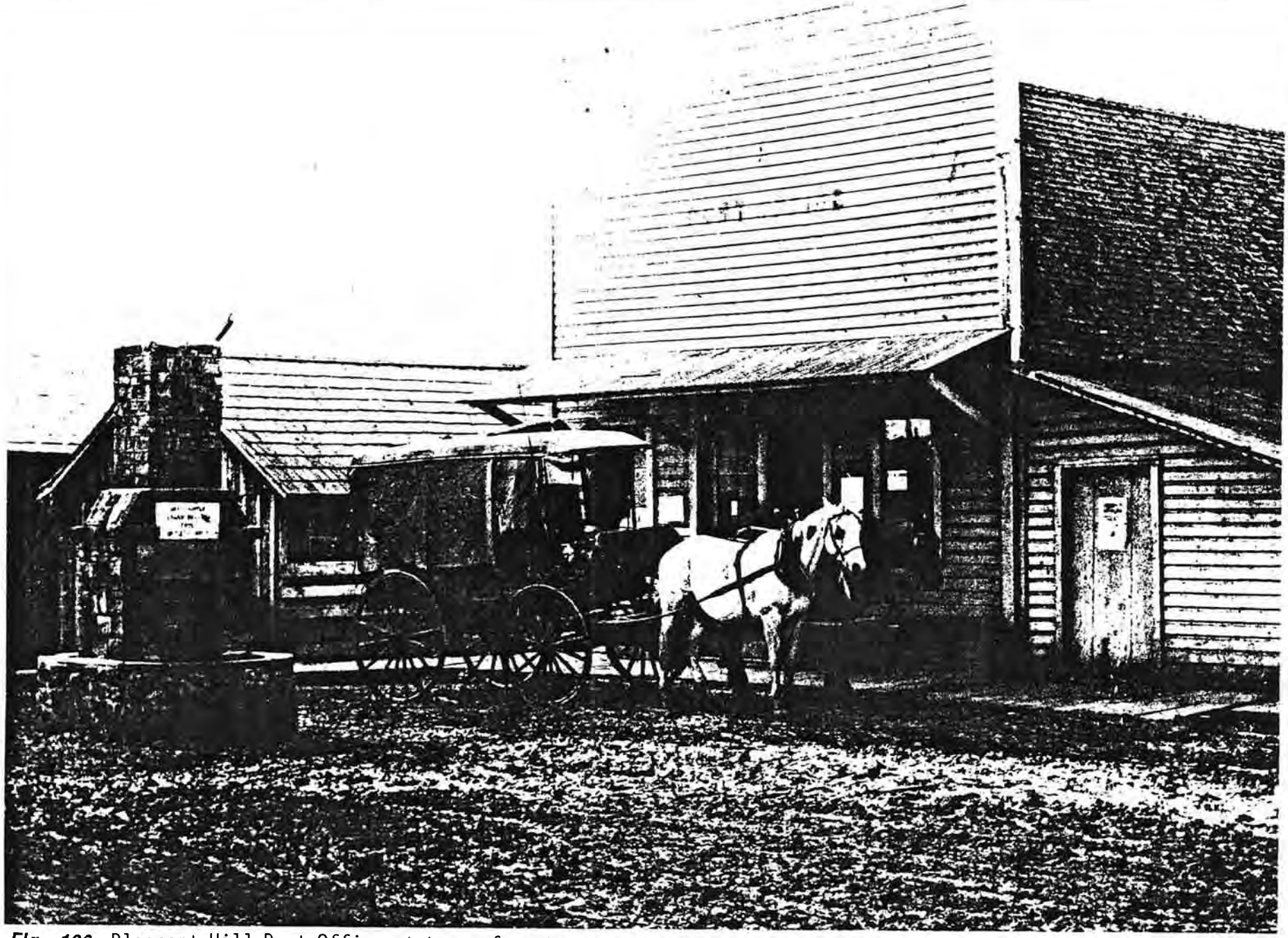


Fig. 126 Pleasant Hill Post Office at turn of century

At "Spores Point" a ferry was operated by Jacob Spores near the present Interstate Highway bridge crossing the McKenzie. The Briggs Ferry connected the hamlets of Springfield and Eugene. Until the 1870s, ferries were the principal means of crossing the larger tributaries and main stem of the Willamette in the central county and the Siuslaw on the coast.

Covered bridges, which came to be pervasive throughout Lane County by the early twentieth century, combined a functional design with an agrarian aesthetic. Covered to help preserve the bridge timbers from weathering, these structures are also symbols of a pastoral American landscape. Of the nineteen remaining in Lane County, the majority are concentrated in the lower Coast and Middle Fork valleys.

V. Communities 1850 - 1900

Numerous rural centers called "villages" by Walling and others writing in the latter part of the nineteenth century, dotted the county's central valleys by 1865. These centers sprang up in response to a variety of functional and social needs. As has already been stated, the farming communities of the nineteenth century Lane County were made up of isolated family farms usually arranged in clusters of blood related families--the clan or extended family. During the claim settlement period in the central valleys, the focus of community was most often at the hearths of these isolated farmsteads. Travellers through the area would be warmly received on one farm after another in part because the early roads connected the farmsteads together. The evolution of some of these farmsteads from "complete farms" to small rural centers was often due to a combination of several factors. Among these were geographic factors of location at a crossroads such as Lorane or at a confluence of streams such as Cottage Grove or Springfield. Other factors were economic such as the siting of the county's first flour grist mill at Cloverdale or an early sawmill as with Coburg. Other centers grew around local stage taverns. Social factors such as education, religion and other rural institutions such as granges and lodges to which farm residents of the area belonged were a primary impetus to the creation of a rural center where economic, transportation or geographic factors were not as pronounced. These rural social institutions played a very important role in maintaining and reaffirming the agrarian values of the period. Just one example is the rapid growth of the Grange movement in Oregon's Willamette Valley, at first called the Patrons of Husbandry. Farmers had been forced to pay higher and higher shipping costs to export their grain and livestock, after 1857 by steamboat and after 1871 by rail. The Grange provided a forum as well as a political instrument for individual farmers defending their interests against nineteenth century transportation monopolies.

A final important factor which often catalyzed the development of early rural centers around one or more of the other factors was the charisma of individual pioneers or their offspring. This "charisma factor" is evident both in the historical record of

enterprising pioneers and in the names of many existing or vanished rural centers. Some of these names of rural centers include Armitage, Ferguson, Pengra, Hadleyville and Eugene.

That the rural centers of the agrarian landscape period served the interests of agriculture is supported by the fact that of the dozens of rural centers that were organized primarily around social institutions, all declined by the turn of the century and most had vanished from Lane County by the end of the historic period. Only those communities which also had geographic, transportation related or economic importance grew from rural centers to towns or cities in later periods. Only those structures that continued to serve rural educational or social needs such as granges, churches or schools were maintained after the decline of the rural farm-centered community. The one community which somewhat resembles the character of the many former rural communities is Lorane. During the agrarian landscape period, communities of the size and character of Lorane were scattered every serveral miles across the county's central valleys.

In the 1880s, travellers from other parts of the country remarked on the settled appearance of the farmlands and "villages" of the Willamette Valley, seeming much older than they were in actuality. This appearance was due to the rapidity of settlement, the solidly built structures of the era which were often near ancient oak or maple trees, and the fast growth of orchards of fruit and nut trees.

Structures Related to Communities

Rural schools and rural churches began with some similarities in origin and siting but, in contrast to the church, schools were encouraged with public support. While the town and section system set aside two sections in every township for school purposes, the intent was that the land would be a resource to aid school development not as a specific site for a building location. No such provisions were made for churches. The actual sites schools took were various. The earliest log school often appeared through the initiative of a particular pioneer family with a deep concern in education and undoubtedly a number of children to educate. That family constructed a small log cabin school on a portion of its claim often at the end of the driveway near a county road. Early schools often doubled as churches and public meeting places. They were usually the earliest community centers in a rural area. These community centers gave great reinforcement to the strong clan characteristics of rural areas for their populations often were made up of families related by marriage and/or by origins and/or by religious affiliation. The distinctive characteristics of the particular clan usually gave the locality a distinctive stamp which was expressed in the quality of their community structures.

The site of a school often was at a road crossing. The site of a church was similar in placement but the two were seldom placed together. A church served a much larger population and families travelled farther to reach it; however, the site characteristics of churches and schools were similar. The site of the school was

frequently rather barren and contained at the rear, two privies, a wood shed and a well with a hand pump. Sometimes a row of maples were set out along the edge of the lot. The school was a one story gabled structure which had its entrance on a gable end. Often a small cupola, perhaps with a bell, sat above the entrance.

The development of the rural community sometimes led to conflicts over both school and church in reaction to an inconvenient location or an ideological confrontation. A group would split and a second center would develop at a more convenient location for the splinter group. There was some fluidity in this process so that a number of locations may occur in one rural area over a period of time. The physical appearance as well as the size of a very early church and a school were similar. The most obvious distinction was that the school tended toward a more utilitarian style in its detail while the church, although a very simple structure, was given a more pronounced architectural treatment such as a large frame to its entrance door.

With the consolidation of school districts towards the end of the historic period, one by one rural schools were abandoned as schools. Many of those that remain have been adapted as private residences.

Cemeteries often developed as private property and, on a farm, used just for members of the family. The elevated site given many if not most cemeteries is notable. Some early rural communities located cemeteries with a view of the valley or area settled by those laid to rest in the cemetery. Most cemeteries have tombstones facing west. Many cemeteries are named for the family on whose property the cemetery was established such as Sailor, Luper, etc. In other cases the cemetery is named for the community itself.

While in some areas rural centers developed which brought together in one group, at a cross roads, a number of structures such as a store and post office, church, school and lodge, and even a small hotel in other localities, almost every one of these structures can be found on an isolated site by itself. The post office, however, would always accompany another structure and even might be contained in a house or in the country store.

VI. Federal Actions Affecting Settlement Patterns

The early Land Grants, especially the Land Donations Act (1850) and the Homestead Act (1862), were of primary importance to the settlement patterns identified with the agrarian landscape period. These land grants helped to determine the pattern of farm distribution across all the major agricultural valleys of the county. Furthermore, the township-range-section system of cadastral land surveying which accompanied the claim settlement patterns, also determined the location of many roads. Where the terrain was level, roads built after the Territorial Roads and spur roads to individual farms often followed section or quarter section lines.

VII. Summary Settlement Patterns of the Agrarian Landscape

The organization of Lane County's landscapes according to predominantly agricultural interests profoundly affected the development of communities, transportation and other economic activities including logging, farmstead and farm lands. The period of agrarian predominance was at its height in the first three decades of the historic period. During that time, all of Lane County's settled rural areas were agrarian landscapes. Even the future cities of the county were small hubs of economic activity serving the larger agricultural landscape.

A. H. Walling's epic history of the county in 1884 is written at the peak of the nineteenth century agrarian influence. In a delightful birdseye tour of the valley's of Lane County in 1884, Walling presents a full and rich picture of the thrifty farms and towns placed orderly in lush valleys rimmed by forest of conifers.

The patterns of the agrarian landscape spread across the county as settlement penetrated the narrow valleys of the Coast and Cascade Ranges. These patterns persisted to the end of the historic period and their remnants are still evident, and in some cultural landscapes predominant.

Fig. 131 Parsons Creek Flume at Marcola at turn of century

CHAPTER VII

THE INDUSTRIALIZED LANDSCAPE 1865 - 1940

I. Introduction

The latter part of the nineteenth century witnessed the rise of social and economic forces that would eventually remake many American cultural landscapes in the image of a new industrial order. After the American Civil War, assembly line manufacturing technology began to have some impact in all areas of the country. The process by which large amounts of labor and capital are organized to create wealth through the manufacturing of durable goods are by definition industrial processes. The durable goods created by industrial organization came to include most of the material goods of society by the late nineteenth century, including everything from table ware and hand tools to plows, railroad locomotives, standardized lumber and prefabricated houses.

Early industrial processes of manufacturing utilized standardization, assembly line technology and the availability of migrant wage labor to create great wealth for a few. The industrialized landscape is that landscape where either the products or the processes of such industry can be found.

Beginning with the 1870s in Lane County and the Northwest as a whole, industrial processes related to the spread of the railroad and the timber industry shaped the culture and the landscape history of the region for the next century. But at first, the impacts of industrialization were concentrated in the valleys where the railroad was located or where new large milltowns sprang up around mills. In pockets, sometimes even in large areas, the patterns of the agrarian landscape persisted while other areas were profoundly changed.

The interlocking development of the railroad and timber industry through the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the first quarter of the twentieth centuries spread industrialized landscape patterns across Lane County. By the early twentieth century, with the railroad and commercial logging reaching every part of Lane County, the industrialized landscape is dominant. But the influence of industrialization beginning in the late nineteenth century transformed aspects of agriculture, communities and transportation as well.

II. Agriculture

A. Industrialization of Agriculture 1865 - 1900

The influence of industrial products and processes in agriculture grew over a span of thirty-five years, and in some areas such as the Willamette and Coast Fork valleys, these influences predated the arrival of the railroad. The changes in attitudes towards tools, labor and the products of work which accompanied industrialization made early inroads on agriculture as well.

It could be argued that the large scale of Donation Land Claim farms (320 acres or 640 acres if both wife and husband filed claims) was in fact well suited for industrialized farming. The large acreages were too large for simple families to farm alone without investing in horse drawn agricultural plows, harvesters (combines), threshers and sufficient head of stock to supply draft power needs. The claims were too big to farm productively without either the assistance of neighbors or wage laborers. Also, farms were bigger than either families or town populations required for local food and fiber needs. For all these reasons, the claim settlement and complete farm patterns were easily adapted to industrial processess of capital investment, of production, use of wage labor and export to distant markets.

Of course even in the same farming communities some claims were amalgamated into even larger farms while other claims were parcelled into smaller farms. The most rapid introduction of industrialized influences occurred on the larger farms in the valleys closest to the railroad. But eventually, agricultural production and technological advances spread throughout the farming communities of the county.

In terms of land use and the response to natural features, these patterns in agriculture remained largely consistent with those of the agrarian landscape with the important difference of scale. The larger scale of farms with more extensive fields for grain and livestock led to more rapid reduction in the quality of natural resources such as soil and water.

B. Technological Advances on Farmsteads 1865 - 1890

The changes seen in barns are often indicators of general agricultural change. Barns during this period increased their height although size and forms remained much the same. Roof pitches in the 1870s became about forty-five degrees and remained at that steep slope on gable roofed barns into the twentieth century. Improvements in hardware brought in the rolling or sliding door and concepts of improved ventalation brought in the cupola.

In the 1860s, some barns, particularly "double deckers" which were built against a hillside, began to make use of gravity to load and to unload hays and grains. But this was not a common barn type in Lane County. A quite different technological development occurred toward the end of the nineteenth century when most barns were built to incorporate a hay forklift. This construction used horse power to lift the hay to the ridge of the interior. The roof was extended in a hood to shelter the door opening through which the hay entered the

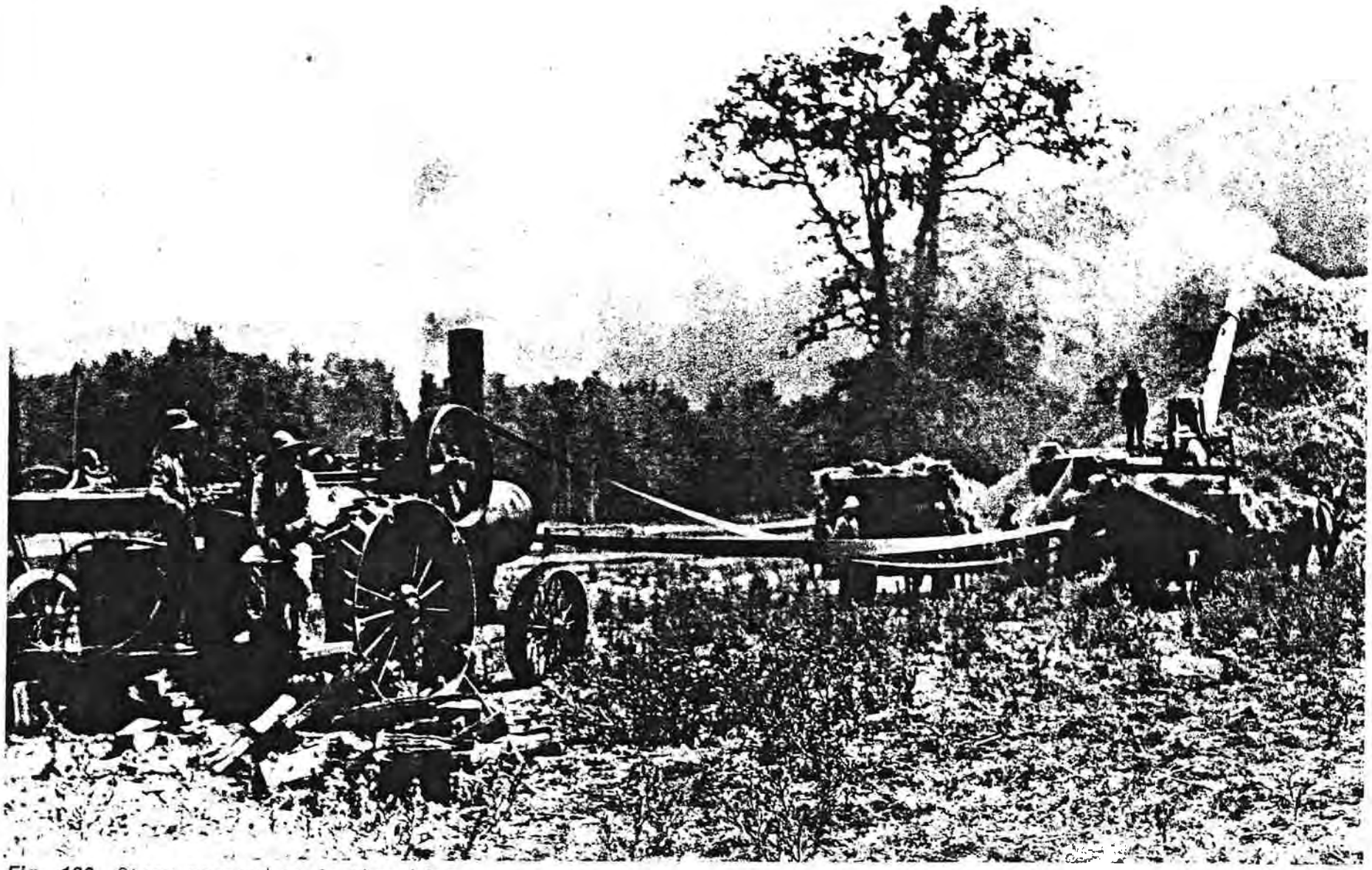


Fig. 132 Steam powered grain threshing

building. The impact of the hay fork on barn form increased it height considerably, the hay being stored in a vast second floor completely separate from a low ceilinged first floor which housed the stock. In other respects, the exterior of this gable roofed building had much the same look as the early barns even to having a surrounding of lean-tos. For barns with a hay forklift system, the end opening barn type was more commonly associated than the side opening in Lane County.

The technological advances which accompanied the vernacular Gothic farmhouse also accompanied the several revival styles which appeared toward the end of the nineteenth century beginning in the late 1870s, particularly the French Second Empire and the Italianate styles. Interiors were supplied with a number of wood stoves, or with the provision for their use with several narrow brick chimneys. Bay windows, windows in pairs and the arrival by the mid-1880s of the operating sash plus the availability, inside and out, of various types of shutters added a new quality to possible uses of light, shade and fresh air. Exteriors were effected also, by the quality of finished materials which became available in the nearby towns at sawmills, planing mills and sash, door and blind factories. One effect was seen in the increased number of porches which made light attractive through the use of jigsaw work in railings and in posts and on later porches with turned work for decorative pieces, posts and railings.

The outbuildings which accompanied the house probably did not change very much in function but they did in appearance. For often from the 1870s onward, outbuildings were designed to be finished and sometimes detailed to match the house. By 1880 these finished characteristics occasionally were carried over to the barn, giving it siding, probably shiplap, and giving finished eave trim and even windows matching those of the house. While this was a neater way of building, it also was a much more expensive way and most farms built many of their outbuildings in the older, simpler, utilitarian, unfinished, unpainted form.

C. Export Crops and Related Structures 1865 - 1900

While export of grains and livestock began in the late 1850s with steamboat shipping, exports grew dramatically after the arrival of the railroad. The export demand allowed large farms to grow even larger throughout this period. New crops such as hops for international brewery markets further stimulated farm expansion. The hops industry, which seasonally employed Indians and other day laborers, marked the first large scale use of seasonal "migrant" labor on Willamette farms.

New crops were accompanied by new building types, new at least for this region. One of these was hop barns which accompanied the introduction of hops about 1875 into the locality. Although several forms were used, all were tall structures, some rectangular with gabled roofs and other square with hipped roofs. Generally, they were sealed rather tight through the use of horizontal shiplap, others were enclosed with vertical boards and batts. The drying process of

Fig. 133 Gambrel roofed barn with early hay mow (#2909)

Fig. 134 Gabel roofed barn (Willamette Valley #2899)

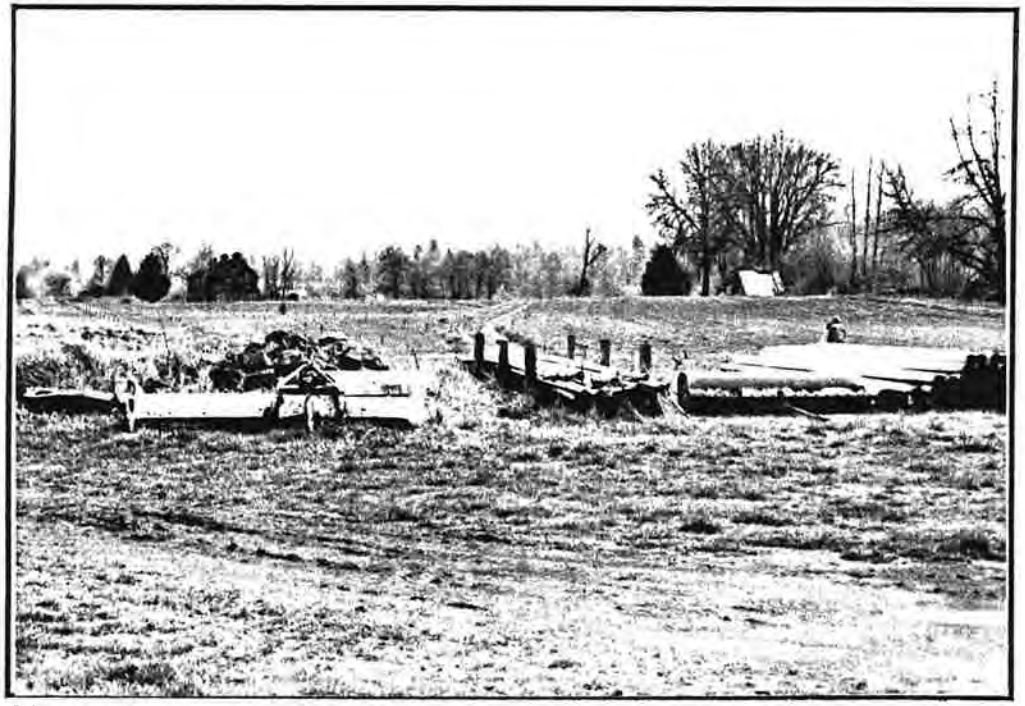


Fig. 135 McKenzie River Valley hops barn (#3132)

Fig. 136 River Road hops barn (2397)

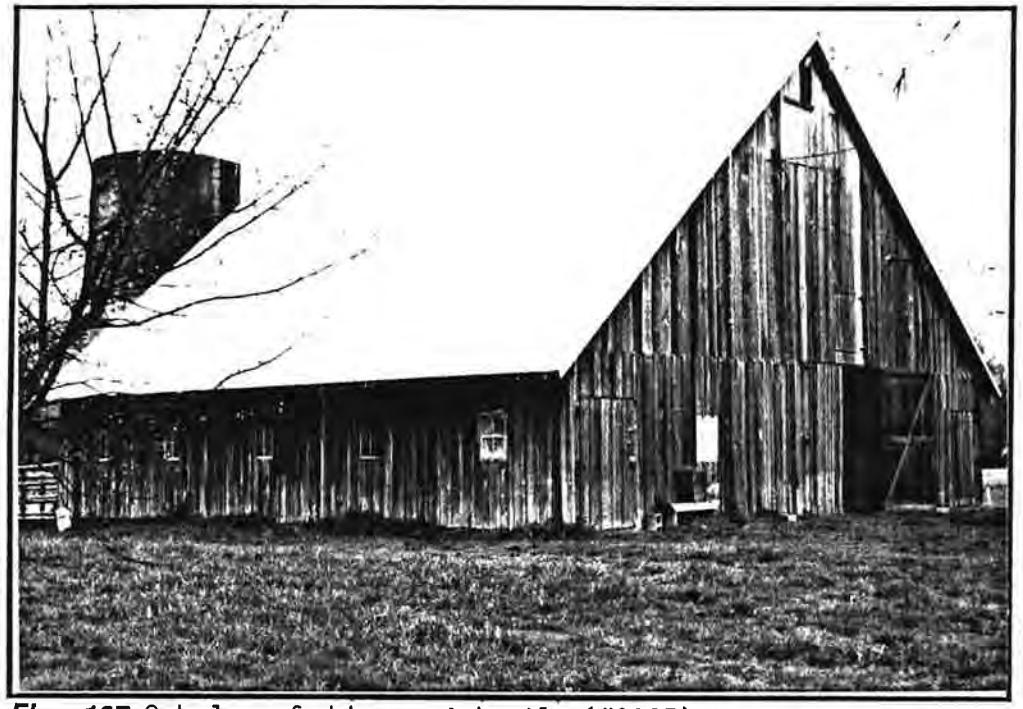


Fig. 137 Gabel roofed barn with silo (#3135)

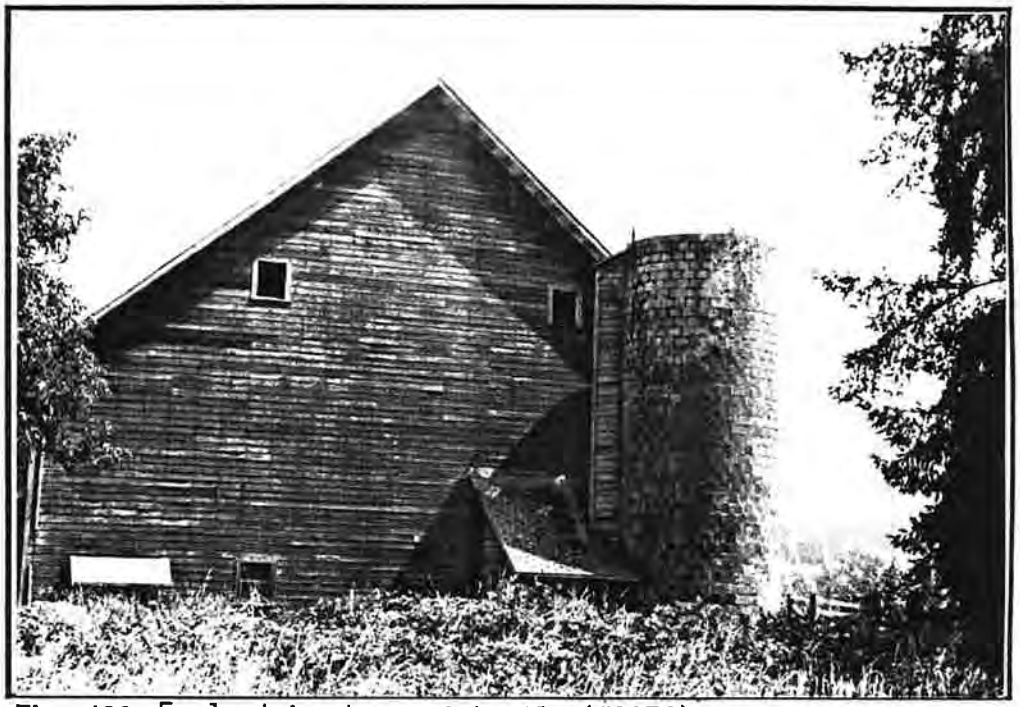


Fig. 138 Early dairy barn with silo (#3076)

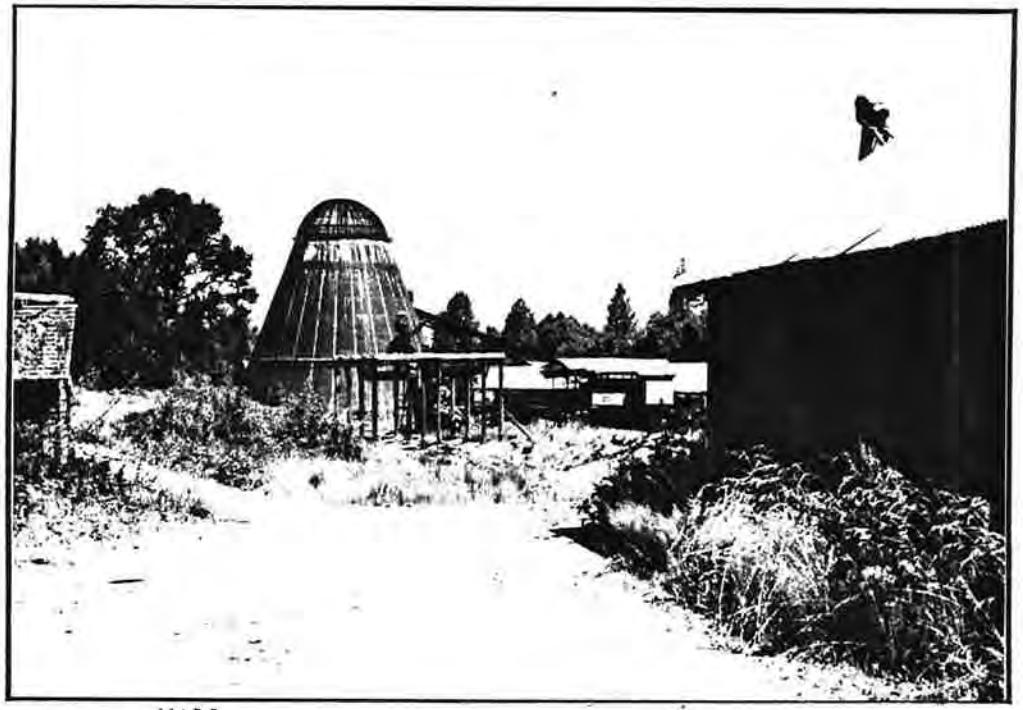


Fig. 139. Mill structures at Saginaw (#2633)

the hops was achieved through a heat source beneath the buildings with fans were mounted on the roofs in small cupolas to draw the air up through the interior. The siting of hop barns sometimes placed them within the farmstead building group as in the case at Thistle Down Farm, but more often they were placed at a distance from the house, often at the "natural" edge of a hop field and at a sharp shift in contour elevation. This position sometimes allowed for loading the building from the upper side and placing a stove or furnace against or under the lower side. What are believed to be the earliest hop barns in the county and the hop barns associated with one of the earliest hop raising activities here are those of the Smeed family near Walterville. These barns are sited at the edge of large open fields.

Reliance on export markets also had its disadvantages. The decline of the export markets for grains with the success of the prohibition movement in curtailing the growing of hops at the turn of the century required large industrialized farms to reorganize or diversify.

III. Logging, Mining and Fishing

A. River Logging 1870 - 1915

River logging commenced by 1870 on the larger rivers of the county, the McKenzie, Willamette and Siuslaw. Large scale logging for milling was by definition an export activity. The harvest of the vast timber resources of the Pacific Northwest could have only been accomplished in the short time period of roughly fifty years with the utilization of industrial processes and products. During the early years of large scale logging, logs were cut on the slopes immediate above the rivers, down which they were floated in large rafts. On the coast, logs were floated to mills in Coburg, Springfield and other river towns where they were transfered to the railroad for shipping. A typical river drive down the McKenzie could take fifty days.

As lower slopes were logged off, forests along tributary creeks were the second areas logged. To move the logs to the rivers before the development of modern equipment, splash dams and flumes were constructed. These constructions were made from logs available locally and in some cases were quite large scale. The Mt. June Logging Company built Lane County's longest flume, stretching seven miles from the slopes of Mt. Zion above Lost Creek to a sawmill across the Middle Fork of the Willamette River. Only a few remains of these constructions exist in the county.

B. Railroad Logging 1900 - 1940

With the railroad came first the ability to export lumber from the interior of the county and secondly the ability to replace river drives of logs with log trains which could move far greater quantities of logs. By the 1890s, these spur lines had begun to branch off the Southern Pacific north/south trunk line. One of the

Fig. 140 Logging schooners on Siuslaw River at Florence

Fig. **141** Spalsh dam on Mill Creek in Mohawk Valley

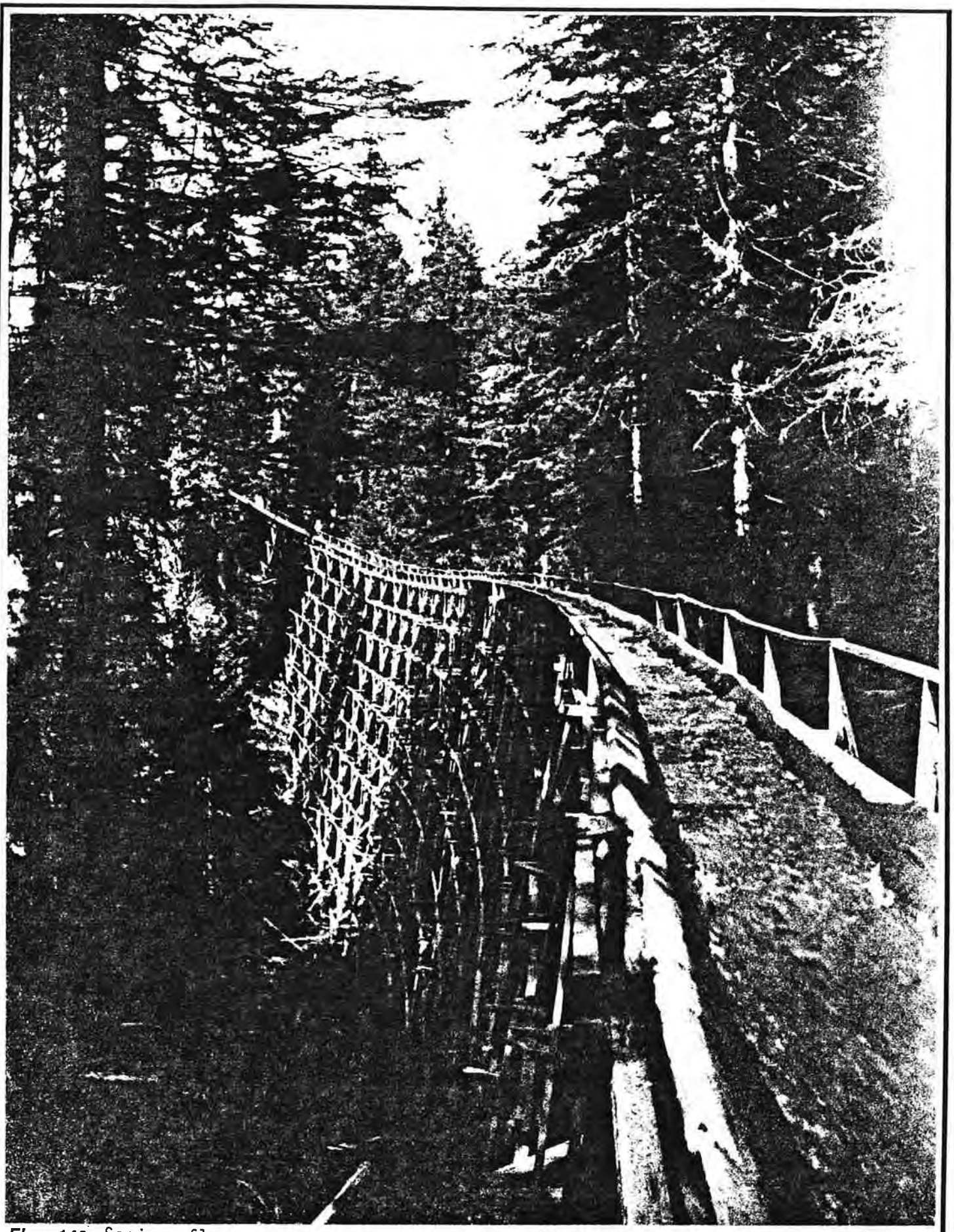


Fig. 142 Saginaw flume

Fig. 143 Pole road and log chute operation near Fall Creek

first and most significant spur lines was that which went from Wendling up the Mohawk Valley to Springfield. The Booth Kelly and Southern Pacific mills at either end of this spur line milled the largest quantities of lumber in Lane County for nearly five decades. The initial spur line was developed into a rail system hundreds of miles long, winding along every ridge and through every drainage above the Mohawk Valley.

The mountain logging railroads were quickly constructed, then dismantled and moved to a new area after the latter area was logged. By the early twentieth century, the extension of railroad logging into most valleys and hills of the county had created county-wide patterns of logging railroads, dispersed mills, milltowns and lumber camps close to the available timber.

Communities related to milling activities were situated along the rail lines and often near the confluences of major streams. Even with the railroads, the use of water to move logs continued through most of the historic period.

The railroad and river logging industry brought large numbers of mill workers and others into areas of the county that had seen only a few homesteaders or small farmers. The landscapes created by this activity were very different than the agrarian landscapes of claim settlements. The valleys of the Coast and Cascade Ranges were turned into great outdoor factories with many new structures including tall trestles for flumes and bridges, tunnels, mill towns of uniform mill houses and large industrial buildings, log ponds, "teepees" or conical sawdust burners, and ramshackle mill camps back in the hills. As the timber was cut, the communities and the structures would be dismantled or moved to new locations.

The dispersed patterns of logging communities tied to the railroad was coming to a close at the end of the historic period. The major impact of building roads capable of moving heavy equipment into the mountains was the concentration of mills and milltowns in Lane County in a few areas.

Where small valleys had many small mills during this era, today the era of railroad logging is visible mainly in the abandoned railbeds, and mill foundations. In some rural communities, bungalow or vernacular Italianate mill houses from this era still exist. Only the logging railroad in the Mohawk Valley is left as a spur line directly to a mill (now owned by Weyerhauser).

C. Mining: 1880 - 1920

Although the Blue River and Bohemia mining areas were first discovered by individual prospectors in the 1860s, it was not until the 1890s that many people were employed by mining companies to significantly develop the mining claims into mining camps and communities. Both mining areas were outside the survey area (being surrounded by national forest) but the community of Blue River and the mining railroad along the Row River remain from that period.

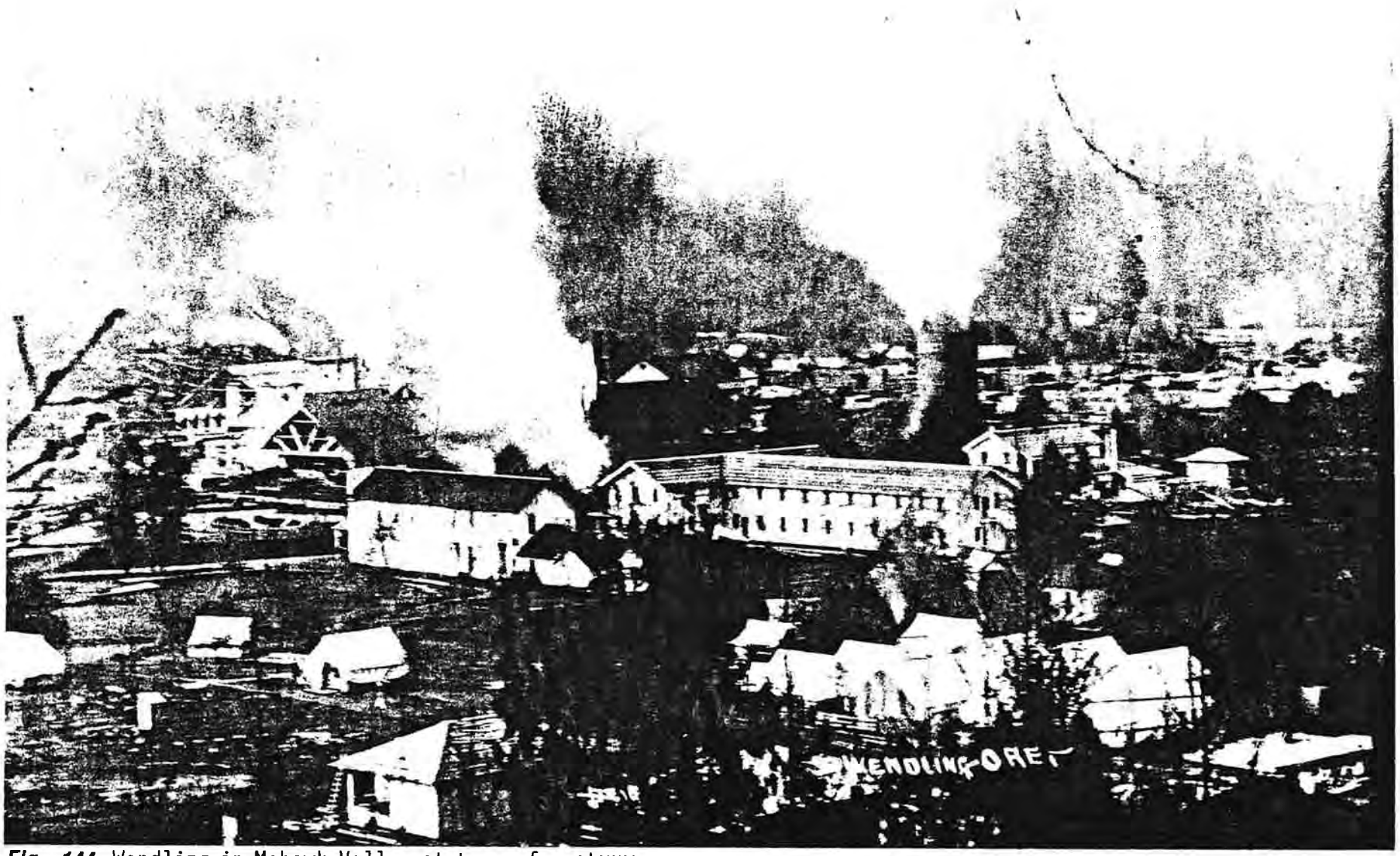


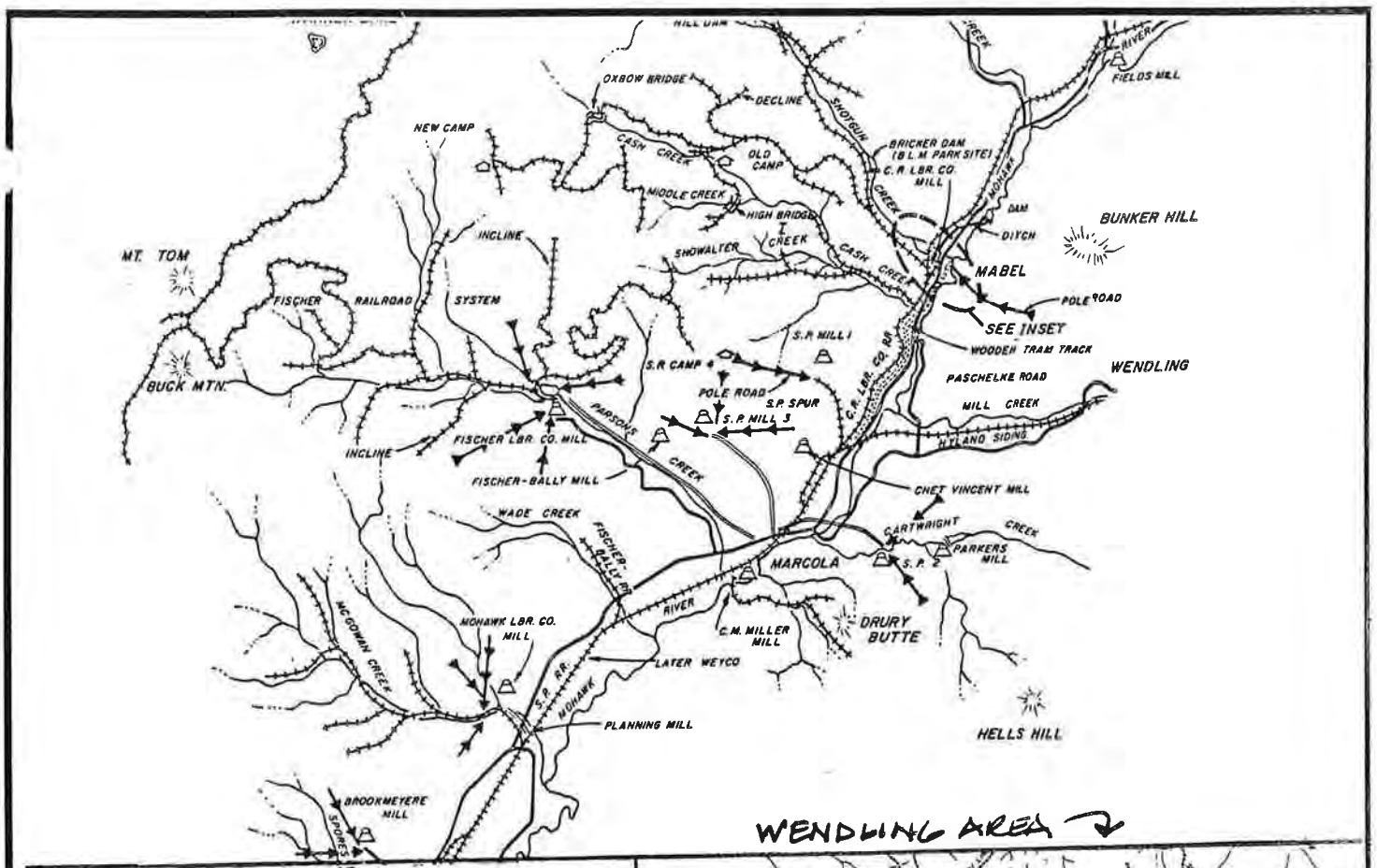
Fig. 144 Wendling in Mohawk Valley at turn of century

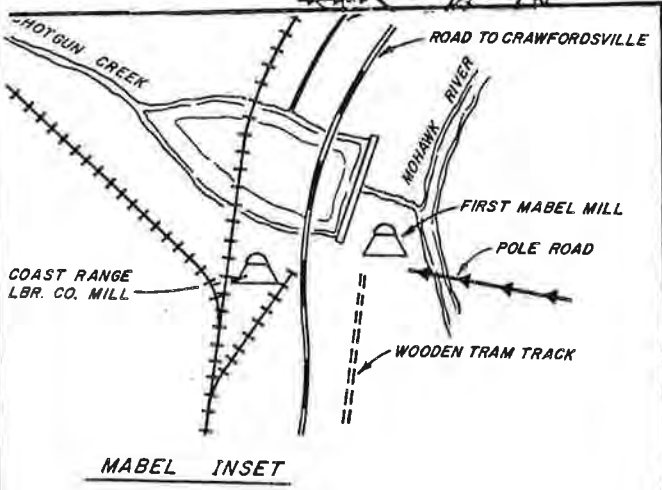
Fig. 145

Logging Railroads

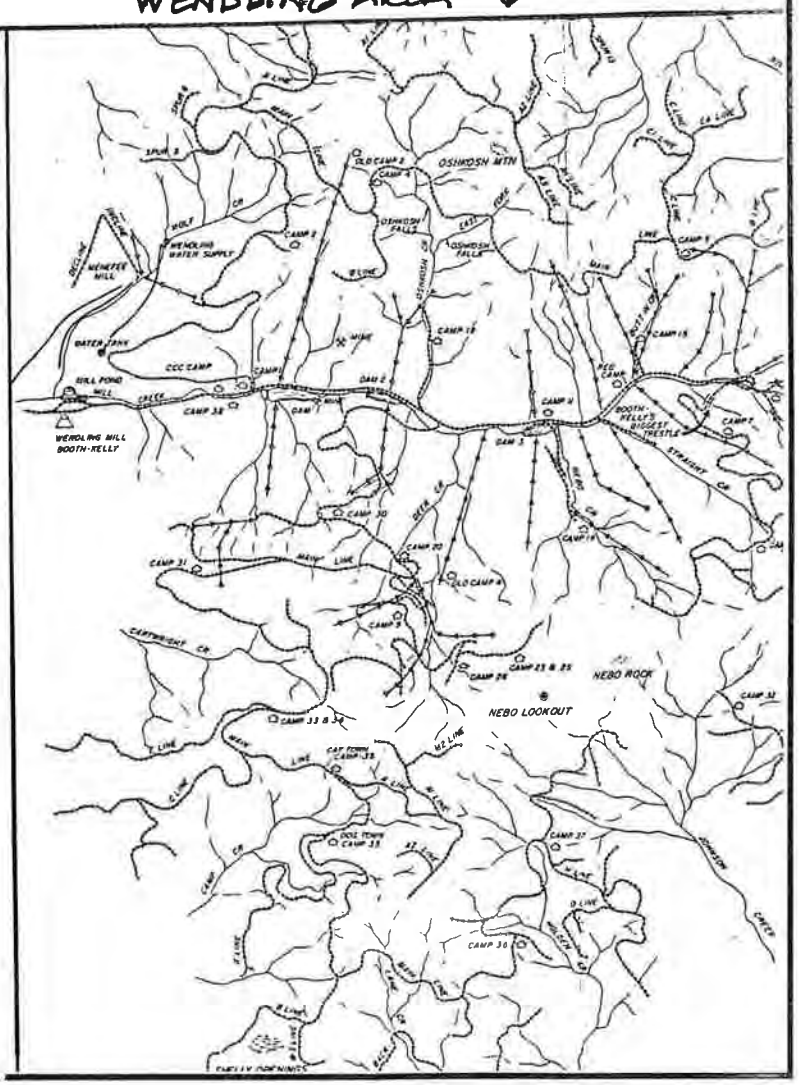
Company	Location	Mileage	Dates in Use
Addison L. Co.	Lorane	3	1931-41
Anderson & Middleton L. Co.	Cottage Grove	10	1923-28
J. H. Chambers L. Co.	Cottage Grove	22	1911-23
Bohemia L. Co.	Culp Creek	3	1915-47
Row River L. Co.	Culp Creek	1	1910-15
Booth-Kelly L. Co.	Springfield	35	1902-45
Brown L. Co.	Cottage Grove	-	1906-
Coast Range L. Co.	Mabel	13	1911-26
Sunset L. Co.	Mabel	2	1910-11
Crown T. Co.	Mapleton	2	1926-
Delta Shingle Co.	Florence	4	1918-26
Drug & Blachly	Blachly	2	1910
Durable Fir L. Co.	Dorena	35	1937-46
Fischer-Boutin L. Co.	Glentina	1	1915-19
Fischer L. Co.	Marcola	12	1911-39
Fisher & Bally	Marcola	-	1916
Forcia & Larsen	Noti	2	1923-34
Giustina Bros. L. Co.	Eugene	8	1929-41
Hadsall Creek Lg. Co.	Mapleton	3	1931-33
Herren Lg. Co.	Westlake	4	1931
Herren Lg. Co.	Booth	2	1934-42
Hills Creek L. Co.	Jasper	1	1934-42
Edward Hines L. Co.	Westfir	20	1946-56
Westfir L. Co.	Westfir	20	1937-46
Wilbur Hyland	Noti	-	1916
Keith Sawmill	Harrisburg	1	1928-29
Lawson Creek Lg. Co.	Cushman	-	1906
Lewis-Peters L. Co.	Dexter	2	1929-33
Lorane Valley L. Co.	Cottage Grove	24	1946-51
J. H. Chambers & Son	Cottage Grove	25	1924-46
Mardock L. Co.	Florence	1	1947
Menefee L. Co.	Wendling	-	1924-26
C. M. Miller L. Co.	Marcola	2	1925-31
Mohawk L. Co.	Mohawk	4	1918-24
Monroe T. Co.	Pt. Terrace	-	1917-18
Montgomery Bros.	Wendling	-	1916
Mountain Fir T. Co.	Lowell	2	1928-31
Oregon Eastern R.R. Co.	Oakridge	34	1909-12
Oregon Pacific & Eastern Ry.	Cottage Grove	28	1914-
Georgia-Pacific Corp.	Cottage Grove	-	1959-
Booth-Kelly L. Co.	Cottage Grove	-	1936-59
Anderson & Midlton L. Co.	Cottage Grove	-	1924-36
J. H. Chambers L. Co.	Cottage Grove	-	1917-24
Oregon & Southeastern R.R. Co.	Cottage Grove	-	1904-14
Cottage Grove & Southern R.R.	Cottage Grove	38	1902-04
Owens Bros. L. Co.	Cushman	4	1928-30
Vaughan & Bestor L. Co.	Cushman	4	1917-28
Peterson & LaDuke Bros.	Goldson	-	1928, 1929
Red Fir L. Co.	Harrisburg	5	1931-38
Stevens-Farris L. Co.	Walton	2	1920-25
Weise Bros.	Cottage Grove	2	1923-26
Western L. & Export Co.	Cottage Grove	8	1919-23
Western L. Co.	Westfir	16	1923-36
Weyerhaeuser Co.	Springfield	31	1949-
Willamette Pacific R.R. Co.	Florence	-	1911
Wendling-Johnson L. Co.	Florence	-	1911

Source: Adams 1961





MABEL INSET



CAMP
COUNTY ROAD
DAM
DITCH
FLUME
LAKE OR POND
MILL
MOUNTAIN
POLE ROAD OR CHUTE
RAILROAD
STREAM

RAILROAD SYSTEM
NORTH OF MOHAWK RIVER
1880 - 1955

Fig. 146 LOUIS POLLEY, A HISTORY OF THE MOHAWK VALLEY. 1984

Fig. 147 Mill at Noti in Eastern Valleys of Coast Range

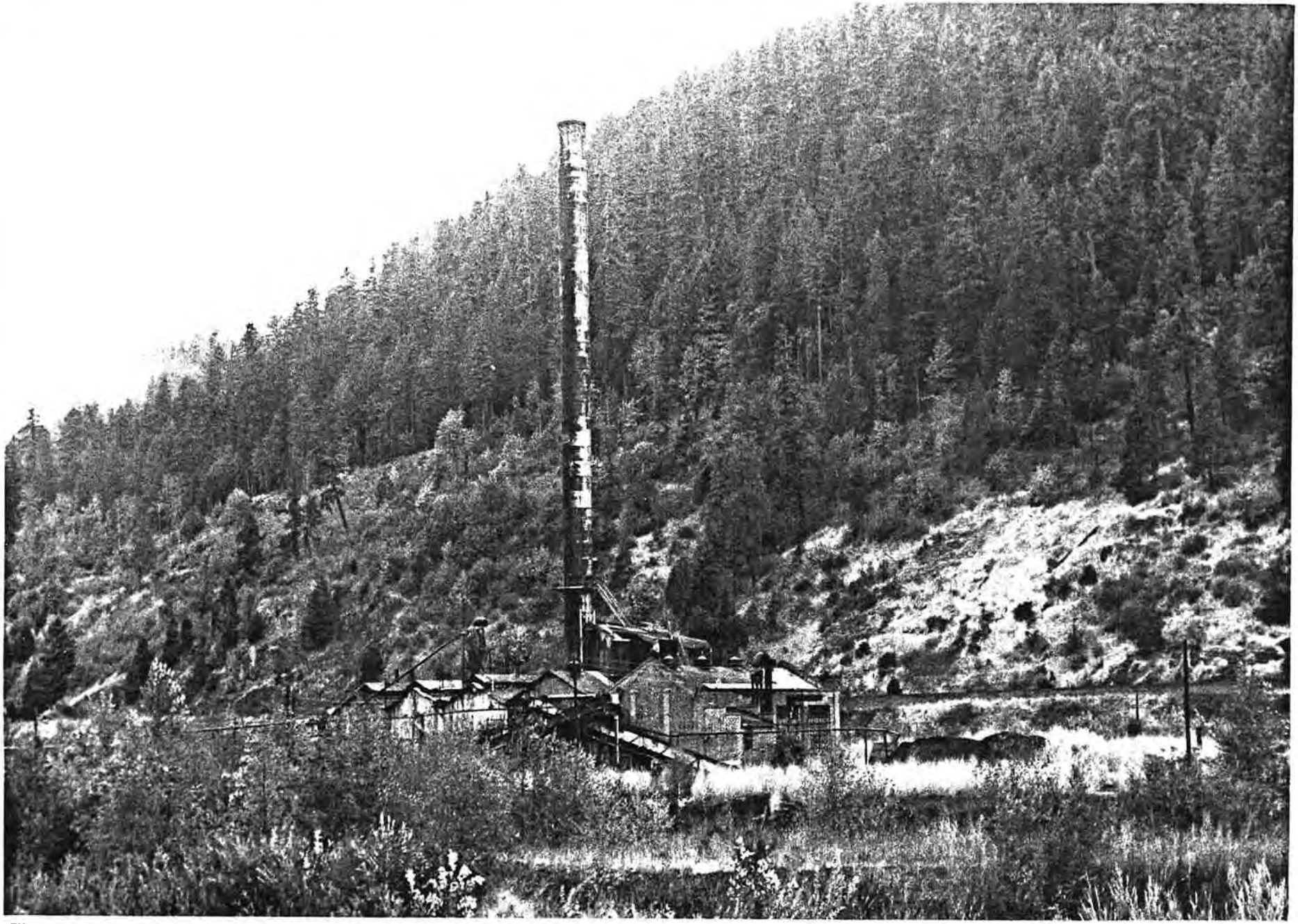


Fig. 148 Remains of mill structures at Westfir (Middle Fork)

D. Fishing 1875 - 1940

The coastal fishing industry began soon after the arrival of the first settlers to the area in the mid 1870s. As with logging and mining, salmon processing practised on a large scale was only made possible by its development as an industry. Salmon caught in large paddle wiers were canned in factories built on piles on the banks of the Siuslaw. Schooners shipped the canned fish as they did logs. The early fishing communities were soon transformed to logging communities and all that remains of the coastal cannery fishing industry in the nineteenth century are pilings along the river.

IV. Transportation 1870 - 1900

In its physical impact on settlement patterns, in its relation to the economic history of nineteenth century Lane County and as a symbol, the steam locomotive was the vanguard of the industrialized landscape. Much has already been said of these issues, so the following discussion will address only the physical landscape impacts of the railroad.

The Oregon and California railroad that reached Eugene in 1871 went no farther for sixteen years (actually, it went as far as Natron near Jasper). During this period (1871-1887), Eugene was the end of the line. Beyond Eugene, stage service carried travelers heading for southern Oregon or California, the coast or the Oregon desert. During this time, the railroad did more to improve the agricultural export economy and bring more people to the area than physically changing the character of the cultural landscapes outside the Willamette Valley.

In 1887, after years of survey and engineering, the railroad was extended through Oregon to California. Eugene was no longer the end of the line. Within twenty years, logging spur lines were well established. Outside the level of open Willamette Valley, the railroad had much greater impacts on the physical landscape. Building even rail grades through the mountain valleys of southwestern Oregon required major landscape alterations, tunnel construction and many laborers. Because of the need to maintain an even grade the railroad often cut across the rectangular field patterns, or rode above them on a wooden trestle or embankment. Steel railroad bridges began to replace wooden trestle bridges after the twentieth century.

Roads during this period were improved for stage and freight wagon traffic, but they were still very primitive, isolating farms or communities at any distance from the rail line. The speed of east/west overland traffic remained fairly constant through the nineteenth century. In good weather, generally it took three days to reach the coast, two days to reach the summit of the Cascades. But by 1900, most of the routes that would become highways within twenty or thirty years were established.

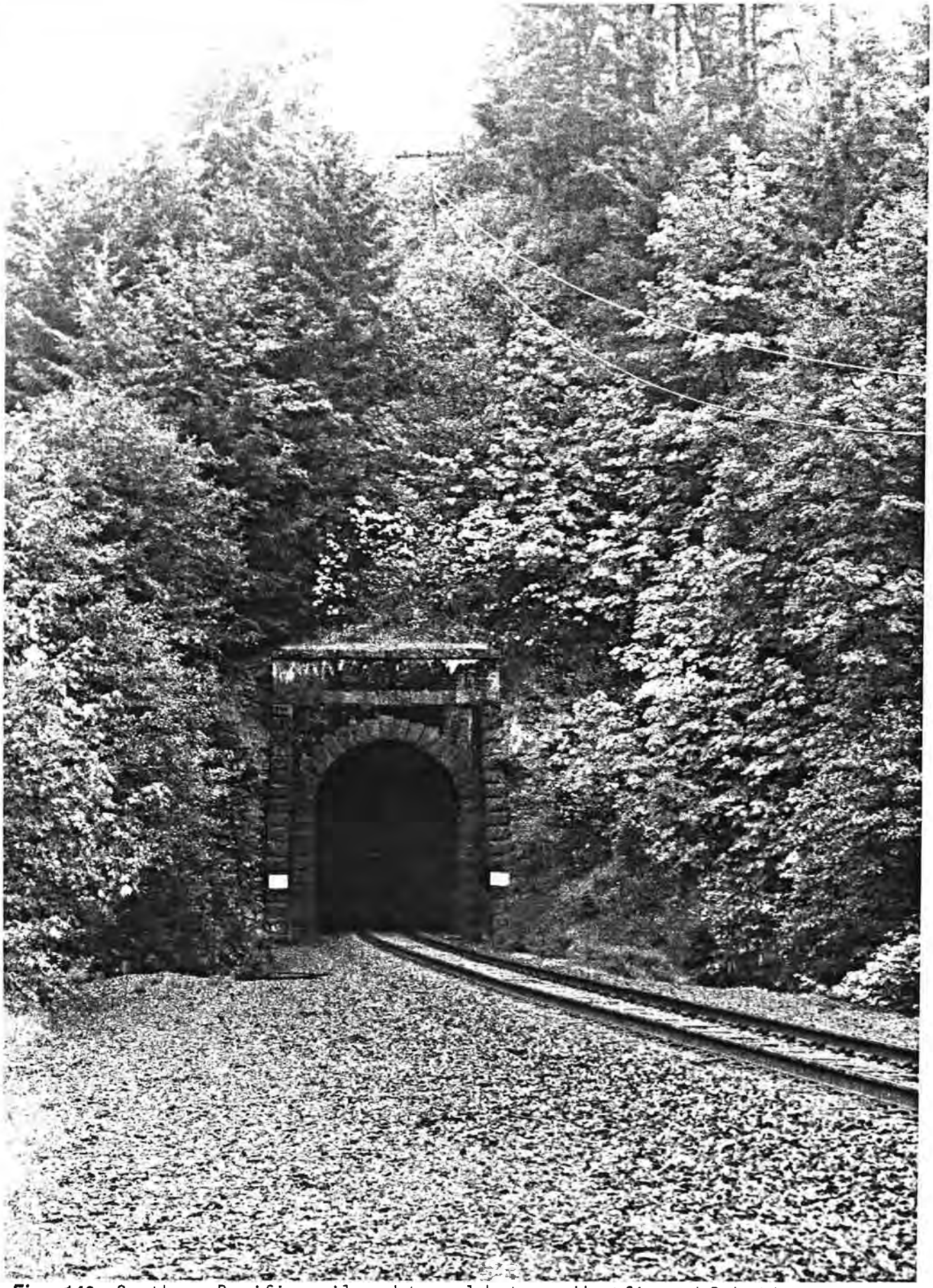


Fig. 149 Southern Pacific railroad tunnel between Westfir and Oakridge

Fig. 150 Old McKenzie River Road at Finn Rock

V. Communities

A. Small Towns 1865 - 1940

As mentioned in the last chapter, some of Lane County's early rural centers did not last long. Other rural centers did evolve however, especially those where economic and geographic factors helped rural centers take advantage of the many changes in the period of industrialization. For example, towns with mills (there were eighteen water-powered woolen, flour and saw mills in 1884), were scattered throughout the county. Other towns at county crossroads continued to flourish. As river logging developed, towns with riverside mills like Coburg or Acme also prospered.

B. Railroad and Mill Towns 1870 - 1940

The new towns in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century were often related to the development of the railroad or to new logging development.

Railroad towns include both those that were calculated to be on the expected railroad line (i.e. Junction City), or those which happened to be near the location of the railroad (i.e. Cottage Grove or Creswell). These towns were similar by being sited where the rail line came through and in supporting a variety of railroad related structures (loading docks, warehouses, etc.).

Mill towns (as opposed to pre-existing towns that had mills constructed in or nearby them) are towns that were established primarily to house those working in the mills. Because of this single-minded purpose for the mill town, often the structures (including the mill buildings, the company offices and the worker housing) were built in a similar style as at Vaughn, Swisshome, Westfir, Oakridge and many other mill towns. The mill towns of the nineteenth and early twentieth century are all changed or gone with only remnant residential structures, civic structures or stores.

VI. Resorts 1870 - 1925

The early resorts that developed on the upper McKenzie River and on the forks of the Willamette in this period were remote and rustic settings in forested valleys close to the fish and game, or to the mineral hot springs that people came to the resorts for. This resort development was during a time when exclusive remote resort lodges were being built by the railroad and shipping companies across the west. These resorts for the wealthy were in a way the "other side" of the industrialized landscape, representing the romantic desire to recreate an environment without the sights and sounds of industrialized America at the turn of the century.

The structures from this period in Lane County are all rustic style residences and log lodges on the Upper McKenzie River, the Middle Fork and Siuslaw River.

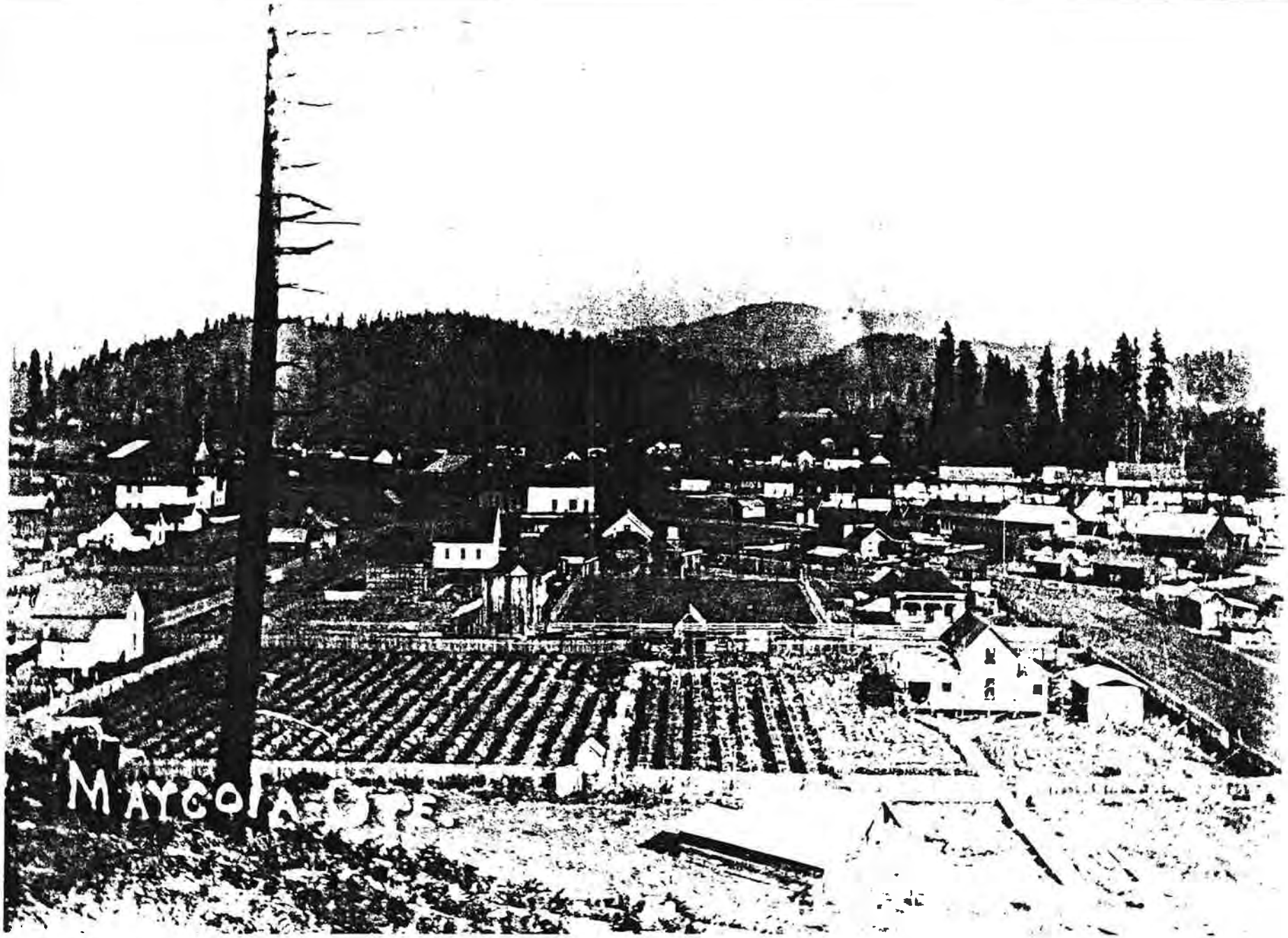


Fig. 151 Marcola at turn of century

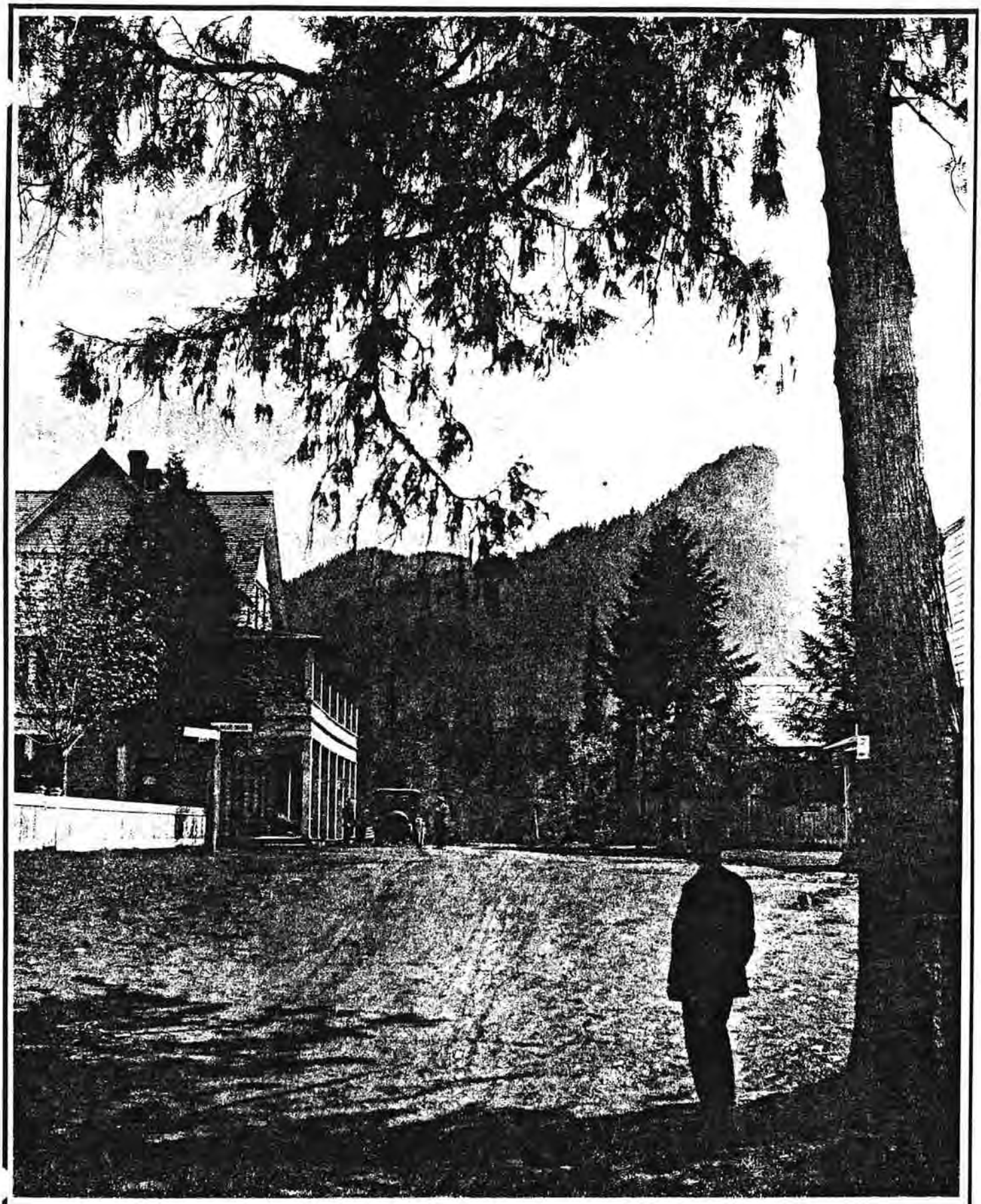


Fig. ***152*** Blue River Hotel at Blue River

Fig. 153 Foley Hot Springs Resort c.1920

Fig. 154 McCready Hot Springs Resort c. 1910

VII. Federal Actions

The federal legislation that was most important to the period of the industrialized landscape in Lane County was the 1871 Land Grant to the Oregon & California Railroad which was discussed in the Historic Context. It was not actually the legislation itself (which was a combination of the earlier tradition of land grant legislation), but the misappropriation of this land grant for the interests of Oregon's young timber industry that "greased the rails" for the development of a dispersed logging industry in rural Lane County.

VIII. Summary

In contrast to the agrarian landscape, which organized cultural landscapes according to the interests of agriculture, the industrialized landscape was organized to conform to either accommodate industrial products or processes. The leading industrializing developments in Lane County (and western Oregon) were the railroad and timber industry. The effects of industrial products and processes were visible across all historic themes (agriculture, communities and transportation). But since the cultural landscape components of the period have largely disappeared from the valley floors of rural Lane County, the earliest period of the industrialized landscape is the most vestigial of the three historic landscape periods in the contemporary landscape. This is in part due to the adaptation of many remaining remaining landscape components in the next period, the landscape of commerce.

Fig. 155 River Road diversified commercial farming area

CHAPTER VIII

THE LANDSCAPE OF COMMERCE 1890 - 1940

I. Introduction

The landscape of commerce is in some ways the smaller scale, popular extension of the influences first experienced in the industrialized landscape. The attitudes toward natural resources, labor and its products which resulted in the major concentrations of capital and labor in mill towns and railroads brought the first non-agricultural wage laborers to settle in rural Lane County.

In order to provide the goods and services required by a growing urban and rural population, the exchange or buying and selling of commodities in a county-wide system of commerce became established. Several factors gave rise to this system of commerce in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The first two social and demographic factors have been mentioned: the popularizing of attitudes concerning the economic value of commerce for its own sake and the rise of the non-agricultural population both of the county's towns and rural areas. Other factors were the existence of a new rail transportation system reaching all corners of the county by 1916, the diversification of agriculture after the decline of grain export markets and above all, the introduction of automotive travel on improved county roads and state highways.

The patterns of the agrarian and industrialized landscapes were built on and molded by commercial interests in the landscape of commerce.

II. Agriculture

Outside of communities, it was in the area of agriculture that the commercializing influences were most visible in the rural landscape. The three principle agricultural developments were the growth of a dairy industry, the small cannery or fresh market farm and the livestock ranch.

A. Dairy Farms 1890 - 1930

The development of the cream separator about 1890 gave great incentive to the dairy phase. The presence of a well developed railroad line, north, south and west through the Coast Range made the shipping of surplus milk products economically feasible. An expression of highly developed dairy farming by 1915 is found in the freight station at Meadow View, a craftsman style structure sitting all by itself in an agricultural landscape.

Fig. 156 End opening gambrel roof barn with brick silo (#3442)

Fig. 157 Side opening gambrel roof barn (#2545)

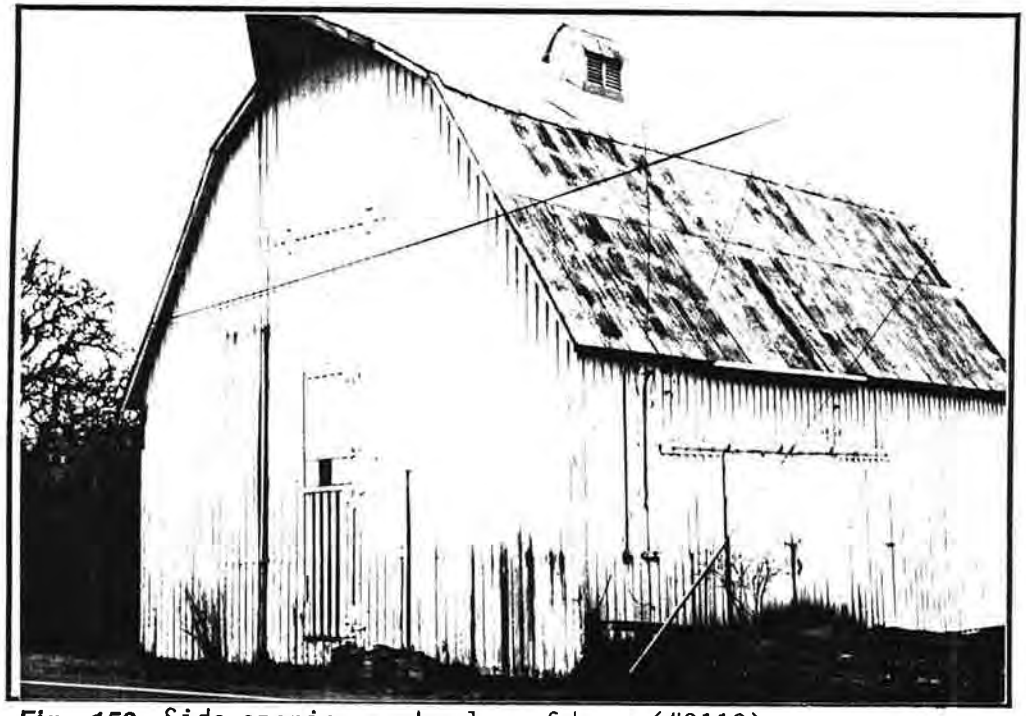


Fig. 158 Side opening gambrel roof barn (#3119)

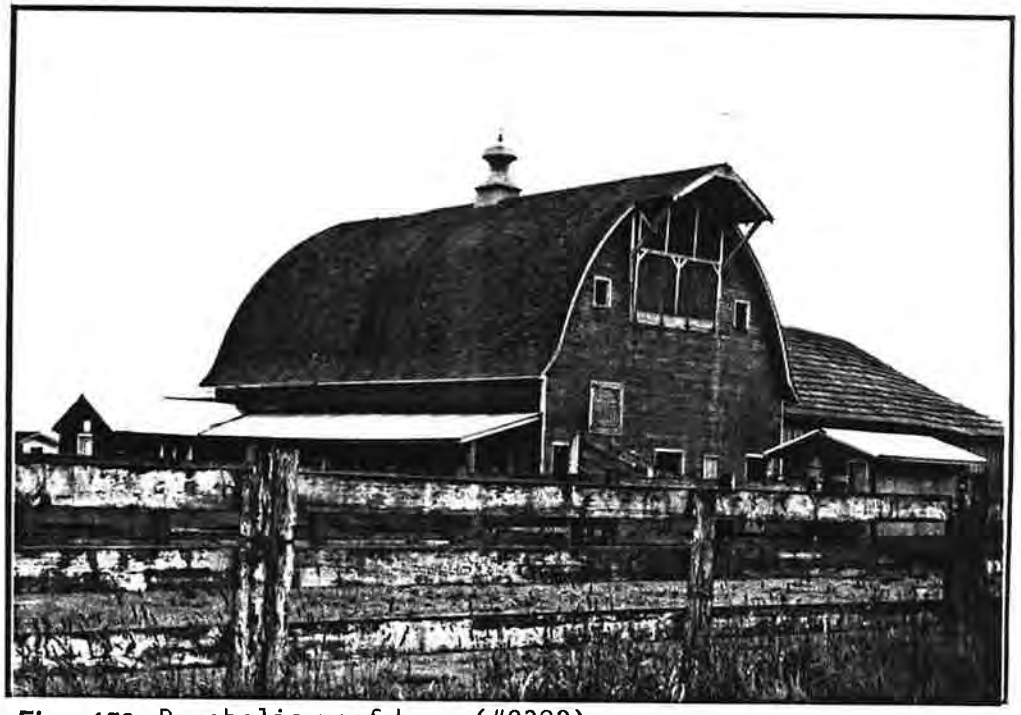


Fig. 159 Parabolic roof barn (#2382)

Dairy activity was later assisted by the development of electrical power in the same period. Some dairy development had occurred in the state by 1875 but those were unusual examples. While electricity developed in the cities, it did not reach rural areas until the 1930s, but in the meantime, many farms developed their own generators. Prior to the availability of electrical power, milking was done by hand and the process of handling larger dairy herds introduced cow barns, unusually long, low sheds. The stanchions at first were home-made wooden versions but later commercially available metal assemblies. The earlier cow shed or cow barns were not noteable for their windows but the building was affected by other developments and a new form of cow barn appeared after the turn of the century.

Another structure involved in the development of the complete farm was the windmill; a few appeared by 1870. In all cases, their function was to move and usually to lift water. At first these were hand-made structures. A very early example in Lane County was that open frame wood structure built by George Armitage, a very progressive and enterprising nineteenth century farmer who also had his own sawmill. The sawmill's blades were of wood, prefabricated by Armitage. The mill, built to accompany his new barn of 1877, lifted water from a well beneath it to a tank at ground level. This served the sixteen teams of horses which provided labor to run the farm seen in Walling's 1884 lithograph. Windmills were also built to supply the farm house with water. The residential windmill usually sat behind the kitchen, probably above the original well. Its canted, trussed structure was encased in finished siding as was the tank above.

Toward the end of the century, windmill structures were provided with manufactured elements. Open framed steel windmills began to appear in farms out in pastures or beside the barn.

Shortly after 1900, plumbing and running water were introduced into the farmhouse. At first this meant a hot water tank attached to the kitchen range and the enclosure of a piece of the back porch into a bathroom adjoining the kitchen. In newer homes built around 1900, a bathroom often was included within the building mass but always at the back of the house with a similar proximity to the kitchen.

The windmill tower at the farmhouse sometimes appeared as a separate structure, sometimes incorporated with the house, often as part of the woodshed. Then its finished material and detail were treated to match the style of the house. But whatever its location, the windmill's form was always discernable as a distinctly separate element, partly because of its tapered substructure supporting the rectangular volume which contained the tank, and partly because of its height which theoretically, was expected to reach forty feet, twice the height of the house itself.

Electricity removed the need for the windmill. In the first decade of the twentieth century, electrically operated pumps were placed above the well. Sometimes the pump sat within the ground

Fig. 160 Farm cluster with Windmill/watertower (#2940)

Fig. 161 Farm cluster with watertower (#2205)

Fig. 162 Farm cluster with watertower (#2826)

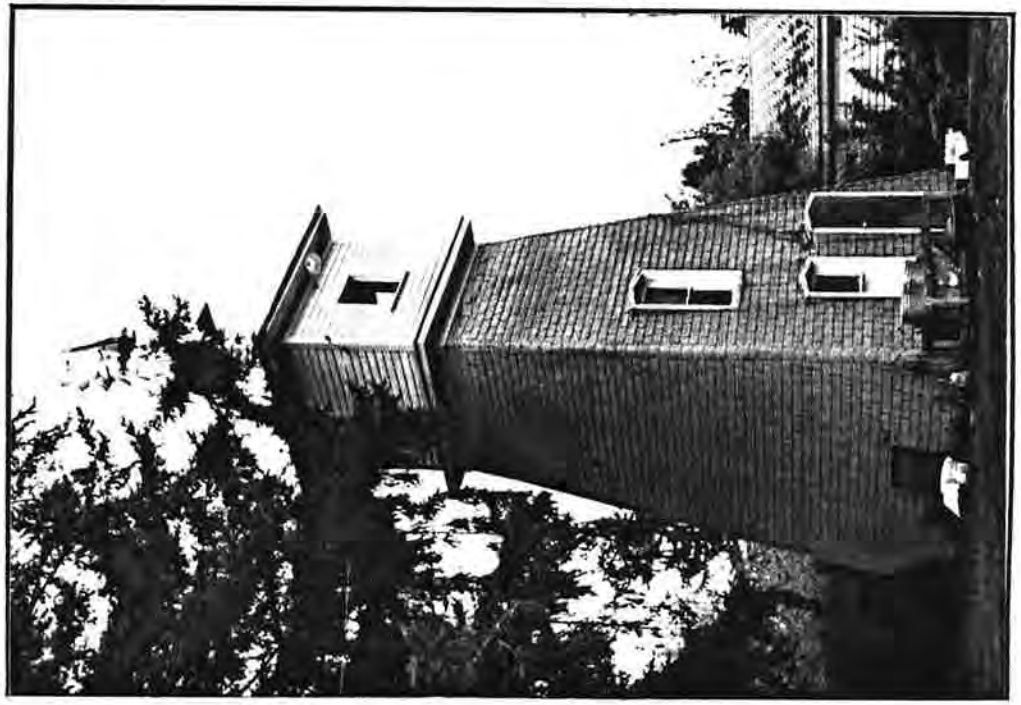


Fig. 163 Windmill/Watertower (#3510)

floor of the now defunct windmill. More often the pump had its own small shelter, often of red, hollow tile. When the windmill remained, frequently it was decapitated and used as a rather inefficient tool shed. Just west of Coburg, a farmhouse of c.1900 has the remnants of a windmill adapted for other use. An especially fine windmill, in operating condition, stands north of Junction City accompanying an especially fine bungalow style house which it matches in style and detail. These characteristics suggest that this particular windmill may have been constructed around 1910 and is significant in representing the more recent use of the windmill as well as for its fine design.

A first phase of dairy farming was accompanied by those improvements to the traditional Oregon barn affected by the incorporation of a hay forklift. Through improved hay storage, keeping a large dairy herd became more feasible. Through the division of the barn because of the hay forklift into upper and lower floors, an appropriate area was provided for a herd of milk cows. Other barns used in this phase were old barns remodeled, and there were many of these. Remodeling often included the installation of a hay forklift and occasionally the upper frame or bents to facilitate its use. The original lean-tos designed as open feeding areas were floored and subdivided into stalls for the herd. For whatever reasons, the first phase of dairy farming is more illusive to describe and to find in the field than the second phase.

But shortly after 1900 a second phase did develop and it is quite clear. There are numerous farm groups which give evidence of its architectural expression. A distinctive group of farm buildings describes the second phase of the dairy farm. On the one hand the house group often is similar in its makeup to the house groups seen in earlier periods other than for the addition of a one car garage about 1915 and often a house built in more recent times. The distinctive and informative characteristics of this second phase of dairy farming is seen in the barn building group. The basic elements here are three. First, a large barn, usually with a gambrel roof containing a hayfork system and a lower floor lit by a series of windows used for storage, special stock or cow stables. Second, attached to this huge building at one end is a silo or sometimes a pair of silos. The third element would be a large one story wing perpendicular to the main barn, built to house the herd; down its length are single sash, four or six light windows placed at regular intervals, usually indicative of the spacing and of the size of the dairy herd.

The elements of this barn group express a national phenomena. Rarely is it possible to see in such a building group vernacular architectural expressions or regional ones. The design for the buildings and even for their arrangement as a group was introduced through a number of contemporary publications. A major source for prototypes and design details was the Orange Judd Publishing Company of New York City which started releasing farm related materials before the last quarter of the nineteenth century. By 1881 it had published material on dairy farming, but the gambrel roofed barn came later.

Fig. 164 Parabolic roof dairy barn (#2900)

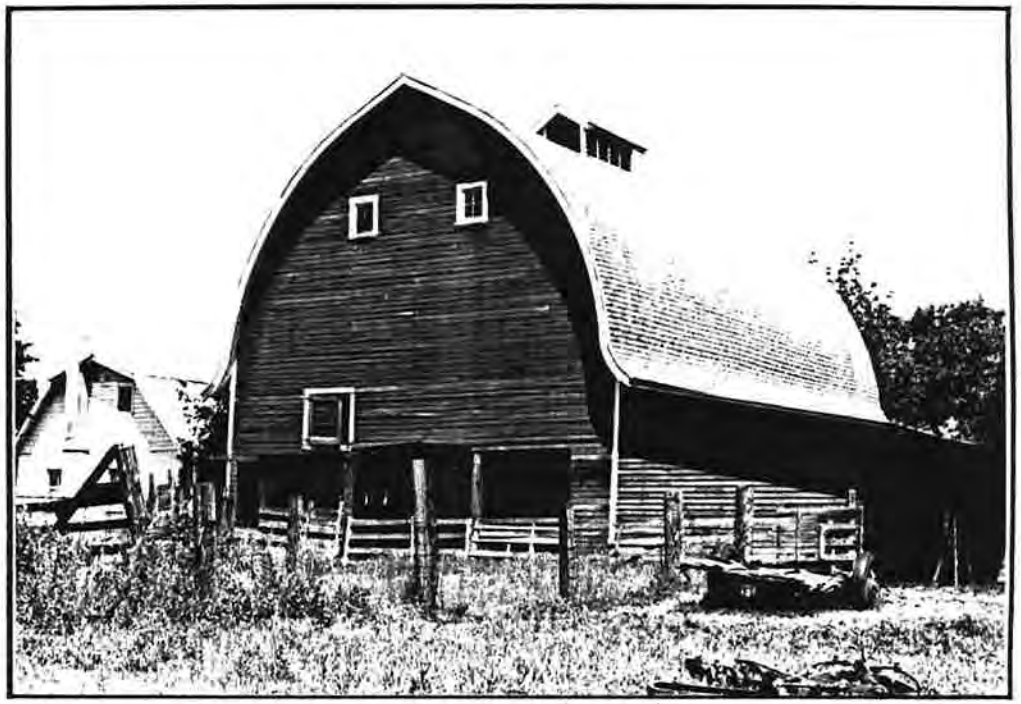


Fig. 165 Parabolic roof dairy barn(#2554)

Fig. 166 Craftsman railroad warehouse (#2378)

Fig. 167 Livestock barn (#2995)

The circular towers which stored the silage, a fodder made up of corn as a winter feed for cows, were built either of an orange-red cast tile or barrel fashion of tongue and grooved planks set vertically and bound with iron hoops. George Armitage switched his horse barn of 1877 to a dairy barn and for that purpose built two thirty foot silos inside the barn about 1910.

The gambrel roofed hay barn came to epitomize the twentieth century dairy farm. The development of the dairy farm is one more instance in agriculture of a pursuit for efficient, economic methods. About 1900, a major structural development occurred which maximized the usefulness of the hay forklift through creating a large open storage area free of posts and girders, a development greatly in contrast to the structural character of all barns built previously. The innovation which did this was called the "plank frame barn", a truss system made up of short lengths of timber. This aspect not only made the truss easier to assemble, but also allowed it to take on a variety of shapes such as curves. Through this method, the structure which supported the roof was kept to the sides of the mow very much like an open pair of scissors. It is partly due to the assembly of the truss that the gambrel roof was selected. Other high multipitched roof shapes express this barn type also. Some roofs took a horse shoe shape or a parabolic form. An example of this is the William Harper barn built on the Obadiah Bean DLC south of Junction City in 1909. The popularity of the gambrel roof, or the parabolic, became such that it often was used in a more decorative than a technical sense. This attitude is indicated at Thistle Down Farm where the form has been applied appropriately to the large hay barn and, more perhaps for harmony than for need, to a very much smaller outbuilding.

Dairy farms were prevalent in the Coast Range areas of the Coast Fork, Siuslaw River and Lake Creek due to the mild winters and the impracticality of other market oriented agricultural enterprises competing with central valley farms where soils and transportation were more adequate. But the dairy farm spread across Lane County during this period on smaller parcels of the original claims.

B. Cannery, Fresh Market and Livestock Operations 1900 - 1940

The development of the small scale diversified farming landscapes of row crop, orchard and livestock farms associated with many contemporary rural areas of Lane County developed in response to commercial interests in the early part of the twentieth century.

As a result of the decline of extensive grain crop farming, many larger acreages, especially near the larger communities in the upper Willamette Valley, McKenzie, Mohawk, Coast and Middle Fork valleys, were parcelled into smaller farms. Railroad advertising campaigns helped bring a new small farming population into the county prior to and after the First World War. These farmers, many of whom were from New England and upper midwestern States brought new techniques of intensive horticulture including new vegetable crops and rotations to maintain soil fertility.

These farmsteads were smaller in scale than nineteenth century farms and the residences were often built in the related bungalow or craftsman styles. The earlier farmsteads with vernacular gothic or Italianate style houses and both dairy and stock barns were also adapted for more intensive and specialized uses. It is not uncommon to find farmsteads in the central valleys with buildings dating from the period of extensive grain farming converted to commercial row crops, livestock operations or modern grass seed farms.

A distinctive field pattern of the landscape of commerce is the alteration of row crops and orchards in fields of roughly equal size. This pattern, widespread in the first half of the twentieth century, is now limited to much smaller areas in the county's central valleys. Supporting developments of electrified field irrigation, the canning and drying industry, farm mechanization and the local distribution of fresh market produce helped spur the crop diversification of this period.

The specialized livestock farm (sheep, cattle, chicken) was also a twentieth century development. Scattered long gable roofed two level wooden chicken houses from the 1930s are still standing in central valley areas. All of these specialized agricultural enterprises relied on an effective road and rail transportation system, which was not fully in place until early in the twentieth century.

III. Transportation

A. Extended Railroad Development 1912 - 1940

While the extension of the railroad into remote valleys propelled the timber industry to levels of large scale interstate commerce, it also provided the transportation for the products of Lane County farms previously too distant from markets to be commercial enterprises.

The valleys of the Coast Range were the most affected by the extension of a Southern Pacific line to Coos Bay from Eugene in 1916. The track, winding through the narrow valleys of the Siuslaw River, connected widely scattered farmsteads throughout western Lane County. The railroad was the key to successful dairy farming prior to the improvement of roads through the area.

B. Vehicular Roads 1890 - 1940

The first improvements of old wagon and stage roads was often for market roads to transport agricultural goods to market. The improvement of the Lorane Highway is an example. These roads most often were in the same alignment as earlier roads, but as with the Lorane Highway, new connections and improvements to older roads were made. In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, road improvement was often done by young men in farm communities the road passed through. This road work was recognized as a payment of taxes by the County Government before the turn of the century.

Though early automobile traffic could be found in areas around larger communities, automotive travel over the Coast or Cascade Ranges was still very slow and adventurous until the 1920s. At that time, the improvement of state and U.S. highways began to displace the small scale commerce in agricultural goods from the railroad to road vehicles.

New north/south routes through the central county and along the Pacific coast were improved to become national highways (Highway 99 and the Roosevelt Highway, as the coast highway was first called). These roads, completed in the 1930s, in some areas followed earlier county or Territorial roads, in other areas were aligned in completely new roadbeds.

The east/west state highways through the Cascade and Coast Ranges were improved in the twenties and thirties. They more often followed older alignments, although not always. For example, Highway 36 to the coast was built over Low Pass just east of Blachly, instead of taking the old route over High Pass Road. However, on the valley floors, the highway is close to where the old wagon road/stage road was, from Blachly all the way to Mapleton.

These state and national roads were improved and paved by the end of the historical period. They served to bring the county's separate cultural landscapes into a regional system of commerce to an even greater extent than the railroad. By the end of the historic period, the county's road system had knit the rural areas of the county together in a web of agricultural and timber related commerce. The transition to truck logging had just begun by the late 1930s.

IV. Communities 1890 - 1940

The population of rural communities began to migrate to the urban centers of the county as transportation systems tied the outlying valleys to the growing commercial centers of the county. Early rural centers continued to evolve in places like Creswell and Lorane during the period of increasing commerce. The historic advantages of crossroads communities and proximity to transportation routes now included vehicular roads.

Mill towns continue to represent the industrialized landscape even as agricultural areas adapted to the new market economies during the period of increased regional commerce. This is certainly due to the timber industry's maintenance of large export markets which continued to justify industrial scales of logging through the remainder of the historic period. Truck logging and the new road system accessible to anyone possessing a vehicle did give rise to new smaller scale logging operations, contracting to transport logs to the mills. This began a more dispersed pattern of residential settlement by individual operators and their families throughout the mountain valleys of the county.

The new communities of the landscape of commerce were the agricultural towns developed to take advantage of new regional markets for local crop production. Examples are Alvadore on a Southern Pacific spur on the west side of the Willamette Valley, the area around the early center of Lorane in southern Lane County and the River Road areas of Riverview and Santa Clara north of Eugene.

Distinct from earlier claim settlement of agricultural areas, these small farm areas were "developed" by land developers who sold the parcels to enterprising small farmers. The development of "Millett's Plat" east of Junction City was on a similar scale of acreages under twenty acres but was associated with the Scandinavian settlement of that area.

By the end of the historic period, the rural county had communities from all three historic landscape periods. Some had physically evolved through each period, others were predominantly from one period or another. The rural social institutions of the agrarian landscape, the granges and lodges, and the all important rural schools continued as foundations of rural community life until the end of the historic period. After the Second World War, these institutions would wane quickly, leaving many rural communities without their centers.

V. Recreation 1925 - 1940

As roads became improved and owning an automobile became widespread in the 1920s and 30s, the growth of a new automobile oriented recreation followed close behind. Rural service stations and overnight cabin hotels (precursors of the motel) were part of the new recreation in the landscape of commerce. Destinations for recreational drives included the coast, the McKenzie and lake resorts such as Triangle Lake or Leeburg Reservoir. Single "vacation" homes also were first built during this period, usually in the rustic style, at the coast (along central lakes), or in the Cascades. This recreational development for the average American was similar to earlier resort development for the wealthy in that it was the product of the town and farm centered landscape of commerce, permitting people the luxury of leaving this landscape behind. The commercial value of scenery, water and forests for recreation first made its appearance at the end of the period. This value was certainly recognized in the creation of national forests with the heavy rustic forest service structures built by the Civilian Construction Corps (most are out of the survey area).

VI. Federal Actions

The legislation leading to the establishment of National Forests began in 1906 with President Roosevelt's creation of Forest Reserves in largely unsettled areas of the Coast and Cascade Ranges of the state. When these reserves were divided into National Forests a few years later, this helped to stimulate a more dispersed logging economy as did revestment of the O&C lands in 1916. A more dispersed

logging economy and new recreational interests gave impetus to improvement of National Forest lands, adding to the other road improvement in rural Lane County related to the commercialization of agriculture.

VII. Summary

The landscape of commerce (1890-1940), was more related to the industrialized landscape than to the agrarian landscape in terms of the cultural values related to commercialism. In some ways, the landscape of commerce represents the democratization of industrial processes. Roads and popular access to vehicles, dairy farms and other specialized farm operations relying upon the railroad, and many small rural communities tied to different commercial or industrial resources all contributed to a more complex county-wide system of commercial trade in the buying and selling of commodities.

Adding to the complexity of Lane County's cultural landscapes in the period of commerce is the fact that the period includes both the agrarian and industrialized landscape components as well. In a certain respect, already discussed in some detail, the commercial influences represent some amalgamation of the agrarian and the industrial. From a social historical perspective, it is arguable that the egalitarian and populist rural values associated with the agrarian landscape help to democratize the concentrations of power and wealth associated with the industrialized landscape, resulting in a commercial landscape of individual small farmers, independent logging companies and other entrepreneurs together with the institutions of industrial and agrarian association.

Of course these changes between the historic periods identified in these last chapters did not occur evenly or at the same pace in the cultural landscapes of Lane County. In some areas, all three periods are equally represented, in others one or two, and there are areas where the patterns and landscape components of one period frame the components of later periods.

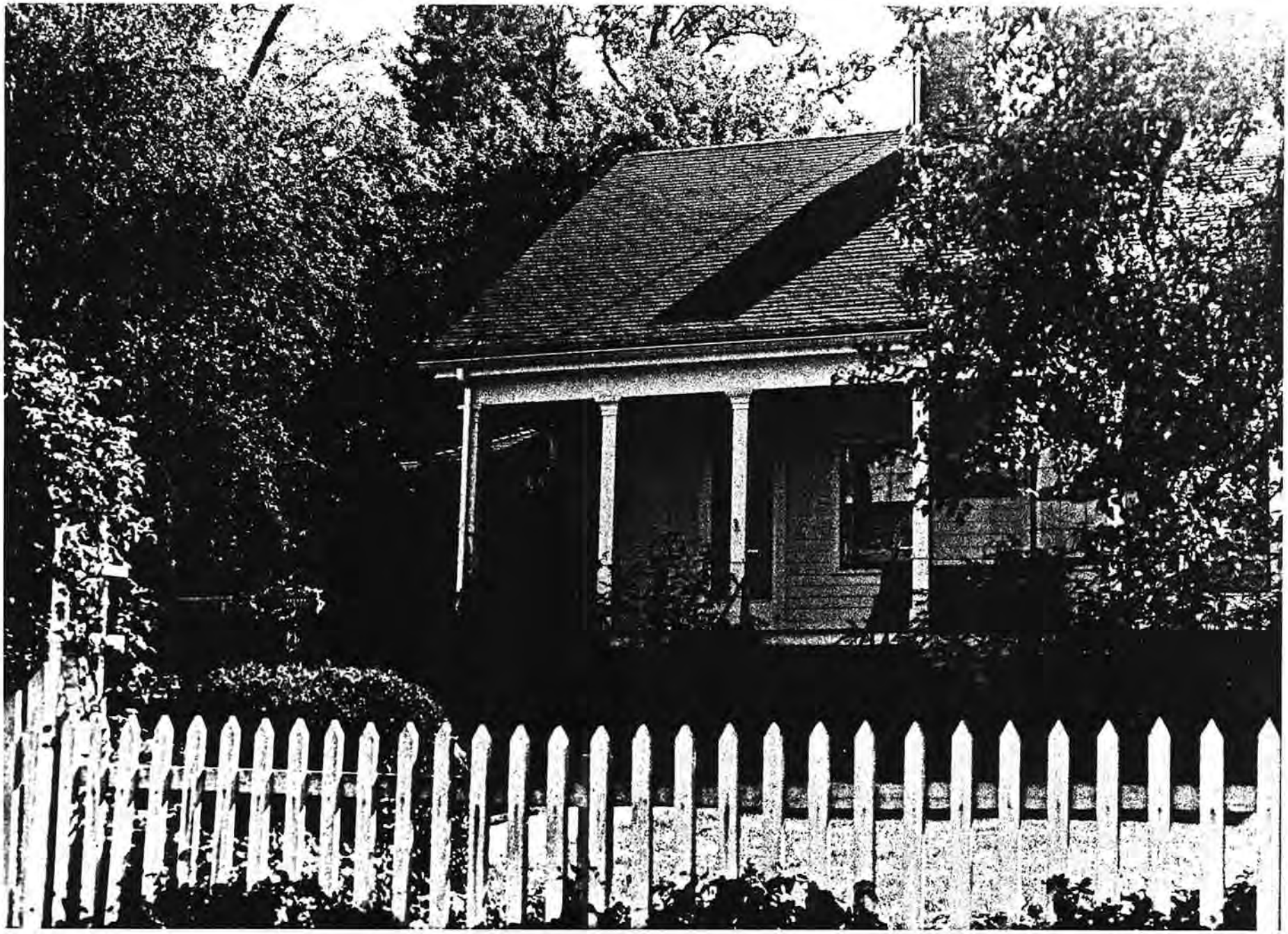


Fig. 170 Classical Revival house near Cottage Grove (c. 1860)

Fig. 169 Market roads such as this connected farms to nearby towns

Fig. 168 Peddle wagon loading fruit for market c. 1910

CHAPTER IX

THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

I. Introduction

This chapter addresses the styles and characteristics of Lane County's rural architecture during the historic period. Styles popular elsewhere at the time but not found in surviving structures in Lane County are not discussed. Also, many buildings that are primarily of a utilitarian nature in relation to agriculture or industrial activities were discussed earlier.

The first section of this chapter describes the character of vernacular architecture for all rural Lane County and for the entire historic period. The following seven sections each take a style and describe the character of that style's expression in Lane County.

Although there is no simple correspondence between the historic landscape periods described in the last three chapters and the adaptations of national architectural styles found in Lane County, there are many direct associations between landscape values and architectural expression. An agrarian utilitarianism of form and function is seen in many of the early gothic and classical revival buildings for example. While this relationship of cultural landscape values to architectural expression is evident from survey research, a fuller exploration of the dimensions of such correspondence was not undertaken during the survey itself.

The structures identified in the field were each reviewed for approximate dates of construction, function, their stylistic associations and level of physical integrity. The initial evaluation of structures as one of the ten cultural landscape components is taken up in the summary evaluations of each cultural landscape in Part Two. Detailed architectural evaluation was not conducted in this survey, although much of the research and collection of primary resources for such evaluation was completed.

II. Vernacular Buildings

The attribute "vernacular" is not limited to any time period but is applicable throughout the historic period. In creating groupings and descriptive classifications of architecture, problems arise because of the great simplicity of many buildings. It is neither convenient, informative, nor very helpful to classify every building stylistically. Not only is "style" vague or ellusive for most utilitarian buildings (barns or mills for example), but other

characteristics such as form or spatial systems are usually far more telling. The term "vernacular" is therefore used in the survey to indicate a building which:

A. Rises from a cultural background valuing traditionalism
B. Has few meaningful stylistic attributes
C. Has greatly modified stylistic attributes
D. Has a predominately utilitarian form
E. Has a predominately regional character

Usually the designation of "vernacular" encompasses all five attributes.

The term vernacular would be applied to many of the first permanent houses. These reflected the background of the builders in the use of many building forms and plans from American regions near the eastern seaboard, representing both northern and southern traditions.

Buildings were simple rectangular shapes of one and a half or two stories. Their proportions tended to be broad, with gable roofs pitched at a low angle. Openings were arranged symmetrically. Farm houses usually had a one story rear kitchen wing flanked by porches.

In terms of decorative aspects and aesthetic expressions many homes carried over the more provincial post-colonial vernacular styles. Others reflected the then more current classical revival styles. These attributes found through the 1860s were still in some use in the 1870s. The Bailey house on Prairie Road, Junction City built about 1854 is one of the few rural farmhouses which survive in Lane County from this early period (although it has been extensively altered).

In each of the styles described in the following paragraphs, a range from highly developed and exemplary to very simplified versions are found. The predominance is toward the plainer end of the scale and as such, a significant cultural expression. The plainer expressions often are applied to conservative, not stylistic, building forms. These plainer, conservative examples are classed as vernacular versions of the particular style.

III. Early Log Buildings

Log structures can be seen as having three phases. These relate to two time periods and roughly, to three characteristic expressions. Log construction was used for almost every kind of function (houses, barns etc.), but usually is associated with a rural or wilderness context.

The first two phases relate to initial settlement of the county with a time period from 1845 to about 1870. The structures are almost exclusively associated with agriculture and are found in a rural setting rather than a wilderness setting. The first phase was marked by temporary shanties, sheds or log "cabins" made with round

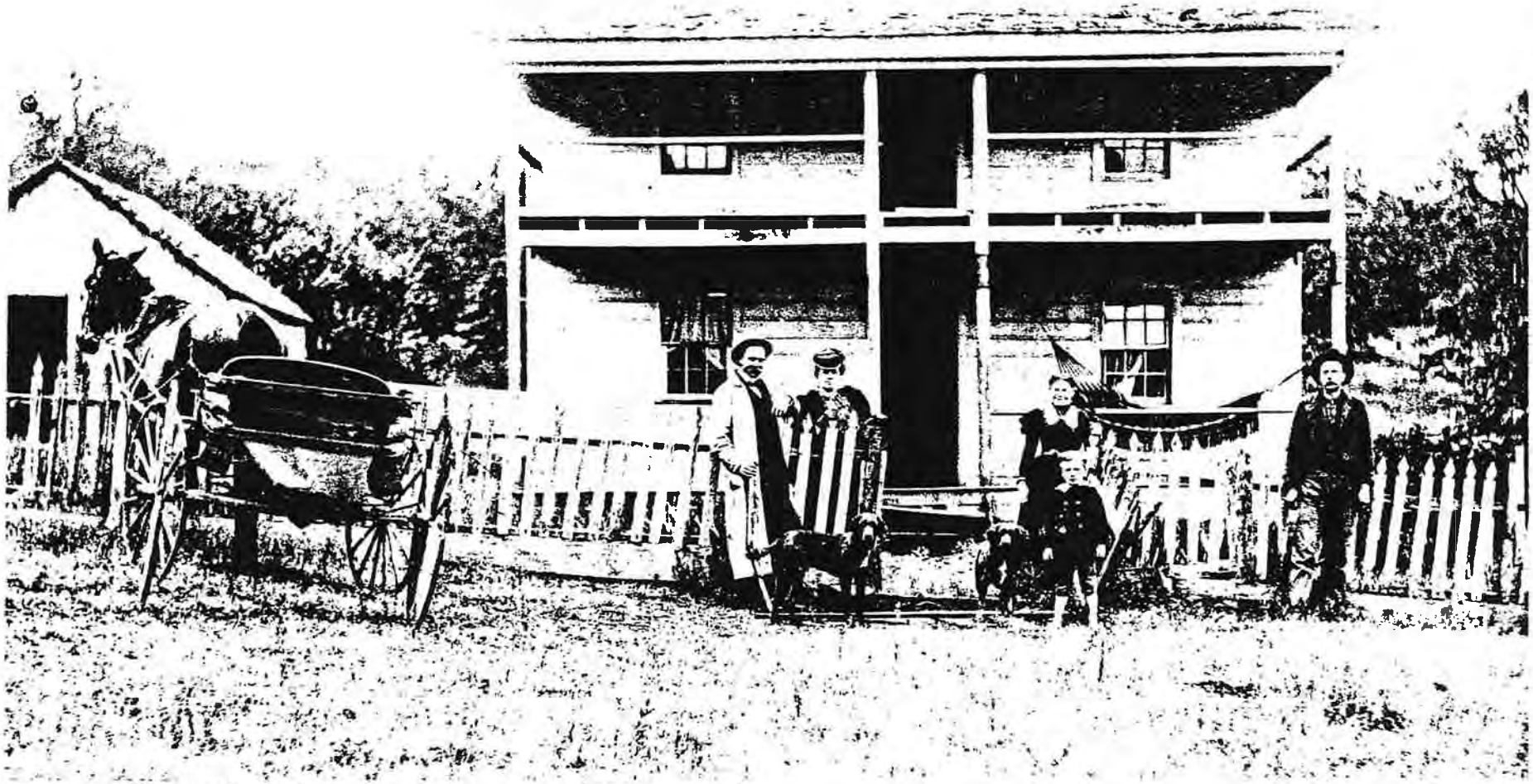


Fig. 171 Post-colonial vernacular house (c. 1860)

logs. The early round log construction system was in use for a longer period for outbuildings and barns than for homes.

The temporary log cabin was replaced quickly on the farm within a generation by a "hewn log house", the second phase. These were constructed of squared logs which were used also for the better outbuildings and community buildings. For the hewn log building, several different types of corner notching were available; the half dovetail was perhaps the most commonly used in this region. This notching system provided tight, flat corners. The pioneer house, whether log or hewn, can be recognized for its simple, low rectangular shape occasionally modified by a parallel lean-to porch. Usually it had an end chimney of brick or stone and its few openings were regularly placed. Construction was straight-forward and the craftsmanship excellent. The Septimus Spencer hewn log house on River Road (1855) may be the only remaining pioneer home of this type in the County.

A third phase of log building occurred in various primitive or wilderness settings, in interior mountain areas and on rugged terrain. It is associated with rough, sometimes temporary or seasonal occupations, such as mining. The cabins are generally of round logs. Surviving examples tend to date from the last part of the nineteenth century or the first part of the twentieth century. Features such as wood stoves, milled windows or doors and cruder construction distinguish them from the pioneer cabins. Sometimes end porches supported on projecting purlins and other details of these generally vernacular buildings point to the fourth phase of log building: the rustic style.

IV. Classical Revival

Houses, churches and other buildings in the Classical Revival style were among the first to be constructed in Lane County between the late 1840s and the early 1860s. These buildings enjoyed a single, simple rectangular shape, generally one or one and a half stories high although sometimes they were two full stories. A one story kitchen wing often sat behind the front volume. The roof pitch was relatively flat with eaves boxed-in and usually carried for two or three feet as a horizontal "eave return" on to the gable ends of the building. The combination of moldings on the eaves and the rake, along with the proportions of these assemblies, often were the chief classic characteristics of the structure. But the regular spacing of openings and the symmetrical or orderly sense of the whole were another feature. Horizontal weatherboarding painted white was used as siding. Sash, often painted black, consisted of twelve over twelve, nine over six, or more often six over six light double hung windows. A porch with boxed posts ran across the front of the building. An excellent example for its form and eave detail, and one of the counties oldest surviving structures, is the Jacob Spores house near Coburg. Of the hundreds of Classical houses and other classical structures which once sat in rural Lane County only a few survive and most of these are within urban areas.

V. Gothic Revival and Vernacular Gothic

By the mid-1860s, the impact of an increased number of popular architectural publications brought various forms of Gothic Revival expression into the County. Most of these simply gave some gothic treatment to long-established building forms. Such treatment included steep roof pitches accented by jigsaw work along the eaves and tall chimneys. Few have survived. An excellent example of this is the William Wiltshire Bristow house built in 1863 at Pleasant Hill which, although extensively altered, retains much of its important architectural character.

The earliest Gothic house, such as the W.W. Bristow house, gave way to a vernacular gothic which became a dominant farmhouse design for over thirty years, from before 1870 until just after 1900. The vernacular gothic farmhouse took several forms of which three are most predominant in the area surveyed. All the gothic forms are gabled; usually they are either one and a half or two stories. The first and simplest form is a symmetrical rectangular structure with a rear kitchen wing. The plan was T-shaped with eaves across the front which had three to five bays and a small gable above the front door. The second and equally common form is an asymmetrical, L-shaped plan which has the front door on the gable end and in the wing to one side, are the kitchen and dining room which open onto the front yard. The third vernacular gothic form is a cross-shaped plan, usually symmetrical. The kitchen is at the rear, the front is on a gabled end and at either side project small gabled wings of equal height to that of the main roof.

All three vernacular gothic forms emphasize verticality with steep roof pitches, tall chimneys and long windows. They usually have several porches made with jigsaw work supporting the roof and in the railings, possibly on the second floor as well as the first. Siding in the earlier examples (until 1875) is horizontal weather boarding and later on, shiplap. Vernacular gothic houses were usually painted white with trim occasionally accented in a deep, dark color such as green, brown or red. Many examples of the three forms survive in Lane County.

VI. The Italianate or Villa Style

In rural areas of Lane County, the Italianate style seldom was as fully expressed in its detail as in urban areas. But in rural areas, more severe and modified forms are found from the 1880s up into the first decade of the twentieth century. The Italianate building would be characterized by broad, projecting, bracketed eaves above a panelled entablature, both of which serve to emphasize the flat pitch of the building's roof and the height of its wall. Both gabled and hipped roof forms were built, but the hip predominated in this county. One over one, or two over two double hung sash windows favored vertical emphasis in their proportions even when appearing in pairs or in bay windows. Cutting the top of the upper sash in a slight curve assisted this vertical theme as did the frequent use of molded or bracketed caps across the heads. Both symmetrical and asymmetrical buildings are found.

The Italian Villa is the name given to an asymmetrical building which was composed of two volumes off set from each other. Asymmetry usually brought to the front elevation a projecting volume, perhaps pronounced with a bay window; this volume was flanked by a secondary entrance porch at the set back volume. While the more developed Italianate had cupolas and even towers emphasizing its asymmetry, no surviving houses in Lane County exhibit these more sophisticated expressions.

The Italianate style is used here in association with a symmetrical building, the version of Italianate most common in Lane County. These were built in either one story or two story versions. Symmetry might be reinforced with the use of two bay windows, sometimes carried two full stories, flanking a small central entance porch. A popular version was a one story, square or cubical cottage with a central entrance. Most examples are extremely simple but usually retain the bracketed eave. Later expressions of the style introduced modifications and, by 1900, eaves, while boxed and trimmed with moldings, often omitted the bracket altogether, but the bay window remained. Where brackets were retained, the size diminished in response to the diminuation of the eave projection, and the panelled entablature may have been discarded altogether. A late, bracketed version is the two story Farmer Hale house. This house while modified in other stylistics respects, still retains the general mass and low-pitched hipped roof characteristic of the Italianate style home.

Beginning in the late nineteenth century and progressing into the first two decades of the twentieth century, a hipped roofed house with a relatively steep pitch rather than a flat pitch was built; its eaves were boxed sometimes with and sometimes without brackets. This roof distinguishes it in its characteristics from either a craftsman style house or a colonial revival house, and is classed here as a modified Italianate style building. The Manley Spores house in Coburg, a two story structure with bracketed eaves has this type of strongly pitched roof.

VII. Rustic or Cascadian Style

A fourth phase of log construction is found used in association with other utilitarian and rough materials; in contrast to the other, earlier three log phases, this one is clearly and strongly expressive of a style. This stylistic expression began about 1880 and related to a recreational and romantic interest in nature and wilderness. Fishing and hunting, camping, hiking and skiing determined the functional needs, and the sites were chosen to enhance and dramatize these interests.

Three types of buildings are associated with the Rustic style: lodges (large inn-like multi-storied buildings); family cabins; and support structures including shelters, bridges, picnic provisions and trail architecture, gasoline stations and maintenance structures of some type. Combinations of these types of structures were used

for resorts in the early 20th century, for campgrounds or complexes for county, state or federal management of forest resource and recreation areas beginning in the 1930s. Individual summer homes and year-round log homes were also part of this idiom. The appearance and the quality of these structures contrast in almost every way with the pioneer cabin or hewn log house. Rather than simple and direct, the rustic building dramatized and exaggerated, often to great effect.

Rather than symmetry, the rustic building chose asymmetry and picturesque forms rather than such a basic geometry as the rectangle. Structural elements were exaggerated in size and often inefficient. Materials and textures were emphasized, introducing such elements as the cobblestone fireplace and oversized wrought iron pieces. All rustic structures are not log although rough finishes and natural finishes are characteristic. Other exterior materials for walls included board and batten, rustic siding such as slab siding, shingles, shakes or split logs. Extensive fenestration found in some rustic buildings might confuse the sense of the integrity of a log structure (compared to the earlier phases of log buildings), but the large openings, projecting porches and complex massing introduced something of the late Victorian and early "modern" spatial openness.

The dramatic character of rustic architecture becomes particularly effective when large repetitious structural pieces are combined with a simple bold form often recalling classic structures as in the case of the temple and portico seen at the Log Cabin Inn (McKenzie Bridge), an early rustic building.

VIII. Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style appeared in Lane County in the late 1880s, with building continuing into the first decade of the twentieth century. The more developed examples are found within urban areas. Those in the country are usually simplified. A complex mass is usually achieved in a Queen Anne style building through the construction of a hipped roof that support a secondary gable on each elevation. Towers, dormers, bays, chimneys, and porches are placed to increase the sense of complexity. At its simplest, the Queen Anne house in rural Lane County can be recognized by its combined gable and hipped roof, its porches and its uses of surface patterns. The patterns are found in bands of alternating wall materials such as: vertical boarding below windows; horizontal ship lap between windows; imbricated shingles above; and, in use on a single wall, a variety of window shapes and glazing patterns which include one or two of colored glass. Motifs within any one building may recall a variety of earlier building periods such as: Moorish roofs or arches; Classical pediments, swags and venetian windows; English Tudor decorative barge boards, lattice windows, and jigsaw work. The Assistant Lighthouse Keepers' duplex at Heceta Head is a more developed, sophisticated example of the Queen Anne style building; more restrained examples are the houses on the Thistledown Farm and on River Road. An extremely modified type with only token detail is also found.

The popularity of the style was superceded by the bungalow, but the two overlapped for approximately ten years. And the first of the popular trade books on bungalows promoted both styles for a time. This overlap is found in the bungalow itself, which retained several of the features of the Queen Anne, primarily those expressing surface patterns.

IX. The Bungalow

A majority of Lane County's houses surviving from the historic period are in the Bungalow and the related Craftsman style. While the Bungalow's basic characteristics are distinctive and easily recognized, the style also takes on some complications because the bungalow, at various times and in various houses, drew upon several contemporary architectural movements such as: the construction detail of the craftsman style; the English Cottage revival movements' lattice windows, leaded glass, and half-timber motifs; the Colonial Revival's horizontal white siding, shutters, small paned windows, and Georgian detail; and the California Mission style's stucco walls, arcades, and tile elements. But along with this medley of resources drawn upon and found in Lane County's bungalows, within the generation that it was popular, 1905 to 1930, bungalow buildings also exhibited consistent, basic characteristics.

The bungalow usually related to the Craftsman's movement in calling attention to materials and construction through the use of bold, often exaggerated forms to support open eaves with outriggers and support porches with huge girders, often with more than the necessary number. Along with these characteristics was an emphasis on carefully constructed simple assemblies of wood; for example, there was a preference for rectangular sections over curvilinear, and the use of moldings was avoided. Wall surfaces called attention to materials by continuing the devices introduced in the earlier Queen Ann style, alternating bands of finishes, such as horizontal siding below a shingled gable end.

The basic characteristics of the bungalow are most evident in the numerous, severely modified and simple versions described, although the bungalows found in Lane County remain fairly true to the origins of the style found in seventeenth century Asia, chiefly India and Bengal. By 1900, "Bungalows" were made popular by inexpensive publications and realized through a number of companies which mailed books of plans, provided working drawings with details of finish elements, sold a variety of standardized building elements including "buffets", doors, built-in ironing boards, etc., or shipped complete, precut houses. Many houses in Lane County were probably precut. However, the basic bungalow was raised on a high base, sometimes simulated by a high, solid porch railing, and had a broad "verandah", the porch given its Indian name, across the front. An extensive gabled or hipped roof covered both the house and the verandah and dramatized the strong, horizontal lines of the building. Although the building qualifies as a one story structure, second floor rooms often occupy the roof space and are unobtrusively lit by dormer windows.

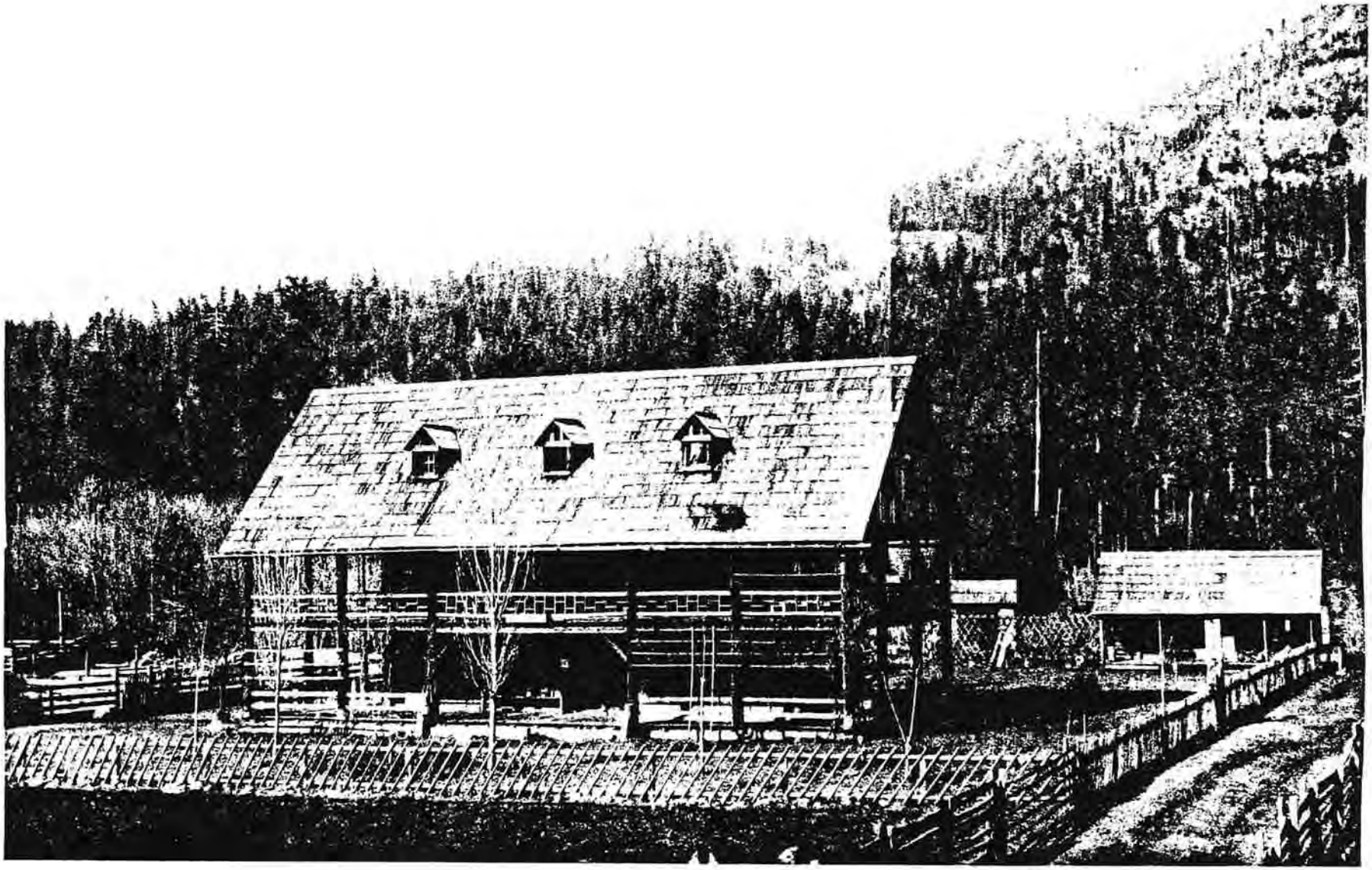


Fig. 203 Historical photo of Log Cabin Inn - Cascadian lodge

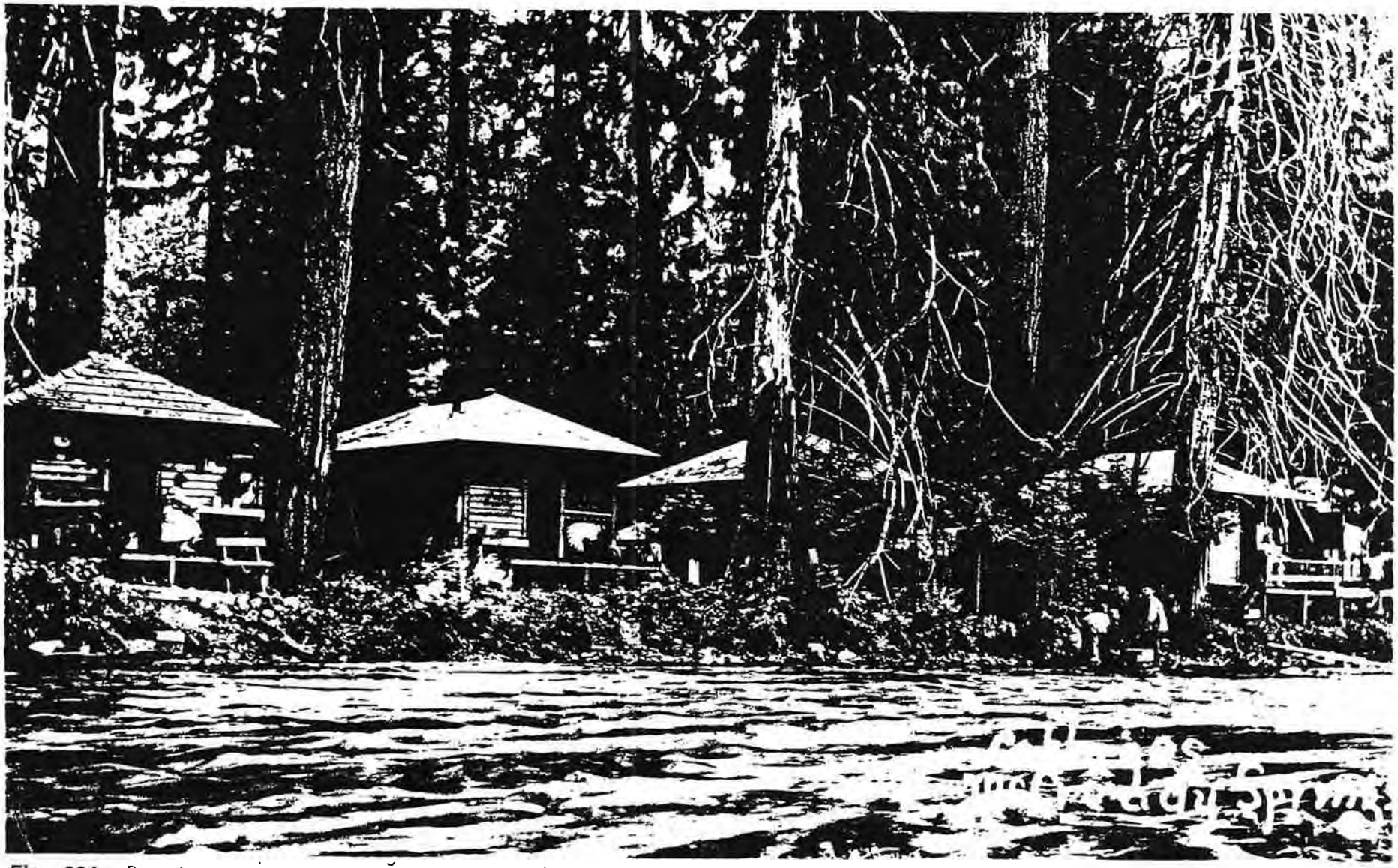


Fig. 204 Rustic cottages at McCready hot springs

X. American and European Revivals, Twentieth Century

By the First World War, American trade publications were popularizing a number of Revivals based on interpretations of European or American prescedents. The illustrations were not always consistent in their selection of nomenclature or in their combinations of architectural elements. Particularly in fenestration of a building often combined a mixture of cultures and historical sources. Generally, the examples found in rural Lane County can be catagorized stylistically on the basis of but one or two distinctive elements applied to an otherwise conventional building form.

Mission Style examples in Lane County are extremely simplified versions. The style drew upon Hispanic Architecture especially that constructed on the American Continents. Reference to Spanish Missions are found in the emphasis upon horizontal lines and squat proportions and notably in such detail as log roof timbers, semi-circular arches, arcades, tile roofs and tile ornaments, and exteriors of stucco. Other examples are recognized by the use of arch and stucco walls.

English Cottage, a term used in the periodicals, describes residential structures whose roof forms enclose a one and a half story building under a number of assymetrically arranged, steeply pitched roofs. Gabled roofs and half hipped roofs were popular. In the simplest versions, the roof effect is restricted to an asymmetrical, steeply roofed entrance vestibule. Arched forms, particularly the tudor arch, were used to head groups of multipaned windows or recessed entrance ways. A variety of window sash are found, sometimes small paned lattice casements were used. Complex wall surfaces are found. Various combinations were made of brick, stucco, half timbering, shingles and horizontal siding. But the simplest examples use only one or two of these exterior finishes.

The Colonial Revival in rural Lane County, found from the 1910s to the present, usually is covered with a gable roof but hipped and particularly gambrel forms were also used. The most popular inspirations came from New England, and from the Dutch forms of New York State and parts of the American south. Most versions are simple rectangles of one and a half stories and are symmetrically organized. Siding may be shingles or clapboards, often painted white. The windows which may have green shutters or blinds have small panes although sometimes the lower sash were of a single light. Decorative elements might take the form of fanlights or side lights at the entrance and a small porch with turned or rectangular columns. Relatively few examples of the style were found in the survey but these range in characteristics from the earlier Colonial Revival designs which associated with and often combined Bungalow features to those of the thirties which were more antiquarian or accurate in their features.

XI. Contemporary, Modern Styles, Twentieth Century

There are few examples of "modern" style architecture in rural Lane County built before 1940. Not only were farm areas slow in responding to these new, contemporary ideas but examples are usually associated with urban and suburban sites and building types.

The E.W.E.B. Power Station at Leaburg, 1929, is apparently the only rural building representative of the Art Deco style and is an unusually fine, monumental example. Characteristics are sharp, angular forms with angular detail; here a chevron cornice detail was used and a metal and glass entrance flanked by colossal fluting appropriately executed in concrete. Concrete bridges often have Art Deco style, ususally associated with the first decades of the twentieth century, only slight suggestions are found in a bungalow or two through a long horizontal eave with a flat soffit accompanied by such detail as a continuous horizontal band of windows.

Just before and particularly just after the end of the historic period, 1945, many buildings are found in the style known as Art Moderne. These, too, are usually modified versions. Where on a national scale masonry would be a typical material, here it is executed in wood painted white, detailed to recall flat, unbroken surfaces of masonry but sometimes adding moldings to create horizontal banding. Other stream line effects are created through horizontally organized glazing, curvilinear corners, flat roofs and heavy eave treatment. Examples are found in a few schools, small houses and a number of commercial structures.

List of Figures

172. Vernacular house (#3028)
173. Vernacular house (#2986)
174. Post-colonial vernacular house (#2577)
175. Vernacular house (#2333)
176. French vernacular house (#2362)
177. Log Barn (#3021)
178. Corner detail of a log barn (#2162)
179. Classical Revival house (#2955)
180. Classical Revival house - rear porch (#2955)
181. Cross shaped Gothic vernacular house (#2188)
182. Cross shaped Gothic vernacular house (#3095)
183. T - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#2199)
184. T - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#2565)
185. T - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#3050)
186. T - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#3449)
187. Gothic vernacular house with sawtooth trim (#2571)
188. L - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#2305)
189. L - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#2783)
190. L - shaped Gothic vernacular house (#2308)
191. Gothic vernacular schoolhouse (#2218)
192. Gothic vernacular church (#2831)
193. Italianate house with gambrel roof barn (#3225)
194. Italianate vernacular house with Tudor Revival facade (#3238)
195. Italianate vernacular cottage (#2604)
196. Italianate vernacular house (#2127)
197. Italianate vernacular house (#3434)

198. Italianate house (#2962)
199. Italianate house (#2332)
200. Italianate Villa (#3130)
201. Italianate Villa (#2730)
202. Italianate Villa (#2737)
205. Rustic grange (#1903)
206. Rustic gasoline station (#2163)
207. Gothic - Queen Anne house (#3445)
208. Queen Anne cottage (#2340)
209. Queen Anne house (#2138)
210. Queen Anne house (#2313)
211. Queen Anne house (#3098
212. Gothic - Queen Anne house (#2935)
213. Queen Anne house (#2267)
214. Queen Anne house (#2271)
215. Queen Anne church (#3522)
216. Queen Anne house (#3506)
217. Bungalow house (#3048)
218. Bungalow house (#3532)
219. Bungalow house (#2879)
220. Bungalow house (#2576)
221. Bungalow house (#2553)
222. Bungalow house (#3144)
223. Bungalow house (#2164)
224. Mission - Bungalow house (#2368)
225. Bungalow house (#2910)
226. Bungalow house (#3569)
227. Craftsman house (#3137)
228. Craftsman cottages (#2244)
229. Craftsman house (#2776)
230. Craftsman house (#2288)
231. Craftsman house (#2117)
232. Crafstman house (#3433)
233. Craftsman house (#2932)
234. Craftsman house (#3545)
235. Craftsman house (#2341)
236. English Cottage house (#2520)
237. English Cottage house (#2347)
238. English Cottage house (#3462)
239. English Cottage house (#2890)
240. Colonial Revival house (#2996)
241. Art Moderne house (#2753)
242. Art Moderne school (#2509)
243. Prairie Style house (#2951)
244. Early Modern style (#)
245. Colonial Revival house (#3460)
246. Georgian Revival school (#3161)
247. Mission vernacular school (#2876)
248. Mission vernacular store (#1895)

Fig. 172

Fig. 173

Fig. 174

Fig. 175

Fig. 233

Fig. 234

Fig. 235

Fig. 236

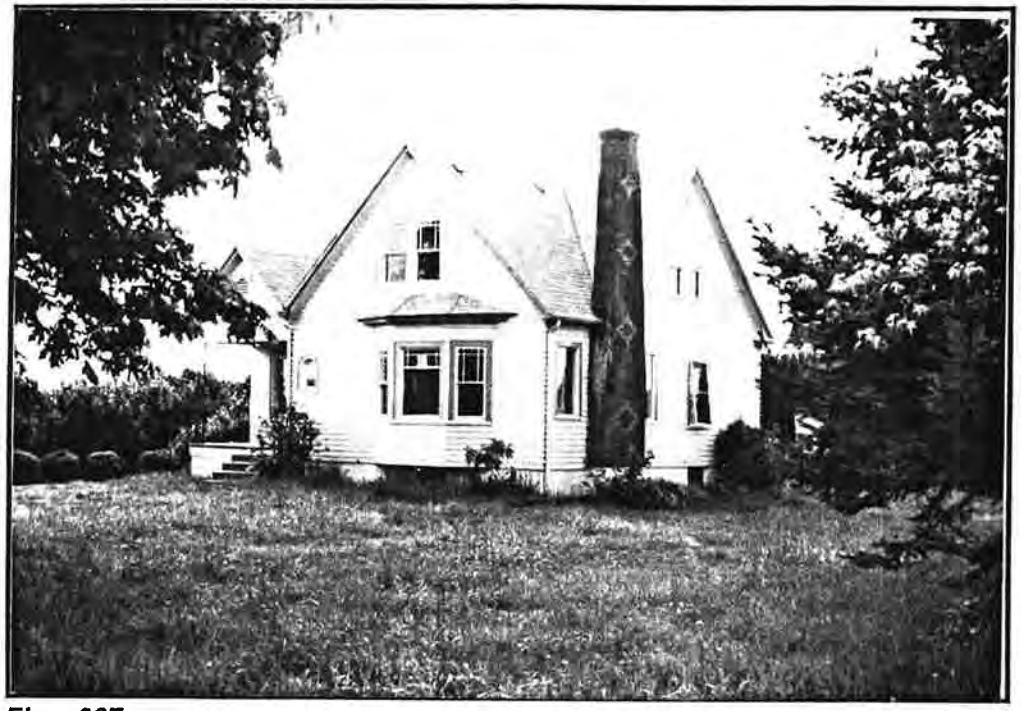
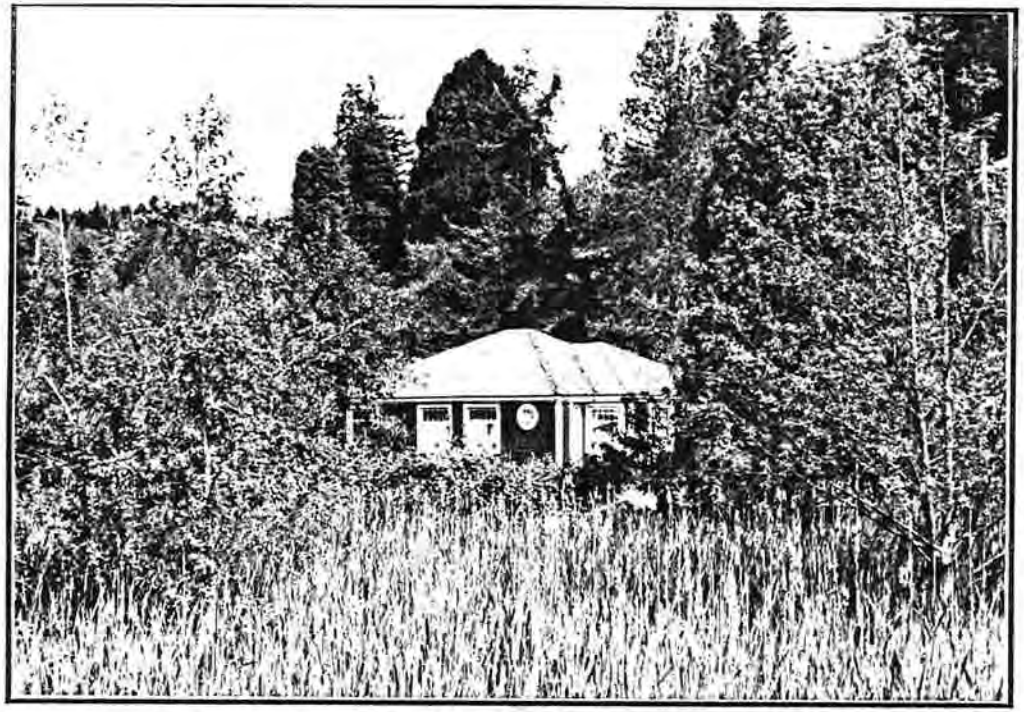


Fig. 237

Fig. 238

Fig. 239

Fig. 240



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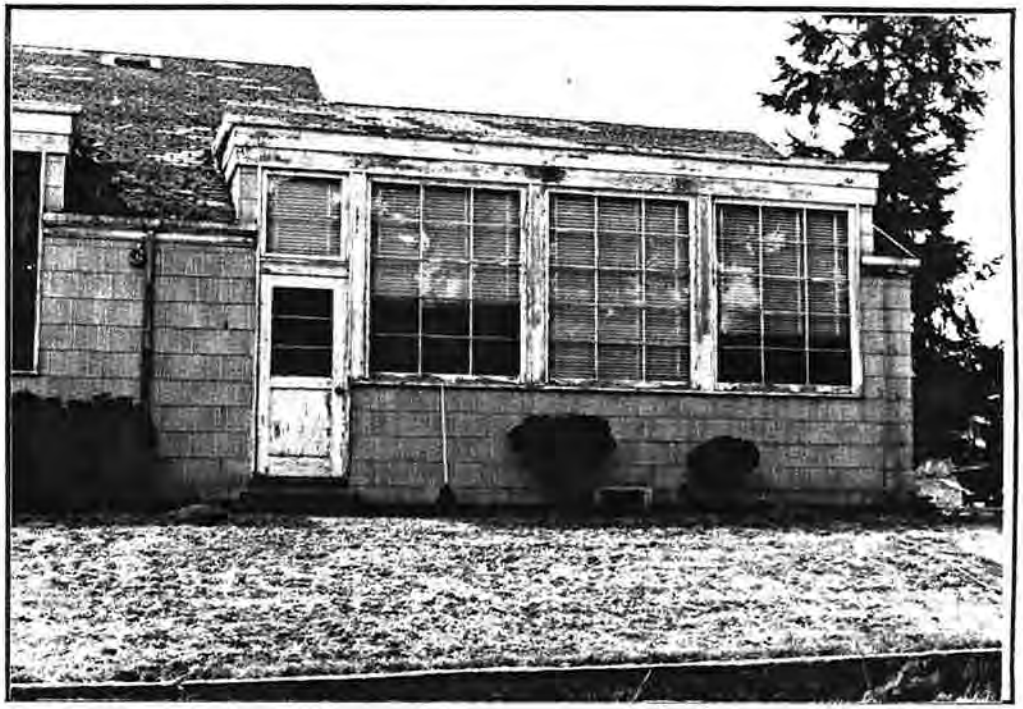
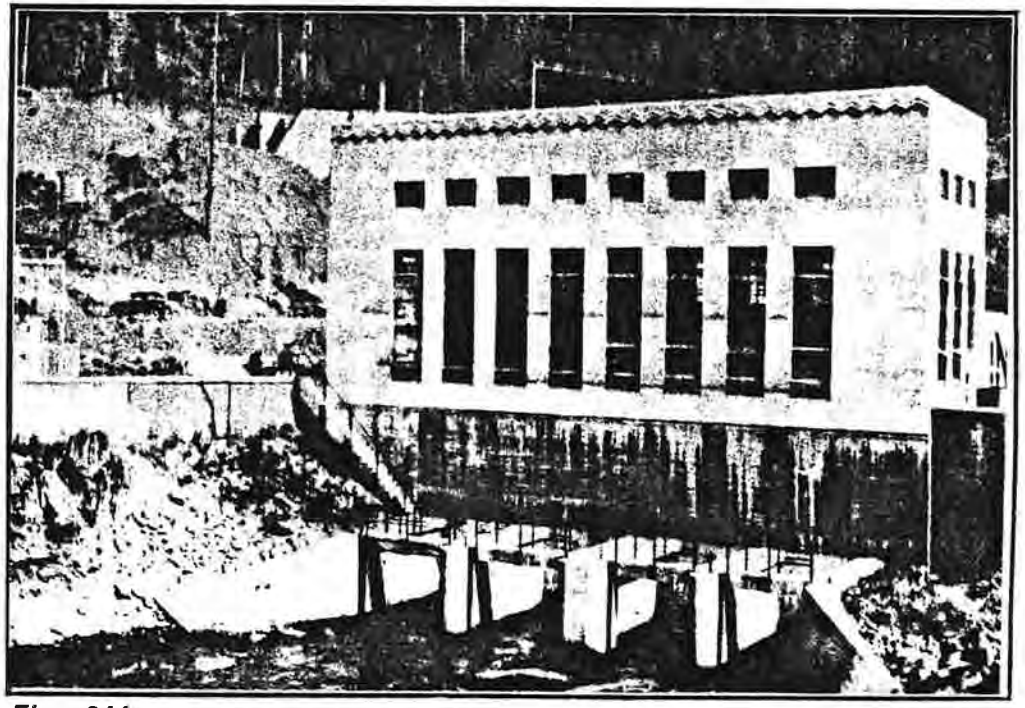


Fig. 242

Fig. 243



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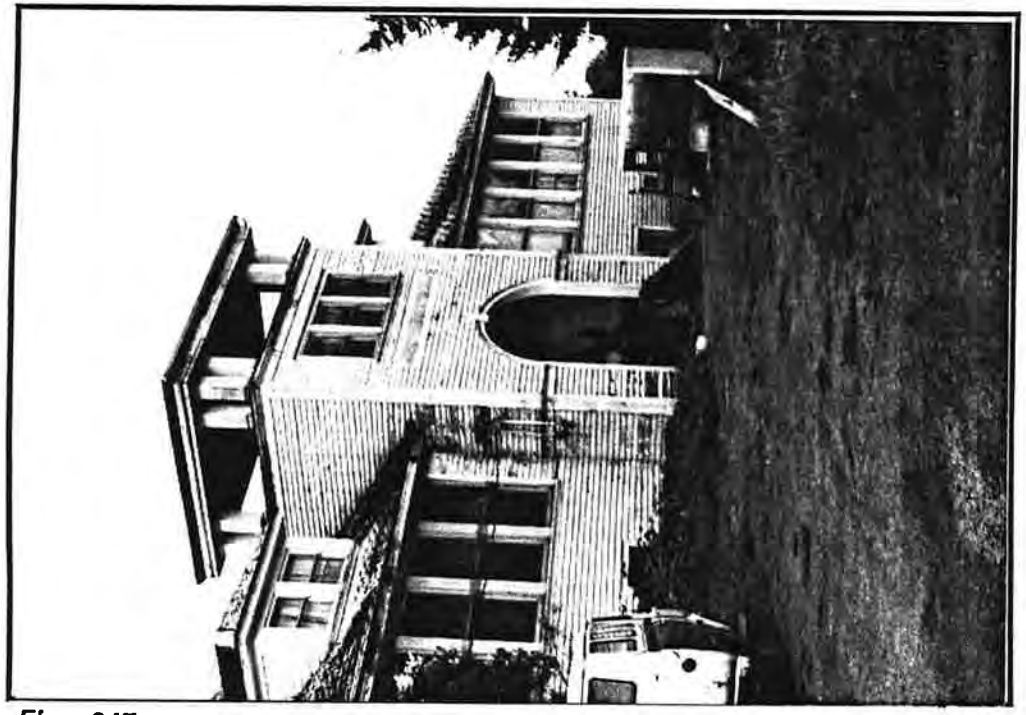

Fig. 247

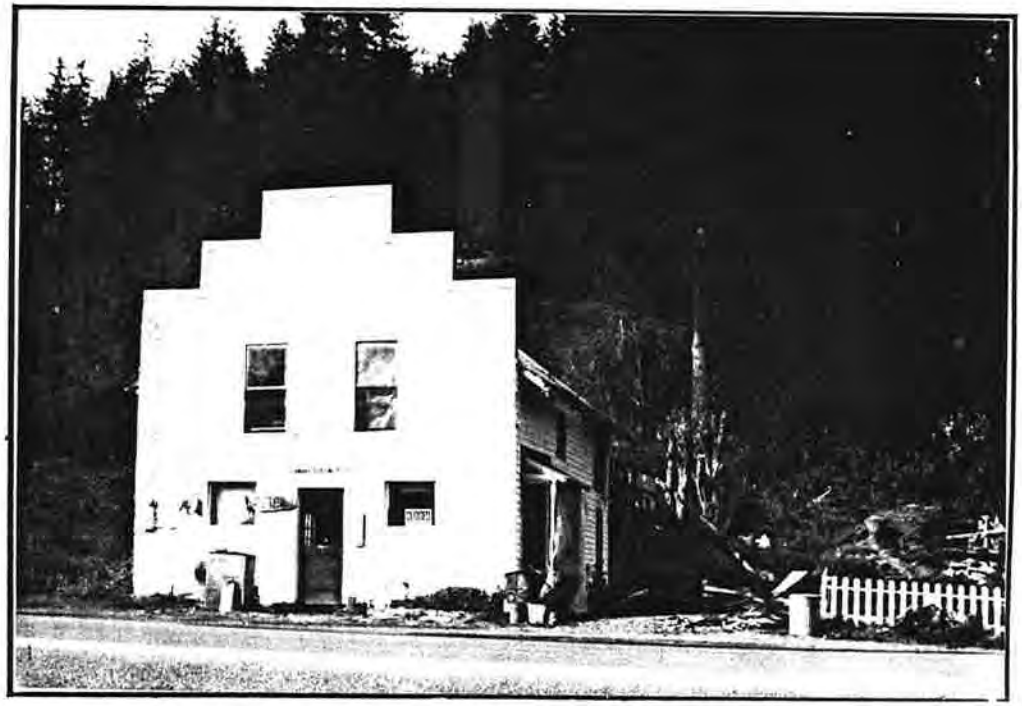

Fig. 248

Fig. 225

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Fig. 218

Fig. 219

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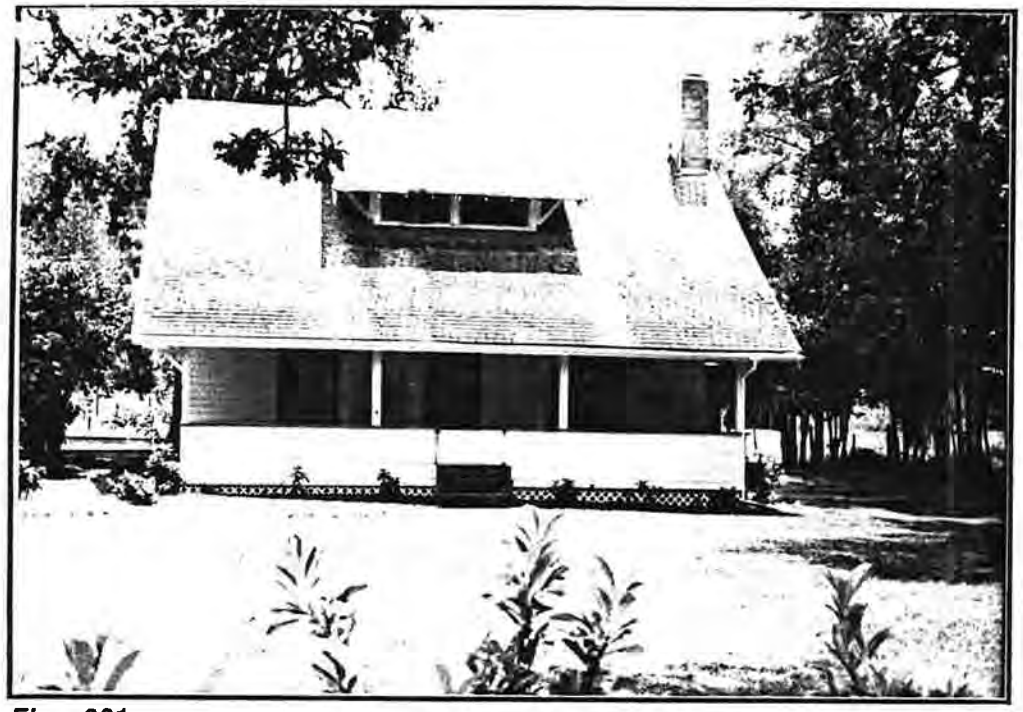

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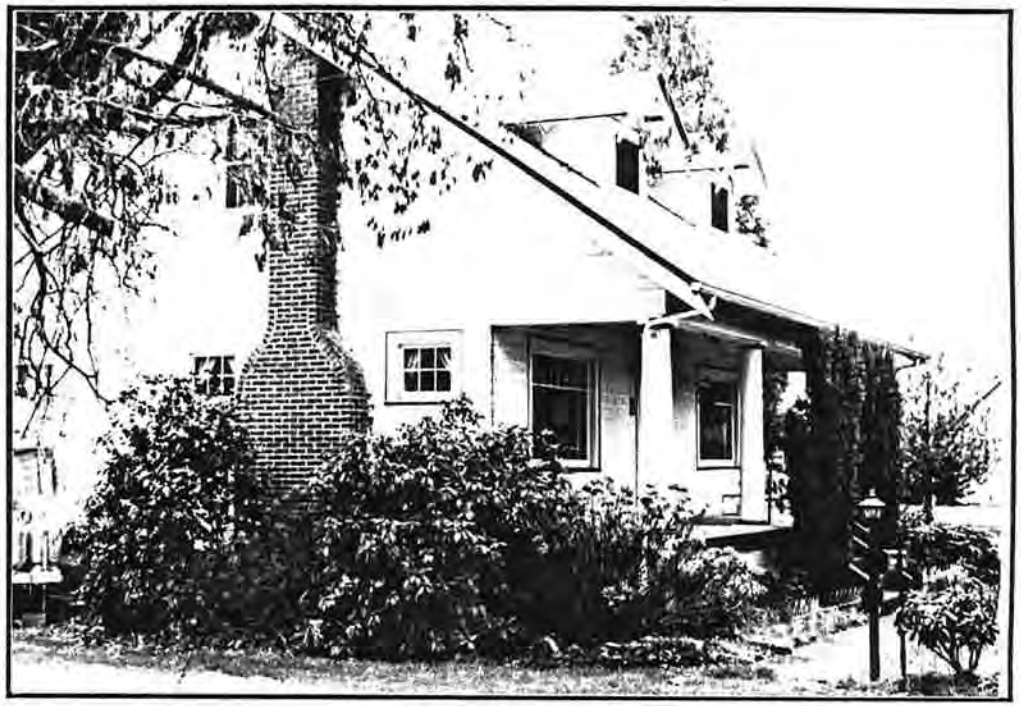

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Fig. 224

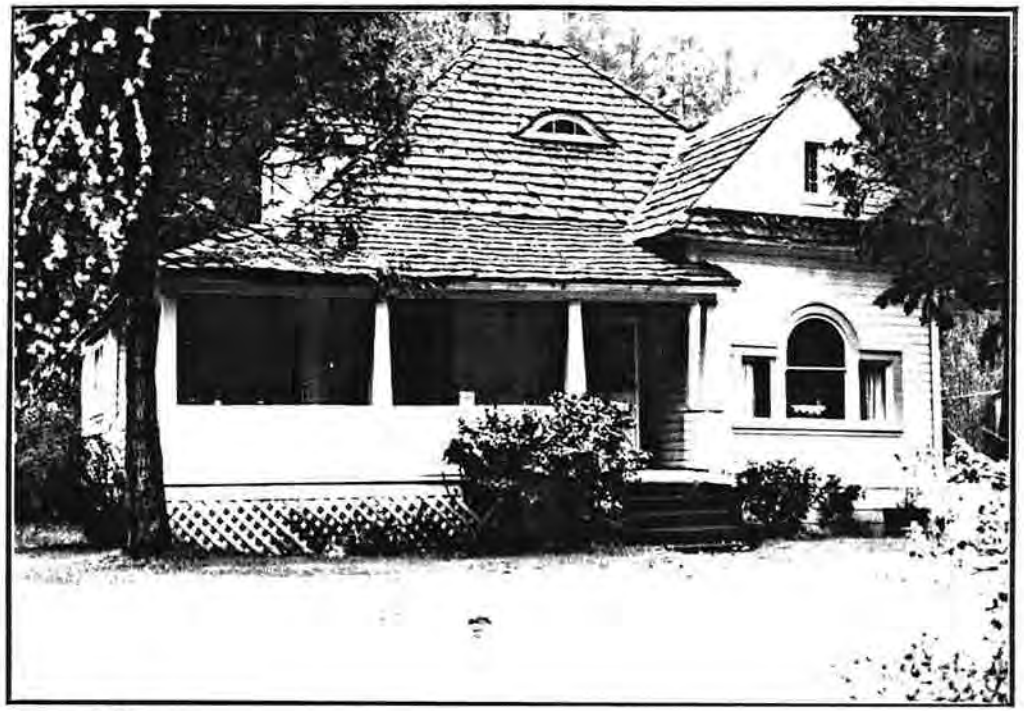

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Fig. 213

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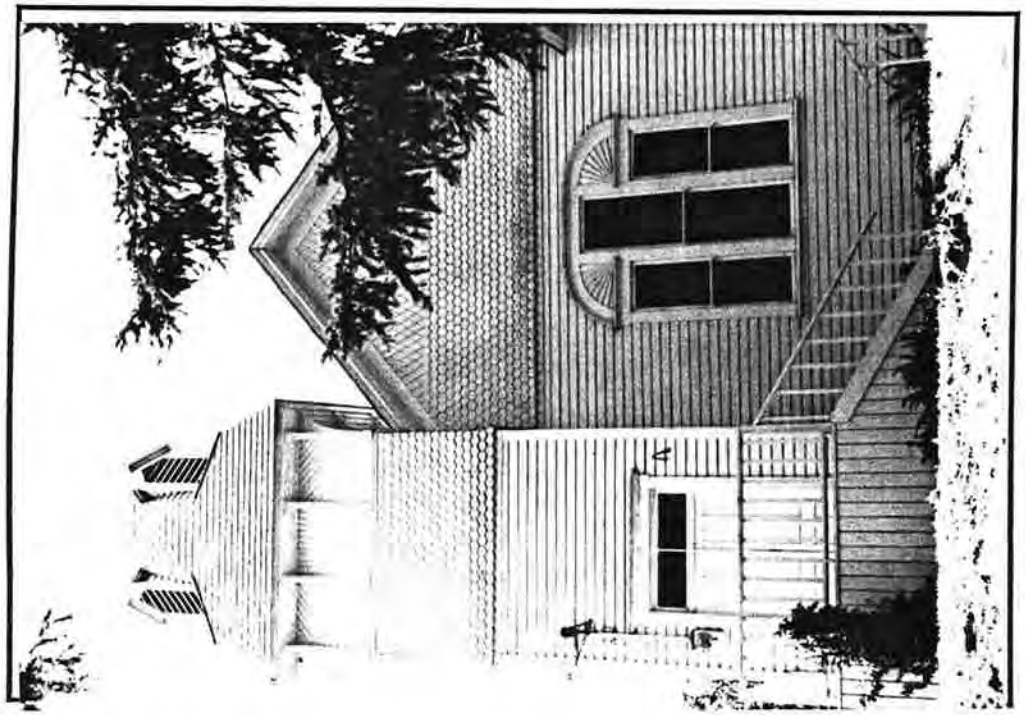

Fig. 215

Fig. 216

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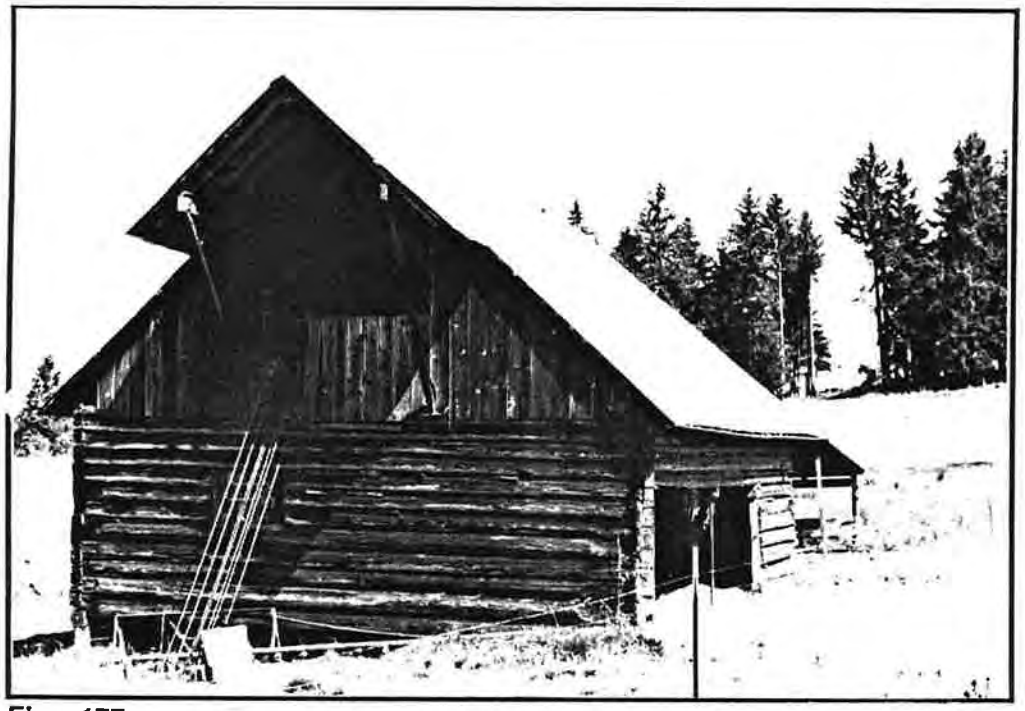


Fig. 177

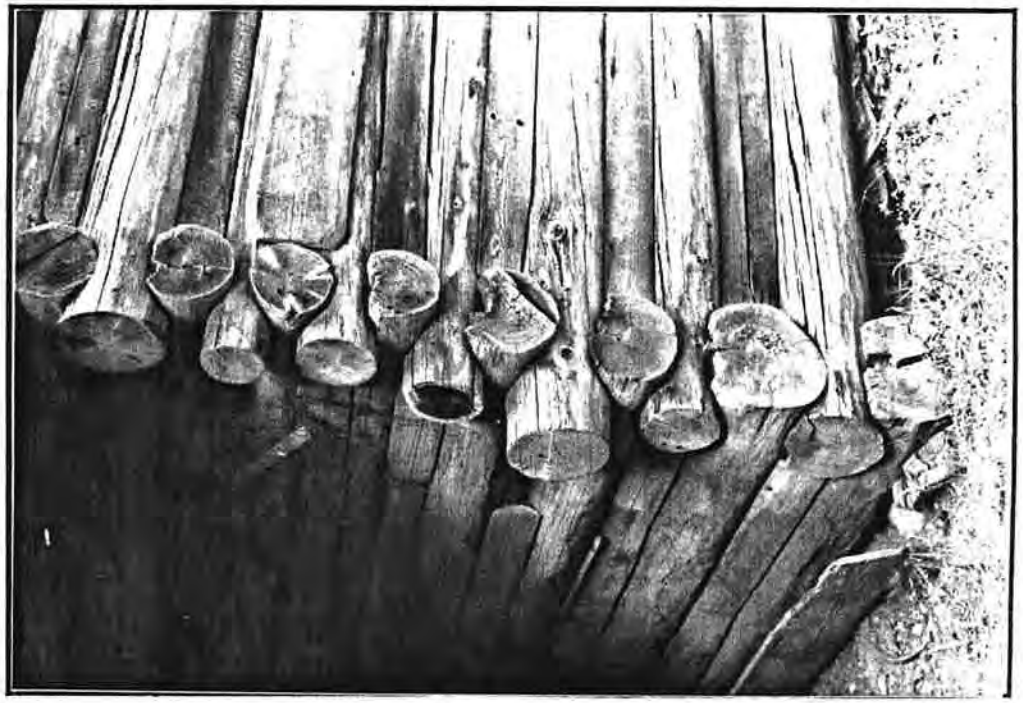
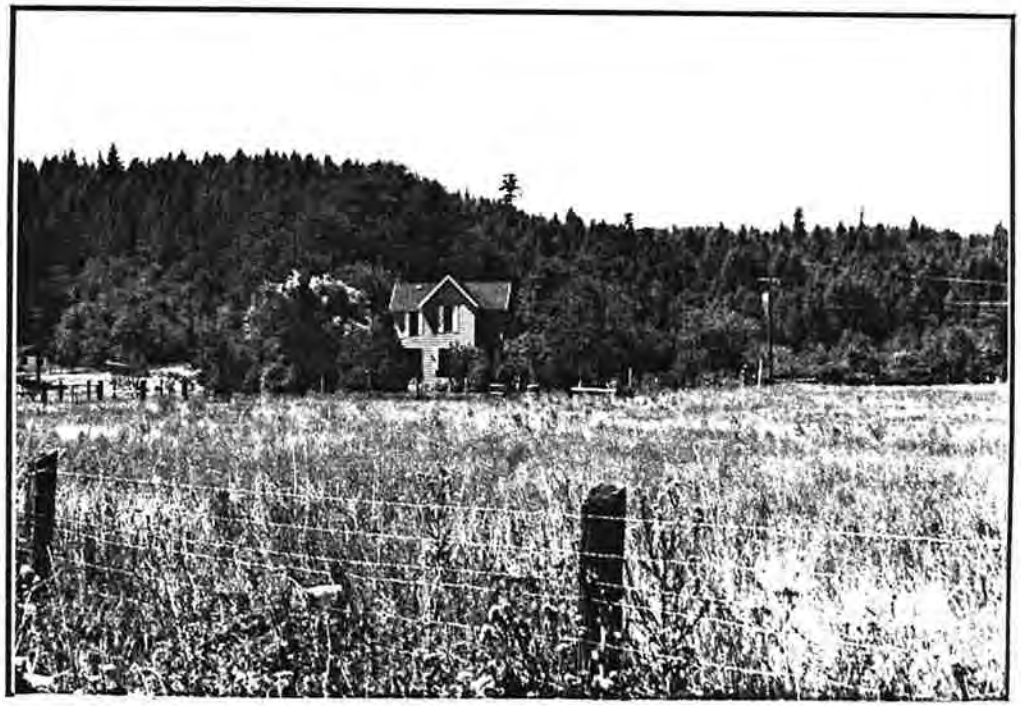


Fig. 178

Fig. 179

Fig. 180

Fig. 181



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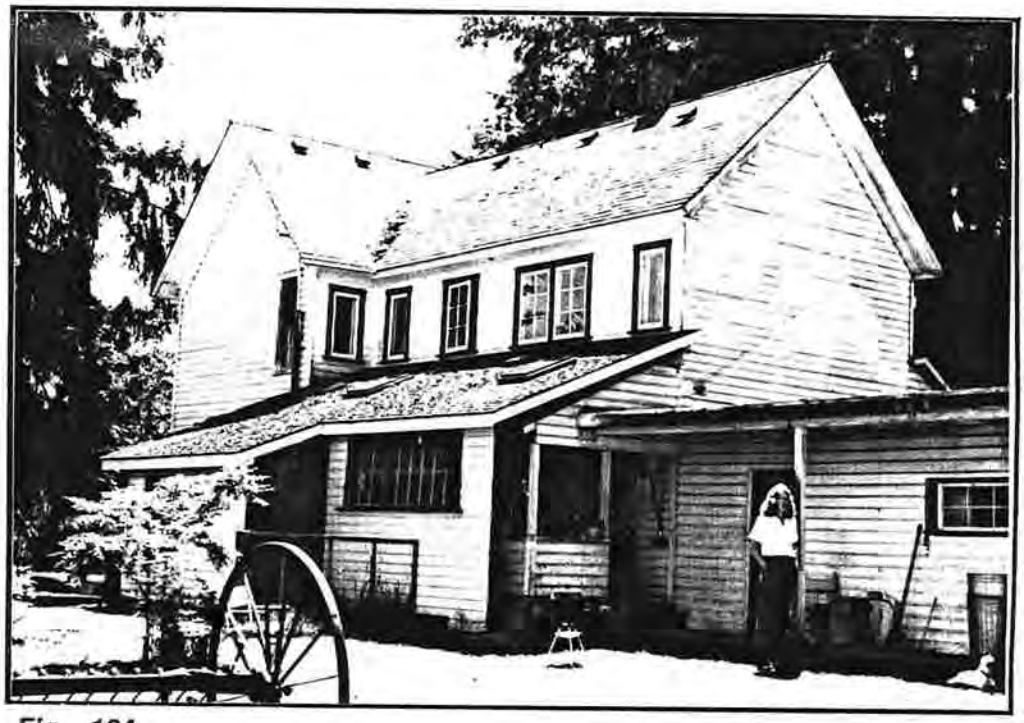

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Fig. 186

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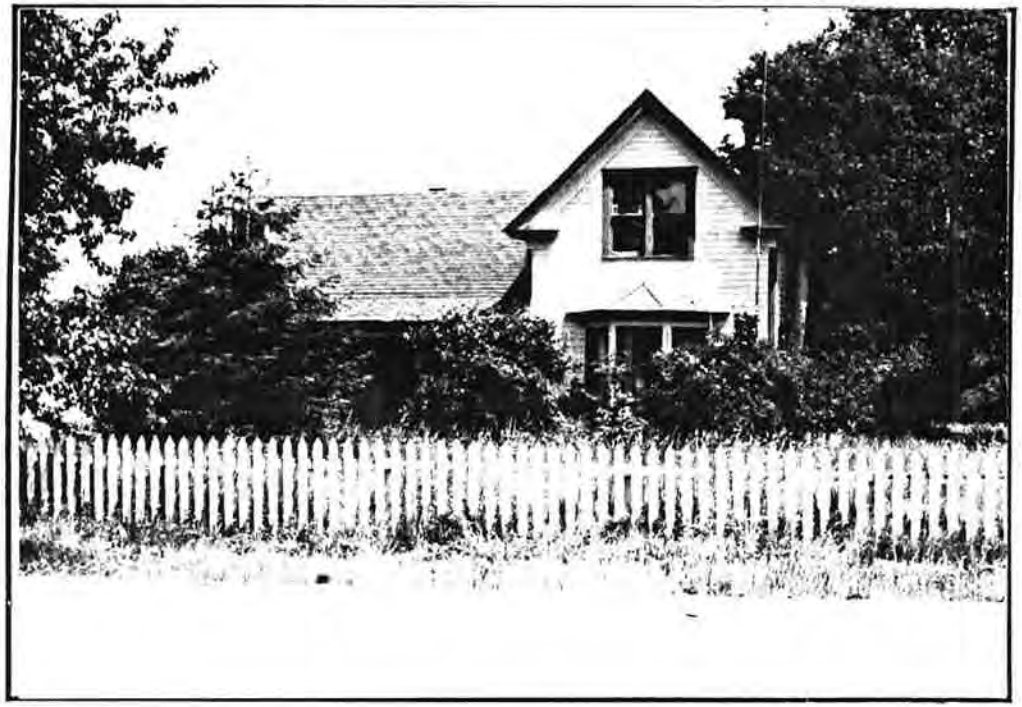

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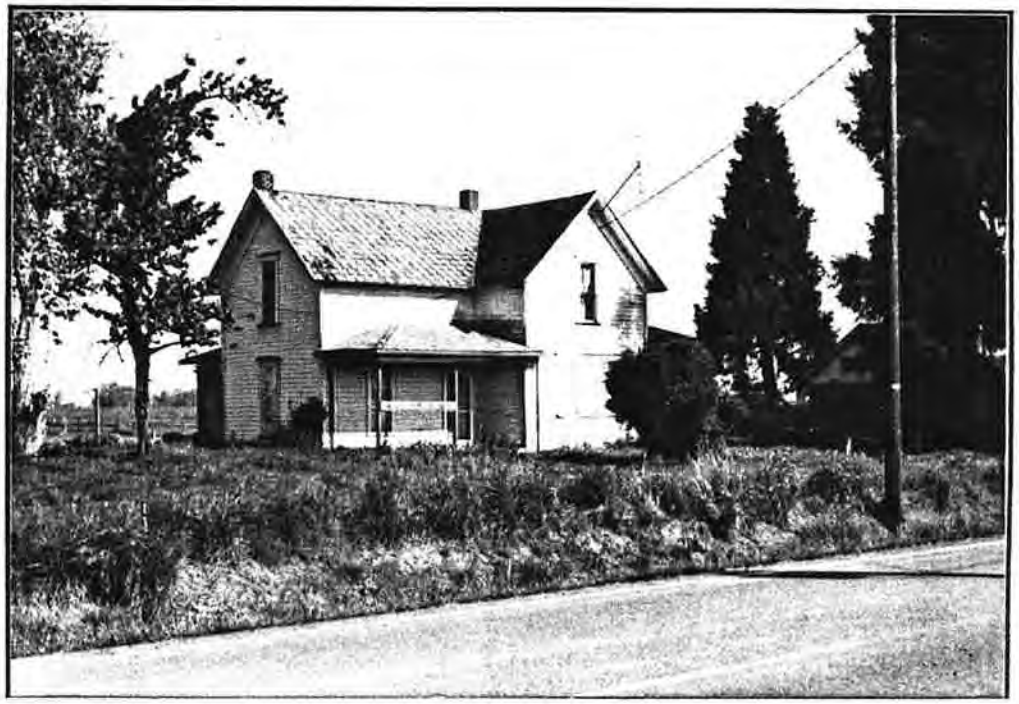
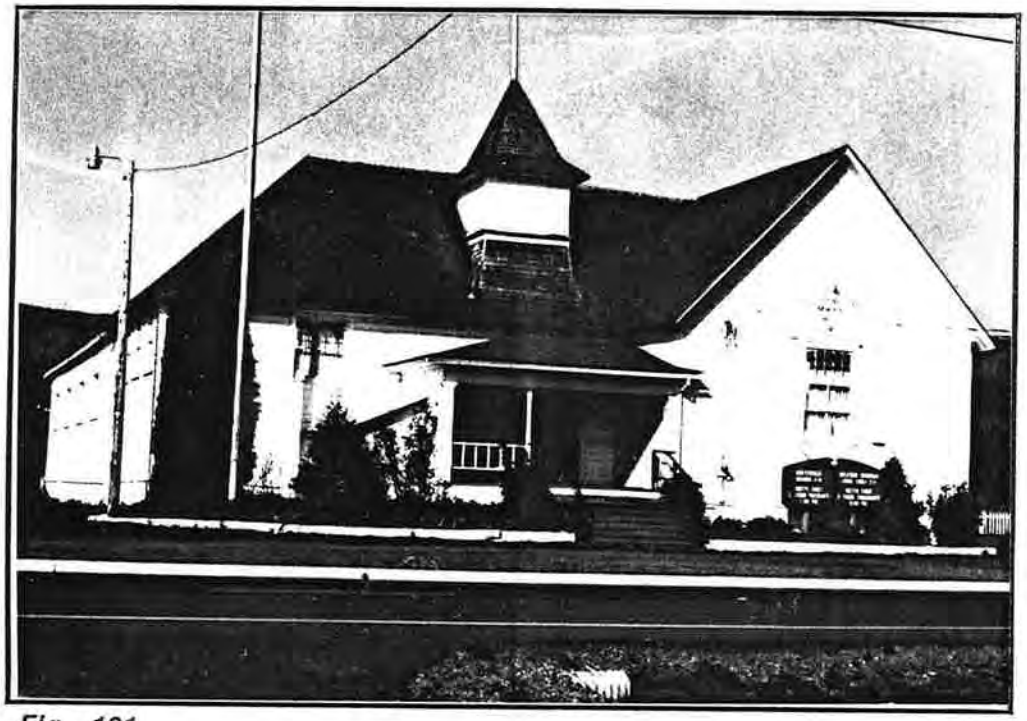


Fig. 190



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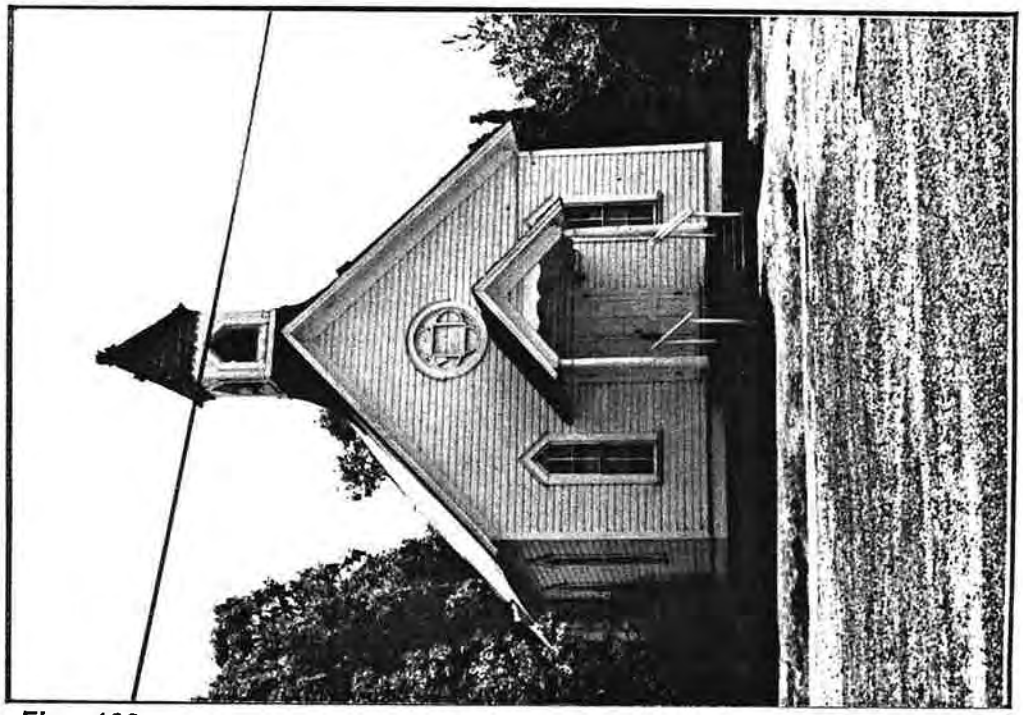

Fig. 192

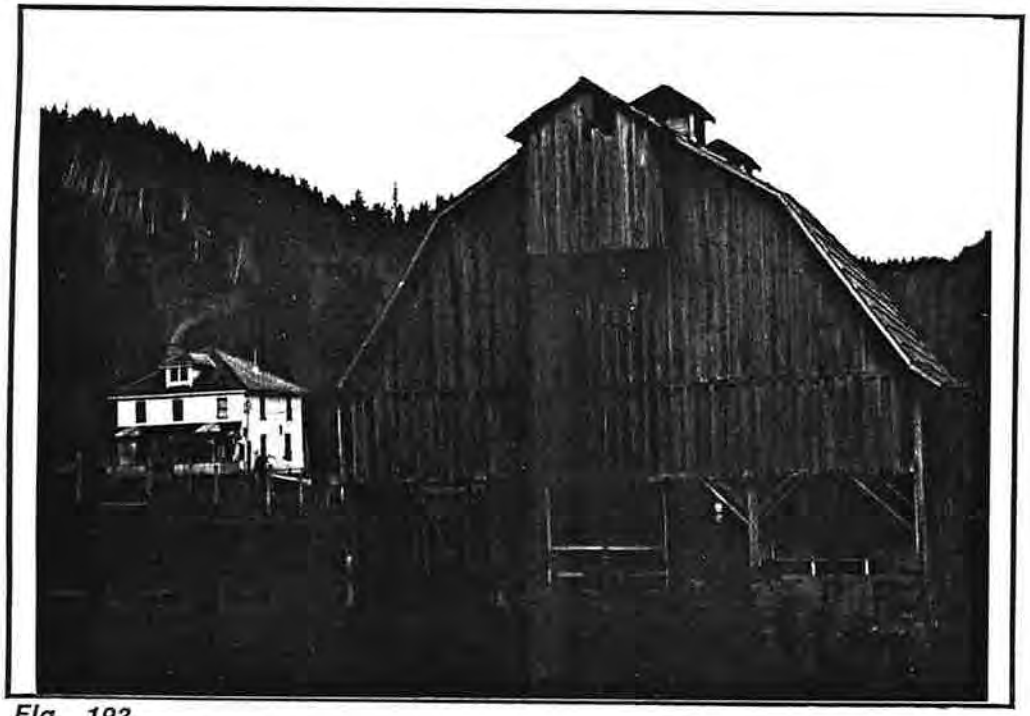

Fig. 193

Fig. 194

Fig. 195

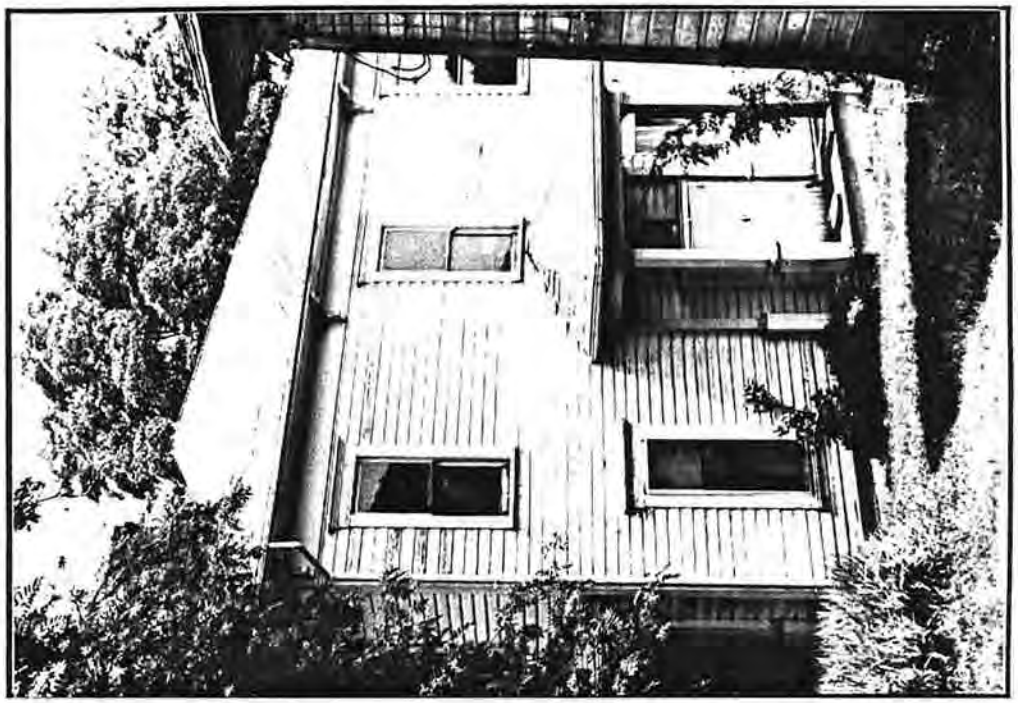

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Fig. 199

Fig. 200

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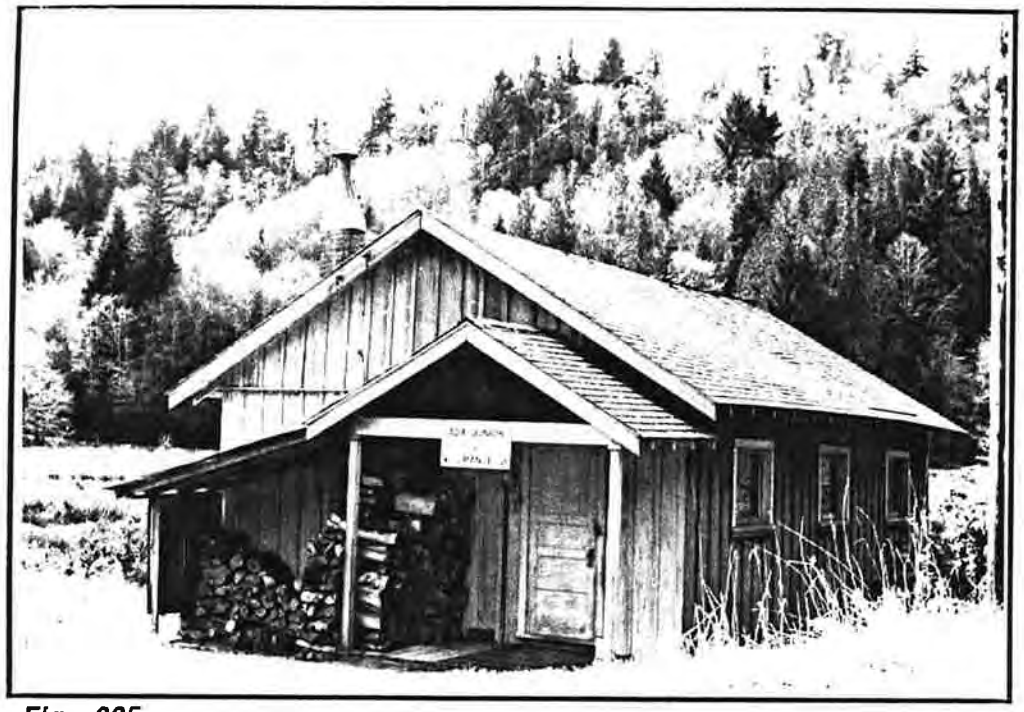


Fig. 205

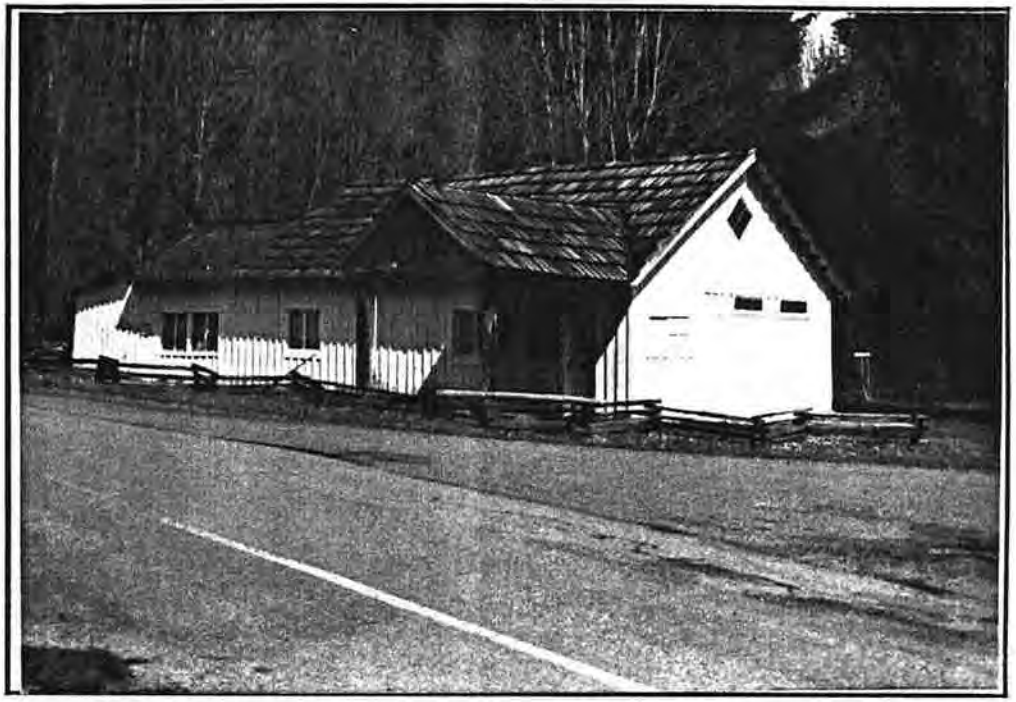


Fig. 206

Fig. 207

Fig. 208

Part Three

Cultural Landscapes of Lane County

Cover: Knowles homestead on Knowles Creek east of Mapleton in the Siuslaw River Cultural Landscape Area.

Drawing by Ahmad Badrtalei.

CHAPTER X

INTRODUCTION TO THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPES OF LANE COUNTY

Part III describes and evaluates each of the ten cultural landscapes of Lane County. Each of the following chapters address one cultural landscape. There are six sections to each chapter.

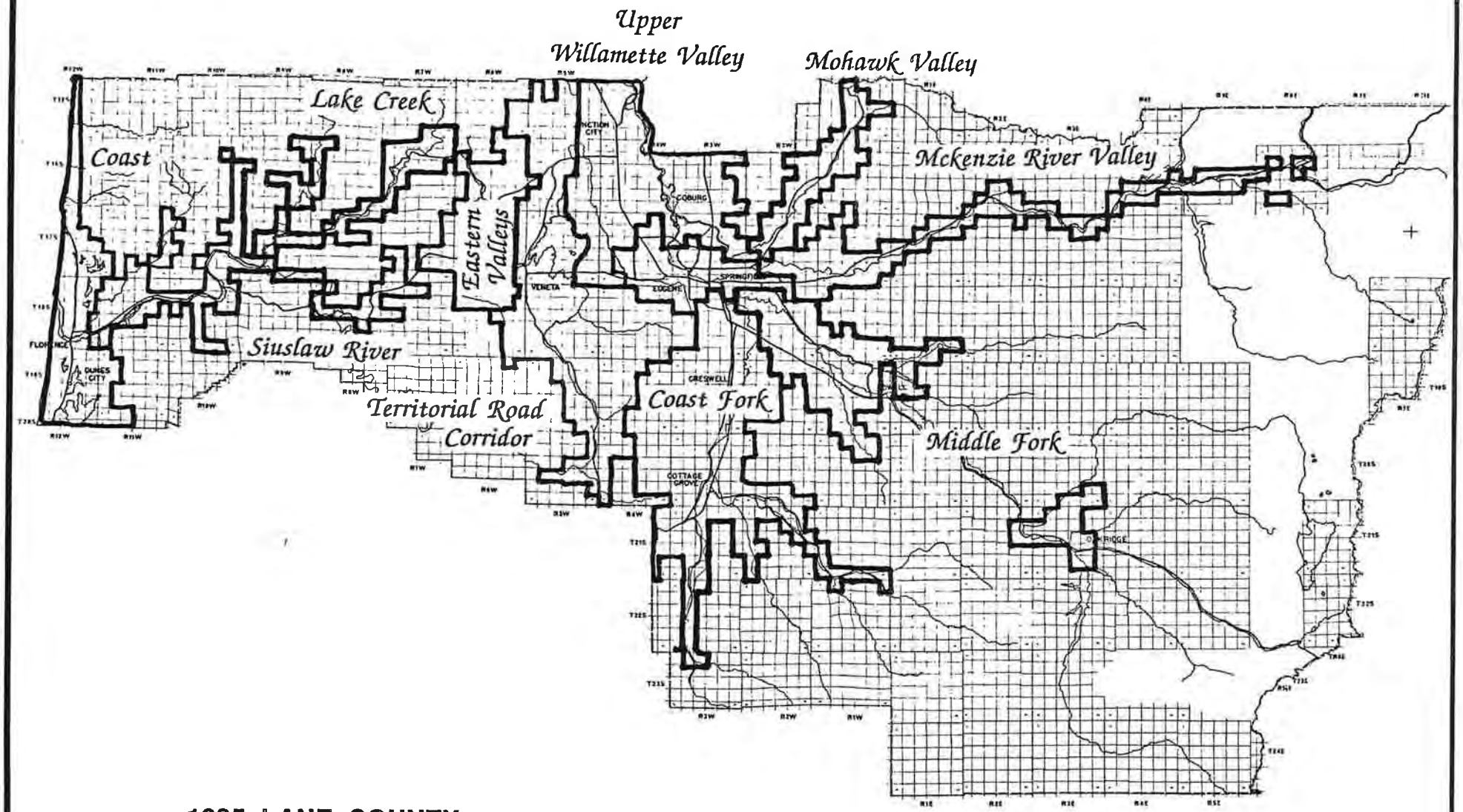
I. Summary of Cultural Landscape Areas

First the natural landscape setting and the cultural landscape boundaries are summarized. The cultural landscape area boundaries are derived from historical research and changed during the course of the field survey as it became apparent that settlement patterns and cultural history distinctive of one area actually extended into an area thought to be separate on the basis of historical research alone. Even with this refinement of cultural landscape boundaries in the field, there is still a degree of ambiguity where cultural landscape areas are not separated by prominent physiographic features. For example, it is difficult to determine where in fact the cultural landscape boundaries of the lower McKenzie River Valley, Upper Willamette Valley, Coast Fork and Middle Fork areas should be drawn. Here the cultural history and settlement patterns cross any perceptible landscape boundaries. In a sense, the cultural landscape areas are more important as tools for dividing the geographically complex areas of the county into smaller units of study. Especially as many of the historic themes and periods were county-wide, the exact lines between cultural landscapes are at best conceptual and should not be taken as hard and fast lines in the physical landscape.

II. Periods of Significance

The significant historic landscape periods for each cultural landscape are identified by association with historic themes, movements, styles, or groups of people. This discussion establishes the context for evaluating significance and integrity for cultural landscape areas as a whole on a comparative basis with other cultural landscapes of the county, state or nation. There may be primary and secondary periods of significance; primary significance is given to the period which most defines the area's historic and contemporary character.

III. Significant Historic Landscape Components



1985 LANE COUNTY
CULTURAL AND HISTORIC
LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Fig. 249

The landscape components which, as identified by the survey, characterized the cultural landscape during its period(s) of significance are identified.

IV. Statement of Physical Integrity

The physical integrity of entire or partial cultural landscape areas is evaluated based on a comparison of contemporary and historically significant landscape components.

V. Finding of Significance

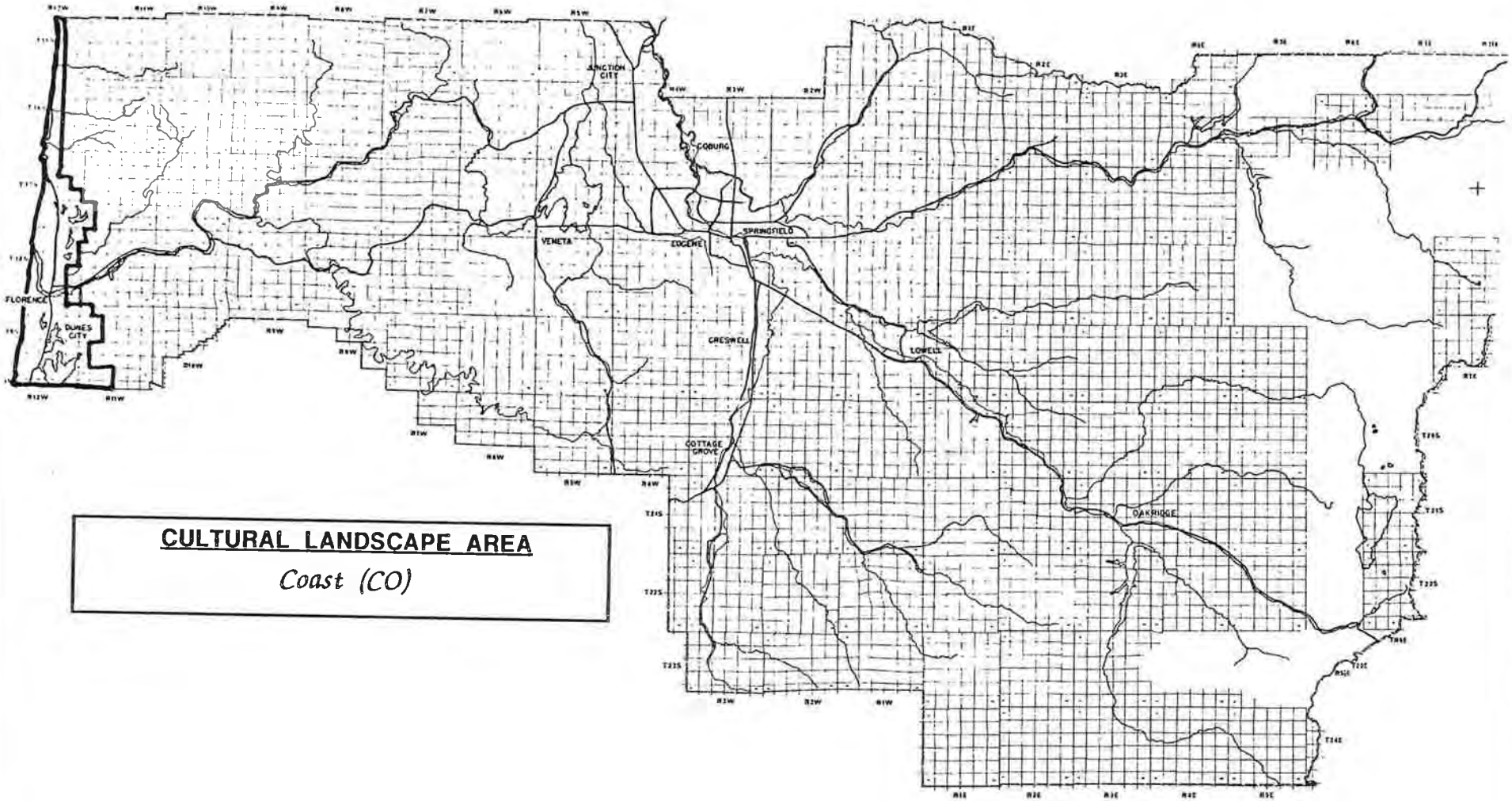
The significance of larger areas with cultural landscape components possessing physical integrity within each cultural landscapes is evaluated on a comparative basis.

VI. Areas for Further Study

Those smaller areas requiring more detailed inventory or analysis are identified for each cultural landscape area.

VII. References

Literature used to help evaluate the historic significance of each cultural landscape area is listed by reference number in the text.



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Coast (CO)

1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Fig. 250

CHAPTER XI

THE COAST

I. Summary of Cultural Landscape Area

The Coast cultural landscape area is the entire thirty mile length of Lane County's Pacific slope of the Coast Range. From two miles south of Cape Perpetua on the north to twelve miles north of Reedsport, this landscape has the sea to one side and virtually impenetrable coastal forest and mountains to the other. There are marked differences between the north and south coasts of Lane County which are divided by one of Oregon's major river estuaries, the Siuslaw.

On the north coast, the coast range meets the sea in a series of headlands that presented a major obstacle in historic times to travel along the coast. By contrast, the south coast is a three to five mile wide lowland of dunes, lakes, and marsh lands. Just inland from the dunes are narrow finger valleys leading into the first hills of the Coast Range. Overland travel from the Umpqua River to the mouth of the Siuslaw was one way much of the Coast Range and coast were initially settled in the 1870s and 80s. The eastern and western boundaries of the coast cultural landscape area are the ocean to the west and the first ridgeline of the Coast Range to the east. Most settlement history of Lane County's coastline centered around the town of Florence on the north side of the Siuslaw River. Outside of Florence, which as an incorporated city lies outside the survey area, settlement was in the form of isolated homesteads and small farms on finger valleys inland from the dunes and the coastal lakes (Mercer, Woahink and Siltcoos being the largest).

II. Periods of Significance

The period of significance for the coast was the landscape of commerce toward the end of the historic period from 1915 to 1940. During this time, the coast's cultural landscape was linked for purposes of commerce and recreation to interior valleys and other areas of the coast. Commercial dairy farming and early recreational development associated with transportation routes extablished the principal spatial organization of the area outside the town of Florence.

III. Significant Historic Landscape Components

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Coast (CO)

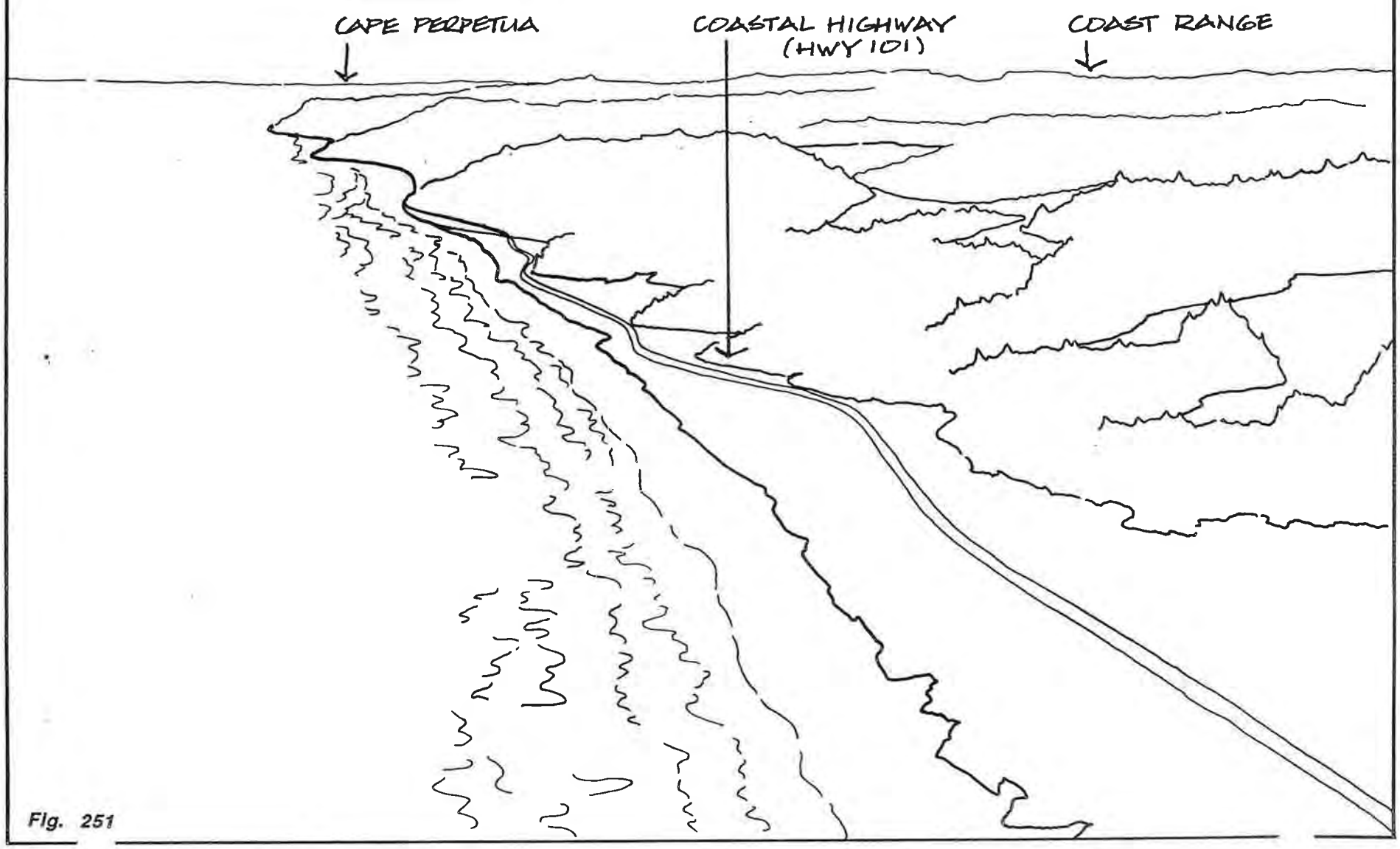


Fig. 251

The railroad line along the south slough of the Siuslaw and the east side of Siltcoos Lake (circulation) and the field patterns of dairy farming (land use) together with the dairy farmsteads (clusters, structures) were the components of commercial dairy farming.

The Roosevelt Highway and the Eugene to Florence highway (circulation), together with the bridges and other coastal attractions, accommodations and lakeside recreational development (structures) beginning in the 1930s were the components of recreational development closer to the ocean.

IV. Statement of Physical Integrity

Of the historic landscape components which characterized the period of significance, the railroad still possesses integrity of location and alignment but is no longer used for transporting dairy products from the area. The valleys that supported dairy farms are largely still pasture and fields but most dairy farms are gone or are no longer commercial enterprises.

The coastal highway (Highway 101) has been significantly changed since the historic period and the bridges over the Siuslaw, Cape Creek at Heceta Head, Big Creek and Tenmile creek are the most significant structures possessing physical integrity along the highway from the historic period. (The Heceta Head Lighthouse and accompanying structures are outside the survey's jurisdiction although clearly of historic significance.)

The lakeside resorts and recreational homes from the historic period of significance have integrity as individual structures (most of which are on Mercer Lake), but the development of recreational homes after the historic period has changed the earlier character of these areas such that the area as a whole no longer possesses historic integrity.

V. Finding of Significance

The coast cultural landscape as a whole does not possess historical significance due to the loss of integrity of the landscape components described above. However, individual components of this cultural landscape do possess significance and integrity. Chief among them are the coastal bridges, selected lakeside structures, and remaining farm structures and land use patterns from the dairy farming of the early twentieth century. Siltcoos Station on the east side of Siltcoos Lake has integrity as an early railroad related resort town.

VI. Areas for Further Study

The majority of historic structures in the coast cultural landscape are found in Florence which supported a population earlier

than the period of historic significance identified for the rest of the coast. The city of Florence is an important area for future survey of historic and cultural resources.

List of Figures

252. North Coast headlands
253. North Coast headlands
254. Siltcoos and Woahink Lakes
255. Coastal dunes
256. North Coast from Cape Perpetua (#1842)
257. Cape Creek Bridge (#1859)
258. Tenmile Creek Bridge (#1857)
259. Rustic house (#1850)
260. Siltcoos Lake (#1915)
261. Southern Pacific trestle bridge (#1914)
262. Southern Pacific trestle bridge (#1890)
263. Fiddle Creek slough of Siltcoos Lake (#1916)
264. Craftsman motel (#1889)
265. Monkey Pine (#1888)
266. Bungalow house (#1900)
267. Coastal pasture lands (#1878)
268. Rustic house (#1843)
269. Colonial Revival house (#1862)
270. Craftsman house (#1849)
271. Craftsman commercial structure (#1864)

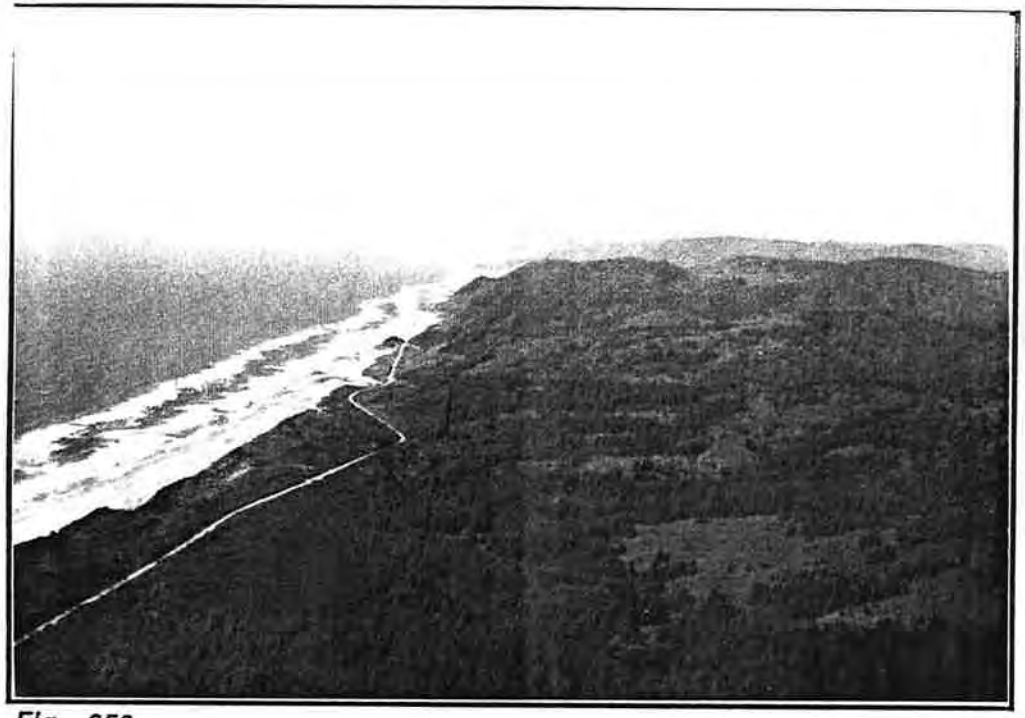


Fig. 252

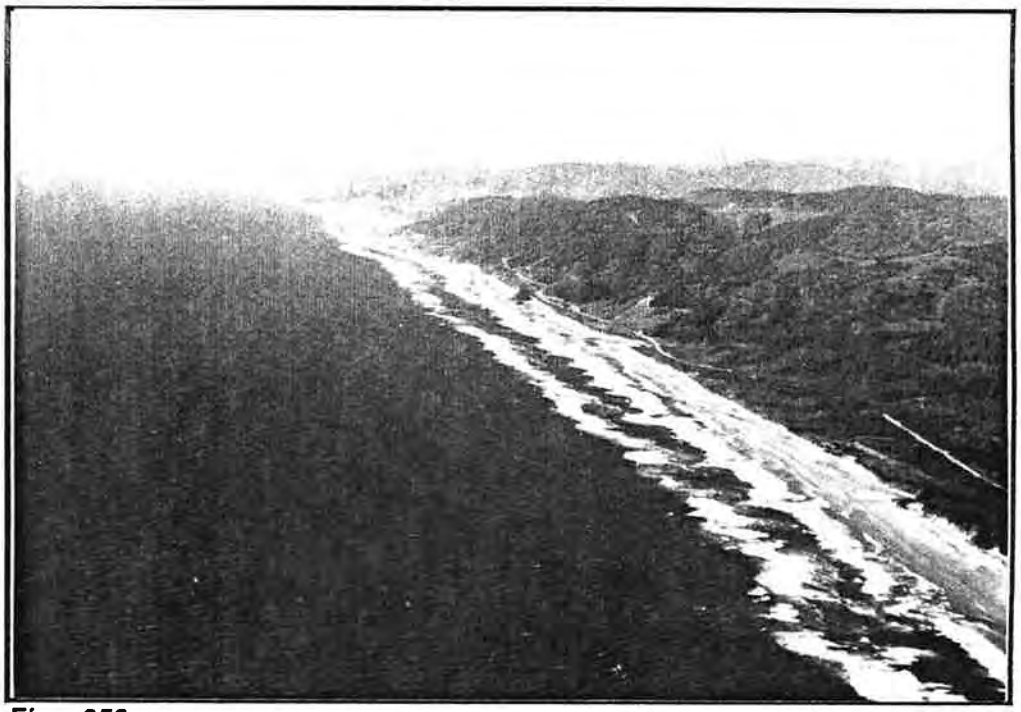


Fig. 253

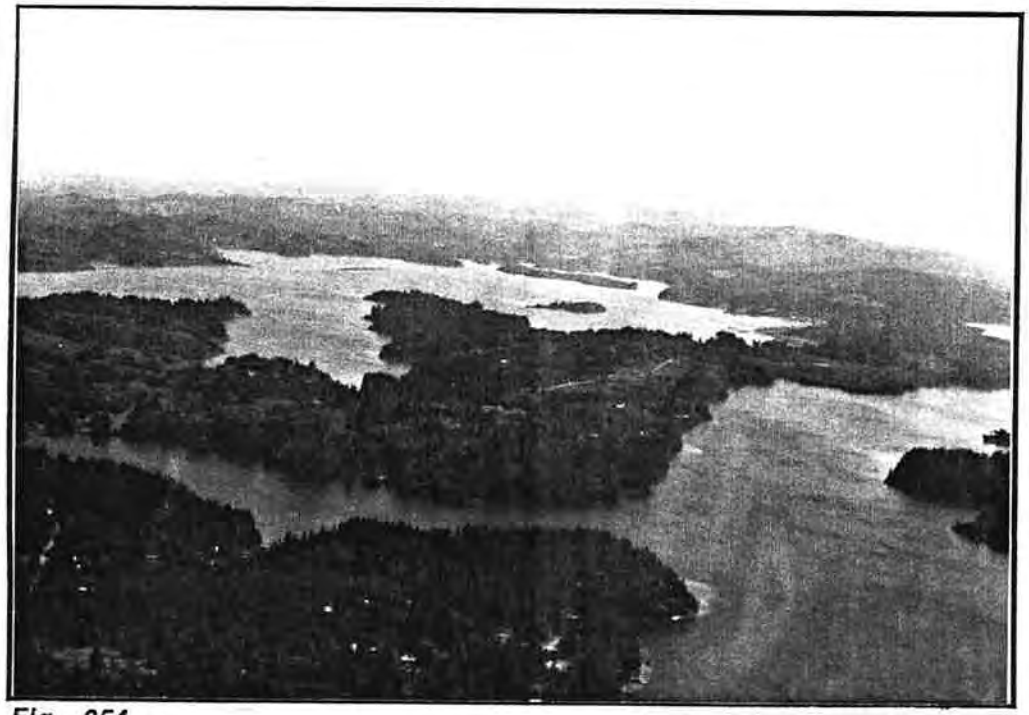


Fig. 254

Fig. 255

Fig. 256

Fig. 257

Fig. 258

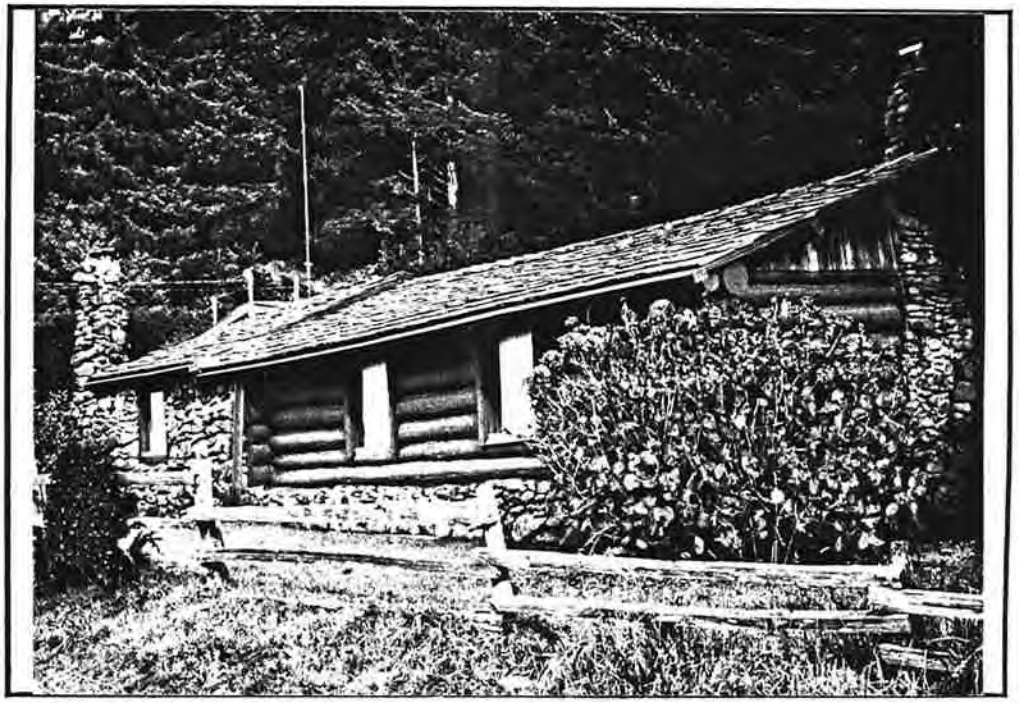


Fig. 259

Fig. 260

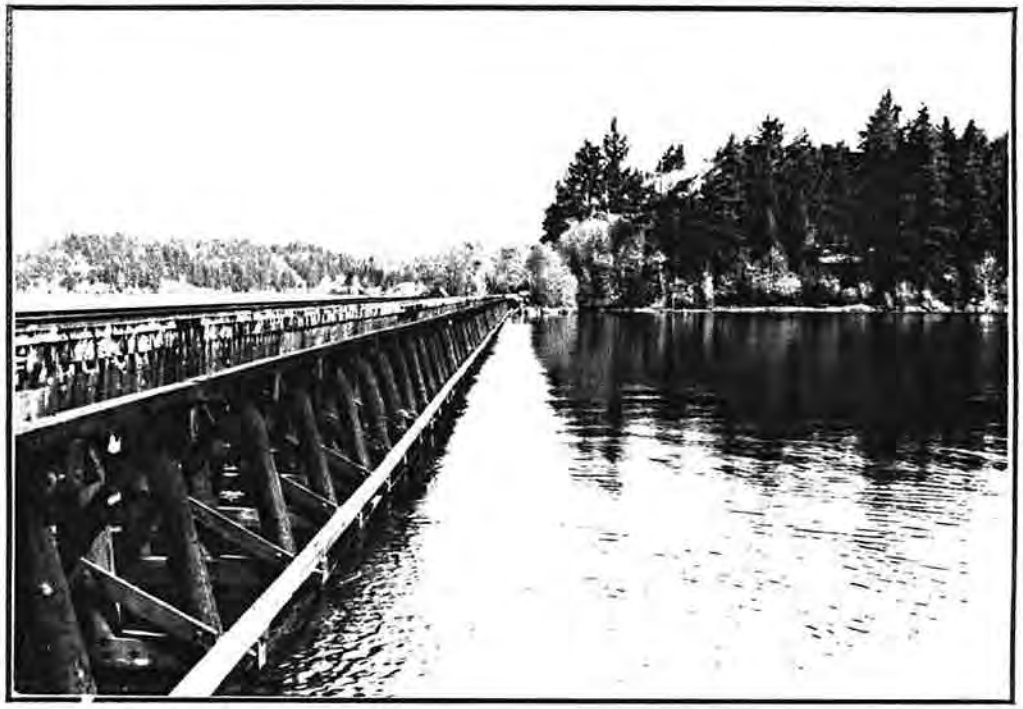


Fig. 261

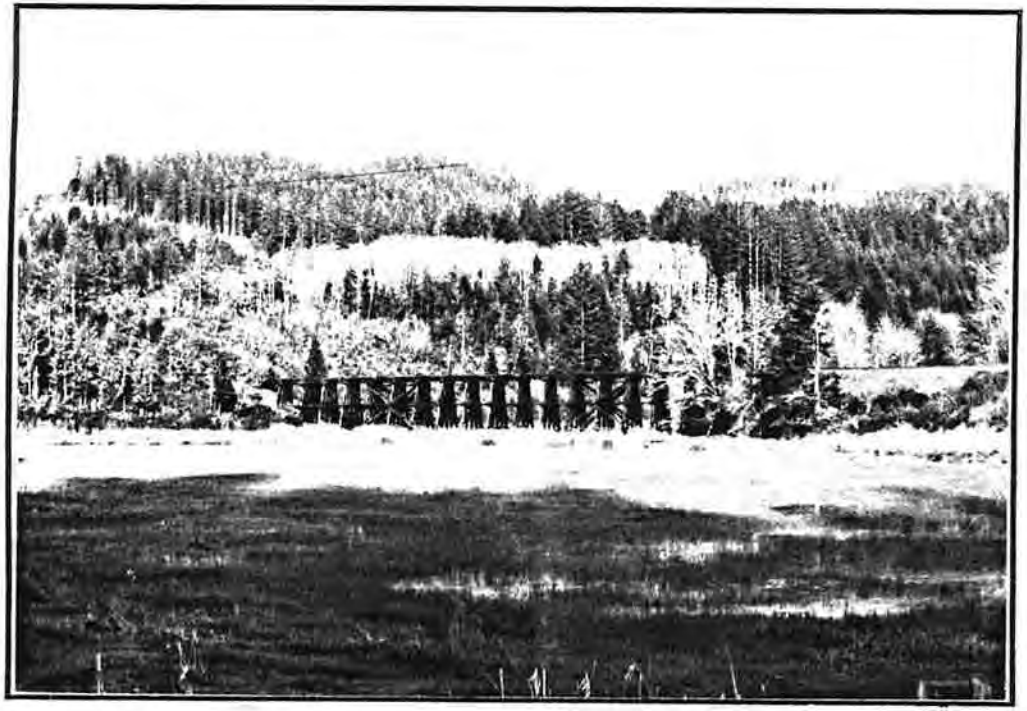


Fig. 262

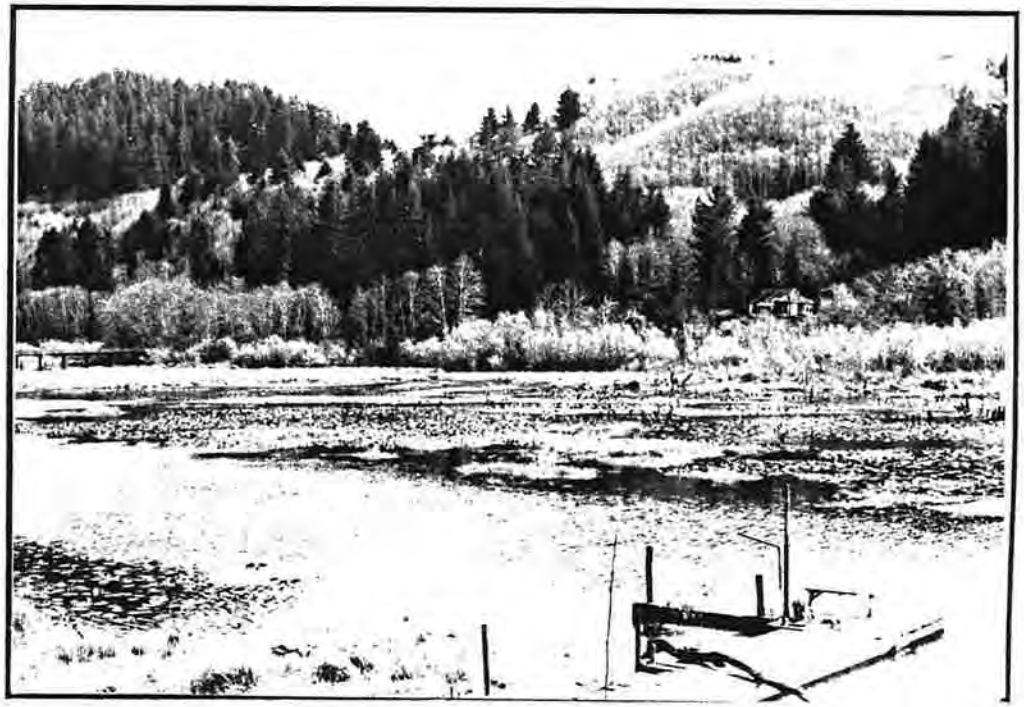


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Fig. 265

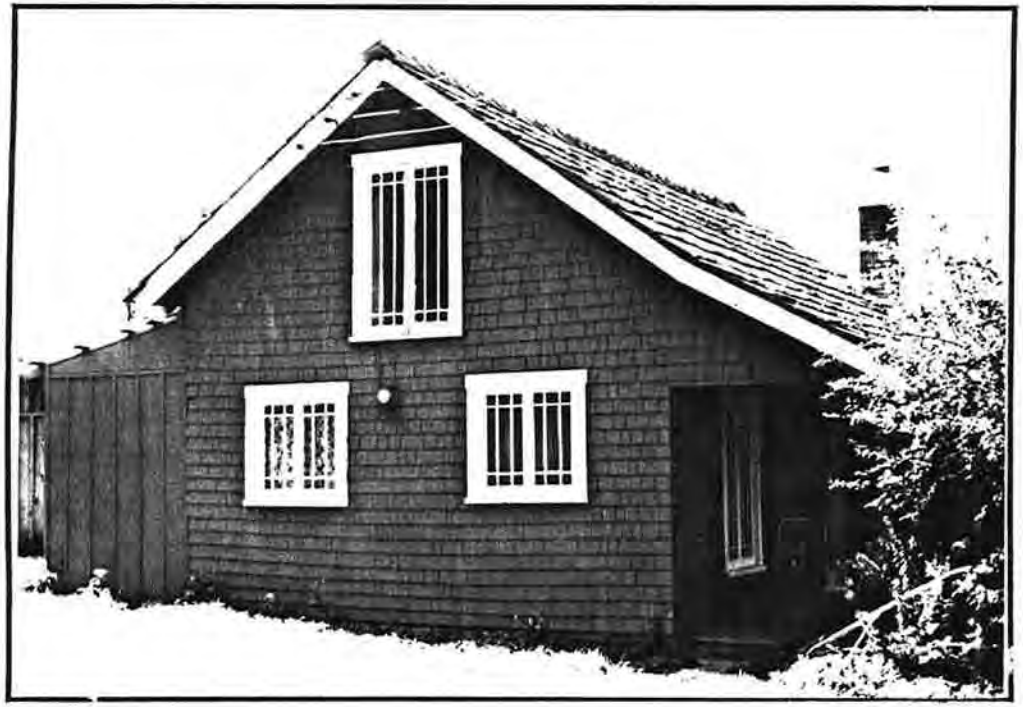


Fig. 266

Fig. 267

Fig. 268

Fig. 269

Fig. 270

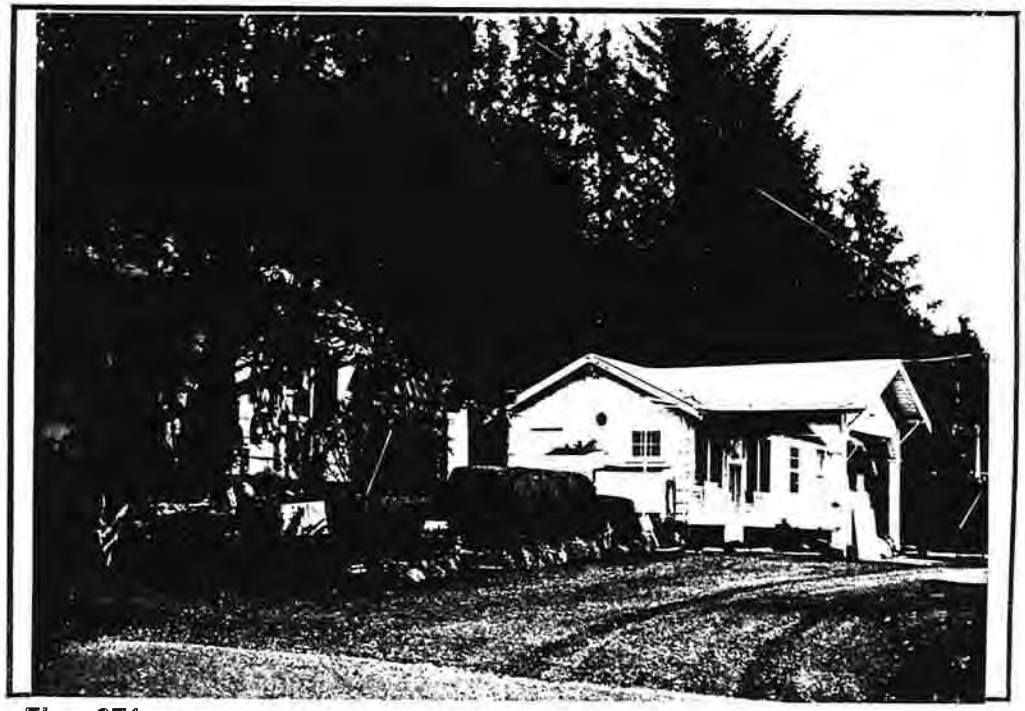
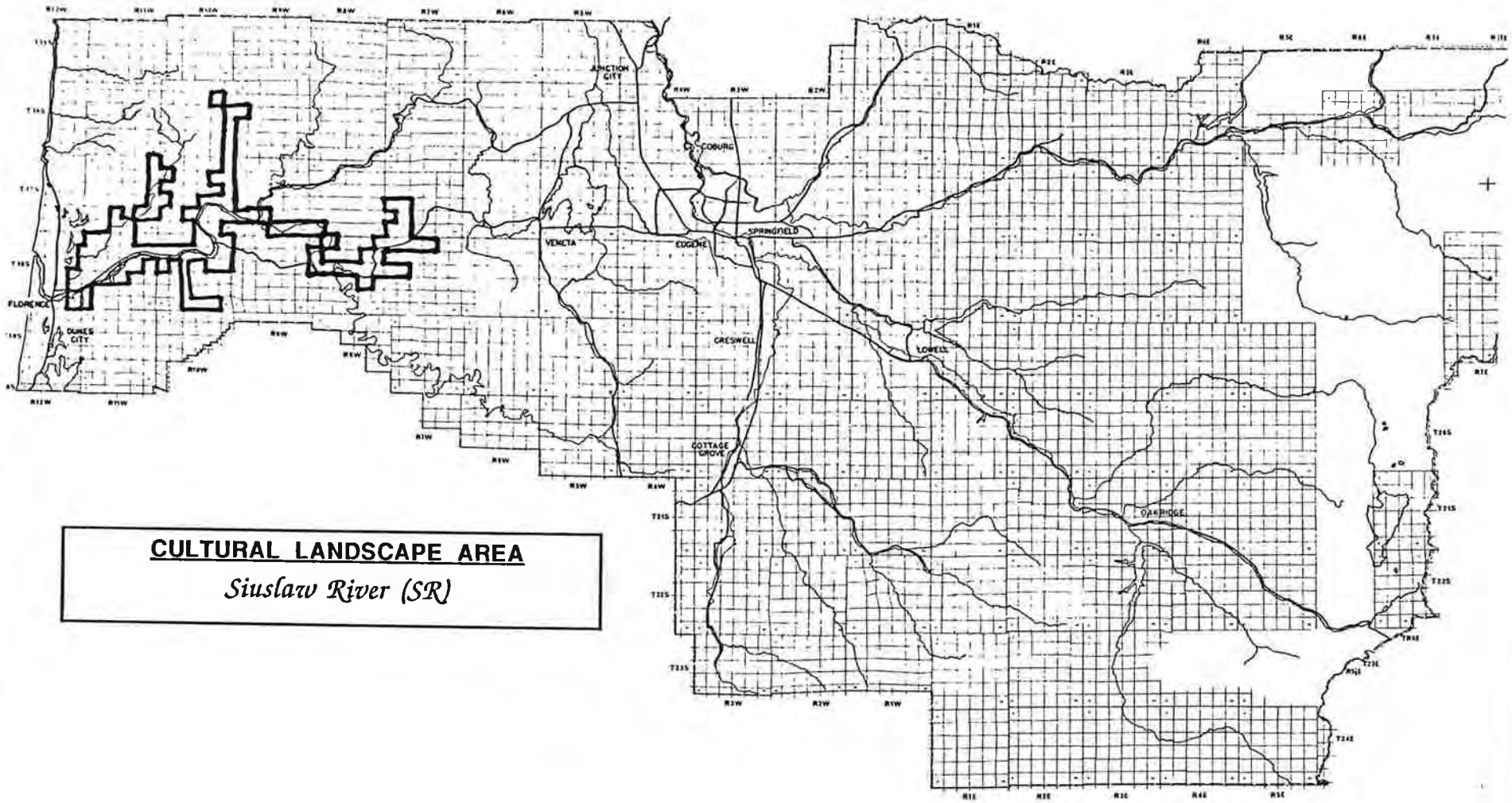


Fig. 271



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Siuslaw River (SR)

1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Fig. 272

CHAPTER XII

THE SIUSLAW RIVER

I. Summary of Cultural Landscape Area

The Siuslaw River Cultural Landscape is a long, narrow and winding landscape including the Siuslaw River valley and estuary, and the North Fork, Sweet Creek, Indian Creek and other tributary valleys. As with Oregon coastal rivers like the Alsea, Yaquina, Siletz, Umpqua, Coquille, and Rogue Rivers, the Siuslaw River has a broad tidal estuary that supported abundant fish and wildlife populations in the historic and prehistoric periods. The river and its tributaries meander through the densely forested hills and the available bottomlands are few and narrow (rarely more than one-half mile wide). Unlike the Columbia, Umpqua or Rogue Rivers, the Siuslaw does not penetrate the Coast Range as a major river, but has its headwaters near the Coast Fork valley in south central Lane County. This feature of the Siuslaw--namely the long and difficult passage to the interior valleys--had the historic impact of bringing most early settlement of the area upriver from the coast. Because of this geographic separation the cultural history of Siuslaw River communities is quite distinct from other cultural landscape areas. The major northern tributary, Lake Creek, is treated as a separate cultural landscape for reasons addressed in the discussion of that area.

II. Periods of Historic Significance

The periods of historic significance that established the settlement patterns of this cultural landscape were the development of fishing and logging industries in the industrialized landscape period and the development of dairy farming in the landscape of commerce. Since the patterns of logging and fishing industries so influenced the spatial organization of the area, the industrial landscape period is treated as the primary period.

Soon after early claim settlements along the lower Siuslaw in the late 1870s, the era of river logging for the coastal schooner trade began. The coastal lumber trade was transformed by the arrival of the railroad in 1916. After this point, lumber products were shipped to Coos Bay or to the interior valleys of the county. Towns such as Acme, Cushman, Point Terrace, Mapleton and Swisshome were all products of this early industrial development.

As with the valleys of the coastal area, the Siuslaw valley, North Fork, Sweet Creek and Indian Creek all developed dairy farms from earlier claim settlement. The dairy farms utilized freight wagons and the railroad to ship products out of the area.

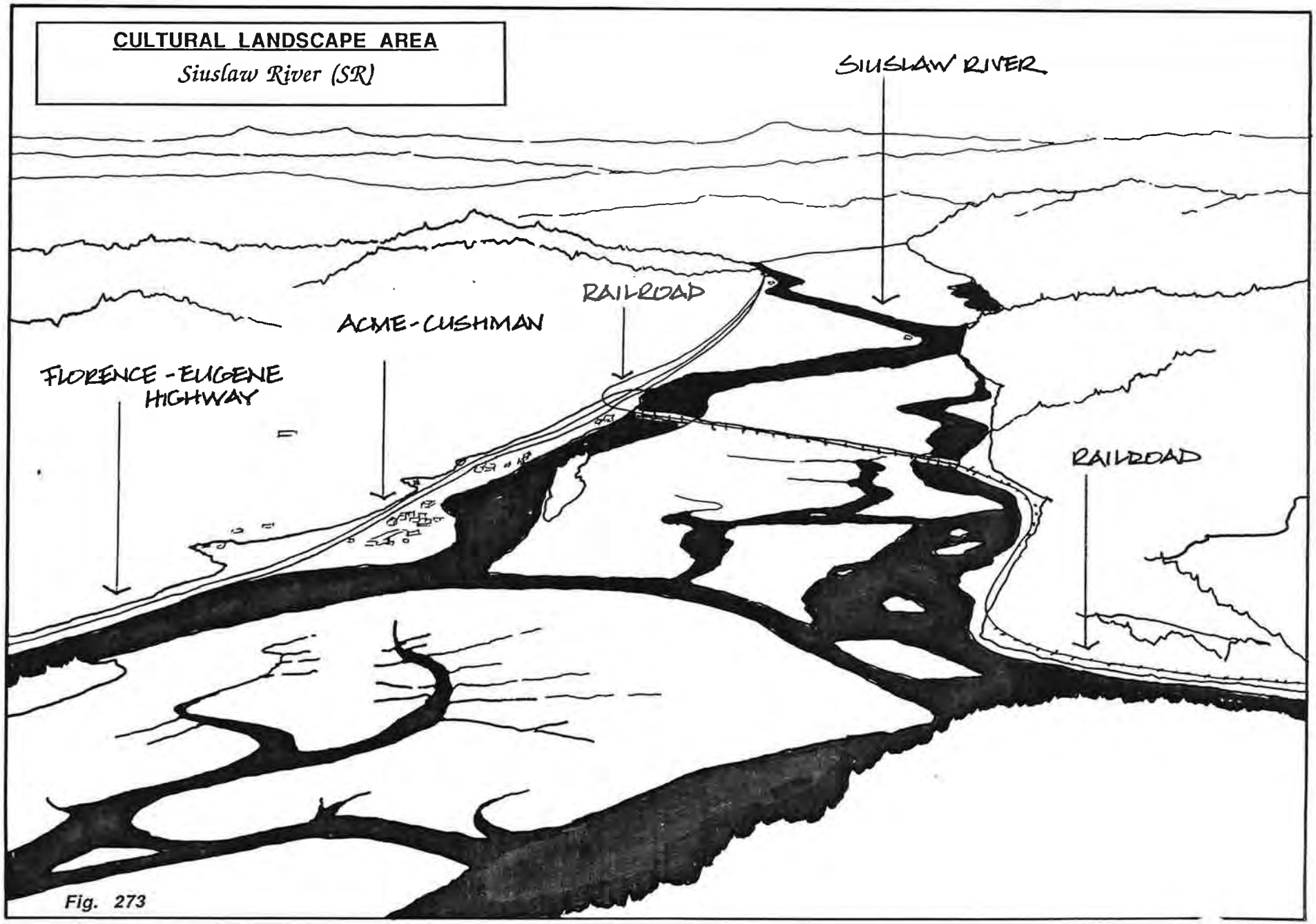

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA
Siuslaw River (SR)
SIUSLAW RIVER
RAILROAD
ACME-CUSHMAN
FLORENCE-EUGENE HIGHWAY
RAILROAD

Fig. 273

III. Significant Historic Landscape Components

Due to the mountainous topography of this area, settlement during both periods of significance occurred along river benches and narrow bottomlands (spatial organization, response to natural features). For the same reason, settlement during the historic period oriented predominantly towards the river as the major route of transportation. Above the head of tidewater at Mapleton and on the tributary creeks and the North Fork, travel was by wagon or stage on primitive roads (circulation).

Canneries, mills and later dairy farms were similarly oriented to the Siuslaw River (structures). The canneries were built on pilings out into the river and pilings were used to hold floating log rafts. Some of the commercial and residential structures even faced the river, as in Mapleton. Closer to the estuary and along the river tributaries, tidal flats and marshy bottomlands were converted to pasture for the dairy herds. The hills above these valleys were logged and the logs transported to the river and then to mills along the river (land use).

IV. Statement of Physical Integrity

As in the coastal area, the railroad still possesses integrity of location and alignment. The railroad no longer serves the dairy farms but still transports lumber products from mills in the area. However, the mill structures have been replaced and the canneries are all gone. The spatial organization of settlement orientation to the river remains but the circulation patterns have been changed by the location of the highways along the lower Siuslaw.

Of the dairy farming areas only the North Fork dairy farming landscape possesses integrity from its period of historic significance. Even here many of the early dairy farms are gone though, and the rural center of Minerva has lost much of its historical character.

Nonetheless, there are specific components from this period that do retain physical integrity. Chief among them are the historic commercial district of the community of Mapleton, several turn of the century Mapleton residences, residences in the Acme-Cushman area, dairy farms scattered along the river and its tributaries, and even serveral early claim settlement farms of the period of the agrarian landscape.

V. Finding of Significance

The cultural landscape of the Siuslaw River as a whole does not possess physical integrity from its period of historic significance. However, smaller districts and many individual components within the cultural landscape do have historic significance and physical integrity.

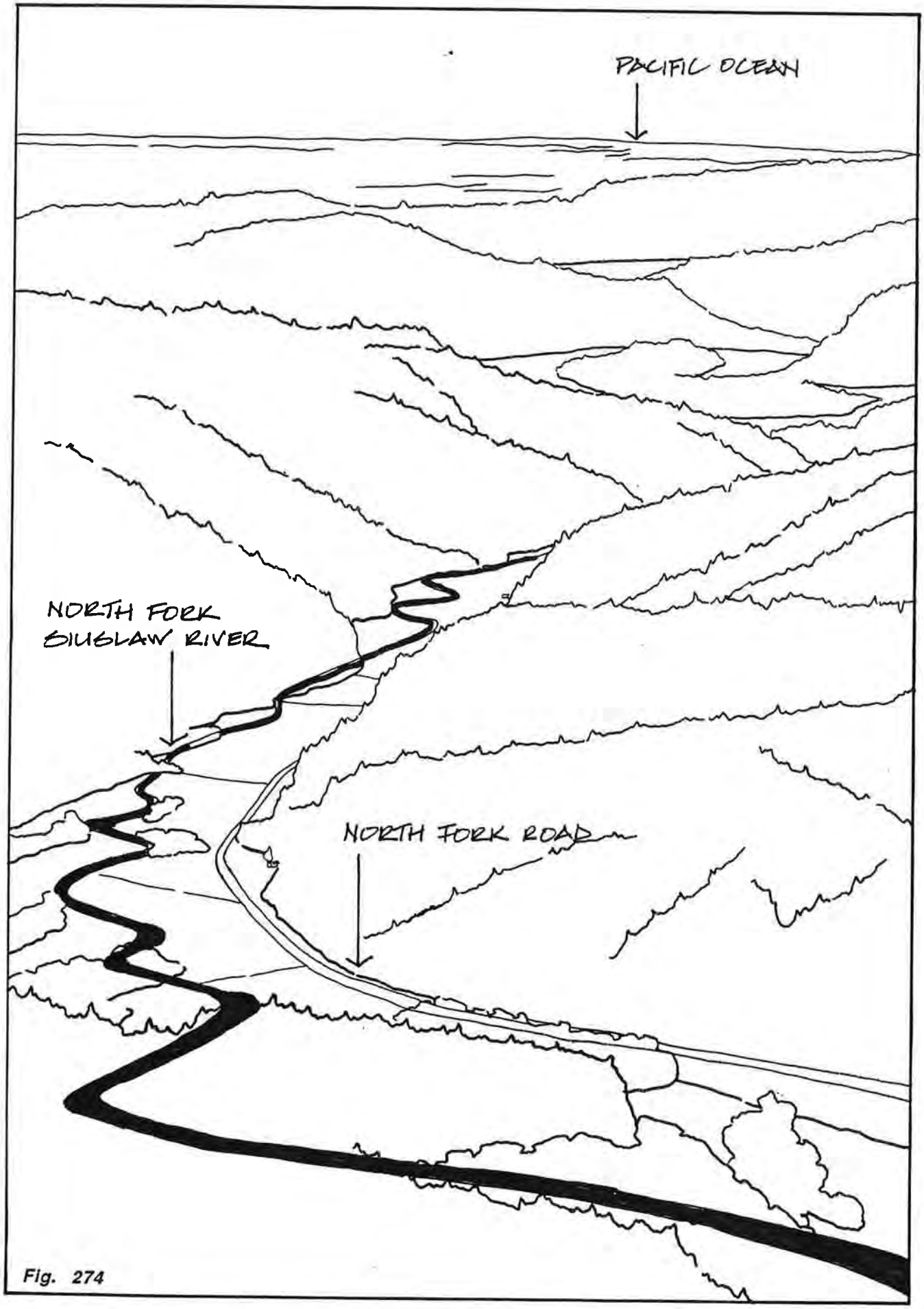


Fig. 274

The smaller districts include the structures in Mapleton's commercial and residential areas from the period of significance (industrialized landscape, community). A smaller cluster of residential structures in Acme is the other remnant of this period on the lower Siuslaw River.

Components of circulation from this same period that have historical significance and integrity are the railroad along the Siuslaw River, and the Stagecoach and Siuslaw River Roads. The latter two roads, together with the Nelson Mountain Road near Walton were early stage routes between communities in the Coast Range and interior valley communities. The road along the north side of the Siuslaw from Swisshome to Lorane is the longest road in Lane County retaining integrity of alignment and location from its use as a stage road. Included along this road is the Wildcat Covered Bridge, already designated a historic structure.

From the dairy farming period of the early twentieth century, (landscape of commerce, agriculture), the North Fork valley is Lane County's best example of dairy farming settlement patterns which once thrived through Coast Range valleys. This valley still has several working dairy farms and the overall spatial organization of the valley has integrity from the historic period with the exception of a few structures.

VI. Areas for Further Study

Further detailed survey of structures and sites would be necessary for the areas of the Lower North Fork, Acme, and Mapleton to be considered for potential rural historic districts.

List of Figures

272. Siuslaw River Cultural Landscape Area Map
273. Oblique drawing of Siuslaw River in Cushman area
274. Oblique drawing of North Fork of the Siuslaw River
275. Map of potential rural historic districts in Siuslaw River area
276. Siuslaw River agricultural and logging land use
277. Siuslaw River looking west
278. Siuslaw River in the Cushman - Acme area
279. South Slough of the Siuslaw River
280. Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge at Cushman (#1995)
281. Cushman Store (#1994)
282. Siuslaw River shake mill (#1992)
283. Queen Anne - Gothic house in Acme (#2750)
284. Housing cluster in Acme (#2752)
285. Bungalow house (#2755)
286. Residential site development along river
287. Dairy farm cluster on Siuslaw River (#1996)
288. Italianate vernacular farmhouse (#1996)
289. Site response to Siuslaw River (#1988)
290. View of riverside development

291. Vernacular Gothic house ((#1964)
292. Vernacular Gothic house (#1967)
293. Aerial view of riverside mill site
294. Closeup aerial view of mill at mouth of Sweet Creek
295. Art Moderne mill offices (#1970)
296. Aerial view of Mapleton
297. Mission School - Lions Club (#1962)
298. Vernacular Gothic house(#1960)
299. Historic fruit orchard (#1977)
300. Vernacular Gothic house (#1976)
301. Aerial View of North Fork
302. Gambrel roof dairy barn and fields (#1986)
303. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#1923)
304. Gambrel roof dairy barn and shed (#2770)
305. Gambrel roof dairy barn and milking parlor (#1940)
306. Craftsman house (#2761)
307. Vernacular Gothic house (#2760)
308. English Cottage house (#1985)
309. English Cottage Revival house (#1978)
310. Rustic house (#1933)
311. Rustic house (#1943)
312. Cascadian house (#1956)
313. Aerial view of Sweet Creek valley
314. Gambrel roof dairy barn and silo (#1997)
315. Aerial view Lake Creek-Siuslaw River confluence
316. Aerial view of Swisshome
317. Aerial view of Indian Creek valley
318. Aerial view of Coast Range farmstead
319. Aerial view of Siuslaw River farmstead
320. Siuslaw River Stage Road(#1942)
321. Vernacular farmhouse (#1934)
322. Vernacular Gothic house (#1946)
323. Wildcat Creek Covered Bridge (#1950)
324. Vernacular Gothic house and SP railroad track (#1953)
325. Craftsman cottages and SP railroad track (#1954)
326. Railroad bridge over the Siuslaw River (#1951)
327. Bungalow house (#1936)
328. Georgian Revival house (#1944)

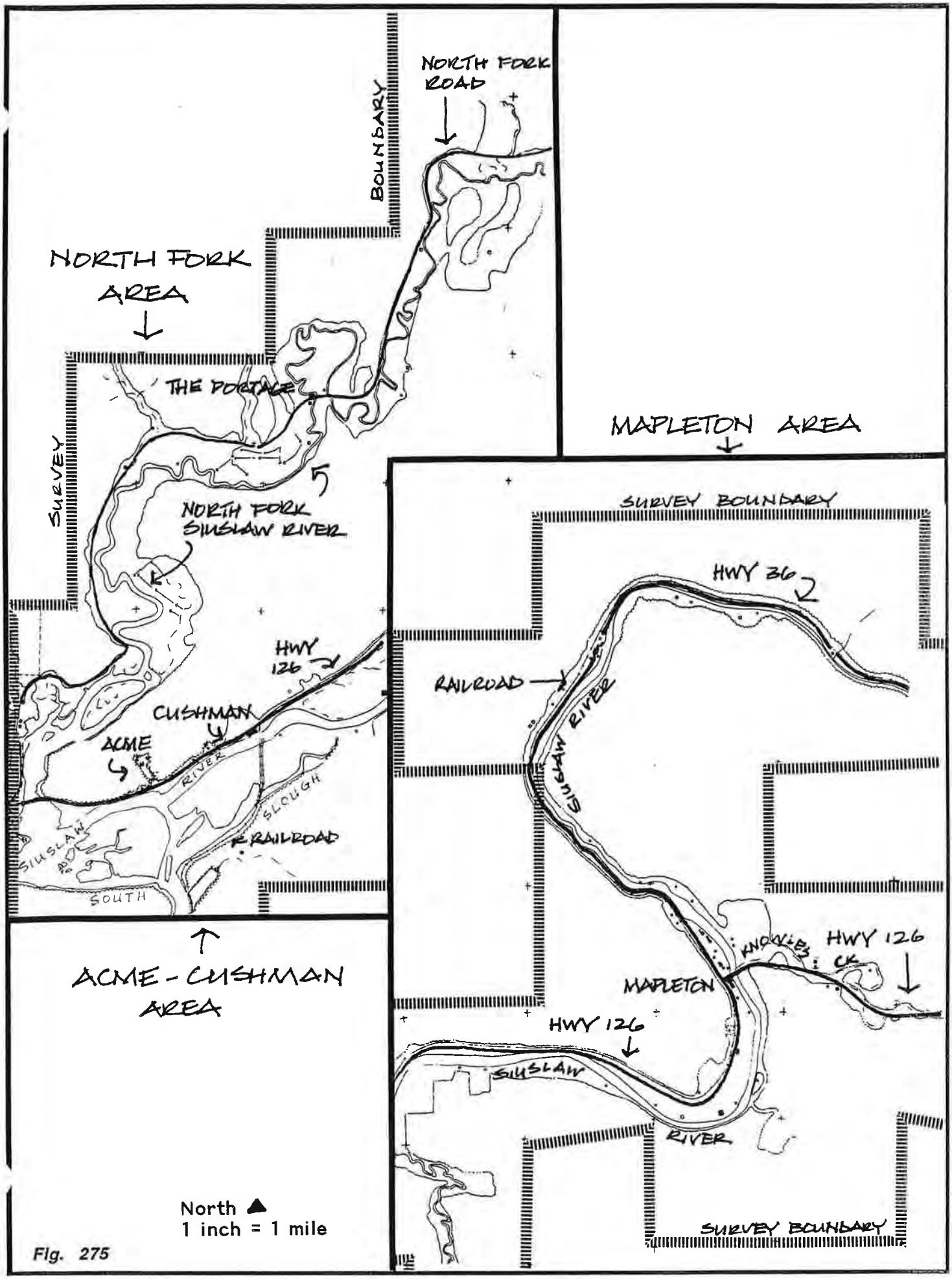

NORTH FORK ROAD
BOUNDARY
NORTH FORK AREA
THE PORTAGE
SURVEY
NORTH FORK SIUSLAW RIVER
HWY 126
CUSHMAN
ACME
RIVER
SLOUGH
SIUSLAW
SOUTH
RAILROAD
ACME - CUSHMAN AREA
MAPLETON AREA
SURVEY BOUNDARY
HWY 36
RAILROAD
SIUSLAW RIVER
KNOXLER CK
HWY 126
MAPLETON
HWY 126
SIUSLAW
RIVER
SURVEY BOUNDARY
North
1 inch = 1 mile

Fig. 275

Fig. 276

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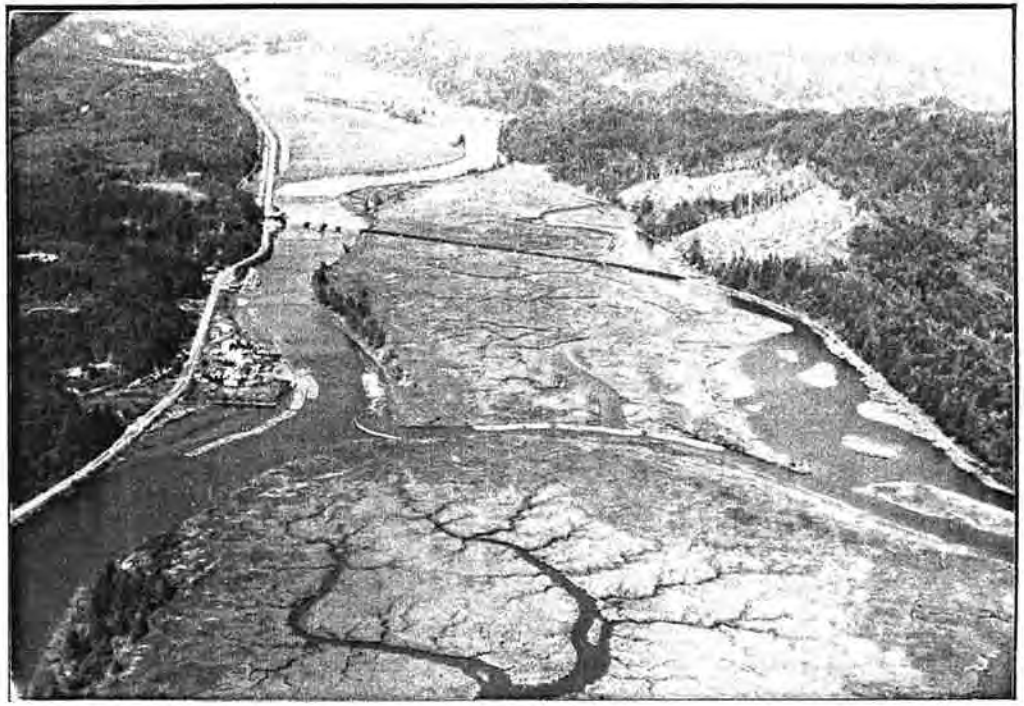
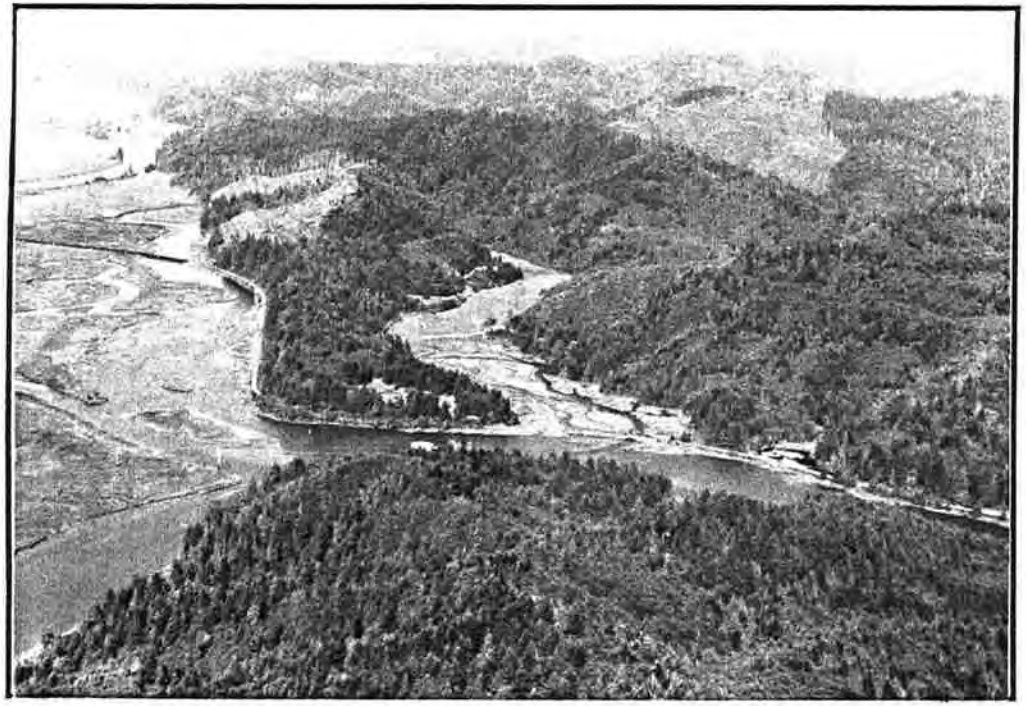


Fig. 278



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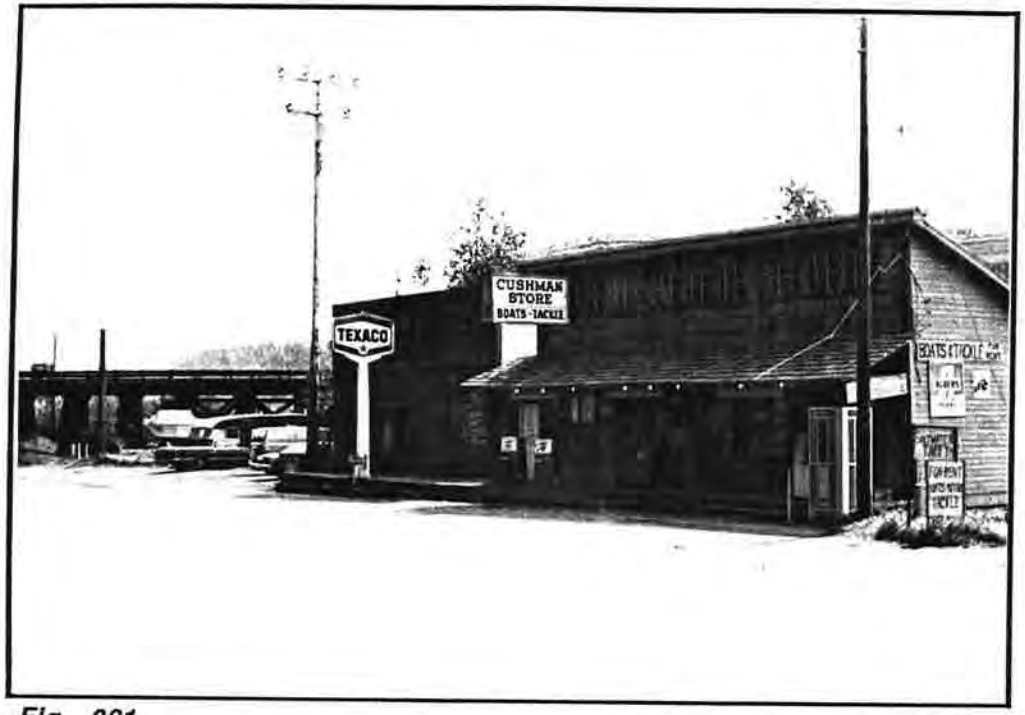


Fig. 281

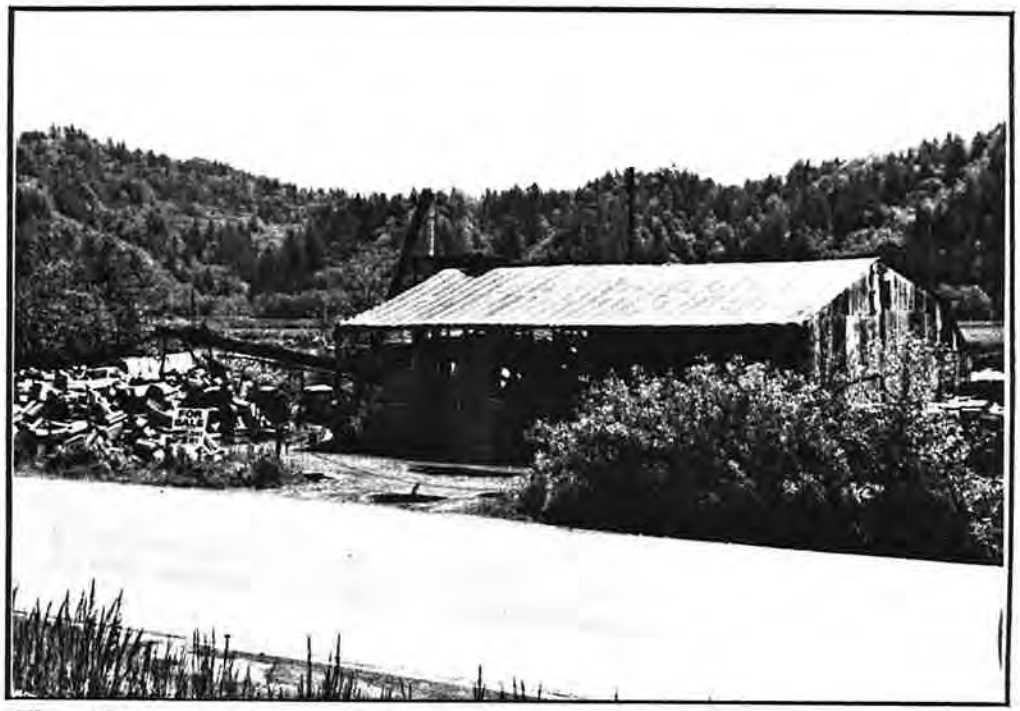
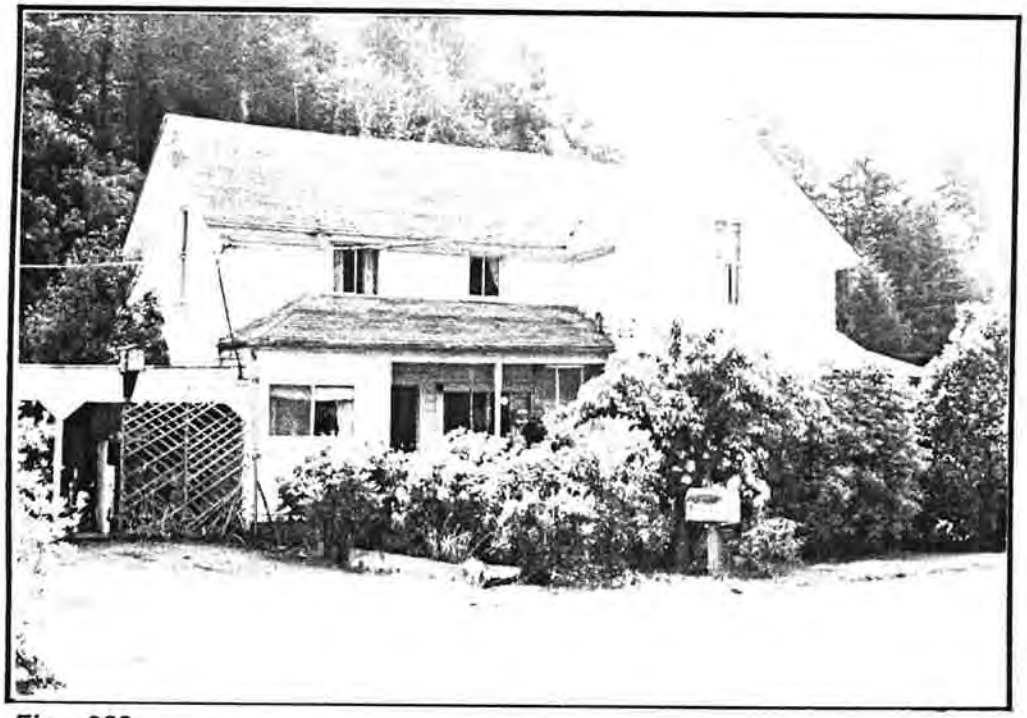


Fig. 282



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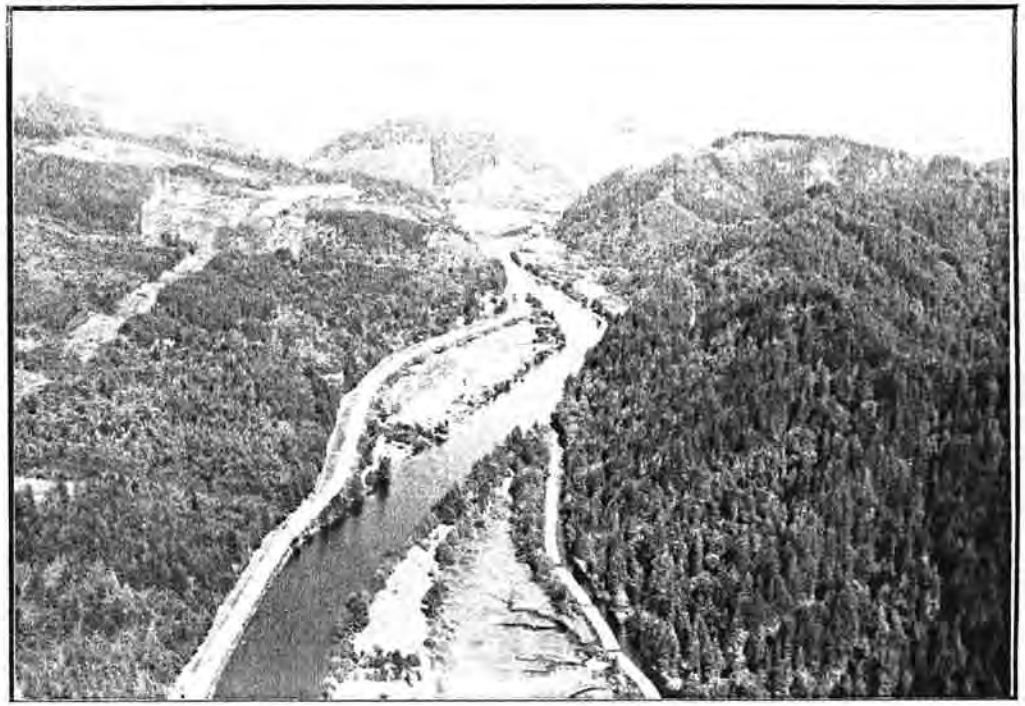

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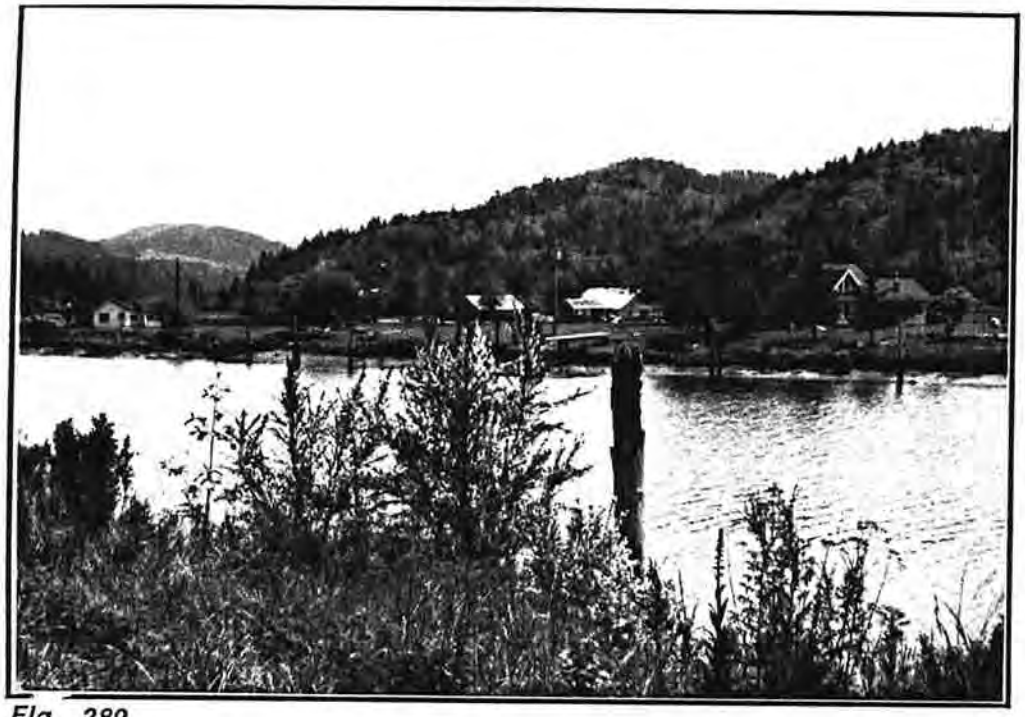
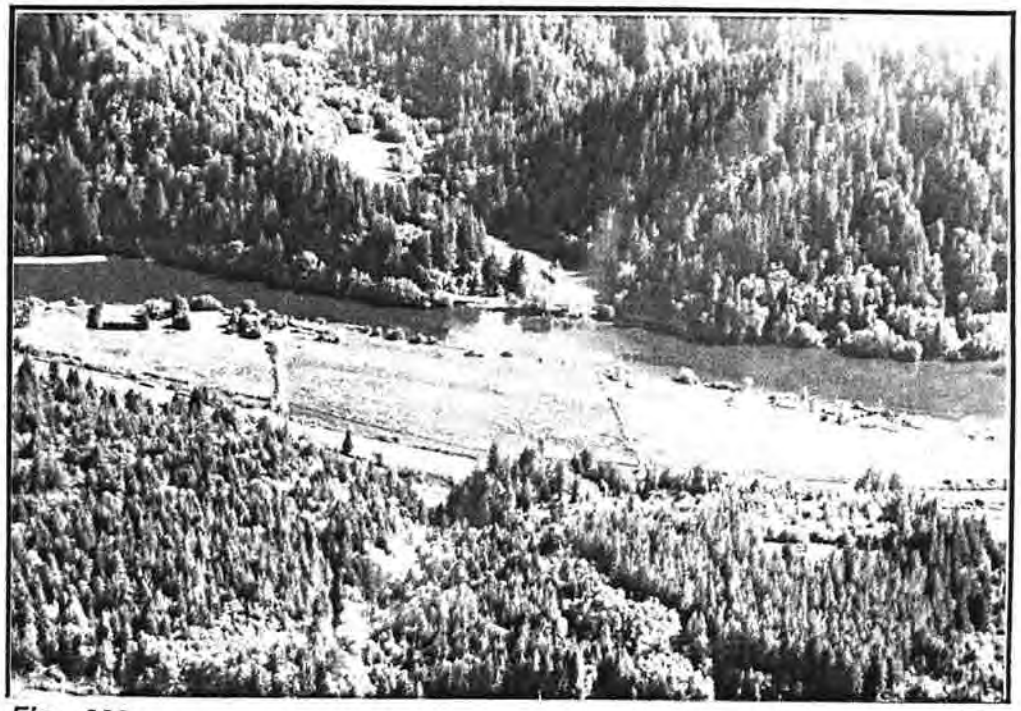


Fig. 289



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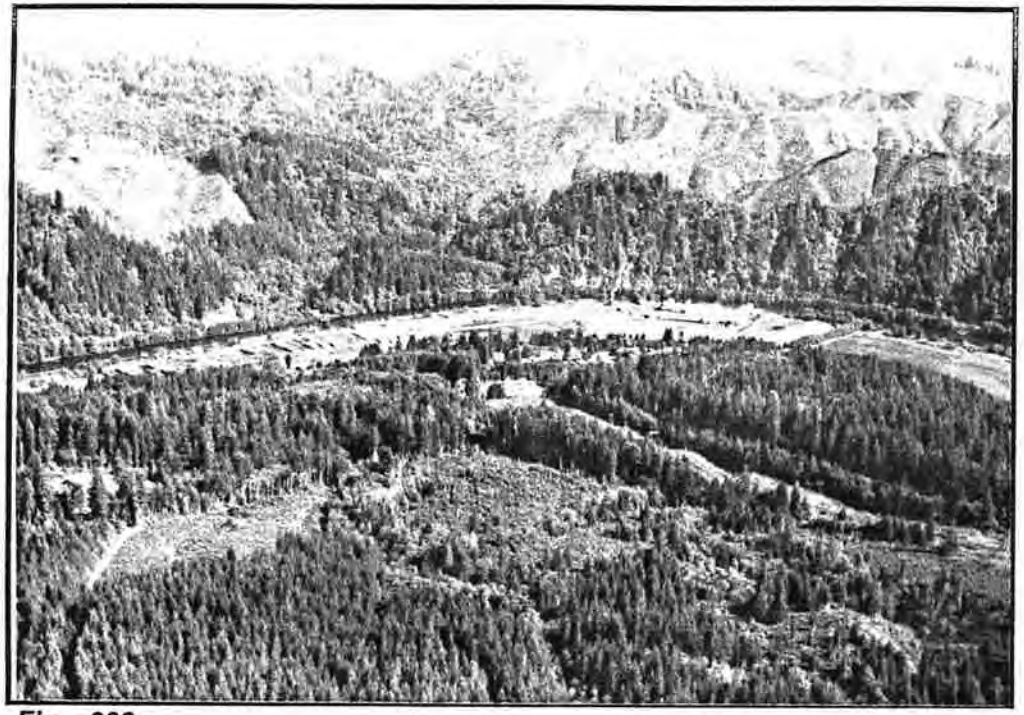
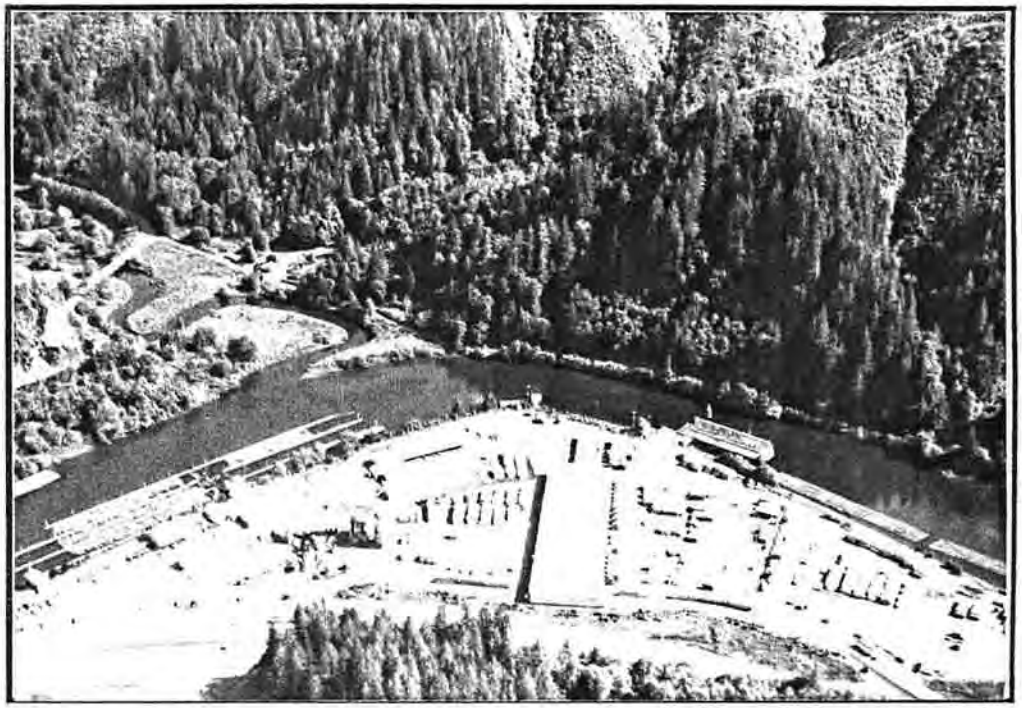


Fig. 293



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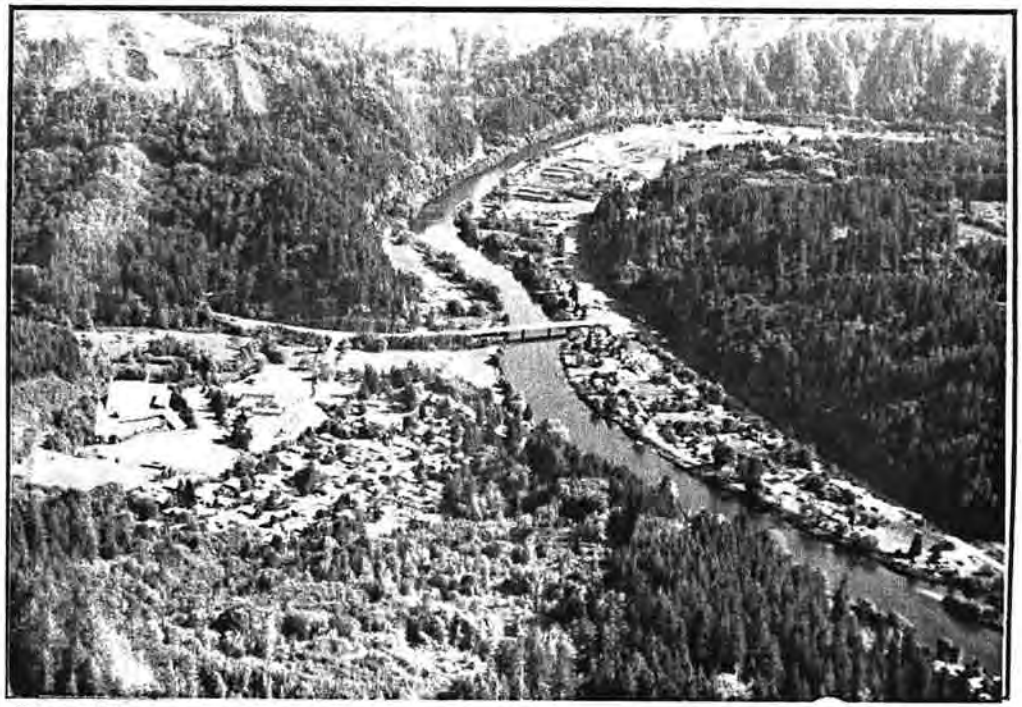

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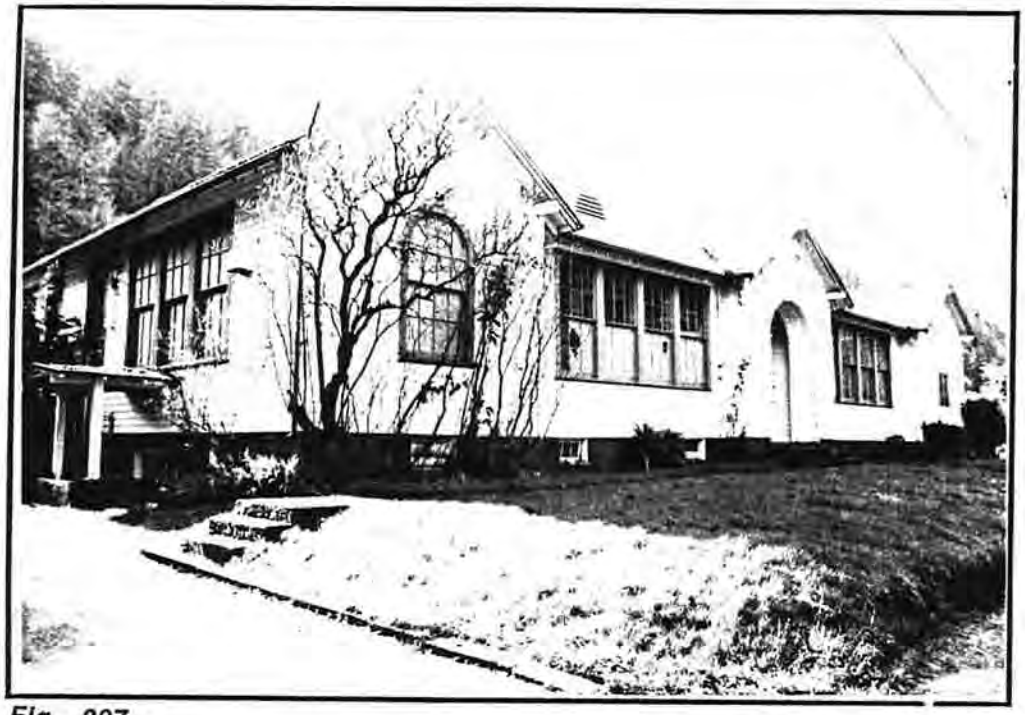

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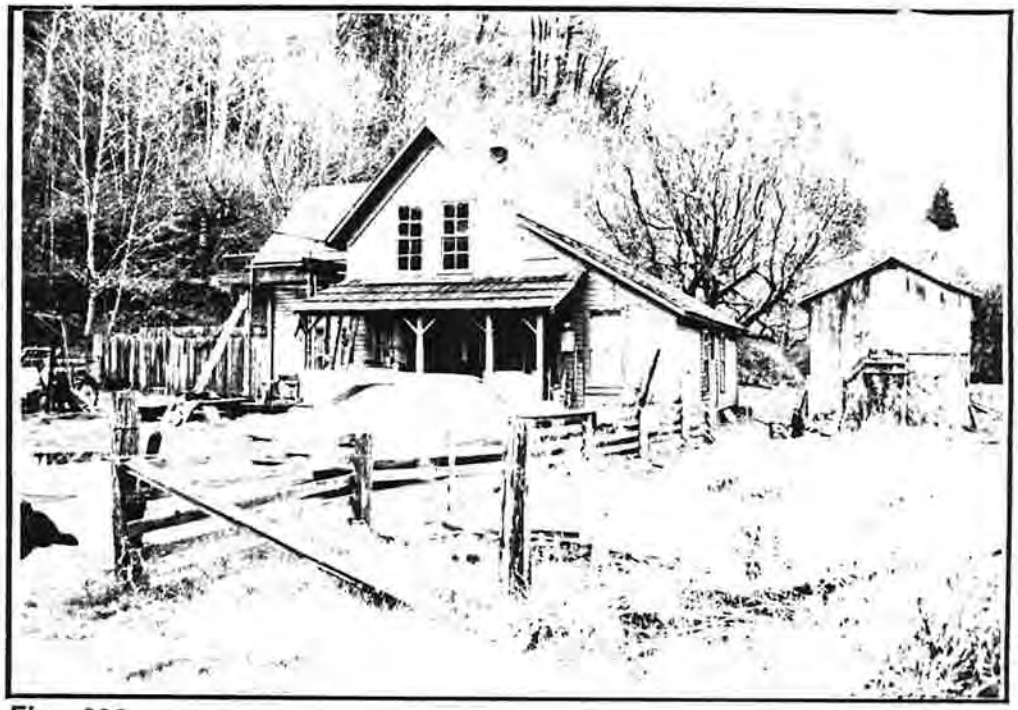
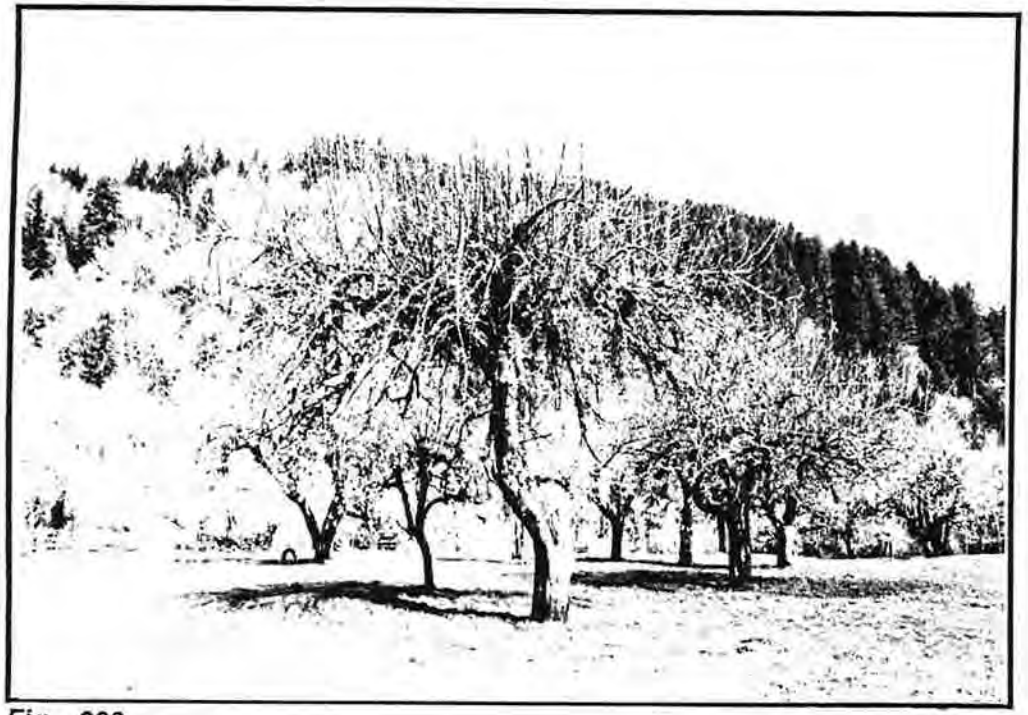


Fig. 298



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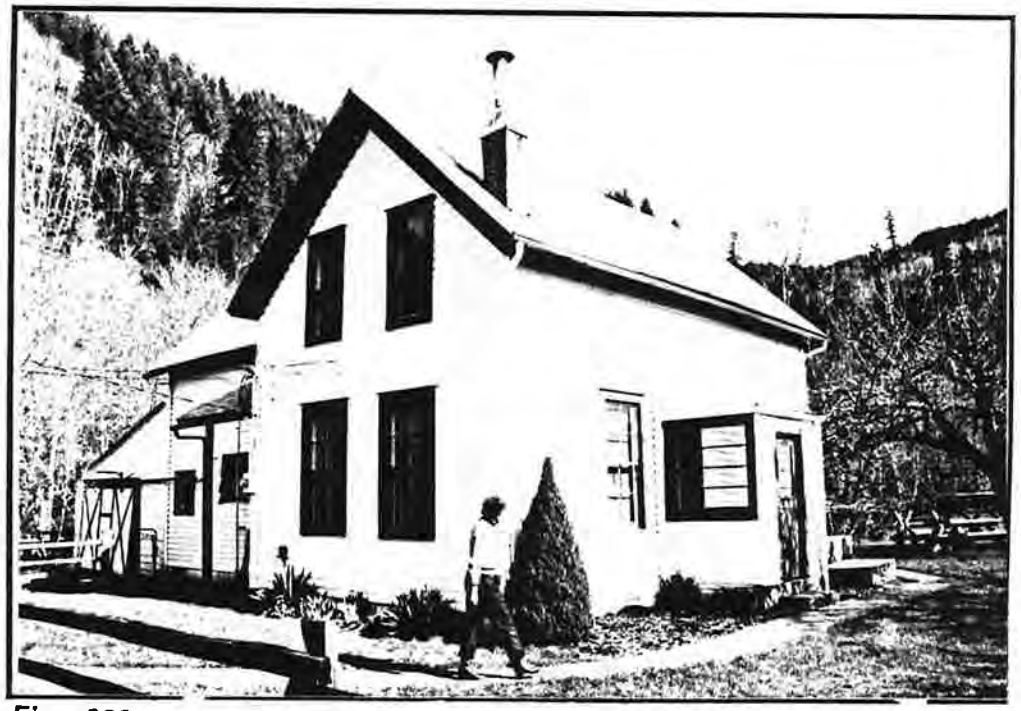

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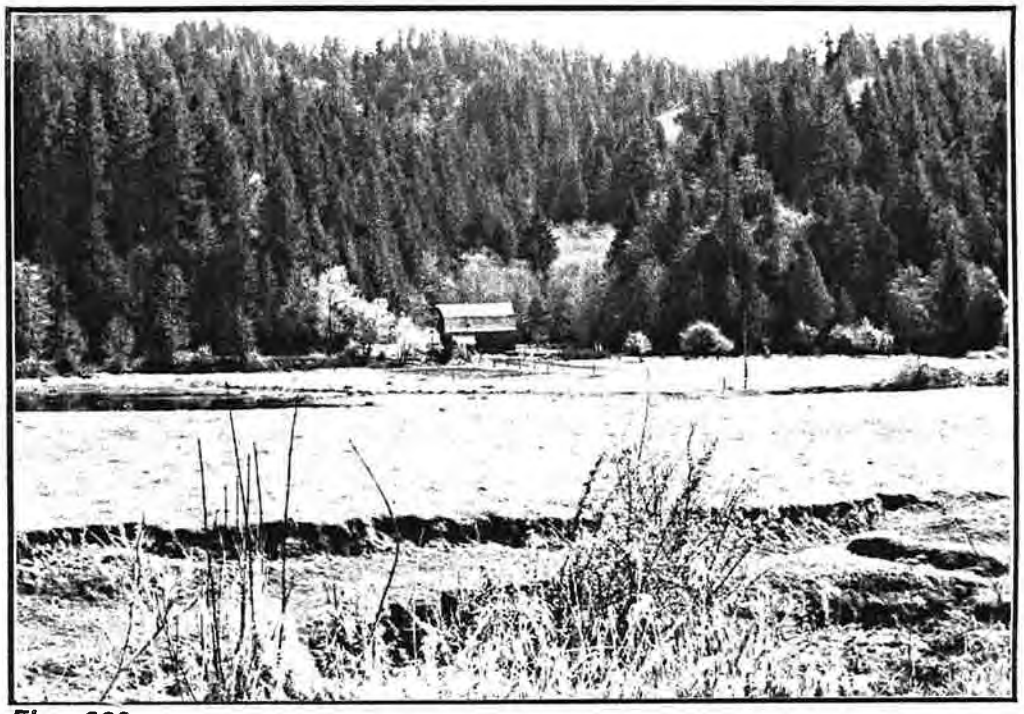

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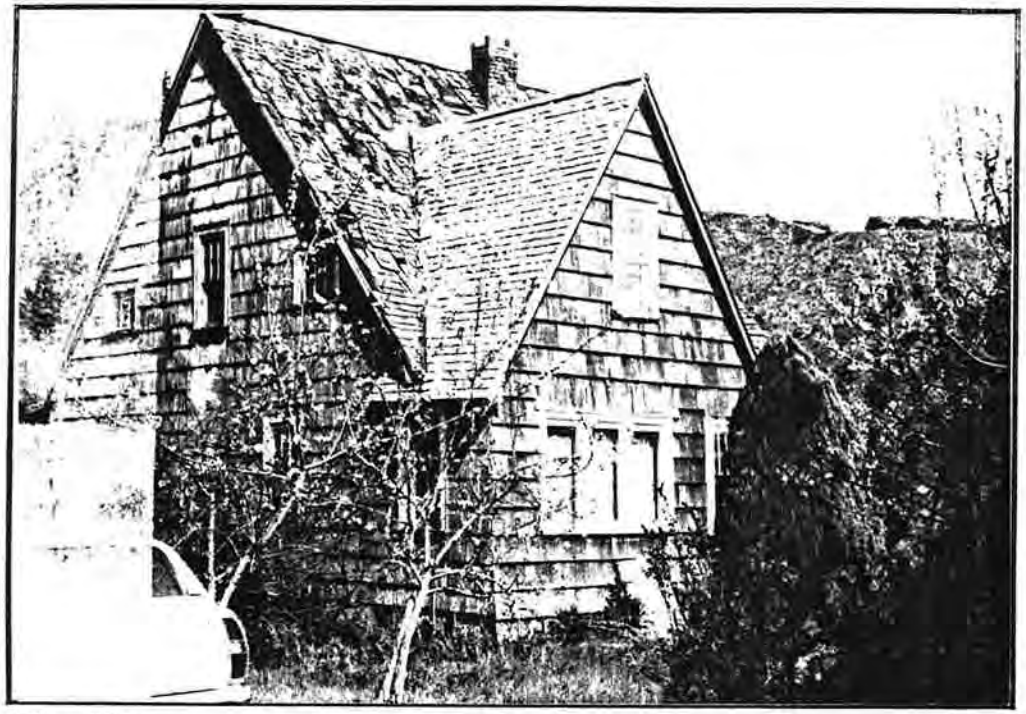
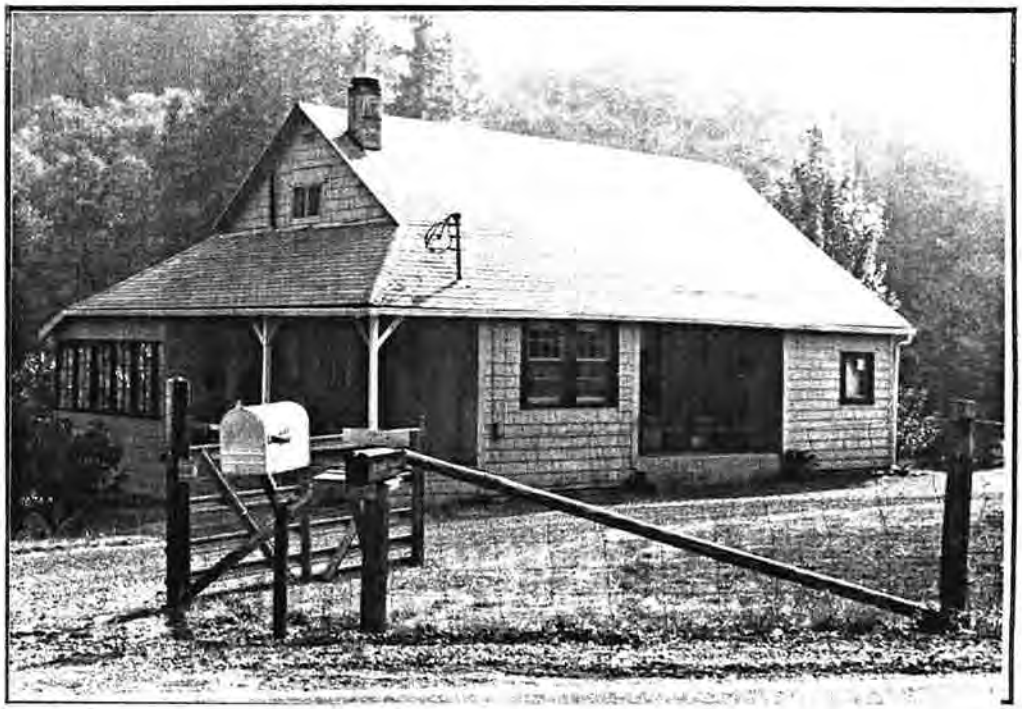


Fig. 309



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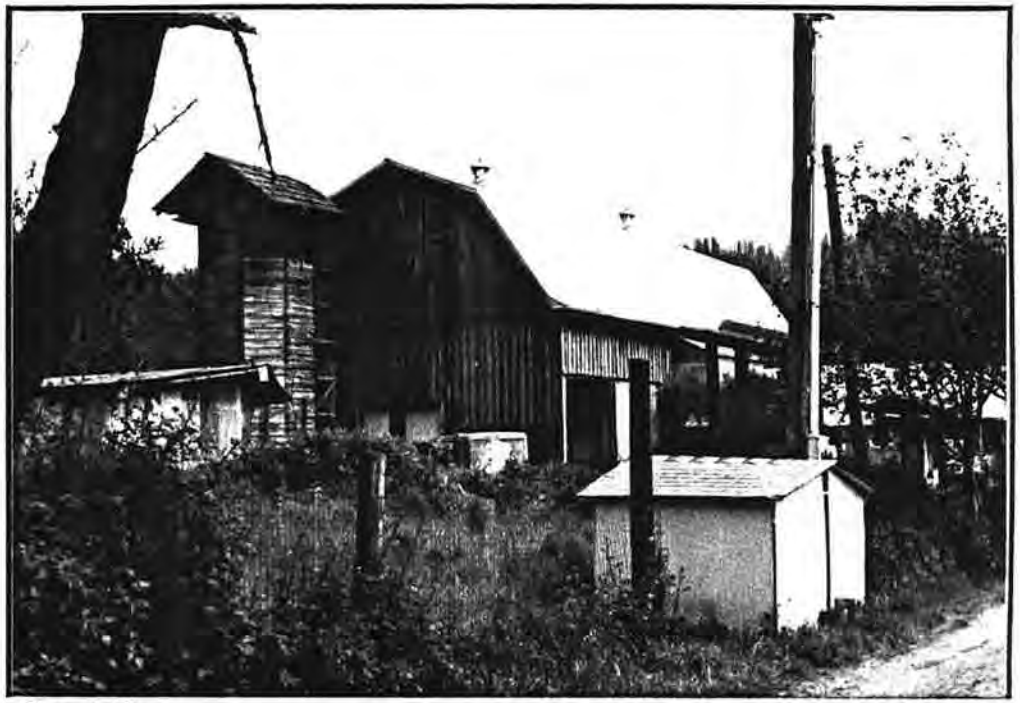

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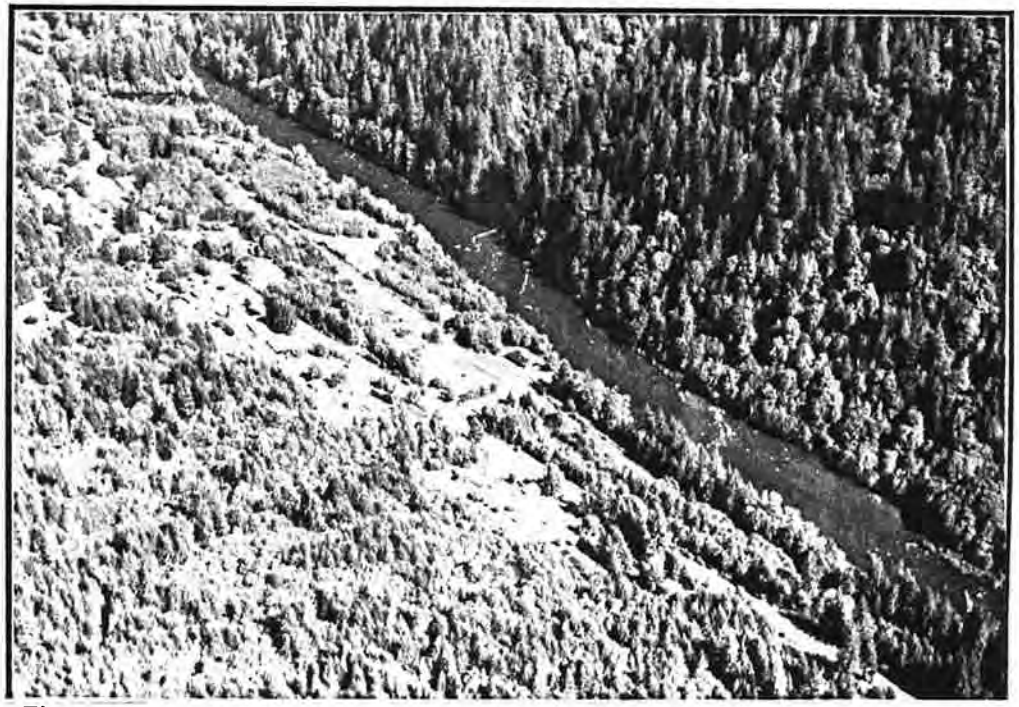

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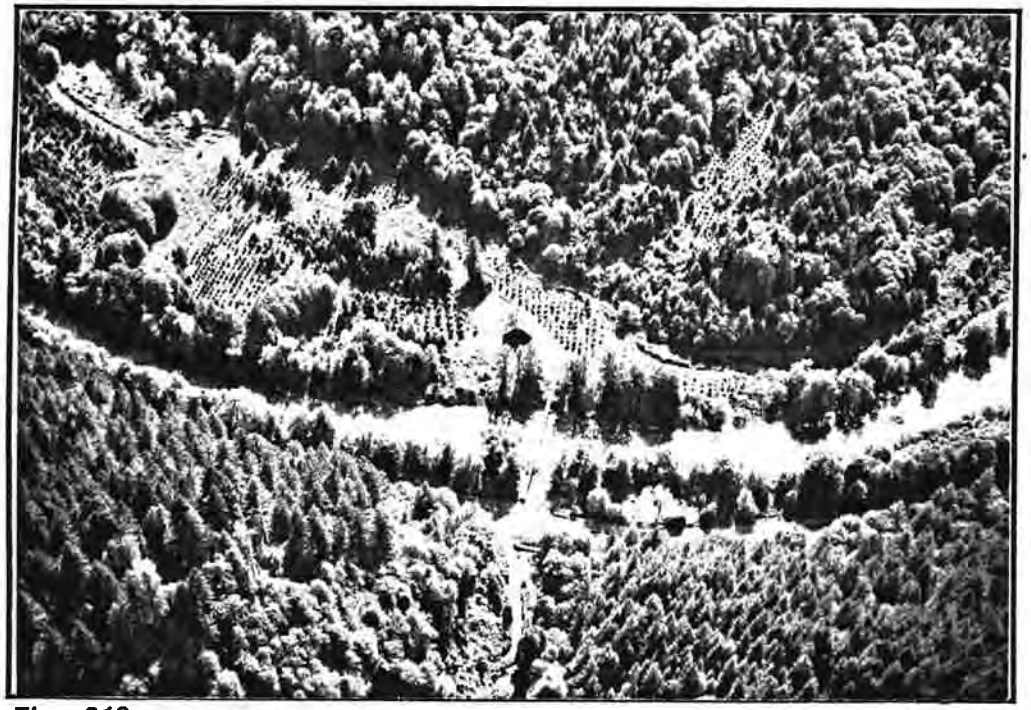

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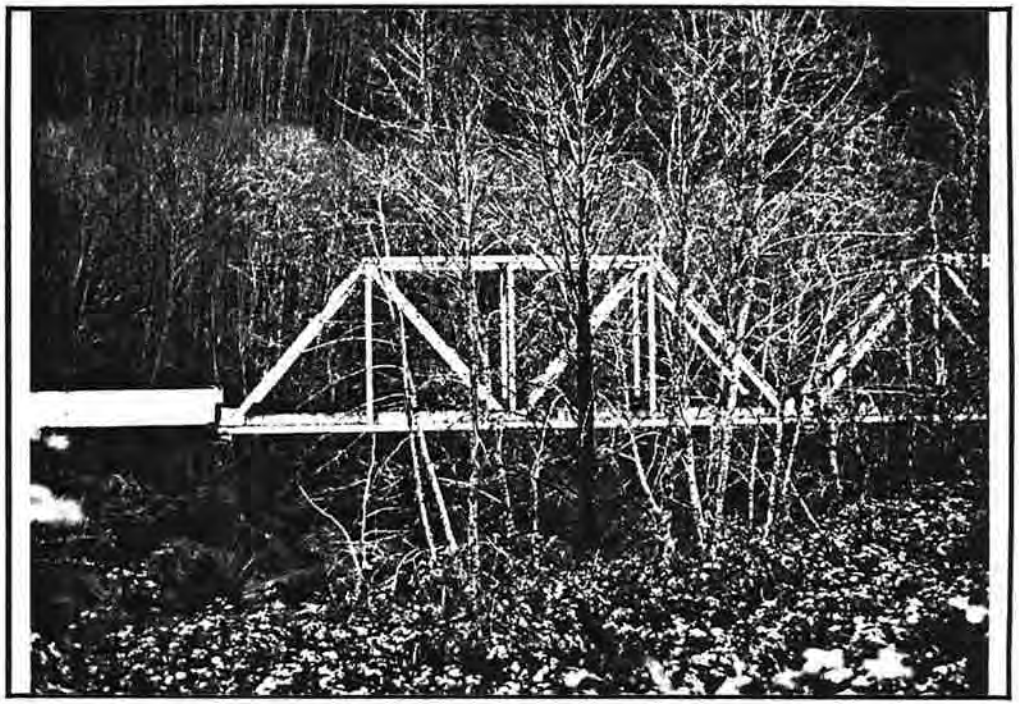

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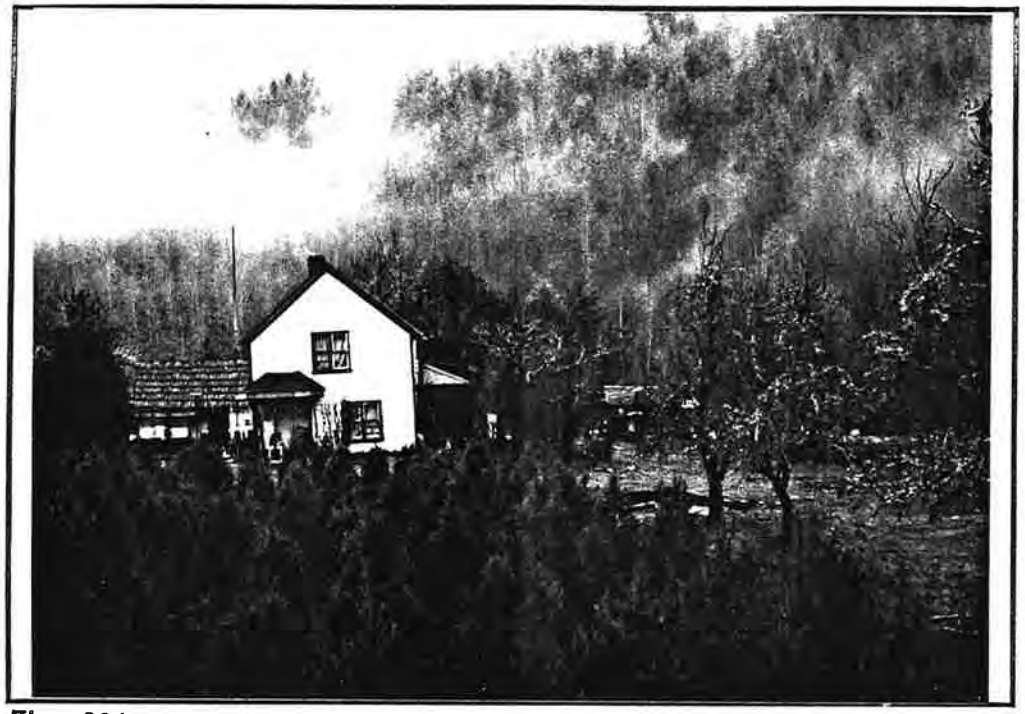

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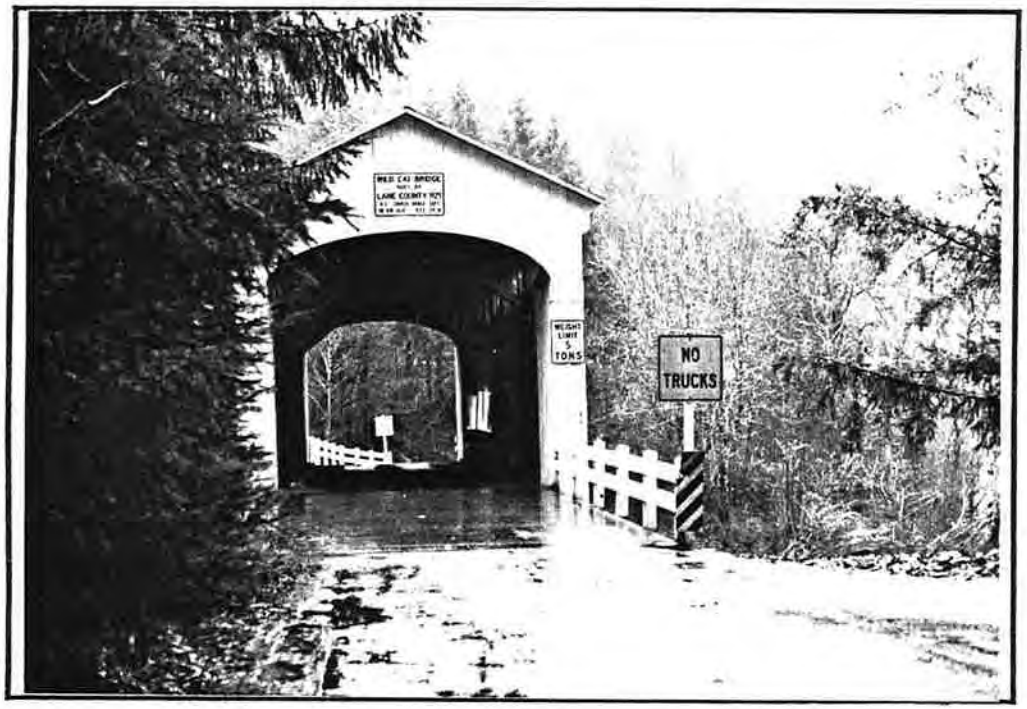

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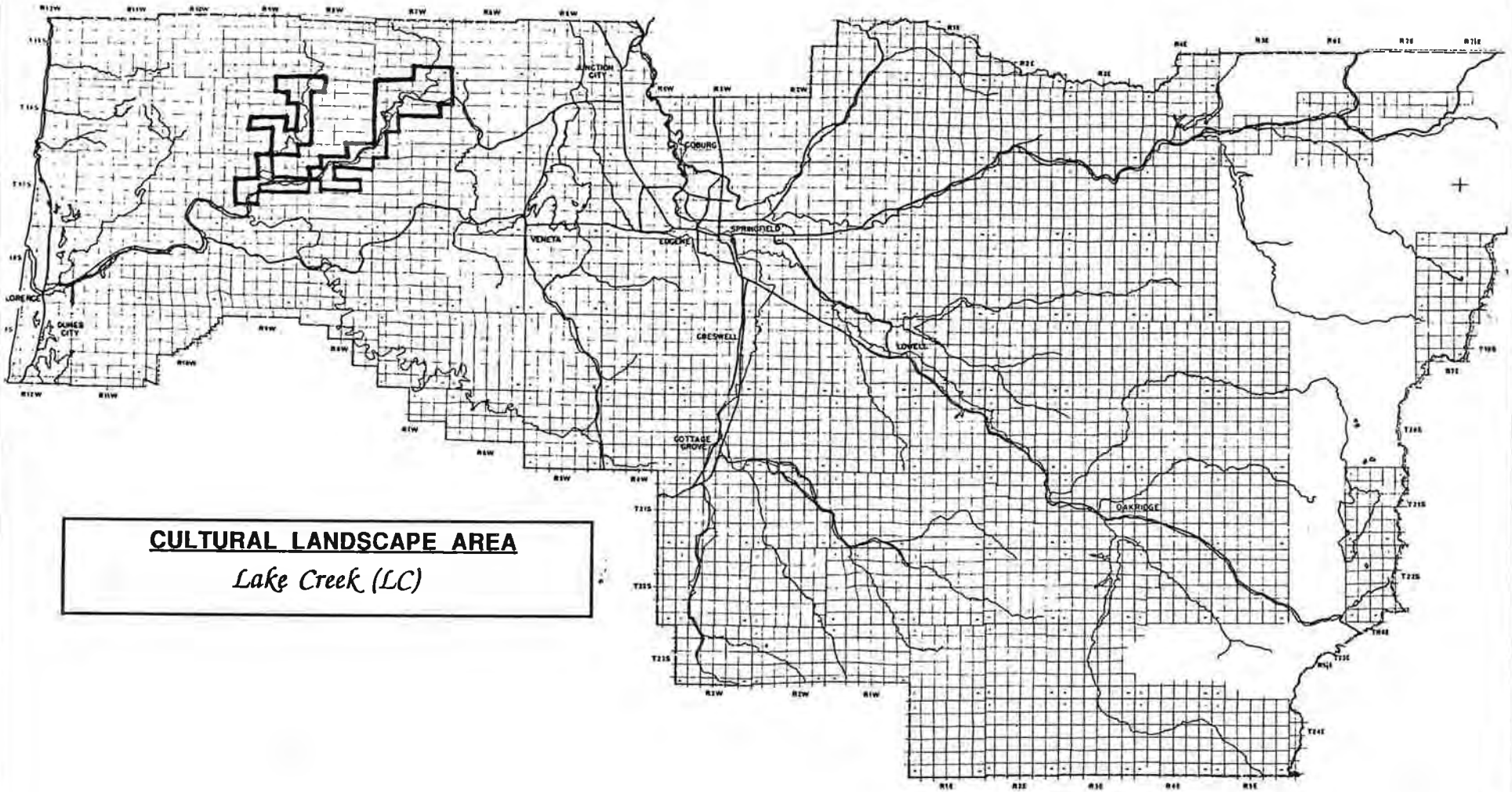


CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Lake Creek (LC)

1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Fig. 329

CHAPTER XIII

LAKE CREEK

I. Summary of Cultural Landscape Area

The Lake Creek cultural landscape is geographically defined by the narrow tributary valleys watered by Lake Creek and its major tributary creeks (Deadwood, Nelson and Greenleaf), which together form the largest tributary of the Siuslaw River. From the mill town of Swisshome, where Lake Creek meets the Siuslaw, to the confluence of Deadwood and Lake Creeks about four miles to the north, the valley is thickly forested and there is little flat ground. Deadwood Creek and its tributaries originate near the northern county line twelve miles to the north. Deadwood Creek connects a series of small mountain valleys along its length. From the older town of Deadwood at the mouth of Deadwood Creek, Lake Creek flows in a generally east/west direction for about eight miles. Four miles from Deadwood, Nelson Creek meets Deadwood Creek from the south. Just east of this confluence is the town of Greenleaf and a few miles futher is the mouth of Greenleaf Creek which meets Lake Creek from the north. From Deadwood Creek to Greenleaf Creek, Lake Creek Valley is between one-eighth and one-quarter mile wide, relatively level and watered year round by Lake Creek. About two miles from where Greenleaf meets Lake Creek, near the confluence with Fish Creek, the creek falls through a steep canyon separating the lower and upper halves of the Lake Creek cultural landscape.

At the top of the canyon is Triangle Lake (formerly Loon Lake) named for its triangular shape. Above the lake, the valley widens to as much as one mile in places. From Triangle Lake to Horton, a mill town on the upper Lake Creek about six miles distant, the valley is flat, soils are deep, and steep forested hills contain the finger valleys on all sides. Upper Lake Creek in the area of Blachly, Horton and Triangle Lake was settled primarily from the east (settlers came from the Willamette Valley over High Pass or up from the Nelson Mountain route). Below Greenleaf, most settlers came from the coast up the Siuslaw River. Nonetheless, Lake Creek communities were remarkably closeknit, perhaps because of the isolation of these settlements from other more populous areas of the county.

II. Periods of Historic Significance

The periods of historic significance which established the settlement patterns of this cultural landscape were the agrarian landscape period (claim settlement patterns) and the landscape of commerce (dairy farming). Unlike the central valleys of the county,

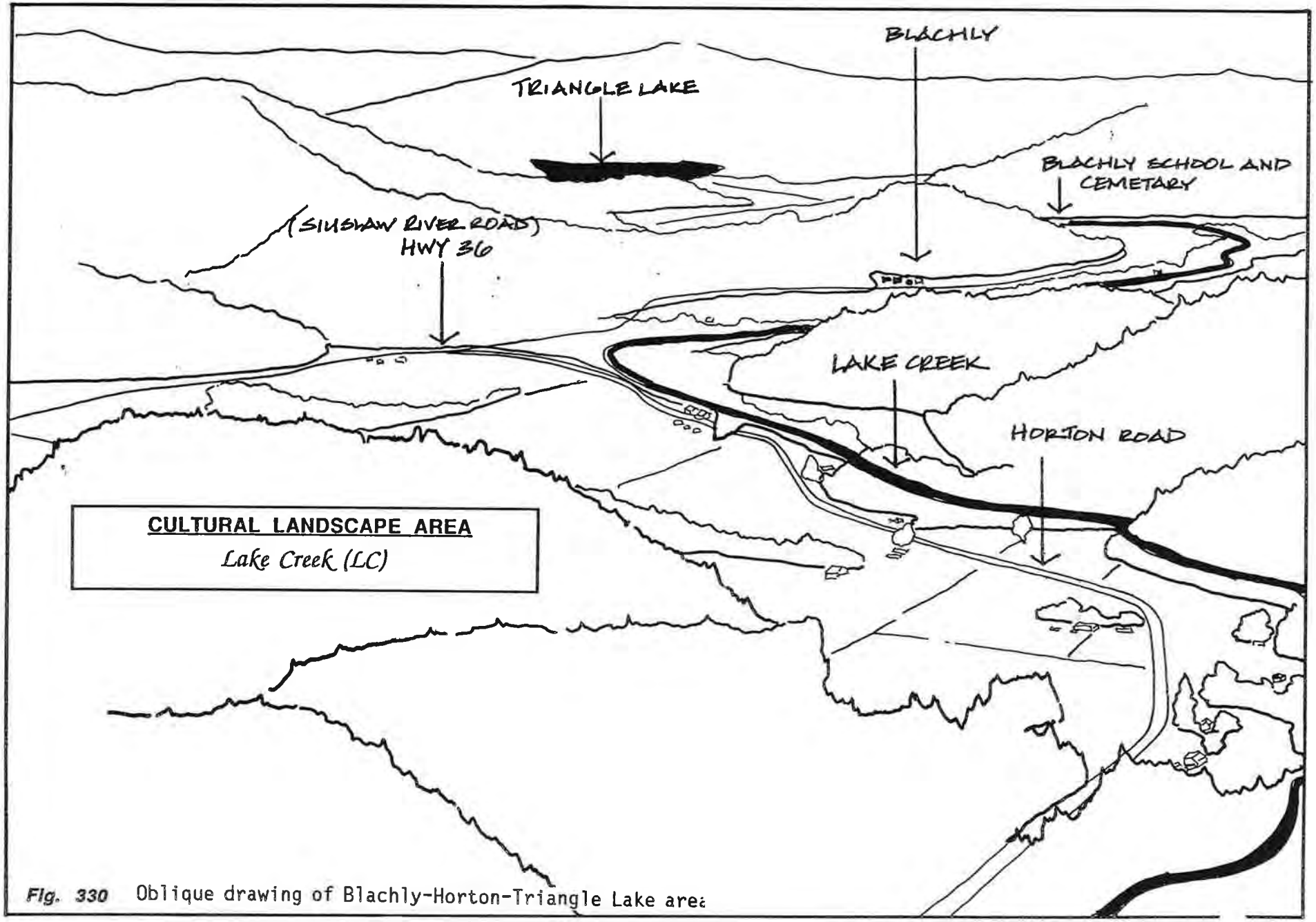


Fig. 330 Oblique drawing of Blachly-Horton-Triangle Lake area

these two periods were close in time and the second period followed closely after the first period (1890s-1920s). Logging did occur in the historic period and in the modern period. However, mills were smaller and more dispersed than along the Siuslaw River. Only the mills in the area of Horton on the upper Lake Creek were tied by railroad to outside markets. Logging operations elsewhere along the tributaries of Lake Creek had to float logs on freshets to mills on the Siuslaw. None of the small mills dispersed through this area remain from the historic period.

The valleys of Lake Creek were homesteaded beginning in the 1880s and especially in the 1890s. During the first decades of settlement in the area, homesteads grew to small farmsteads, although still largely as subsistence farms with a few head of stock and small orchards of mixed fruit for home canning. With the gradual improvement of roads through the coast range, the small commercial dairy farm spread through this area as well as through other parts of the Coast Range. Surplus dairy products were shipped out of the Lake Creek area by wagon well into the twentieth century.

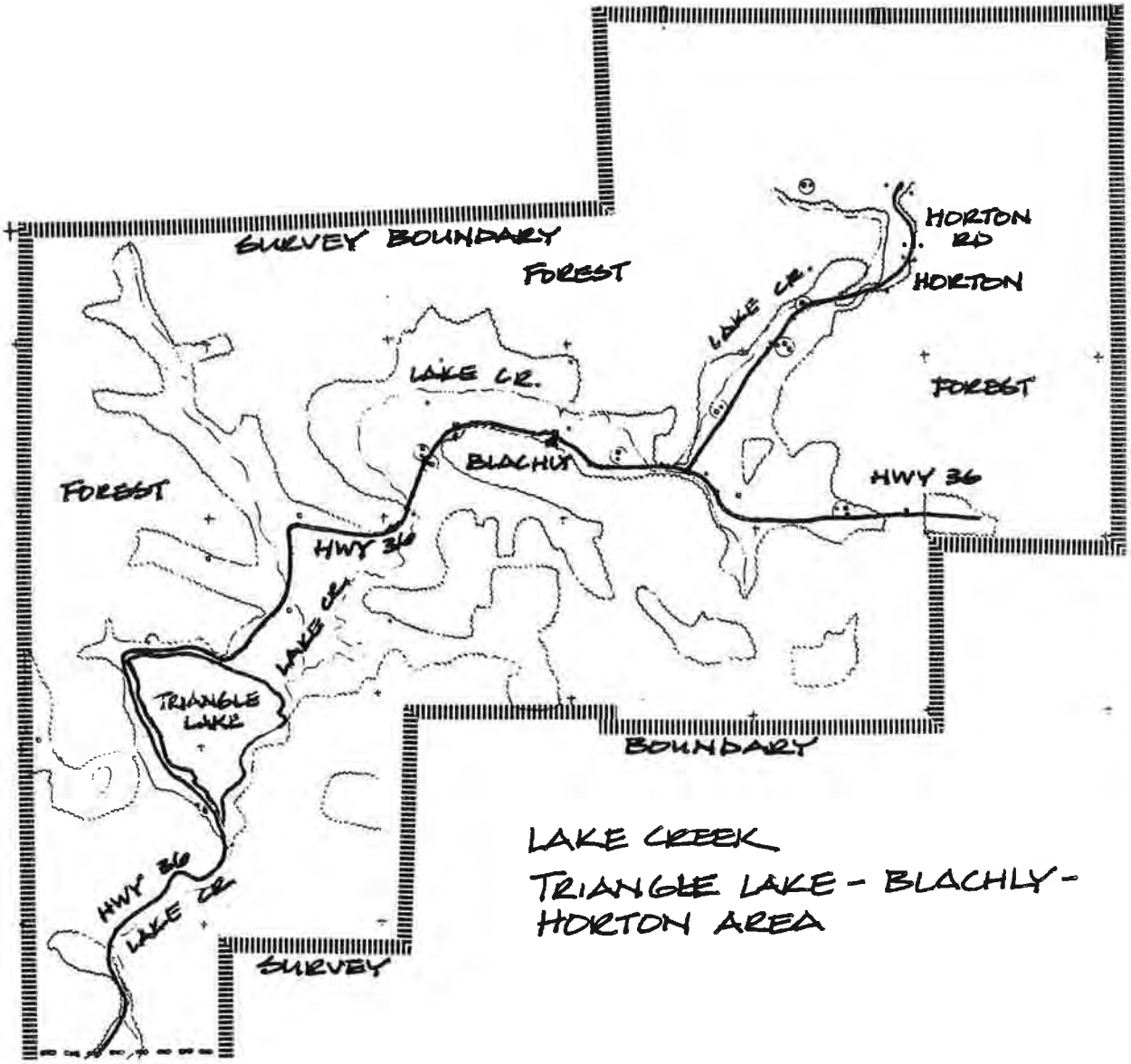
III. Significant Historic Landscape Components

Agricultural settlement during both agrarian landscape and landscape of commerce periods was confined to the narrow bottomlands along Lake Creek and its tributary valleys. Unlike central valleys of the county, these bottomlands were cleared of standing old growth forest. Because of high rainfall in the winter months and the narrowness of the valley floors, flooding in winter and spring was and still is common. To avoid flood-prone bottomlands, farmsteads and roads were sited on benches or slopes just above lower ground near the creeks (spatial organization, response to natural features).

The spacing of farmsteads along these valleys during the historic period is almost always dependent upon available higher ground for building. Space limitations also kept clustering of farm buildings from spreading out as much as in other cultural landscapes of Lane County. For example, barns are typically closer to houses. Gambrel roofed dairy barns and Craftsman or vernacular Italianate houses from the turn of the century are scattered along the valley floors. The greatest concentration of dairy farms and related settlement patterns was in the area between Triangle Lake, Blachly and Horton.

IV. Statement of Physical Integrity

The road connecting Lake Creek communities, now Highway 36, became the first paved road to the coast at the end of the historic period. However, it retains physical integrity of both alignment and location for most of the cultural landscape area, following the creek on the north side from Greenleaf to Swisshome. Many of the sites of farmsteads during the historic period are still inhabited. New homestead development in the modern period has occurred primarily on



North ▲
1 inch= 1 mile

Fig. 331 Map of potential rural historic area

the tributary creeks of Lake Creek, especially Deadwood Creek. The farm clusters in the Blachly-Horton area retain physical integrity of location, nestled against the edge of narrow valleys. In the same area, the rural center of Blachly retains more physical integrity than other Lake Creek communities dating from the historic period. Blachly has one of the county's largest and best examples of rural vernacular Gothic general, store with a Craftsman post office, feedstore and three residences also remaining from the historic period.

The cultural landscape of Lake Creek generally possesses physical integrity for the components of land use and response to natural features. The extent of cleared farmlands during the height of the dairy farming period in the early twentieth century is retained today for agricultural use as pasture even though there are far fewer dairies in the area. Circulation patterns and the siting of farm buildings and clusters respond to the slope and floodplain as they did in the historic period and there is little new residential development that does not respond to these features in the same way.

V. Finding of Significance

The Lake Creek cultural landscape as a whole does not possess physical integrity for all cultural landscape components from the periods of historic significance (agrarian landscape, landscape of commerce: agriculture) because most of the dairy farms are gone and little remains of the local early logging industry. Within the larger cultural landscape area, the smaller Blachly-Horton-Triangle Lake area does have the largest number of cultural landscape components with integrity and significance to make this area a strong candidate for a rural historic district.

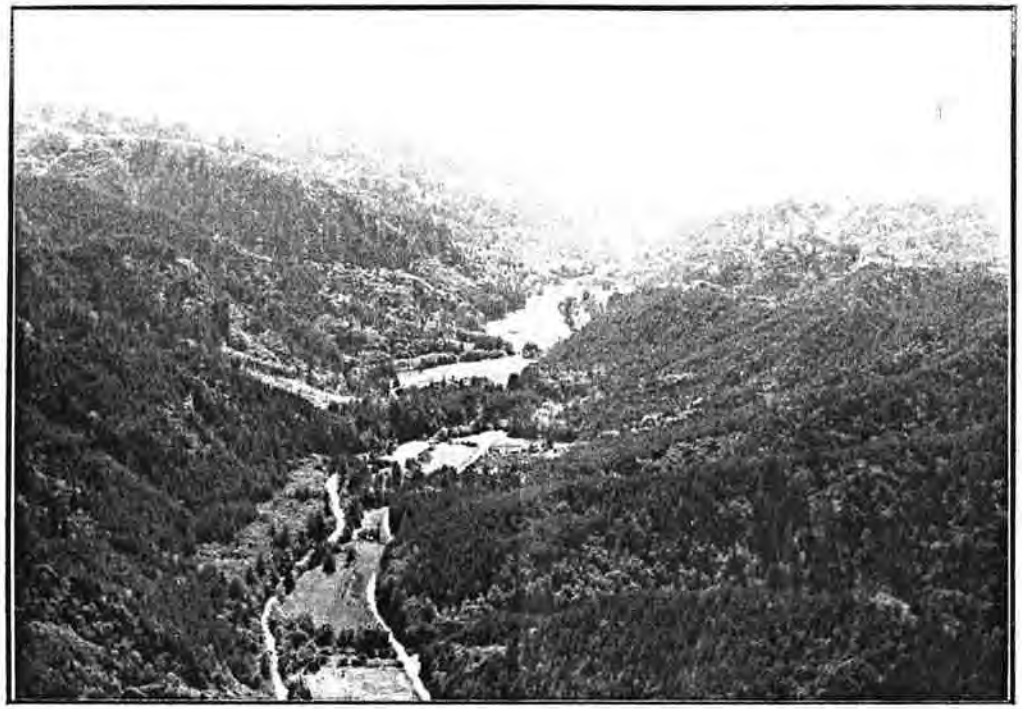
On the level of individual components of the cultural landscape, there are a number of structures possessing both integrity and significance including the Nelson and Deadwood Creek covered bridges, several vernacular Gothic and Italianate farmhouses, numerous dairy and stock barns, several farm clusters, and the aforementioned rural center of Blachly.

VI. Areas for Further Study

Additional analysis of structures in the Blachly-Horton-Triangle Lake area, including detailed site plans for remaining farm clusters and the rural center of Blachly, would be required for consideration of this area as a potential rural historic district.

List of Figures

332. Aerial view of Lake Creek Valley
333. Aerial view of Lake Creek Valley
334. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#3270)
335. Craftsman highway maintenance structures (#3269)
336. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#3244)
337. Nelson Covered Bridge (#3246)
338. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#3239)
339. Craftsman lodge (#3240)
340. Craftsman house(#3219)
341. Gable roof dairy barn (#3220)
342. Outbuilding (#3221)
343.Aerial view of central Coast Range
344. View of Triangle Lake (#3204)
345. Vernacular Gothic house (#3213)
346. Colonial Revival house (#3207)
347. Italianate Villa (#3202)
348. Pasture, oak trees (#3162)
349. Vernacular Gothic house (#3160)
350. Agricultural land use (#3163)
351. Agricultural land use and dairy farm (#3177)
352. Vernacular Gothic house (#3153)
353. Gambrel roof dairy barn and fields (#3150)
354. Gambrel roof dairy barn and silos (#3158)
355. English Cottage house (#3185)
356. Vernacular Gothic Store - Blachly (#3164)
357. Craftsman house (#3167)
358. Craftsman Post Office - Blachly (#3165)
359. Bungalow house (#3168)



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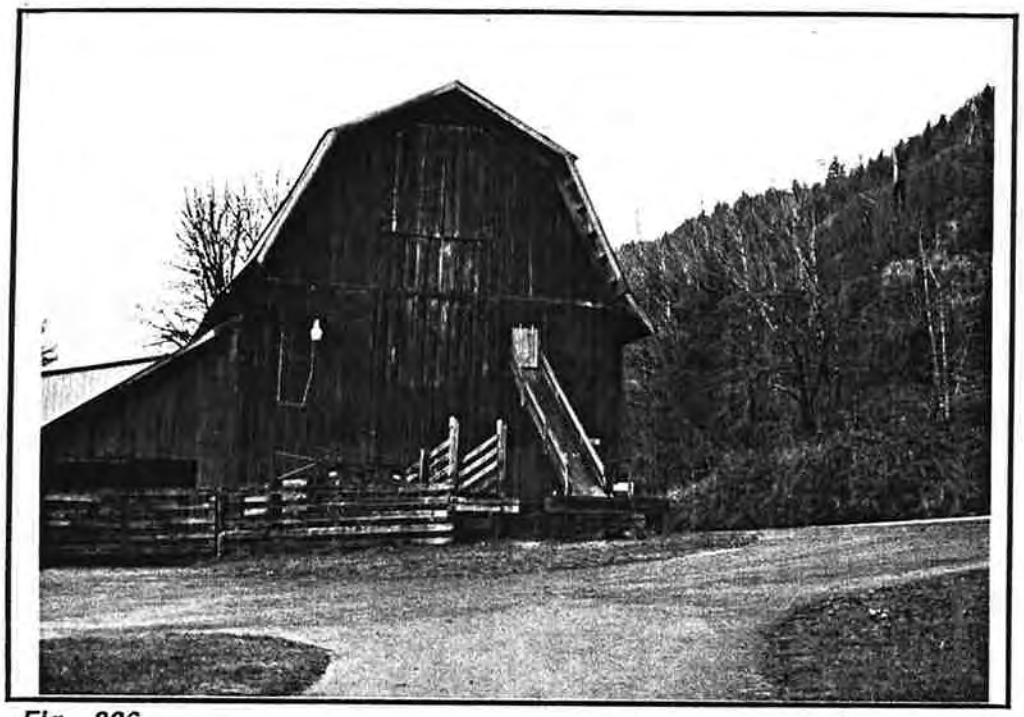

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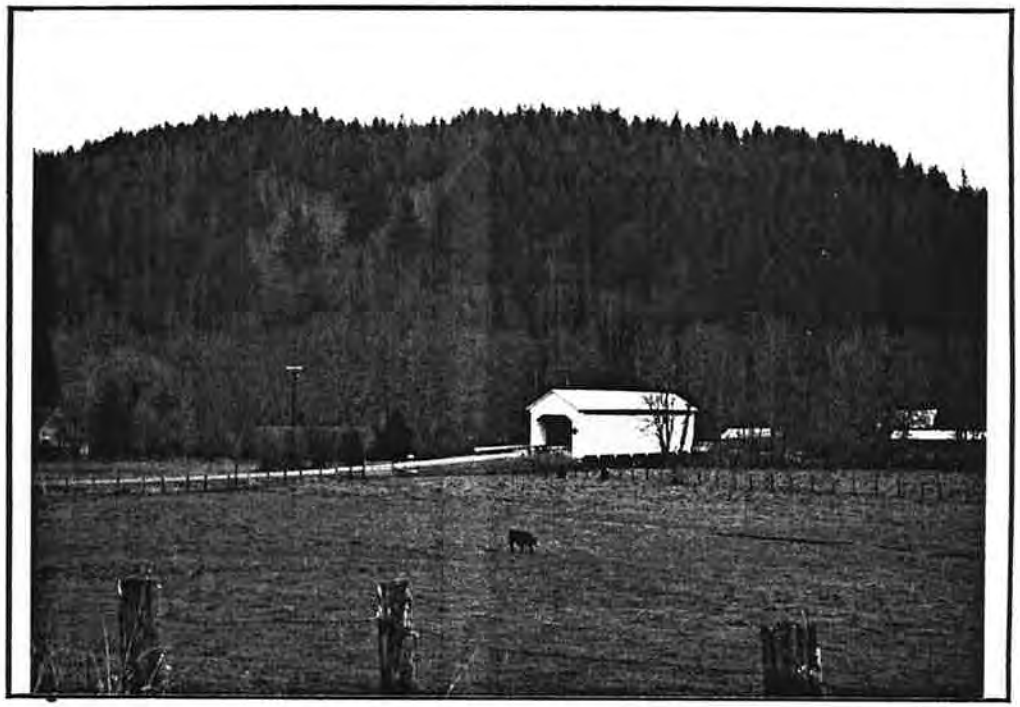

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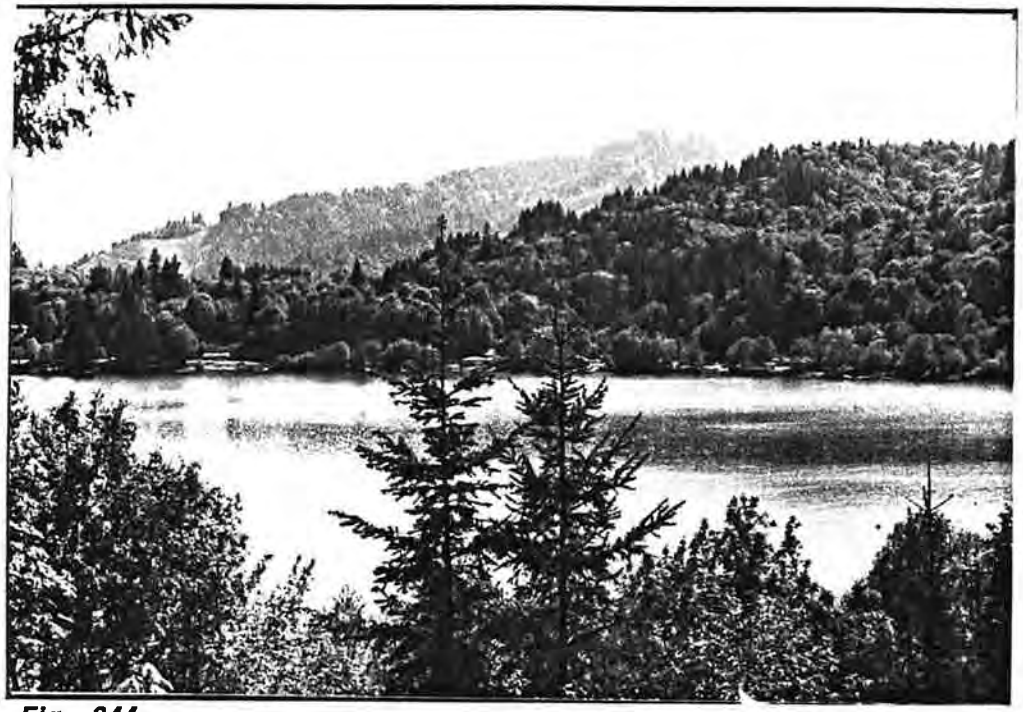

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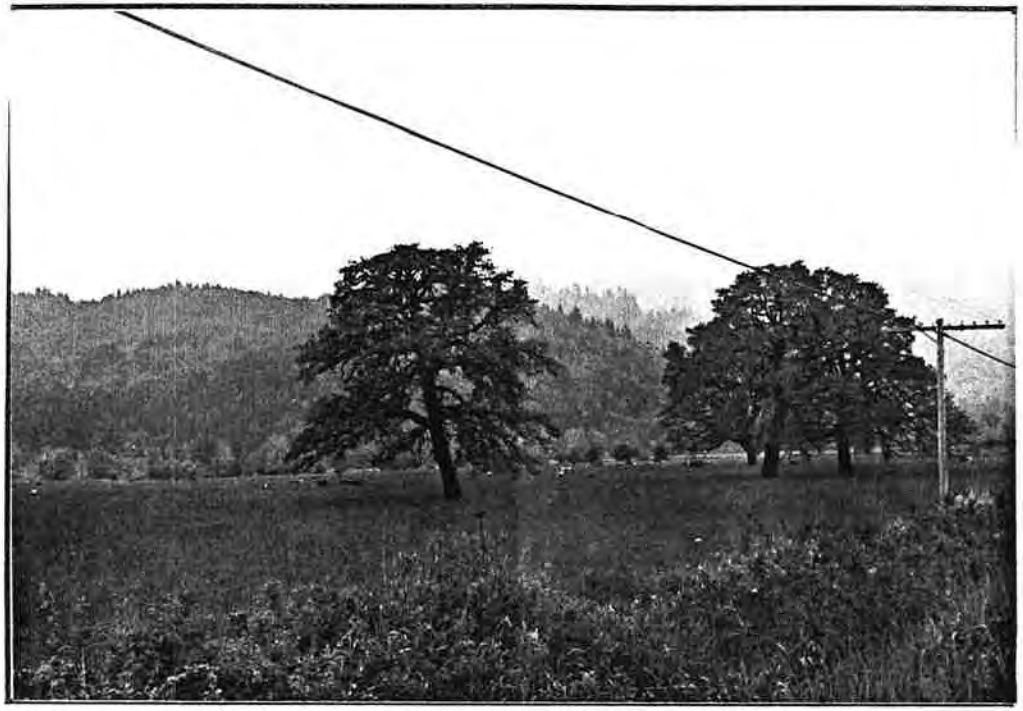

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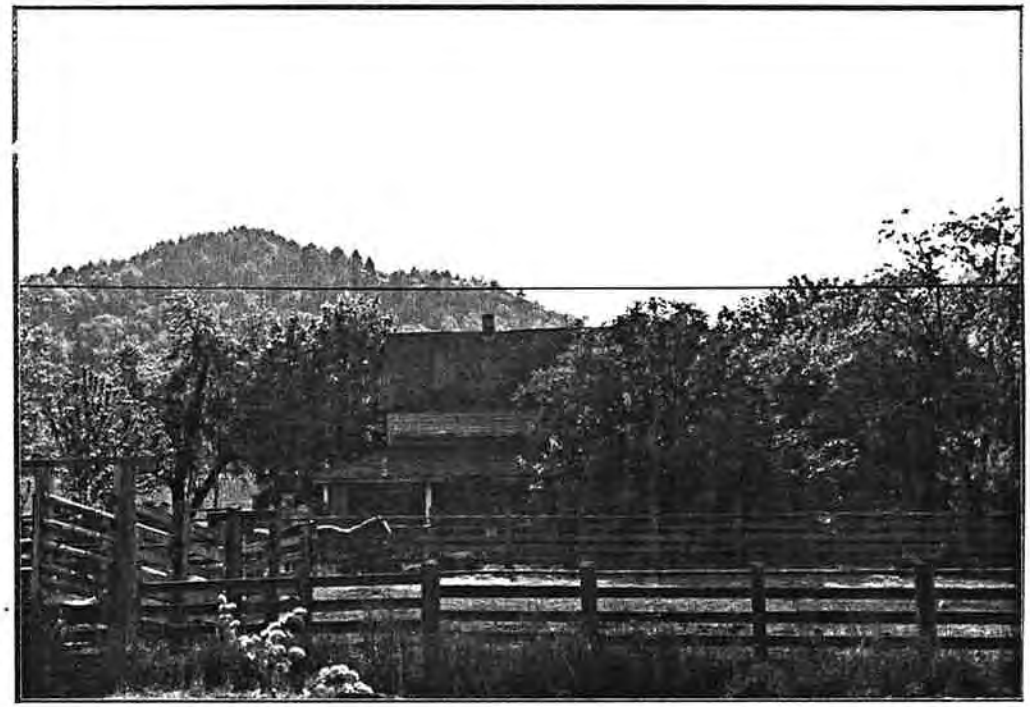

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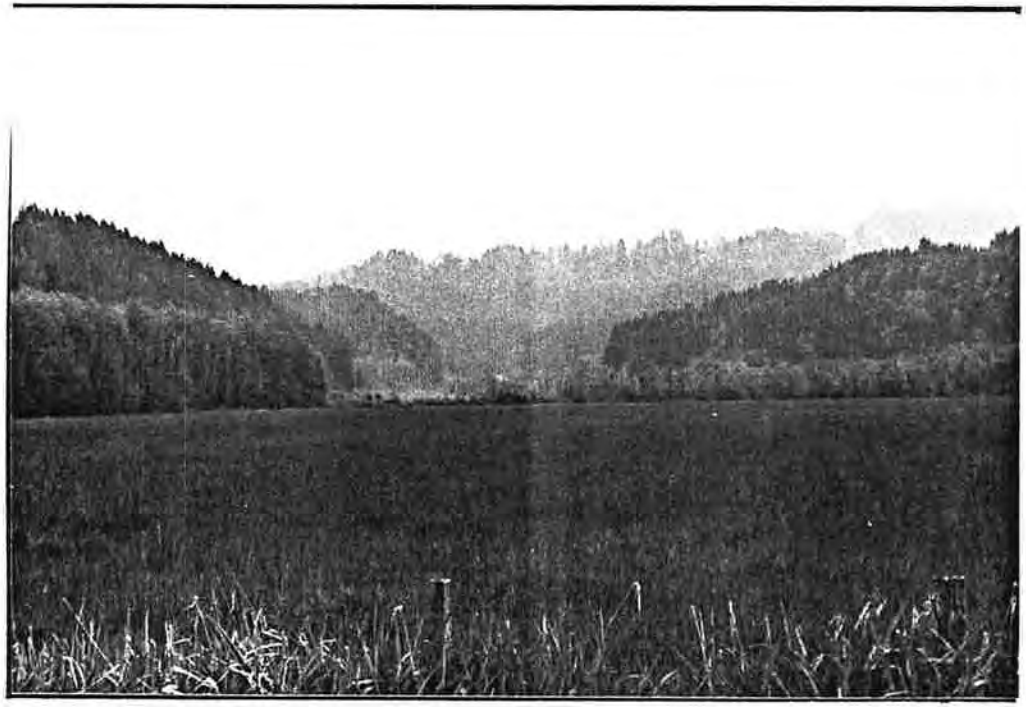

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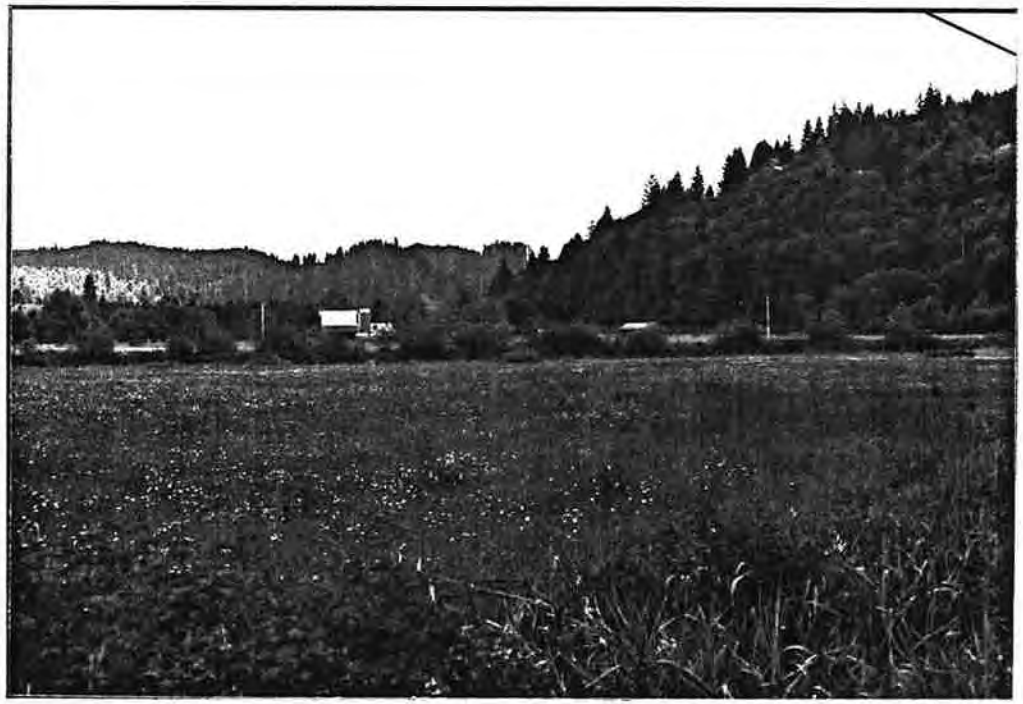

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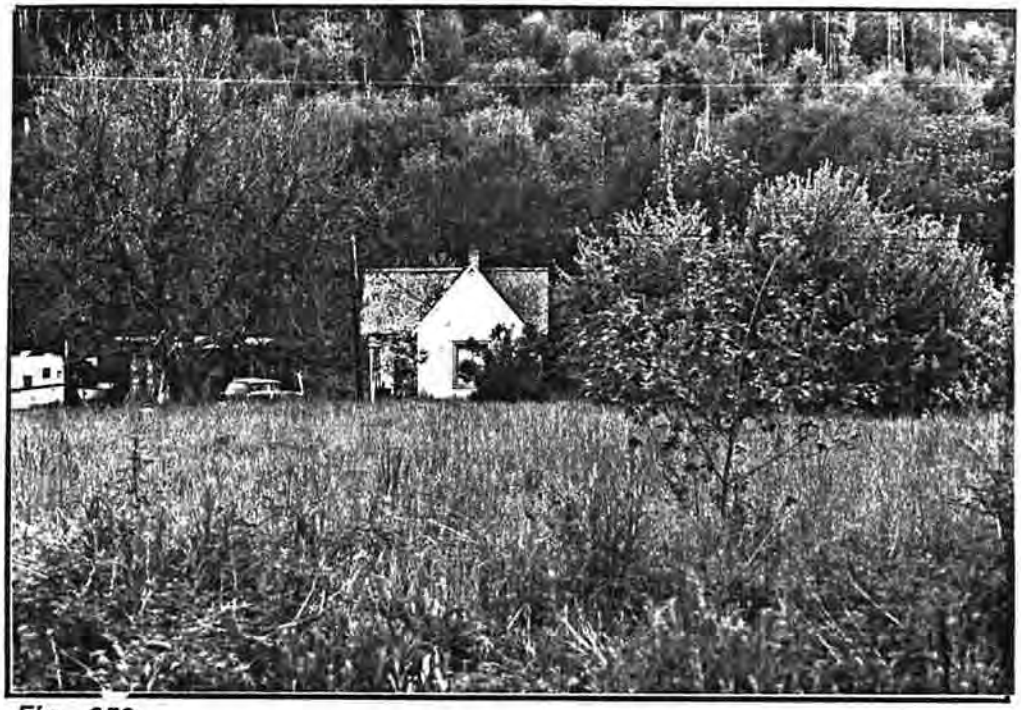

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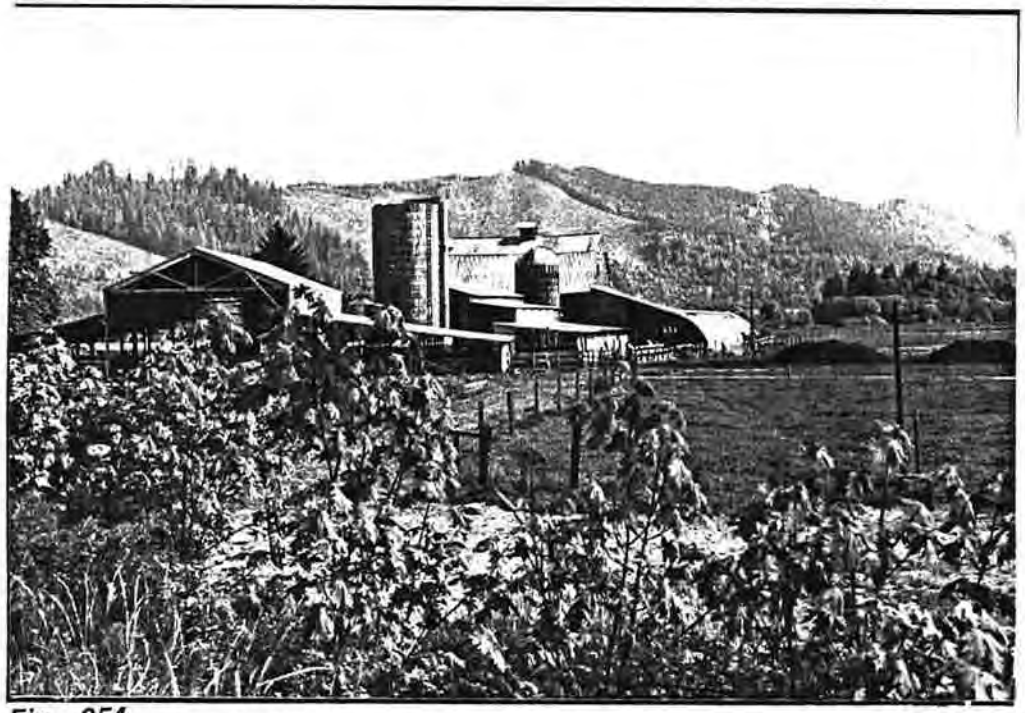

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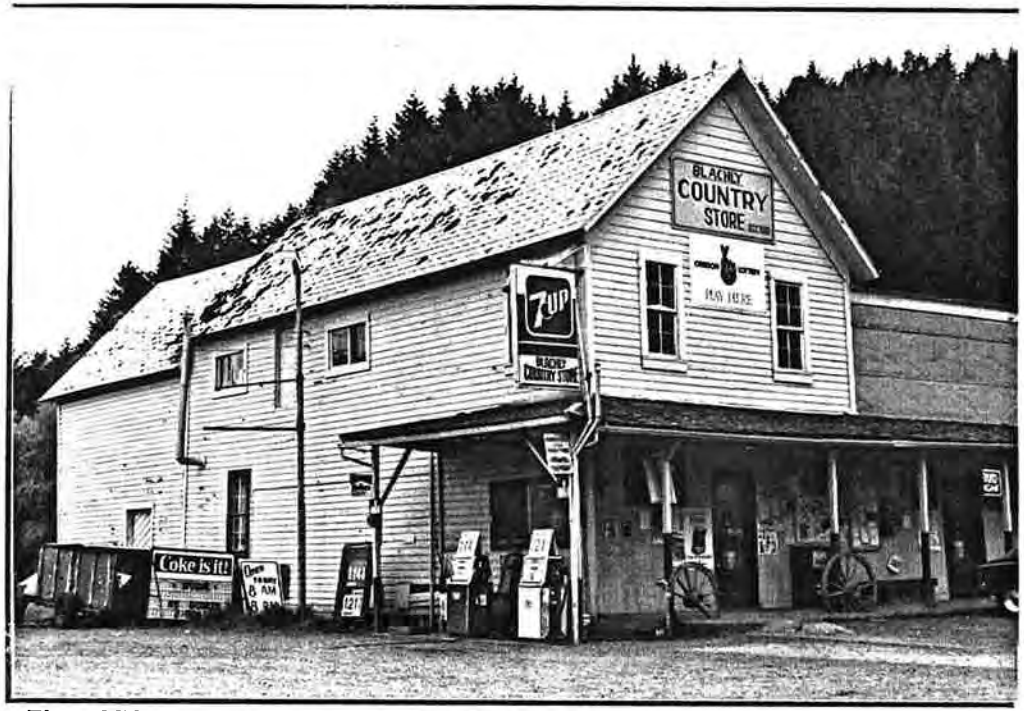

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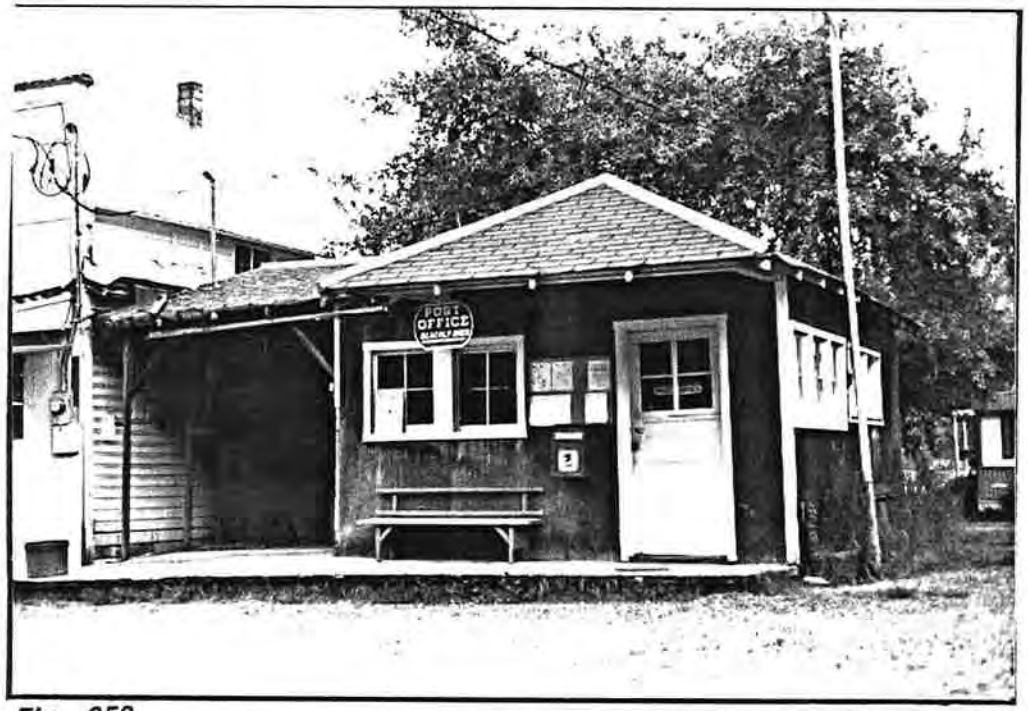

Fig. 358

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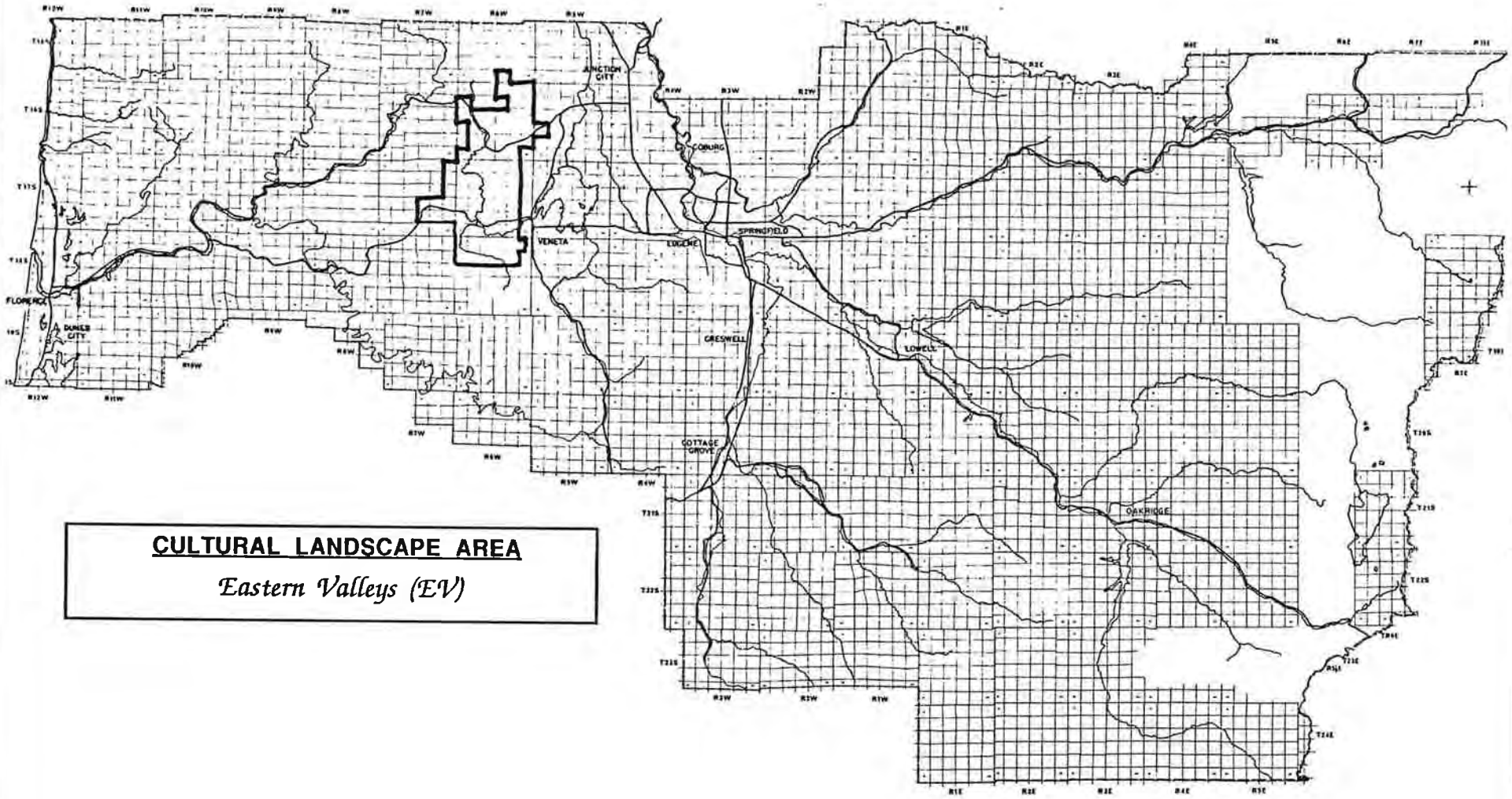


CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Eastern Valleys (EV)

1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Fig. 360

CHAPTER XIV

EASTERN VALLEYS OF THE COAST RANGE

I. Summary of Cultural Landscape Area

The Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range are defined geographically as the eastern slope of the Coast Range. Tied together by tributaries of the Long Tom River and the upper portion of the Long Tom itself (west of Elmira), all are drained to the east into the Willamette Valley and River. The narrow valleys connected by the Long Tom River system are oriented north/south and east/west. The north/south valleys are all at least one ridgeline west of the Willamette Valley and include the Long Tom north of Noti, Poodle Creek and upper Bear Creek valleys. The east/west valleys are along the Long Tom east of Noti, Elk Creek west of Noti, Noti Creek, Swamp Creek, Jones Creek, and the lower portion of Bear Creek. These east/west valleys give easy passage from the north/south valleys to the central valleys of the county. On the whole, the Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range are wider and substantially dryer (in places fifty inches of rain a year dryer) than the valleys on the Pacific slope of the same range.

The Eastern Valleys were settled from the east beginning in the 1850s. The Homestead Act and the availability of land brought many new settlers in the 1860s and 1870s.

II. Periods of Historic Significance

The periods of historic significance which established the contemporary settlement patterns of the Eastern Valleys were the agrarian landscape period (claim settlement and the complete farm), the industrialized landscape (logging, community) and the landscape of commerce (transportation).

The Eastern Valleys saw the most westward extension of donation land claim settlement in the 1850s in the area of Elk Creek historically called Elk Prairie), now known as Hale Valley west of Noti. Later homesteads were claimed on other tributaries of the Long Tom River in the 1860s and 1870s. The growth of logging activity in the late nineteenth century used the Long Tom River to float logs to mills located along the river.

The valley west from Elmira to Noti developed earliest because of the stage road to the Coast which took this route to the Siuslaw River. The Hale farmstead on the original donation claim became the midway stage stop between Mapleton and Eugene from the 1880s until

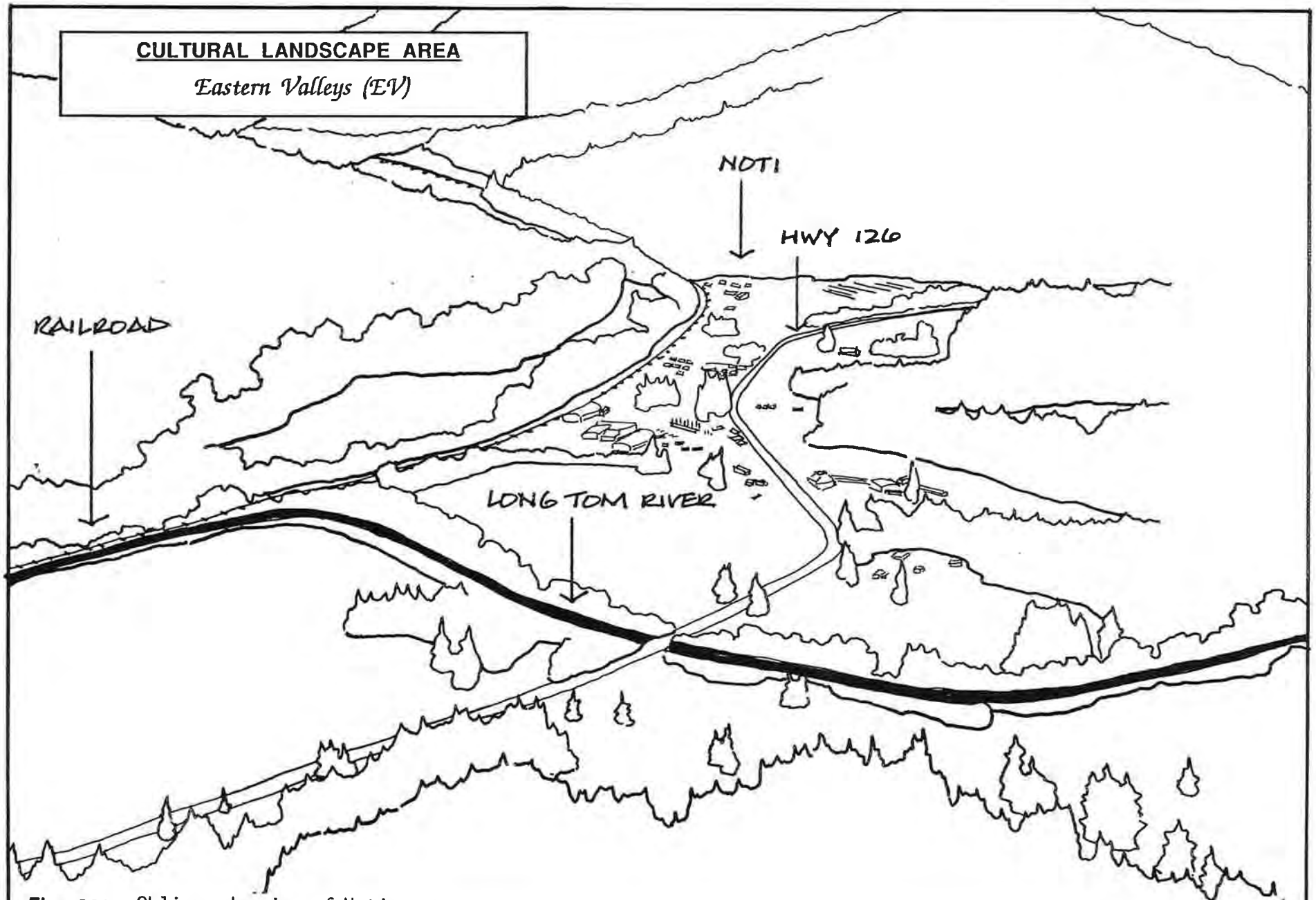


Fig. 361 Oblique drawing of Noti area

the establishment of the railraod to the coast in 1916. The mill towns of Noti and Vaughn grew as a result of their proximity to the railroad. At the turn of the century, market roads were improved throughout the Eastern Valleys, connecting farms in the area to other parts of Lane County.

III. Significant Historic Landscape Components

As with other areas of rural Lane County, agricultural patterns of settlement predominated in the valley bottoms. The wider valleys such as the Hale and Poodle Creek valleys were open meadows burned by Indians previous to white settlement, and therefore, were relatively easy to convert for agricultural purposes. Here as elsewhere, roads and farmsteads were sited on terraces of higher ground to avoid flooding. As farms expanded into dairy and other livestock operations in agricultural development related to the landscape of commerce in the twentieth century, many of the earlier land use and circulation patterns were maintained.

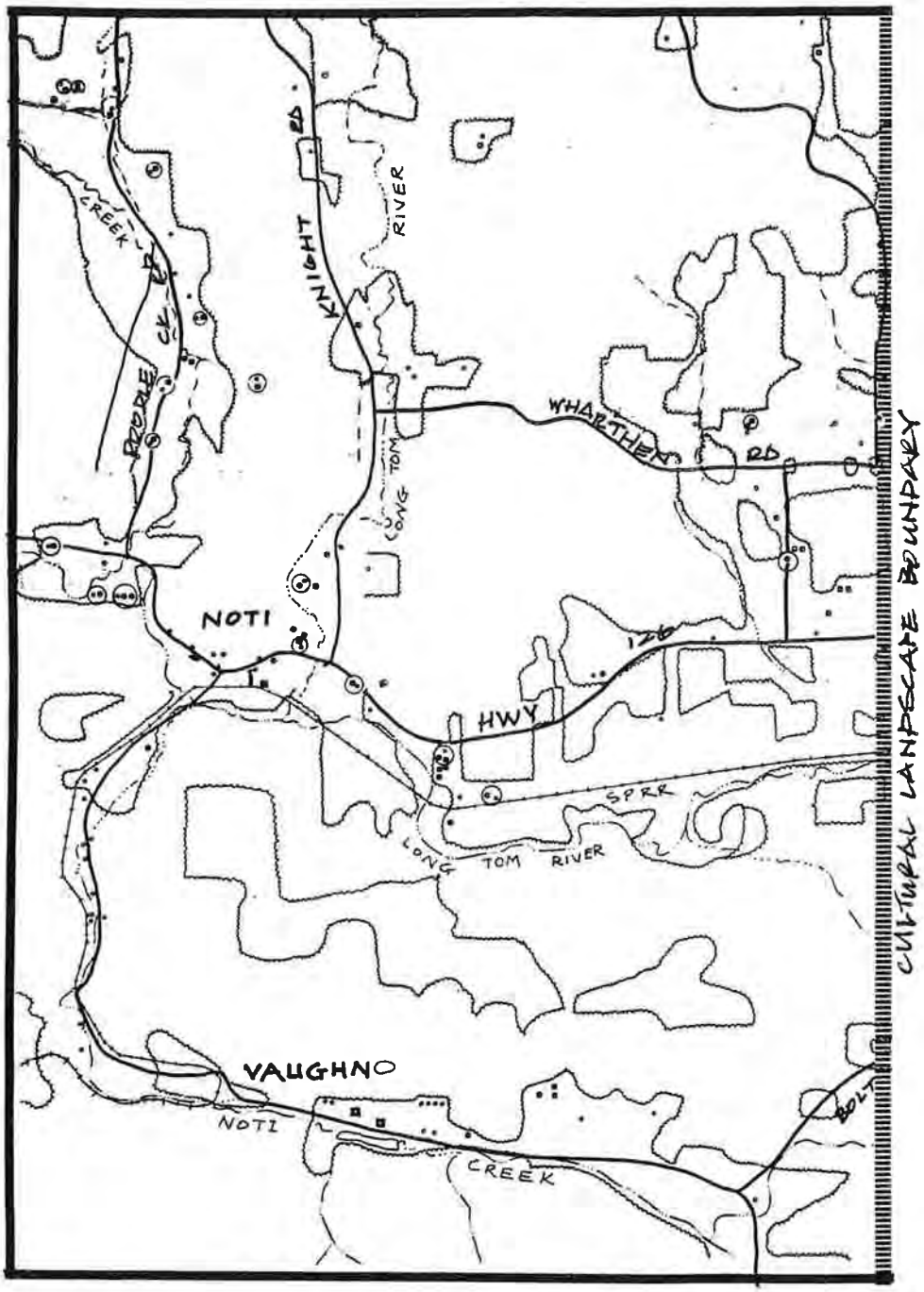
Logging on the hillsides in the Eastern Valleys area began before the turn of the century and was mostly finished by the 1920s. This brought new development related to the logging industry. Mill towns such as Vaughn and Noti were first located along rivers and later took advantage of the railroad for shipment of lumber products. Mill housing in these communities was also clustered on higher ground.

IV. Statement of Physical Integrity

Few of the original stage routes are followed exactly by vehicular roads traveling east and west through the area today. Some of the north/south roads, however, do have integrity of location and alignment from their establishment as market roads in the early twentieth century (Poodle Creek, Knight, Warthen, Sheffler, McMaster and Hall Roads for example). Land use in much of the Eastern Valleys area has been converted from open fields to Christmas tree farming. Poodle Creek and Hale Valleys retain the greatest physical integrity from the period of claim settlement in terms of land use, response to natural features, cluster arrangement and overall spatial organization. Other Eastern Valleys do not retain physical integrity in these components due to extensive rural residential development following the historic period. In all valleys there are, however, structures with physical integrity from the periods of historic significance.

The mill towns of Noti and Vaughn possess physical integrity in relation to the industrialized landscape. Here, the components of spatial organization, response to natural features, circulation, and structures from this period still define the character of these small mill towns today.

NOTI, VAUGHN, POODLE CREEK AREAS



North
1 inch = 1 mile

Fig. 362 Map of potential rural historic areas

V. Finding of Significance

The Eastern Valleys cultural landscape does not possess physical integrity as a whole for the periods of its historical significance (agrarian landscape: agriculture; industrialized landscape: logging, communities; landscape of commerce: transportation). Several smaller areas do, however, possess integrity for two of these periods. Hale Valley and Poodle Creek Valley possess both integrity and significance with respect to the period of the industrialized landscape. Other than these four areas, there are also farmsteads with significant vernacular Gothic and Italianate houses, barns and the Georgian Revival Noti School that possess physical integrity.

VI. Areas for Further Study

Additional detailed analysis of sites and structures in the four potential districts of Hale and Poodle Creek Valleys, Noti and Vaughn is required for their consideration as rural historic districts.

List of Figures

363. Aerial view of Upper Long Tom River valley
364. Aerial view of Siuslaw River Highway looking west
365. Aerial view of Siuslaw River Highway looking east
366. Aerial view of Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range
367. Aerial view of Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range
368. Aerial view of Eastern Valleys of the Coast Range
369. Aerial view of Long Tom River Valley east of Noti
370. Aerial view of Noti
371. Aerial closeup view of Noti
372. Aerial view of Vaughn
373. Hale donation land claim fields (#2126)
374. Fruit orchard associated with Hale farmstead (#2128)
375. Viewof road at edge of field and forest
376. View of pasture (historical land use)
377. Gambrel roof dairy barn and road
378. Teo gambrel roof dairy barns
379. View of Hale Valley
380. Italianate farmhouse
381. Italianate farmhouse
382. Vernacular Gothic house
383. Gable roof barn and fields
384. Gable roof barn
385. Late Gothic farmhouse
386. Italianate Villa
387. Vernacular Gothic house
388. Vernacular Gothic house
389. Vernacular Italianate house and road
390. Vernacular house
391. Craftsman house
392. Italianate house
393. Cascadian house
394. English Tudor house
395. Mill structures (Vaughn)
396. Craftsman cottage

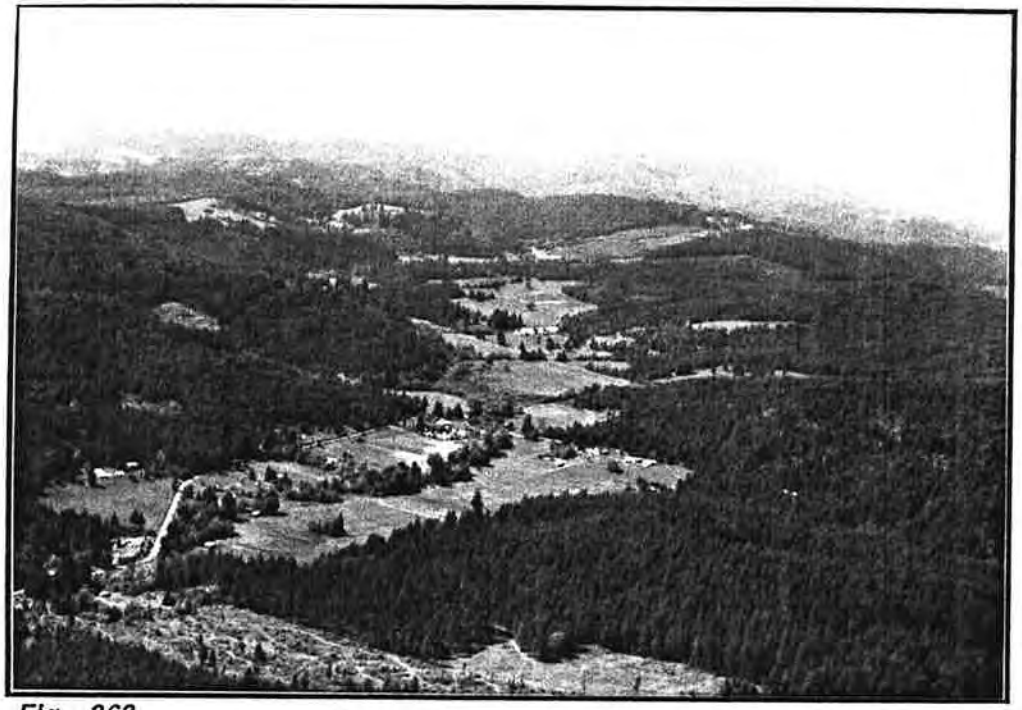


Fig. 363

Fig. 364

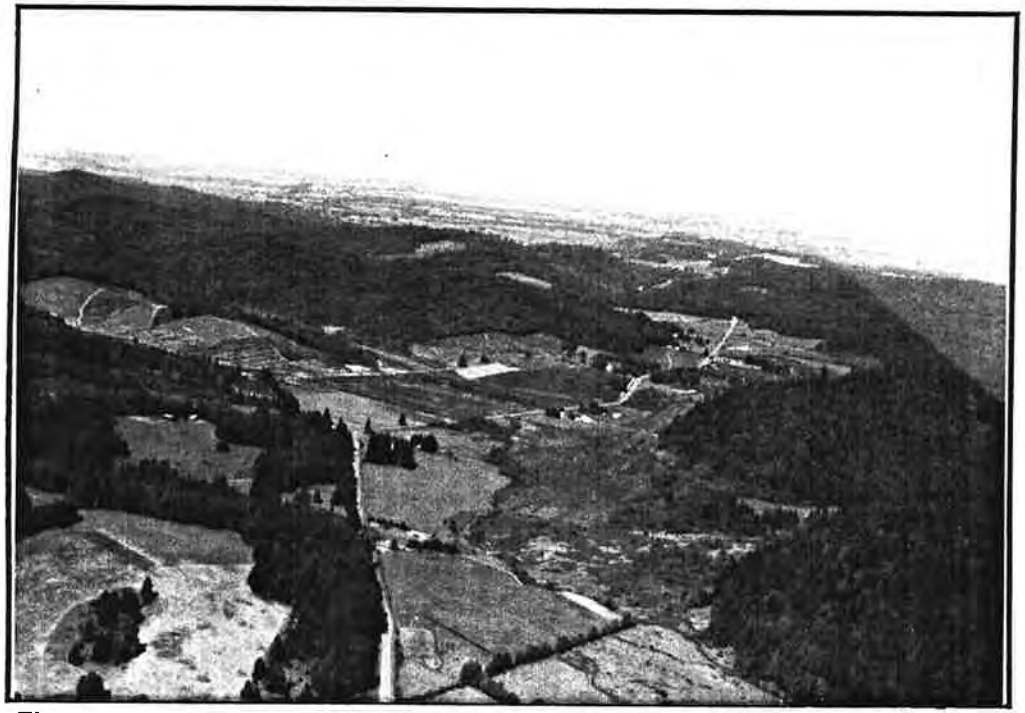
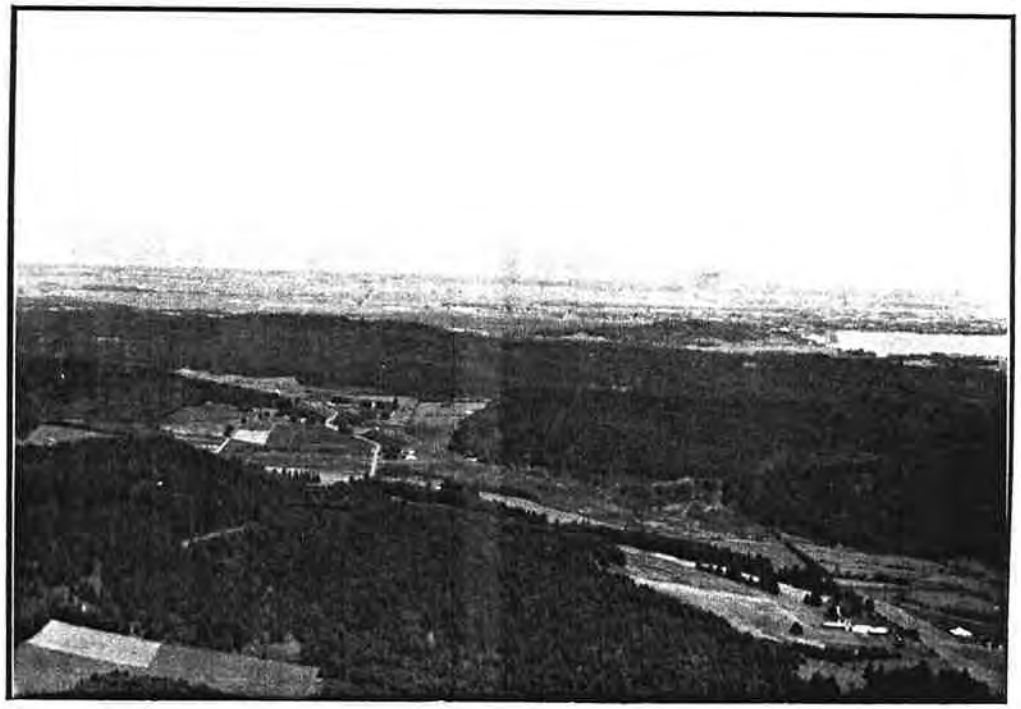


Fig. 365



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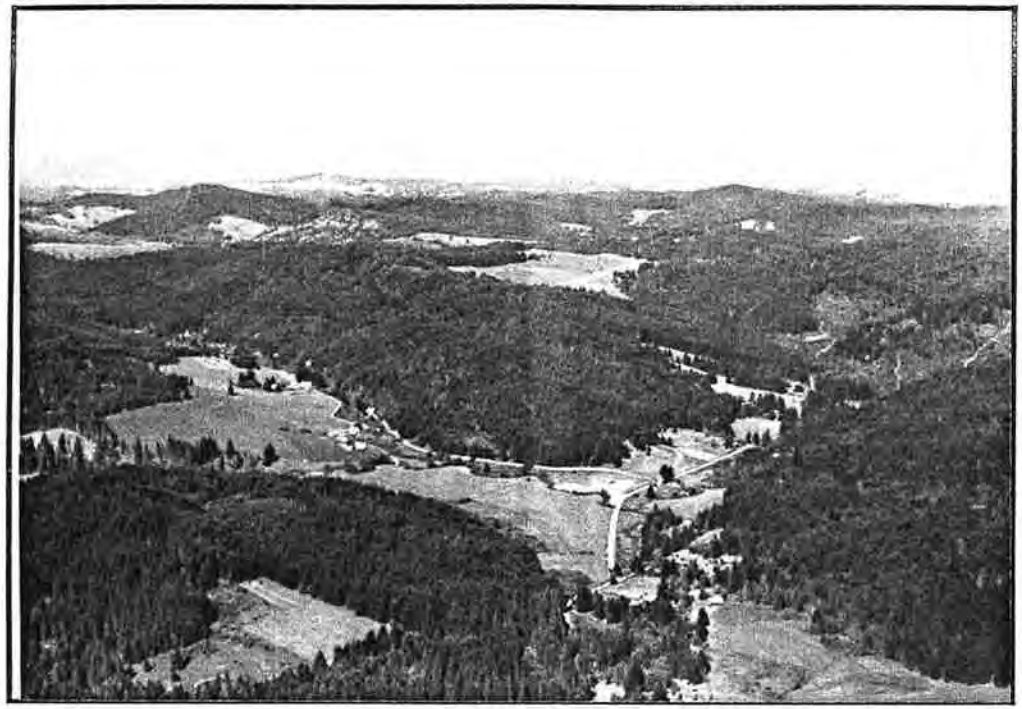

Fig. 367

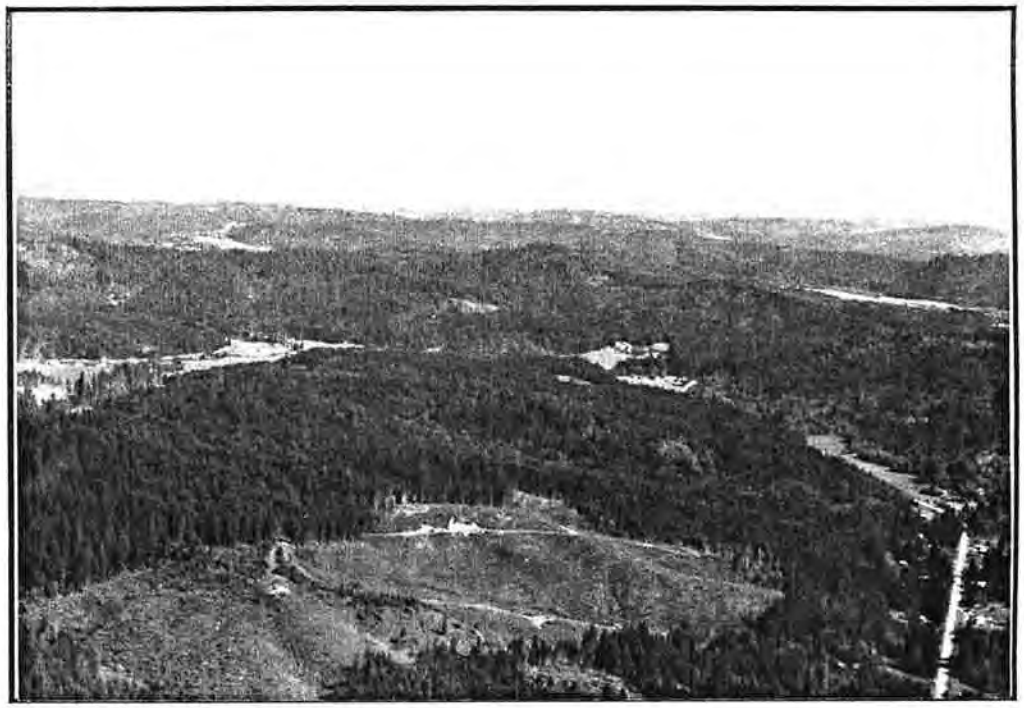

Fig. 368

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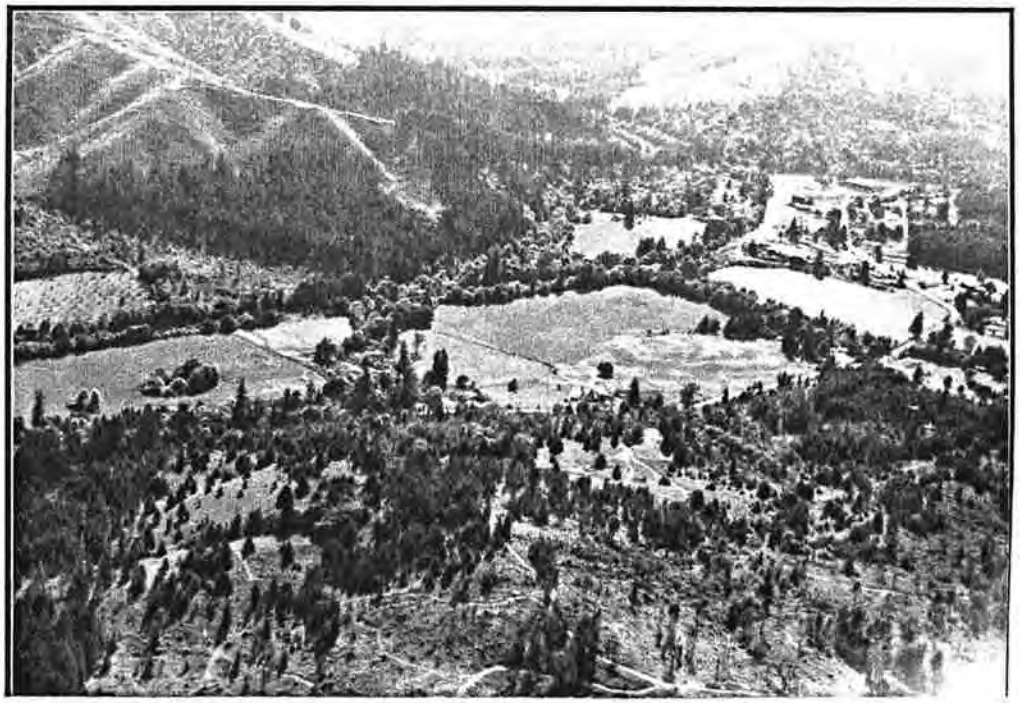

Fig. 370

Fig. 371

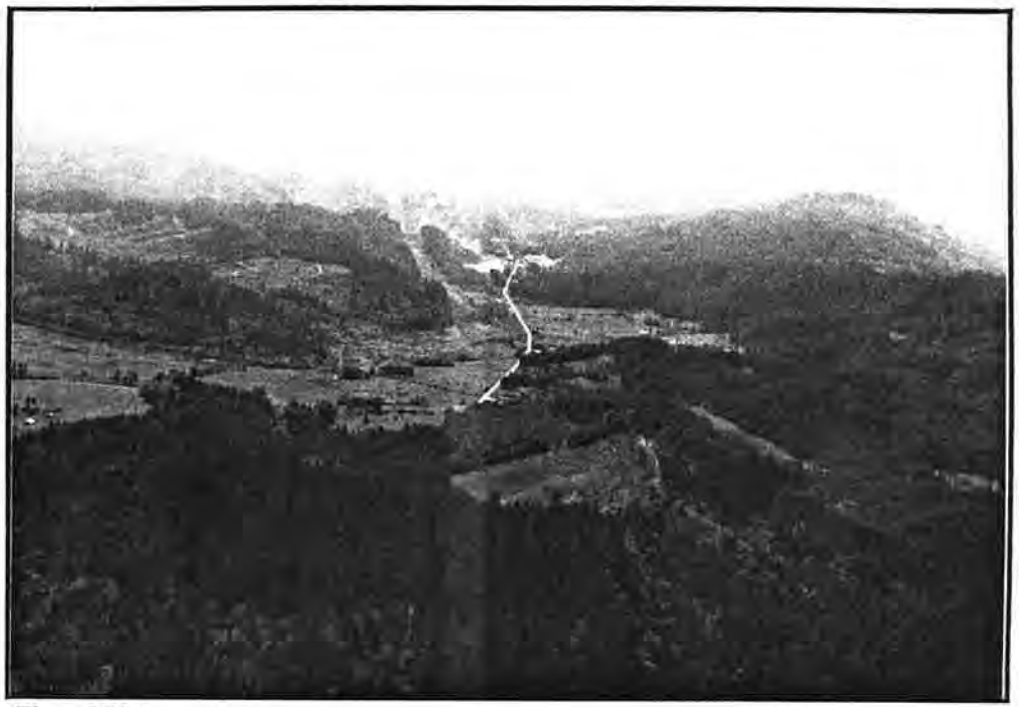

Fig. 372

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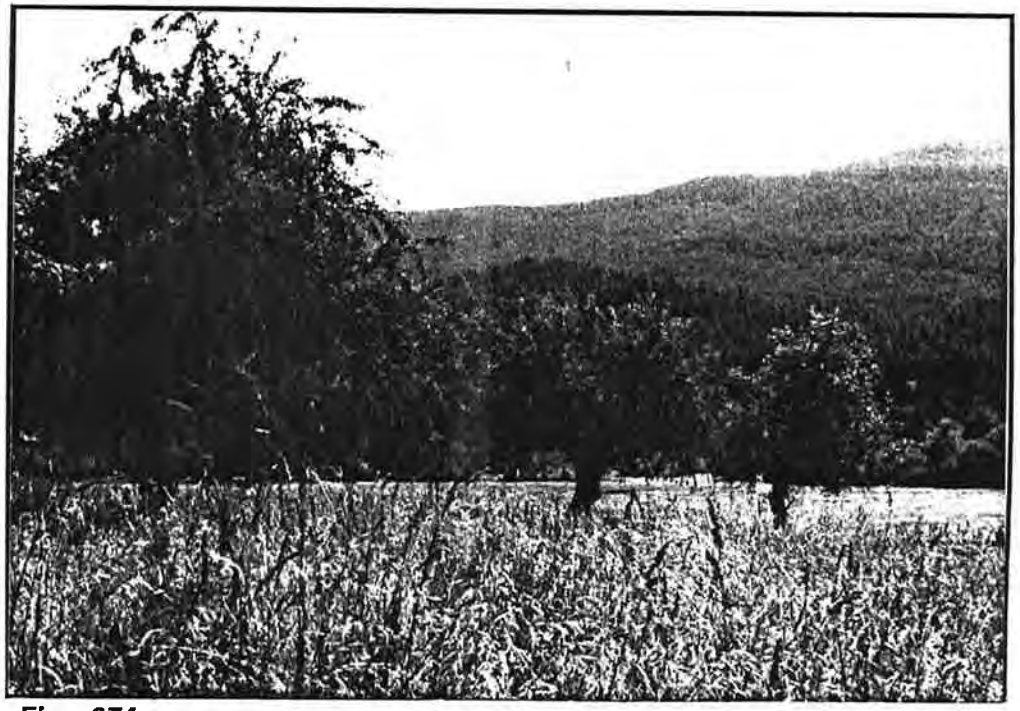

Fig. 374

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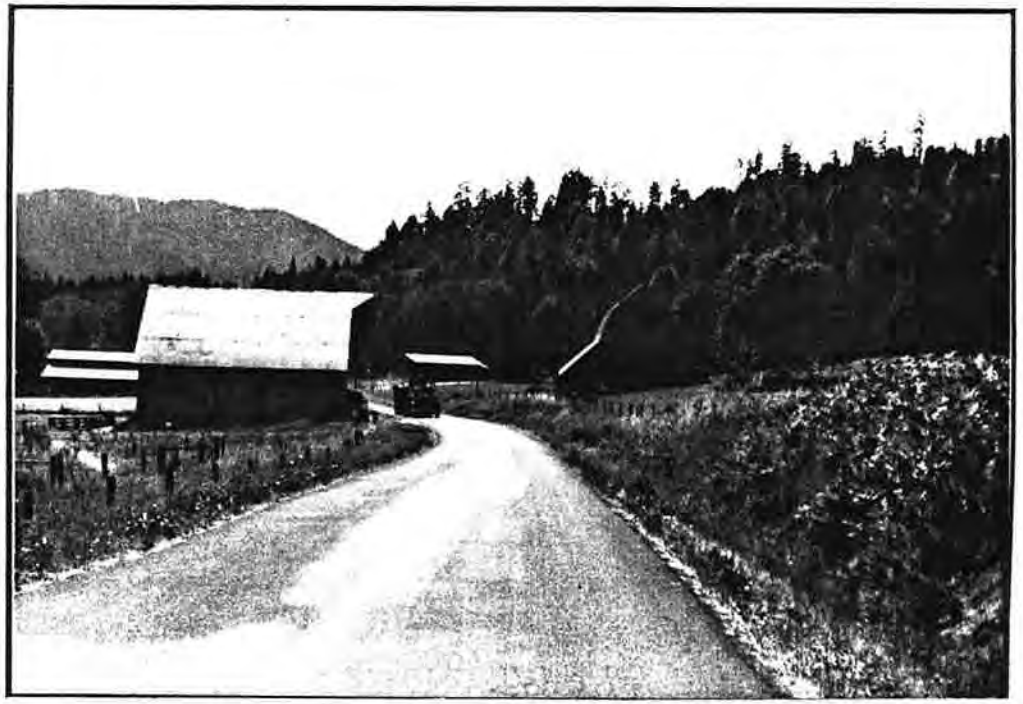

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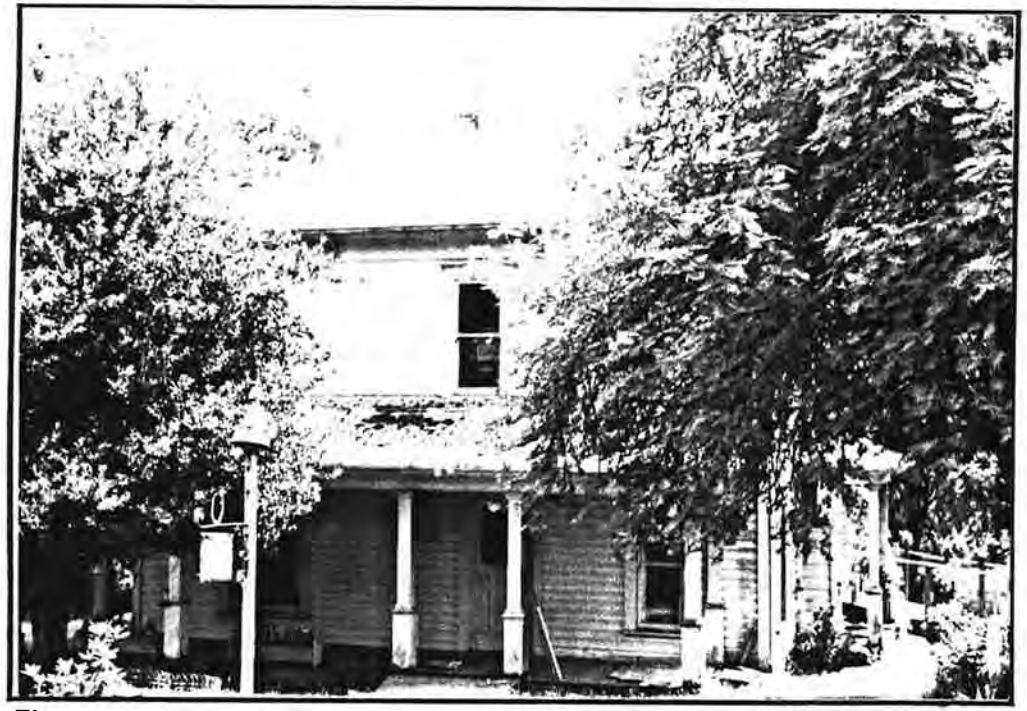

Fig. 381

Fig. 382

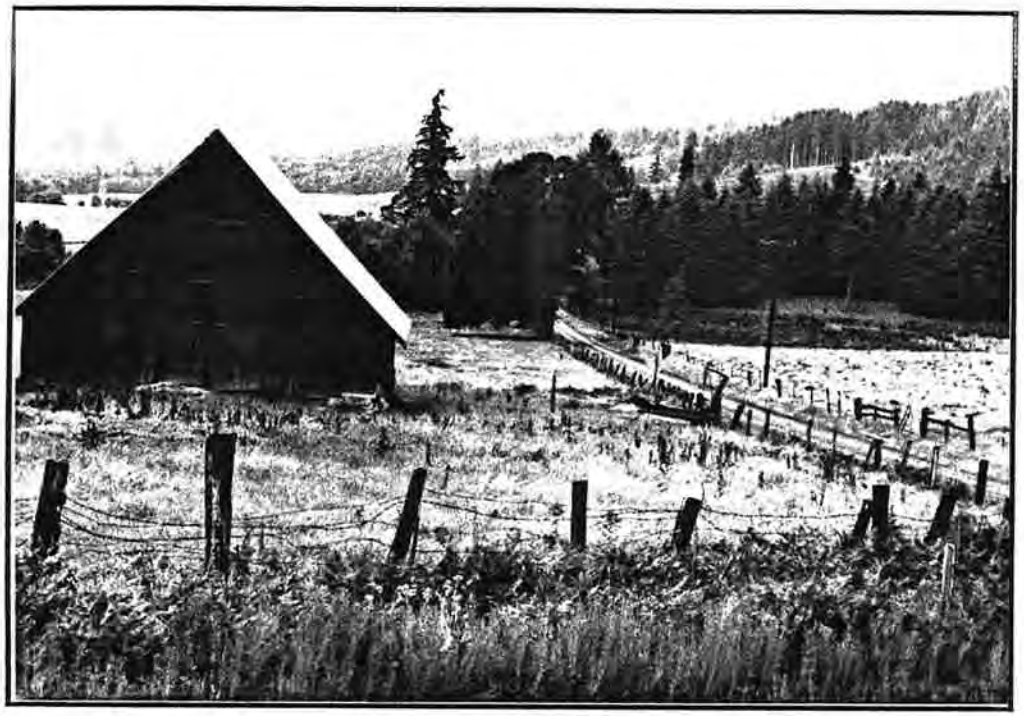

Fig. 383

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Fig. 391

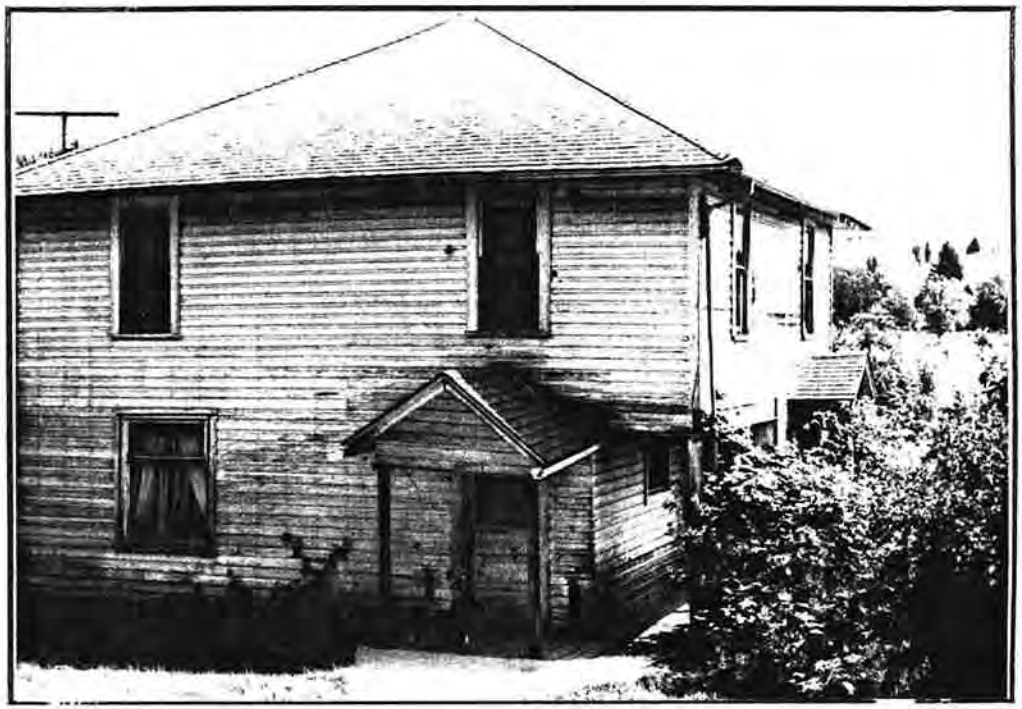

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Fig. 394

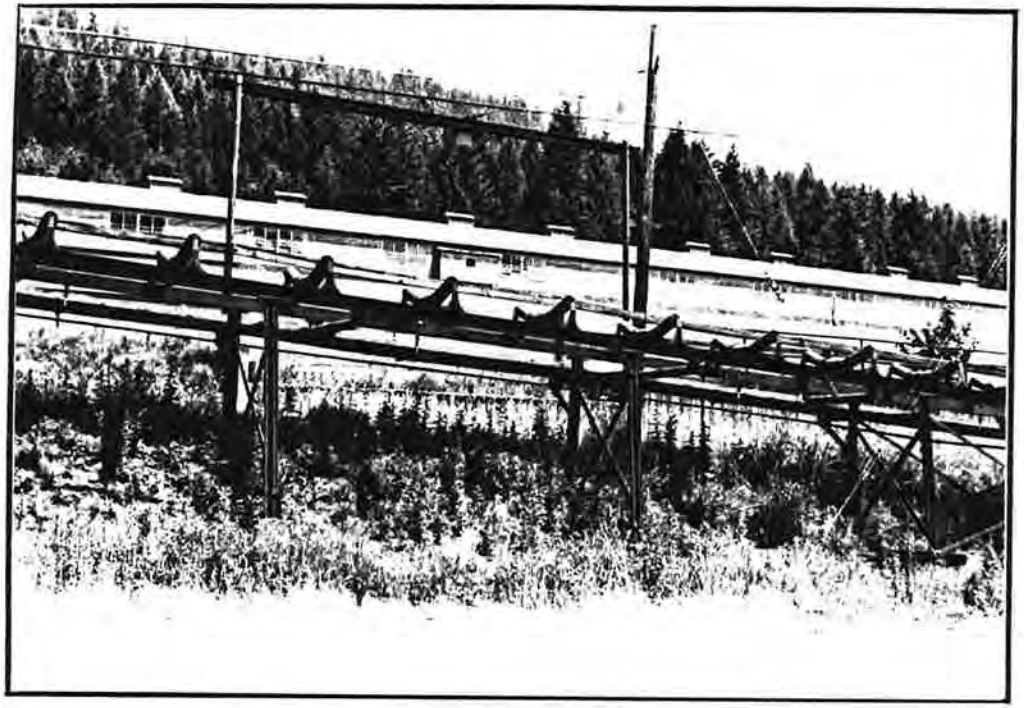


Fig. 395

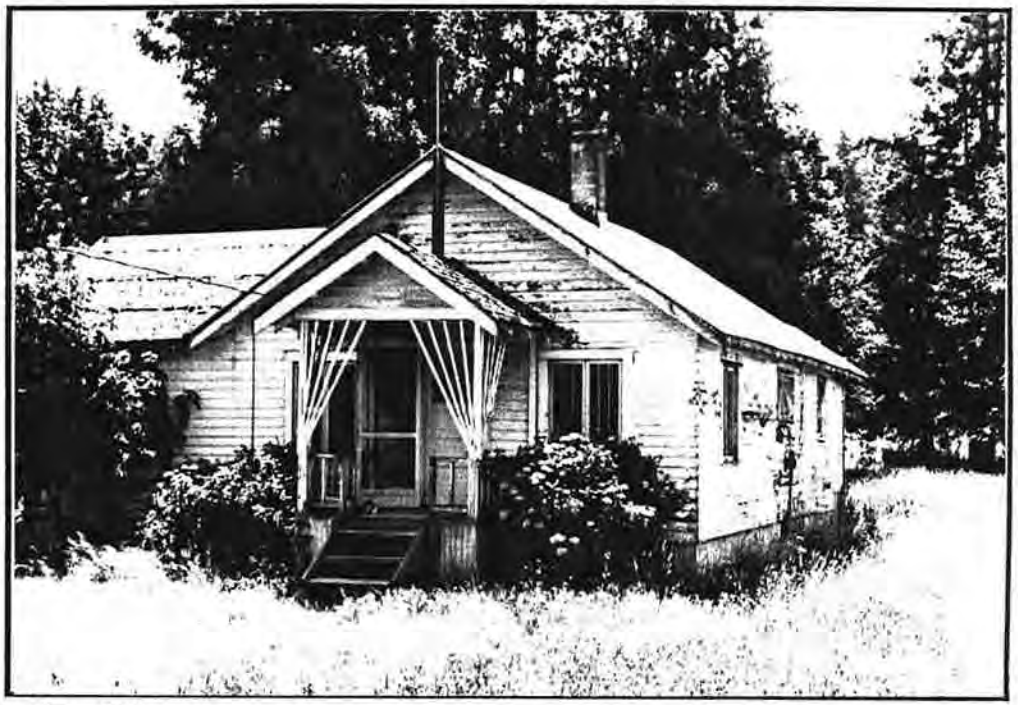


Fig. 396

CHAPTER XV

TERRITORIAL ROAD CORRIDOR

I. Summary of Cultural Landscape Area

Of the ten cultural landscapes of Lane County, the Territorial Road Corridor is defined more by a cultural landscape component (circulation) than by geography. This is also the only cultural landscape in central Lane County extending through the entire county from north to south. Nonetheless, there are geographic boundaries to this cultural landscape as well.

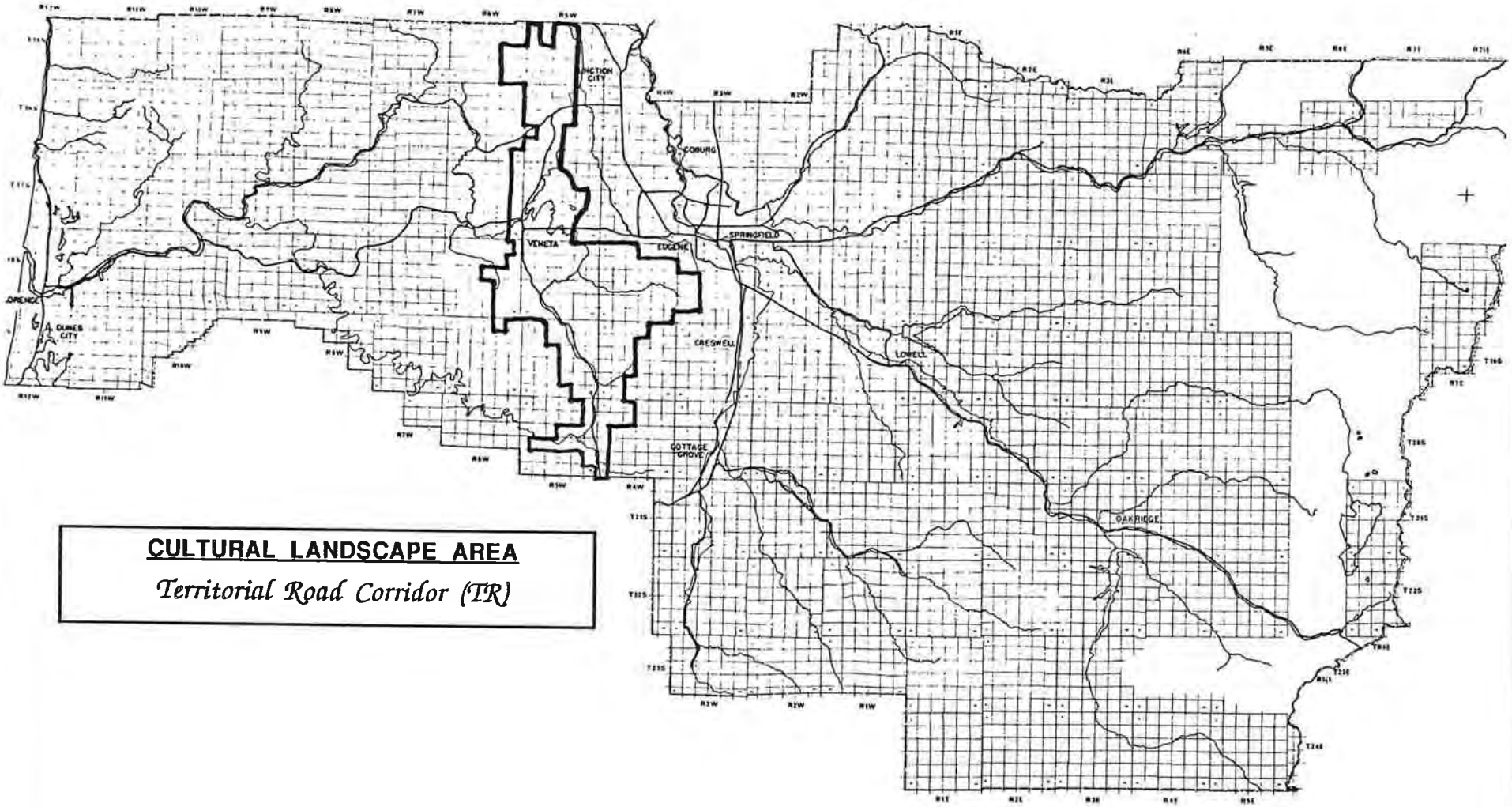
In the northern half of the Territorial Road Corridor, the eastern boundary is the Long Tom River which flows north along the western edge of the Willamette Valley from Elmira. South of Elmira, the corridor follows Coyote Creek and its tributaries, including Spencer, Doak and Battle Creeks. At the headwaters of Coyote Creek, the Territorial Road Corridor crosses into the upper reaches of the Siuslaw River and continues south past the rural community of Lorane to the Douglas County line. The western boundary of the cultural landscape area is the edge of the Coast Range.

The Territorial Road Corridor, as its name implies, is principally defined by the north/south transportation route still known as Territorial Road.

II. Periods of Historic Significance

The period of historic significance for the Territorial Road cultural landscape is the agrarian landscape (agriculture, communities, transportation). The north/south route which eventually became the Territorial Road was used long before the historic period by Indians, fur traders of the Hudson Bay Company and exploring parties. This route was the earliest of two principal north/south routes which brough emigrants into central Lane county. For this reason, and because lands adjacent to the route were higher than the flood-prone Willamette Valley, the area along the corridor was one of the first to be parcelled into donation land claims in the 1850s. The early growth in population led to the founding of some of Lane County's earliest agrarian communities (Ferguson, Cheshire, Smithfield, Elmira, Central, Hadleyville, and Lorane).

III. Significant Historic Landscape Components



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Territorial Road Corridor (TR)

1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Fig. 397

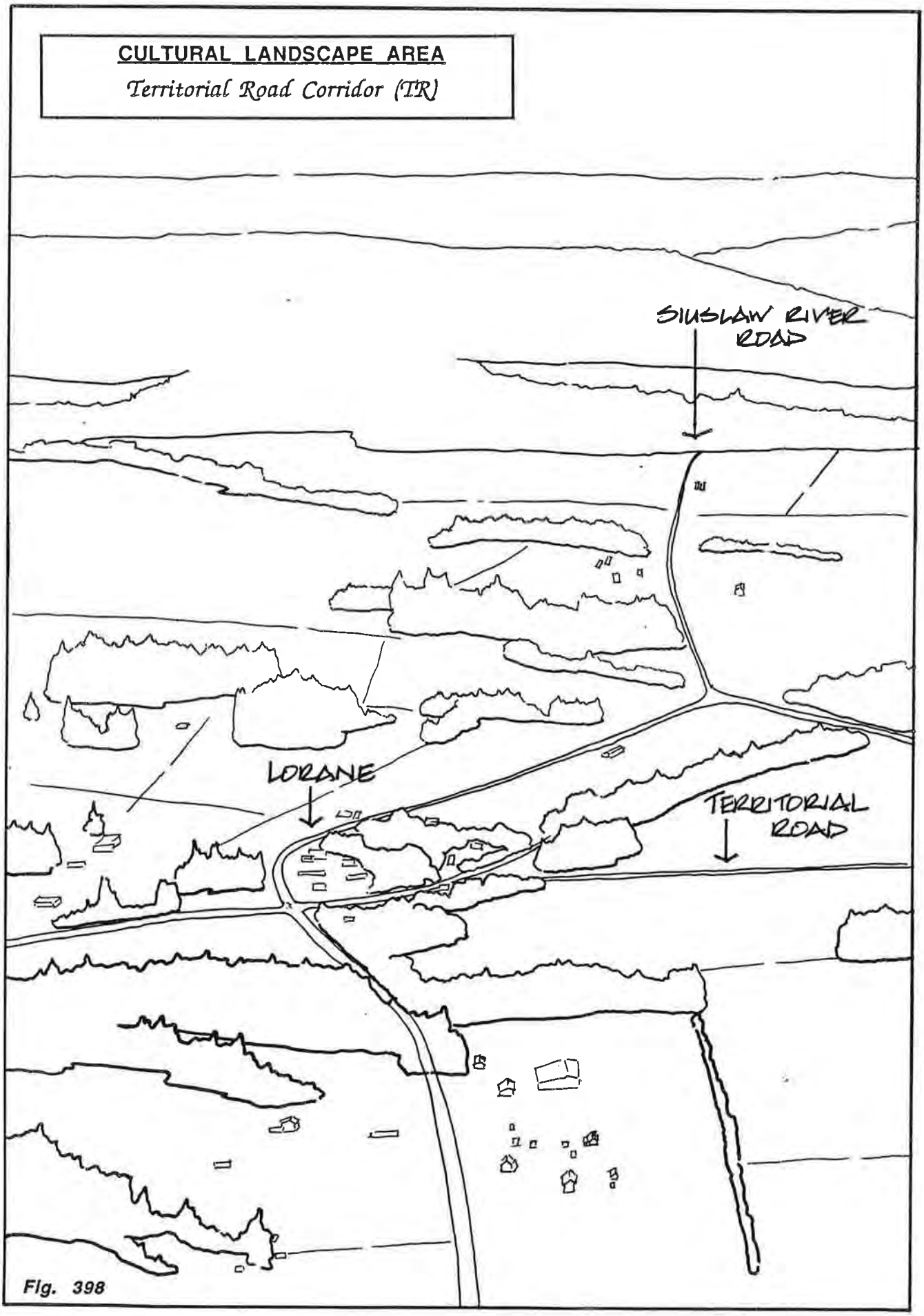
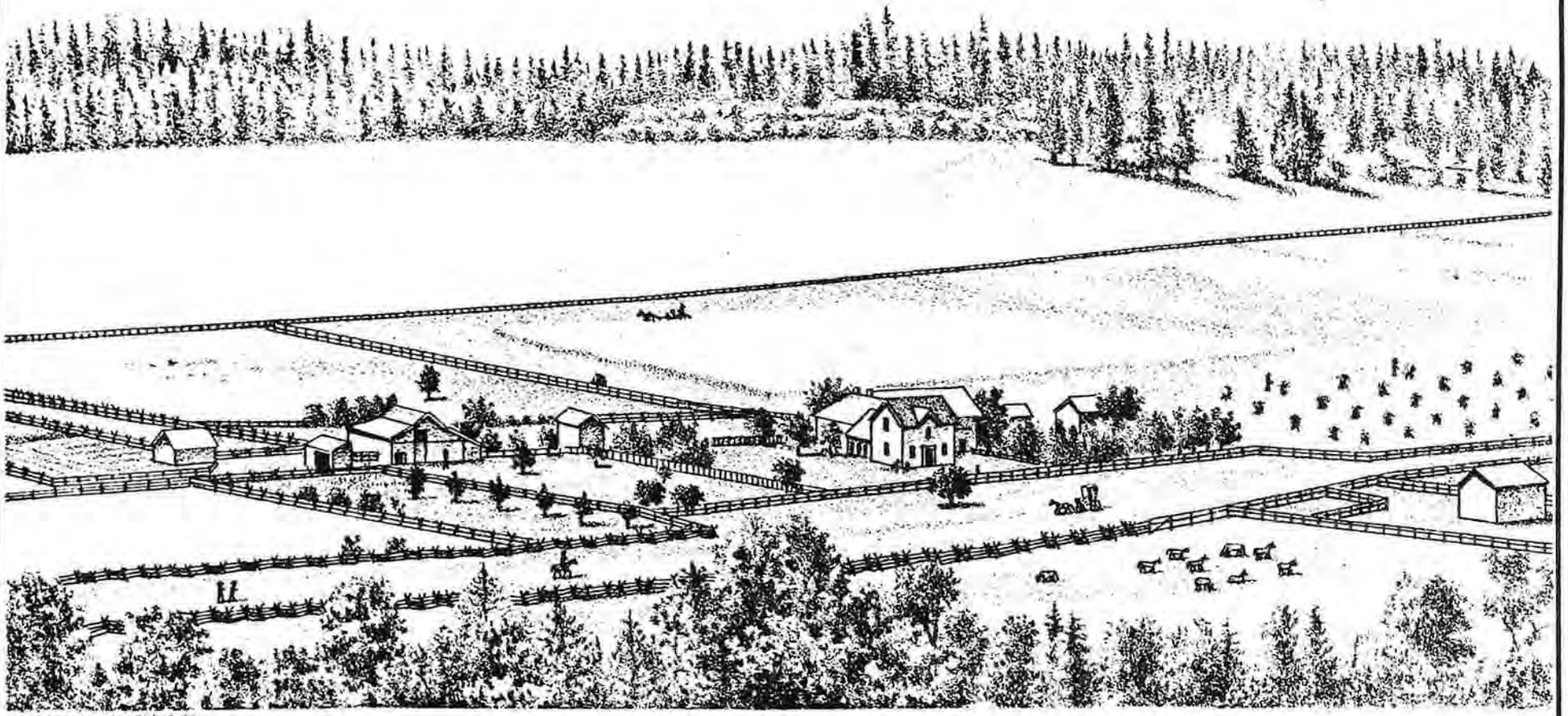

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA
Territorial Road Corridor (TR)
SIUSLAW RIVER ROAD
LORANE
TERRITORIAL ROAD

Fig. 398



RESIDENCE OF J.D. PETRIE, 1¼ MILES NORTH OF CARTWRIGHT, P.O.
LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 399

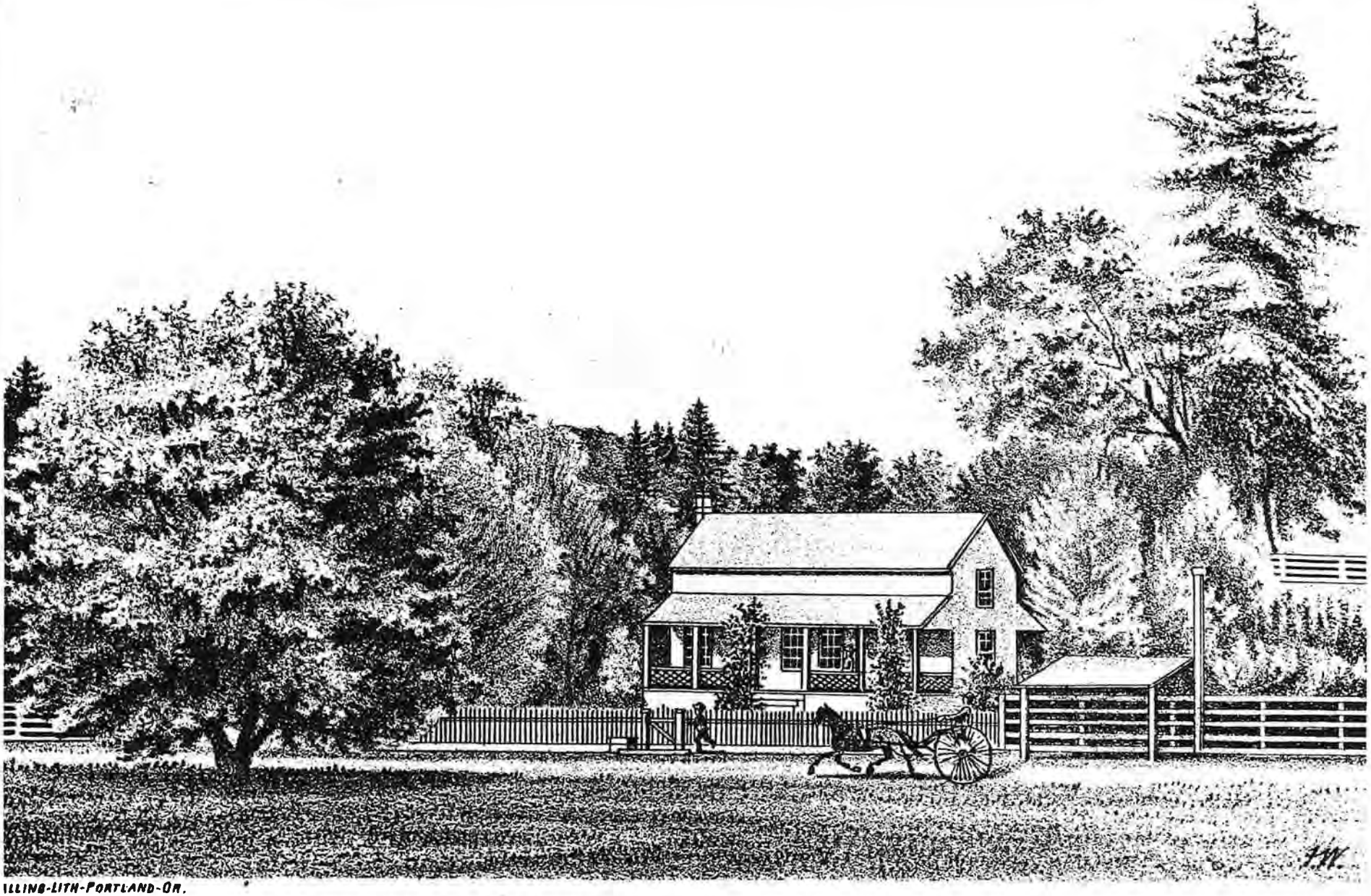
The principal historic landscape component was the California Trail, later the Territorial Road. The first settlers in the area sited their claim cabins and farmsteads immediately adjacent to the trail on elevated benches or river terraces. Spacing between farms of one half to one mile was determined by the size of claims. Most of the land through which the trail passed was open prairie. Farm buildings were characteristically sited at the edges of the prairie openings. Stages of farm development along the corridor progressed at approximately the same rate from claim settlement to complete farms growing cereal crops in the late nineteenth century to livestock operations in the early twentieth century. Similarities in farm cluster arrangement and even in architectural design could be found along sections of the corridor. Rural centers serving the agricultural and social needs of these farming communities occurred every five miles or so along the Territorial Road. The principal north/south stage line followed major portions of the road and stage taverns such as the well known "Mountain House" near Lorane served this line.

IV. Statement of Physical Integrity

The area of greatest change since the historic period is in the vicinity of Fern Ridge Reservoir just about in the center of the corridor, due west of Eugene. The reservoir was built to control flooding in the Long Tom watershed, and its construction flooded about fifteen square miles of farmlands settled in the 1850s as well as portions of the California Trail which crossed the marshy area to continue south along coyote Creek. The area around the reservoir, including Veneta, Elmira and the surrounding area has been extensively parcelled for rural residential development, further reducing the physical integrity of this portion of the Territorial Road cultural landscape.

Territorial Road itself does possess integrity of alignment and location for most of its length through the corridor. North of the reservoir and south of the Doane Road intersection, the location of the old California Trail is roughly coincident with Territorial Road. In the northern section, the historic rural center of Franklin (Smithfield) possesses physical integrity of location and settlement with two historic churches, a general store and several residences. Although Cheshire and Ferguson no longer possess physical integrity as rural centers from the period of historic significance, there are scattered farmsteads in the vicinity of these centers along the Territorial Road that do have physical integrity in respect to the agrarian landscape.

The Ferguson Creek area was settled early but lands were not parcelled into the large donation claims. Here the farmsteads are closer together than in other donation claim settled areas (spatial organization). High gable roofed end-opening barns in the Ferguson Creek area possess an integrity of design, workmanship and materials characteristic of agrarian communites of the late nineteenth century. The valley is further characterized by the planting of Ponderosa Pine along many of the access roads to original farmsteads (vegetation realted to land use).



RESIDENCE OF RICHARD B. HAYES, 14 MILES WEST OF EUGENE CITY, CROW P.O. LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 400

The Coyote Creek area between Doane road and Lorance is the only section of the Territorial Road Corridor possesing physical integrity of overall spatial organization, land use, response to natural features, circulation, cluster arrangement and structures. Existing farmsteads reflect the pattern of donation land claim settlement. The agricultural land use (primarily cattle ranching) is consistent with earlier land use. The shapes and sizes of fields are also similar in character to the historic period. Most of the existing farmsteads in the area date from the historic period. The earliest farms are sited on benches twenty to thirty feet above the valley floor, oriented towards the Territorial Road, with barns and outbuildings to the side or behind the farmhouses. Field barns at a distance from the cluster are common in the area. The oldest farmhouses are vernacular Gothic (1820s-1900s) and some are vernacular Italianate in style (1890s-1910s).

In the southernmost section of the Territorial Road Corridor is the historic rural community center of Lorane. This community at the headwaters of the Siuslaw River and astride the old north/south trail was an important crossroads from prehistoric times. Lorane continued to be a crossroads community through the historic period. As a rural center, Lorane served the social and service needs of the surrounding agricultural valley. Lorane possesses physical integrity today from its period of historic significance with structures such as a lodge, grange, church and residences all contributing to a clustering of structures characteristic of many early rural centers in Lane County. Lorane retains more of this character than any other rural community in Lane County.

V. Finding of Significance

The cultural landscape of the Territorial Road Corridor as a whole does not possess physical integrity for the period of its historic significance (agrarian landscape: agriculture, communities, transportation). However, there are smaller areas within the cultural landscape that do possess integrity for this period. The northern Territorial Road from Elmira to the Benton County line and the southern portion of the same road from Doane Road to the Douglas County line is a significant circulation network for both the settlement of Lane County and western Oregon.

The lower Ferguson Creek and upper Coyote Creek portions of the cultural landscape are significant remnants of settlement patterns from the early agrarian landscape (1850-1900).

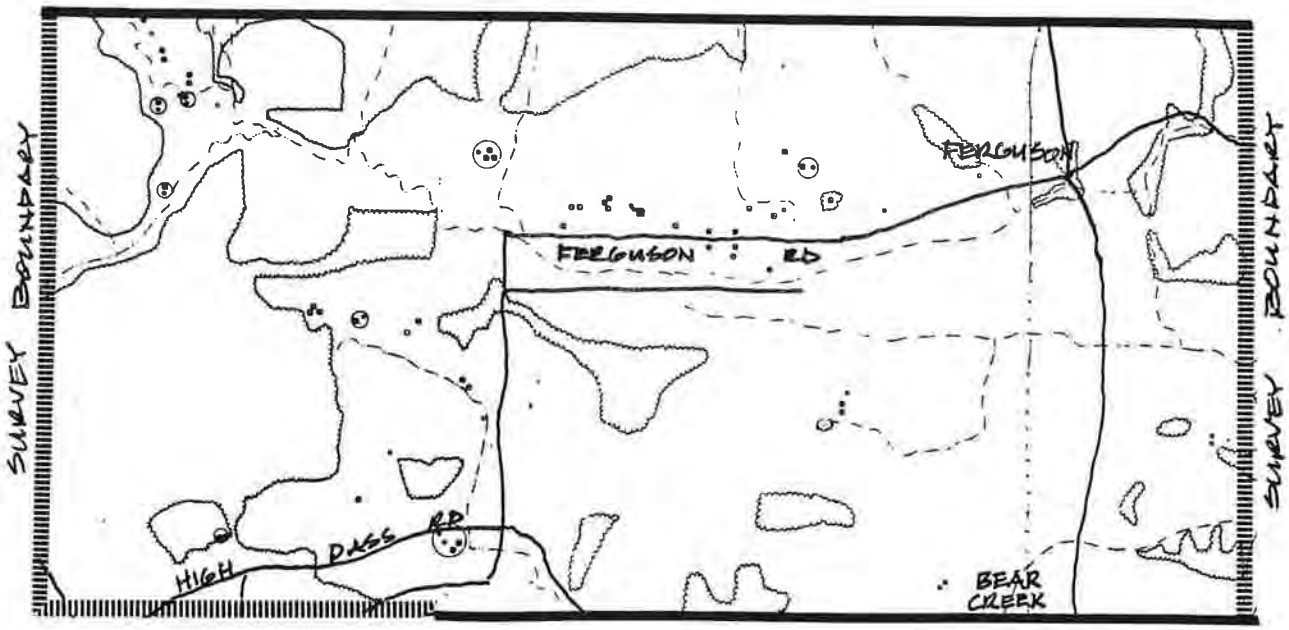
Franklin and Lorane are significant as the only examples of the rural centers found along the Territorial Road which retain physical integrity from the historic period. Outside these areas are isolated but significant farmsteads (usually vernacular Gothic or Italianate) possessing physical integrity.

VI. Areas for Further Study

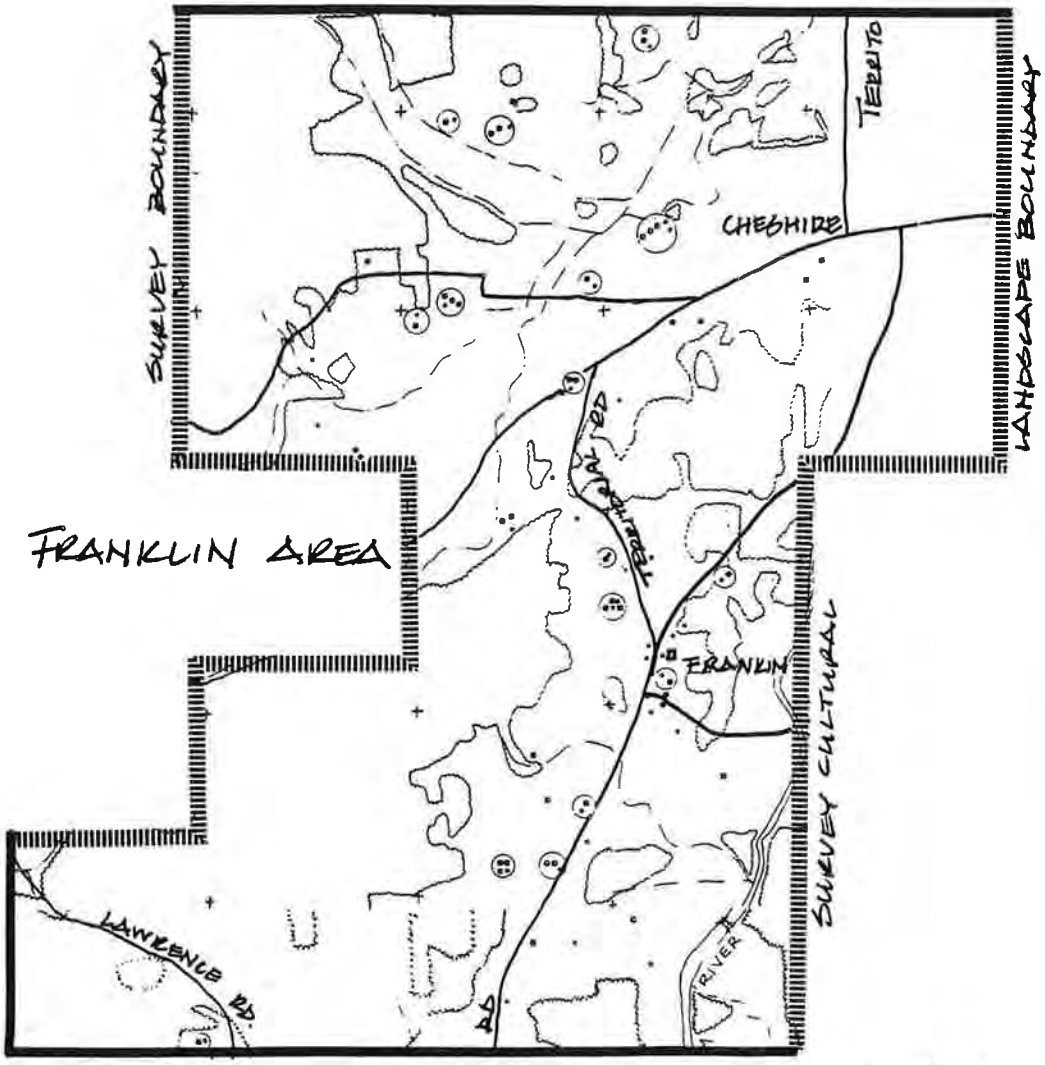
Additional detailed analysis of sites and structures in the areas of Ferguson and Coyote Creeks, Franklin and Lorance, would be necessary for their consideration as potential rural historic districts.

397. Territorial Road Corridor Cultural Landscape Area
398. Oblique drawing of Lorane area
399. 1884 lithograph of Petrie Residence
400. 1884 lithograph of Hayes Residence
401. Map of Ferguson Creek and Franklin areas
402. Map of Coyote Creek area
402a. Map of Lorane area.
403. Aerial view of northern Territorial Road area
404. Aerial view of Ferguson Creek area
405. Aerial view of Ferguson Creek area
406. Aerial view of High Pass Road area
407. Vernacular Gothic house
408. Gambel roof barn
409. Bungalow house
410. Bungalow house
411. Danish cemetary
412. Gambrel roof dairy barn
413. Italianate house
414. Gambrel roof dairy barn
415. Vernacular Gothic house and barn
416. Craftsman house
417. Aerial view of northern Territorial Road and Fern Ridge Reservoir area.
418. Craftsman house
419. Craftsman house
420. Bungalow house and gabel roof barn

324. Vernacular Gothic house and SP railroad track (#1953)
325. Craftsman cottages and SP railroad track (#1954)
326. Railroad bridge over the Siuslaw River (#1951)
327. Bungalow house (#1936)
328. Georgian Revival house (#1944)



FERGUSON CREEK VALLEY



FRANKLIN AREA

North ▲
1mi = 1"

Fig. 401

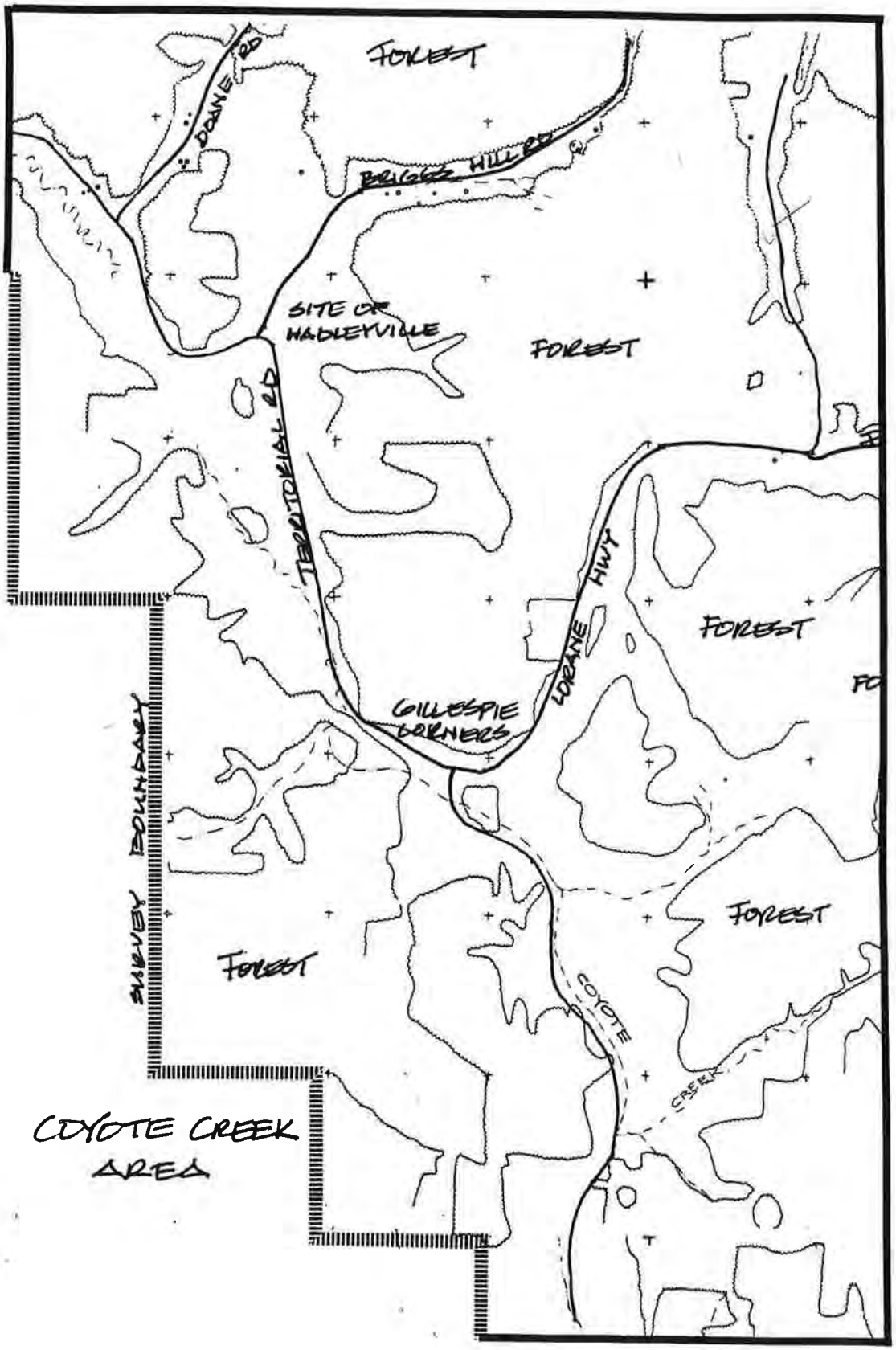
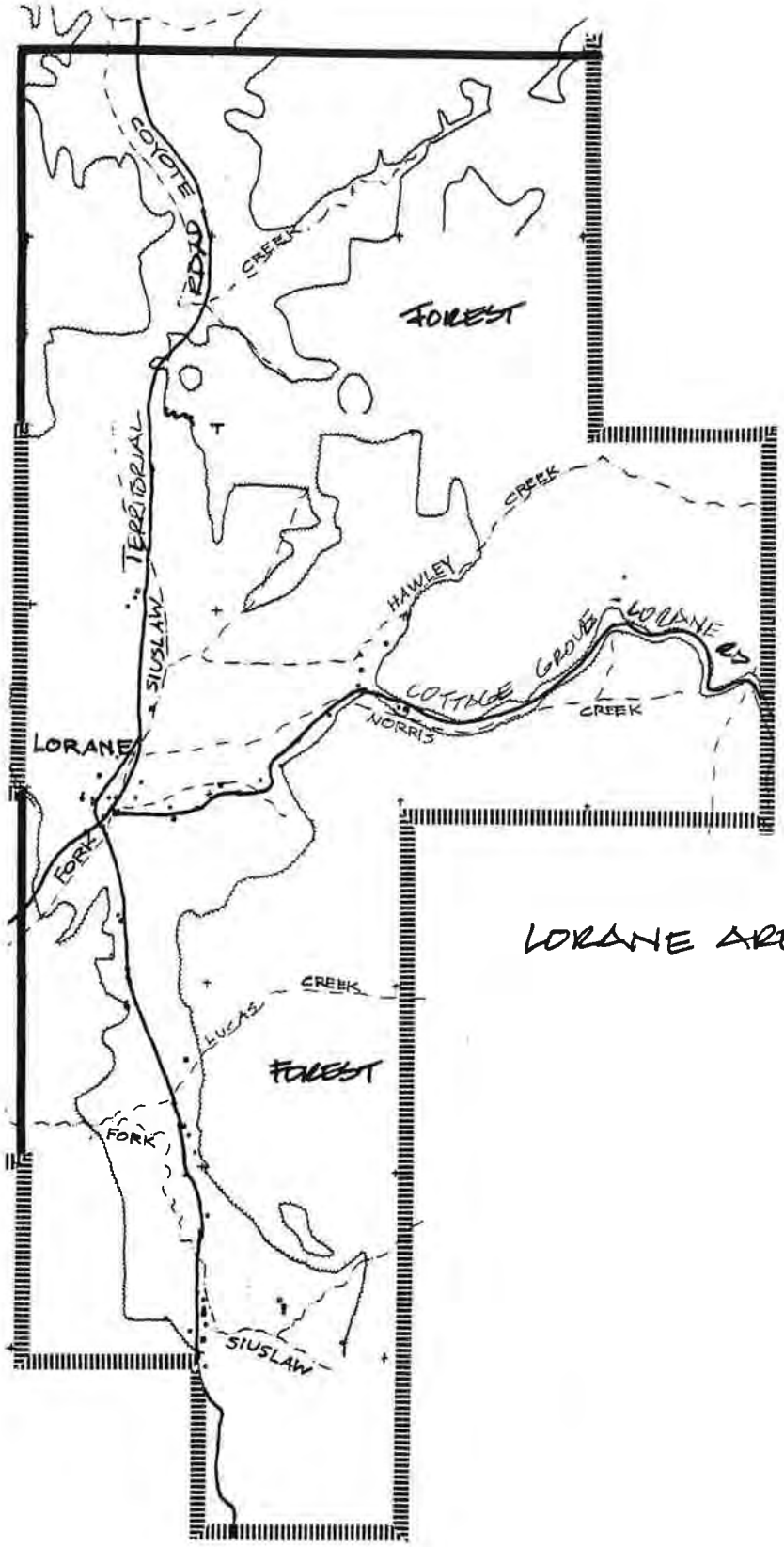


Fig. 402

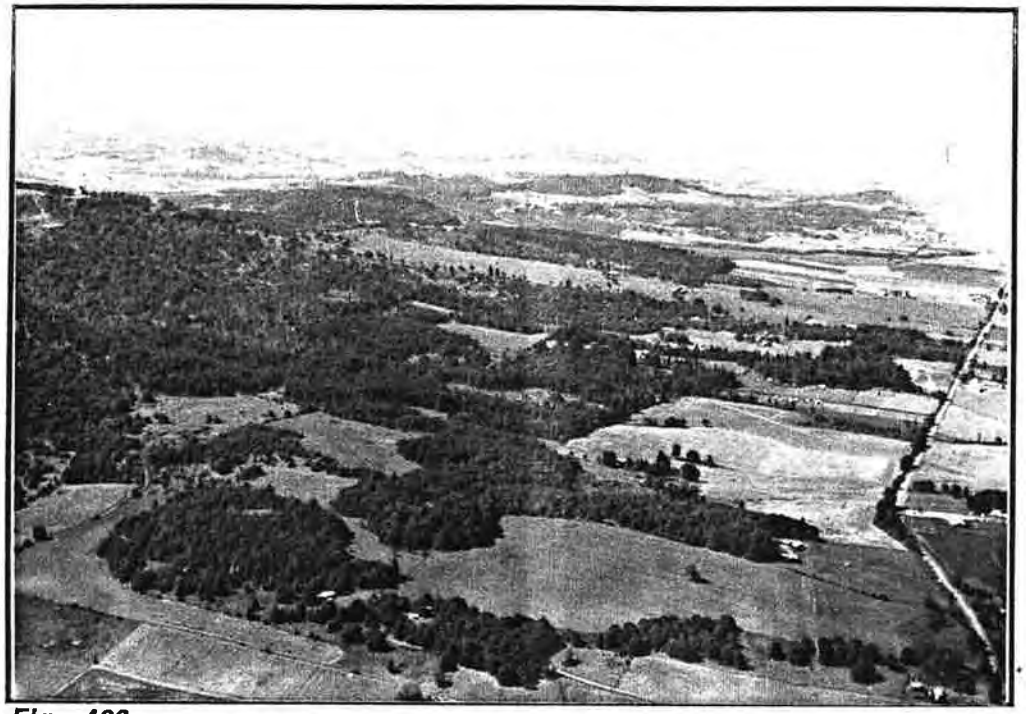
North ▲
1" = 1 mi.



LORANE AREA

NORTH ▲
1" = 1 mi.

Fig. 402 a.



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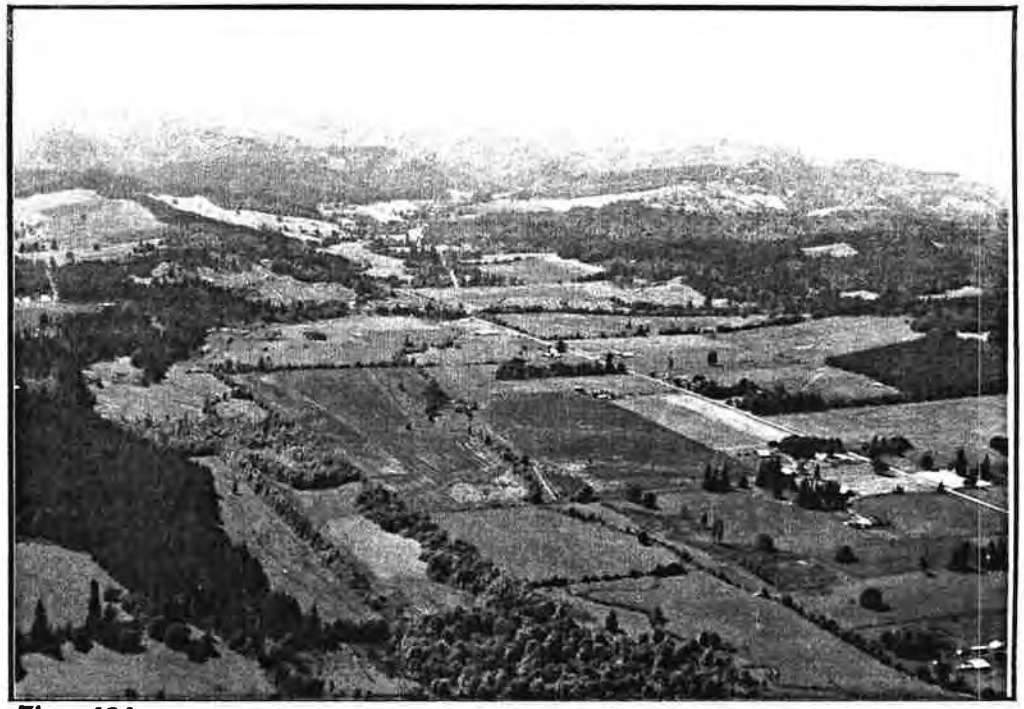

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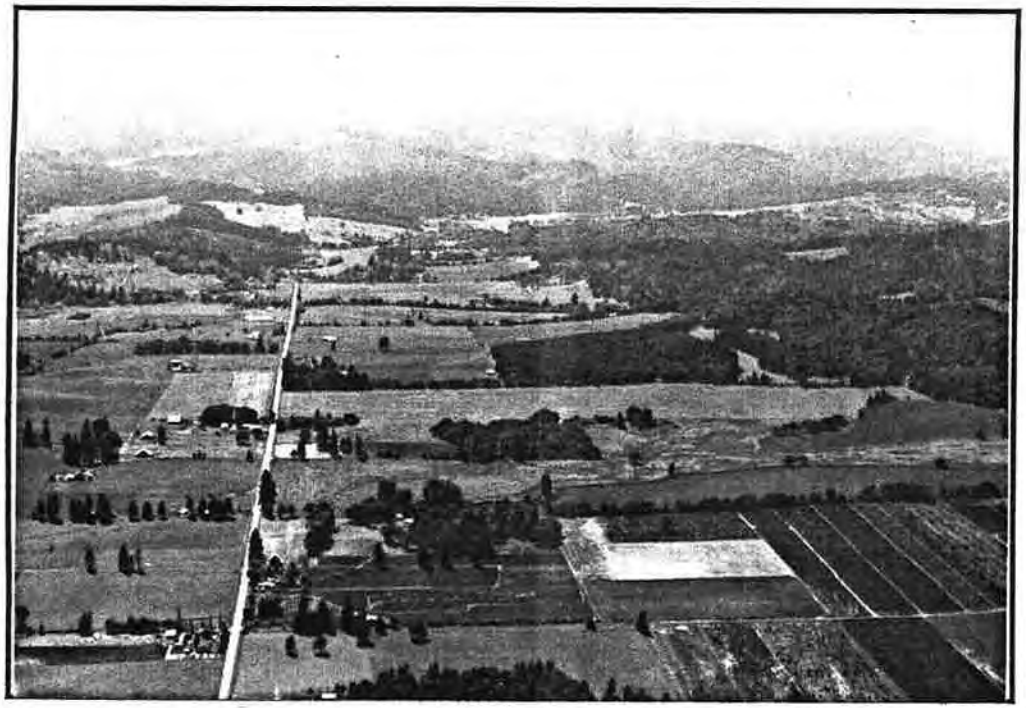

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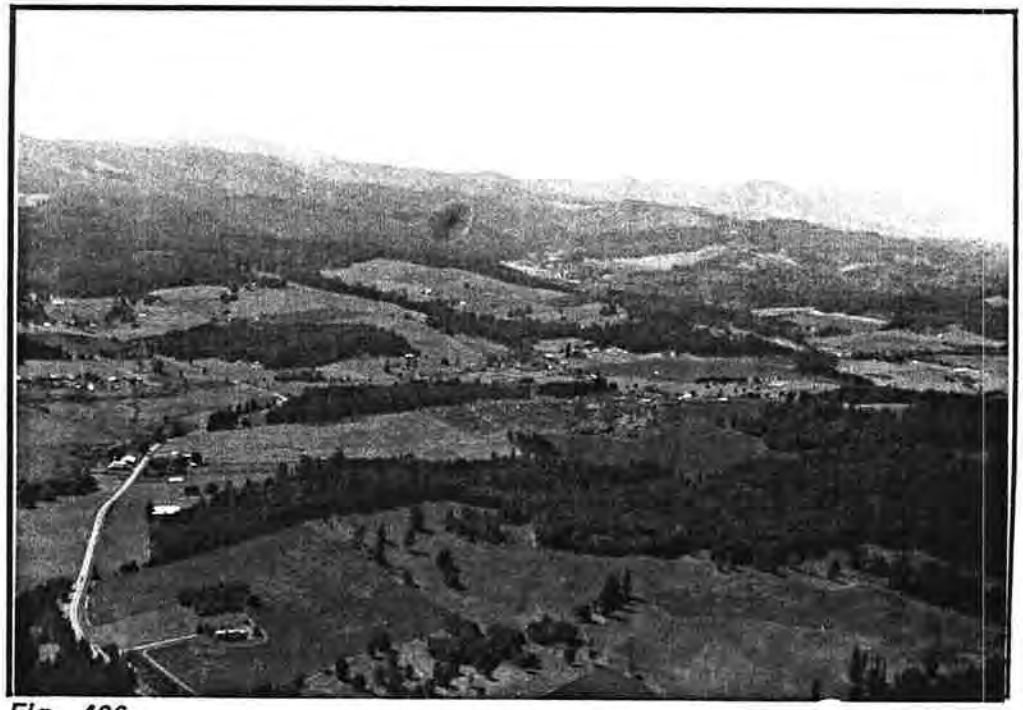
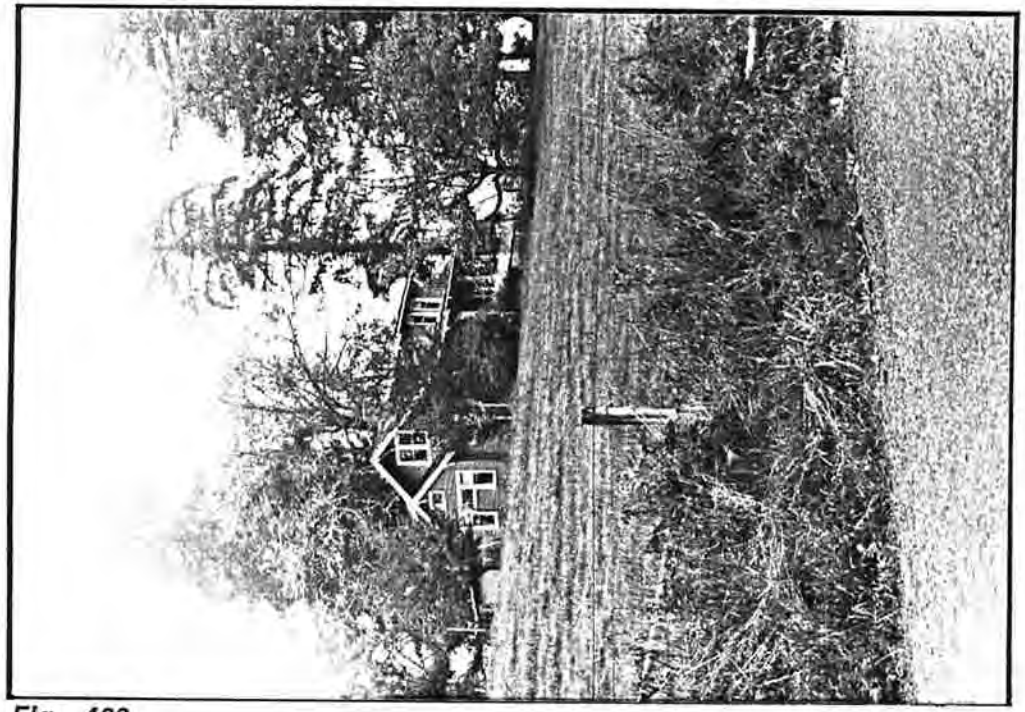


Fig. 406

Fig. 407

Fig. 408



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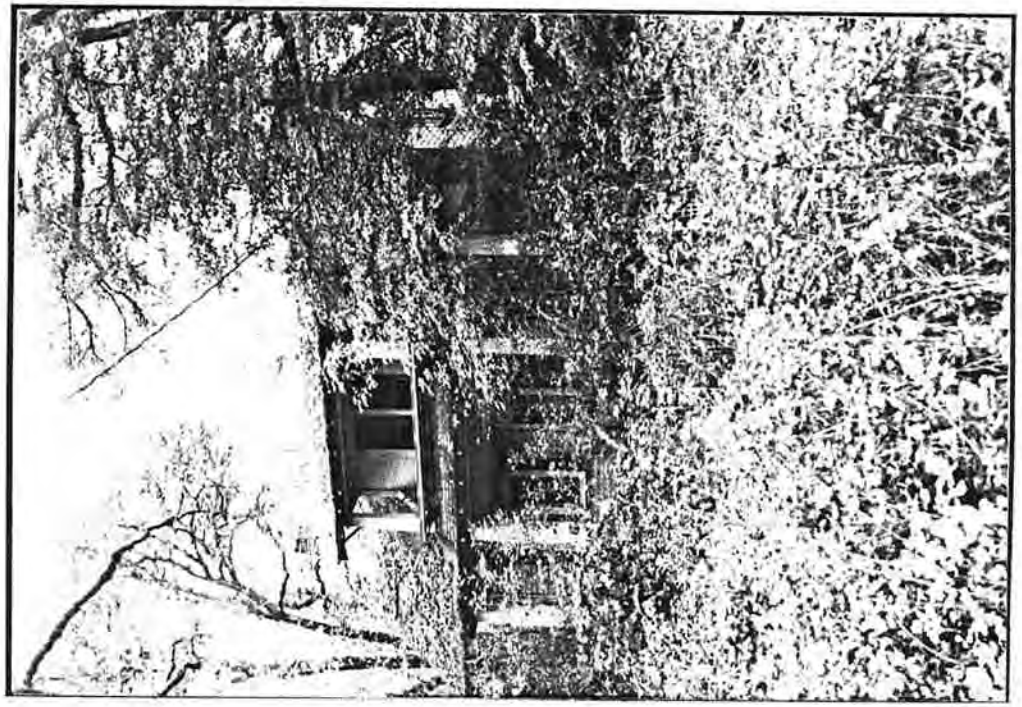

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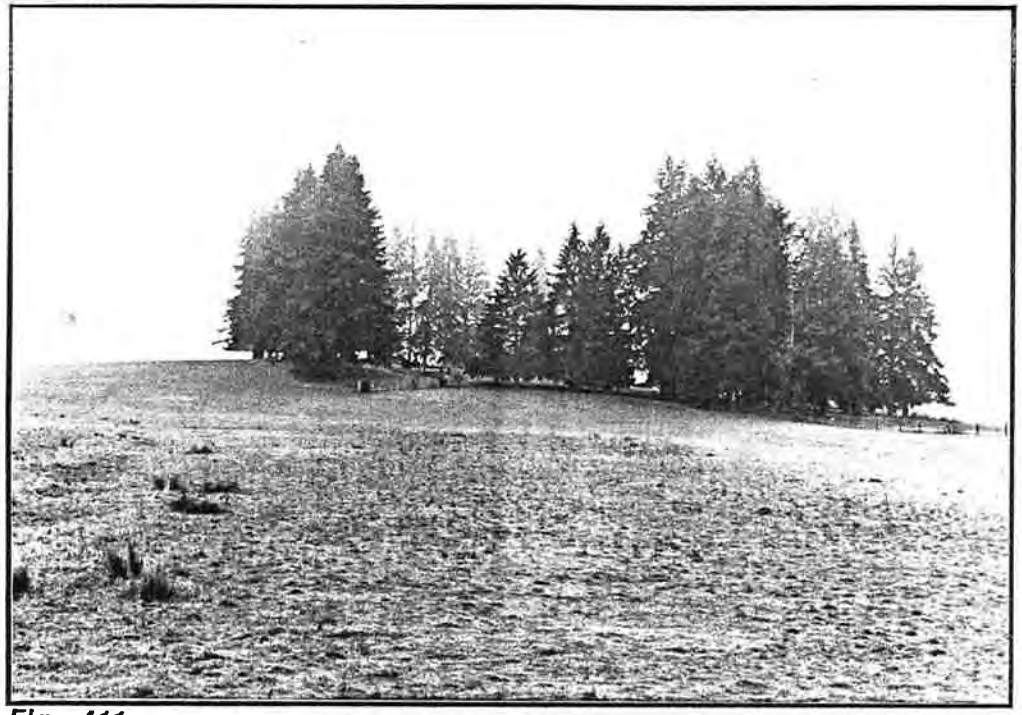

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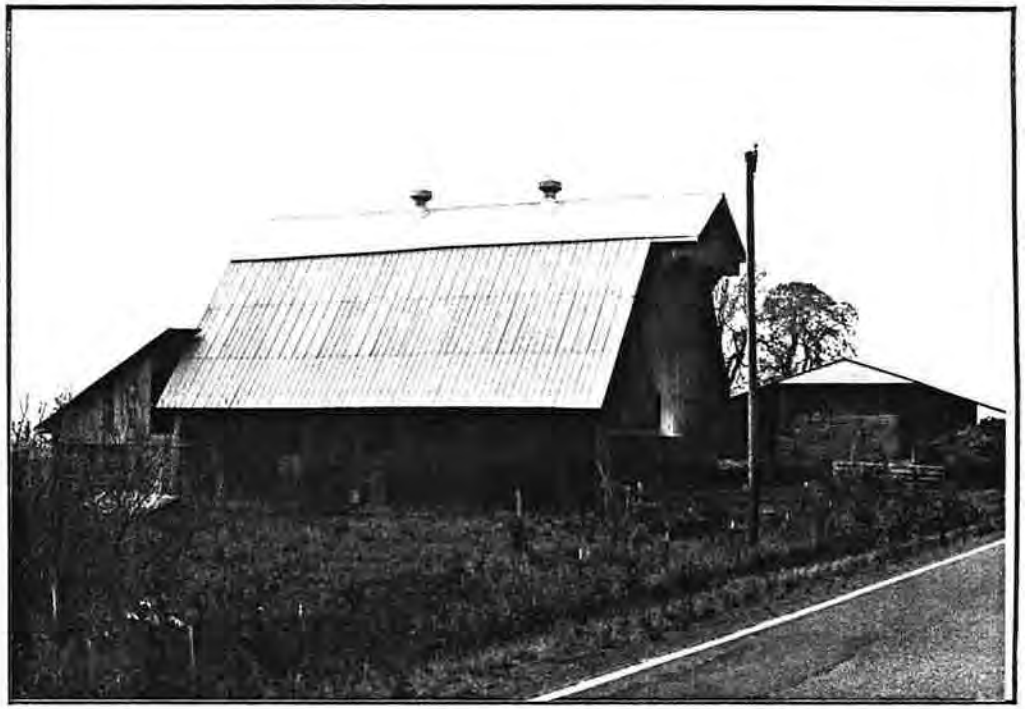

Fig. 412

Fig. 413

Fig. 414

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Fig. 416

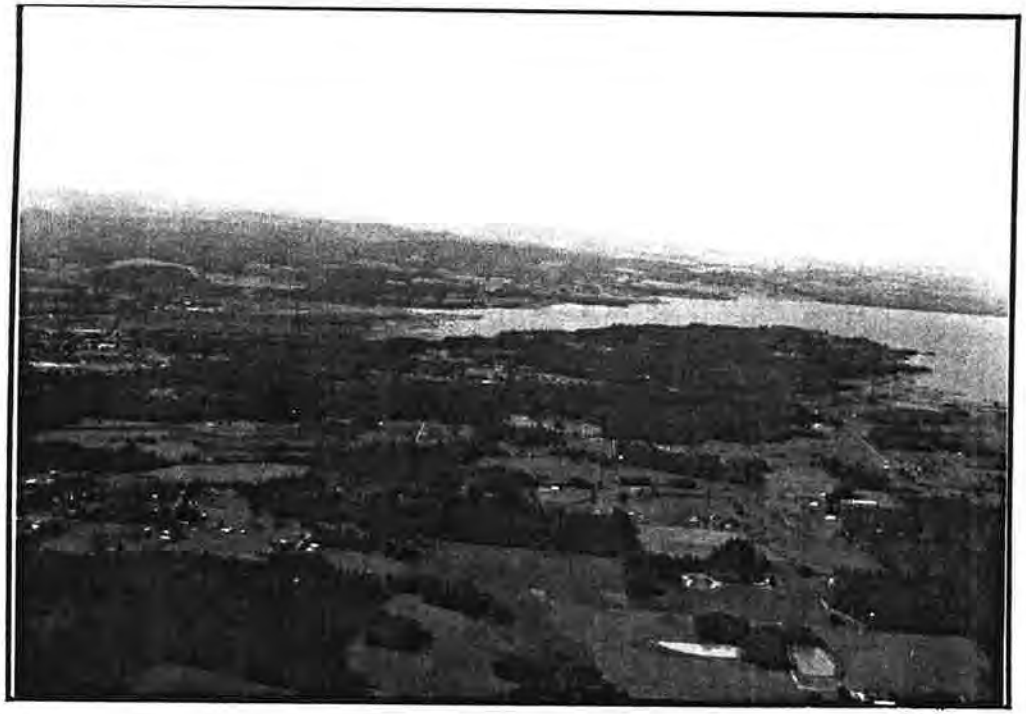

Fig. 417

Fig. 418

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Fig. 420

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Fig. 424

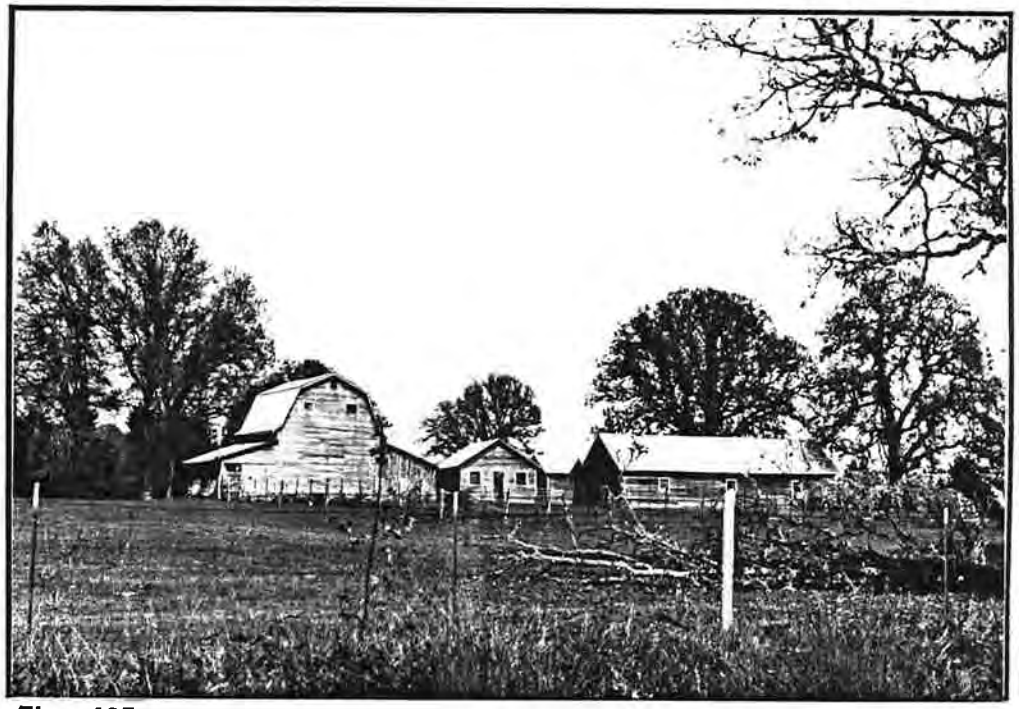
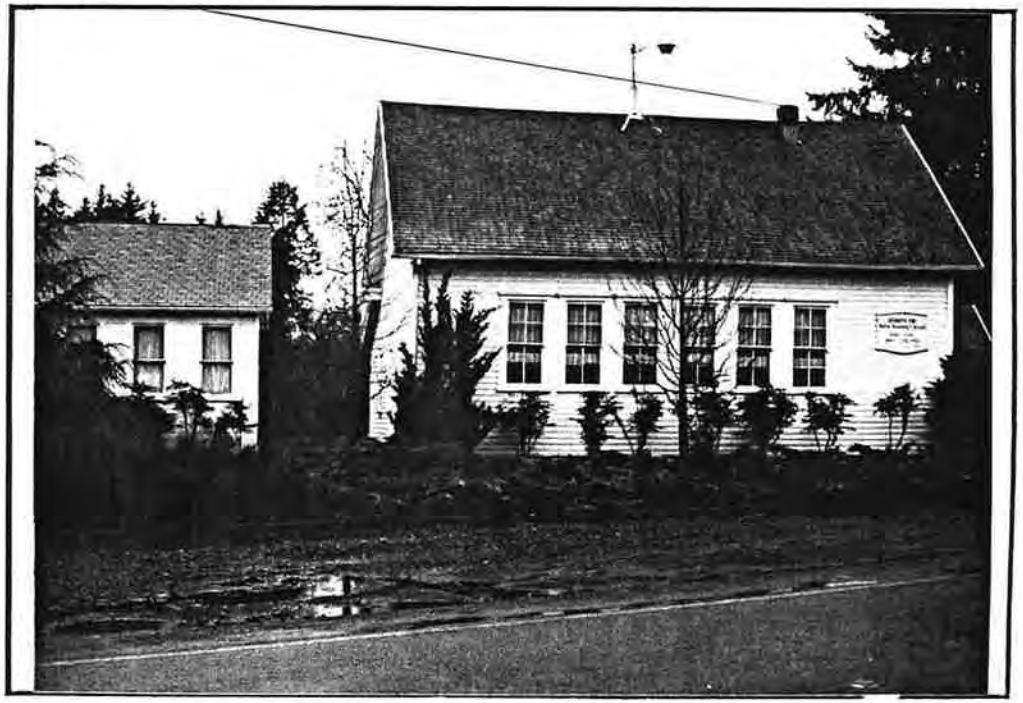


Fig. 425

Fig. 426

Fig. 427

Fig. 428



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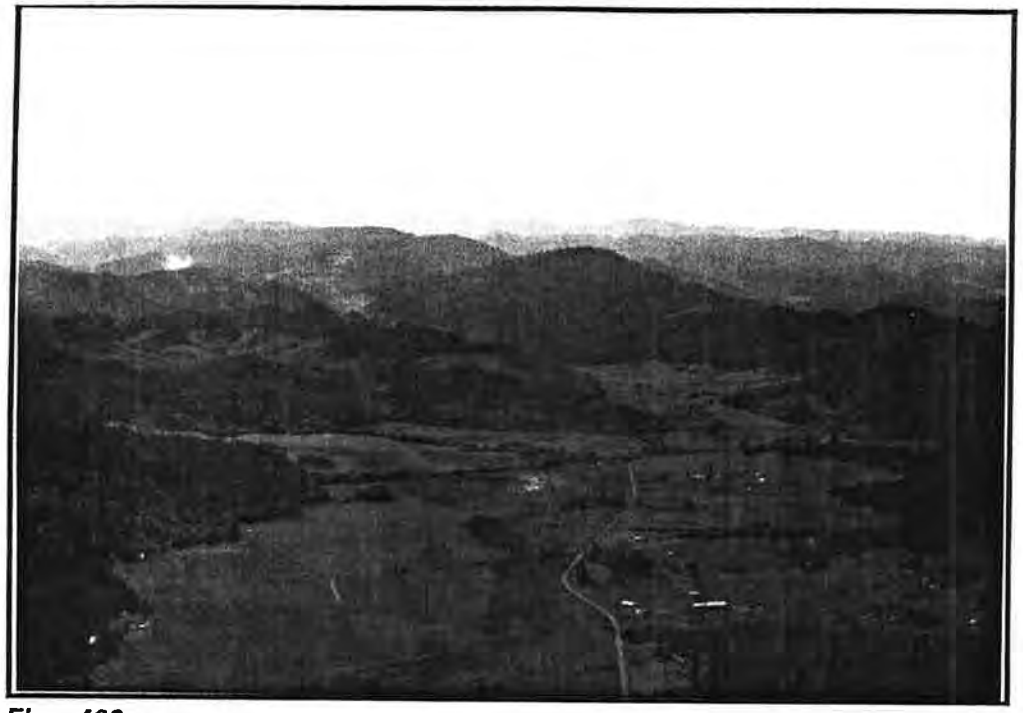

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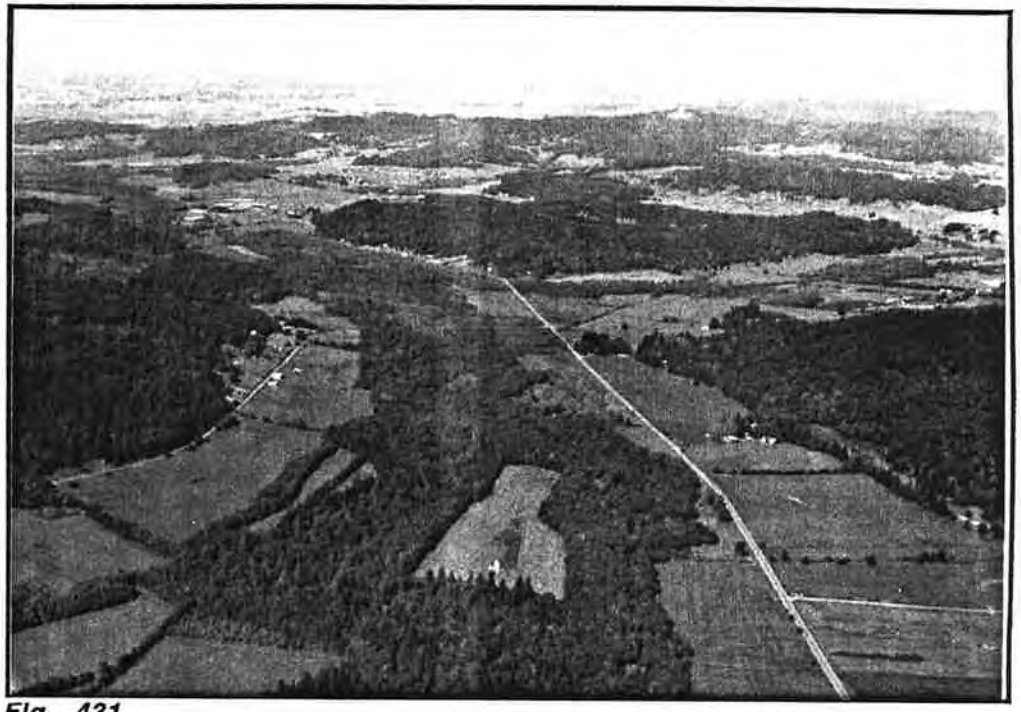

Fig. 431

Fig. 432

Fig. 433

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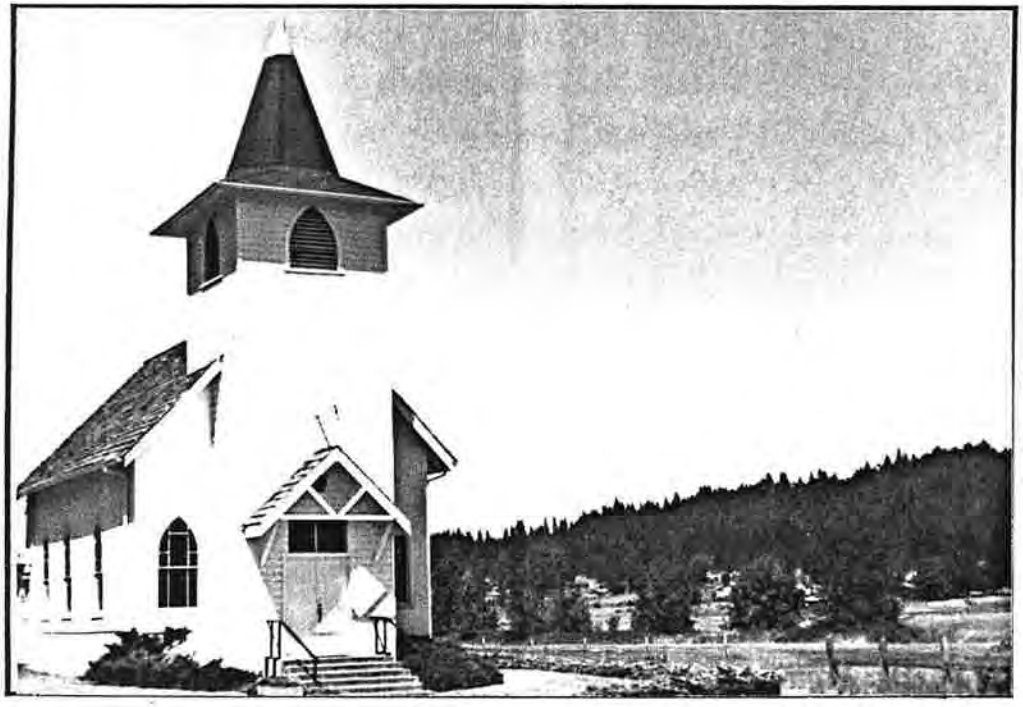
Fig. 435



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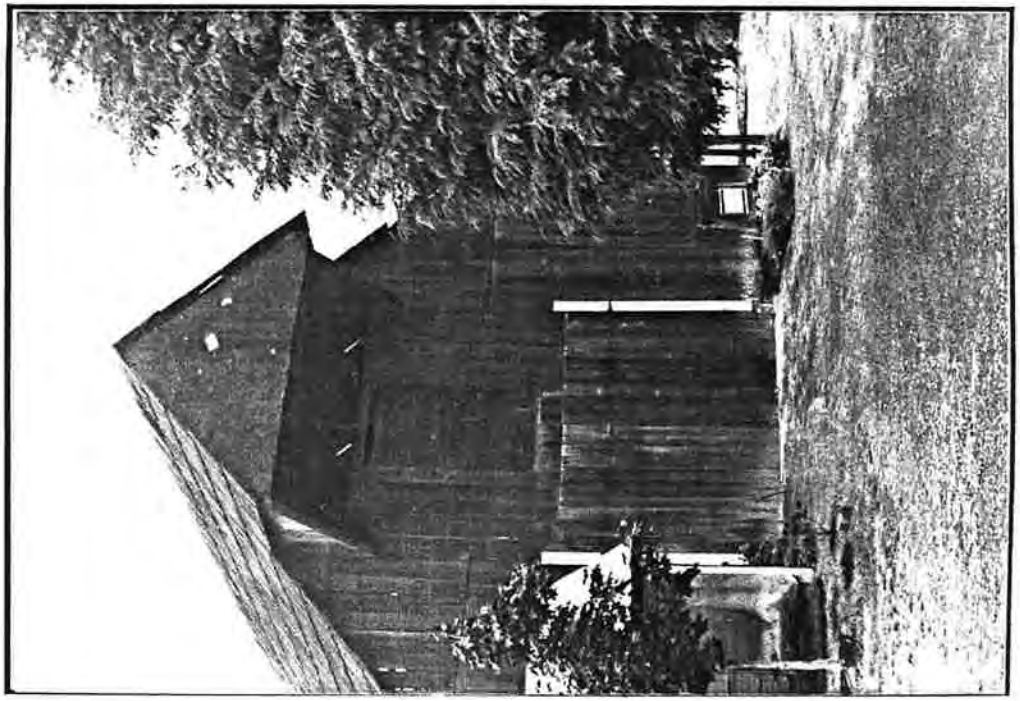


Fig. 437

Fig. 438

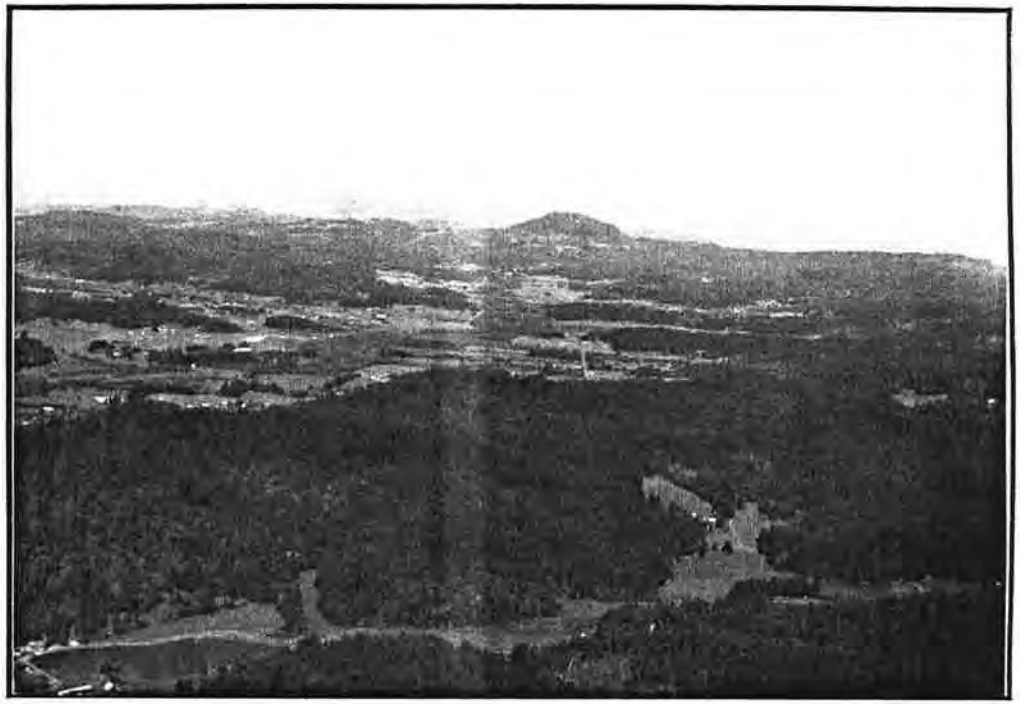
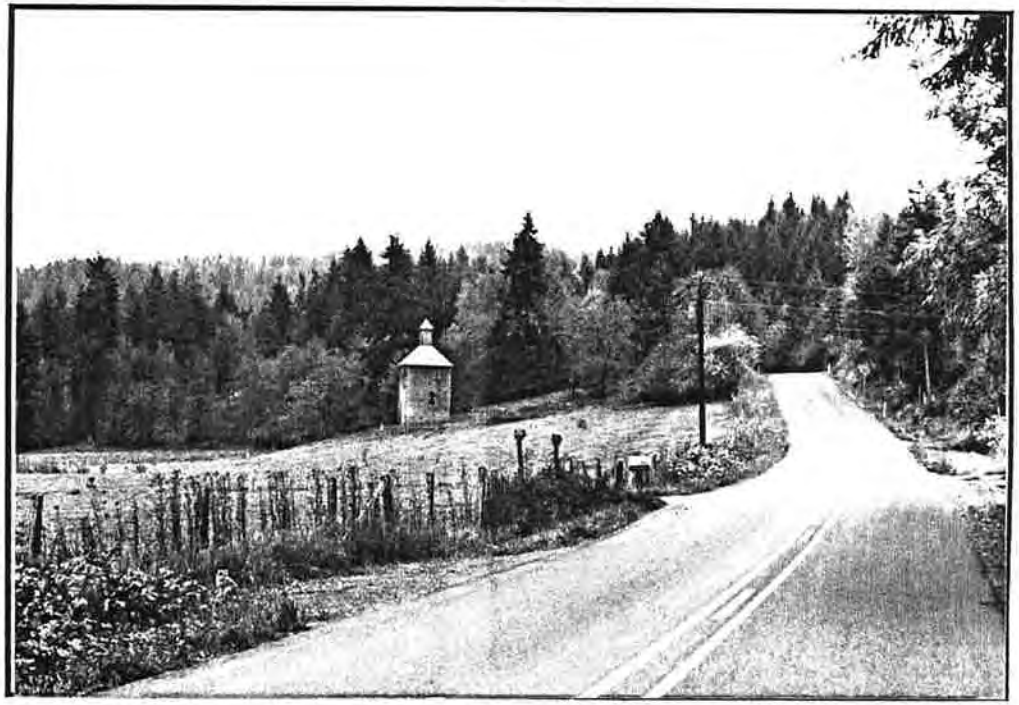


Fig. 439

Fig. 440



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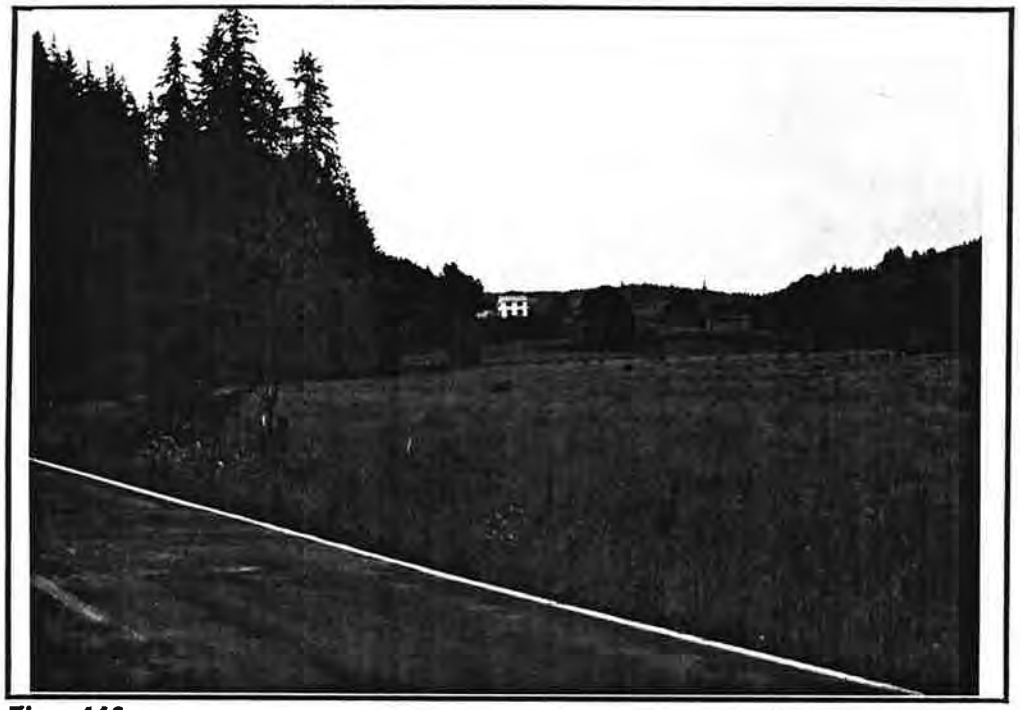

Fig. 446

Fig. 447

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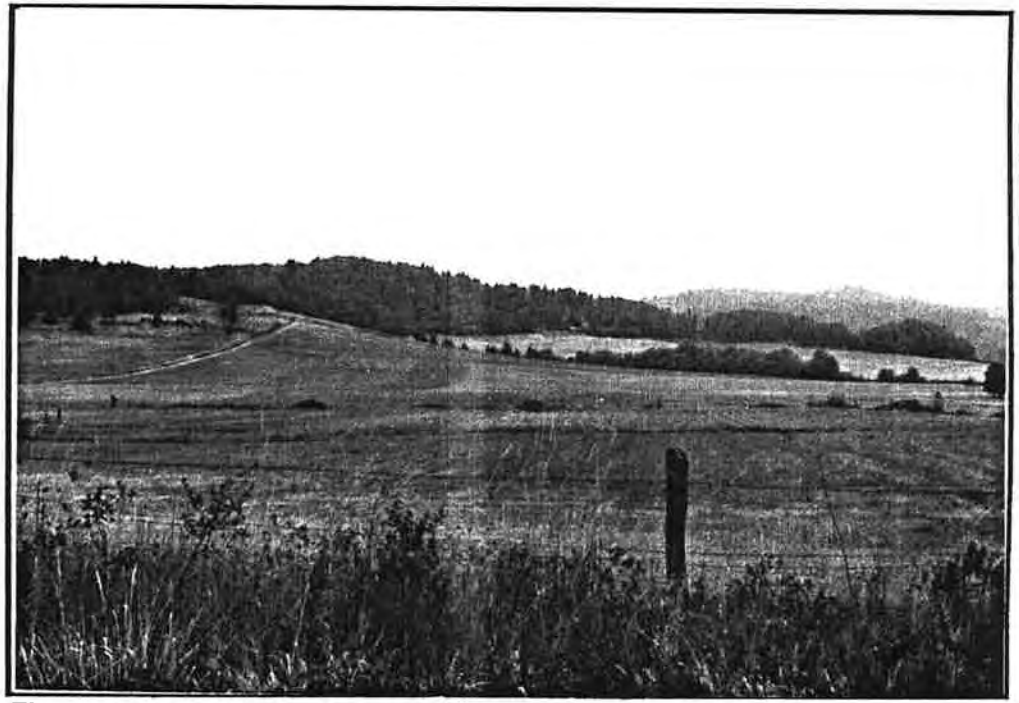


Fig. 449

Fig. 450

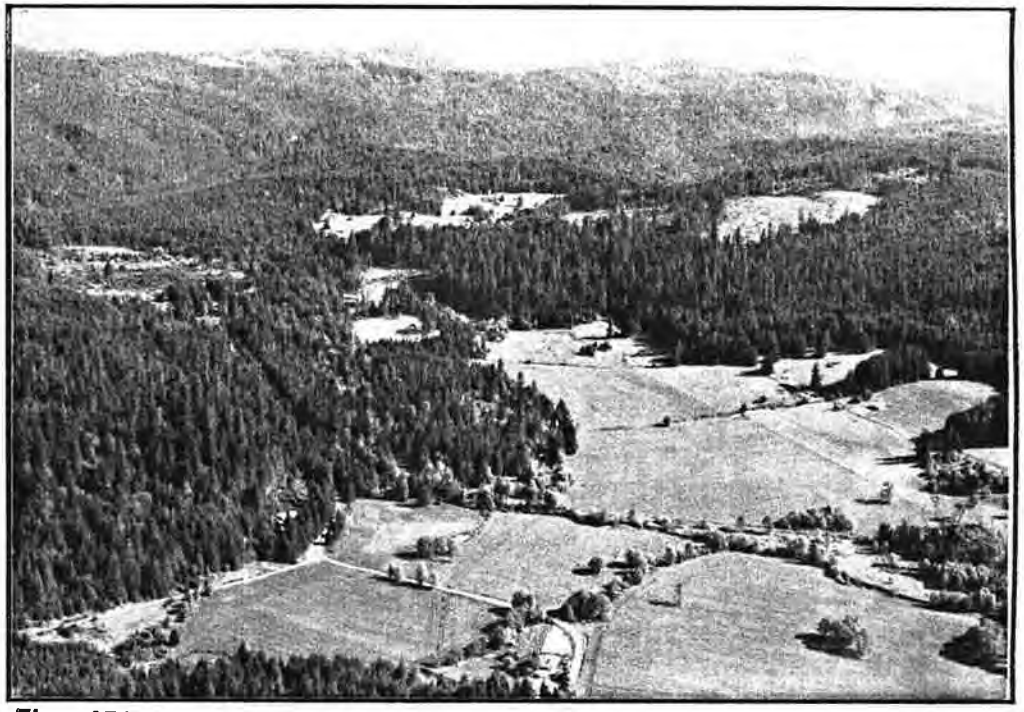


Fig. 451

Fig. 452

Fig. 453

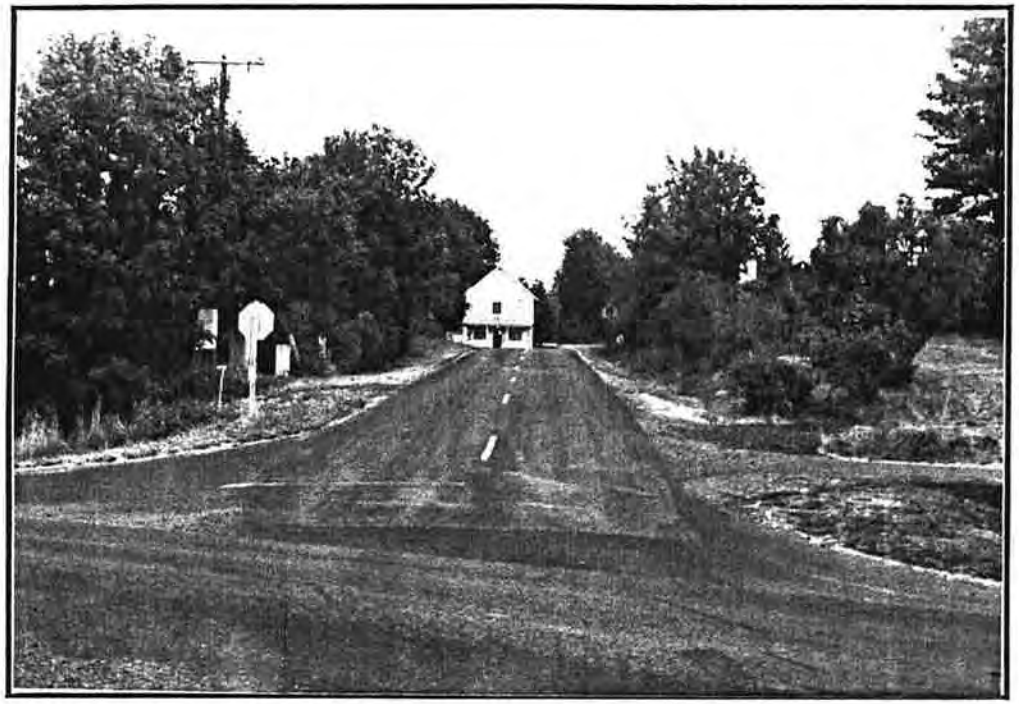


Fig. 454

Fig. 455

Fig. 456

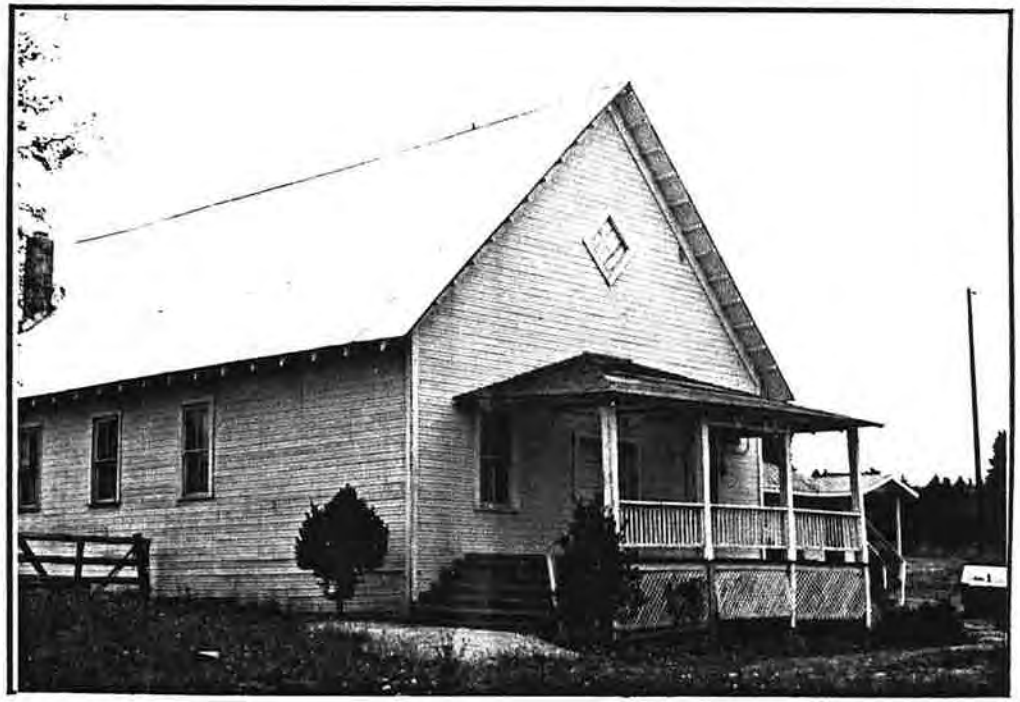


Fig. 457

CHAPTER XVI

UPPER WILLAMETTE VALLEY

I. Summary of Cultural Landscape Area

The upper Willamette Valley cultural landscape has both geographic and culturally defined boundaries. The geographic boundaries are topographic; the valley ends where the Coast and Cascade Ranges begin. These are not the boundaries of the cultural landscape however.

The Long Tom River is the shared border of the upper Willamette Valley and Territorial Road Corridor cultural landscapes. The combination of natural features such as differences in soils, and cultural features such as the location of the Territorial Road, led to quite different settlement patterns on east and west sides of the Long Tom River. Although the Willamette River, found in the valley center is much wider and more difficult to cross, settlement patterns on either side of the Willamette are quite similar.

The eastern boundary is both geographic and cultural. The Coburg Hills, fifteen miles across the level "prairies" of the Willamette from the Coast Range foothills, signal the beginning of the Cascade Range and form the eastern boundary of the central portion of the cultural landscape. For approximately six miles, the Willamette River is the northern boundary, being the county line between Linn and Lane Counties. The southern boundary extends along the southern flank of the Coburg Hills to where Camp Creek Ridge meets the McKenzie River.

The northern and southern boundaries are also cultural or political boundaries, limiting the portion of the Willamette Valley which falls into Lane County's jurisdiction. The northern boundary on the west side of the Willamette River is the Benton County line about six miles north of Junction City. To the east of the river, Linn County line forms the northern boundary about four miles north of Coburg. The southern boundary is the edge of the valley between Fern Ridge Reservoir and the Urban Growth Boundary of Eugene. Further east, the southern boundary is the urban growth boundaries of Eugene and Springfield to the McKenzie River Valley cultural landscape boundary at Hayden Bridge on the McKenzie. Within this combination of geographic and cultural boundaries lie approximately 130 square miles of valley farmland. Prior to the modern growth of the Eugene/Springfield metropolitan area, the Willamette Valley included many more square miles of farmland.

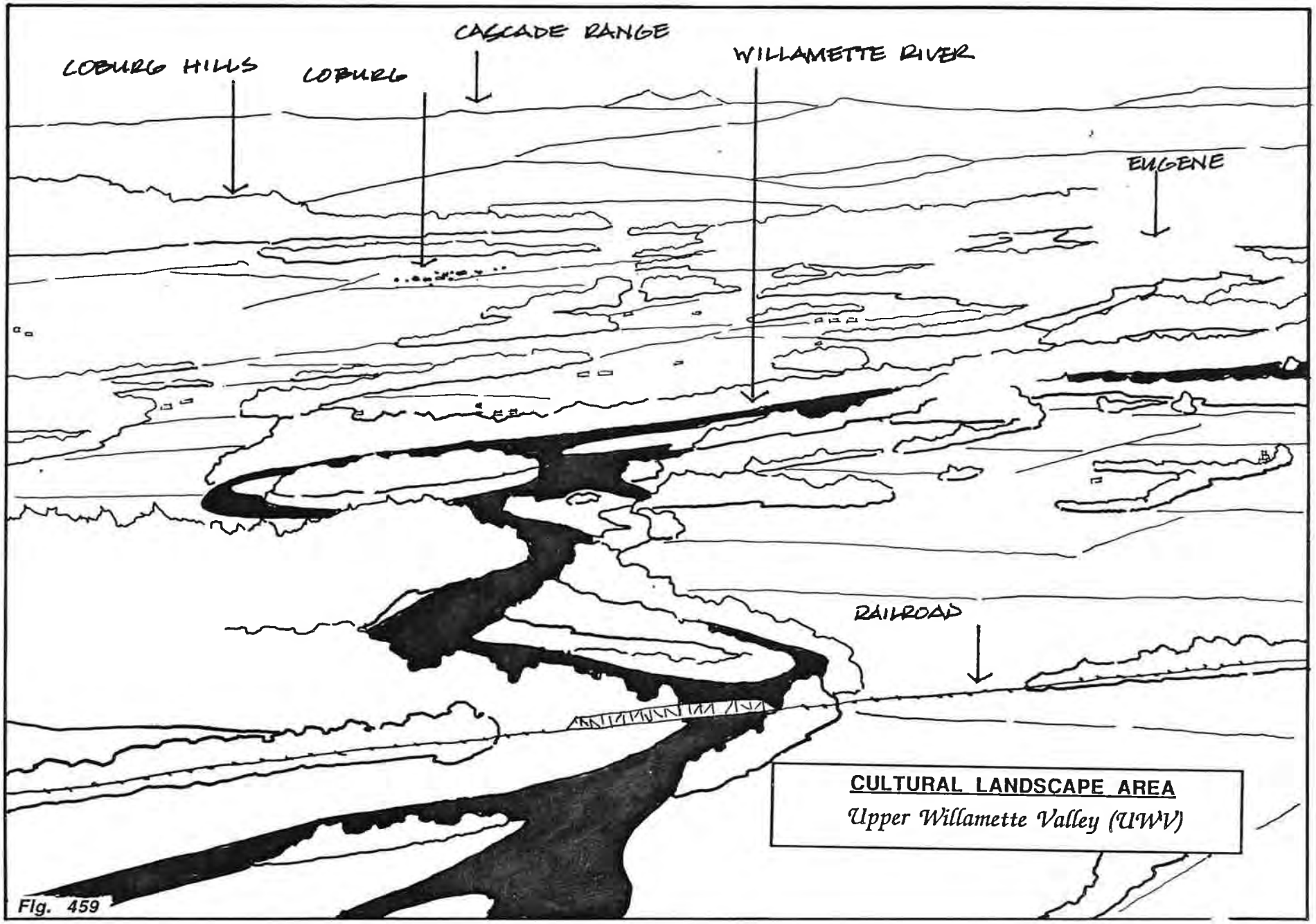

CASCADE RANGE
COBURG HILLS
COBURG
WILLAMETTE RIVER
EUGENE
RAILROAD
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA
Upper Willamette Valley (UWV)

Fig. 459

The McKenzie and Willamette Rivers meet in an extensive delta area in the southern center of the cultural landscape historically known as Willamette Forks. Flowing north, the Willamette River divides the area into eastern and western halves. Soil conditions in the Willamette Valley cultural landscape are determined by the relative age of the alluvial deposits from the Willamette River and its tributaries. Closest to the river and its many sloughs the geologically recent soils are well drained whereas the higher terraces east and west of the river are composed of older, poorer draining clay based soils.

II. Periods of Historic Significance

The periods of historic significance that established the agricultural settlement patterns of the Willamette Valley cultural landscape span the agrarian landscape, the industrialized landscape and the landscape of commerce (agriculture, communities, transportation).

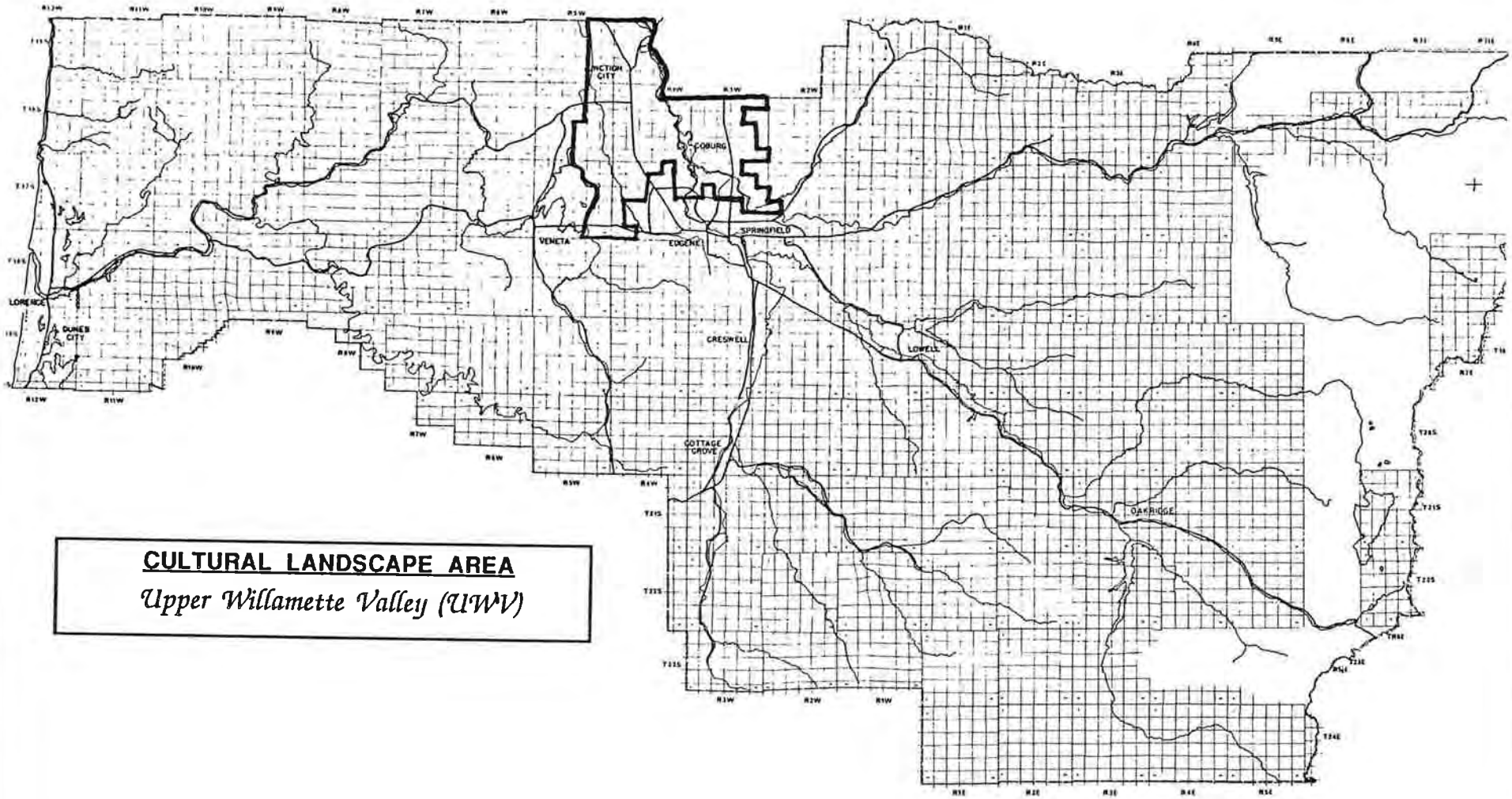
As with other central valleys, the overlap between periods of agricultural development in the Willamette Valley is uneven, with some areas retaining the character of one period and other areas retaining the character of other periods. These variations depend on a variety of historical developments and natural landscape features such as the quality of soils for different kinds of agricultural activity.

III. Significant Historic Landscape Components

The donation land claim patterns of the agrarian landscape were the first and most influential in terms of defining the overall spatial organization of land use, circulation, response to natural features, boundary demarcations, farm clusters and structures. During this early period from the 1850 to 1900, there were rural centers scattered along the valley floor (Grand Prairie, Wilkins, Willamette Forks, Armitage and even Eugene and Springfield until 1870.

The eastern and western sides of the Willamette Valley were the first to be apportioned into 320 and 640 acre claims. This was due to the respect for flooding lands in the valley center and to the siting of farmsteads in proximity to both the east and west side routes which became Territorial Roads. However, by 1860, all but the heaviest clay soil areas south of the later town of Junction City were claimed and put to the plow.

The level, unobstructed prairie on both sides of the Willamette and McKenzie Rivers allowed for layout of many roads along section lines. The size of claim parcels in turn determined the spacing of farmsteads every one half mile or every mile in some places. Claim cabins were quickly replaced by barns and by Classical Revival and early vernacular Gothic residences. By the 1860s, many claim boundaries were fenced with split rails and large scale grain raising of the "complete farm" had replaced the native prairie grasses.

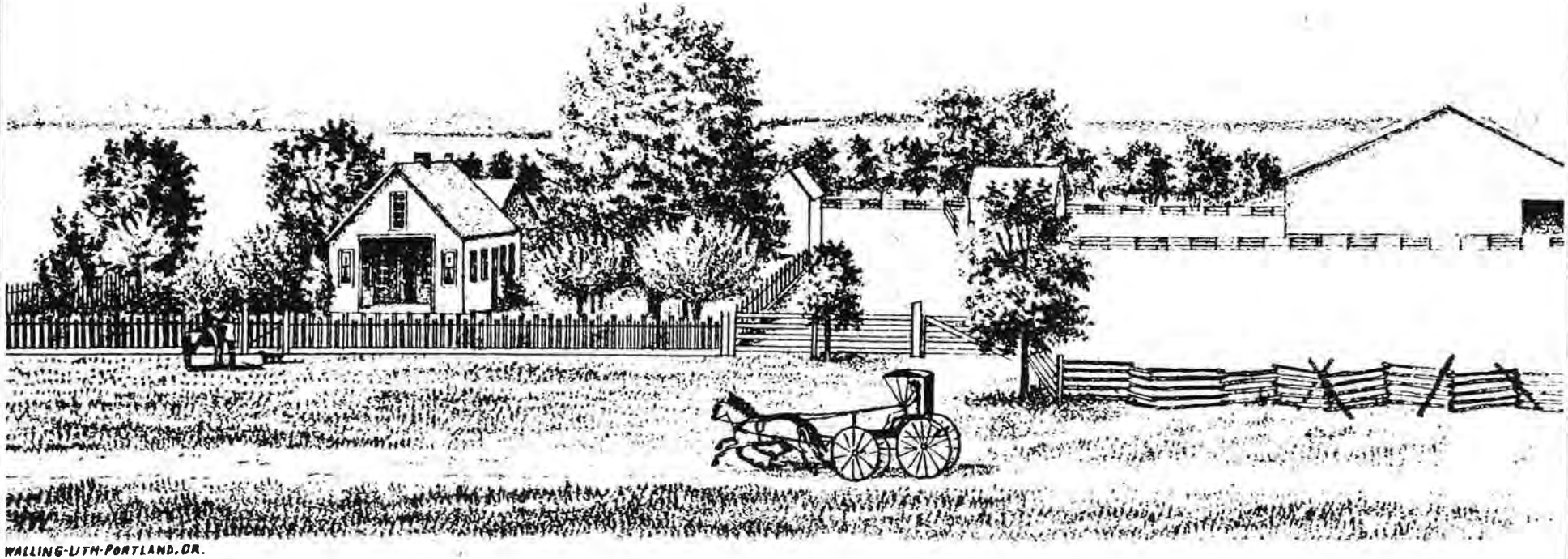


CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Upper Willamette Valley (UWV)

1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Fig. 458



RESIDENCE OF S. H. SPENCER, 7 MILES NORTH OF EUGENE CITY, LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 460

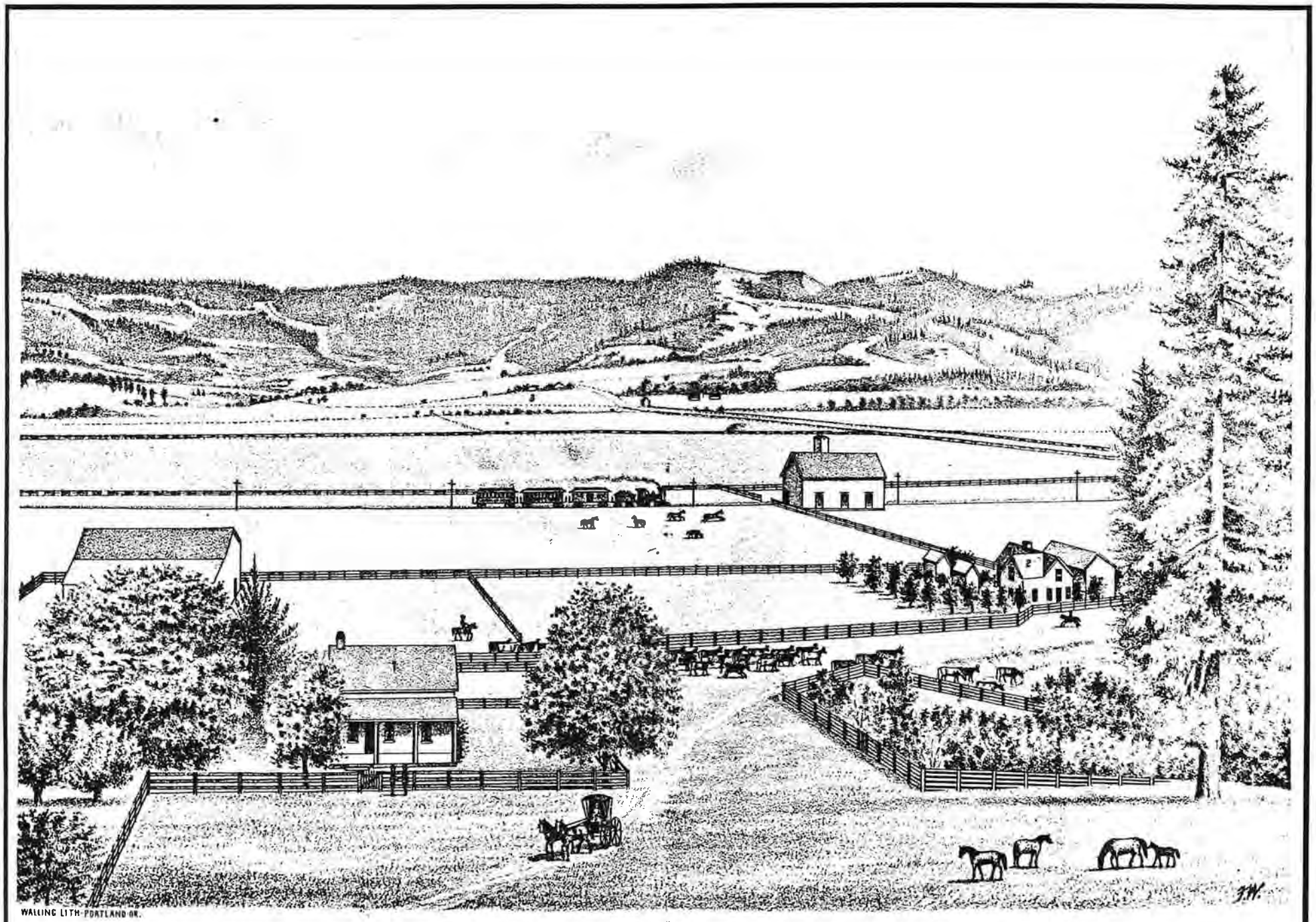
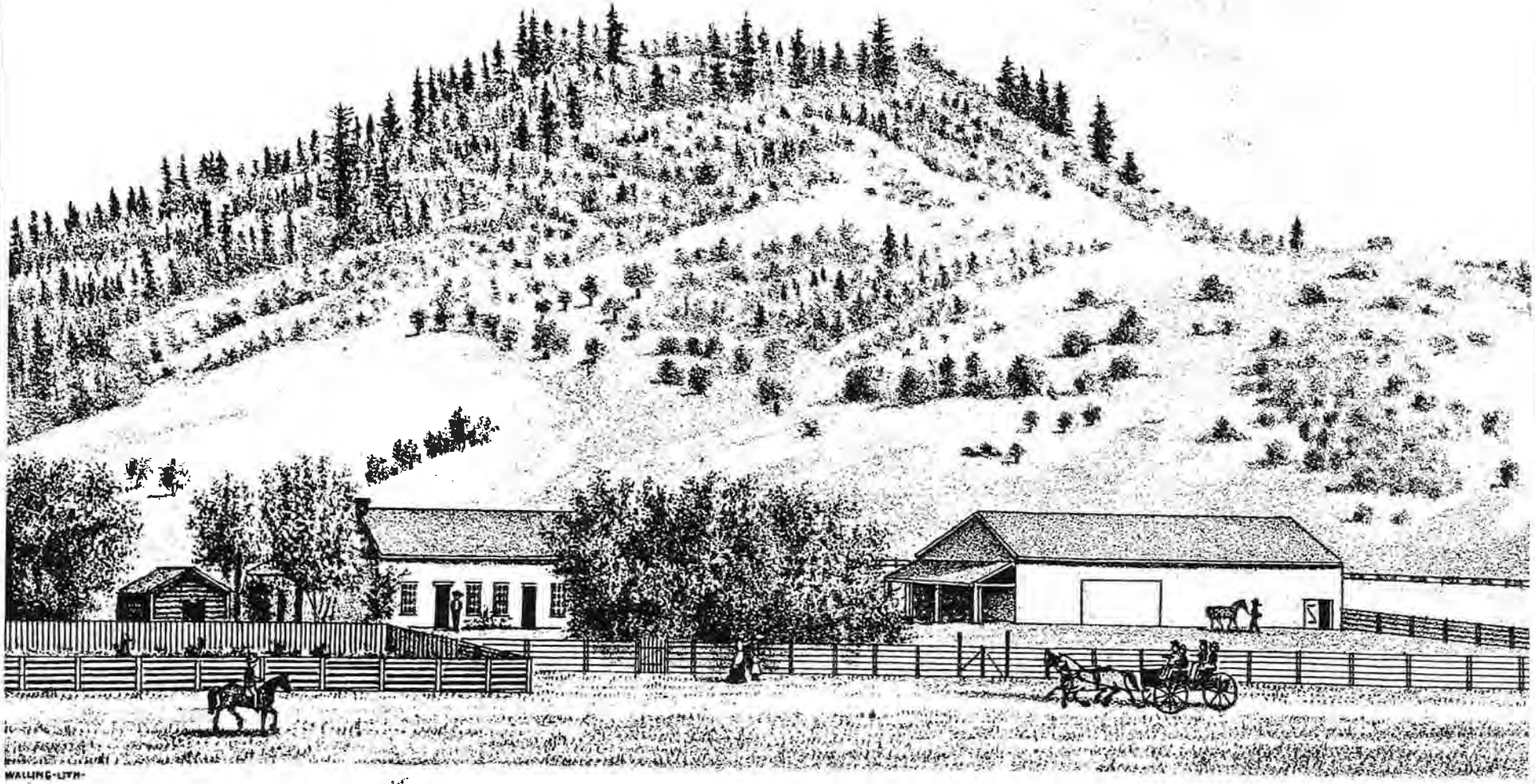


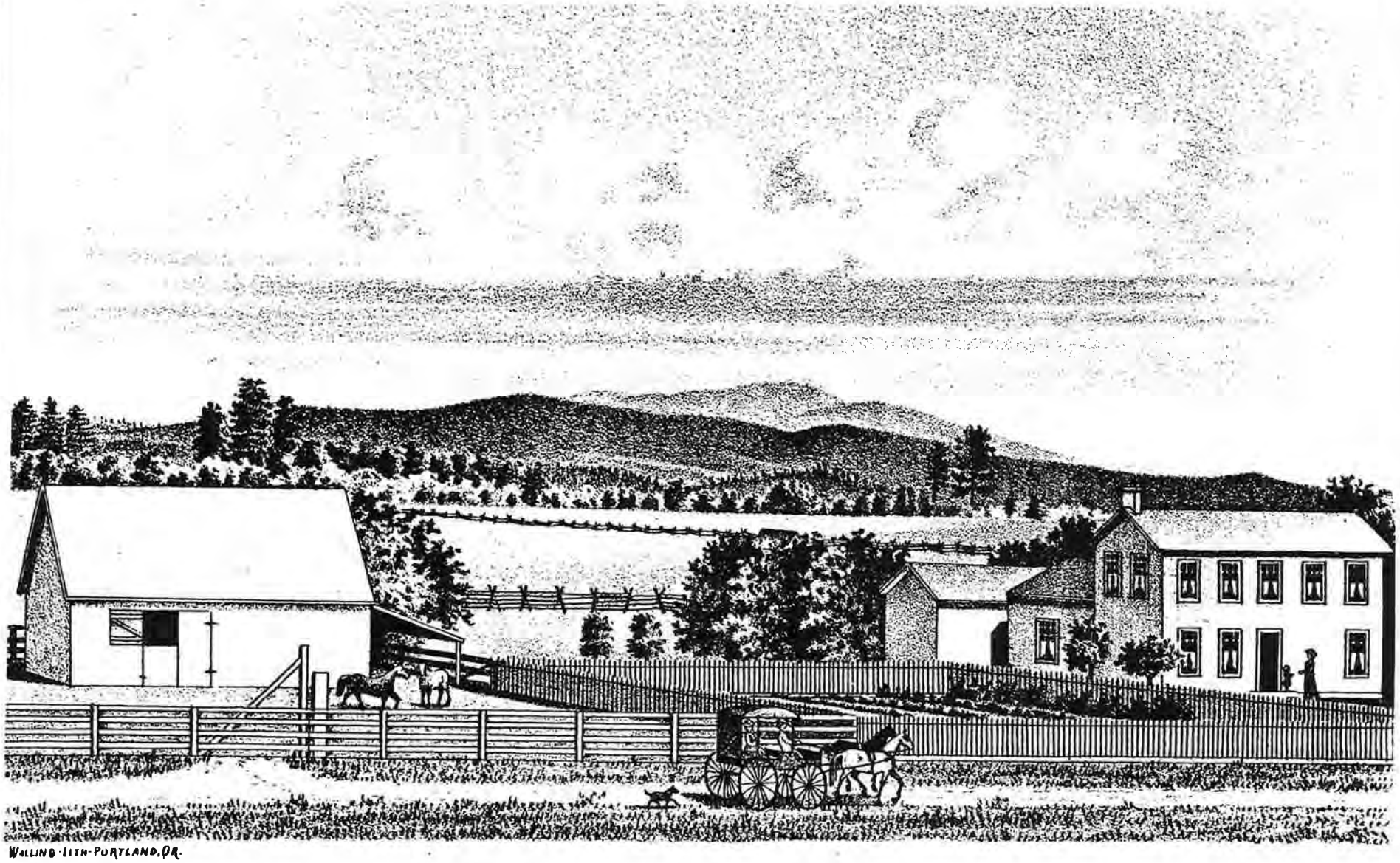
Fig. 461

RESIDENCES OF ISAAC VANDUYN (1) AND SONS, CORNELIUS S. (2) WM. M. (3) THOMAS (4)
COBURG, WILLAMETTE FORKS, P.O. LANE COUNTY, OR.



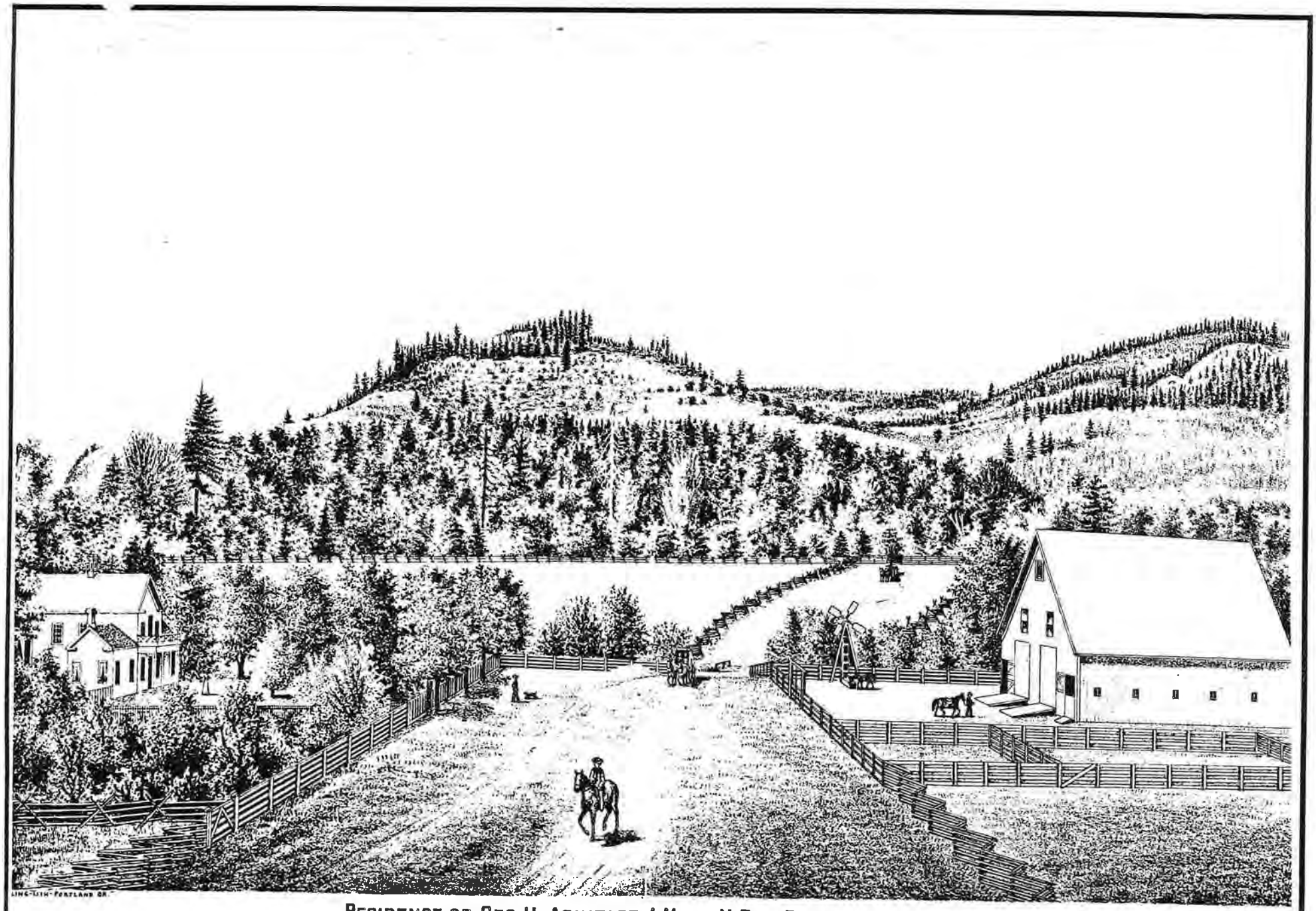
RESIDENCE OF JACOB C. SPORES, 2 MILES SOUTH OF COBURG,
LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 462



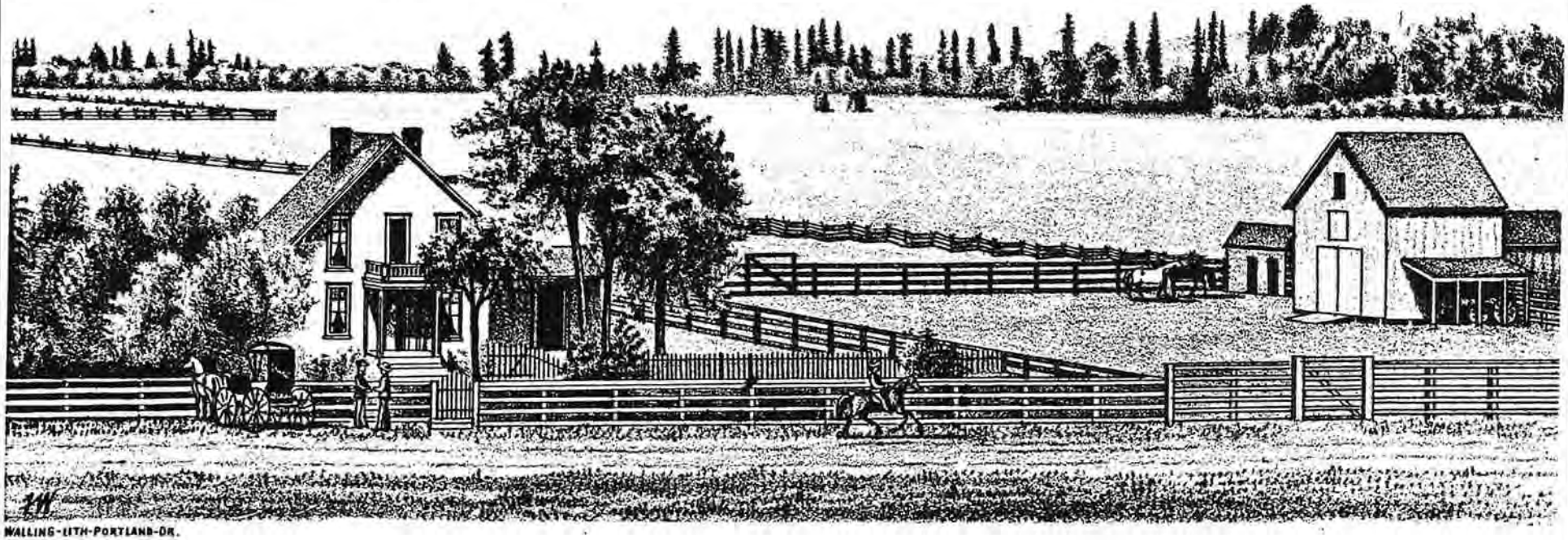
RESIDENCE OF GEO. SOVERNS,
2½ MILES SOUTH OF JUNCTION CITY, LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 463



RESIDENCE OF GEO. H. ARMITAGE, 4 MILES N.E. OF EUGENE CITY.

Fig. 465



RESIDENCE OF JOHN A. LAWRENCE, 2 MILES NORTH OF JUNCTION CITY, LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 464

The claim settlement and complete farm patterns which occurred across the valley were further developed during the period of the industrialized landscape from the 1870s on. The siting of the railroad on the east side of the Willamette south of Harrisburg spurred the expansion of grain farms in the Junction City area. This development was primarily on the higher terraces east and west of the river. Expanded grain storage and milling at Harrisburg, Junction City and Eugene/Springfield served the growth of Lane County's first agricultural export economy. During this period, larger, high pitched gable roofed barns and late vernacular Gothic, Italianate and Queen Anne houses symbolized the agricultural wealth of the area. Driveways lined with shade trees of walnut, maple or fir were common.

In the 1880s, hop growing spread along the better draining soils closer to the river. The decline of grain markets in the 1890s ushered in the patterns of agriculture in the landscape of commerce period. By the early twentieth century a pattern of small mixed row crop and tree fruit farming began to be superimposed upon the earlier claim settlement patterns. Older claims were subdivided, especially on the better soils closer to and within the flood plain. These commercial farm acreages ranged in size from twenty acres to two hundred acres. Fields of annual crops and orchard crops were interspersed within these acreages. Therefore, although land use in general remained agricultural during the transition from large scale industrialized agriculture to smaller scale commercial agriculture, the cultivation of land diversified in certain parts of the valley.

Farmsteads of the period of commerce in agriculture were smaller and increasingly specialized depending on the character of the crops or livestock grown for market. Gambrel roofed dairy barns, livestock barns and machine sheds were erected and sometimes older barns were adapted to new purposes. Houses associated with this period could be later vernacular Gothic, Italianate, Craftsman or Bungalow in style. Farm clusters often included waterpumps and storage tanks, occasionally finished to match the style of houses.

Agricultural patterns from the period of landscape commerce were concentrated directly north of Eugene along River Road and Coburg Road immediately west and east of the Willamette River. These roads served as market roads for farms serving the growing populations of Eugene and Springfield. The extension of the Oregon Electric rail lines and the west side Southern Pacific line facilitated the growth of new agricultural communities. Santa Clara, Riverview and Alvadore were communities related to this period. A different kind of community was founded by farmers of Scandinavian descent who clustered their productive small farms on "Millet's Plat" east of Junction City. The houses of these farms were distinctively Queen Anne in style with architectural flourishes of Scandinavian origin.

IV. Statement of Physical Integrity

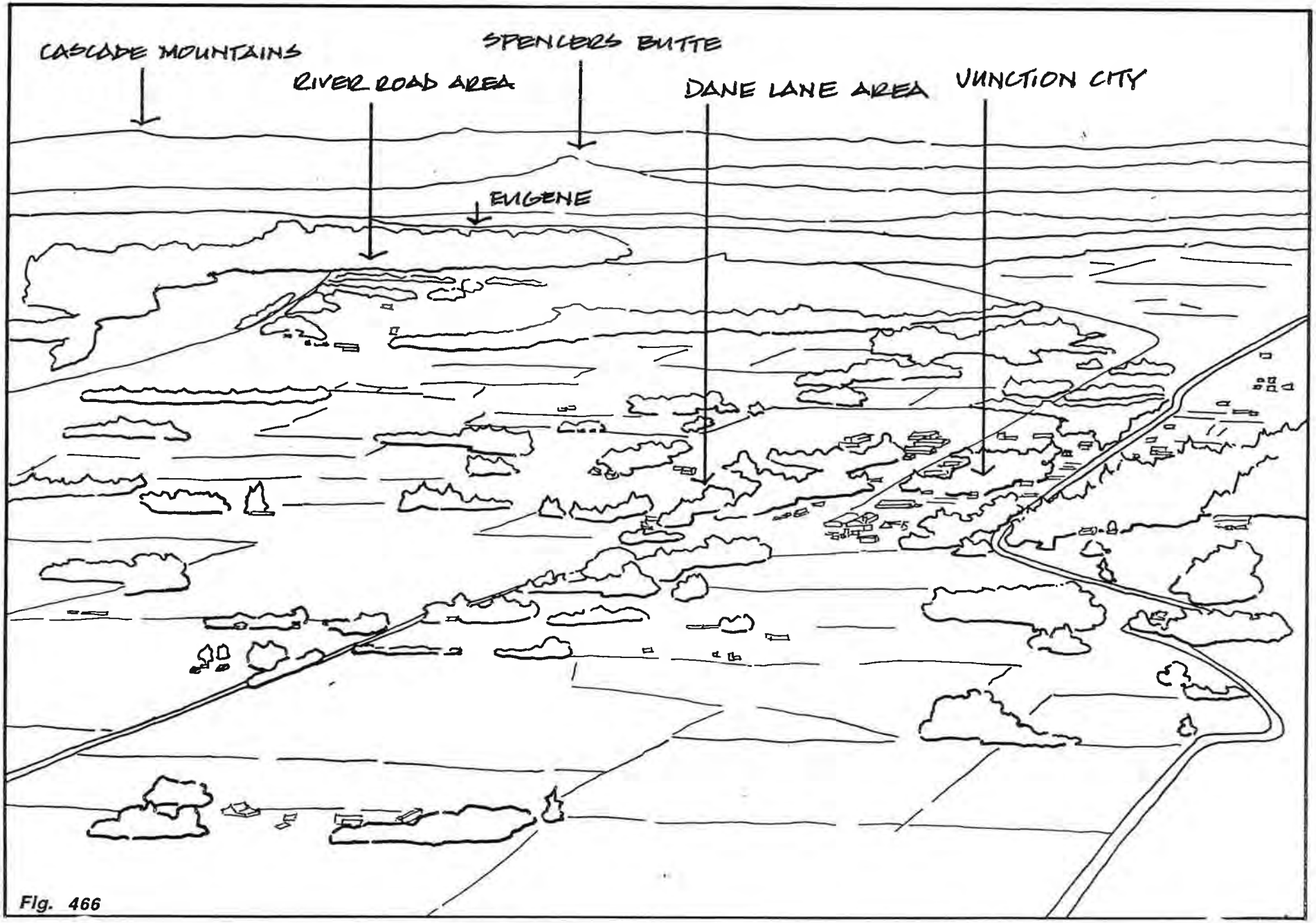

CASCADE MOUNTAINS
SPENCERS BUTTE
RIVER ROAD AREA
DANE LANE AREA
JUNCTION CITY
EUGENE

Fig. 466

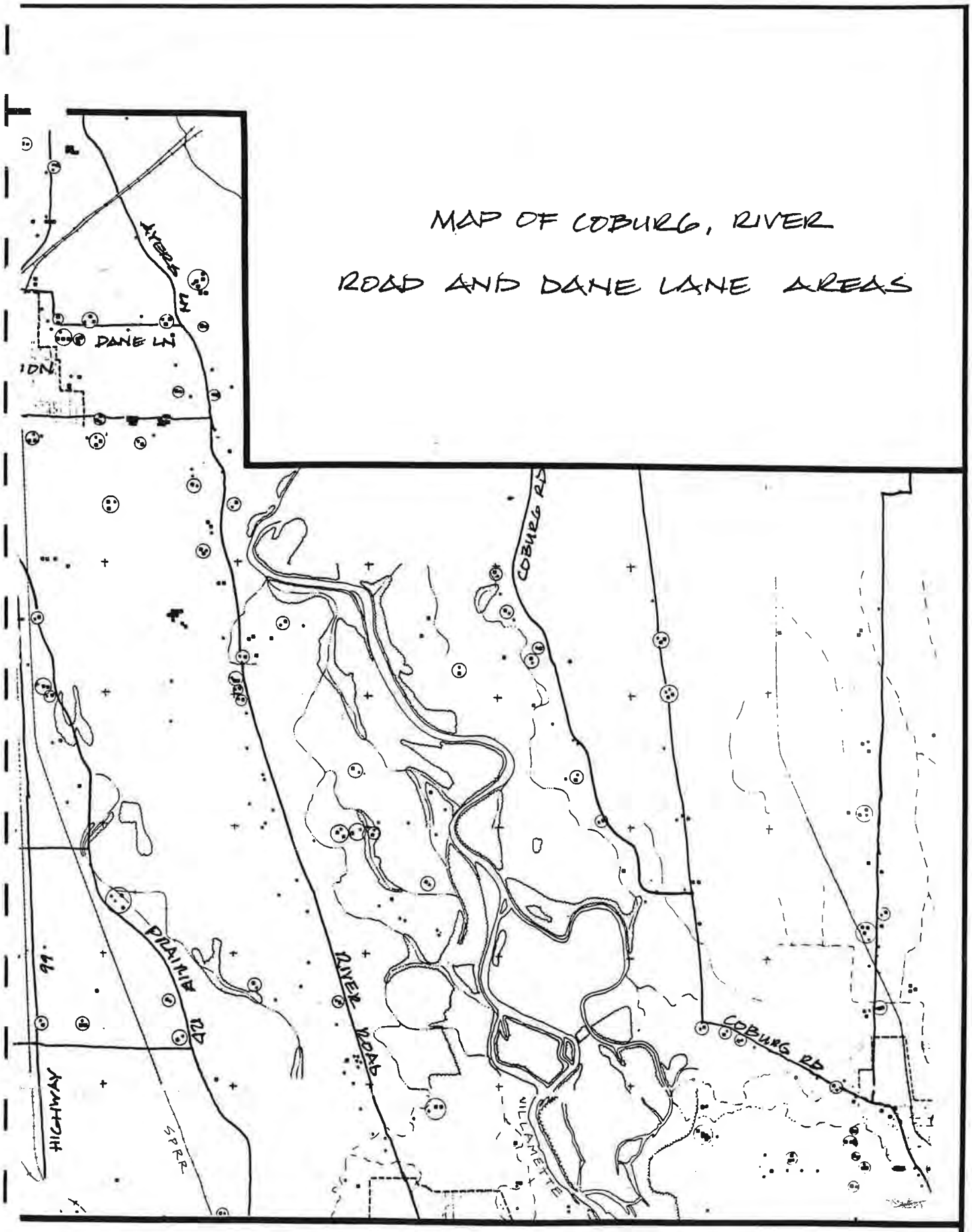

MAP OF COBURG, RIVER
ROAD AND DANE LANE AREAS
AYERS LN
DANE LN
COBURG RD
PRAIRIE RD
RIVER ROAD
COBURG RD
99
HIGHWAY
SPRR
WILLAMETTE
North
1" = 1mi

Fig. 467

The cultural landscape of the upper Willamette Valley does not possess physical integrity as a whole for any of the three historic periods of significance. More than any other cultural landscape in the county, the upper Willamette Valley's agricultural landscapes have been transformed by both newer agricultural developments and by urbanization. The west and east sides of the valley still have physical integrity of spatial organization and circulation from the agrarian and industrialized landscape periods. However, these areas are predominantly modern grass seed farms, although there are structures (houses and barns) remaining from the period. The areas of commercial agriculture from the early 1900s in the River Road, Coburg and Alvadore areas have experienced rural residential development during the modern period. In these areas there are many individual sites possessing integrity as farm clusters and structures from the historic period.

V. Finding of Significance

Despite the lack of overall physical integrity, there are three areas of significant landscape components with physical integrity from the major periods of agricultural development.

The first is in the vicinity of Coburg where land use, boundary demarcations, field patterns and farm buildings represent the agrarian landscape and industrialized agricultural landscape of the nineteenth century.

The second area is along Dane Lane east of Junction City where farm clusters include a concentration of ornamented Queen Ann houses. This is the only ethnic (Scandinavian) agricultural community in Lane County that is visible in the architecture associated with that community.

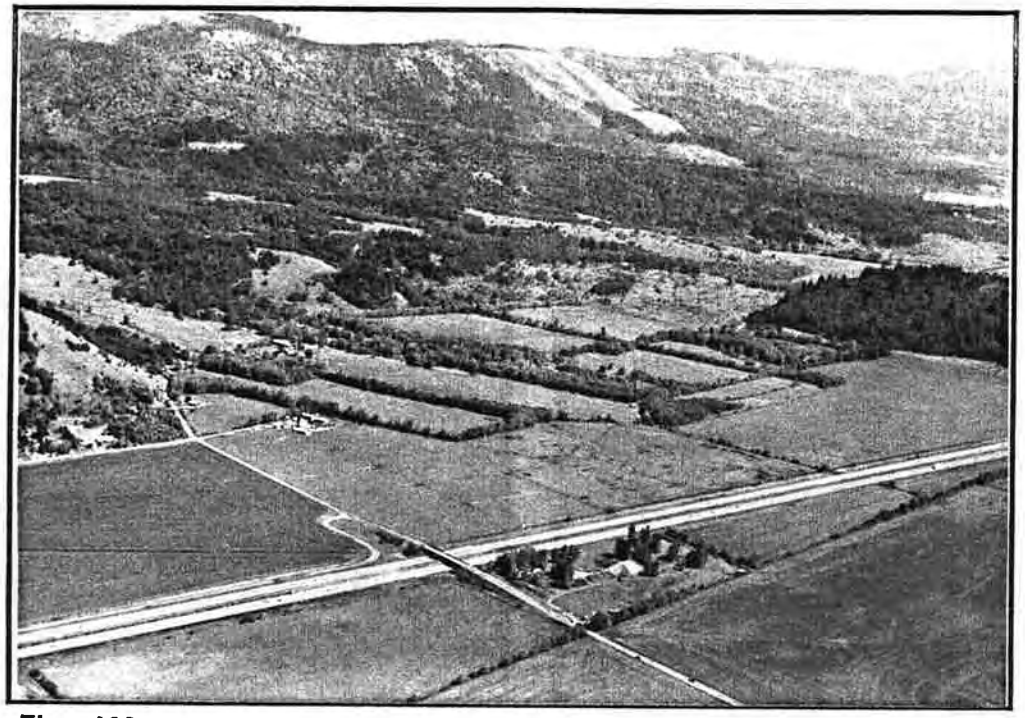
The third is the area east of River Road between Beacon Drive and Browns Landing. This area retains physical integrity of land use, spatial organization and structures from the landscape of commerce period of diversified agriculture. All four remaining hop barns in the upper Willamette Valley are found here, for example. VI. Areas for Further Study

Further analysis of these three areas is needed to determine their potential as rural historic districts representing different kinds of agricultural development in the history of the Willamette Valley.

List of Figures

458. Upper Willamette Valley Cultural Landscape Area
459. Oblique drawing of Willamette Valley and Coburg area
460. 1884 lithograph of Spencer residence
461. 1884 lithograph of Vanduyn farmstead
462. 1884 lithograph of Spores farmstead
463. 1884 lithograph of Soverns farmstead
464. 1884 lithograph of Lawrence farmstead
465. 1884 lithograph of Armitage farmstead
466. Oblique drawing of River Road and Dane Lane areas
467. Map of Coburg, River Road and Dane Lane areas
468. Aerial view of Coburg Hills and early field patterns
469. Aerial view of Coburg area
470. Aerial view of area north of Coburg
471. Aerial view of River Road area
472. Aerial view of Willamette River
473. Aerial view of Coburg Road area
474. Aerial view of River Road Upper Willamette Valley
475. Aerial view of diversified agriculture near river
476. Western terraces of the valley (#2880)
477. Willamette River at Brown's Landing (#3469)
478. Centennial Butte (#2350)
479. Agricultural canal (#2938)
480. Road along terrace and farm cluster (#3447)
481. Road, oak grove and gable roof barn (#2883)
482. Field, gable roof barn and trees (#2884)
483. Vernacular Gothic farmhouse and trees (#2336)
484. Farm cluster with Italianate house (#2300)
485. Gable roof barn and outbuildings (#2306)
486. Vegetation related to land use (#2303)
487. Cemetary (#2369)
488. Classical Revival/Craftsman house (#2949)
489. Vernacular Gothic house with maples (#2268)
490. Vernacular Gothic house with maple (#2290)
491. Vernacular Gothic house with maples (#2285)
492. Vernacular Gothic house (#2252)
493. Vernacular Gothic house (#3444)
494. Queen Anne house (#2357)
495. Queen Anne house (#2326)
496. Queen Anne house (#2264)
497. Queen Anne house (#3508)
498. Queen Anne house (#2271)
499. Detail of same house
500. Queen Anne house (#3509)
501. Queen Anne house (#2260)
502. Queen Anne house (#2262)
503. Early gambrel roof barn (#2280)
504. Gambrel roof barn (#2342)
505. Parabolic roof barn (#3443)
506. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#2937)
507. Gabel roof dairy barn (#2272)

508. Farm cluster with gabel and parabolic roof barns (#3449)
509. Hop barn (#2393)
510. Hop barn (#3473)
511. Craftsman shed with advertisement (#3449)
512. Craftsman house (@2385)
513. Vernacular Italianate house (#3453)
514. Crafstman house (#2951)
515. Italianate house (#2961)
516. Craftsman house (#2360)
517. Craftsman house (#2343)
518. Craftsman house (#2944)
519. Craftsman house (#2957)
520. Craftsman house (#2306)
521. Craftsman house (#2964)
522. English Cottage (#2258)
523. English Cottage (#2263)
524. English Cottage (#2372)
525. English Cottage (#2387)
526. Bungalow (#2938)
527. Bungalow (#2255)



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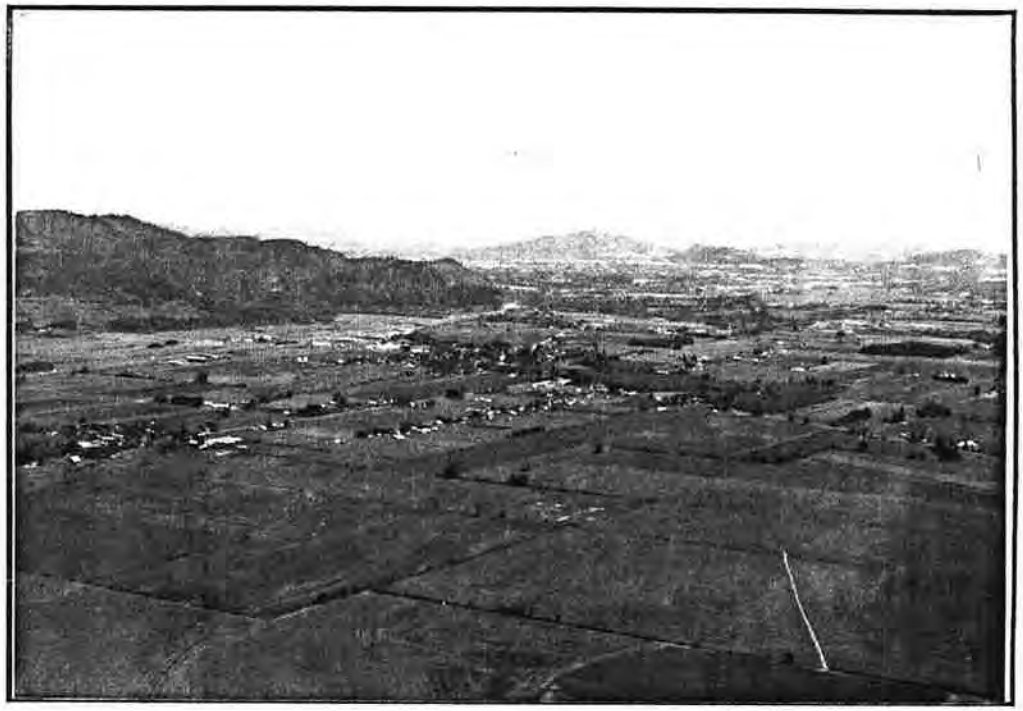

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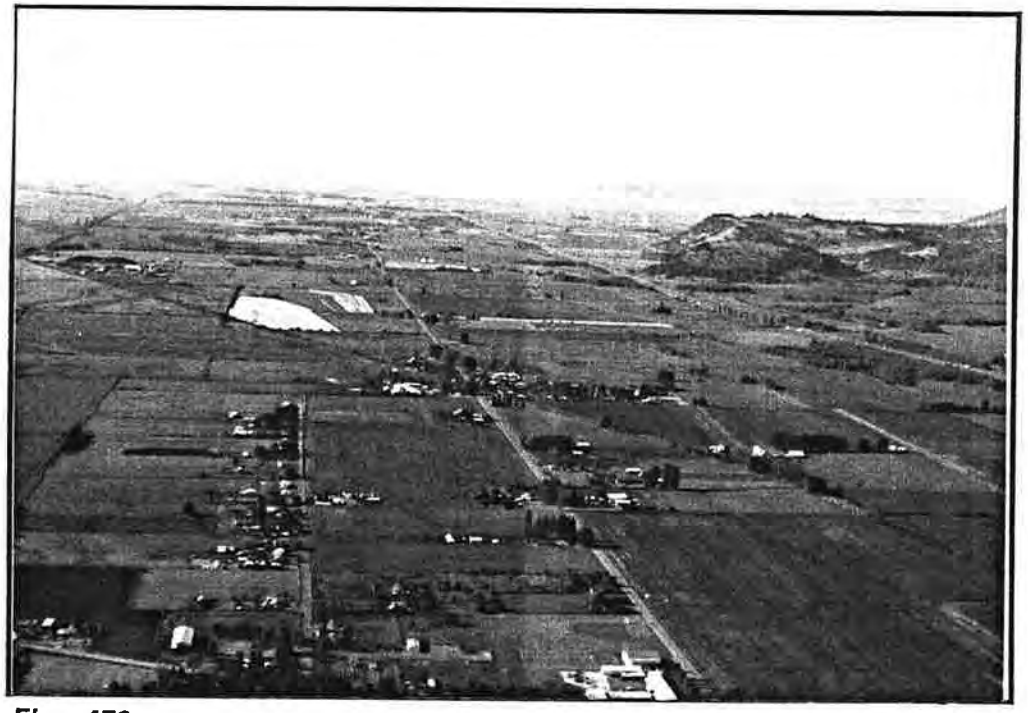

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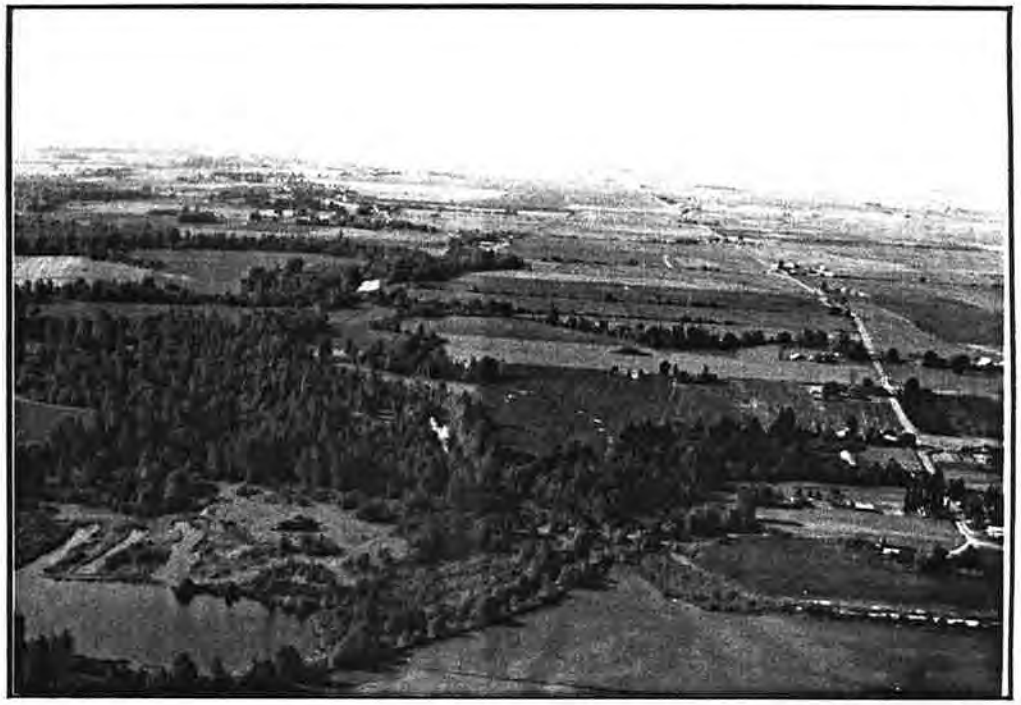

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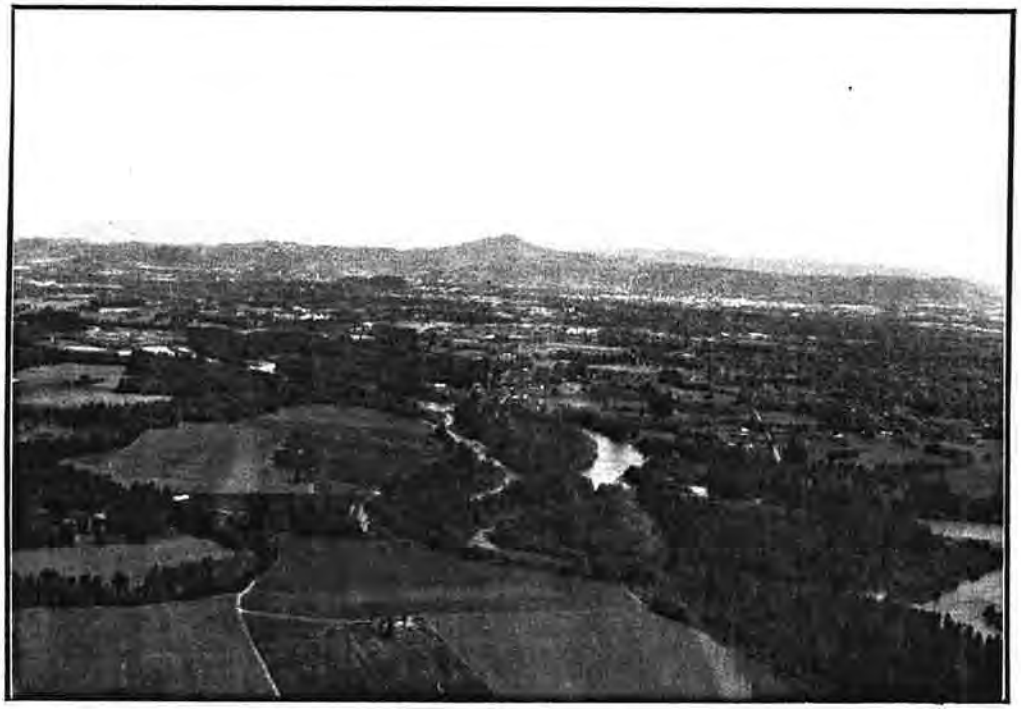

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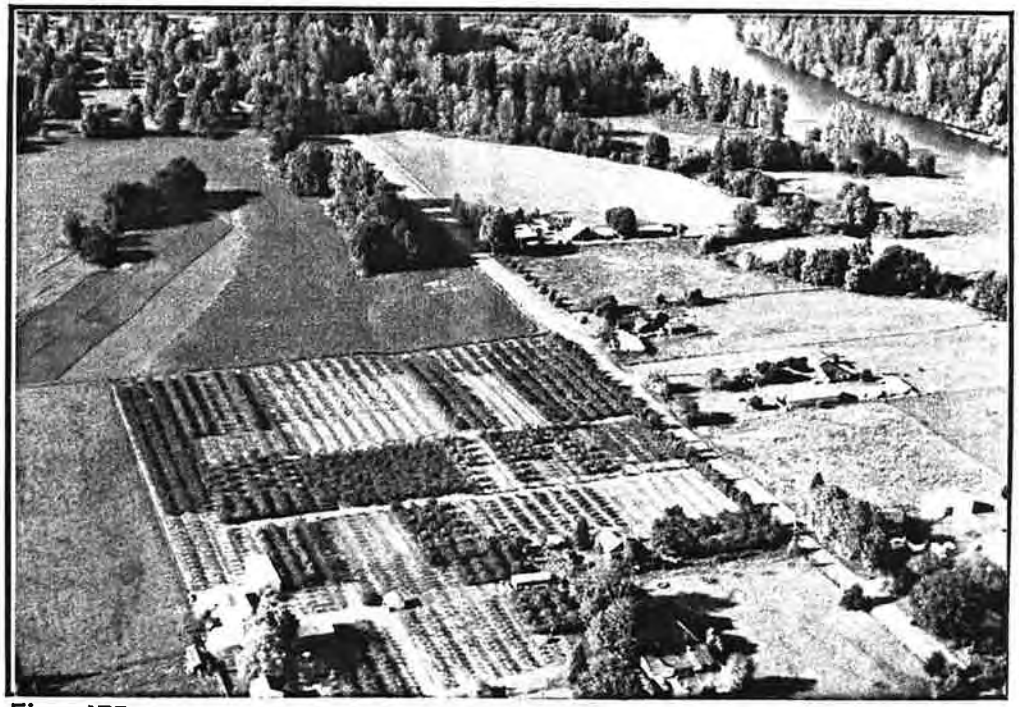

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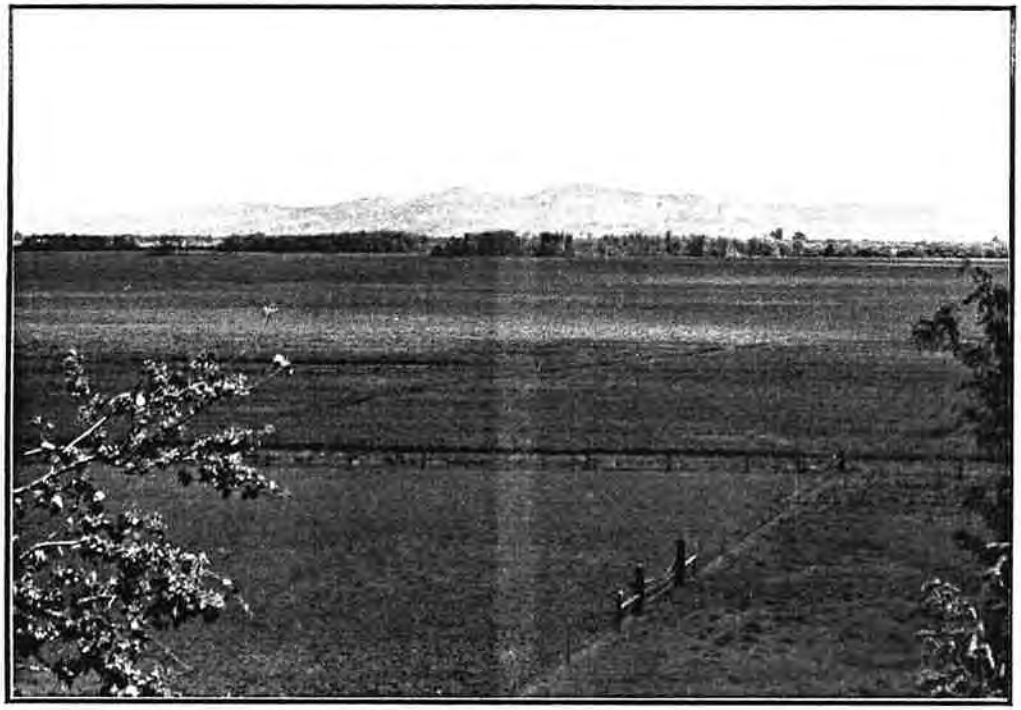

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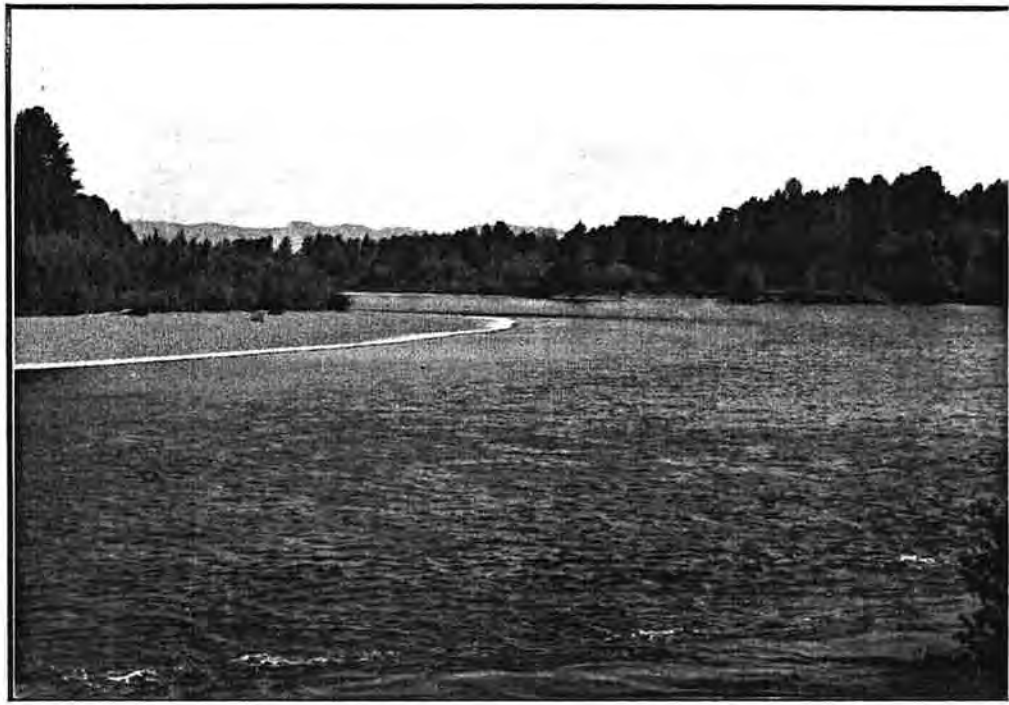

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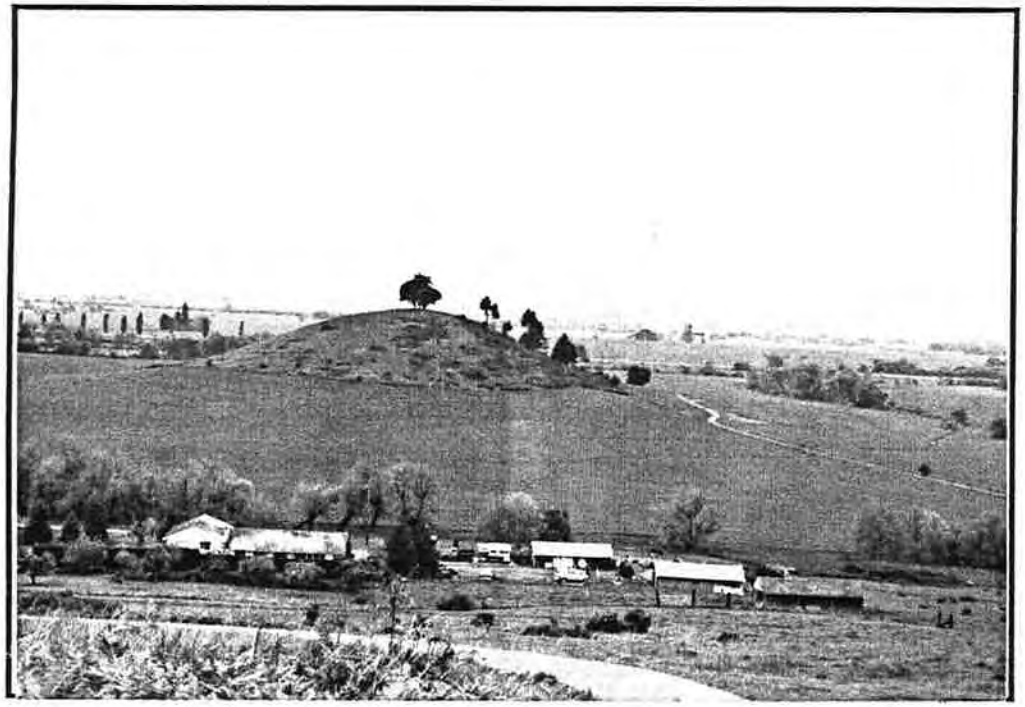

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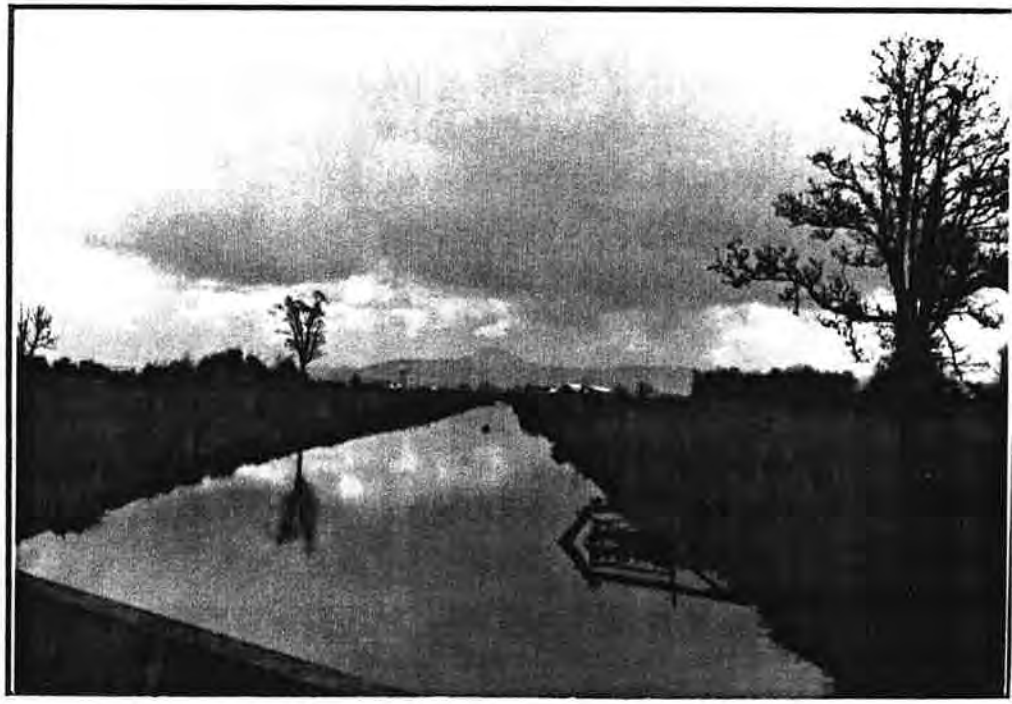

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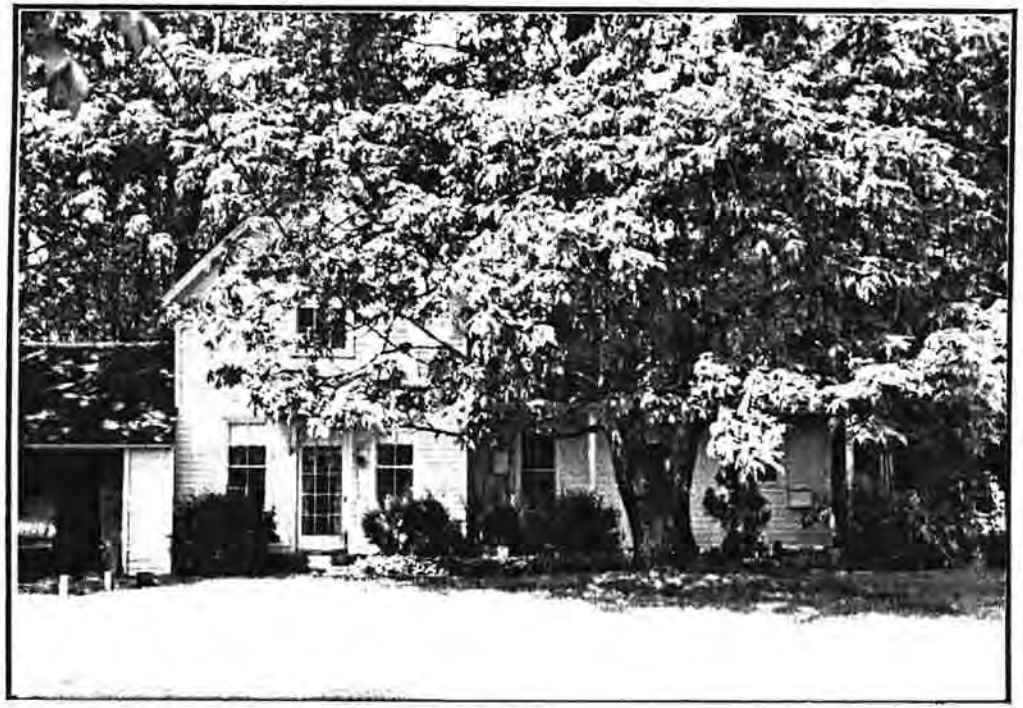

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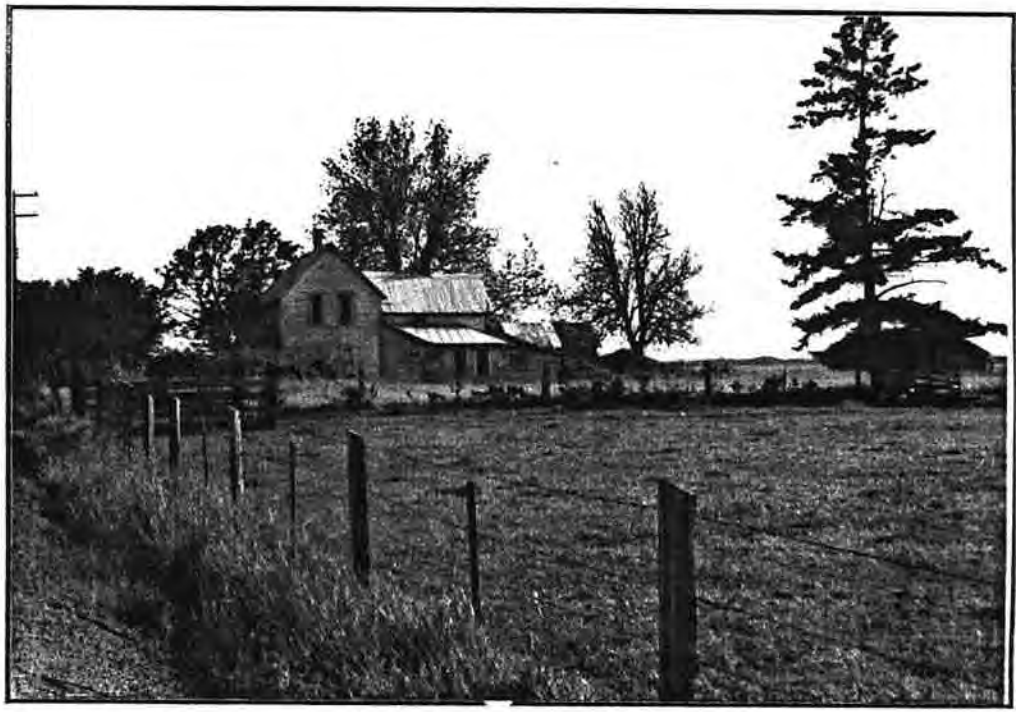

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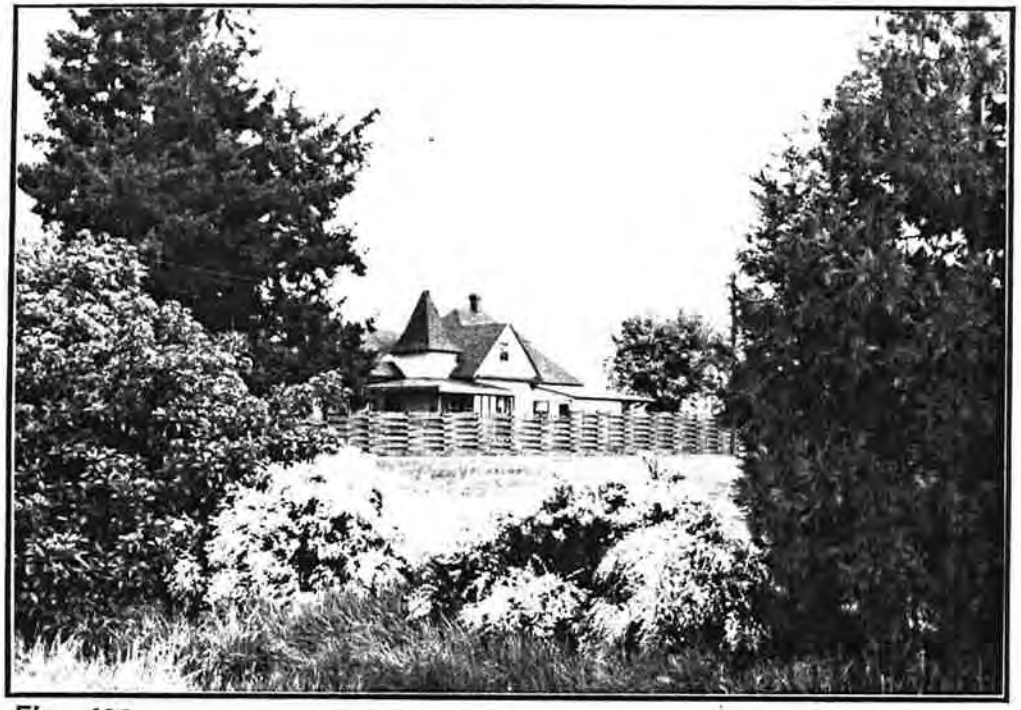

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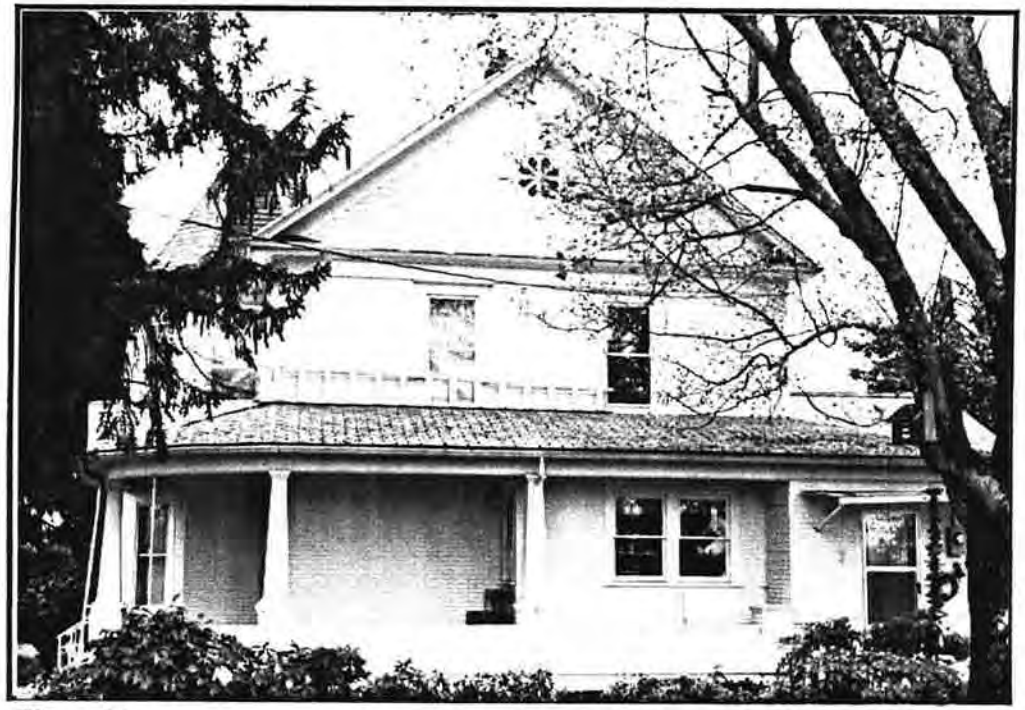

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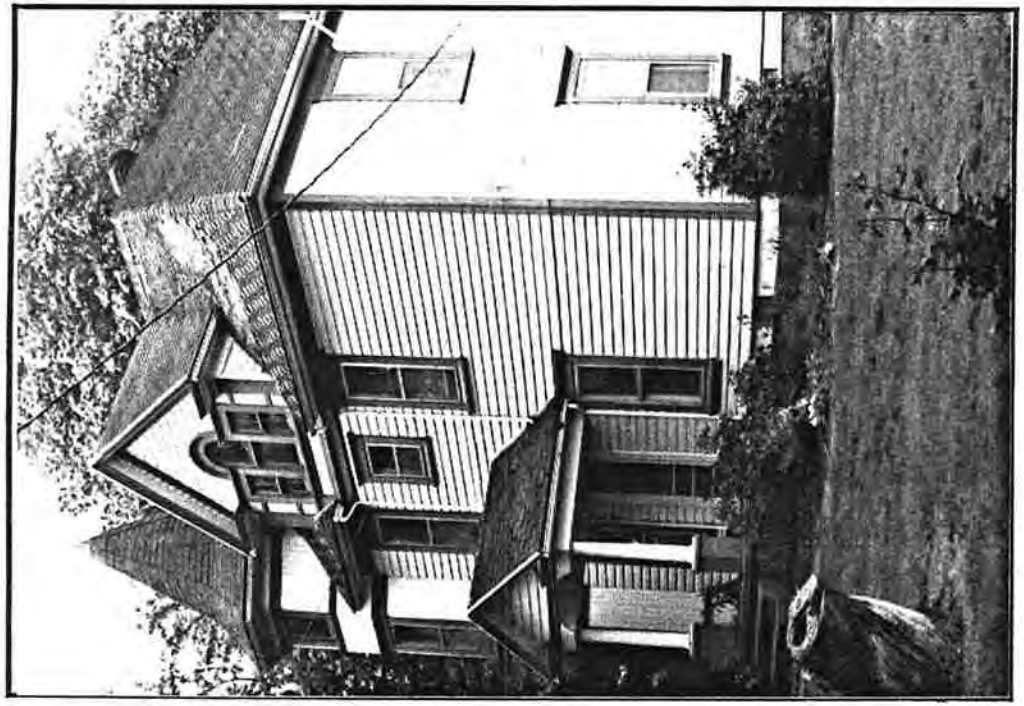

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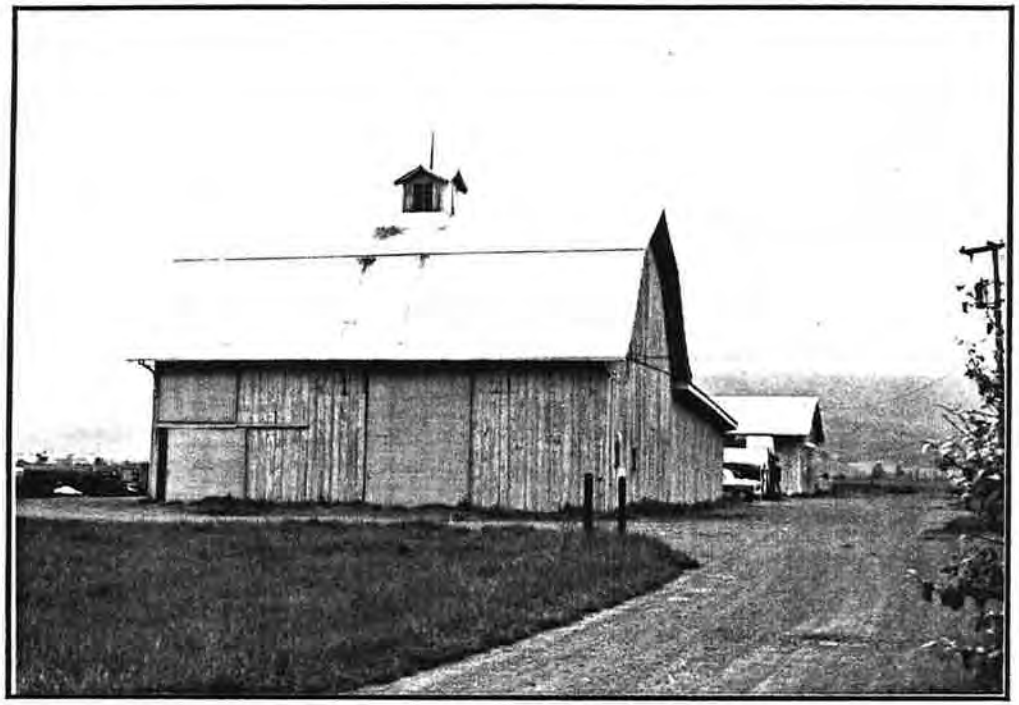

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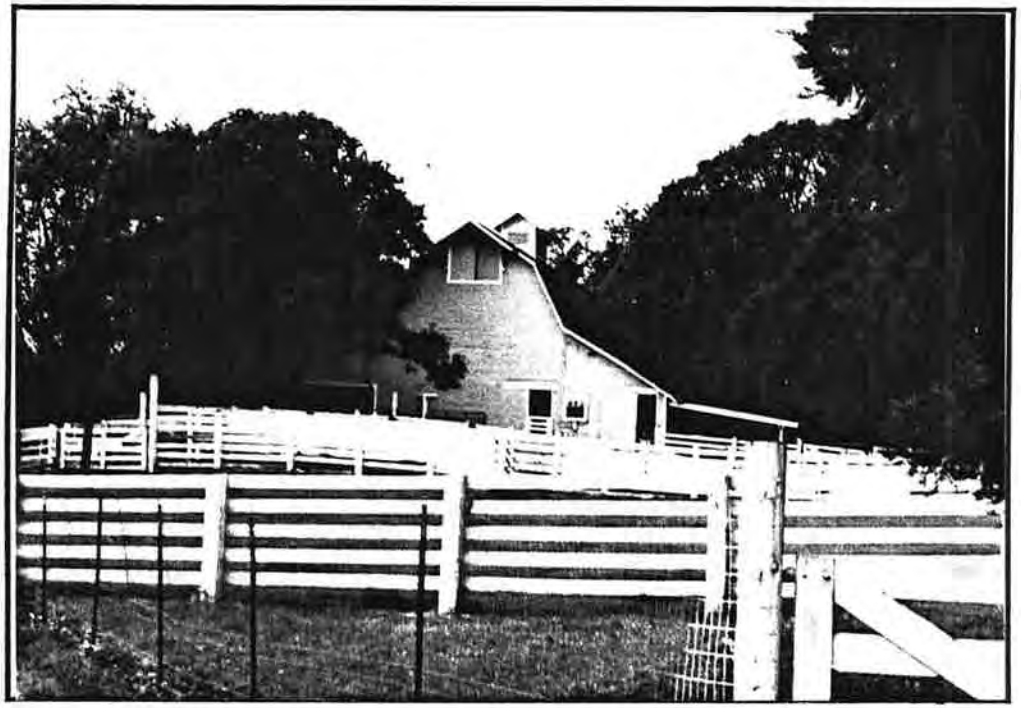

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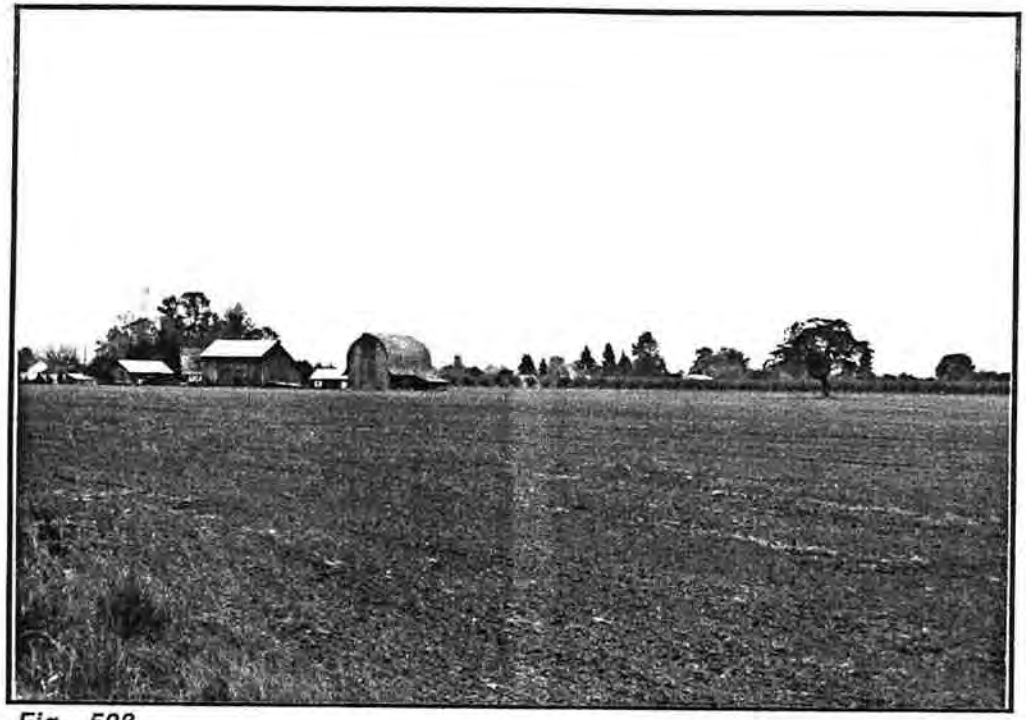

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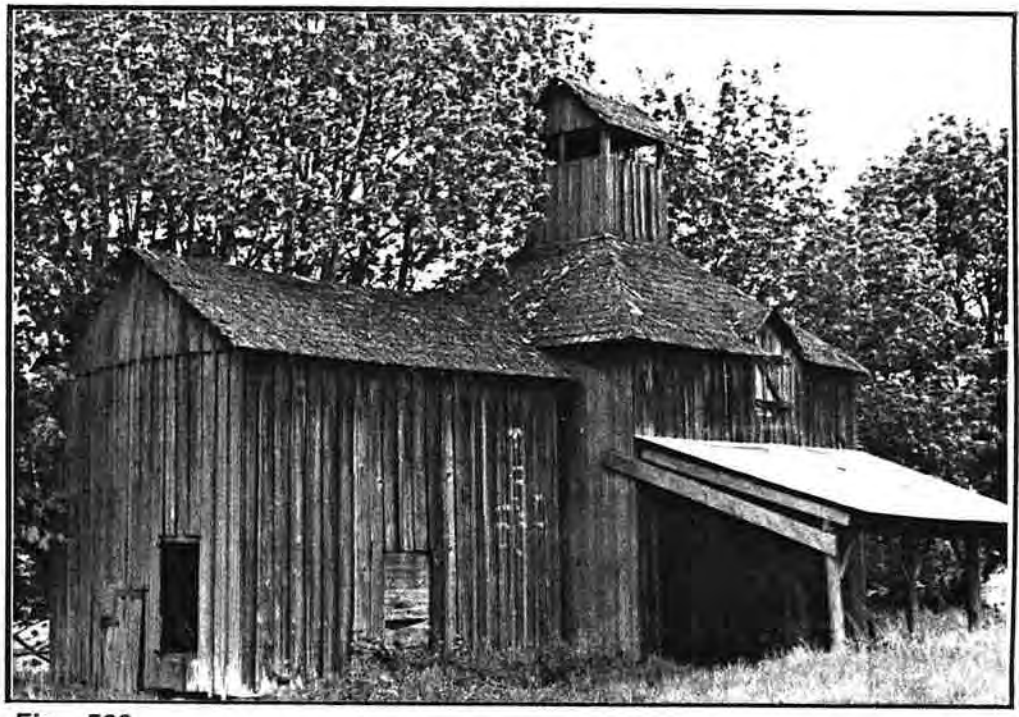

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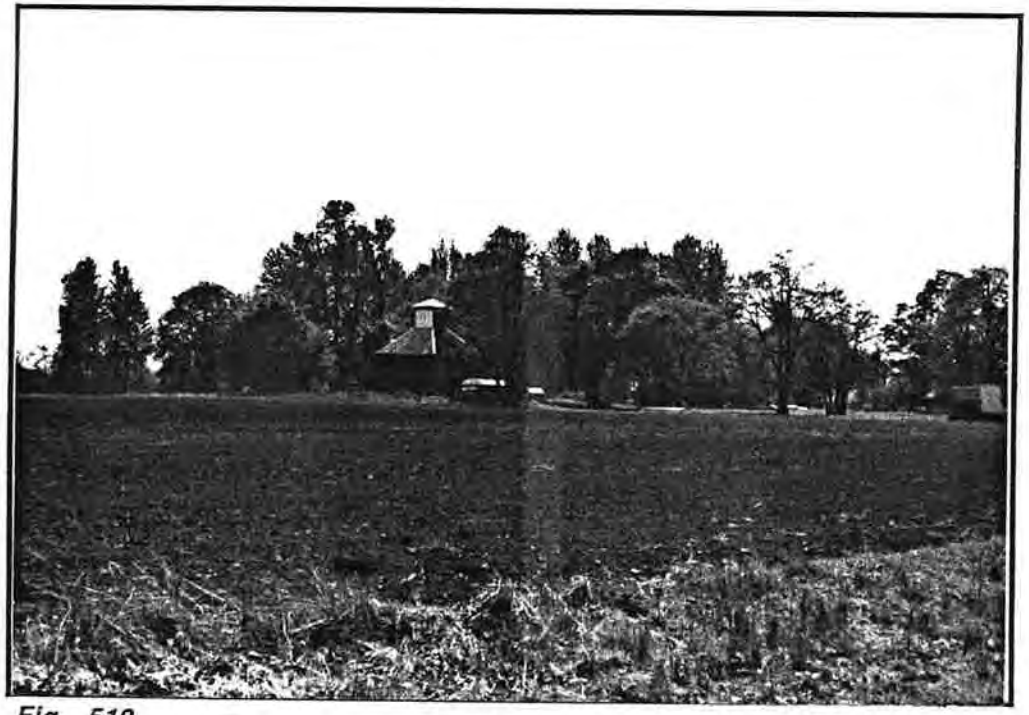

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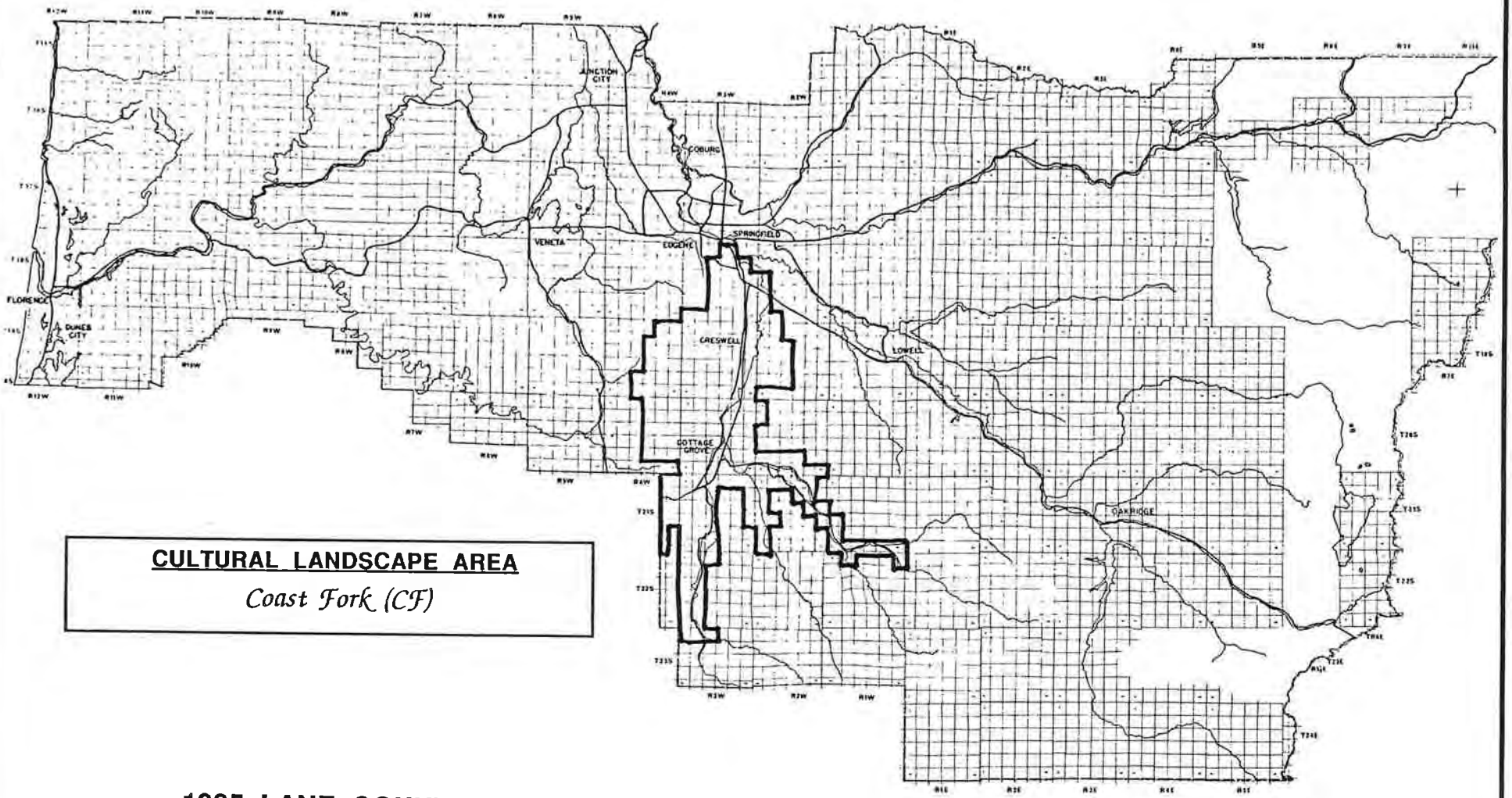


CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Coast Fork (CF)

1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Fig. 528

CHAPTER XVII

COAST FORK OF THE WILLAMETTE RIVER

I. Summary of Cultural Landscape Area

The Coast Fork cultural landscape area is the largest in the county. Extending thirty miles from north to south, the area varies between fifteen miles and two miles in width. The cultural landscape boundaries contain all lands settled during the historic period in the valleys watered by the Coast Fork of the Willamette. This area includes the lower portion of the Coast Fork from its confluence with the Middle Fork just south of Springfield to the confluence of the Row River and the Coast Fork in the area of Cottage Grove. The Lower Coast Fork also includes the tributary valleys of Camas Swale, Lynx Hollow and Silk Creek. The upper Coast Fork includes the separate tributary valleys of Row River, Mosby Creek and the Coast Fork south of the historic community of Latham.

II. Periods of Historic Significance

The periods of historic significance establishing the settlement patterns of the Coast Fork cultural landscape area differ between the lower and upper portions of the Coast Fork. In the lower portion between the area surrounding Cottage Grove and the Middle Fork/Coast Fork confluence, the agricultural patterns of the agrarian landscape period (agriculture, communities) were predominant, although patterns of later agricultural development in the periods of the industrialized landscape (mining, logging) and the landscape of commerce (agriculture) were also found.

In the upper coast Fork portion of the cultural landscape area, the patterns of logging and mining from the industrialized landscape are predominant.

III. Significant Historic Landscape Components

The lower Coast Fork together with other central valleys of the county was extensively settled via donation land claims. Here also wide prairies on either side of the river were the first areas to be developed for farming. Indian trails up the Coast Fork were selected as an emigrant wagon route by the Applegate brothers in 1846 and some who came by this route located their claims in the valleys along this route. As with the west side California Trail, many early Oregonians used this trail to travel to and from the mining areas in California and southern Oregon. Later the east side Territorial Road followed

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Coast Fork (CF)

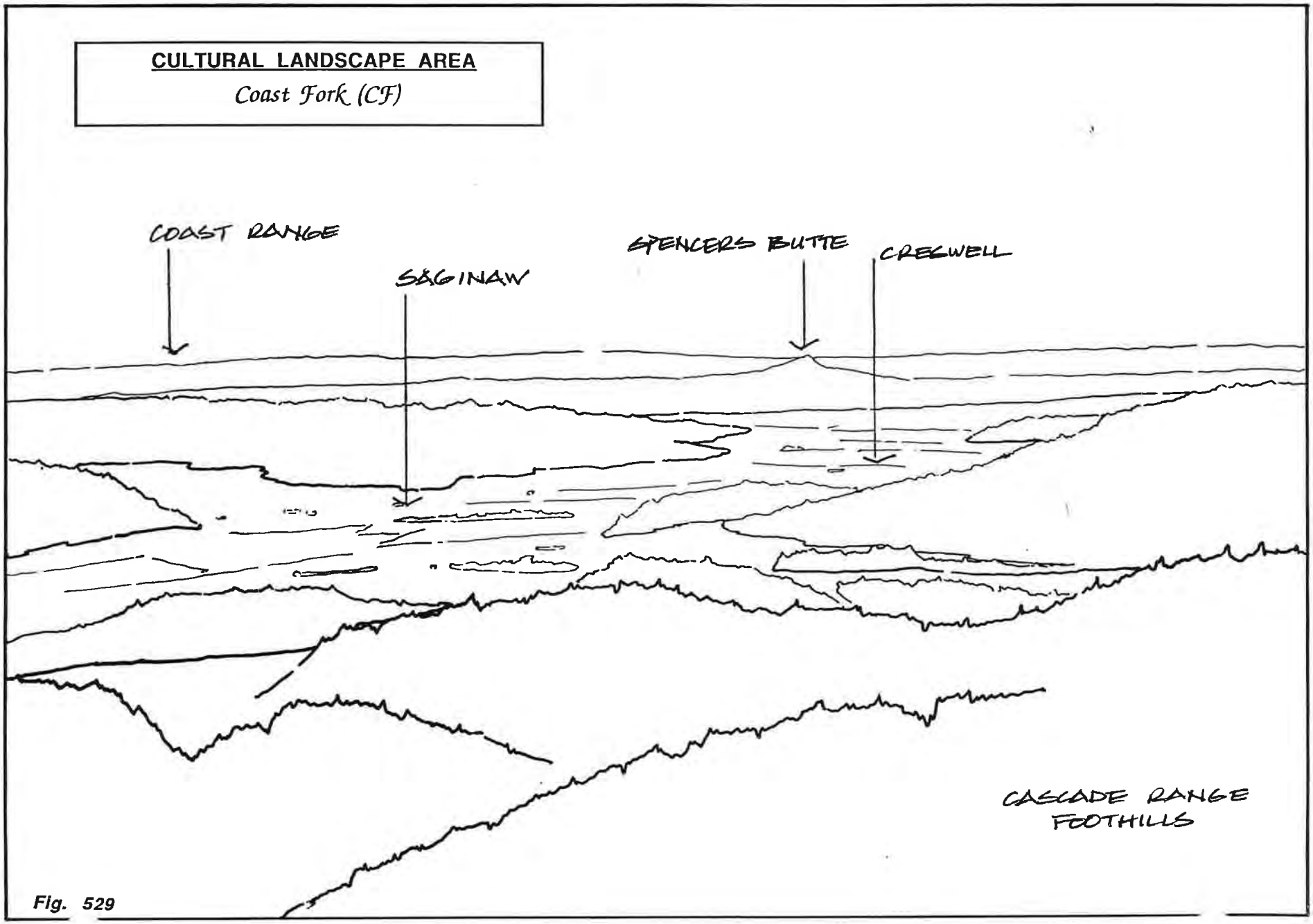


Fig. 529

this same route from the Willamette Valley up the west bank of the Coast Fork. Cultural landscape components of the agrarian landscape were dominant along the Coast Fork through the 1880s. These components included the large field patterns and land use related to grain farming in the late nineteenth century. Farmsteads were often sited at the prairie's edge and on slightly higher terraces. Farm clusters and structures were characterized for the period by low pitched gable roofed barns, Classical Revival and vernacular gothic residences and buildings associated with early rural centers. These early communities included Creswell, Cloverdale, Walker, Royal, Latham, Lematt, Walden, London, Christman, Starr and Wildwood.

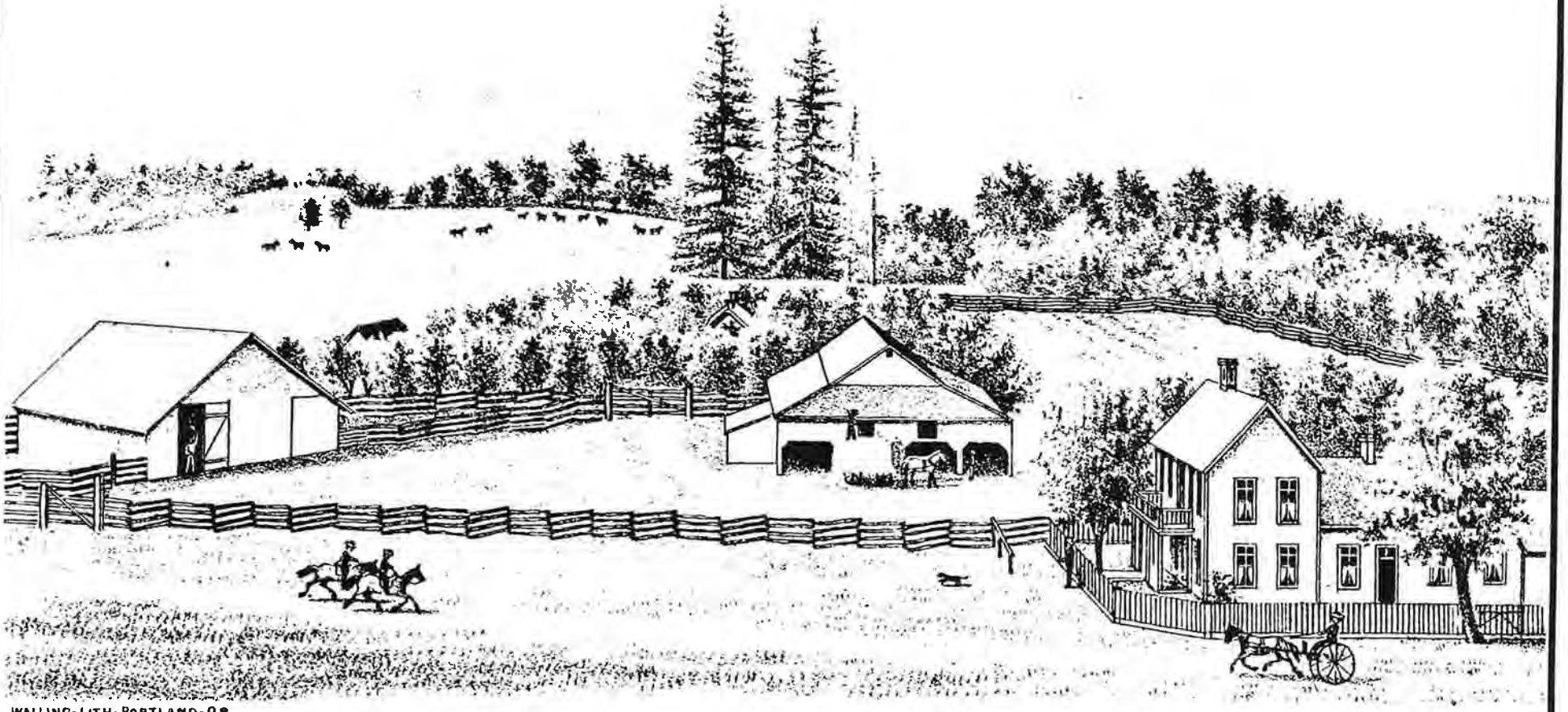
The railroad, also sited along the west bank of the Coast Fork, brought to this cultural landscape the influences of the industrialized landscape, among them new, larger, high pitched barn types, late Gothic and vernacular Italianate houses. With the railroad came new logging activity and mills sited along the Coast Fork, such as the one at Saginaw. This was where the Booth Kelly Company first started logging operations in Lane County at the end of the nineteenth century.

Road development and agricultural inovation associated with the twentieth century landscape of commerce also had a presence in the lower Coast Fork where Highway 99, the county's principal north/south artery was located late in the historic period. Although not to the same extent as parts of the Upper Willamette Valley, the patterns of diversified market farming saw the growth of row crop farms in the Seavey Loop area near Mt. Pisgah, and dairy or livestock farms further south.

In the Row River, Mosby Creek and upper Coast Fork valleys, donation land claims and homestead claims occurred from the 1860s to the 1890s. During this period, cultural landscape components of the agrarian landscape were found here as in the lower Coast Fork area. The development of the Bohemia Mining District in the Calapooya Mountains and logging above these valleys brought about significant changes related to the industrialized landscape, however. Principal among these changes was the extension of mining and logging railroads from Cottage Grove up all these valleys. With mining and logging came new residential development, primarily in Cottage Grove, but also in these previously agricultural valleys. Disston and Culp Creek were mill towns related to the railroad logging and related economic activities.

IV. Statement of Physical Integrity

The components of the agrarian landscape in the Coast Fork have physical integrity in only two areas. The first is east of the Coast Fork between Cloverdale and Sellars Butte. Here the components of spatial organization, response to natural features, circulation, cluster arrangement and structures retain physical integrity from the agrarian landscape period. The second area is between Cottage Grove and Dorena Reservoir, where a higher density of covered bridges, circulation patterns, and farm clusters retain physical integrity from the same period.



WALLING-LITH-PORTLAND-OR.

RESIDENCE OF A. J. KEENEY, ½ MILE EAST OF GOSHEN,
LANE COUNTY, OR.

Elsewhere in the lower Coast Fork, the expanded highways and residential development of the modern period have reduced the physical integrity of components from the historic period. In the upper Coast Fork valleys and the Silk Creek area, the construction of reservoirs, abandonment of the historic uses of railroads and residential development have all contributed to a loss of overall physical integrity for the period of historic significance (the industrialized landscape).

Despite the changes to historic landscape components for the periods of historic significance, there remain many significant individual sites and structures that have physical integrity in the Coast Fork cultural landscape.

V. Finding of Significance

The cultural landscape of the Coast Fork as a whole does not possess physical integrity for the periods of historic significance. However, the smaller areas identified in the lower Coast Fork area near Cloverdale and Cottage Grove are potential rural historic districts possessing both significance and integrity. The Cloverdale area is significant in part for having riverside or riparian vegetation to nearly the same extent as during the 1850s. This aspect of overall spatial organization makes the area unique in the county. The five covered bridges in the Cottage Grove area are the largest number of covered bridges for any single river valley in Oregon. Furthermore, there are sites with buildings and other site specific landscape components which are significant and have integrity. These sites include many agrarian landscape period farmsteads, covered bridges, the Saginaw store, Walker Church, the rural center of London and others.

VI. Areas for Further Study

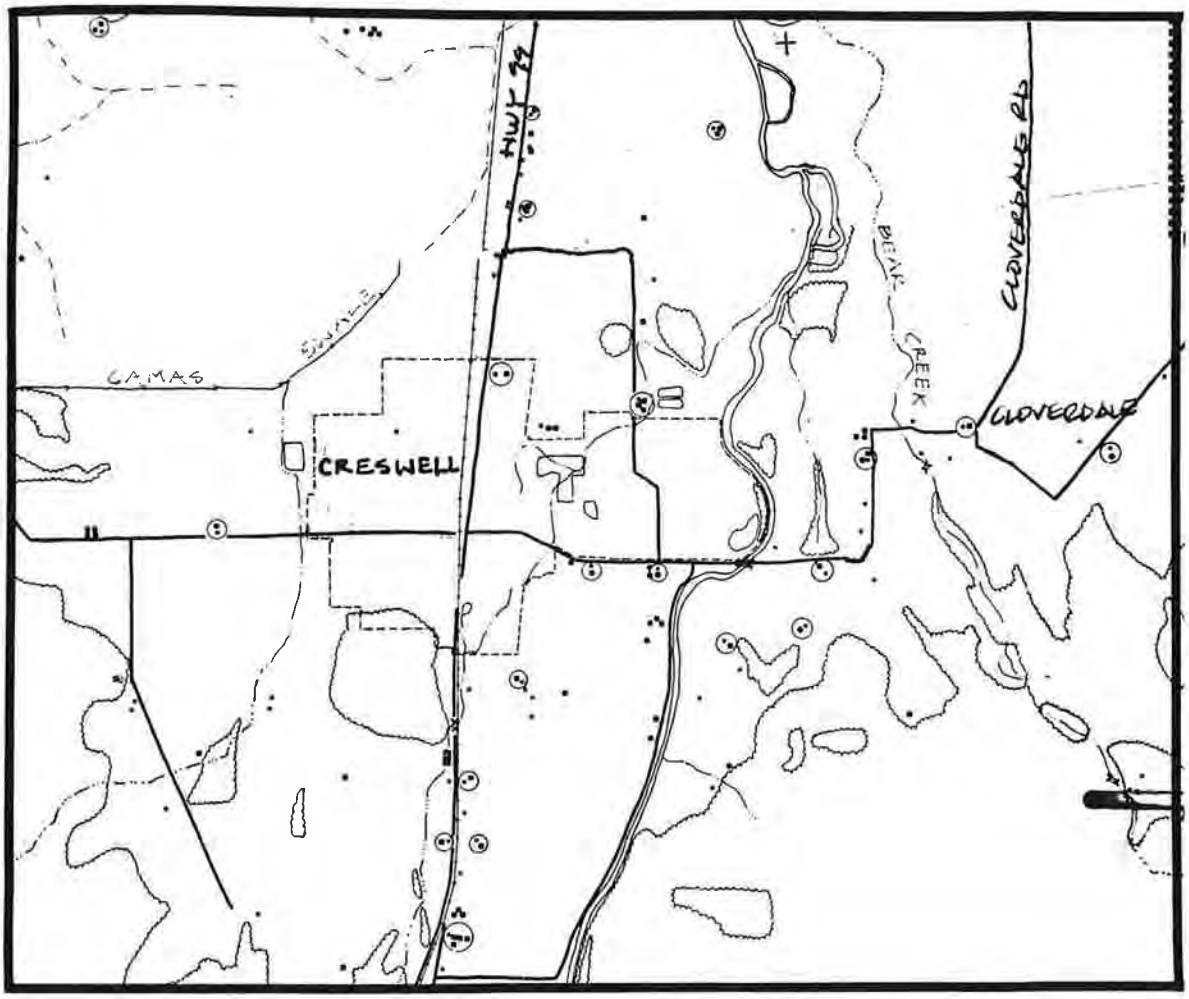
Further analysis of the landscape components of the Cloverdale and Cottage Grove areas is necessary to determine their designation as rural historic districts.

List of Figures

528. Coast Fork Cultural Landscape Area Map
529. Oblique drawing of lower Coast Fork area
529a. 1884 lithograph of Keeney residence
530. Creswell - Cloverdale Area Map
531. Cottage Grove - London Areas Map
532. Aerial view of Silk Creek - Coast Fork valleys
533. Aerial view of Martin Creek Valley
534. Aerial view of Divide Area
535. Aerial view of Cottage Grove Lake and upper Coast Fork
536. Aerial view of Mosby Creek Valley

537. Aerial view of Dorena Reservoir - Row River valley
538. View of lower Coast Fork historic field patterns (#2820)
539. View of lower Coast Fork historic field patterns (#2934)
540. View of fields, abandoned railbed and gable roof barn (#3557)
541. Fields and gambrel roof dariy barn (#3591)
542. Historic field patterns (#3577)
543. Historic field, land use patterns (#3569)
544. Orchard, farmstead and vernacular Gothic house (#2987)
545. View of Row River valley (#3019)
546. Gable roof barn (#3023)
547. Covered Bridge
548. Hops barn (#2787)
549. Gable roof barn
550. Gable roof barn (#3079)
551. Gable roof barn with leanto (#066)
552. Historic field patterns, spatial organization (#3104)
553. Gable roof barn (#3105)
554. Gable roof outbuildings (#2576)
555. Gable roof barn with leanto (#3086)
556. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#2901)
557. Wood silo (#2813)
558. Farm cluster and land use (#3096)
559. Classical Revival house (#3042)
560. Vernacular Gothic house (#2728)
561. Vernacular Gothic house(#3547)
562. Vernacular Craftsman house (#2746)
563. Vernacular Gothic house (#3587)
564. Vernacular Gothic house (#)
565. Same house (close-up)
566. Post Colonial house (#2577)
567. Queen Anne house (#3102)
568. Queen Anne house (#3543)
569. Queen Anne house (#3537)
570. Queen Anne house (#3521)
571. Gothic church (#3099)
572. Gothic church (#2795)
573. Cemetary (#3437)
574. Covered Bridge (#3035)
575. Covered Bridge (#2575)
576. Mission Revival Storefront (#3539)
577. Craftsman commercial (#3058)
578. Historic land use, field patterns (#2734)
579. Vernacular Italianate Villa (#2735)
580. Vernacular French Provincial (#3524)
581. Vernacuar French Provincial (#)
582. Craftsman house (#3586(
583. Craftsman house (#)
584. Rustic house (#3011)
585. Rustic house (#2830)
586. Rustic house (#3072)

CRESWELL - CLOVERDALE
AREA



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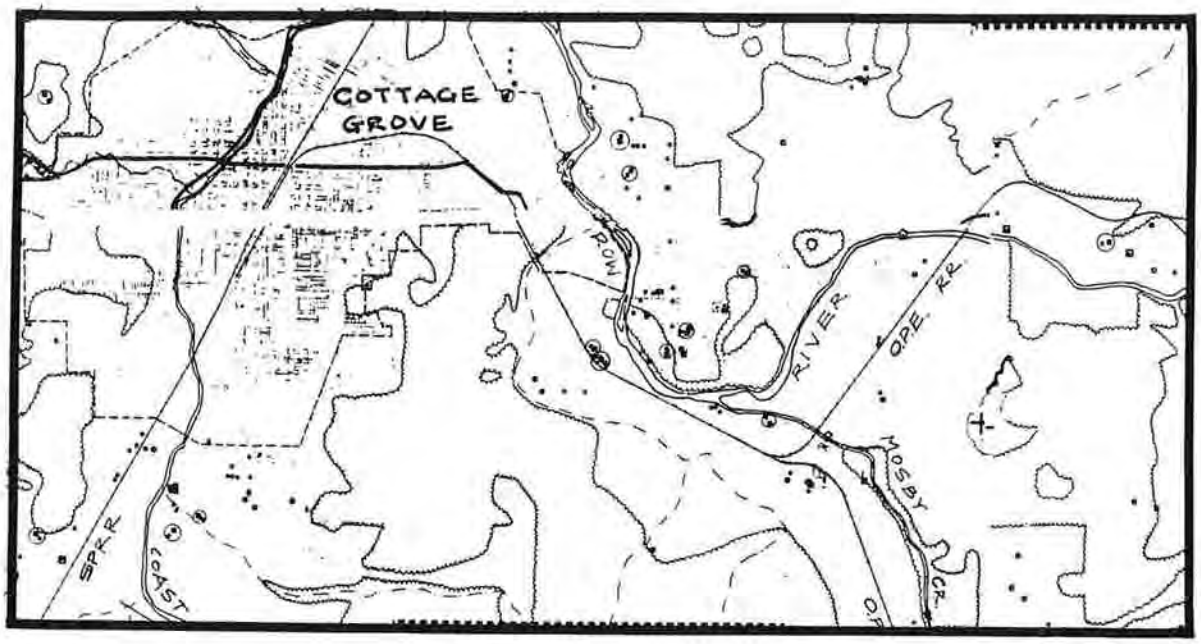
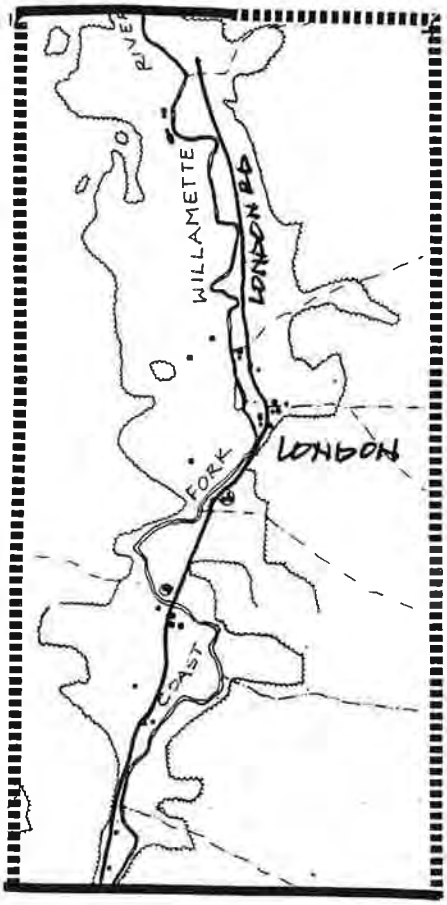
1" = 1 mi

Fig. 530

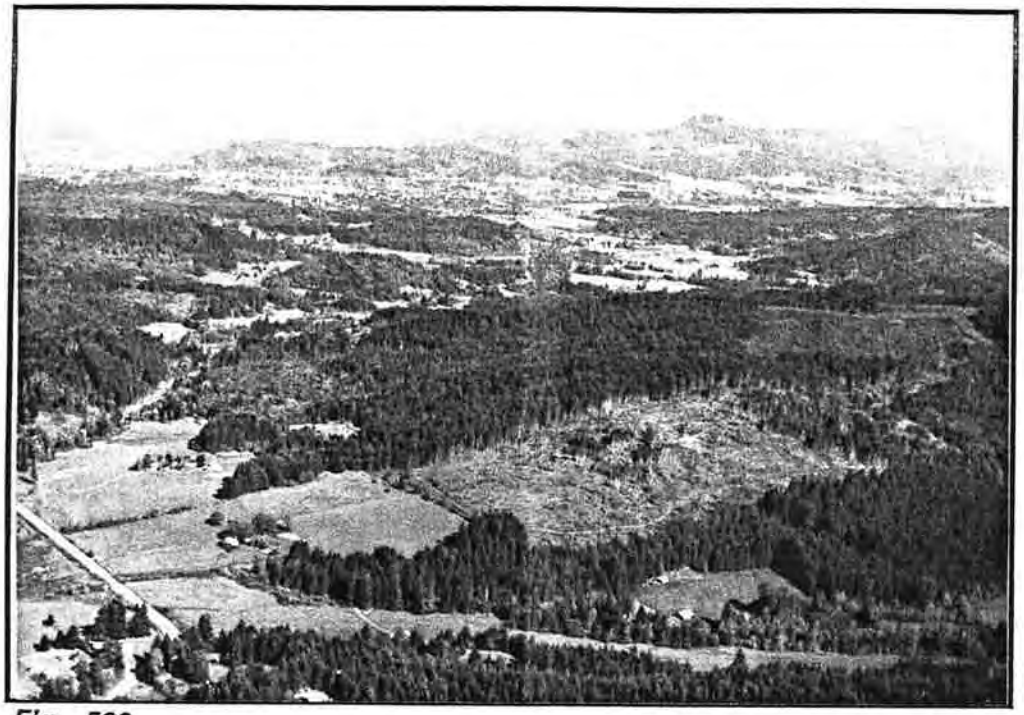


COTTAGE GROVE AREA



LONDON AREA

Fig. 531



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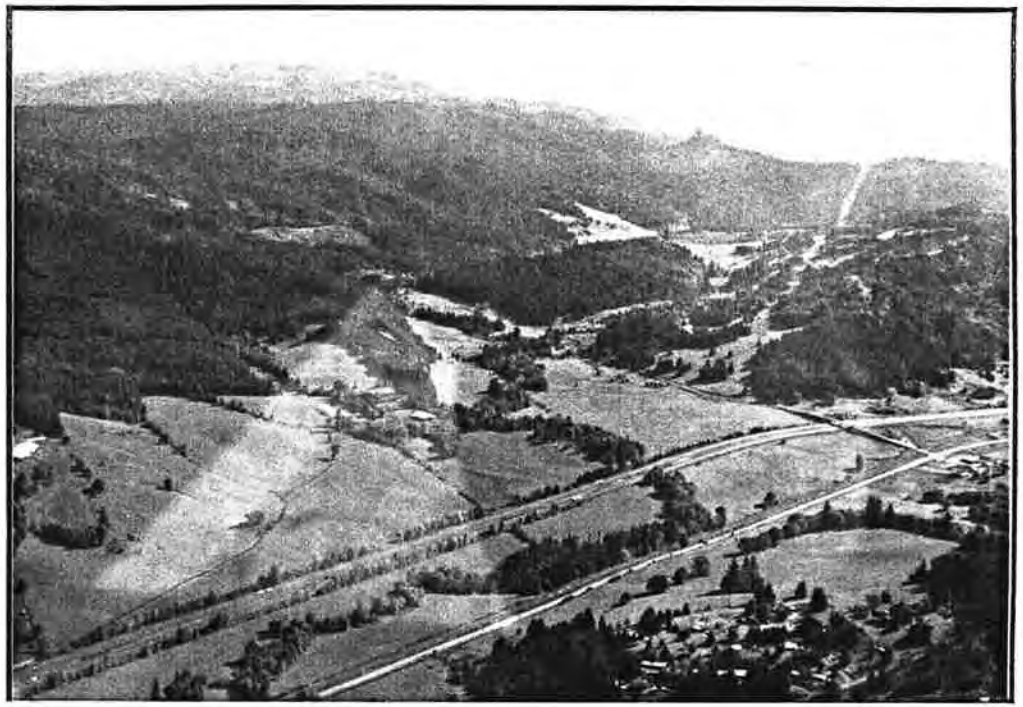

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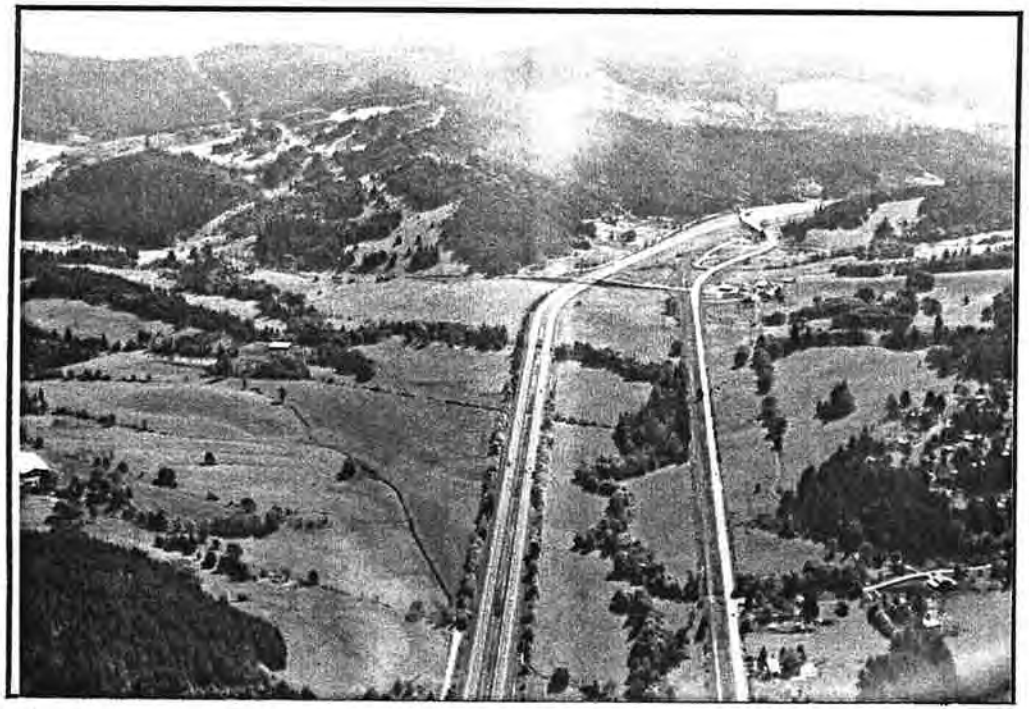

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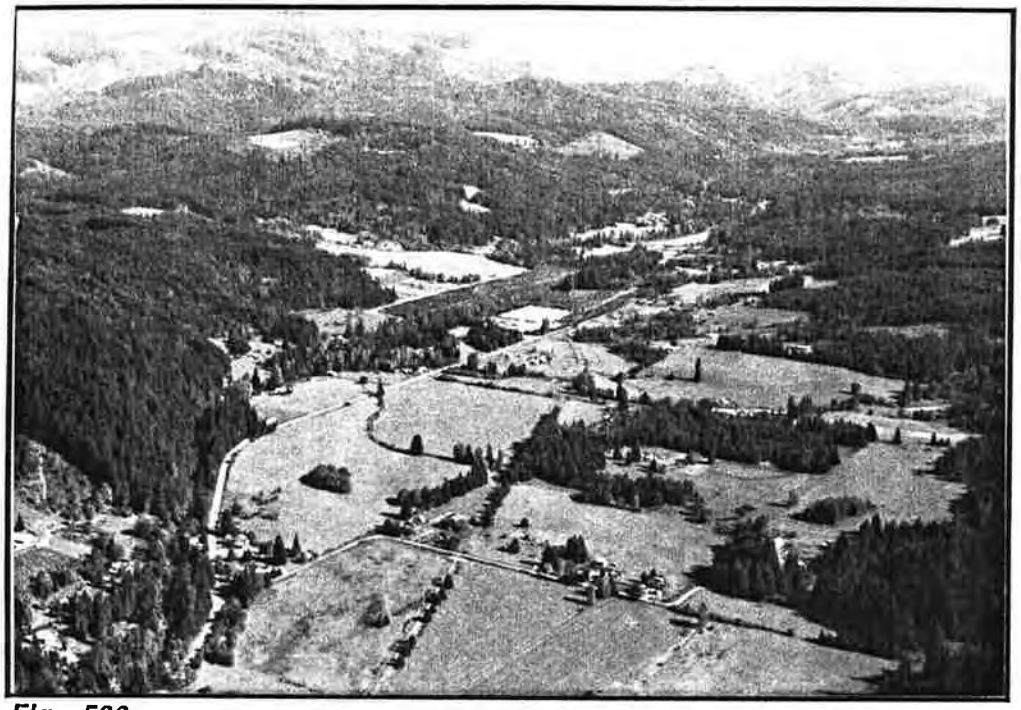

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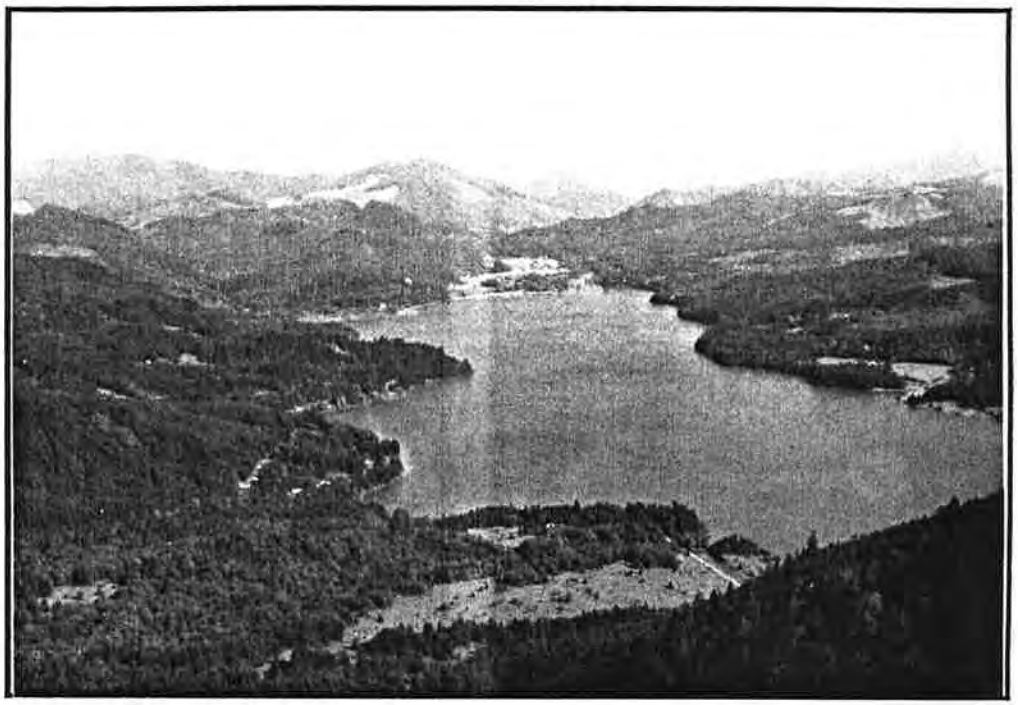

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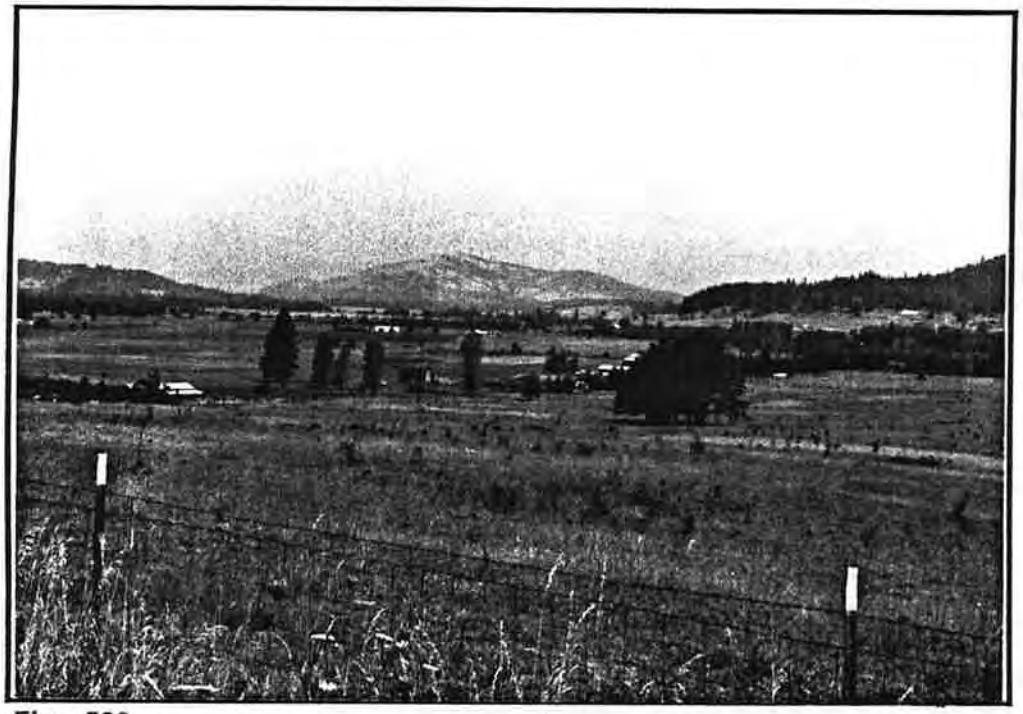

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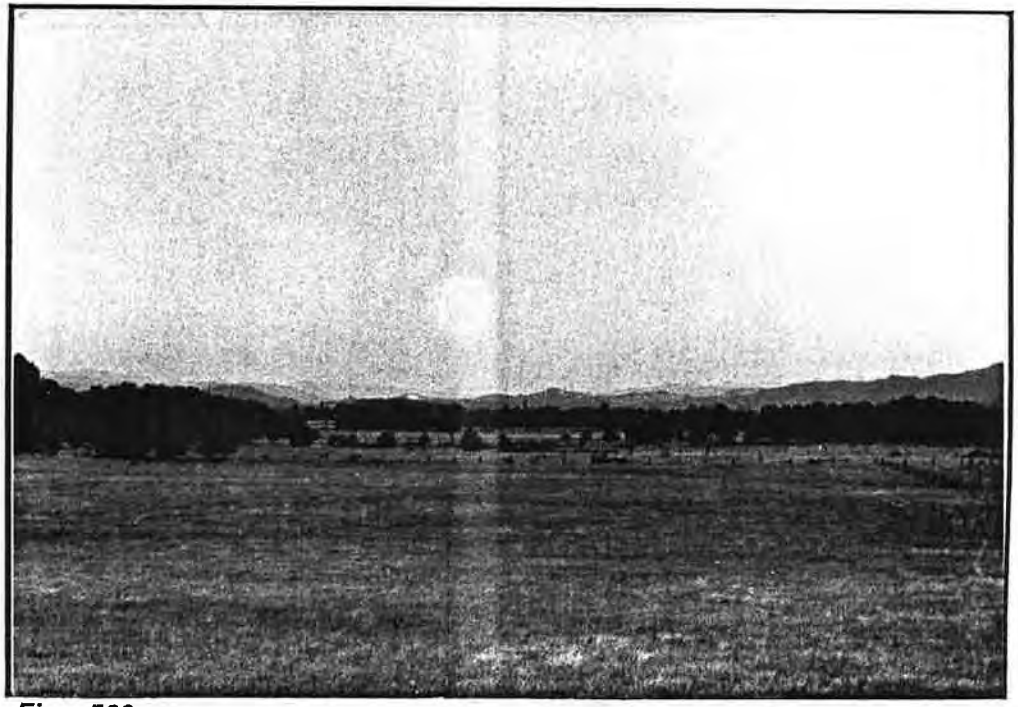

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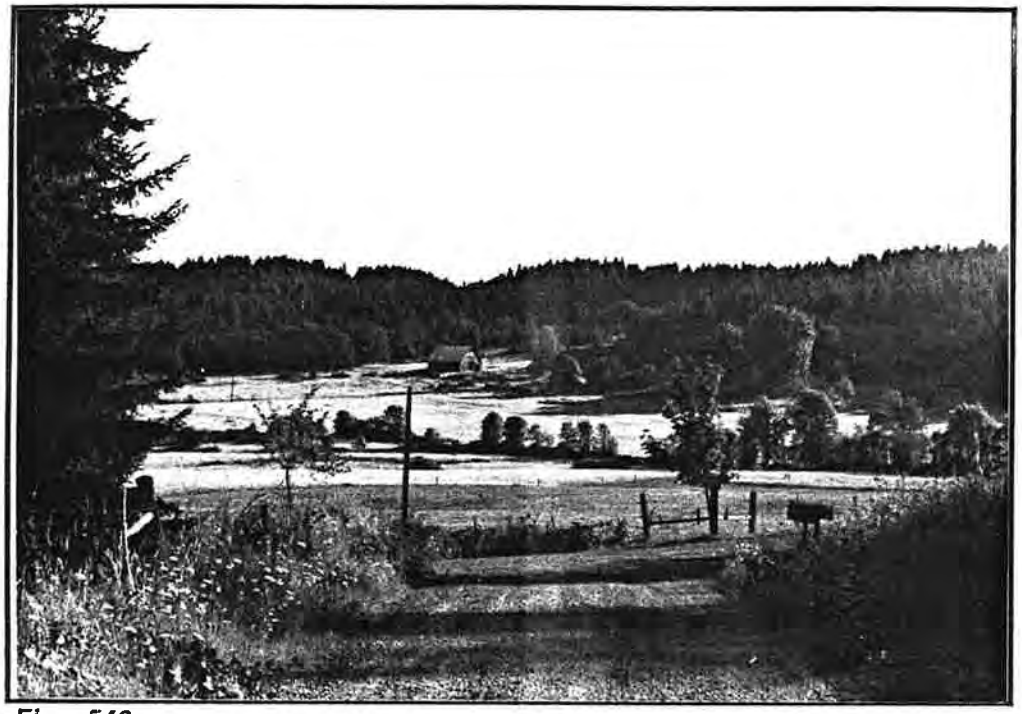

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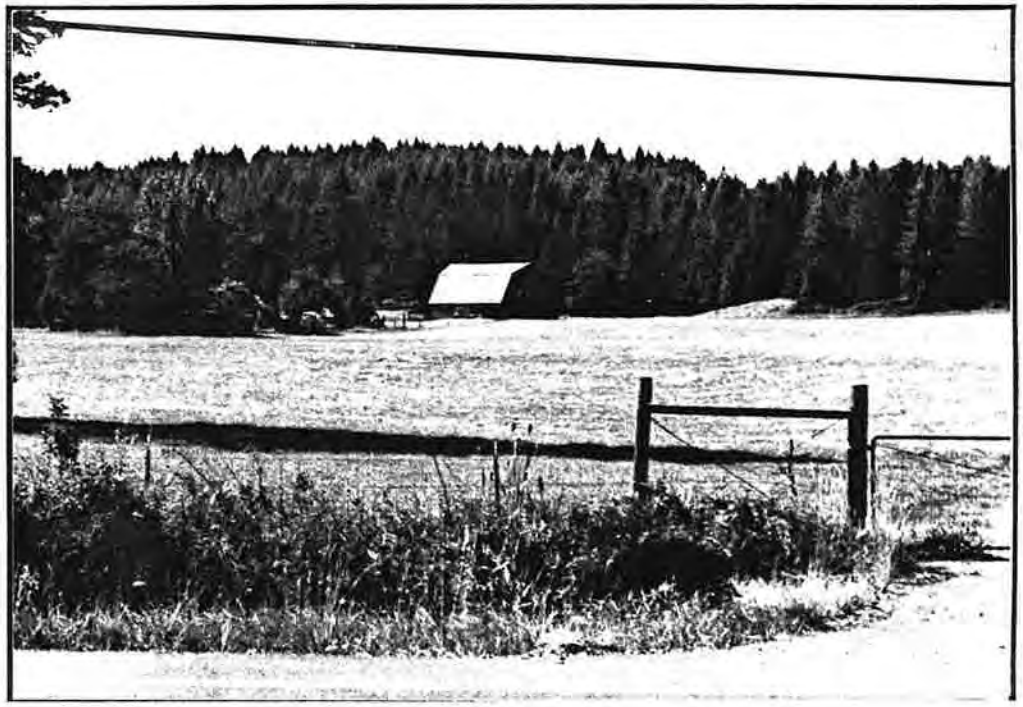

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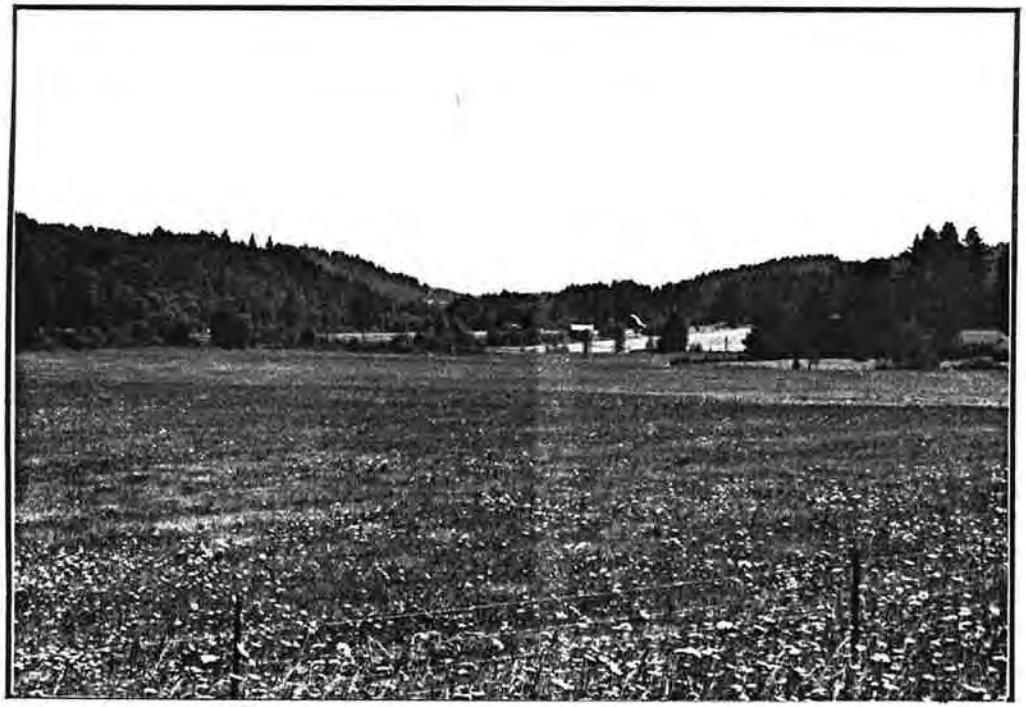

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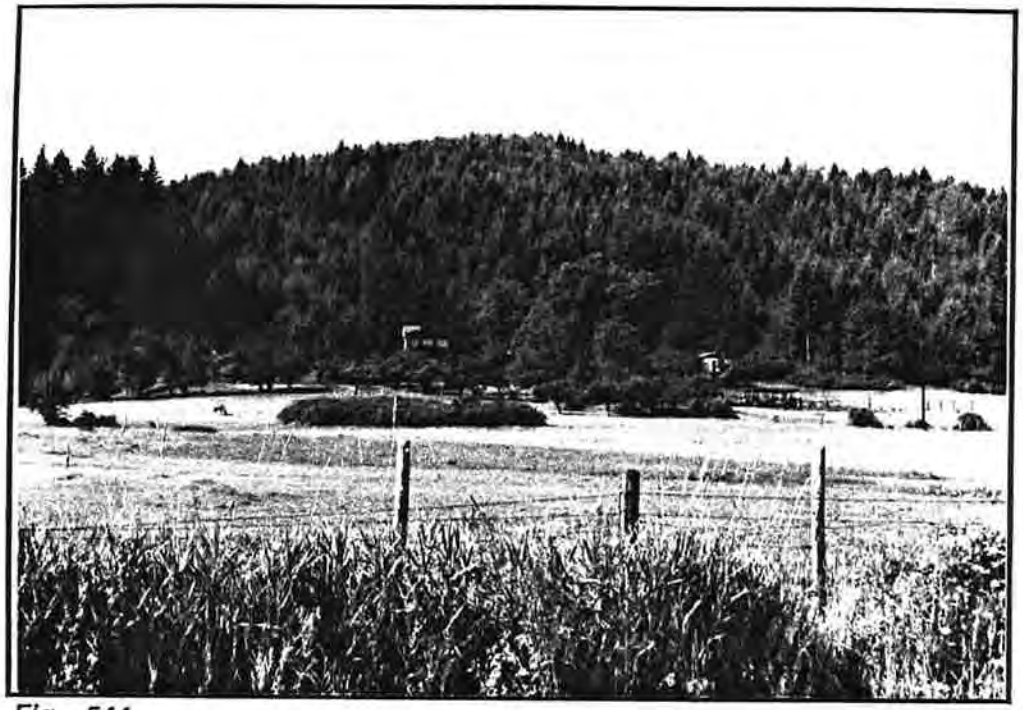

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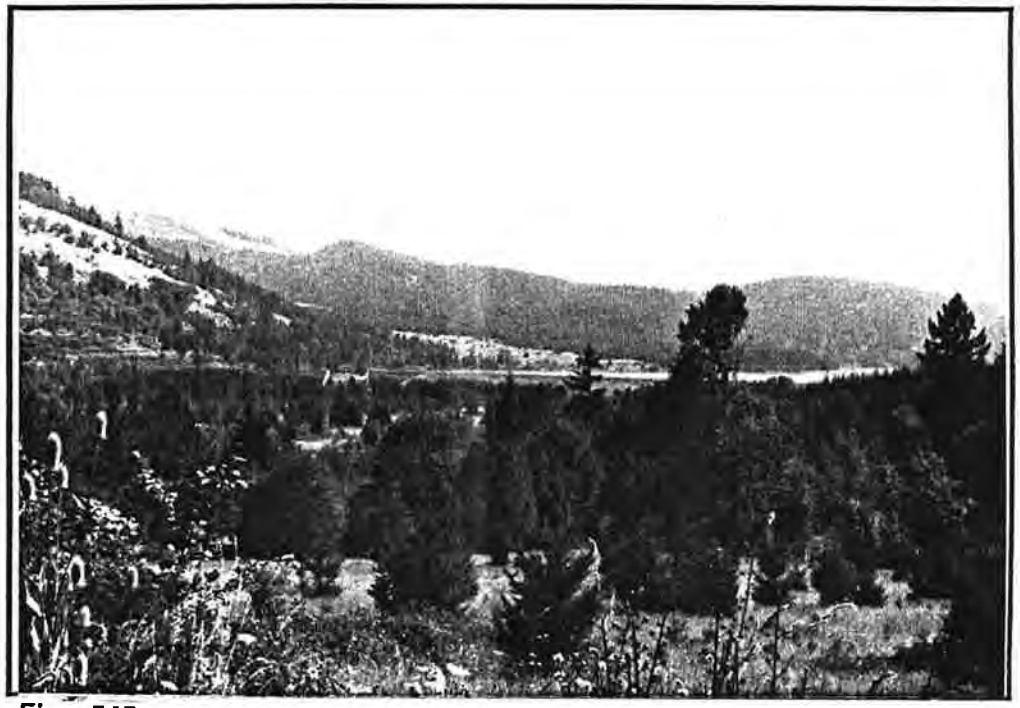

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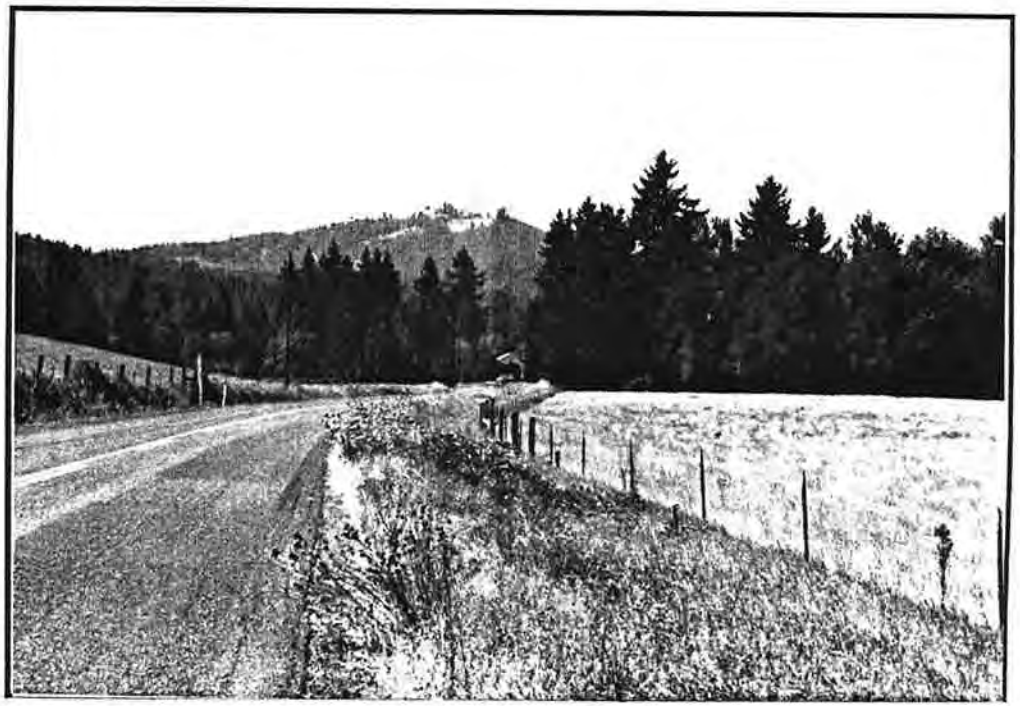

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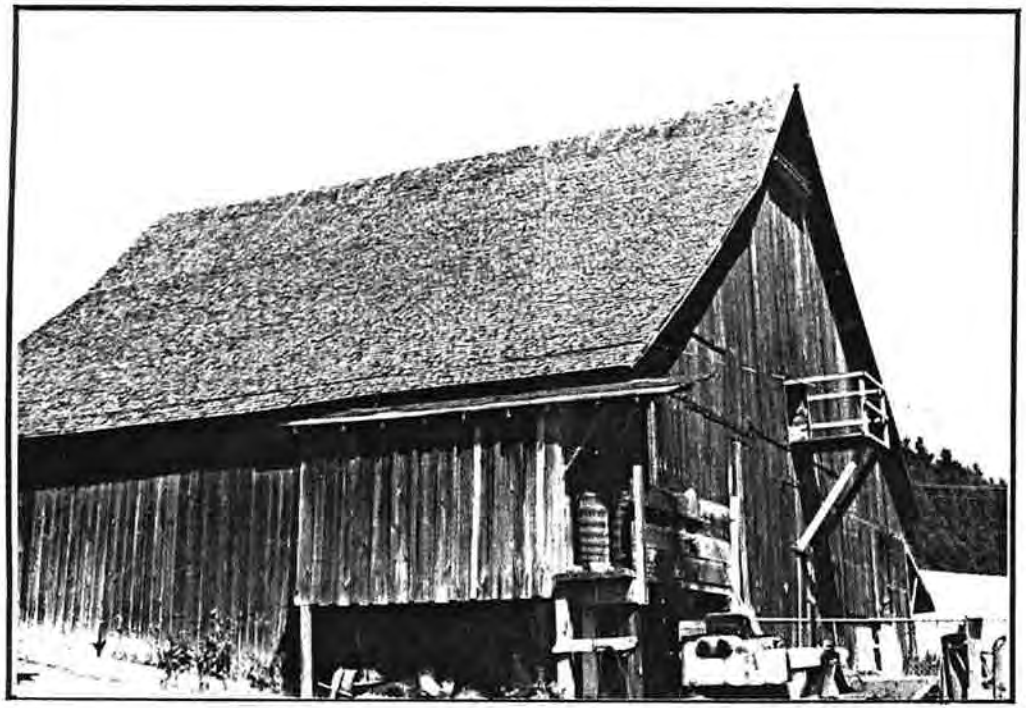

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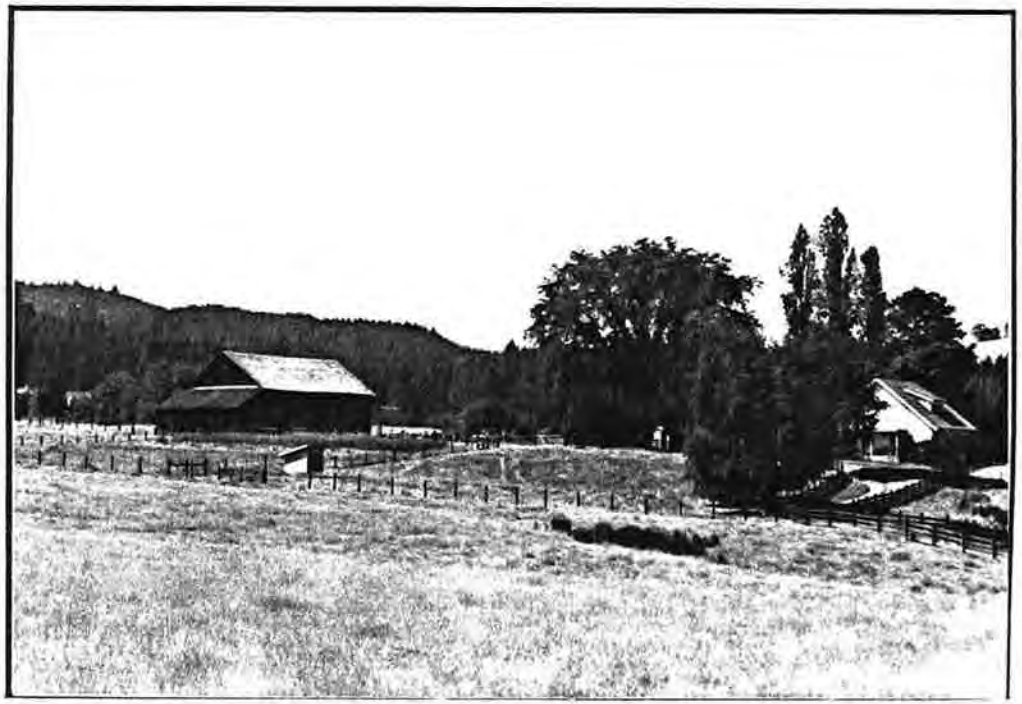

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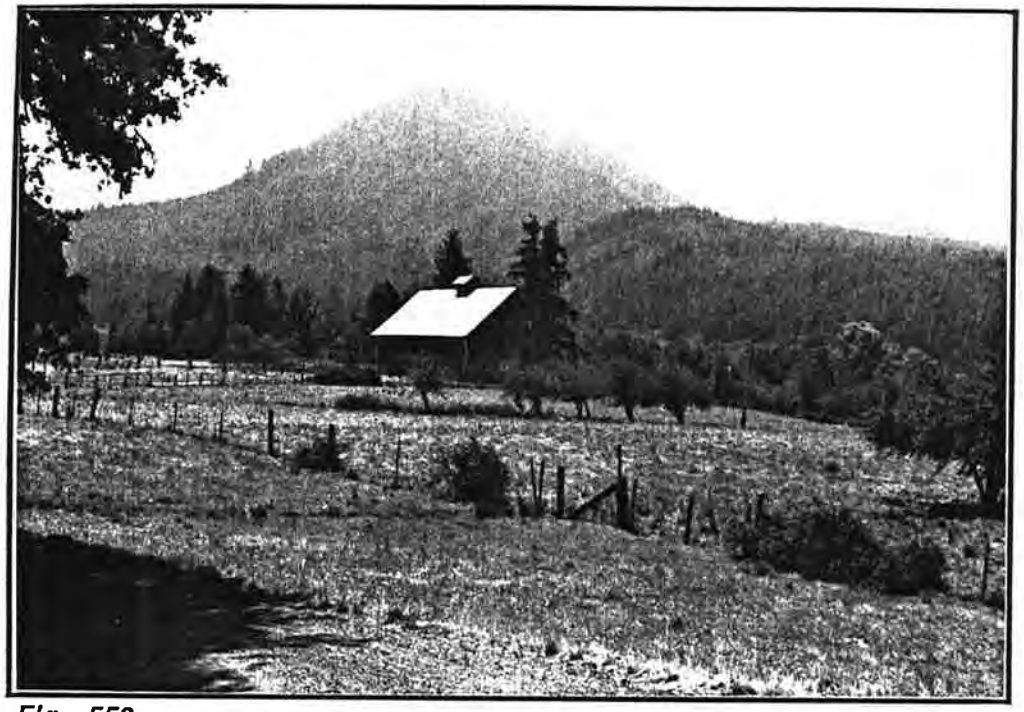

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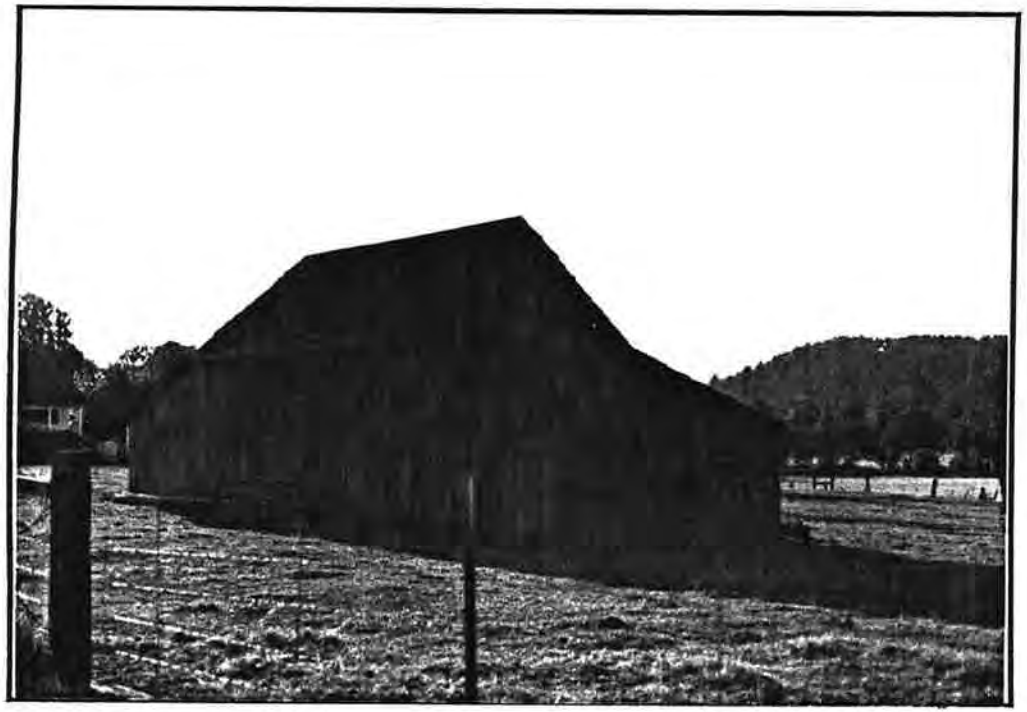

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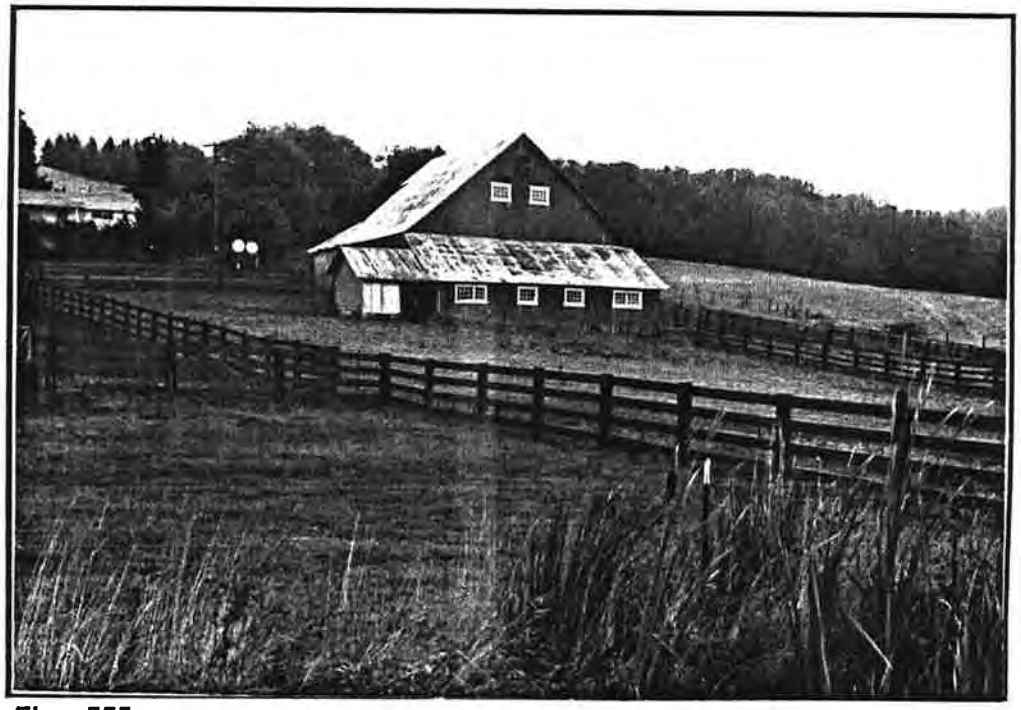

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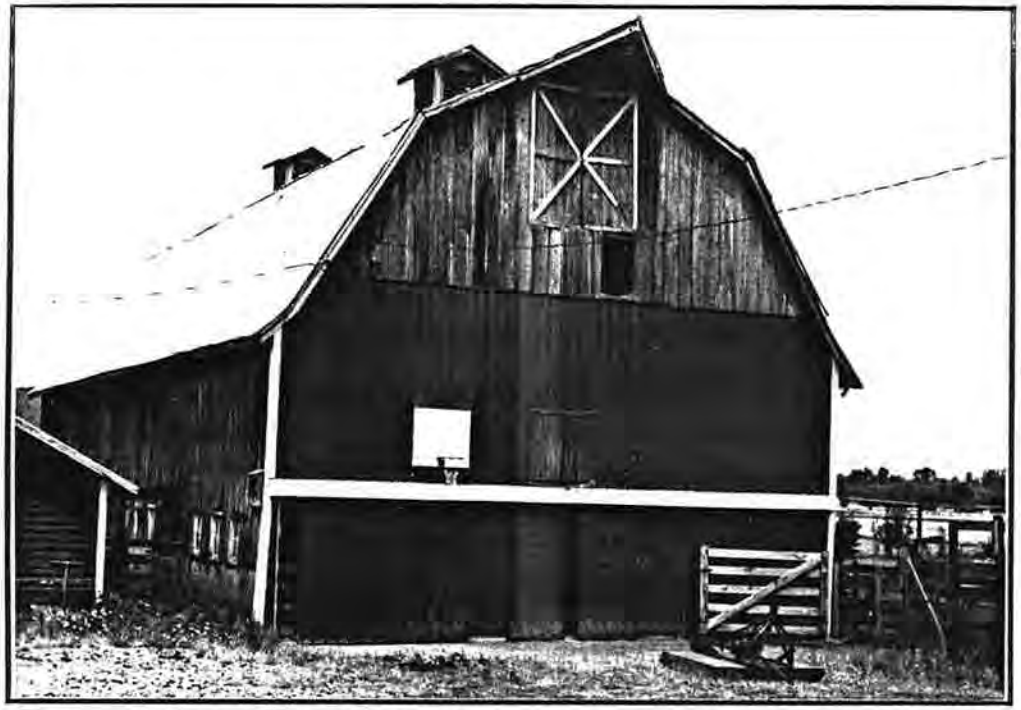

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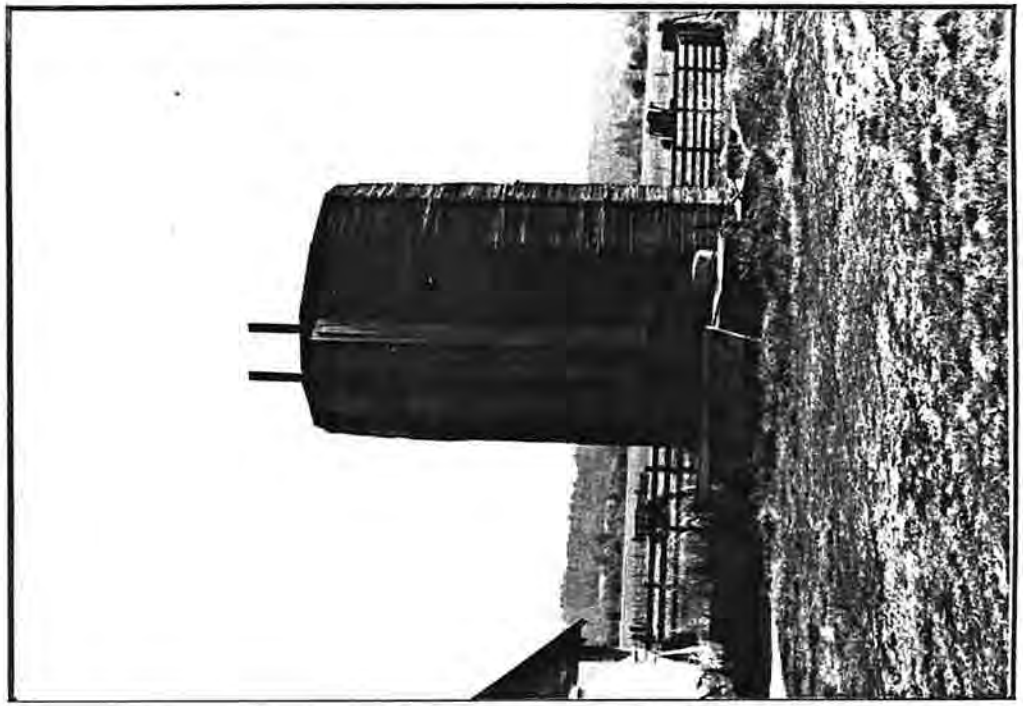

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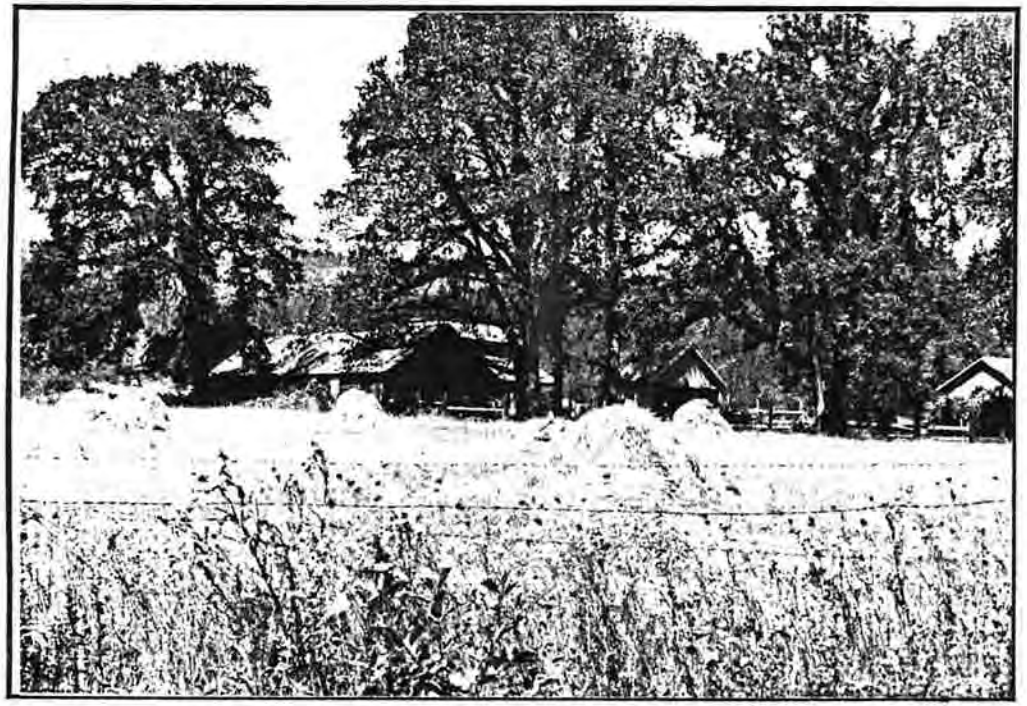

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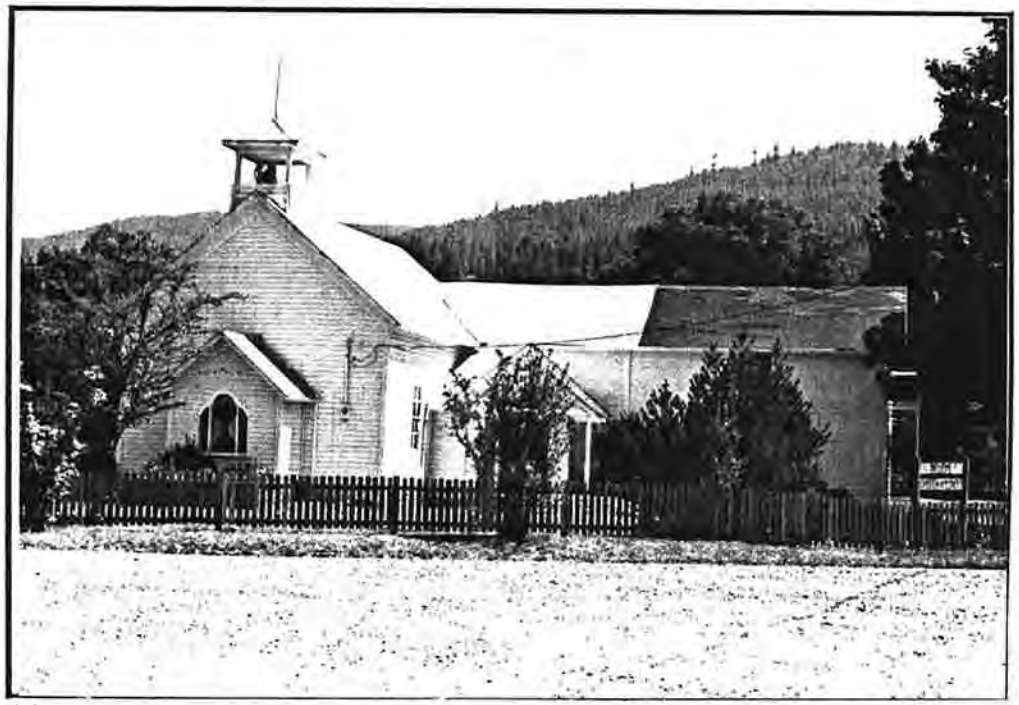

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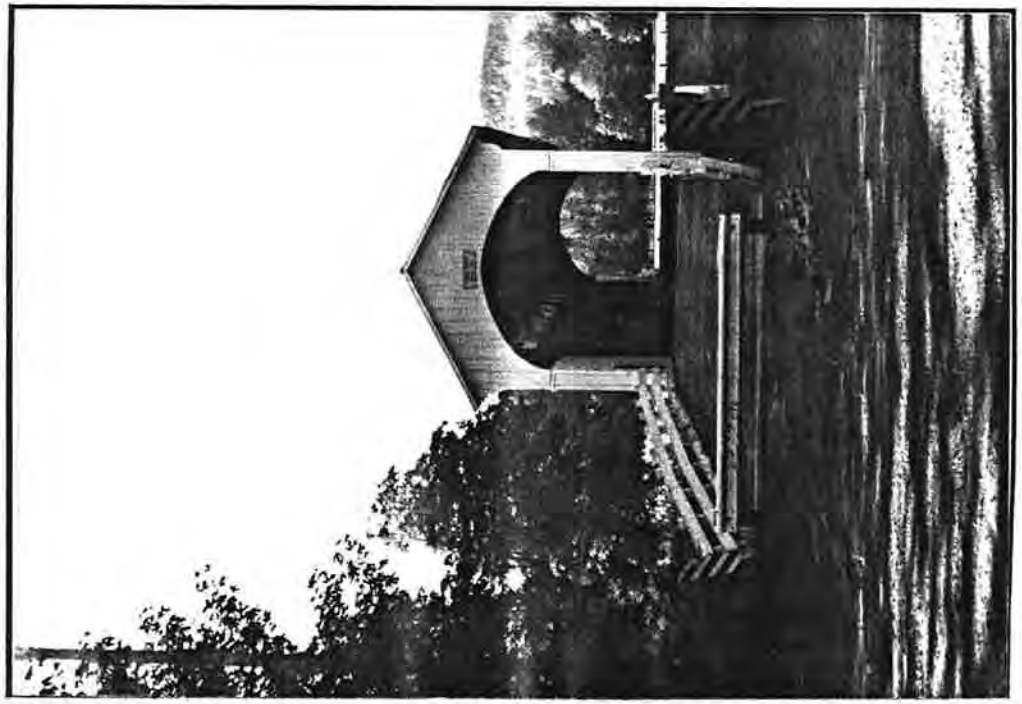

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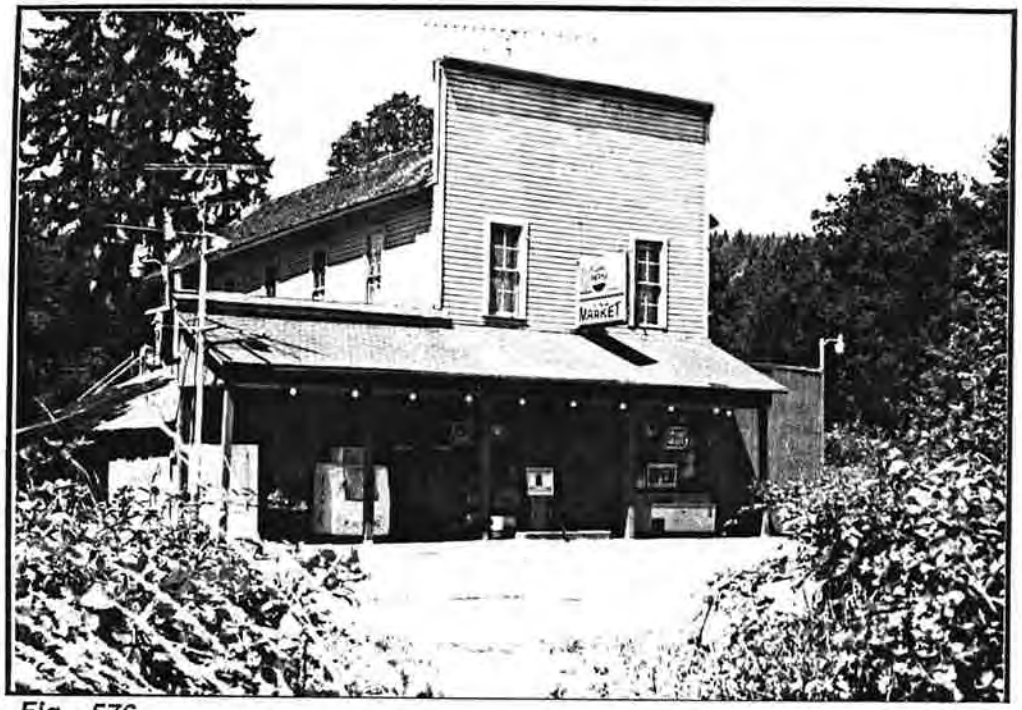

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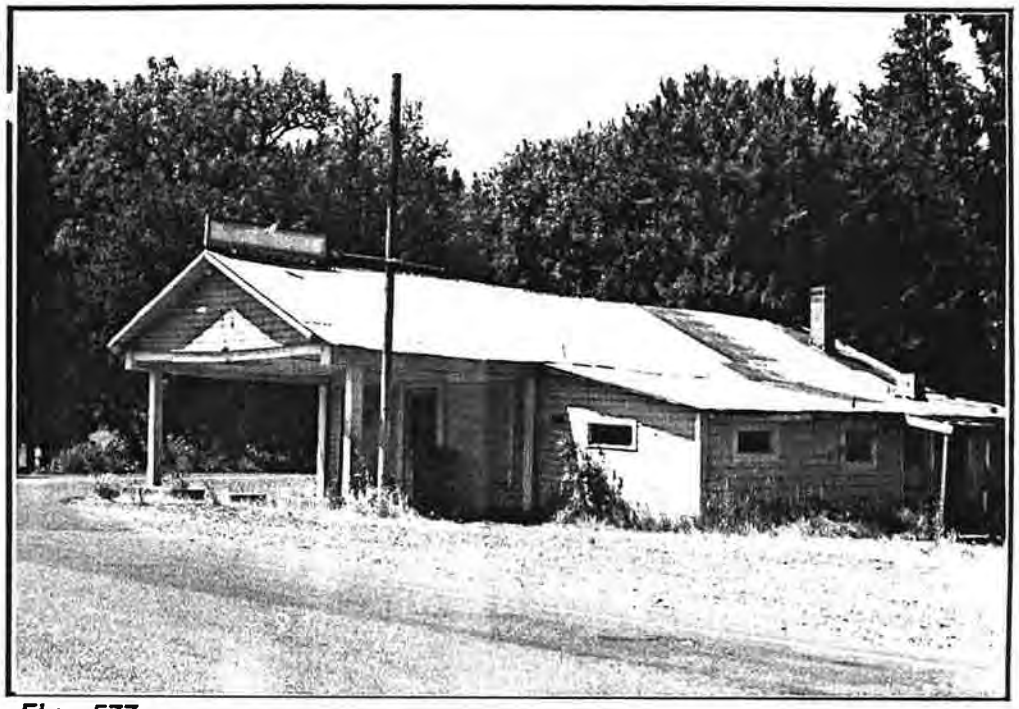

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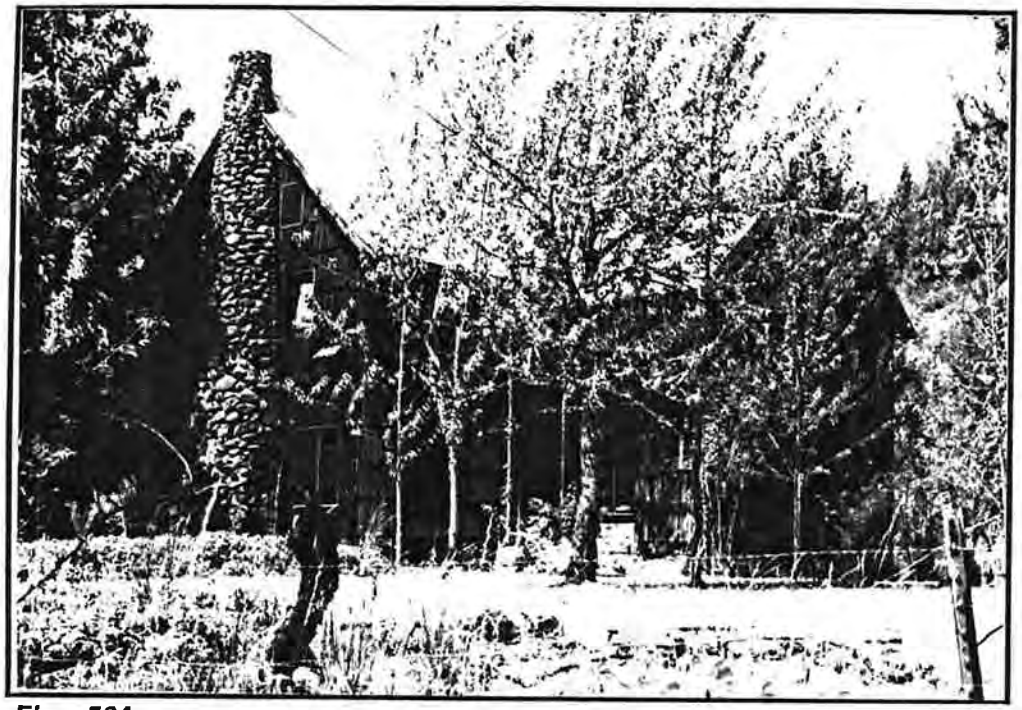

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CHAPTER XVIII

MOHAWK RIVER VALLEY

I. Summary of Cultural Landscape Area

The Mohawk River cultural landscape is geographically defined as the valley bottomlands watered by the Mohawk River and its tributary creeks, including Parsons, Mill, Cartwright, Shotgun and Drury Creeks. The southern boundary is the confluence of the Mohawk River and the McKenzie River one mile north of the Springfield urban growth boundary. The eastern and western boundaries are the margin of the historically settled floor of the valley. The northern boundary is the northern extent of settlement near the confluence of Drury Creek and the Mohawk River.

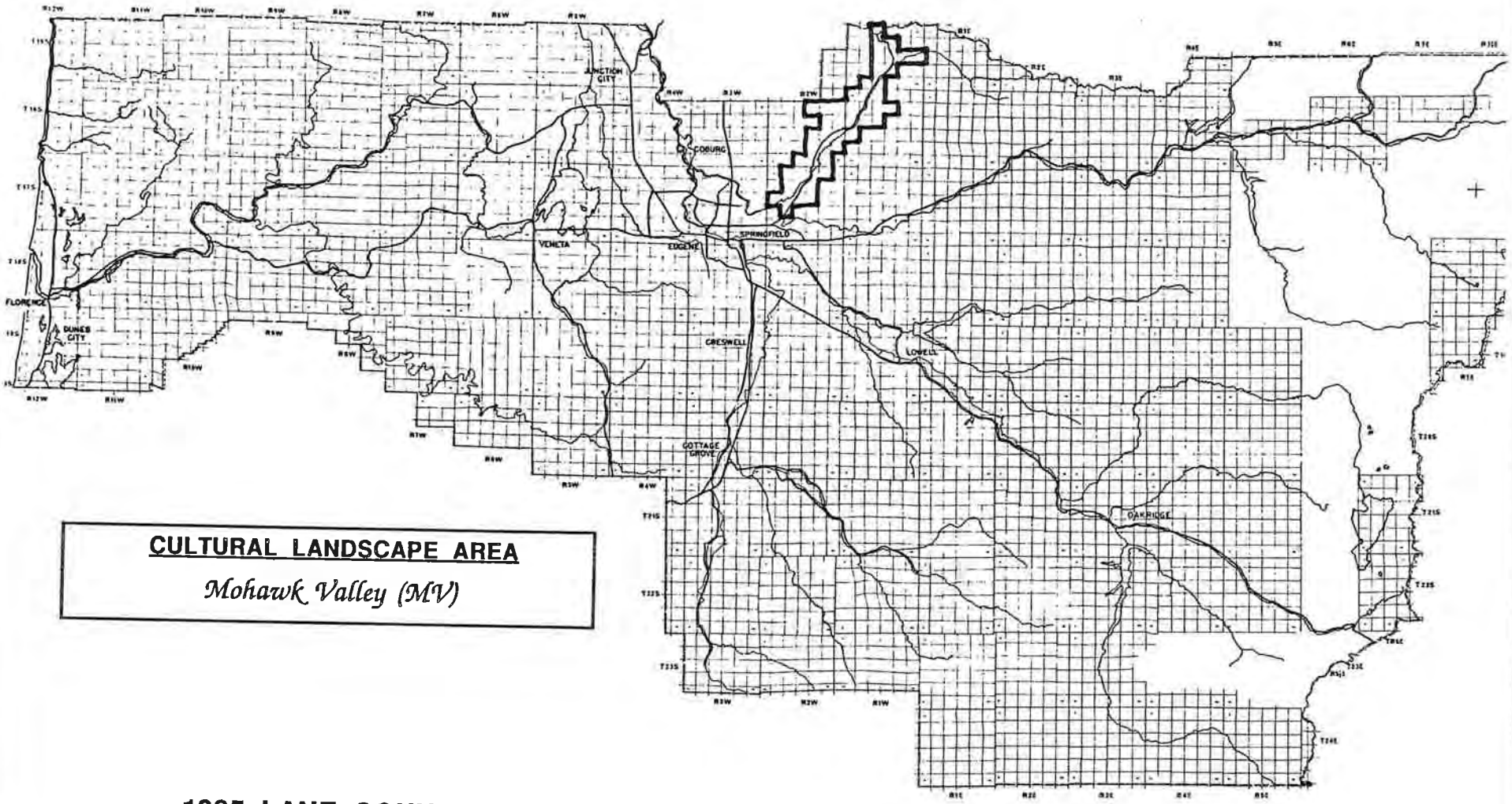
II. Periods of Historic Significance

The periods of historic significance that established the settlement patterns of the Mohawk Valley are the agrarian (agriculture) and industrialized (logging) landscape periods. The initial settlement of the Mohawk Valley was during the 1850s with donation land claims spread along the valley to the vicinity of Mabel. This claim settlement established patterns of an agrarian landscape similar to other central valleys of the county.

The late 1880s saw the introduction of railroad logging to the Mohawk Valley. Small sawmills existed in the lower Mohawk Valley from the 1850s, but these mills served a primarily local demand for sawn lumber for houses and barns. The extensive forests of the Cascade foothills above the valley were first harvested for export from the county by the Booth Kelly Lumber Company. The building of the logging railroad up the Mohawk Valley by Booth Kelly and Southern Pacific signalled the beginning of the logging industry in this area. This was the first major logging railroad built in Lane County, setting the patterns of railroad logging which established Lane County as a major lumber exporter for the next century.

III. Significant Historic Landscape Components

During the forty year period of predominance for the components of the agrarian landscape (1850-1890), the character of the Mohawk Valley was not unlike the agrarian landscapes of other central Lane County valleys. Overall spatial organization of the valley was determined by the large field patterns of donation claims across a valley floor that originally was open prairie. Farmsteads were sited



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Mohawk Valley (MV)

1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Fig. 587

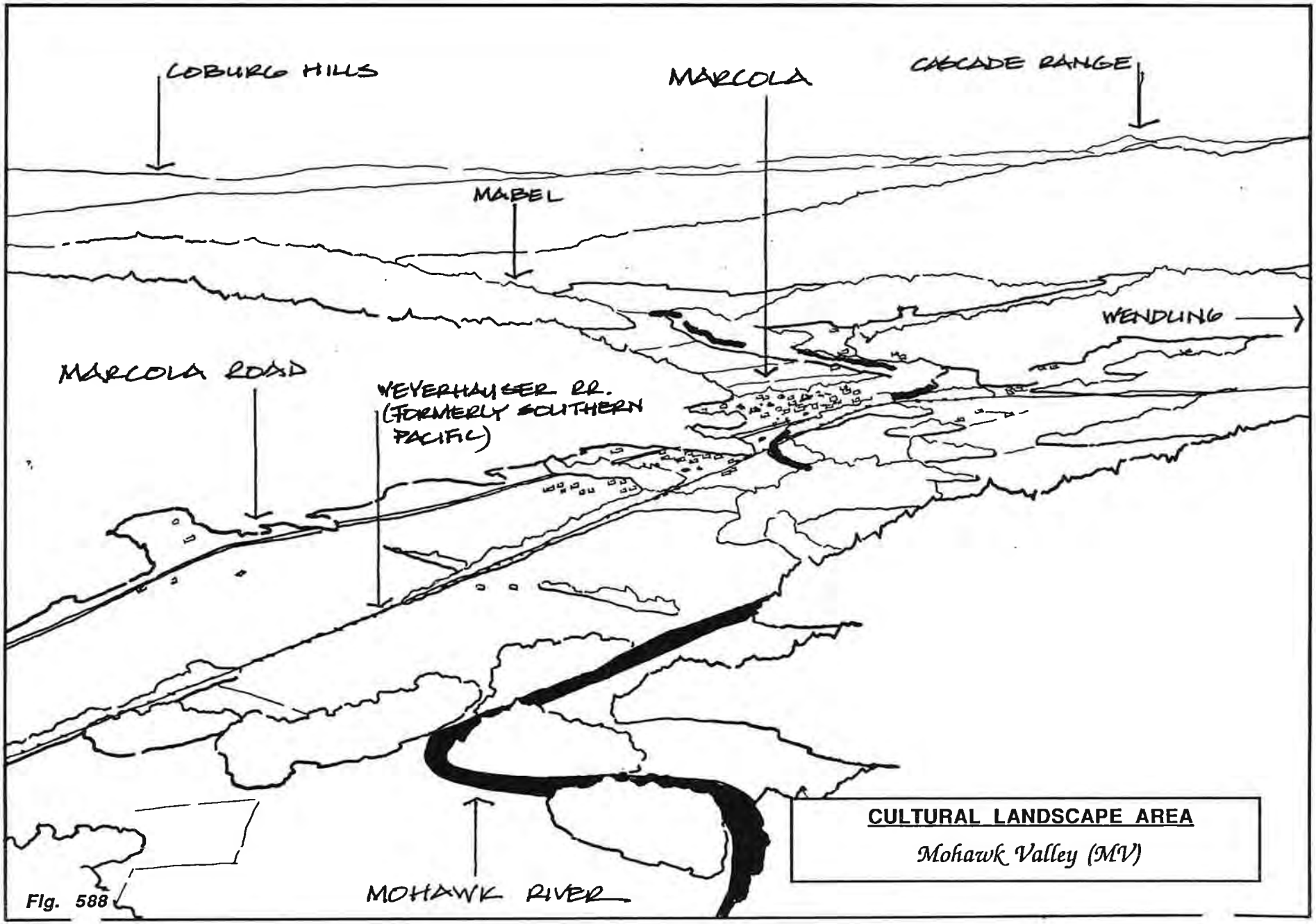
every half mile or mile along elevated terraces at the edges of the valley. Early roads such as Old Marcola Road, Hill Road, and Sunderman Road followed these terraces and connected the dispersed farms. Four miles from the Mohawk/McKenzie confluence was the rural center of Donna; three miles further up the valley the town of Isabel. Both served the agricultural interests of the Mohawk Valley community until the arrival of the logging railroad. Early farmsteads were clusters of Classical Revival or vernacular Gothic farmhouses with gable roofed barns and other outbuildings of the complete farm. Hop yards, cattle and sheep raising complemented the growing of cereal crops during the nineteenth century.

The industrialized landscape which began with the entry of Booth Kelly and their railroad transformed the valley floor from the end of the nineteenth century. Hundreds of laborers settled in the Mohawk Valley in the renamed towns of Mohawk (Donna), Marcola (Isabel) and new mill towns of Wendling and Mabel. Between 1848 and 1945, there were at least sixteen mills operated by seven lumber companies. The mills were strategically located throughout the Mohawk Valley where creeks joined the river. Splash dams, flumes, ditches, pole roads and log ponds were built to serve the mills. By 1910, the valley floor at Marcola, Wendling and Mabel resembled a huge outdoor factory. The Southern Pacific line linked the mills with distant markets and later with mills in Springfield. Eventually hundreds of miles of track were laid in the mountains above the valley. Mill housing from this industrialized landscape of logging activity was often simple vernacular Italianate cottages.

IV. Statement of Physical Integrity

The components of the agrarian landscape period have physical integrity primarily in the area of Marcola in the center of the Mohawk Valley cultural landscape area. South of Marcola, from near the town of Mohawk to the McKenzie River, there has been extensive rural residential development since 1940. Many of the early farmsteads are gone and the new Marcola Road through the valley's center has changed earlier circulation patterns. Physical integrity no longer exists for overall spatial organization, circulation, land use, or clusters in the lower valley. None of the rural centers from this early period have physical integrity.

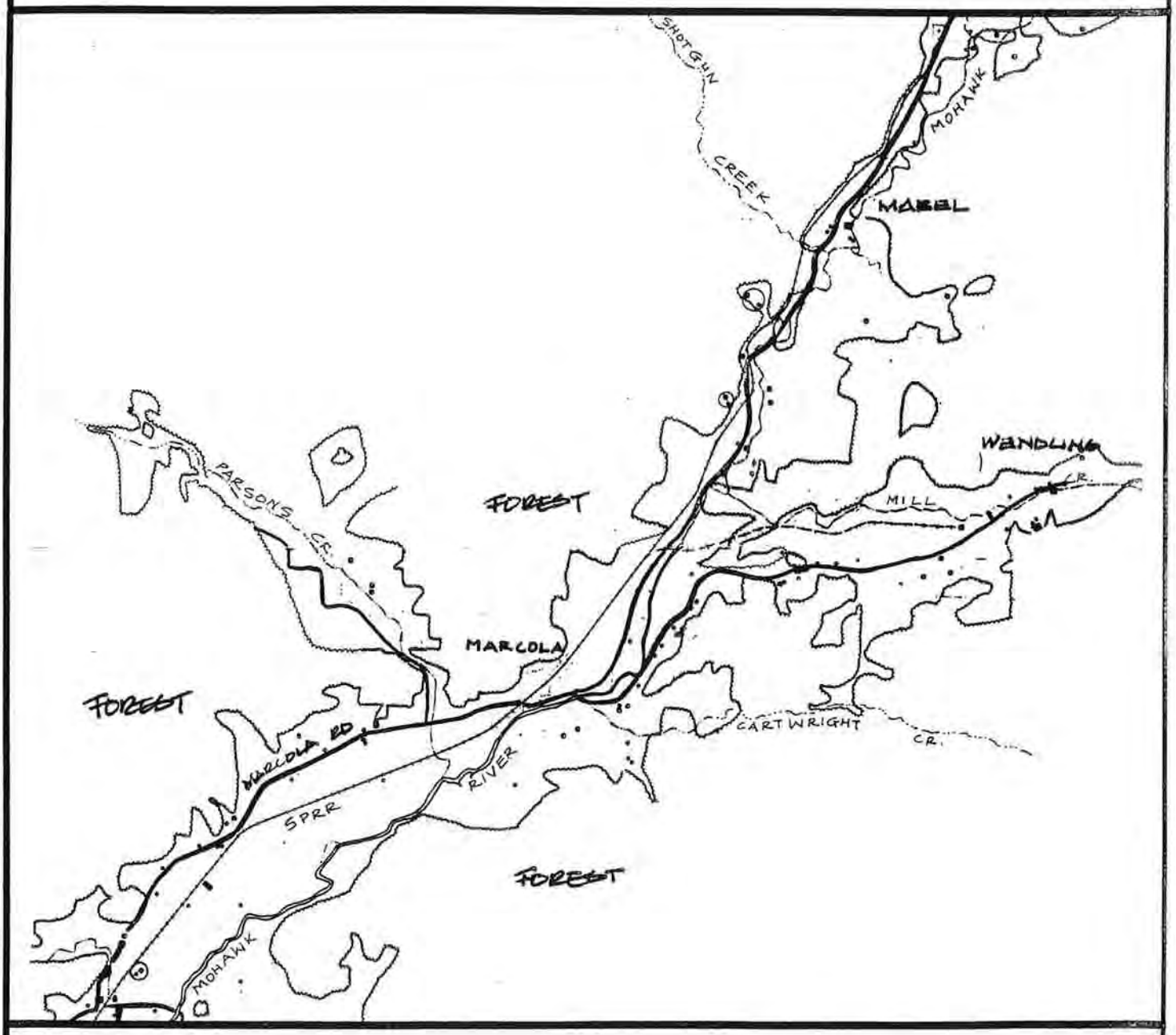
Similarly, little remains of the industrialized landscape era. The mills are all gone, together with most evidence of the dams, flumes, mountain railroads, and both Mabel and Wendling have few remaining components of this period. The components that do retain physical integrity from the development of the era's logging industry are the railroad through the center of the valley and structures in the town of Marcola. The railroad is the county's only working railroad built exclusively for the logging industry. This line is now maintained and operated by Weyerhauser Company for its Springfield mills. Marcola, which was transformed from an agrarian rural center to a mill town at the end of the nineteenth century, retains a high percentage of residential structures from the industrialized landscape period.



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Mohawk Valley (MV)

Fig. 588



MARCOLA AREA

Fig. 589

NORTH ▲
1" = 1mi.

V. Finding of Significance

The cultural landscape of the Mohawk Valley as a whole does not possess physical integrity form the periods of historic significance (agrarian landscape, industrialized landscape). However, the area immediately south and north of Marcola is historically significant and retains physical integrity from the agrarian landscape period. The town of Marcola is significant for the quantity of structures found there with physical integrity from the historic period of the industrialized landscape. No other rural community in the county has as many structures (proportionate to its historic size) from one period. Therefore, Marcola and the surrounding agricultural lands (for about two miles on either side) have potential as a rural historic district.

Other individual sites and structures from all three periods of historic significance retain physical integrity and can be found throughout the cultural landscape area.

VI. Areas for Further Study

Further analysis of the Marcola area is required to evaluate sites and structures for possible inclusion in a historic district representing the two major periods in the development of this cultural landscape area.

List of Figures

587. Mohawk River Valley Cultural Landscape Area Map
588. Oblique drawing of Marcola area
589. Map of Marcola area
590. Aerial view of Mohawk River Valley
591. Aerial view of Marcola Area
592. Aerial view of Mill Creek - Wendlingarea
593. Aerial view of Mohawk Valley - Parsons Creek
594. Aerial View of Cascade Mountains above Mohawk Valley
595. Aerial view of Cascade Mountains above Mohawk Valley
596. View of Marcola Road (#2440)
597. Historic field patterns (#)
598. Road, gable roof barn (#2412)
599. Gable roof barn (#2410)
600. Gable roof barn
601. Vernacular Gothic house (#2421)
602. Vernacular Gothic house (#2476)
603. Vernacular French Provincial (#2993)
604. Craftsman house (#3263)
605. Gambrel roof dairy barn (#3264)
606. Vernacular Craftsman house and gambrel roof dairy barn
607. Marcola Road and Italianate house
608. Italianate house
609. Vernacular Gothic house
610. Vernacular Gothic house
611. Same house, side elevation
612. Vernacular Italianate house
613. Vernacular Italianate cottage
614. Vernacular Italianate cottage
615. Vernacular Italianate cottage
616. Vernacular Gothic house
617. Vernacular cottage
618. Mission Revivalschool
619. Bungalow house
620. Covered Bridge (#2435)
621. Covered Bridge (#)
622. Vernacular Gothic house
623. Same house
624. Craftsman Grange
625. Bungalow house
626. Square barn (#2452)
627. Gambrel roof dairy barn with leantos (#3256)
628. Bungalow house (#3255)
629. Bungalow house (#2490)
630. English Cottage house (#3253)
631. Iron Railroad Bridge (#3267)

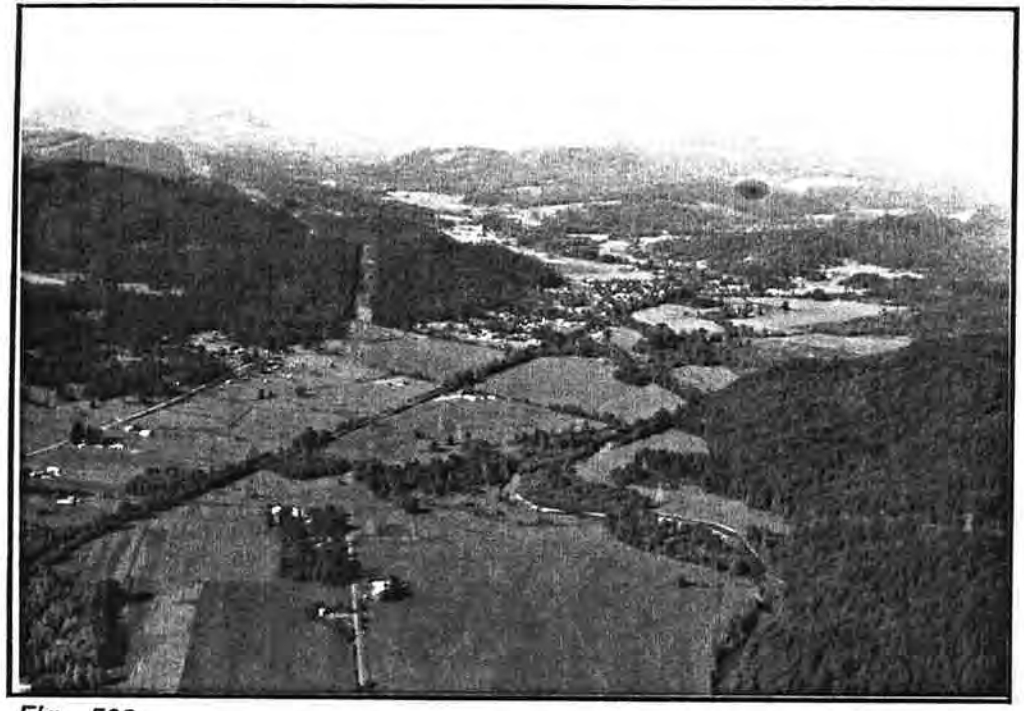
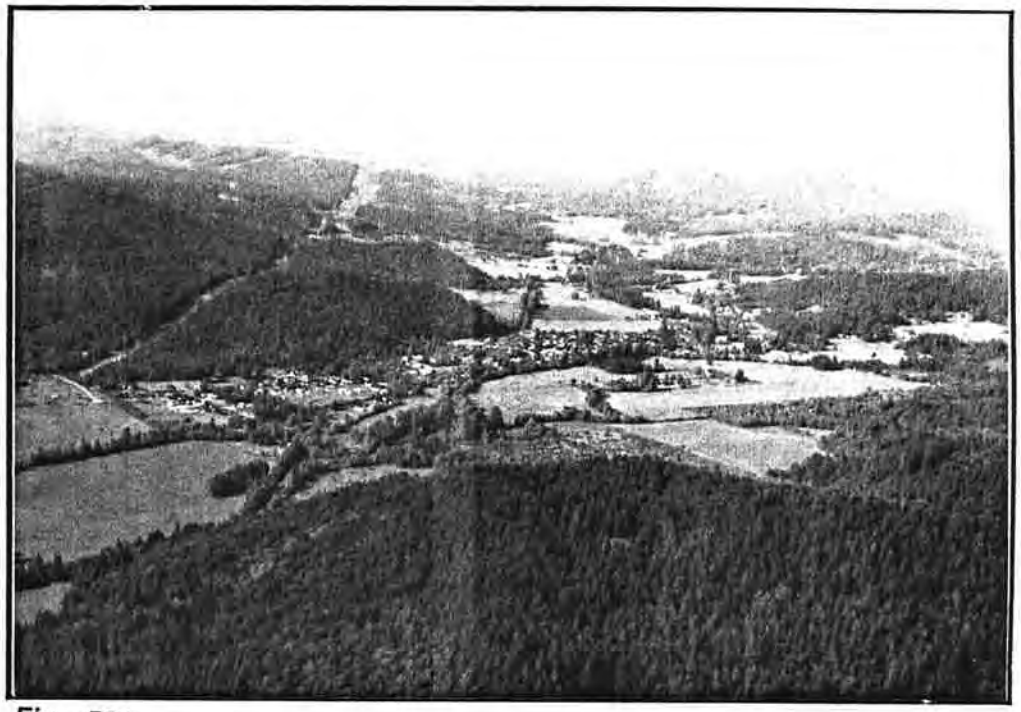


Fig. 590



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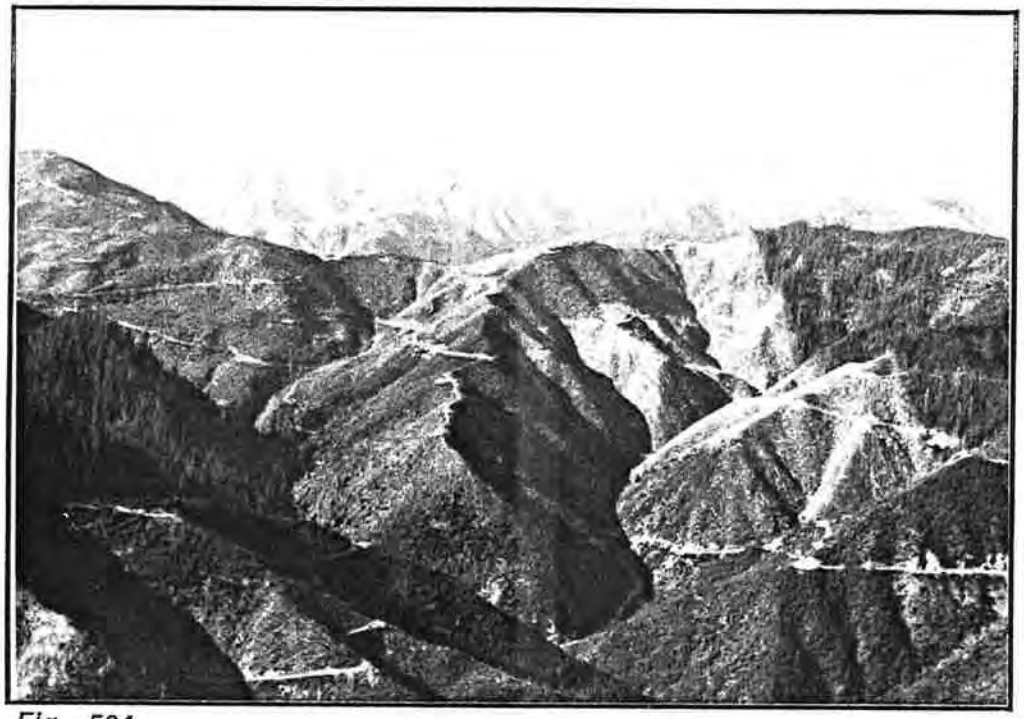

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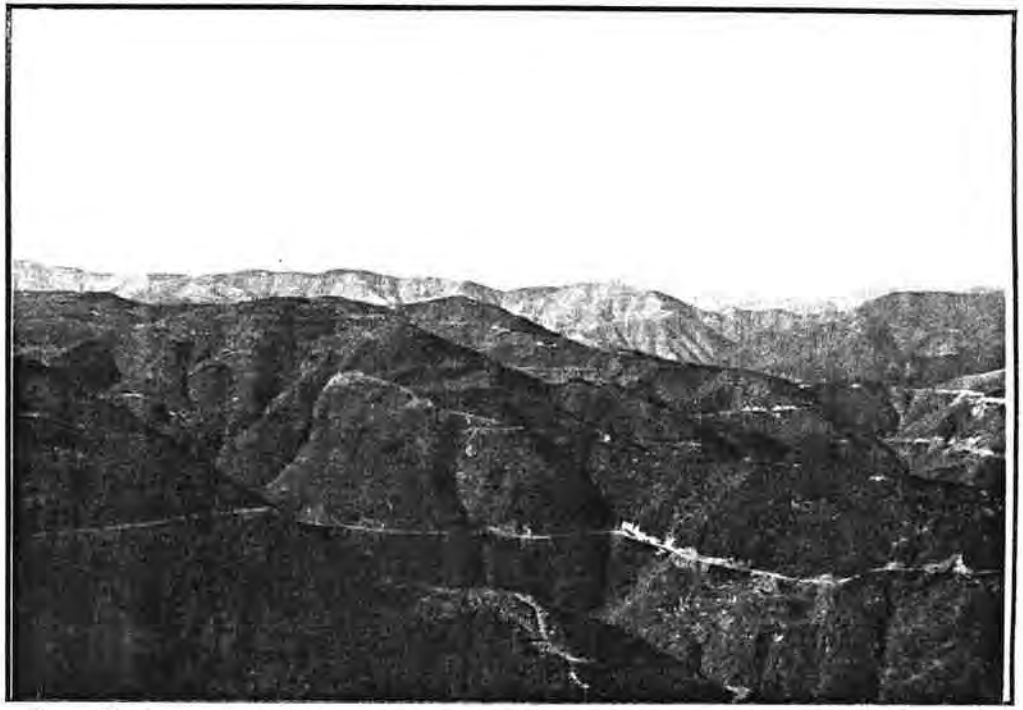

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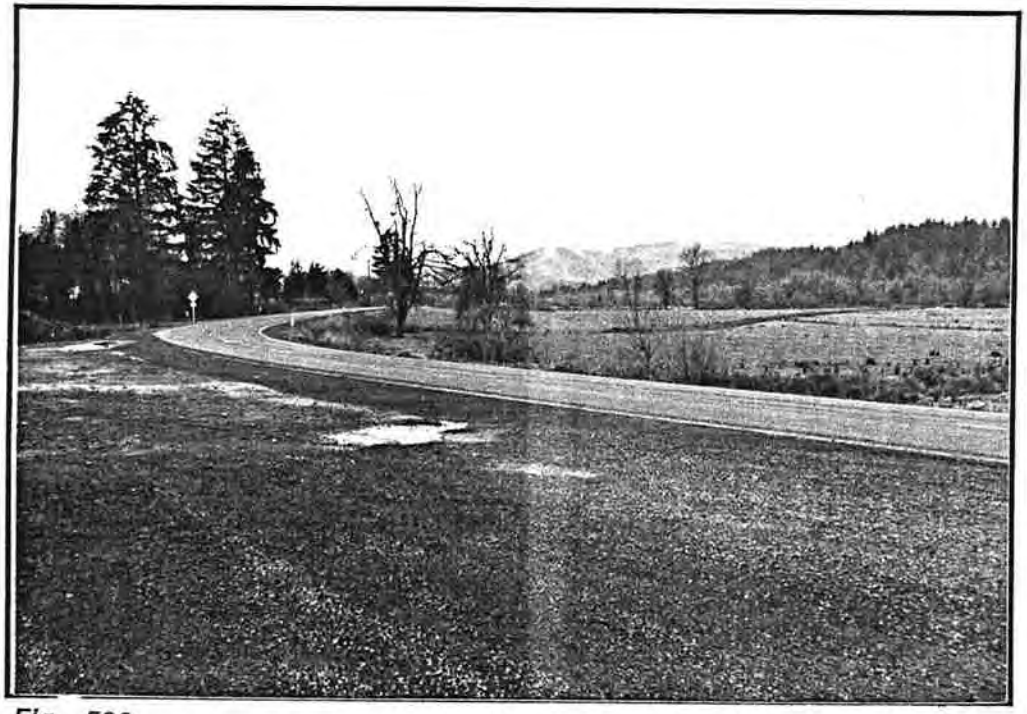

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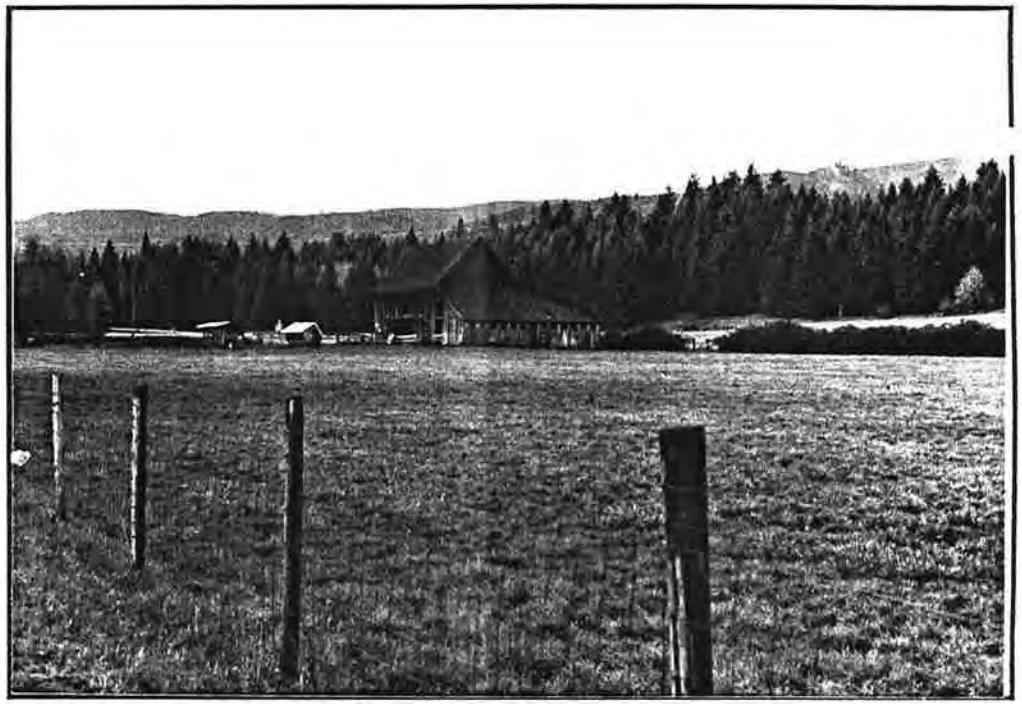

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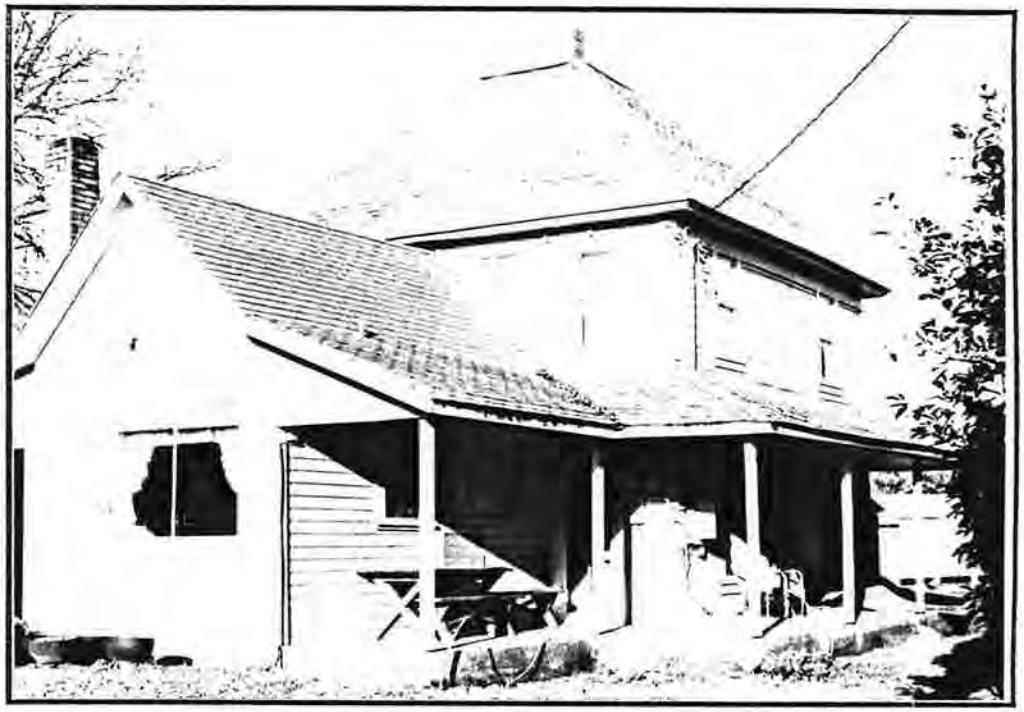

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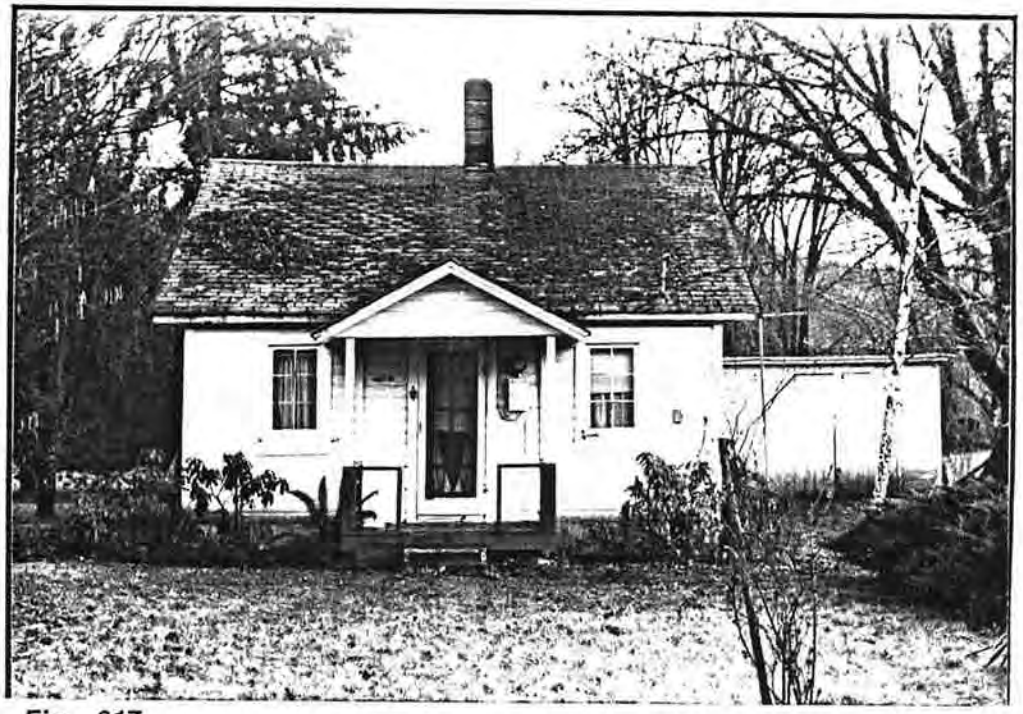

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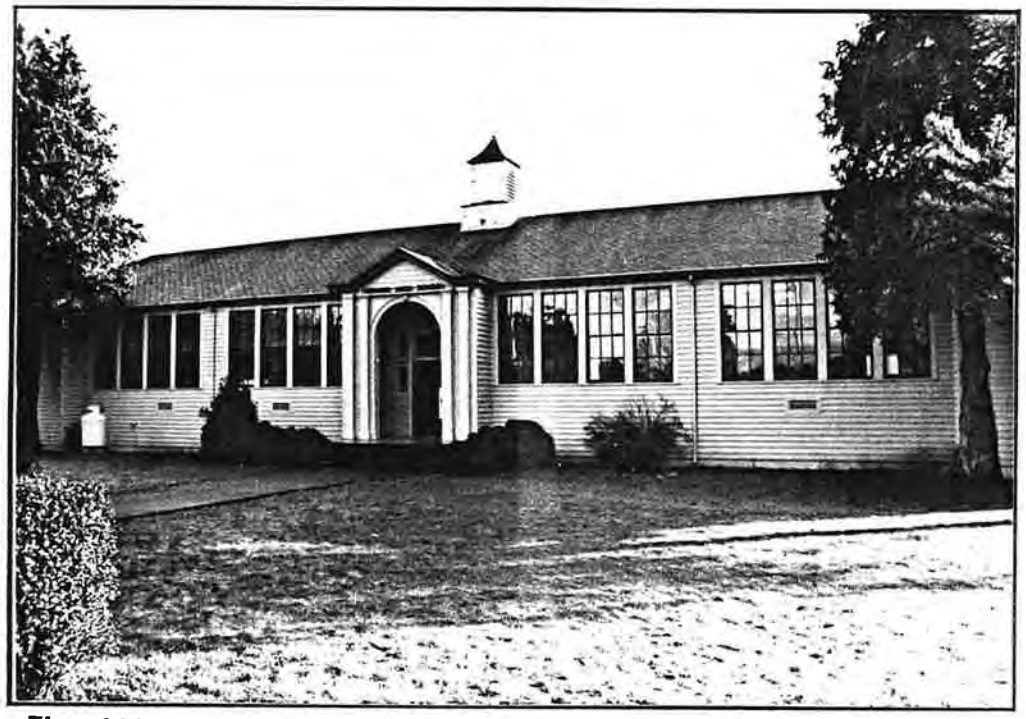

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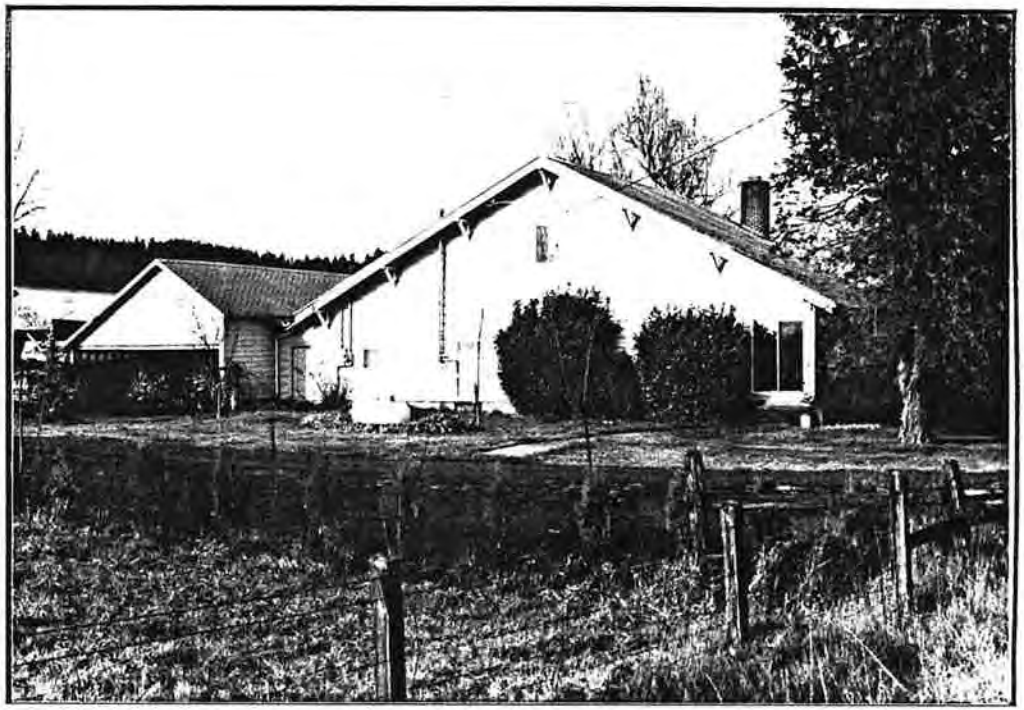

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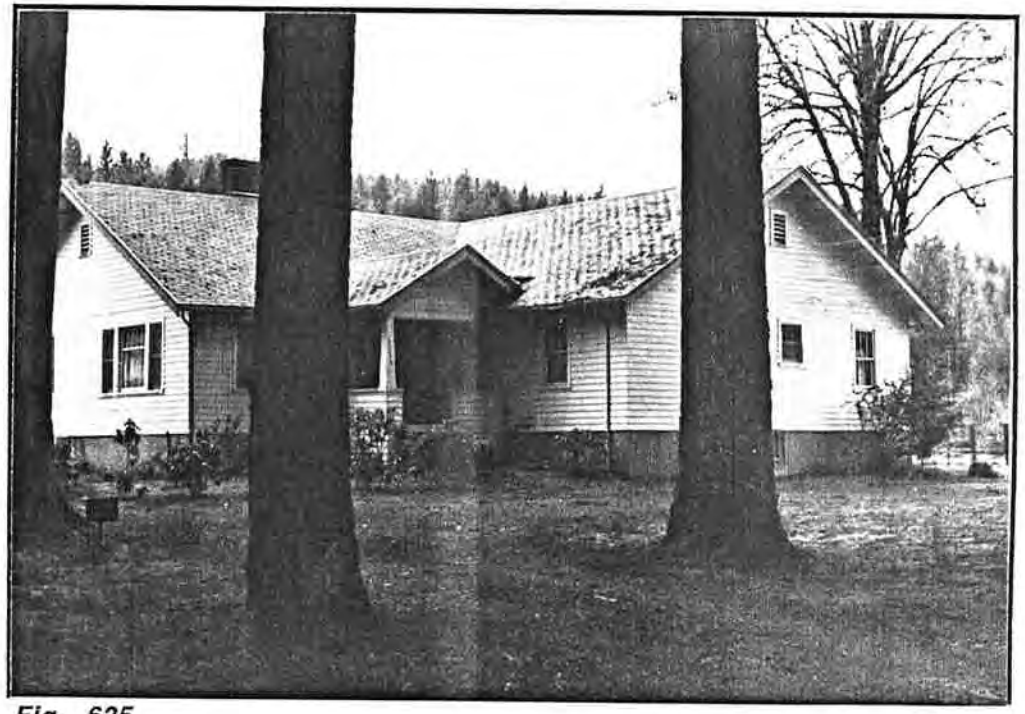

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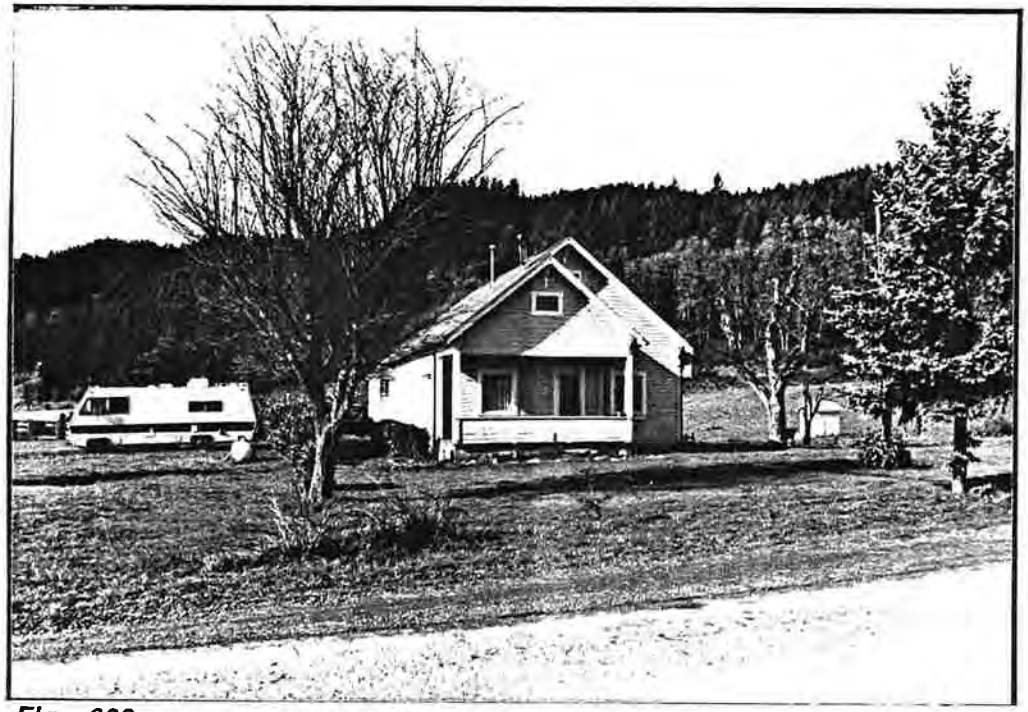

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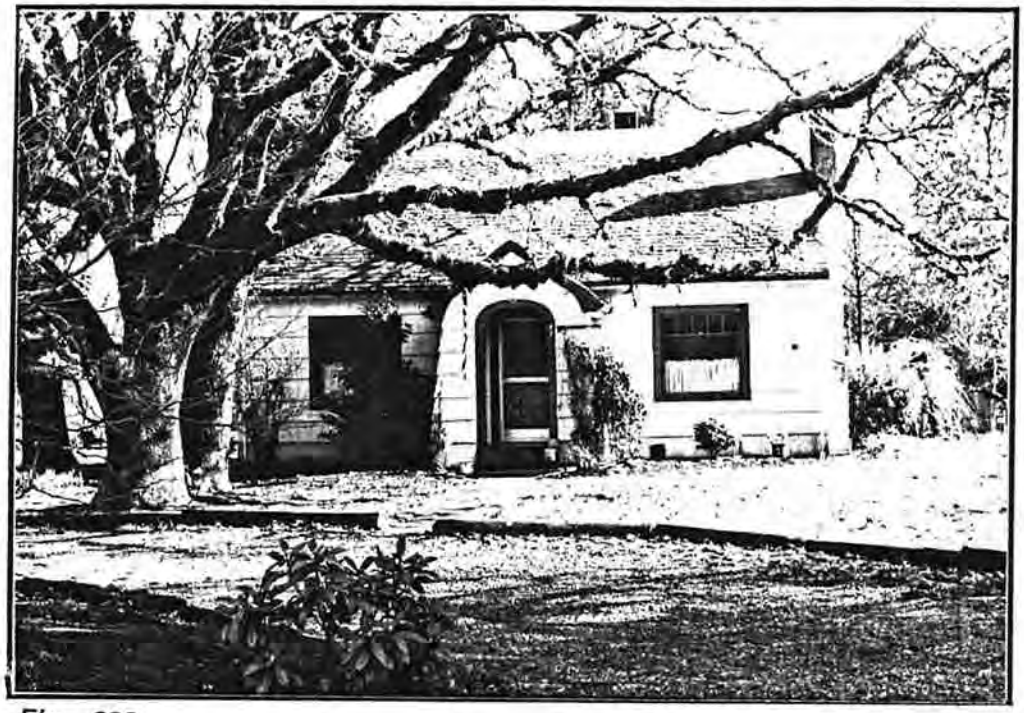

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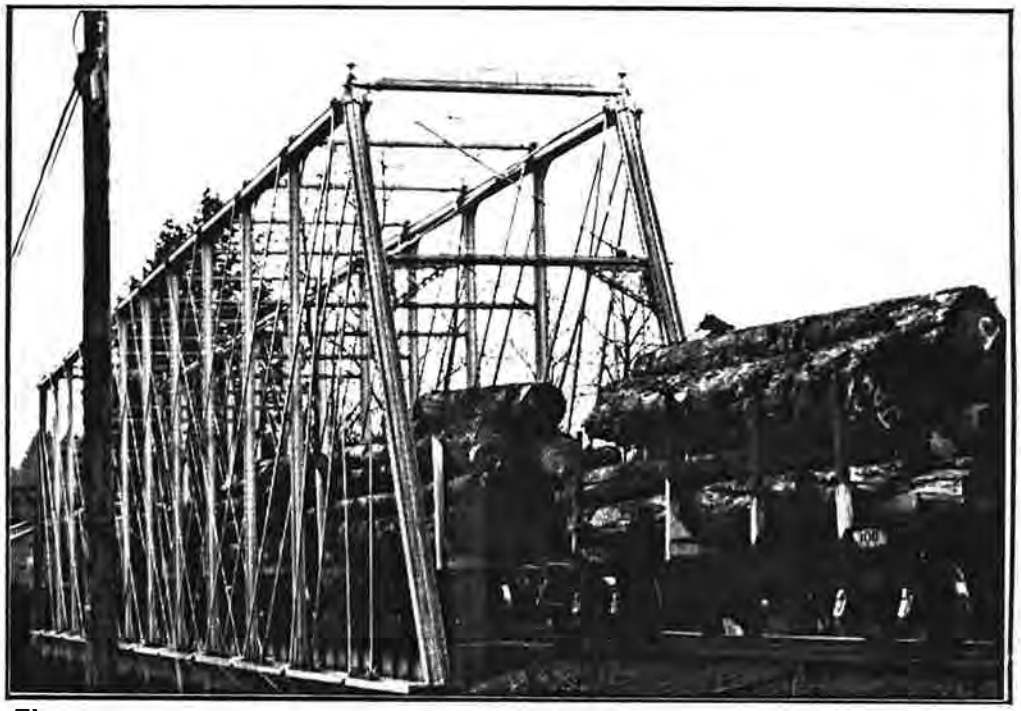

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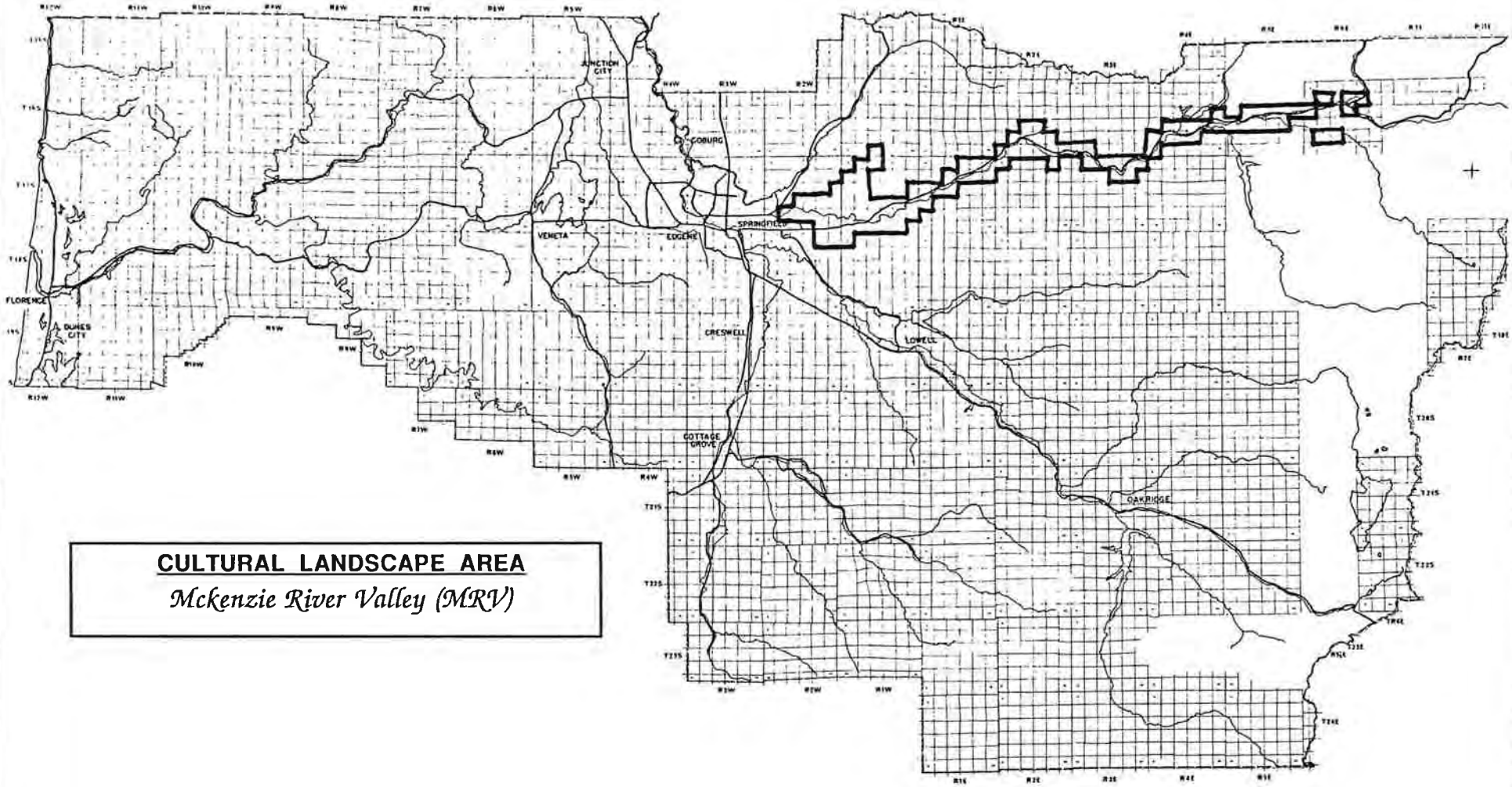


CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Mckenzie River Valley (MRV)

1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Fig. 632

CHAPTER XIX

MCKENZIE RIVER VALLEY

I. Summary of Cultural Landscape Area

The McKenzie River Valley cultural landscape area is the longest area east to west in Lane County, spanning almost half the county. From the McKenzie River at Camp Creek Ridge north of Springfield to Belknap Springs, the river valley stretches over seventy miles into the heart of the Cascade Range. The lower valley is the widest, from one to three miles of level bottomland, and includes the gentle Camp Creek Valley northwest of Thurston. Three miles east of Walterville the valley narrows and the western Cascade mountain meet the river.

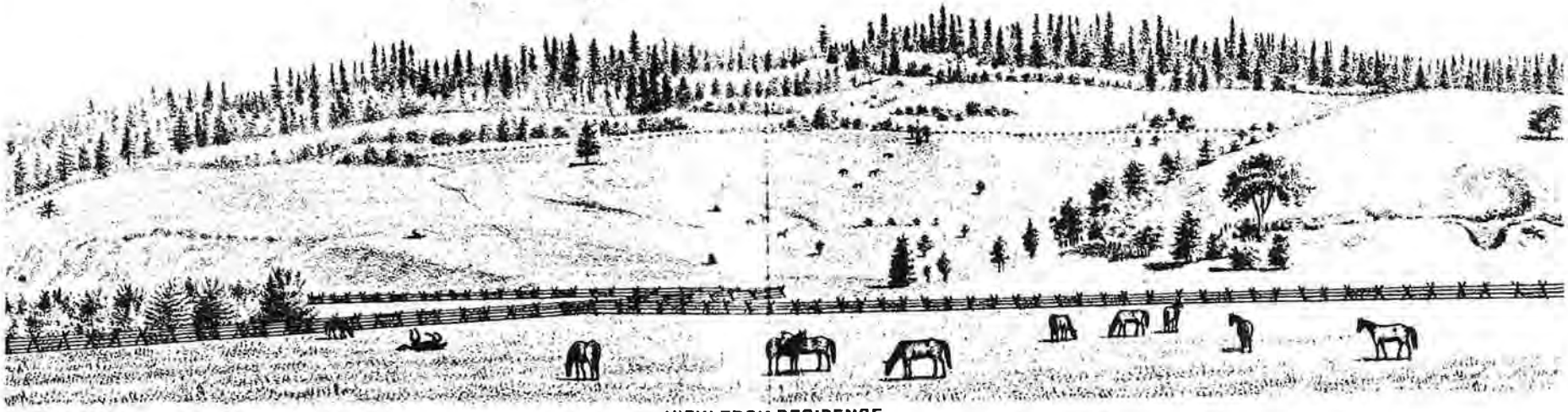
Every four to six miles for the next forth-five miles, wider river terraces are found, but elsewhere the terraces are narrow above the river. These terraces are wider on the north side of the valley, where settlement historically occurred. Major tributaries include Lost, Horse, Quartz, and Gate Creeks, Blue River and the South Fork of the McKenzie River.

II. Periods of Historic Significance

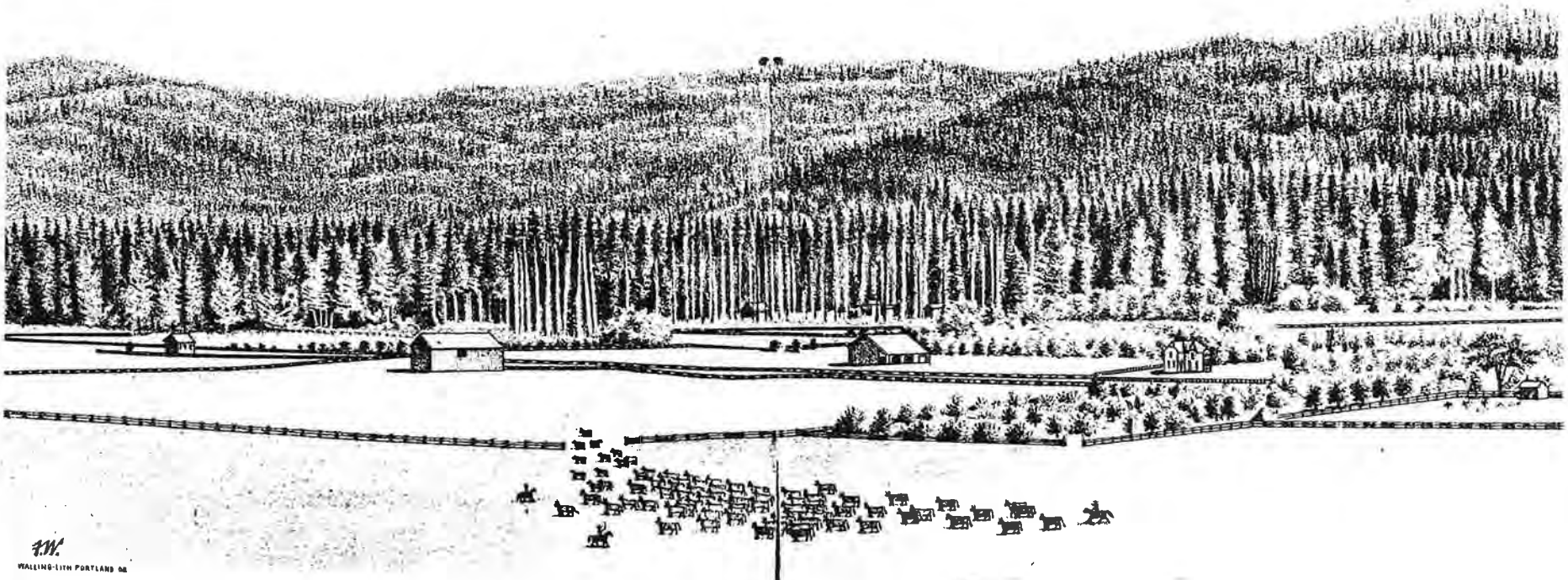
The periods of historic significance that established the settlement patterns of the McKenzie River Valley differ for upper and lower sections of the cultural landscape area. In the lower valley, the agrarian landscape period is the significant historic period, defining the agricultural character of the area. Donation land claims extended past Walterville and were the easternmost claims in Lane County, utilizing the wider portion of the valley floor.

East of these donation claims, along the upper river corridor, were isolated homestead settlements in the 1860s and 70s, sited along the wider river benches on the north bank of the river. These subsistence homesteads were connected to each other and to the outside world by the McKenzie Wagon Road, built in the 1860s as one of two major routes to eastern Oregon from Lane County.

Although gold deposits on Blue River and the hot springs on the McKenzie and Horse Creek were also discovered by the 1860s, it was not until the 1890s that development surrounding gold mining, early logging and resorts began to have substantial impact on the cultural landscape of the upper river. The mining, logging and resort interests contributed to the second historic period of significance, the industrialized landscape.



VIEW FROM RESIDENCE.



RESIDENCE OF GEO. MILLICAN, WALTERVILLE P.O. LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 633

In the mid-section of the long McKenzie River cultural landscape area, many landscape components date from the 1900s to the 1930s and reflect the landscape of commerce. Here the generation of electric power, irrigated commercial agriculture and automobile based recreation all contributed to the third period of historic significance, the landscape of commerce.

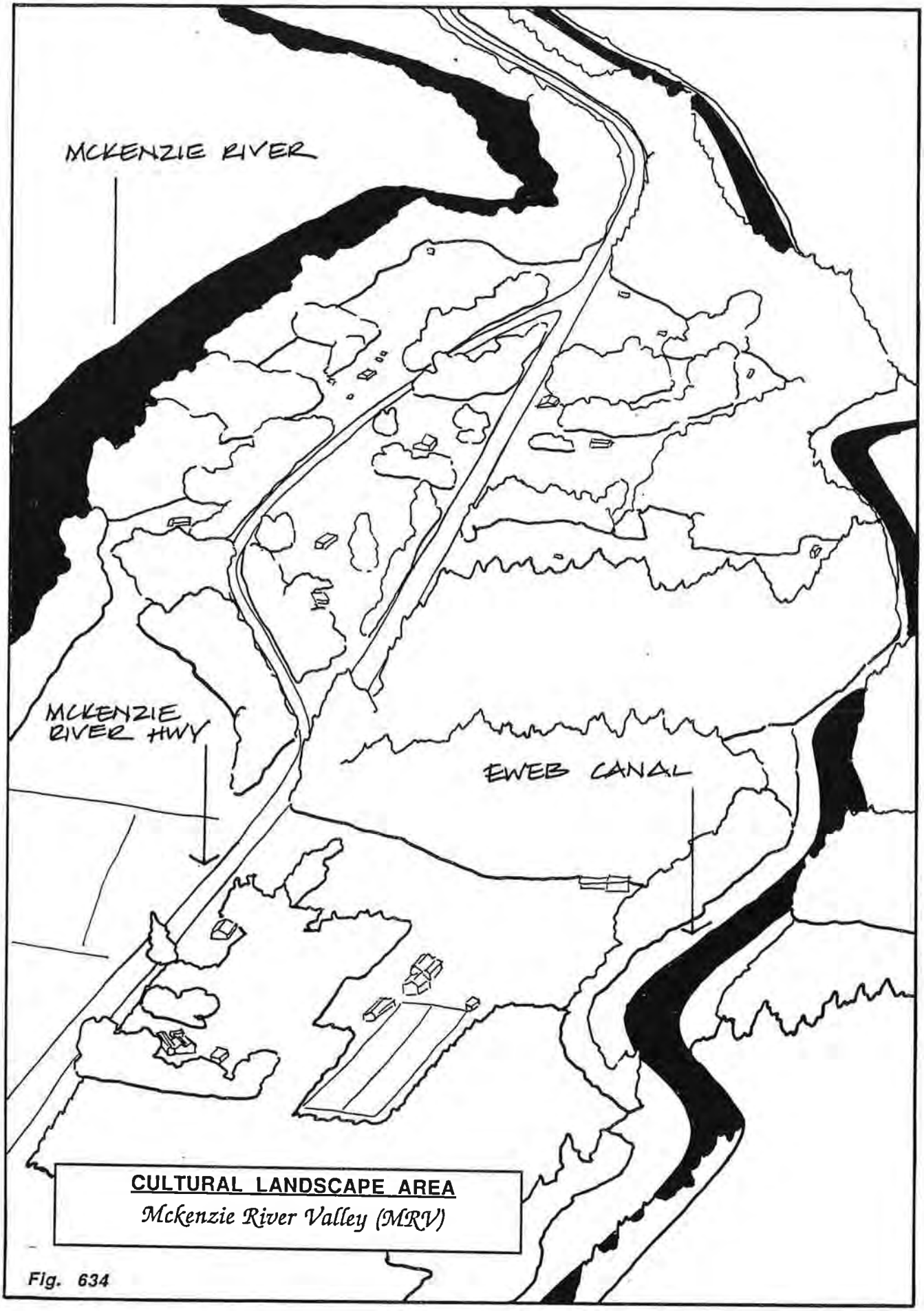
III. Significant Historic Landscape Components

For the agrarian landscape period, the components found in the lower McKenzie River valley and Camp Creek were similar to other central valleys. The open prairie was divided into donation land claims. Farmsteads progressed from claim cabins to complete farms. Both farmsteads and early railroads were sited on higher terraces above the floodplain. Land use was predominantly agricultural, organized in large fields for grain and livestock pasture. Farm clusters included vernacular Gothic residences and gable roofed barns. Hop barns accompanied hop growing dating from the 1880s and walnut, fruit and filbert orchards were planted on the rich alluvial soils. Rural centers serving the agricultural community sprang up at Thurston, Walterville and Leaburg.

The significant landscape components of the industrialized landscape of mining, logging and resort development include circulation, response to natural features and structures. The mining camps of the Blue River Mining District were sited on what is today national forest land outside the area of survey. Below the mining area, at the confluence of the Blue River and McKenzie River, the community of Blue River grew in response to the mining activity. The Blue River Hotel and other structures including residences served the population of this turn-of-the-century mining town.

Logging on the upper McKenzie used the river to transport log rafts until 1913. The McKenzie River Valley was the only major river valley in Lane County that did not have a railroad built for logging related purposes. Until the end of the river drives, harvested logs were floated in rafts to the mill at Coburg, Springfield and to mills further down the Willamette River. Perhaps because of the absence of rail transport of lumber, truck transportation developed eariler in the upper McKenzie Valley than in other areas of the county. By the 1930s, there were twelve small mills along the McKenzie River. Besides mills themselves, other logging related structures included splash dams and log ponds. By the end of the historic period (1940), the pattern of trucking logs out of the valley to mills in Springfield and Eugene began to displace the local milling activity.

Pre-automobile resort development on the upper McKenzie River concentrated around the fishing lodges, hotels and hotsprings from Vida to Belknap Springs. At the height of this resort activity in the early twentieth century, there were hotels or lodges at Gate Creek (Vida), Blue River, Thomson (across from Rainbow), McKenzie Bridge and the two major hotspring resorts, Foley and Belknap. Most were rustic in style and the hotsprings included bath houses and



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Mckenzie River Valley (MRV)

Fig. 634

dancehalls. The Eugene Stage Company ran daily stages to this area in the early 1900s, weather permitting.

New cultural landscape components were introduced after the turn of the century related to the landscape of commerce. A major landscape structure that would have an enduring impact on the cultural landscape of the middle and lower sections of the valley was the construction of two large water diversion channels for the purposes of irrigation and electric power generation. The Walterville and Leaburg EWEB canals were built in the early twentieth century. The Walterville Canal, built in 1910, effectively put an end to river logging due to the fluctuations in water levels which it created. This canal permitted extensive irrigation in the lower valley for row crops grown for the cannery in Eugene. The Leaburg Dam and EWEB canal were built primarily for electrical power generation and powerhouses were built below the dam above Leaburg and at Walterville.

Completion of the canals and improvement of the road as a state highway brought new small farm and residential development to the valley between Walterville and Vida. Filbert orchards were planted in the early 1900s in this area and other small market farms were established in the area. As the highway was improved upriver, automobile recreation took advantage of fishing and lodging opportunities. Rustic resorts and second homes were built upriver as far as McKenzie Bridge. Fish hatcheries such as the one at Leaburg Reservoir were a response to the new popular recreational activity of the late historic period.

IV. Statement of Physical Integrity

In the lower valley only the vestiges of the landscape components of the agrarian landscape persist. Deerhorn and Camp Creek roads are the primary circulation patterns with physical integrity of location and alignment. Several early farmsteads such as the Millican Farm and Smeed Farm have structures with physical integrity from this period. But there has been extensive residential development and road realignment since the historic period that reduces the physical integrity of this part of the valley for the agrarian landscape period. Of the mining, logging and resort development in the industrialized landscape period, only structures related to resort development remain. Principal among these are the Blue River Hotel, Holiday Farm, and the Log Cabin Inn.

Components of the cultural landscape of commerce that retain physical integrity are the canals, Leaburg Reservoir and Trout Hatchery, filbert orchards and other small farming patterns in the Leaburg area. Many Rustic and Cascadian residences or resorts and three covered bridges (Goodpasture, Horse Creek and Belknap) remain.

V. Finding of Significance

The McKenzie River Valley cultural landscape area as a whole does not possess physical integrity for any historic period. However, there are two areas in the McKenzie River Valley that possess physical integrity for selected cultural landscape components in two periods of historic significance.

The first area is between Blue River and Belknap Springs. This area has the greatest concentration of Rustic structures related to early recreational development of any area in Lane County. The historic mining town of Blue River still possesses integrity of location and setting despite the loss of several important structures.

The second area is in the vicinity of Leaburg, where the components of the landscape of commerce are still the dominant settlement patterns. Here the combination of the canal on one side of the valley, the river on the other side and the small farms and residential development in between comprise a cultural landscape unique to river valleys of Oregon.

Throughout the McKenzie River Valley are sites from the three periods of historic significance that have physical integrity.

VI. Areas for Further Study

Additional detailed analysis of the sites and structures in the two areas described above are necessary for possible designation as rural historic districts.

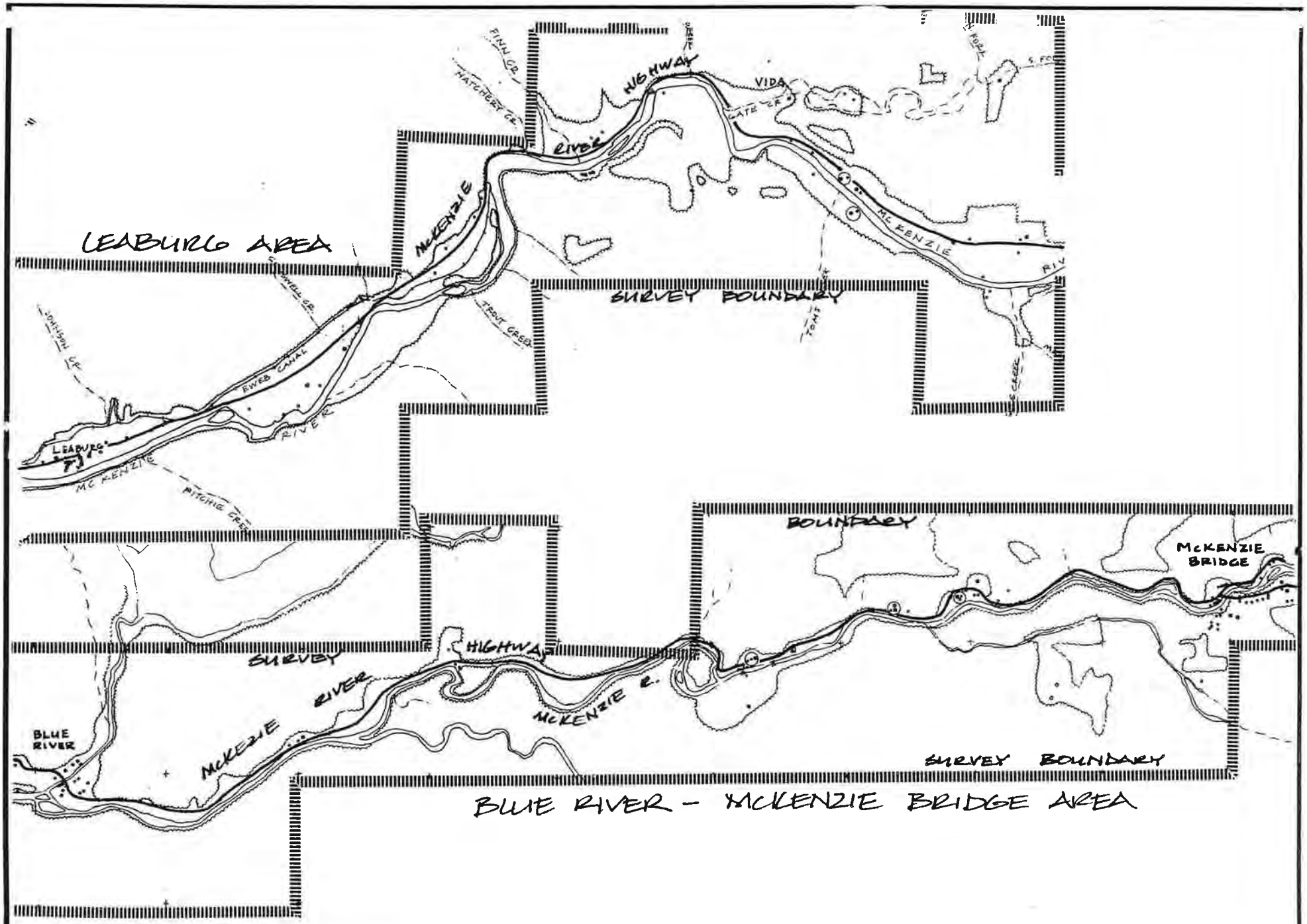

LEABURG AREA
HIGHWAY
VIDA
RIVER
McKENZIE
SURVEY BOUNDARY
McKENZIE
EWEB CANAL
RIVER
LEABURG
McKENZIE
PITCHIG CREEK
TROUT CREEK
BOUNDARY
McKENZIE BRIDGE
SURVEY
HIGHWAY
McKENZIE RIVER
McKENZIE R.
BLUE RIVER
SURVEY BOUNDARY
BLUE RIVER - McKENZIE BRIDGE AREA

Fig. 635

List of Figures

632. McKenzie River Valley Cultural Landscape Area Map
633. 1884 lithograph of Millican farmstead
634. Oblique drawing of Leaburg area
635. Map of Leaburg - Vida and Blue River - McKenzie Bridge areas
636. Aerial view of Cascades Mountains and Three Sisters
637. Aerial view of upper McKenzie River Valley
638. View of lower McKenzie River (#2208)
639. Historic field patterns - lower McKenzie River Valley (#2209)
640. Aerial view of mid - McKenzie River Valley
641. Aerial view of Leaburg area
642. Aerial view of historic land use near Vida
643. Aerial view of filbert orchards near Vida
644. Historic orchard (#2200)
645. Gothic Revival house (#3130)
646. Gabel roof barn and field (#2222)
647. Vernacular Gothic house (#2249)
648. Vernacular Gothic house (#2241)
649. Vernacular Gothic house (#2232)
650. Craftsman house (#2195)
651. Craftsman house (#2203)
652. Craftsman house (#2233)
653. Craftsman house (#2237)
654. Craftsman house #2226)
655. Italianate house, fields, vegetation (#3140)
656. Gothic Vernacular house (#3142)
657. Italianate Villa (#3143)
658. Italianate Vernacular hotel (#2150)
659. Post Colonial Revival hotel (#2180)
660. Craftsman commercial (#2141)
661. Crafstman house (#2161)
662. Rustic log outbuildings (#2162)
663. Cascadian house (#2147)
664. Cascadian lodge (#2146)
665. Cascadian house (#2148)
666. Cascadian lodge (#2156)
667. Cascadian house (#2152)
668. Cascadian house (#2167)
669. Rustic house (#2160)
670. Rustic house (#2179)
671. English Cottage commercial (#2165)
672. English Cottage house (#2151)
673. English Cottage house (#2223)
674. Levee and inlet for Walterville canal (#2194)
675. English Cottage house (#2246)

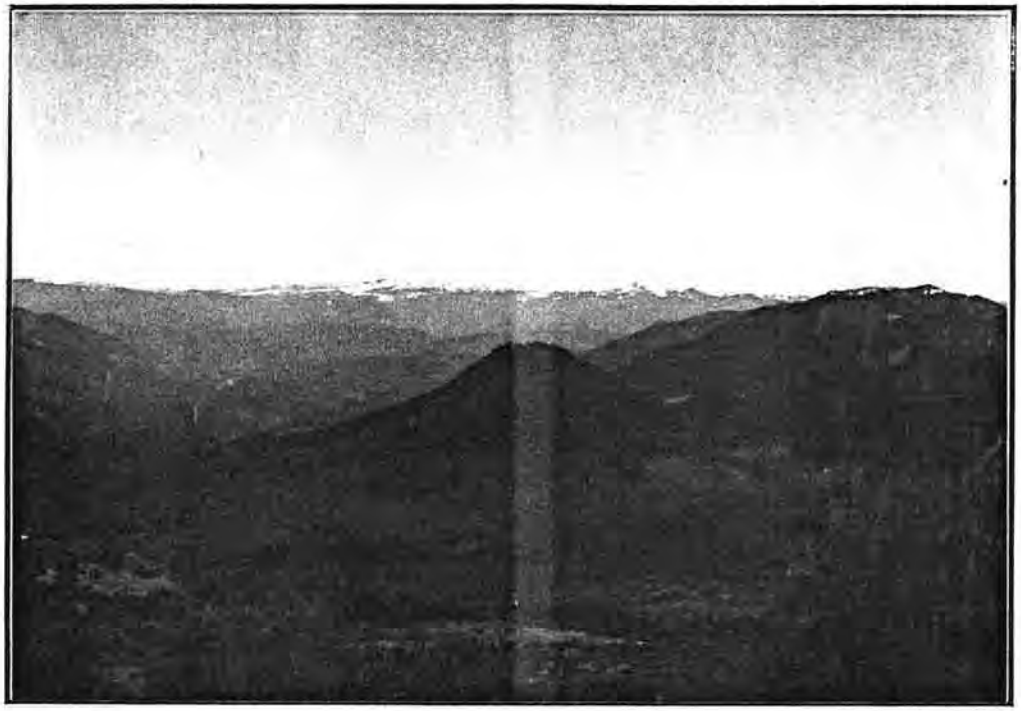


Fig. 636

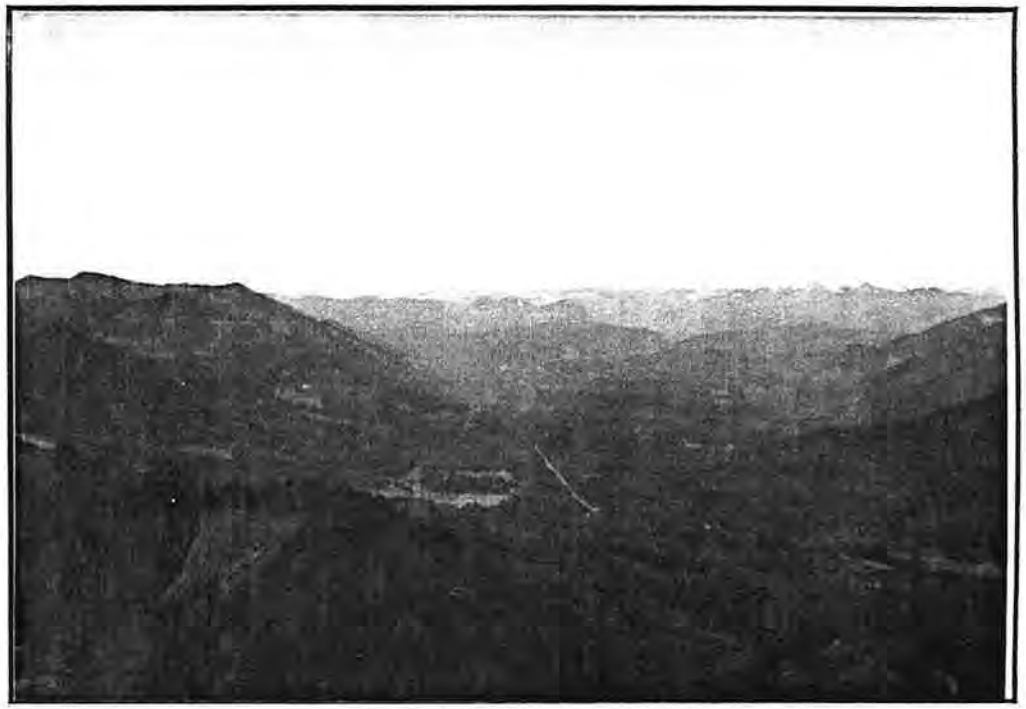
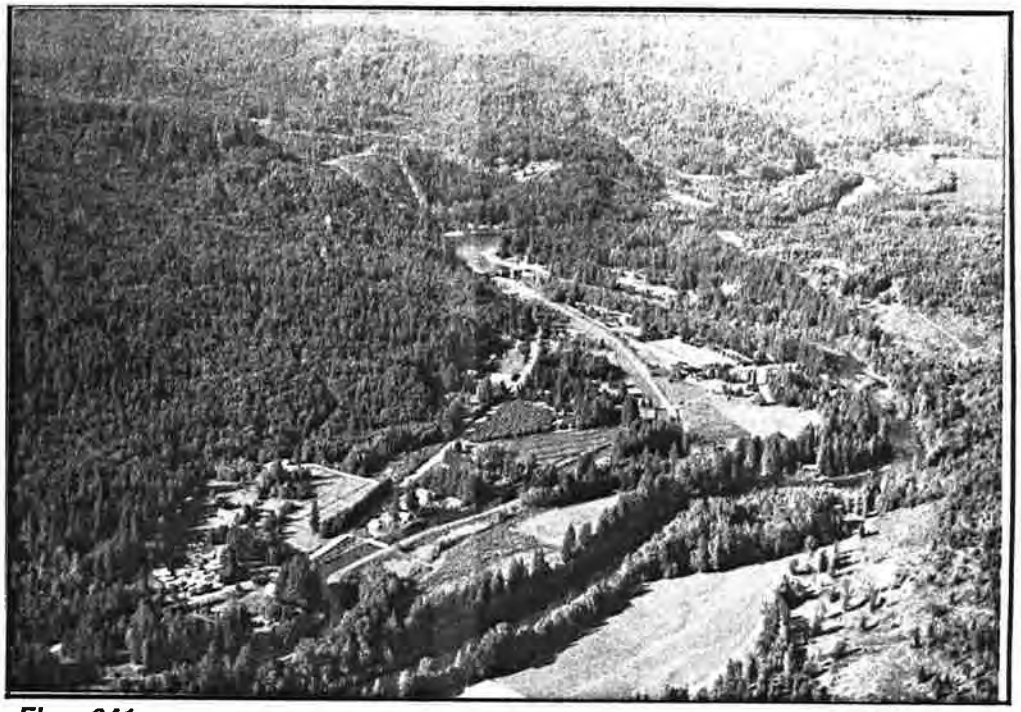


Fig. 637

Fig. 638

Fig. 639

Fig. 640



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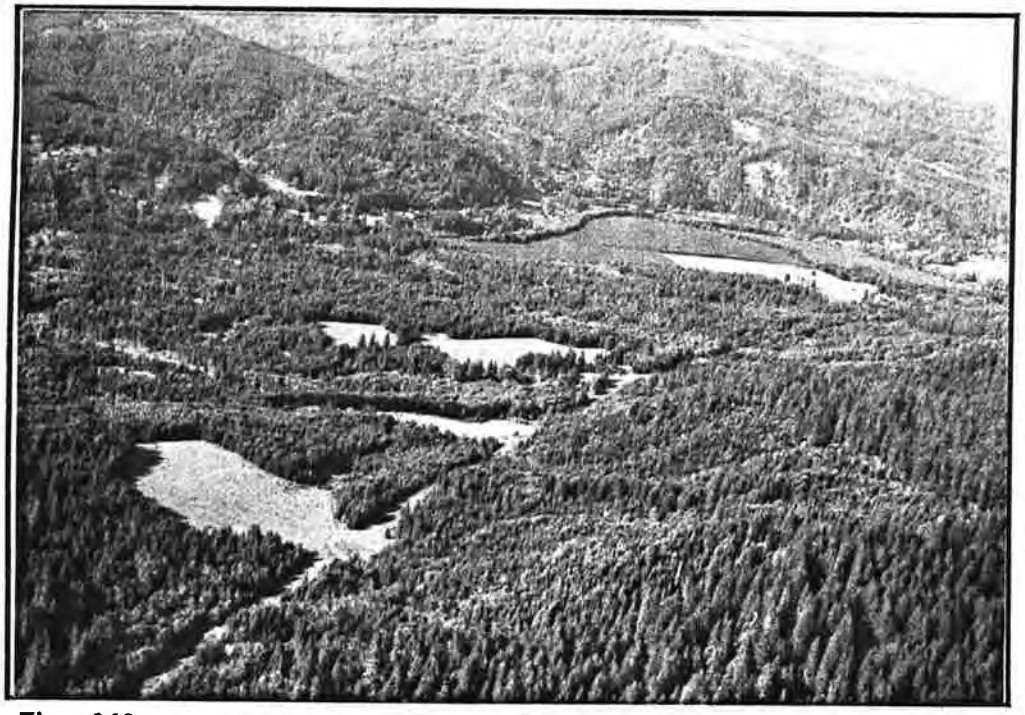

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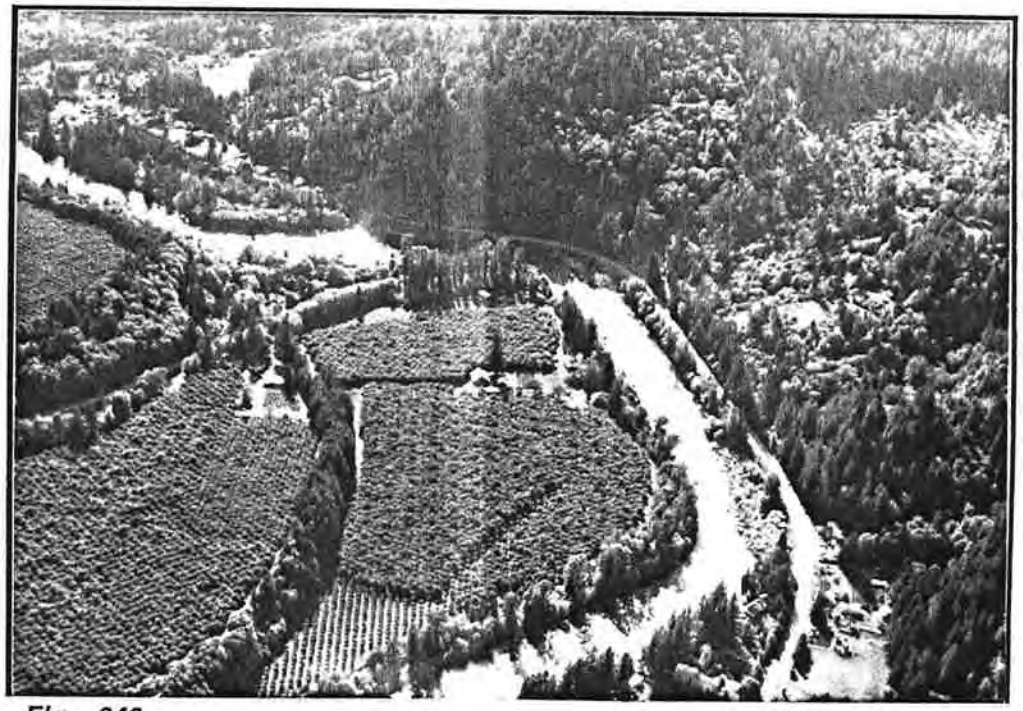

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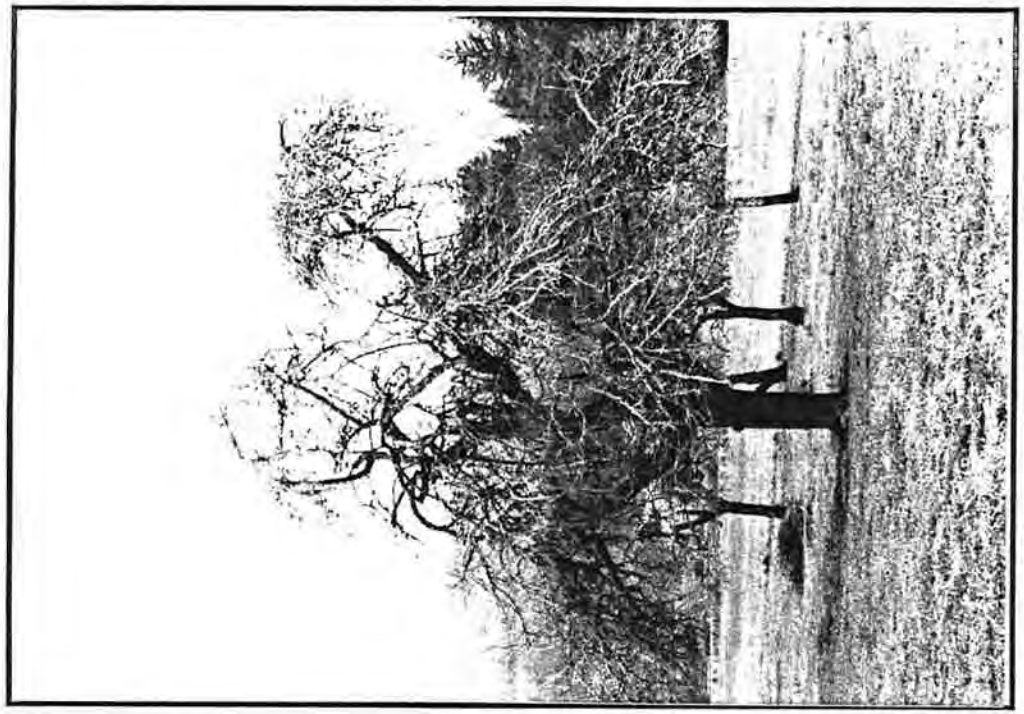

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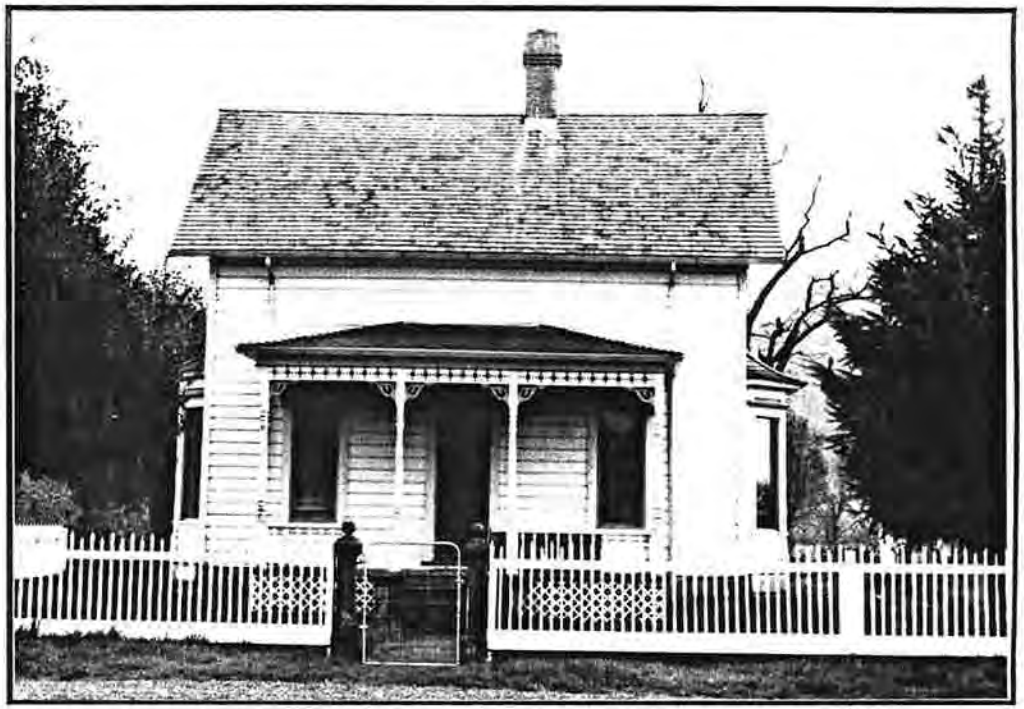

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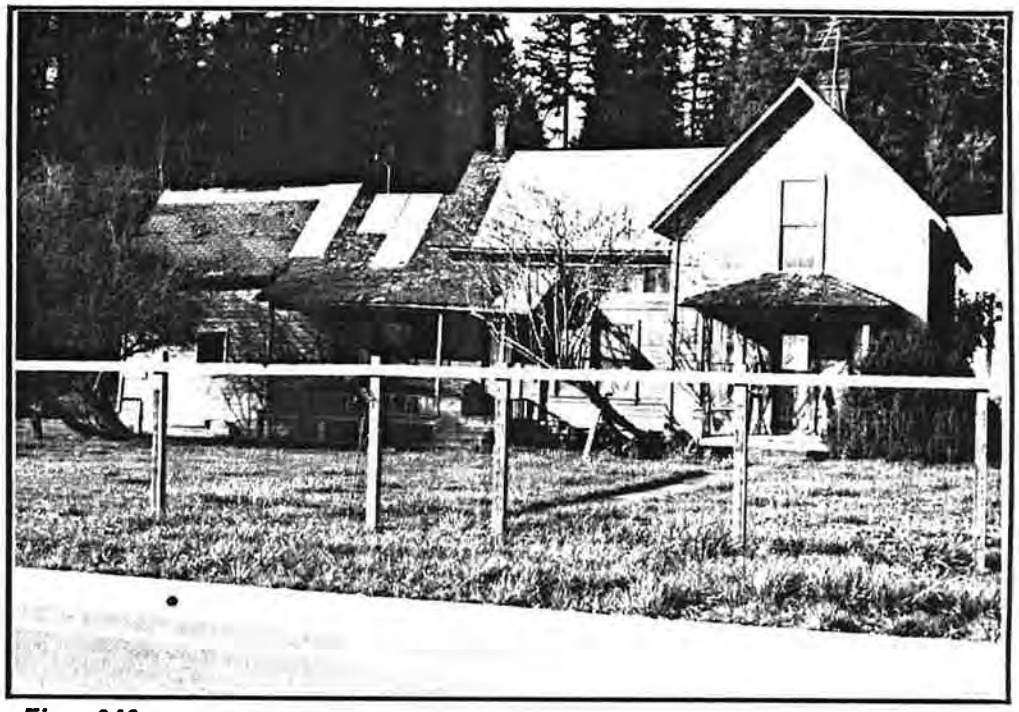
Fig. 648



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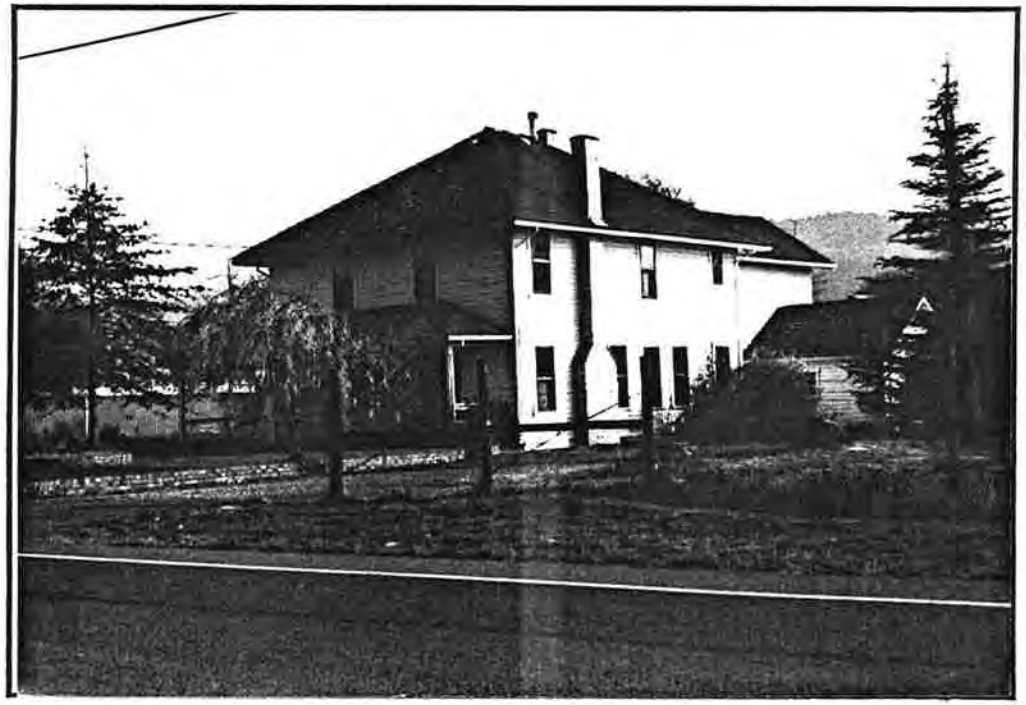

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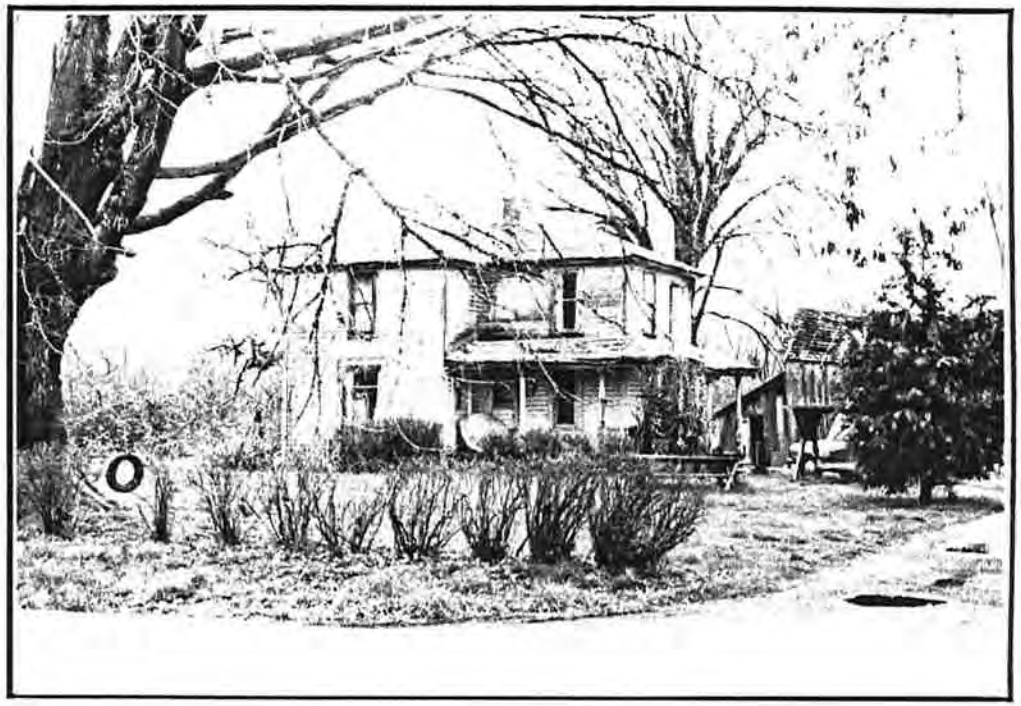

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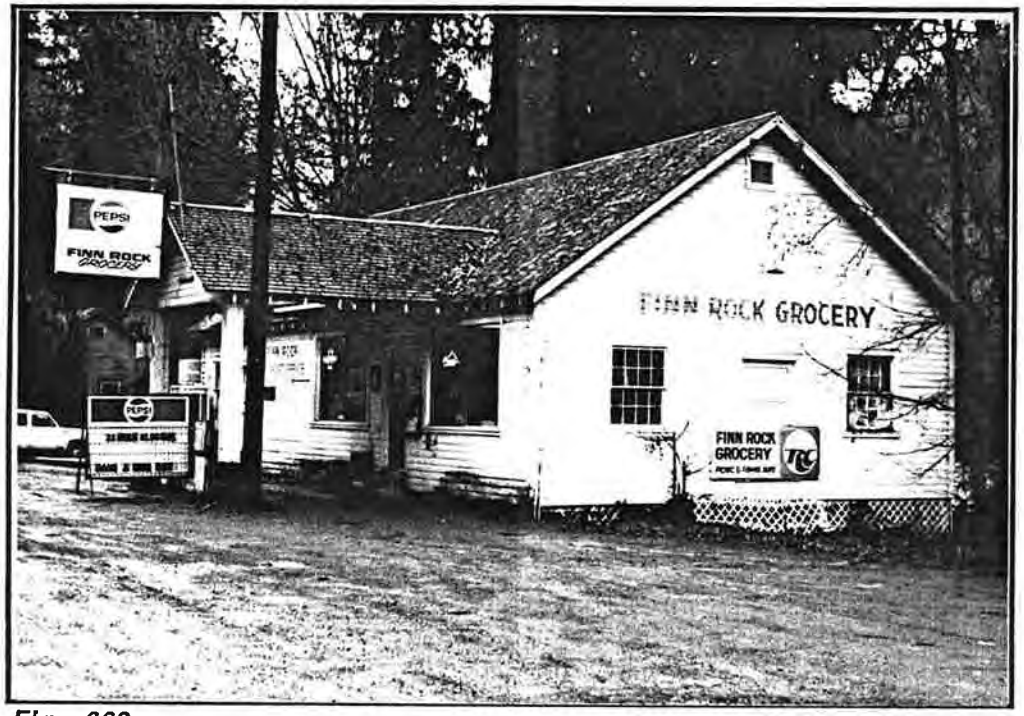

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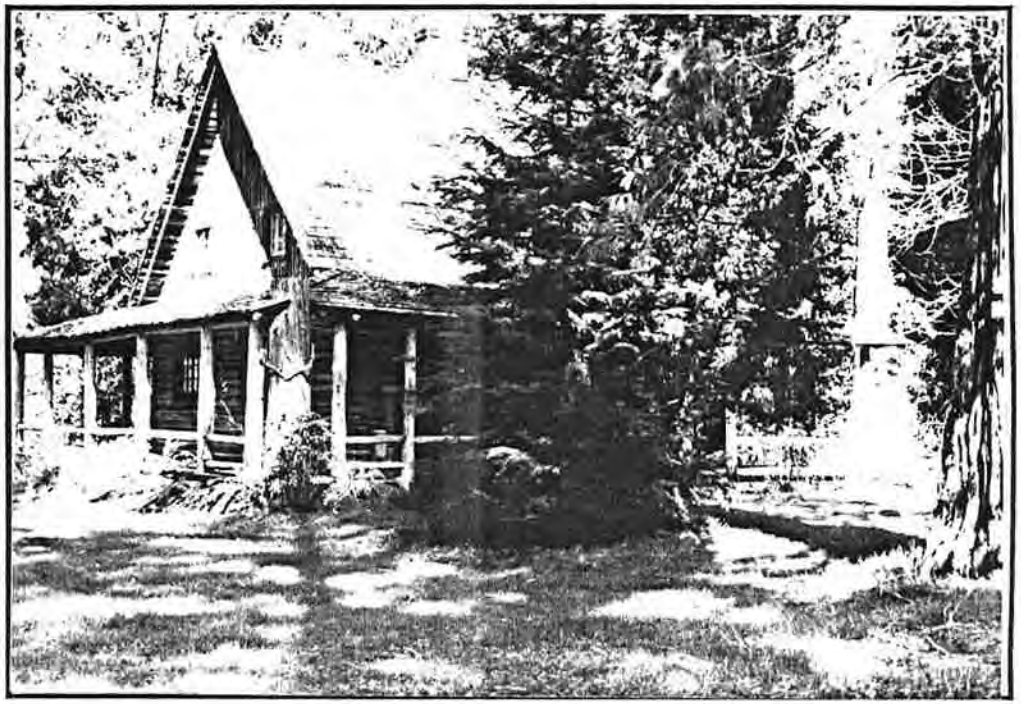

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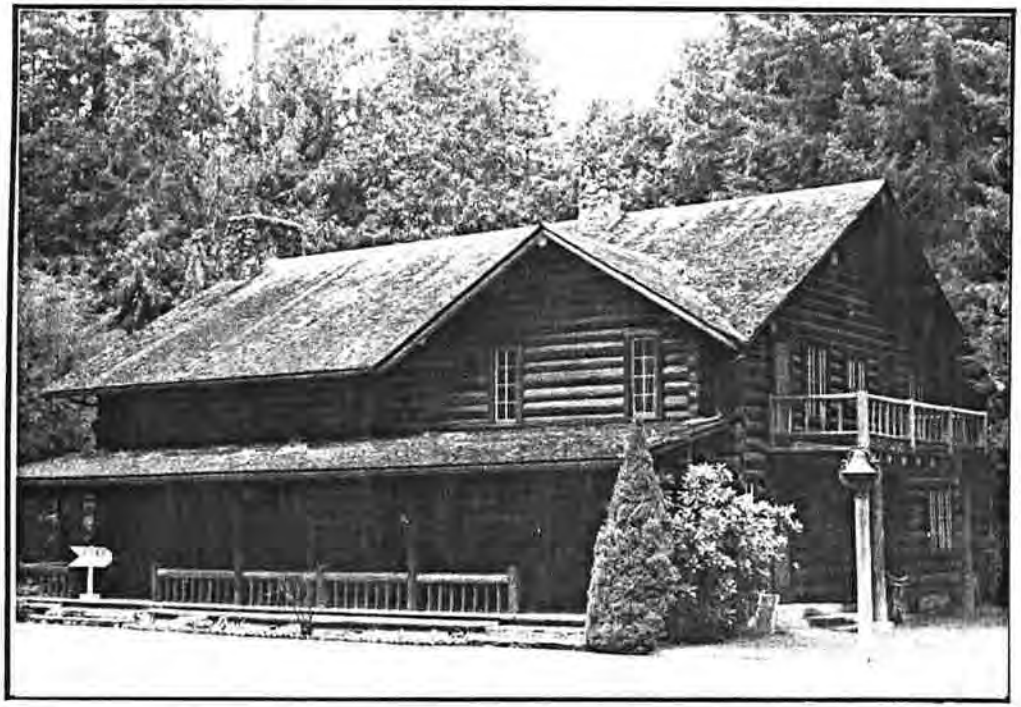

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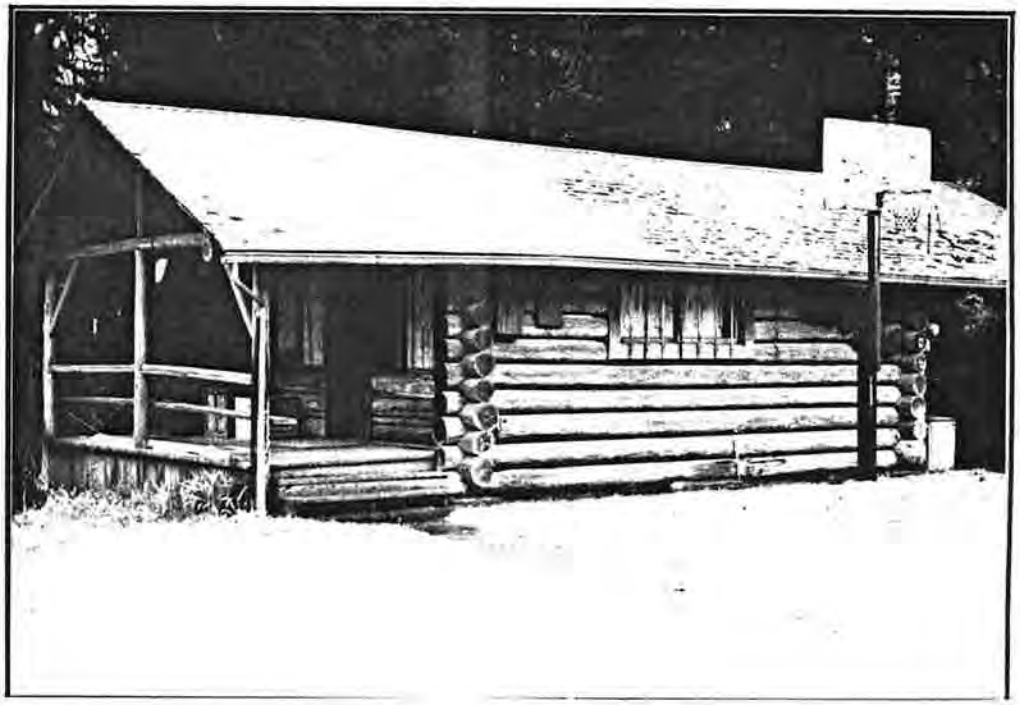

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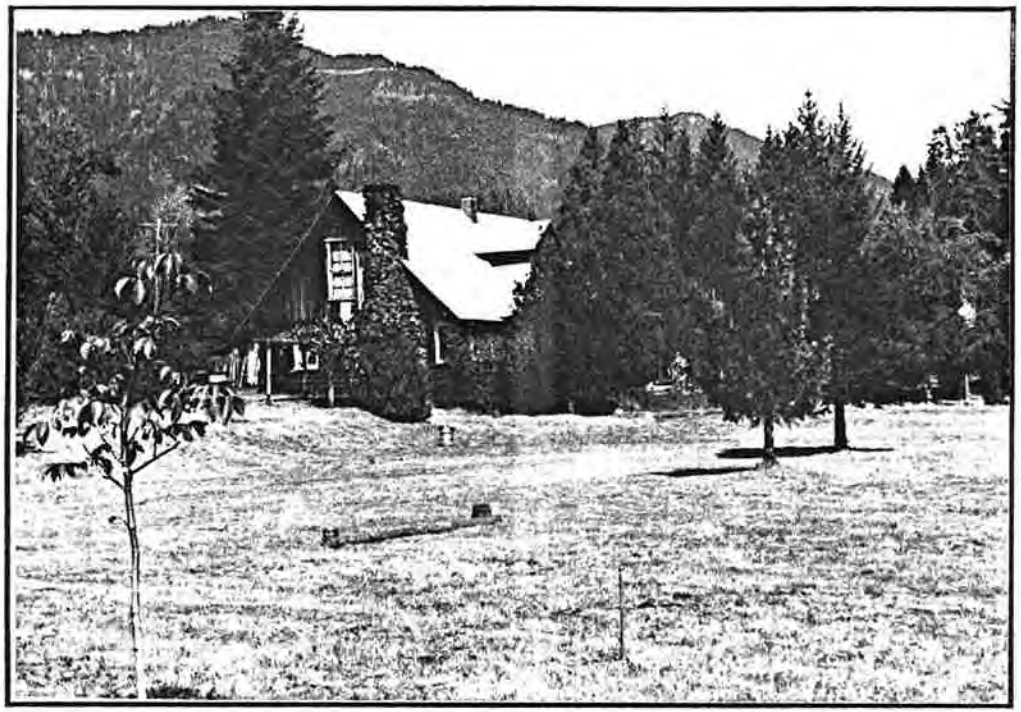

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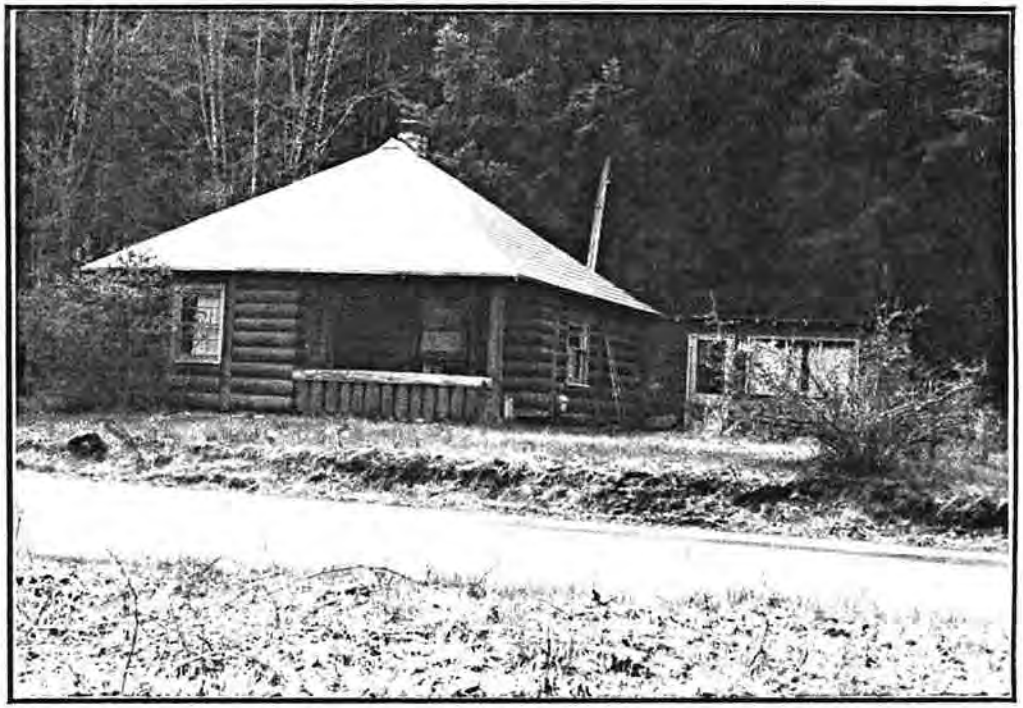

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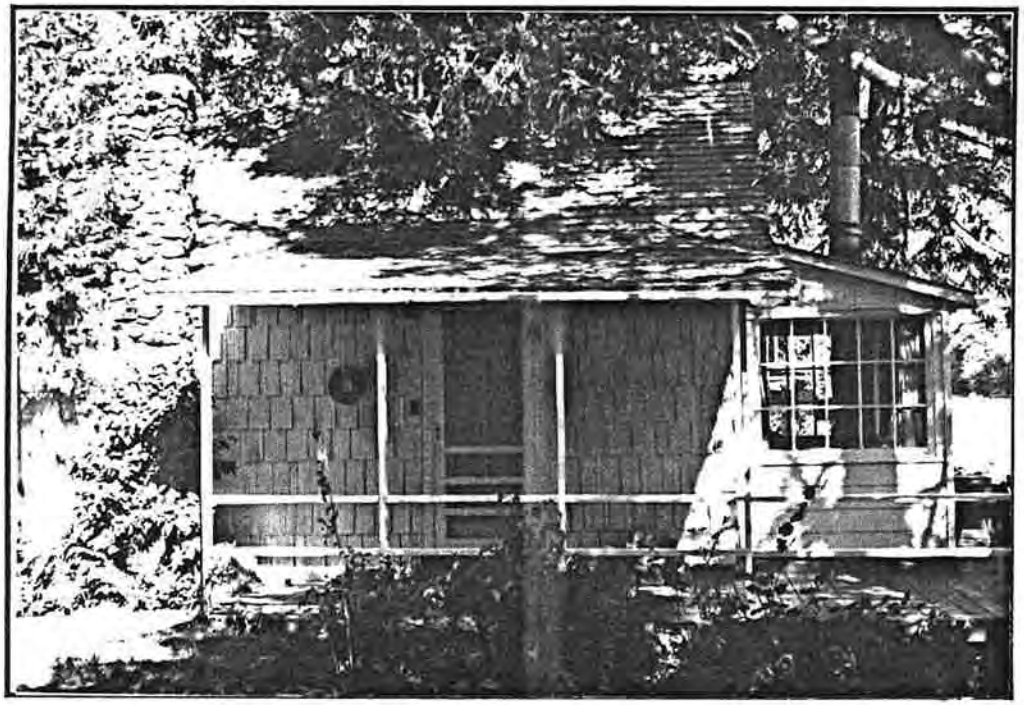

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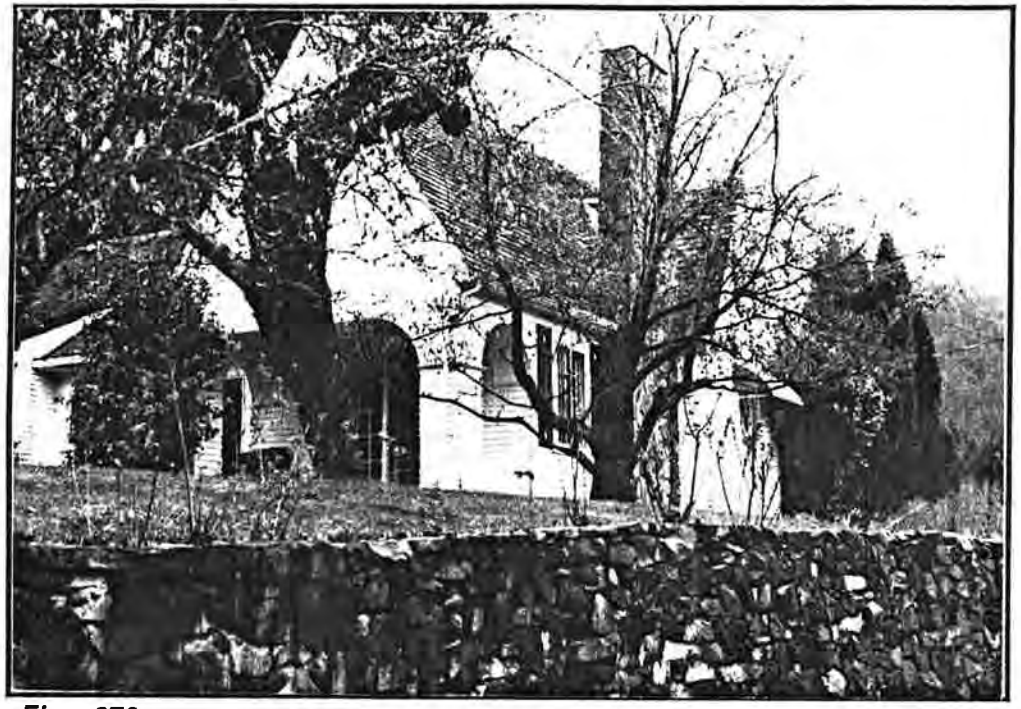

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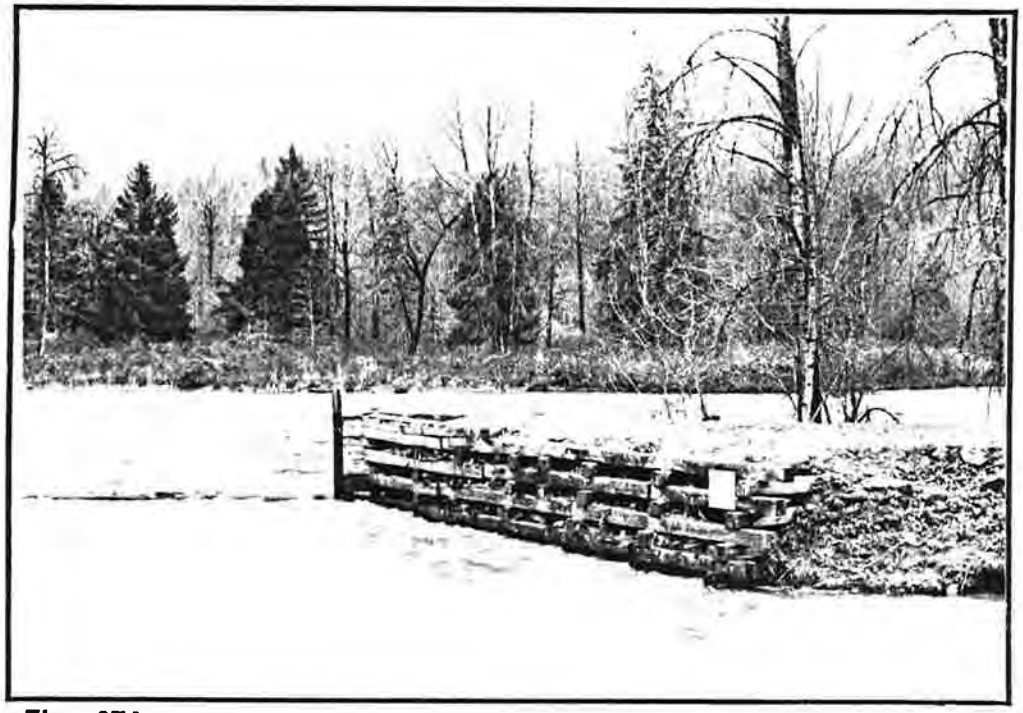

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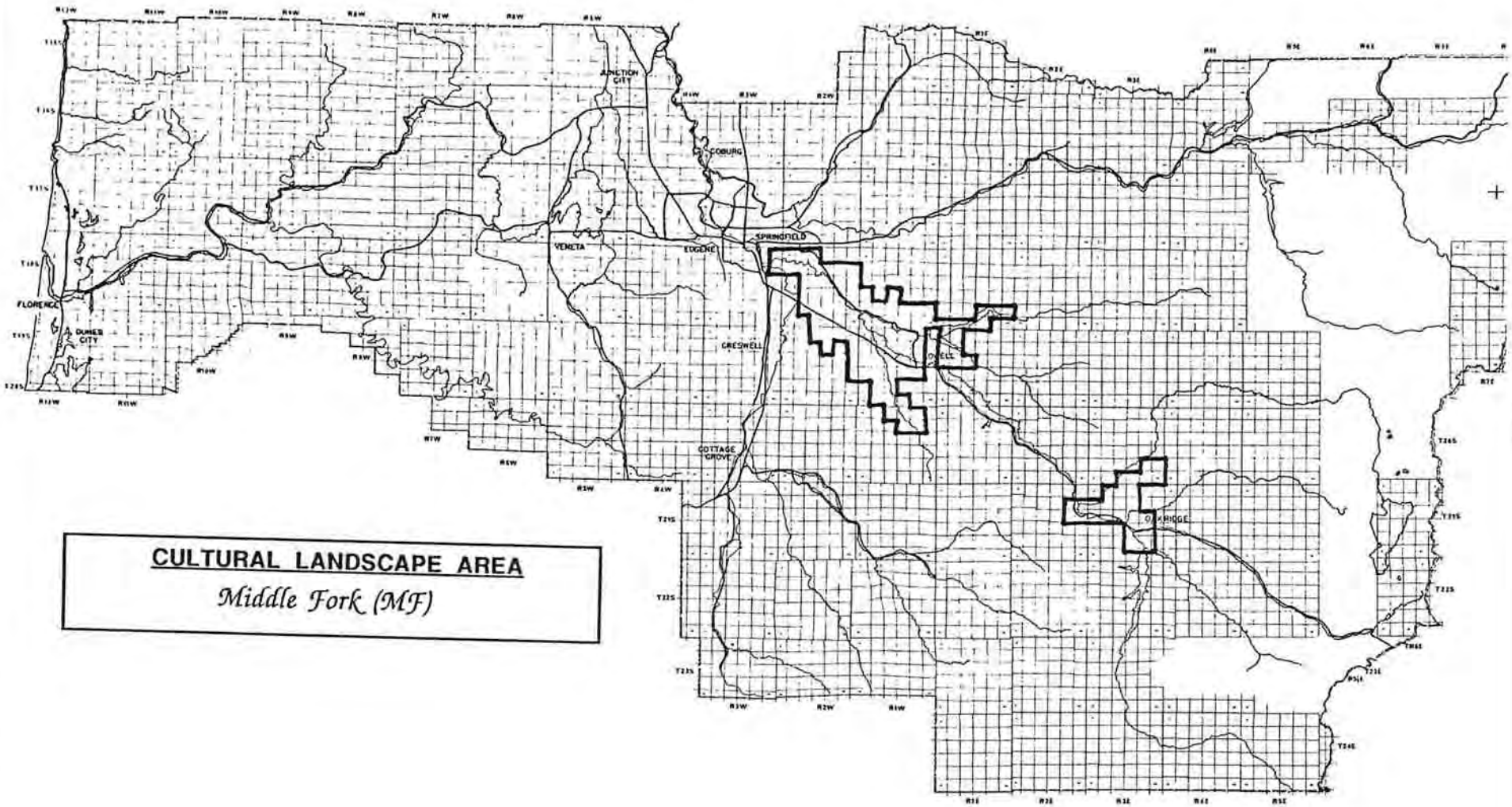


CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Middle Fork (MF)

1985 LANE COUNTY CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCE SURVEY

Fig. 676

CHAPTER XX

THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE WILLAMETTE RIVER

I. SUMMARY OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

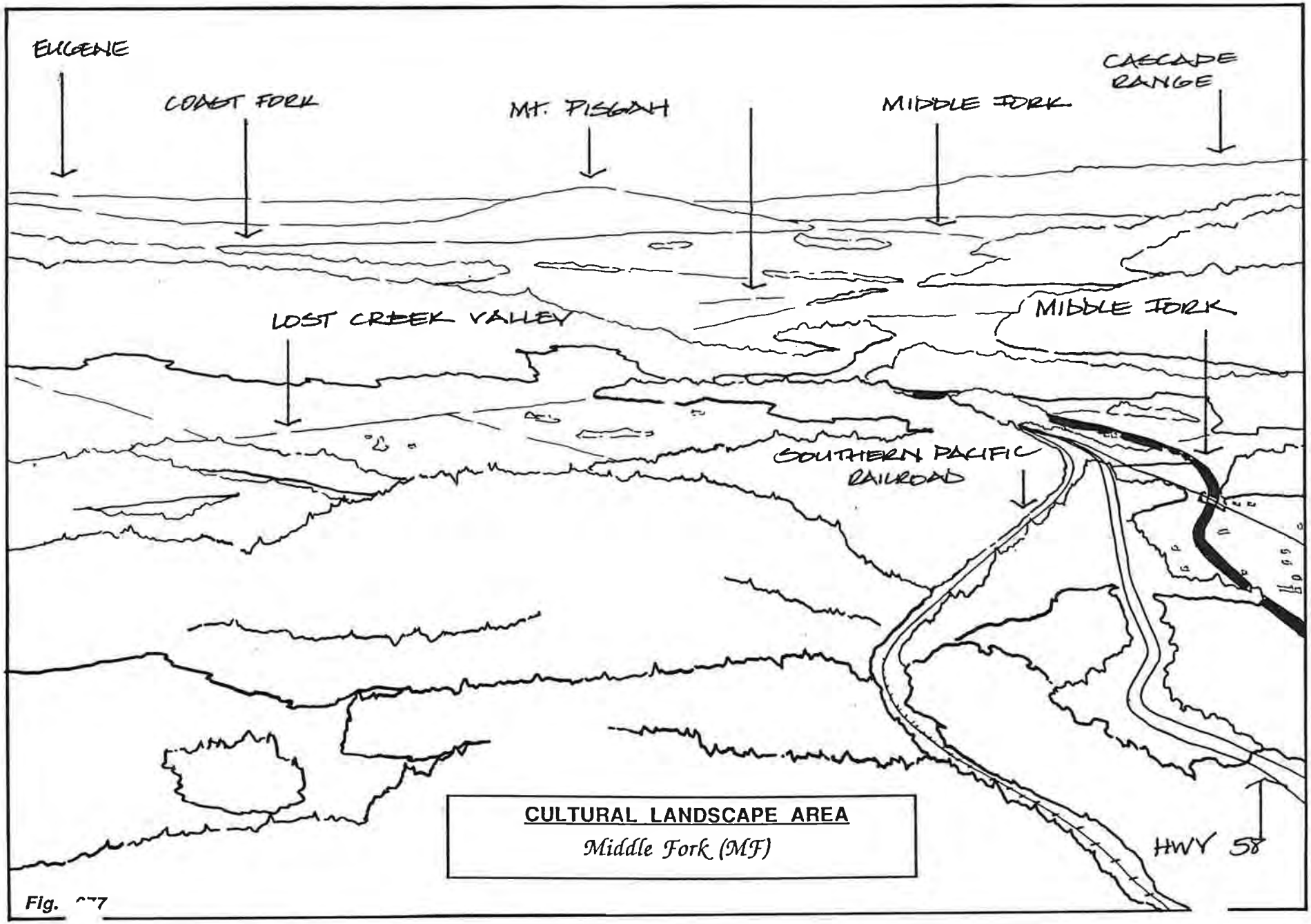
The Middle Fork cultural landscape is the other major river valley extending far into the Cascade Range with the McKenzie River Valley. The western boundary of the Middle Fork area is the confluence of the Middle and Coast Forks of the Willamette River at the southern urban growth boundary of Springfield. The western boundary extends south over Mt. Pisgah from its confluence to Sellars Butte just west of Pleasant Hill. The lower Middle Fork includes broad and relatively level bottomlands between Pleasant Hill and Jasper. The Middle Fork winds along the base of the Cascade foothills on the north side of this valley, much as the McKenzie River winds along the base of the Coburg Hills. From the wider western portion of the lower Middle Fork, the valley narrows ten miles to the east where the river flows out of the Cascade Mountains near Lowell. The lower Middle Fork includes the smaller tributary valleys of Big and Little Fall Creek on the north and Lost Creek on the South.

From Lowell the river valley is narrow and steep with forested slopes forming the northern and southern boundaries. The eastern boundary of the cultural landscape area is a few miles east of the historic community of Hazeldell (Oakridge) about forty-five miles from the western boundary. Further east, there were few permanent settlements in the historic period and the river valleys are forested and steep. This area of the Middle Fork is under Forest Service management and is outside the survey area.

II. Periods of Historic Significance

The periods of significance for the Middle Fork are similar to those of the Coast Fork and McKenzie River. As with these other major tributary valleys of the Willamette River, there are lower and upper sections to the cultural landscape of the Middle Fork, in terms of cultural history as well as landscape physiography. The period of significance for the historic settlement of the lower Middle Fork was the agrarian landscape period. The period of significance for the upper Middle Fork was the industrialized landscape of railroad logging.

The lower Middle Fork and lower Coast Fork share the patterns of agricultural settlement dating from the donation land claims and early rural centers of the late 1840s through the 1880s. In terms of



CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AREA

Middle Fork (MF)

Fig. 77

cultural history, there is in fact substantial overlap between the lower Coast Fork and lower Middle Fork areas. This is especially true for the area of Pleasant Hill, which was the first place settled in the county, by pioneer Elijah Bristow. Pleasant Hill straddles the boundary between the two areas and from this vantage point, the lower Coast Fork and lower Middle Fork valleys form one valley landscape about twenty miles in width. Together with the upper Willamette Valley and Territorial Road Corridor, the Pleasant Hill and surrounding valley area was settled early by pioneers who had travelled across the plains. In the lower Middle Fork they established characteristic patterns of land use, farmsteads and rural communities of the agrarian landscape.

The lands along the upper Middle Fork were first opened for settlement in 1864 as the result of a land grant associated with the construction of the Oregon Central Military Road to eastern Oregon and Idaho. Since 1853, wagon trains had used the Middle Fork route through the Cascades known as the "Free Emigrant Road" but most of these settlers sought farmlands in the lower central valleys.

During the 1860s and 1870s there was limited claim settlement along the upper Middle Fork. Willamette Valley cattle ranchers drove their stock to summer pastures high in the Cascade Mountains above the Middle Fork, at Rigdon Meadows and High Prairie, where several farmsteads were established in the late nineteenth century.

Commercial logging activities on the Middle Fork began in the 1880s with the use of the river and its tributaries to drive logs to mills down river. One of Lane county's longest flumes was operated during this period, extending from the slopes of Mt. Zion on Lost Creek and across the Middle Fork to Pengra, a distance of over five miles.

But it was the 1912 completion of a railroad up the steep grades of the Middle Fork to cross the Cascade summit near Diamond Peak that brought the logging industry to the upper Middle Fork. In the wider valley at the confluence of the North Fork and South Fork of the Middle Fork, the towns of Oakridge (Hazeldell) and Westfir were developed as mill towns shortly after the railroad was completed. Both these communities are incorporated areas today and are therefore not included in the survey area. However, they were the center of economic activity for the upper Middle Fork cultural landscape area during the later historic period. Resort development occurred in this area around the McCreadie Hot Springs east of Oakridge.

III. Significant Historic Landscape Components

In the lower Middle Fork the significant landscape components included patterns of agricultural land use. Field patterns reflected the boundary demarcations of donation land claims and early production of cereal crops, orchards and livestock. Farmsteads spaced in proportion to land claim patterns were sited on higher river terraces and at the edge of the prairie openings visible

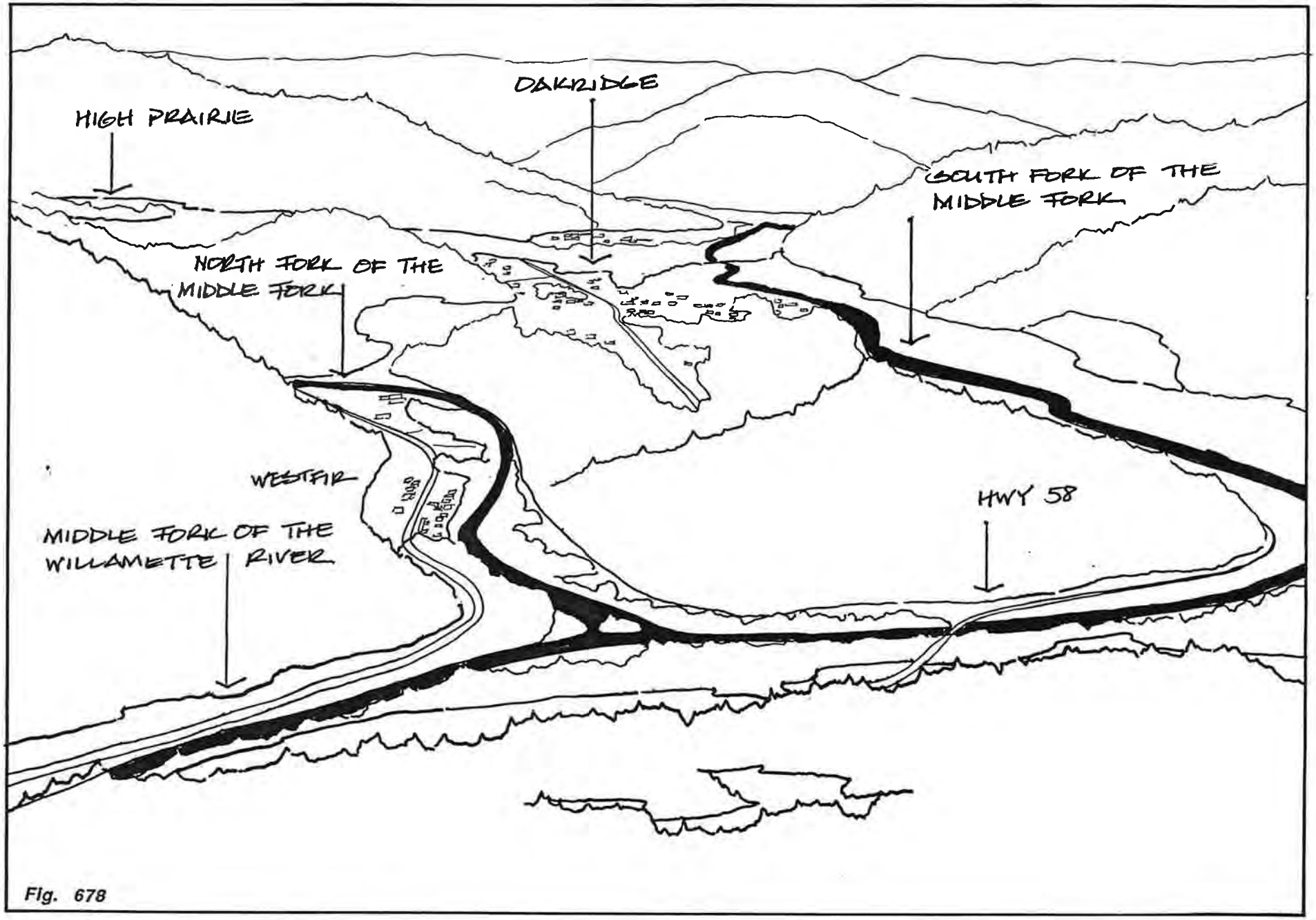

HIGH PRAIRIE
OAKRIDGE
SOUTH FORK OF THE MIDDLE FORK
NORTH FORK OF THE MIDDLE FORK
WESTFIR
HWY 58
MIDDLE FORK OF THE WILLAMETTE RIVER

Fig. 678

on general land office maps. Early roads connected these farms to the emigrant road and the Springfield Road along the north bank of the river. By the turn of the century, covered bridges forded many of the streams between Middle Fork settlements. These early rural centers included Pleasant Hill, Dexter, Fall Creek (Tay), Natron, Jasper and Lowell. Reflecting the dense early settlement of the area, these villages were sited in closer proximity to each other than nineteenth century communities elsewhere in rural Lane County. In conposition they were similar to other communities, however, often supporting a general store and occasionally a church, school or lodge.

The cultural landscape components of the industrialized logging period of the upper Middle Fork are concentrated in the communities of Westfir and Oakridge. Here the mills and mill housing of the early twentieth century were clustered on the wider river terraces along the North Fork of the Middle Fork (Westfir) and along the South Fork of the Middle Fork (Oakridge). On the plateau to the north of Oakridge (High Prairie) farmsteads dating from the nineteenth century established patterns of livestock pastures.

IV. Statement of Physical Integrity

In the lower Middle Fork there have been significant changes to the components of the agrarian landscape during the periods of the industrialized landscape, landscape of commerce and after 1940. These changes were not unlike those which occurred in other central valley cultural landscape areas. The agrarian landscape retained physical integrity where agricultural interests remained dominant through these later periods, between Mt. Pisgah and Jasper for example. But the strongest intrusions came with combined development of the railroad and the Willamette Highway (Highway 58) in the later historic period, and especially with dams for flood control reservoirs after the Second World War. The relocation of Highway 58 has altered the spatial organization of the landscape around Pleasant Hill and Dexter, introducing new land use and residential development.

The construction of dams on the Middle Fork (Dexter, Lookout Point) and its tributaries (Fall Creek, Hills Creek) inundated agricultural settlement patterns in the central portion of the cultural landscape area. Even the railroad was relocated from the north to the south side of the valley when the dams were built.

In the upper Middle Fork only a percentage of residences dating from the period of the industrialized landscape remain in the Westfir/Oakridge area. The Office covered bridge (closed) and the remains of nearby mill structures in Westfir possess more physical integrity than other areas of the county that saw similar development, though these are disrepair. Logging related residential and industrial building after 1940 have reduced the physical integrity of the area in relation to the historic period of significance. Overall spatial organization for the area retains integrity for the clustering of structures even with relocation of the highway.

High Prairie retains physical integrity, with land use, circulation and response to natural features remaining from the late agrarian landscape development of this plateau. However, only one farm cluster remains from at least half a dozen identified on aerial photographs taken in the 1930s.

V. Finding of Significance

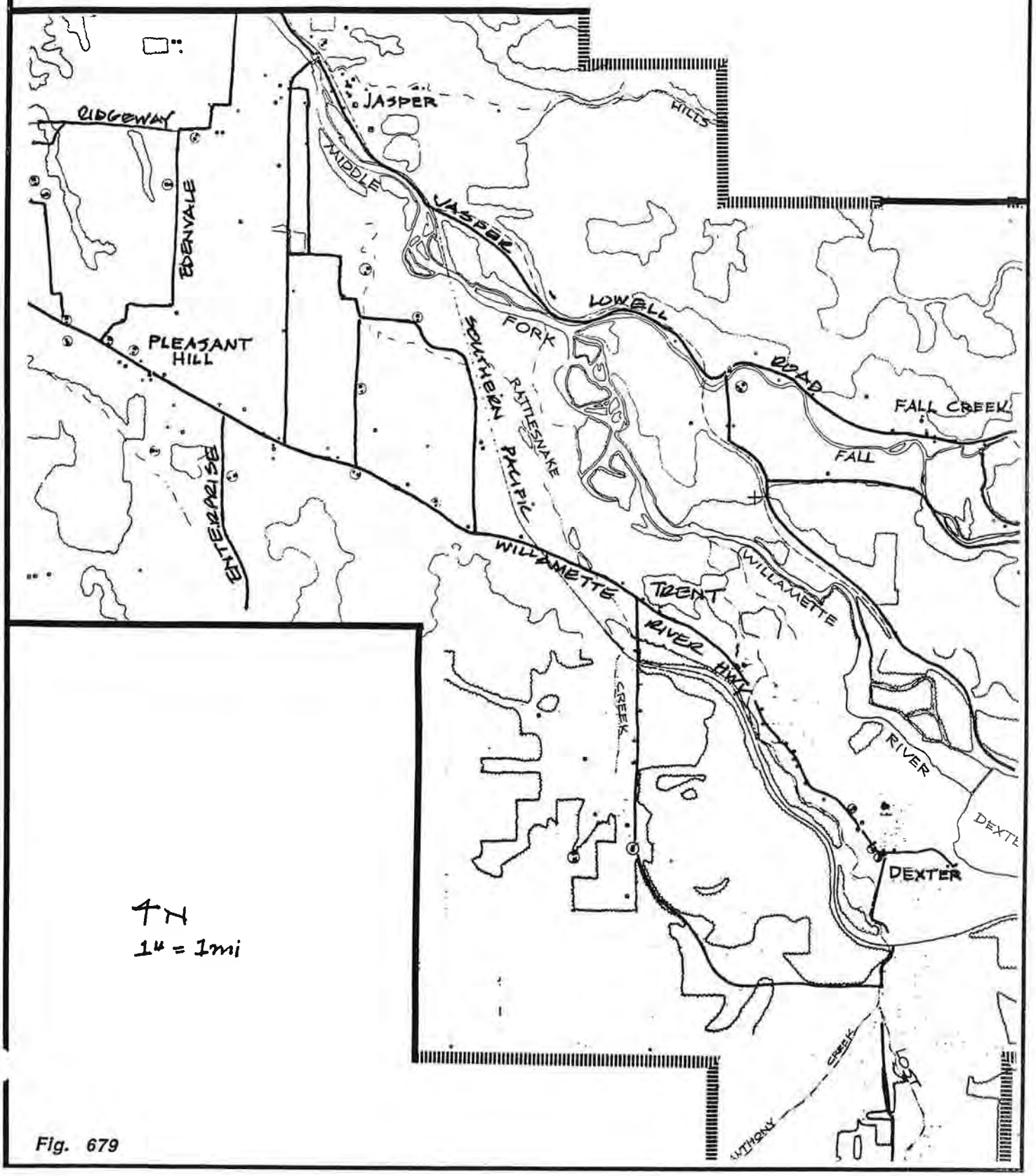
The Middle Fork cultural landscape area as a whole does not possess physical integrity for the periods of historic significance identified in Section II. Two areas of the Middle Fork where components of the agrarian landscape persist through subsequent periods may have potential as rural historic districts. One is the area on the lower Middle Fork between Jasper and Fall Creek on the north and east, and Mt. Pisgah on the west. The other is the lower (north) end of Lost Creek Valley. In both areas the spatial organization of land use, circulation, boundary demarcation, farmstead clusters and structures is representative of the agrarian landscape. This is the case despite intrusions of rural residential development since the historic period. Three of the four remaining covered bridges are also found in these two areas (Pengra, Parvin and Unity).

Individual sites and structures that are significant for all three periods and retain physical integrity can be found throughout the Middle Fork cultural landscape area.

VI. Areas for Further Study

Additional analysis of sites and structures for survey data in the Lost Creek and lower Middle Fork areas is required for designation of these areas as rural historic districts.

LOWER MIDDLE FORK AREA



4N
1" = 1mi

Fig. 679

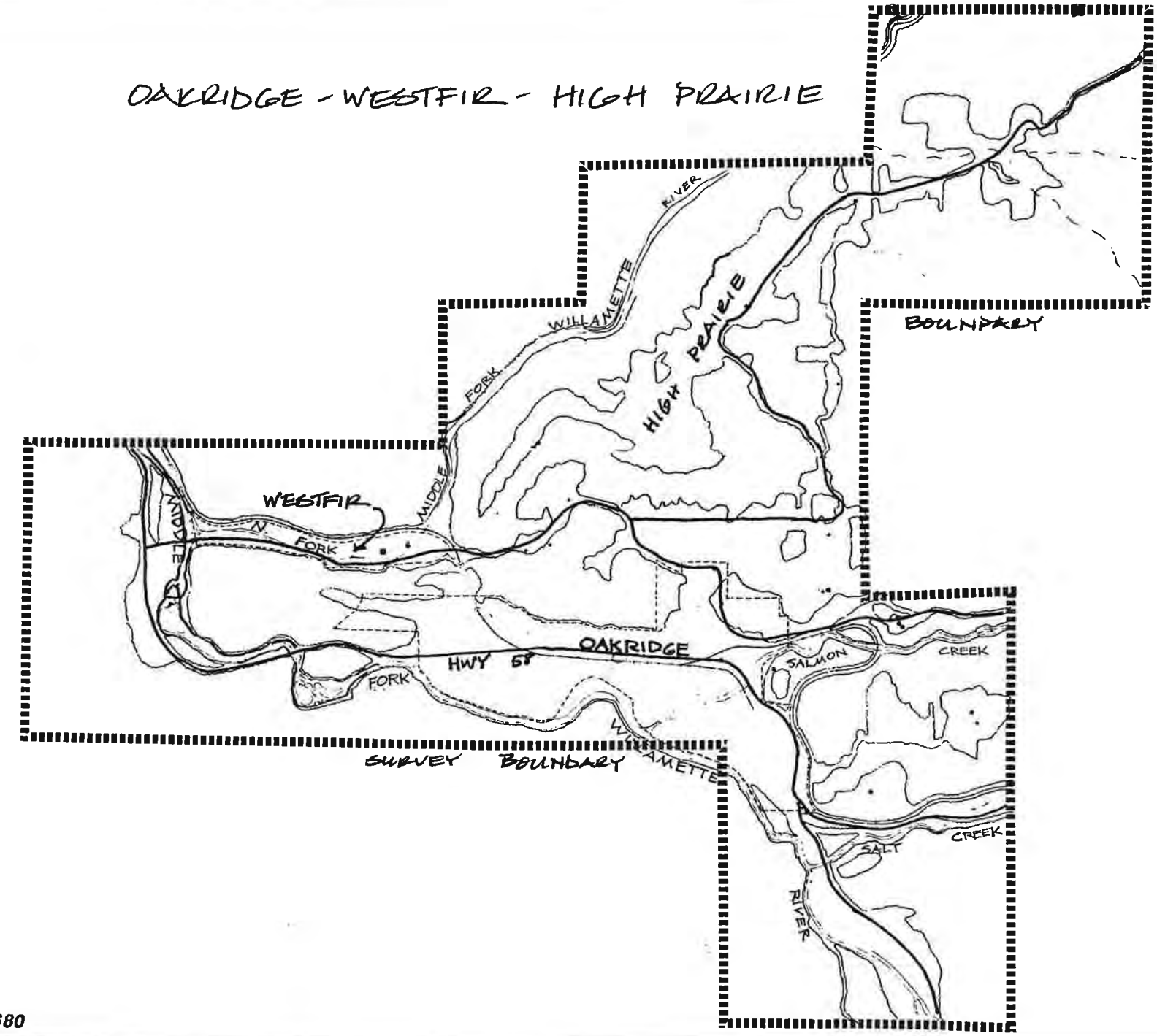
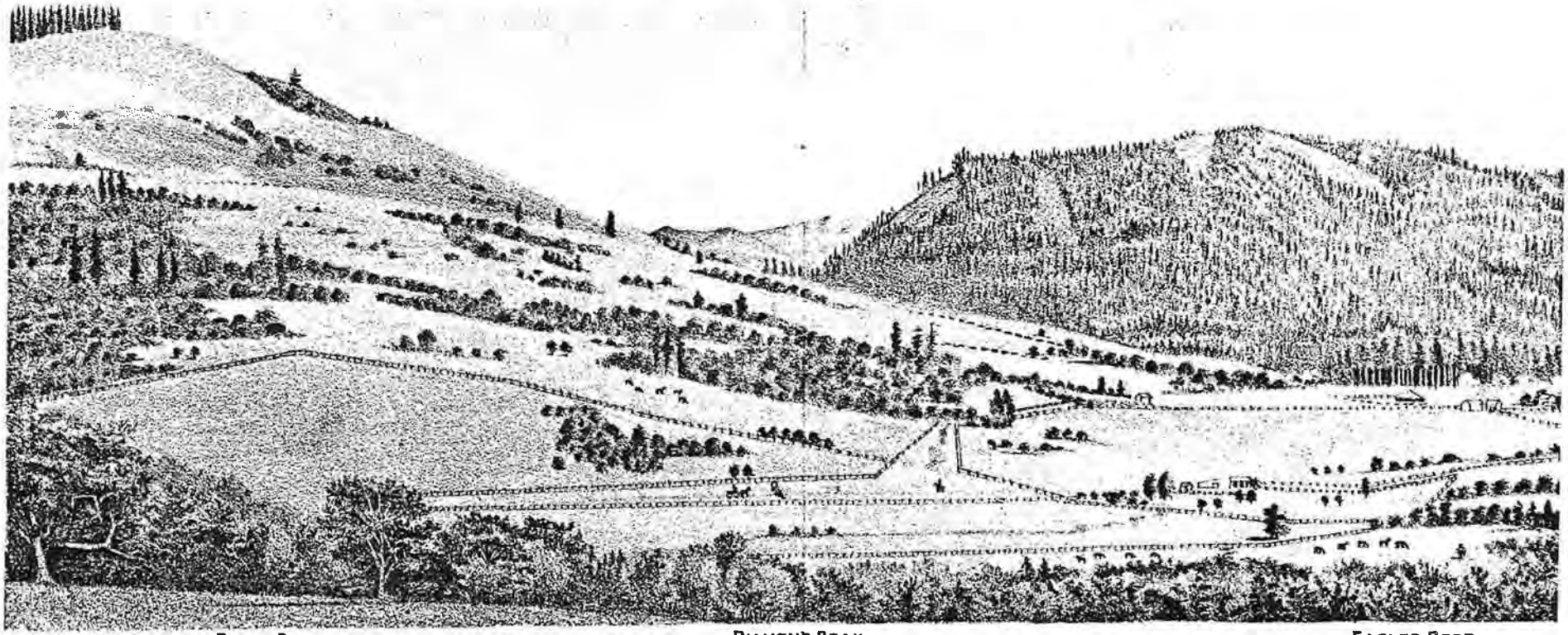

OAKRIDGE - WESTFIR - HIGH PRAIRIE
WILLAMETTE
RIVER
HIGH PRAIRIE
BOUNDARY
MIDDLE
FORK
WESTFIR
N. FORK
MIDDLE
OAKRIDGE
HWY 58
FORK
SALMON
CREEK
SURVEY BOUNDARY
WILLAMETTE
SALT
CREEK
RIVER
N
1" = 1 mi

Fig. 680

RESIDENCE.



WALLING-LITH-PORTLAND-OR.

BUTTE DISAPPOINTMENT. DIAMOND PEAK. EAGLES REST.

STOCK RANCH OF A.D. HYLAND, LOWELL, LANE COUNTY, OR.

Fig. 681

List of Figures

676. Middle Fork Cultural Landscape Area Map
677. Oblique drawing of lower Middle Fork area
678. Oblique drawing of upper Middle Fork area
679. Map of lower Middle Fork area
680. Map of upper Middle Fork area
681. 1884 lithograph of Hyland farmstead
682. Aerial view of Lost Creek Valley
683. Aerial view of Fall Creek and covered bridge
684. Aerial view of Lowell and Lookout Point Reservoir
685. Aerial view of Dexter Reservoir and covered Bridge
686. Aerial view of upper Middle Fork valleys
687. Aerial view of upper Middle Fork valleys
688. Aerial view of Hills Creek Reservoir
689. View of lower Middle Fork valley (#2521)
690. View of lower Middle Fork valley (#2521)
691. Historic field pattern and parabolic roof dairy barn (#2554)
692. Historic land use, road and gable roof barn (#2701)
693. Historic gravemarker (#2580) 694. Historic gravemarker (#2580)
695. Historic gravemarker (#2580) 695. Historic gravemarker (#2580)
696. Gothic church (#2577)
697. Gable roof barns and leantos (#)
698. Covered Bridge (#2574)
699. Gothic/Queen Anne house (#2630)
700. Gothic Revival house(#)
701. Craftsman school (#2510)
702. Fish Hatchery (#2697)
703. Craftsman house (#2582)
704. Bungalow house (#2537)
705. Bungalow house (#2506)
706. Bungalow house (#2673)
707. Bungalow house (#2613)
708. Bungalow house (#2570)
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710. Craftsman house (#2533)
711. Livestock barn (#2504)
712. Italianate cottage (#2519)
713. Italianate cottage (#2551)

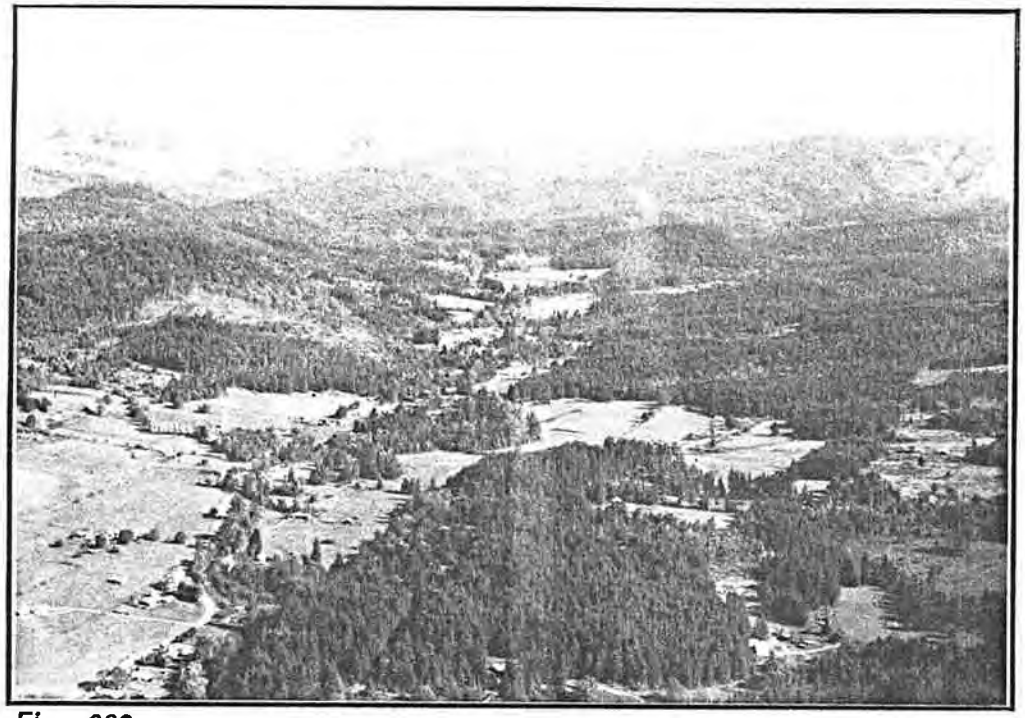
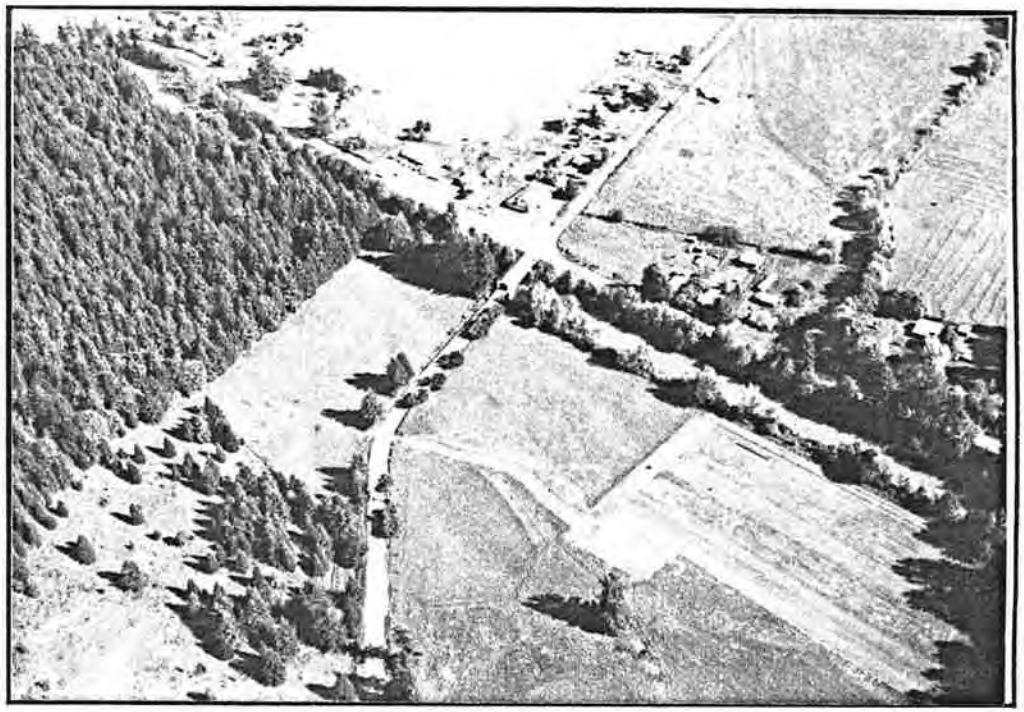


Fig. 682



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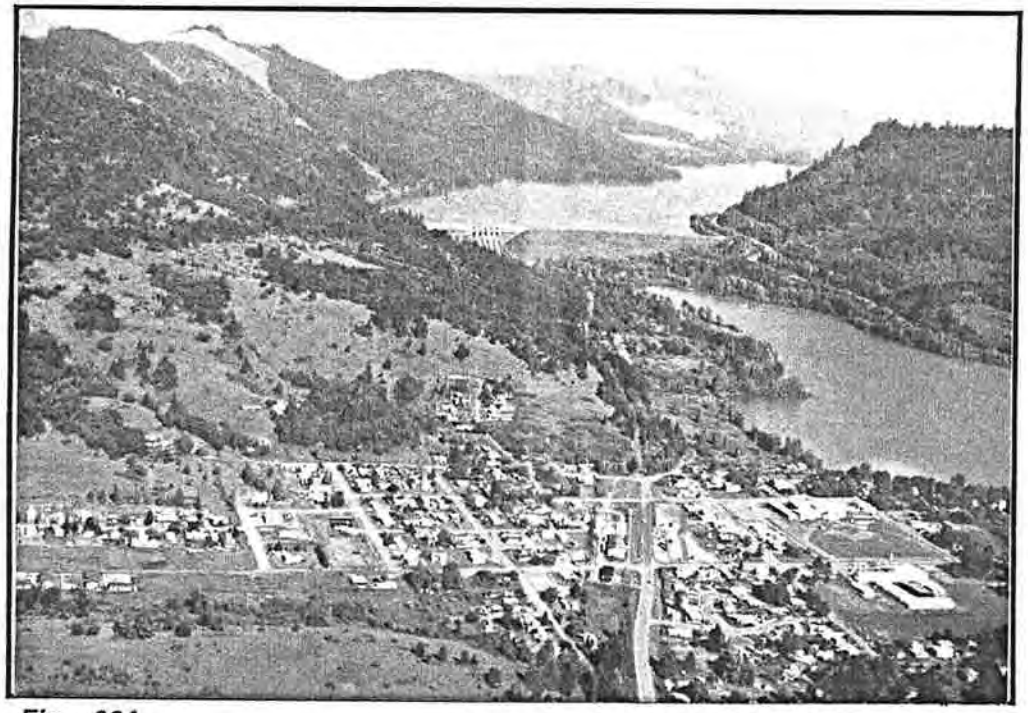

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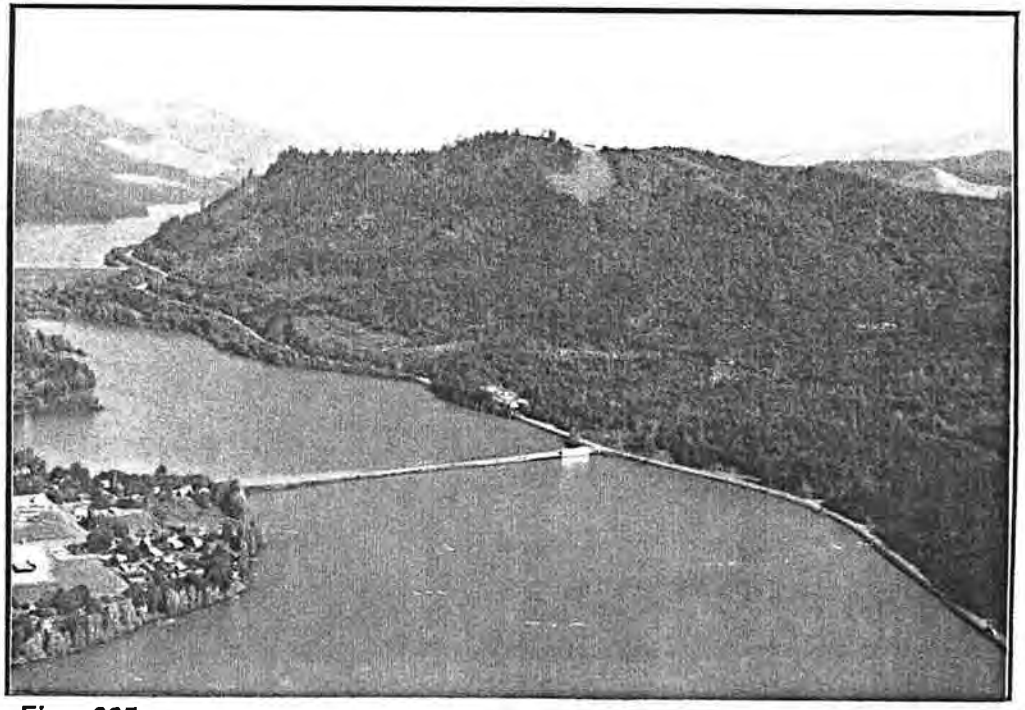

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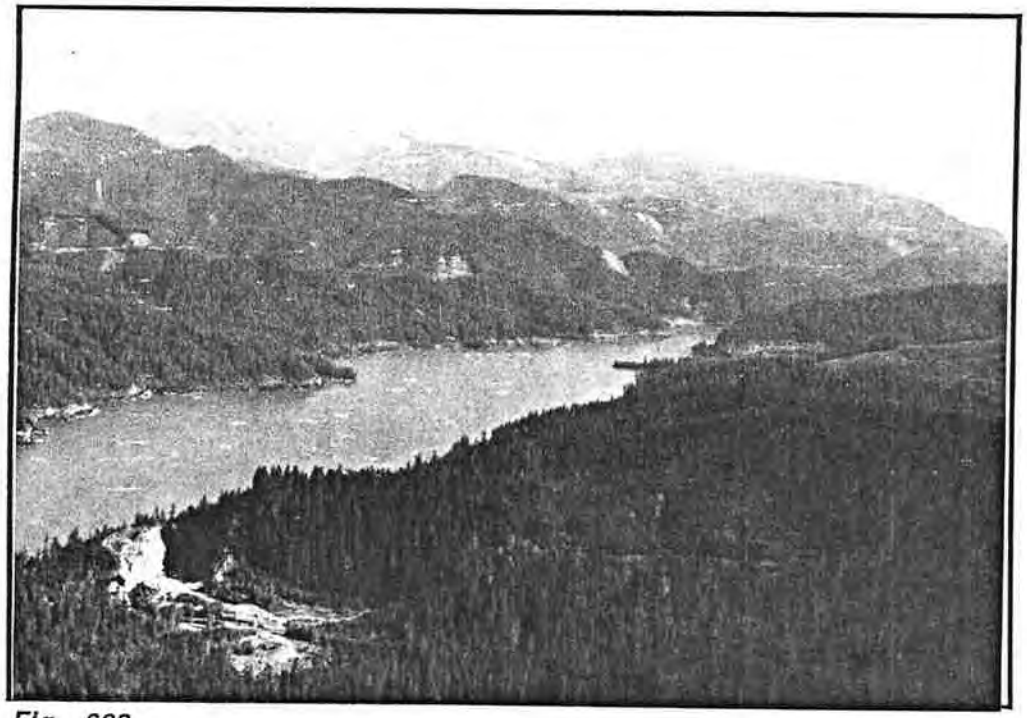

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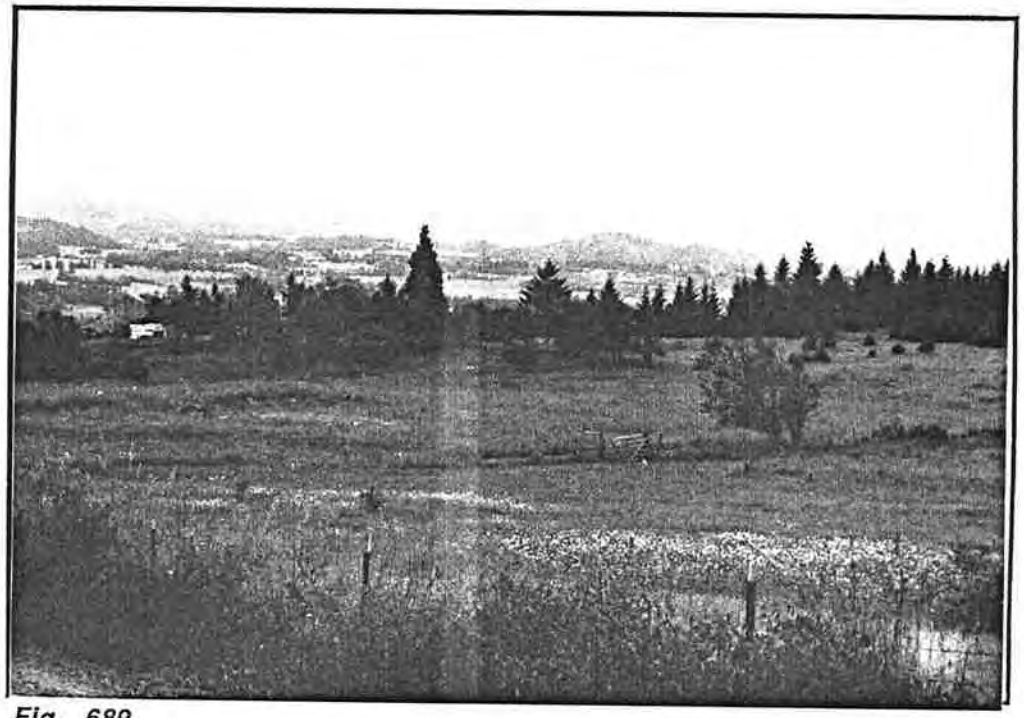

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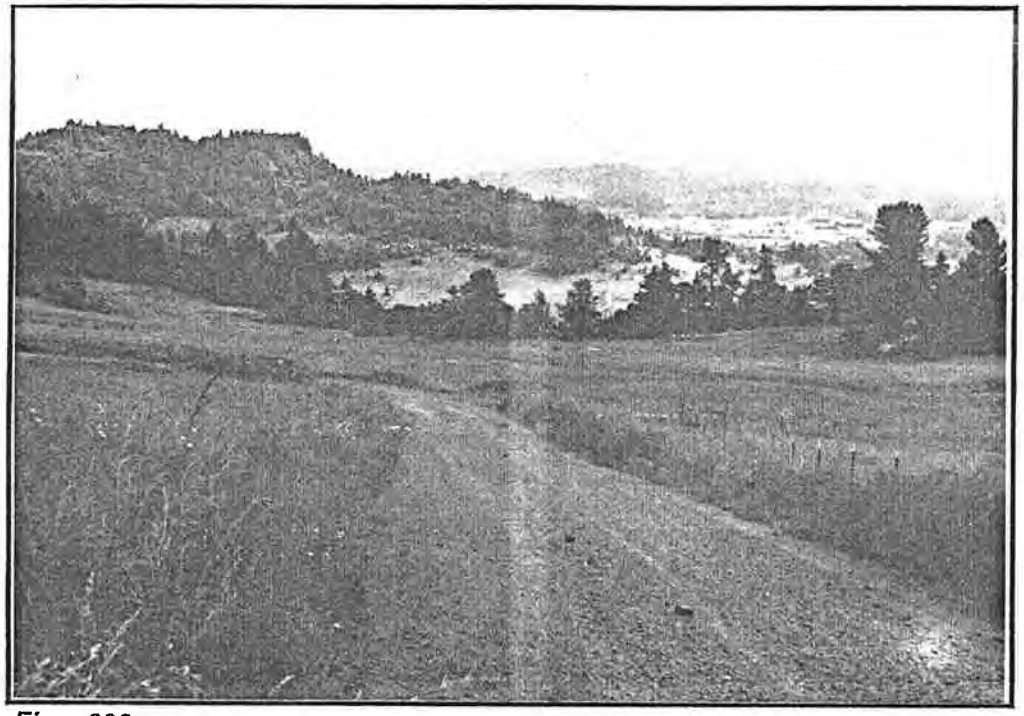

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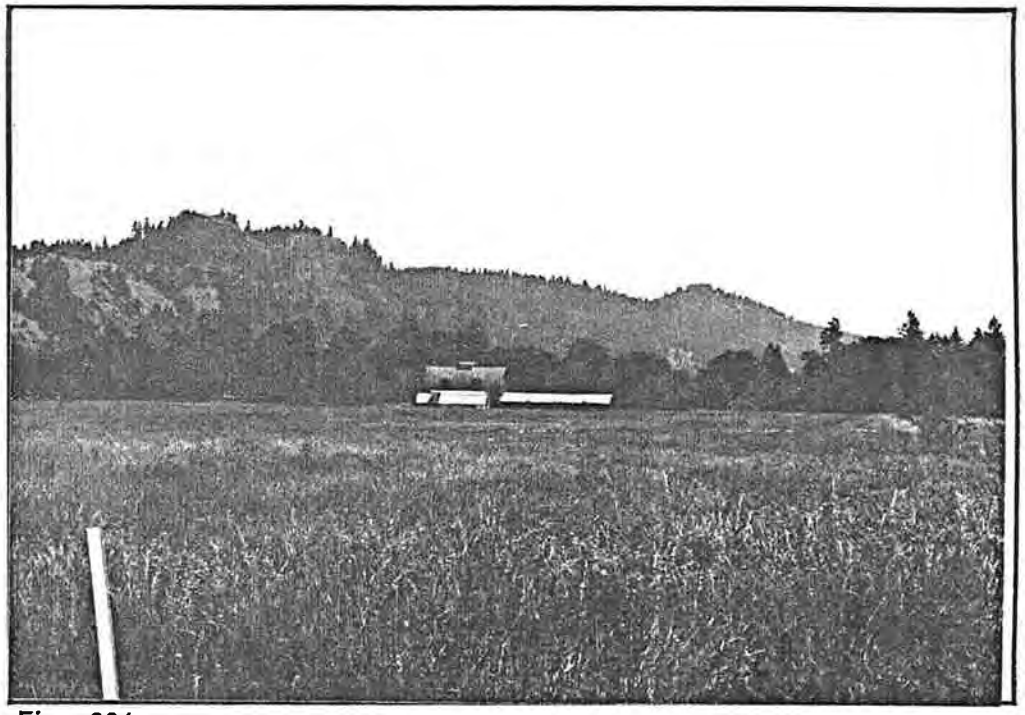

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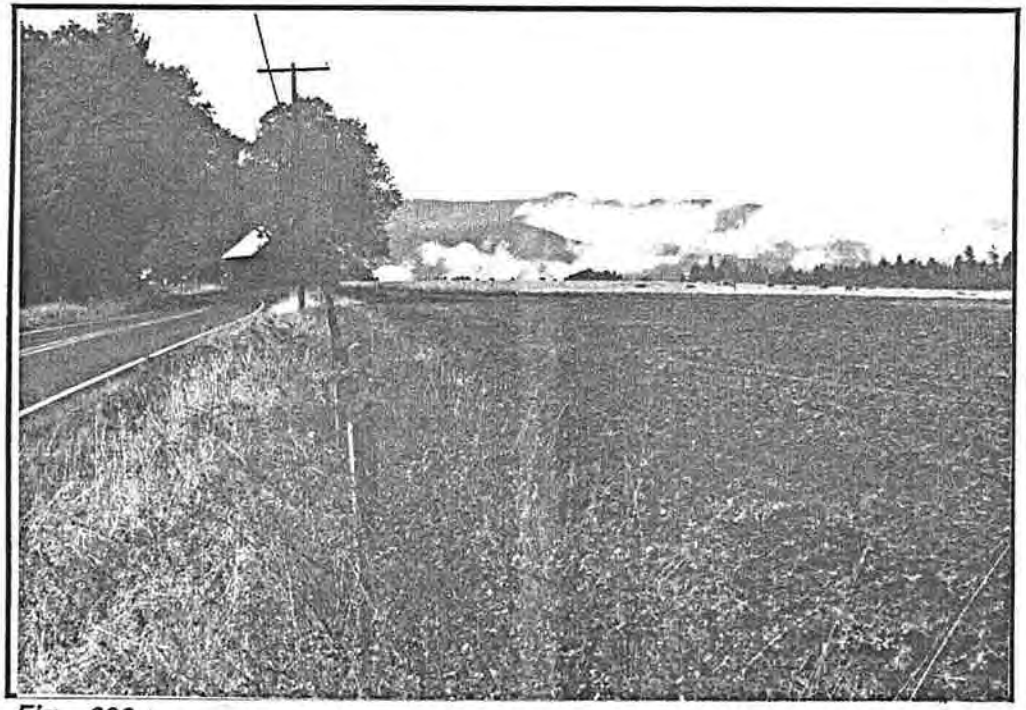

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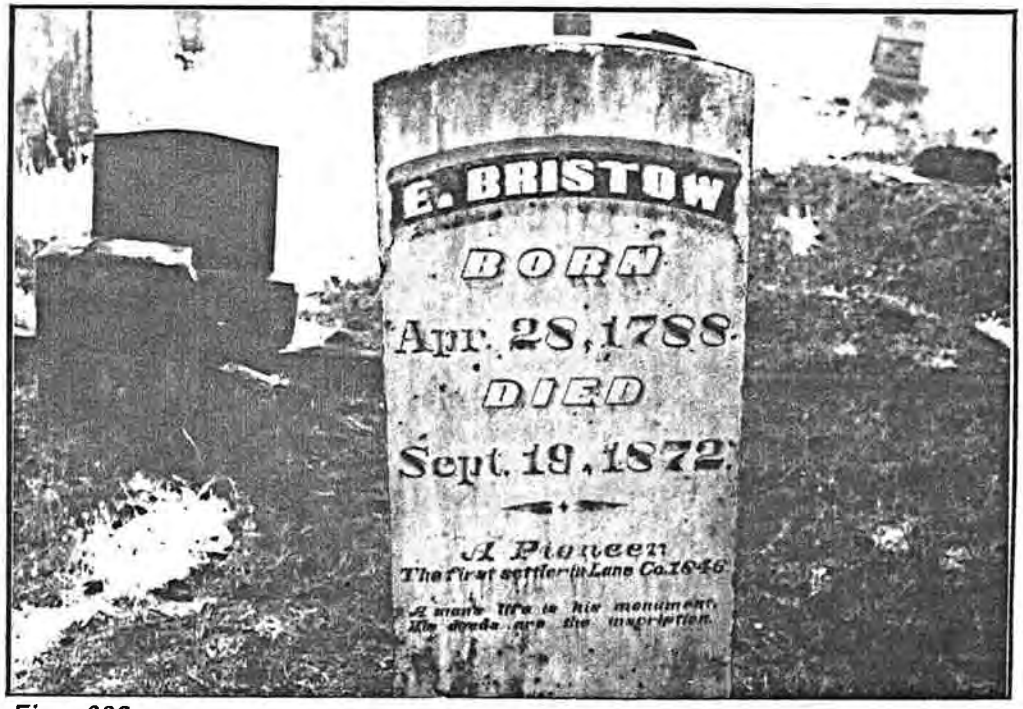

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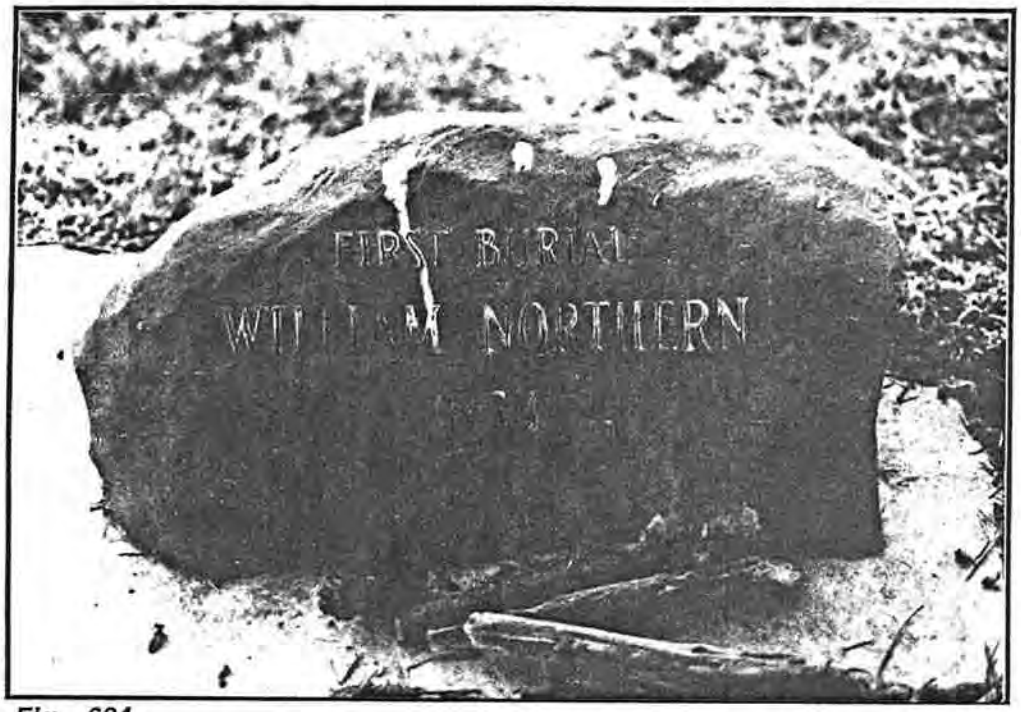

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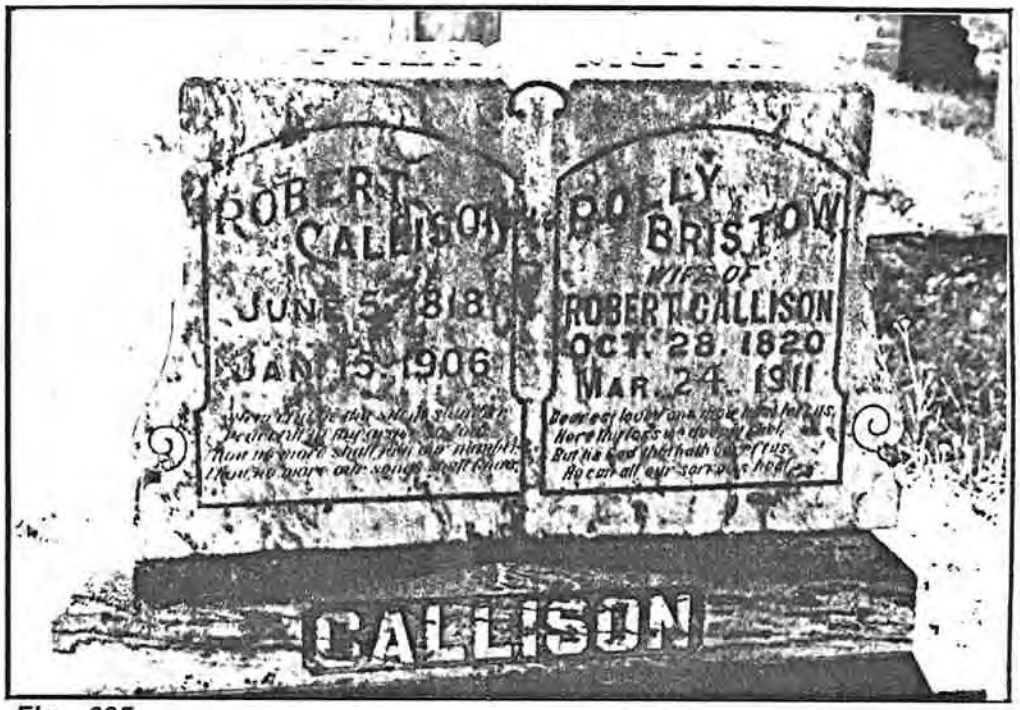

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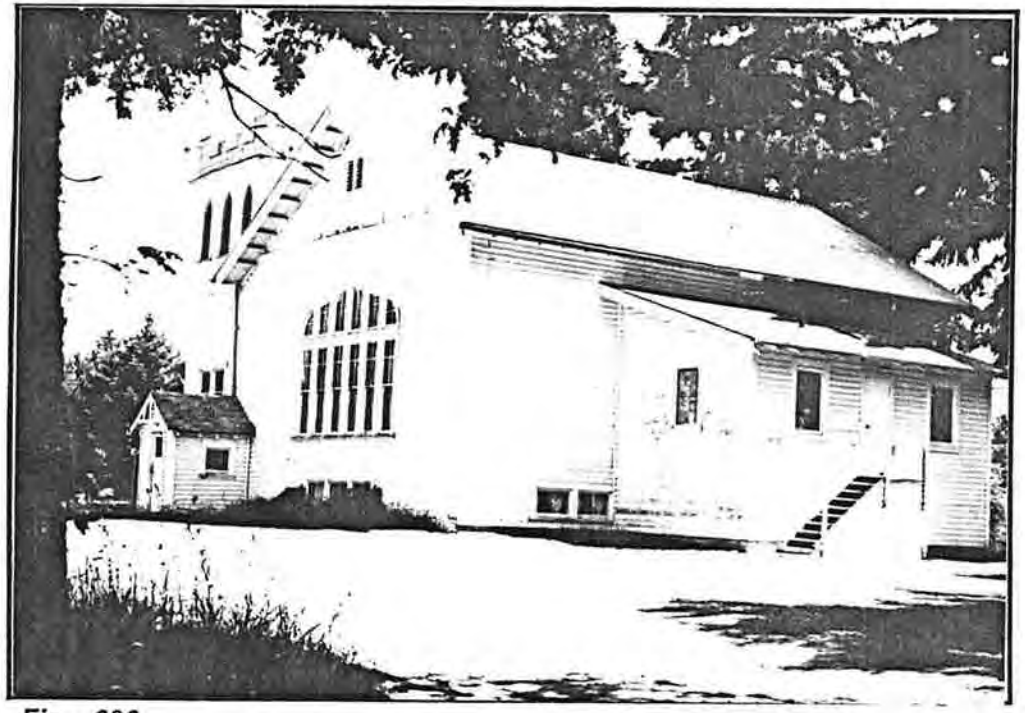

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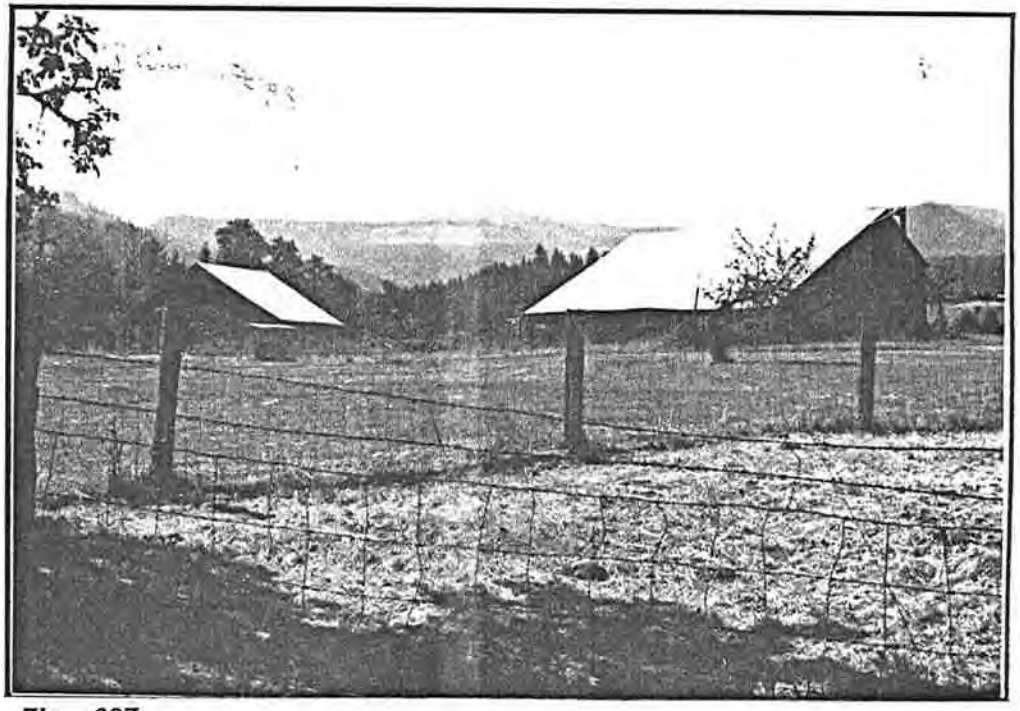

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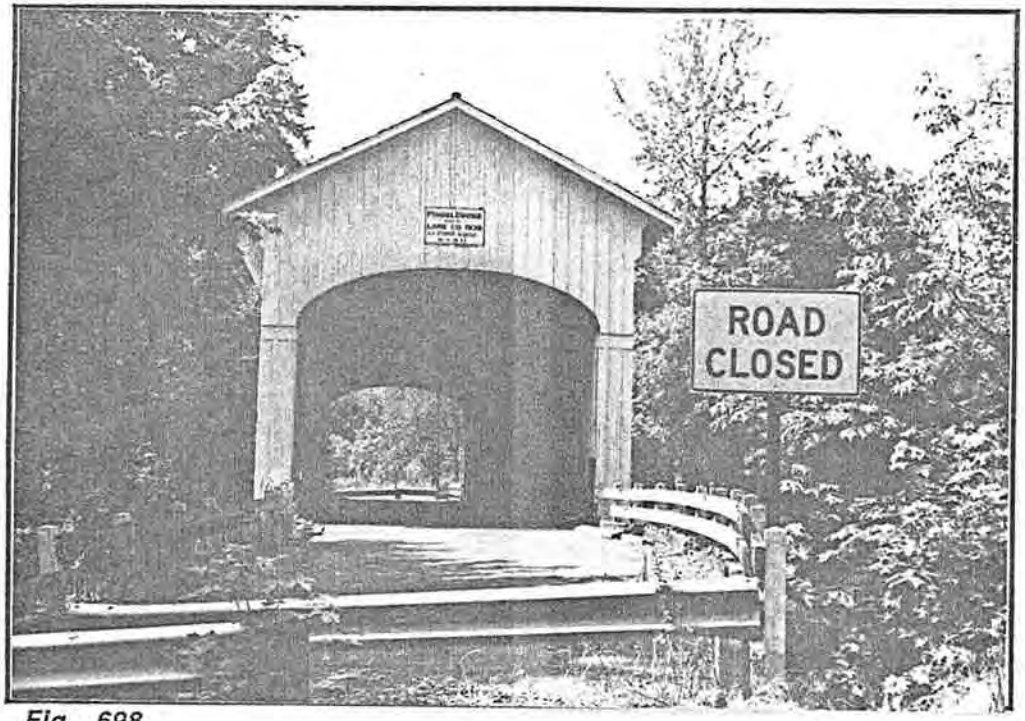

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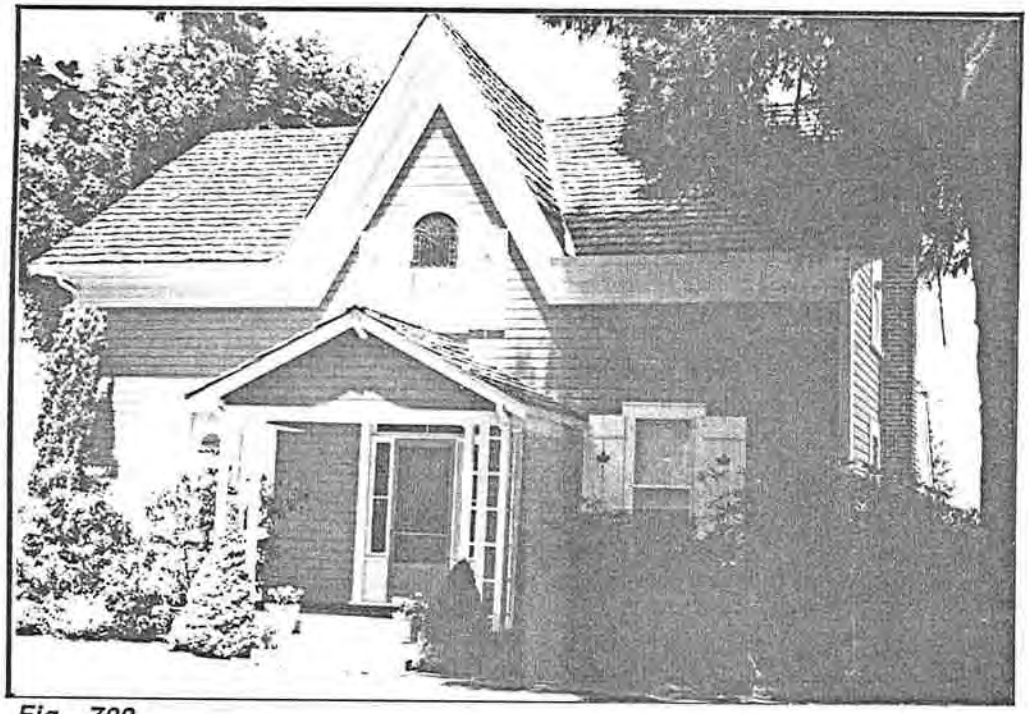

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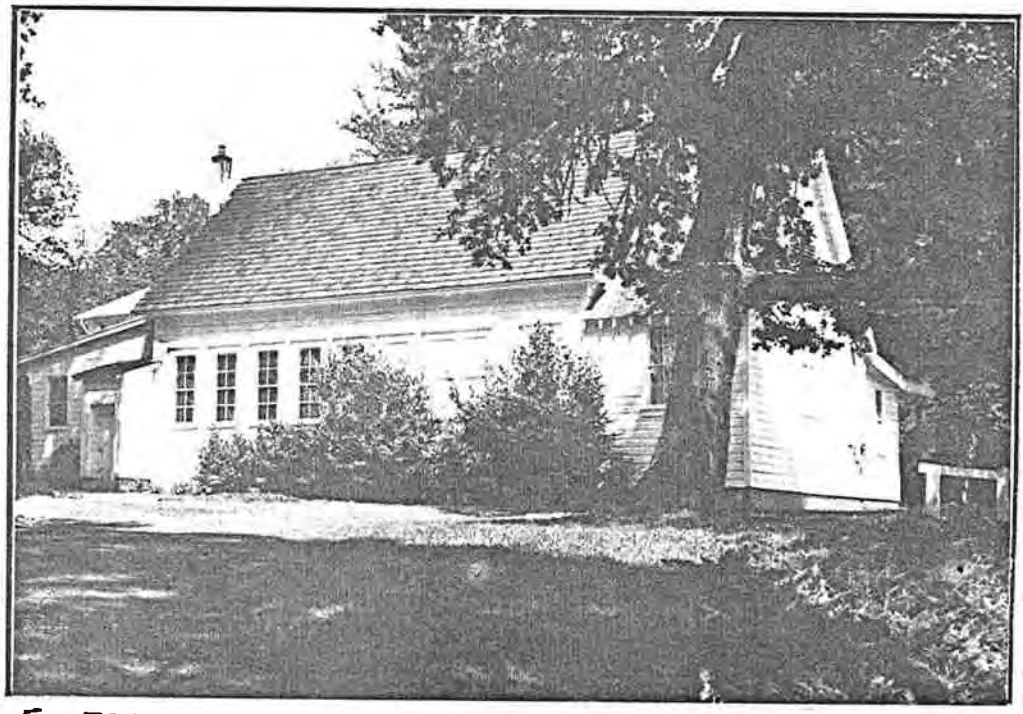

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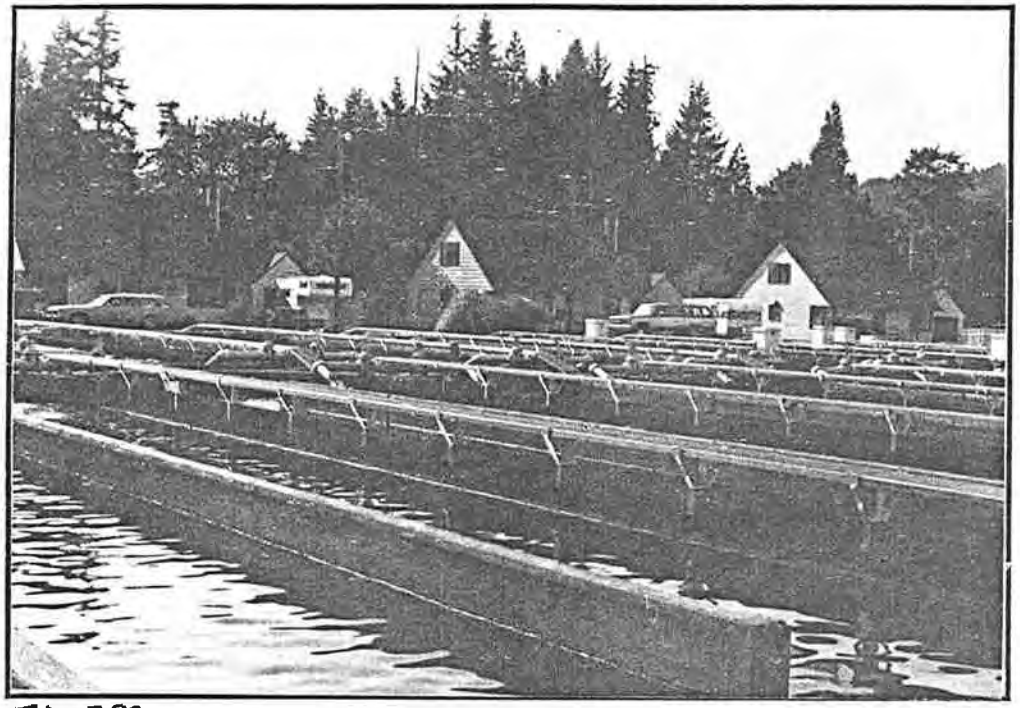

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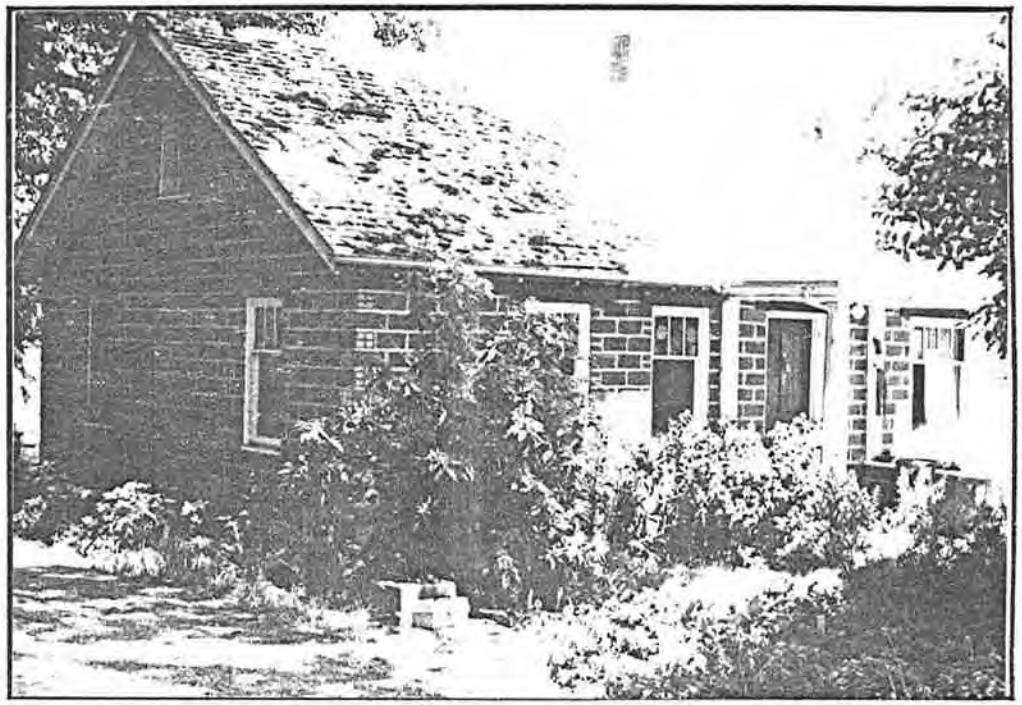

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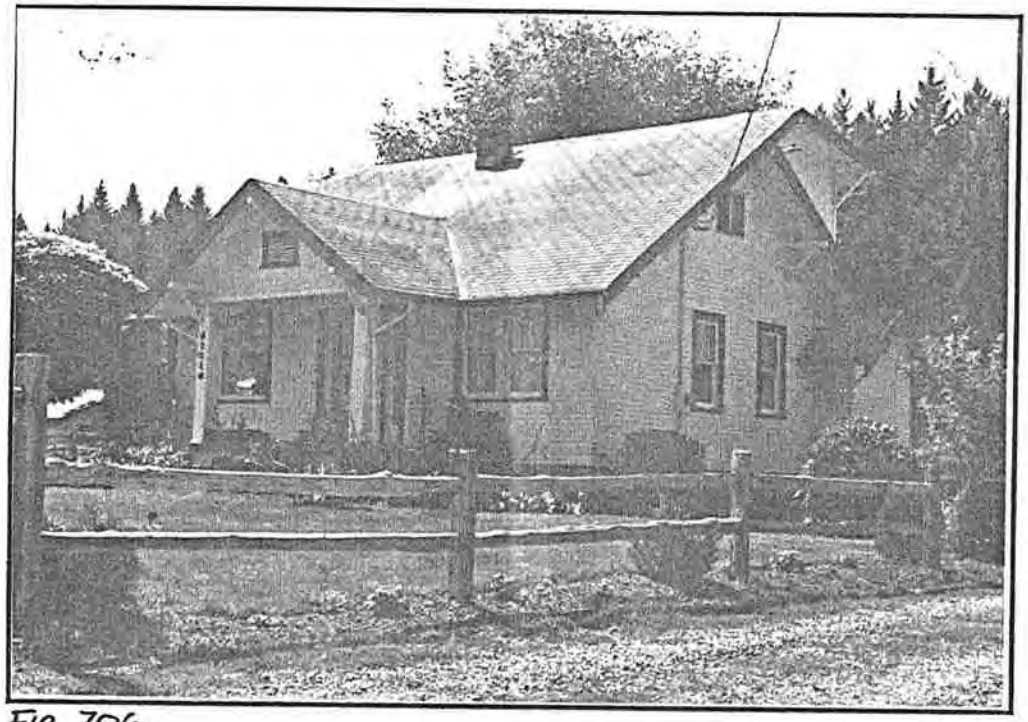

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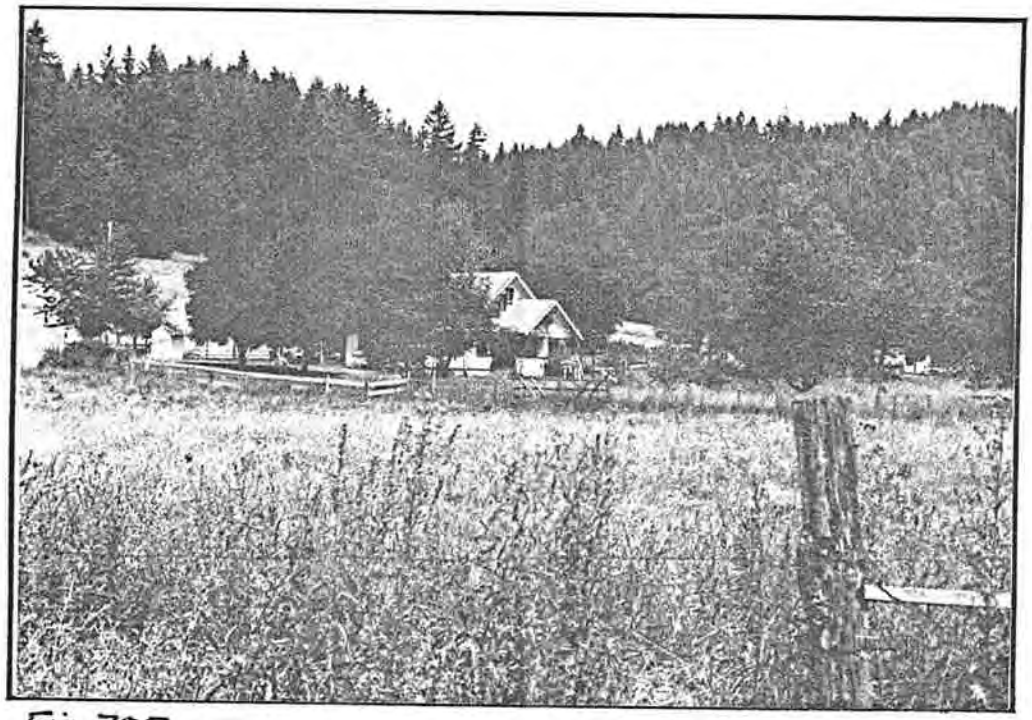

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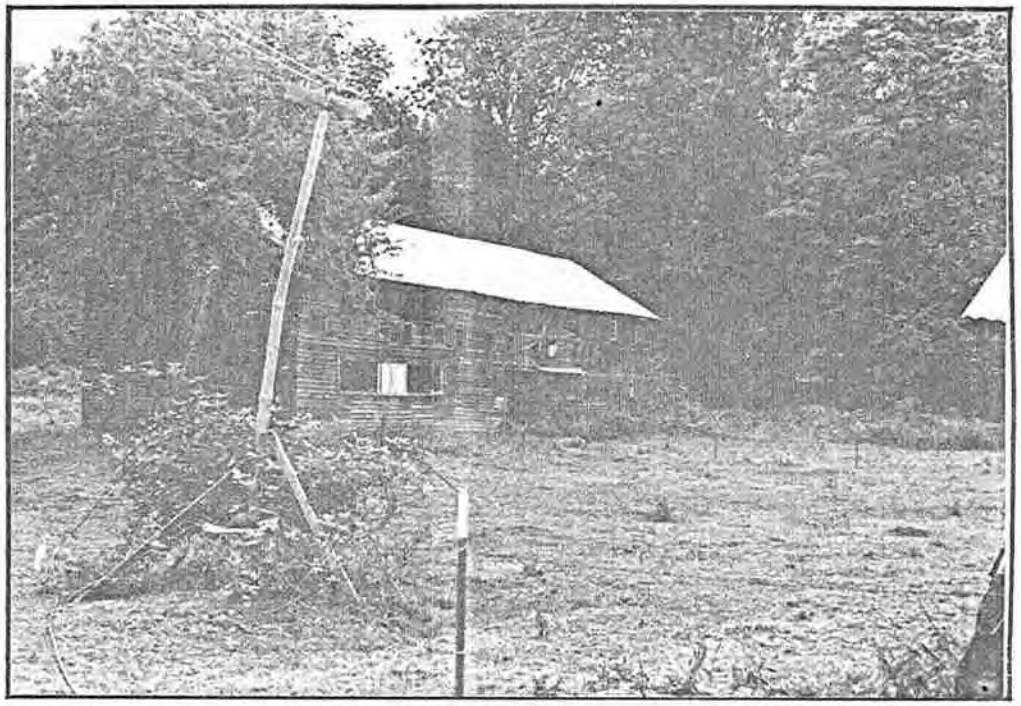

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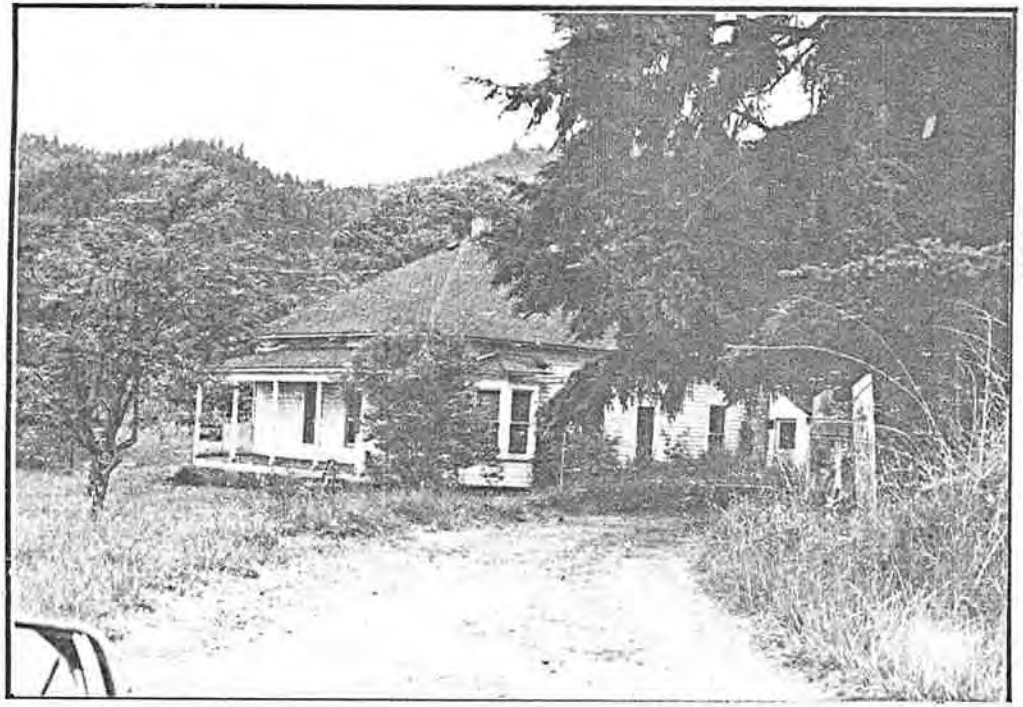

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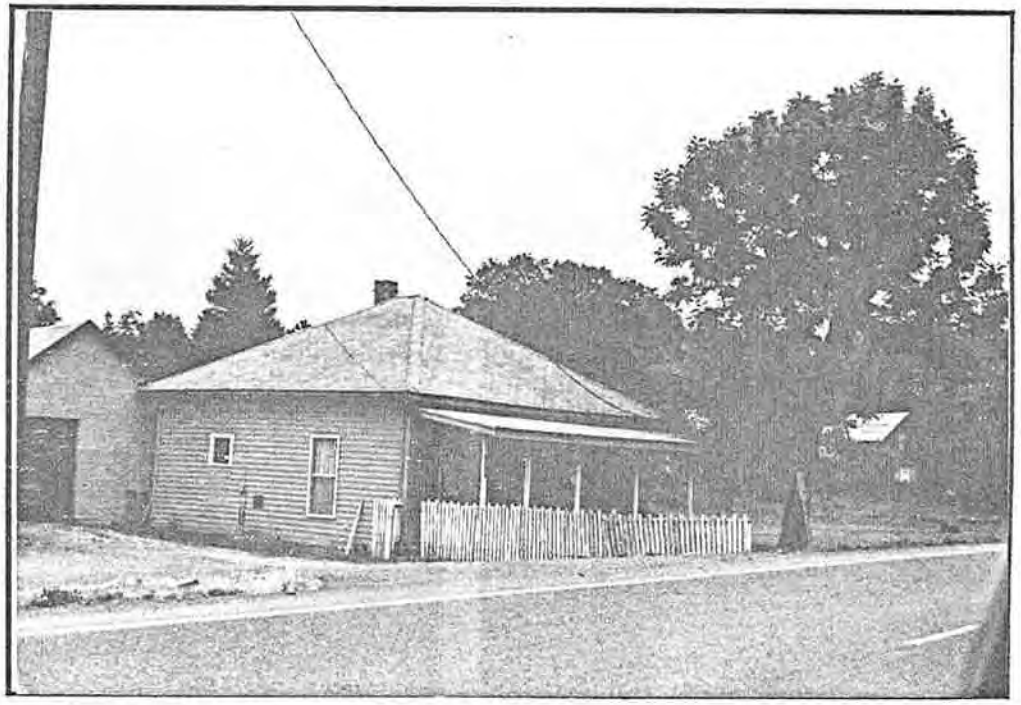


Fig. 713

Part Four

Methodology

Part Four Cover: Obadiah Bean vernacular Gothic house on River Road.
Drawing by Ahmad Badrtalei.

CHAPTER XXI

SURVEY METHOD

I. Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to provide background information and a summary explanation of the method used in the Lane County Survey. The survey applied a method developed for the National Park Service in 1984 and is the first county-wide survey in the United States to use this method.

In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act authorized funding for inventories of cultural and historic resources by states which did not have complete inventories. The National Park Service, which also administers the National Register of Historic Places, allocates funding to states, which in turn provide county or municipal inventory efforts with matching grants. Most inventories concentrate upon either architectural structures or archeological sites. This has led to some oversimiplification in the understanding of cultural and historic resources, especially in rural areas of the country. Beginning in the late 1970s, there was a concern to represent the full range of historic impacts of settlement on rural landscapes in the methods used to identify and evaluate cultural and historic resources. This concern resulted in the development of a methodological framework published by the National Park Service called "Cultural Landscapes: Rural Historic Districts in the National Park System".(1)

The method used by the Lane County Cultural and Historic Landscape Resources Survey is based on the guidelines developed for the National Park Service (NPS). The Lane County Survey represents the first major use of this method outside of the NPS, and consequently, presented the survey team with a variety of important methodological questions. Additionally, the Lane County Survey includes the largest land area survey using this method (over 1,000 square miles) to date.

The combined public and private land management responsibilities of county government and the extensive land area covered by the survey required a variety of methodological decisions which adapted the National Park Service procedures to the specific requirements of this survey. It should be noted that the NPS method assumes that adaptations will be necessary in order to apply that method to different situations.

II. Background on the NPS Method

The National Park Service method for identifying, surveying and evaluating rural cultural landscapes was published in 1984. This method is based upon the understanding that landscape alteration and manipulation occurs at numerous stages in the development of rural areas, and that major landscape decisions often leave the most lasting impact upon a rural area. For example, an early decision to build a road may often result in the later development of a road system which evolved from, and still relates to, the earlier road system. Or, the initial parcelization of property may result in boundary patterns that persist over time.

The NPS method, furthermore, is closely tied to the evaluation criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. These criteria evaluate two important characteristics of any historic property, be it a building, structure, site, district or landscape: historic significance and physical integrity. Briefly, historic significance is a measure of the property's association with significant people, historic trends, styles, or its potential to reveal historic or prehistoric information. The last criterion is normally applied only to as yet undisturbed archaeological sites.

The determination of physical integrity is based upon a comparison of the condition of the landscape today with its condition during the period from which it derives historic significance. Physical integrity, therefore, is based upon the extent of change which has occurred in the landscape, and the degree to which that landscape retains its essential character from the earlier period.

While the National Register criteria are often directed towards buildings, applying these criteria to landscapes requires a recognition that, within limits, the landscape will have changed from its earlier period. Landscapes change all by themselves: trees grow, mature, and die; rivers change course; land slides occur. Using National Register criteria for evaluating rural cultural landscapes requires, therefore, a clear and complete description of the landscape during the "historic period" as well as an understanding of that landscape today.

As mentioned in earlier chapters, the National Park Service method recognizes ten "landscape components." These components represent a checklist for surveying and then evaluating rural cultural landscapes. The components are purposefully stated in generic terms so that they may be applied to a variety of situations. To reiterate, the ten cultural landscape components are:

A. Overall patterns of landscape spatial organization: the fundamental ways in which the landscape has been divided and organized to accommodate different uses. This may, for example, include the square-mile section system, or the location of farmsteads along a road within a narrow valley.

B. Land use categories and activities: the current and historic land practices which have shaped, molded and altered the landscape, such as farming, mining, or logging. This would also include specific land use activities, such as row crops, orchards, or zinc mining.

C. Response to natural features: the ways in which land use and development have responded to specific natural features, such as riveside location, hillside shelter from winds, or homestead location for optimal views.

D. Circulation networks: the numerous and various ways in which people move through the landscape. This includes most obviously roads and railroads, but also includes paths, trails and rivers when appropriate.

E. Boundary demarcations: the ways in which land parcels within a given area are delineated. This includes fences, walls and hedgerows, but may also include roads and streams.

F. Vegetation related to land use: the ways in which vegetation directly reflects human decisions in the landscape, such as hedgerows or orchards.

G. Cluster arrangement: the internal organization of farmsteads or other groupings of buildings or structures. These arrangements often reflect day-to-day use of the landscape.

H. Structures: type, function, materials and construction. The ways in which structures are used and built. Special attention is devoted to local or regional construction techniques and building materials.

I. Small-scale elements: those built landscape elements which are not directly related, physically, to building clusters or other components, such as cattle chutes or water troughs.

J. Historic views and other perceptual qualities: the ways in which people experienced the landscape during the historic periods. While this includes views, it may also include significant odors or sounds.

III. The Lane County Survey Method

Features of the NPS method such as the ten cultural landscape components and the criteria of "integrity" and "historic significance" as described above were incorporated in the Lane County Survey. The survey applied these methodological features in six steps outlined below:

A. General Historic Research

Review of available material and literature to establish the environmental, prehistoric and historic contexts for understanding and evaluating the rural landscape.

B. Assembly of Documentary Sources and Field Survey Materials

Supplemental historic material for each cultural landscape to be surveyed was assembled, including historic maps, historic aerial photos and the results of historic research. This information was compiled on 1" = 400' 1982 aerial photos for field mapping and historic research forms. A Field Survey Manual was also compiled for consistent field work.

C. Analysis of Potential Sites of Historic and Cultural Landscape Resources

Analysis of this collected information to determine areas of potential historic significance and essential landscape characteristics during periods of significance was compiled directly on field survey aerial photos prior to actual field surveying.

D. Field Survey

The field survey identified and recorded those landscape components found to have physical integrity. This stage of the survey included initial mapping of components and photo documentation of the components for later evaluation.

E. Organization of Survey Data

Following the field survey, field maps, photos and the historic research were compared to further determine both the integrity and significance of cultural and historic resources.

F. Preparation of Final Survey Documents

Identified resources from each section (one square mile) were transferred to computer generated maps at a scale of 1" = 2000'. These maps provide both general cultural landscape area maps and individual map forms accompanied by black and white photos and written descriptions for each section. Then each cultural landscape area was summarized in terms of its historical context and remaining cultural and historic cultural landscape resources in the summary document.

IV. Major Adaptations of the NPS Method

The Lane County Survey employed this established process to survey all non-Federal rural lands. In the development of the Survey, it was necessary to adapt the National Park Service process to the specific requirements of Lane County. A number of adaptations were developed in order to ensure that the Lane County landscape was appropriately surveyed. The three most important adaptations were:

A. Use of the oldest available aerial photos: As indicated in the NPS process, historic and contemporary aerial photographs were compared to partially determine historic integrity. While this was generally accomplished using aerial photographs from the 1930s and 1940s, it was necessary to employ 1950s aerial photographs for parts of the Coast and Cascade Ranges.

B. Preliminary cultural landscape division: Considering the size of the survey area and the diverse cultural and settlement histories associated with it, the landscape was initially divided into 10 Cultural Landscape Areas for survey purposes. This division was based on a preliminary understanding of landforms, drainages, and settlement history. This allowed the survey team to more effectively accomplish their tasks than would have otherwise been possible. It also enabled the historic research to proceed in an orderly fashion and approximately parallel to the field work.

C. Varying importance of components: While all ten cultural landscape components were considered in the survey of each cultural landscape area, it became clear early in the survey that some were more prominent than others. The applicability of each component and the degree to which it figured in the field survey is discussed in Chapter IV, "Cultural and Historic Landscape Resources Identified by the Survey".

Additional details concerning the Lane County Survey method are contained in the Field Survey Manual.

CHAPTER XXII

EVALUATION OF CULTURAL AND HISTORIC LANDSCAPE RESOURCES

I. Introduction

Evaluation of cultural and historic landscape resources in Lane County is based upon the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. These criteria are the national standard for evaluating all cultural resources, including districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects. While evaluation of districts is usually directed toward urban districts, cultural landscapes may also be evaluated as rural historic districts.

Evaluation is based upon answering two fundamental questions, and other supporting questions. The two basic questions are: first, in what ways is the resource significant; and second, is the resource basically intact from its historic period? The answers to these questions are often quite complex and require the investigation of five aspects of the resource:

A. Definition of the resource category (district, site, building, structure or object).

B. Establishment of the context for evaluation (history, architecture, archeology, engineering, or culture).

C. Determination of the type of significance (association with important people or historic movements, embodiment of distinctive style characteristics, or likelihood to yield important information).

D. Determination of integrity according to seven measures (location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association).

E. Application of various criteria considerations.

The National Register criteria, while designed primarily for structures and districts, are equally applicable to landscape resources, so long as considerations of normal and expected landscape dynamics are considered. For example, while we may reasonably expect that a building's design details will remain intact in order for that building to have historic integrity, the size of filbert trees in a historic orchard will naturally be larger or different than during the historic period. In the evaluation of

landscape resources, therefore, it is necessary and valuable to recognize that a level of change is not only acceptable, but may be desirable. The task is to determine which landscape components are critical to the character of an area, and what level or degree of change is acceptable.

In the Lane County Survey, the National Register criteria were applied in order to gain a broader understanding of significance and integrity of various cultural landscape areas and numerous cultural landscape components.

II. Stages of Evaluation

During the course of the Lane County Survey, there were three stages of resource evaluation. These stages coincided with other tasks within the survey and helped to guide the survey process. Evaluation, therefore, became an integral part of the identification of resources, as well as an assessment of those resources identified.

In the first stage of evaluation, the potentially significant landscape components were identified following preliminary historic research. Historic materials were reviewed for indications of landscape components, and these components were then "flagged" for identification in the field. In this way, preliminary significance for a variety of landscape components was established prior to field work, and the field identification of resources was based partially on previously completed historic research.

The second stage of evaluation occurred immediately prior to and during field identification. Prior to field work, aerial photographs and historic maps from different periods were reviewed to identify potential historic resources. Resources which appeared on early aerial photographs and maps, such as buildings, fields, tree lines, and canals, were marked and noted. These resources were then searched for in the field, and where they were still extant, were identified and recorded.

In the field, resources which had not been previously identified were noted when it appeared that they were older than fifty years, or that they clearly fit within one or more of the County's historic periods or themes. These components were then researched to determine significance.

The third stage of evaluation occurred after all field work was completed. It was only at this point that cultural landscape components could be compared to each other, and thus a context for evaluation was established. This evaluation included a comparative determination of significance, as well as a consideration of integrity.

While significance is based upon the relationship of the resource to either events, styles, periods or people of importance, integrity is a qualitative measure of the condition of the landscape component. Briefly, the component is compared to its condition

during the period or periods from which it derives significance. In order for a cultural resource to possess historic integrity, it must be substantially unchanged from its historic period. When considering cultural landscape components, this measure of change will reflect the normal processes inherent in the landscape, as noted above. It will also, however, reflect the dynamic nature of cultural history and culture groups. Change which is a normal aspect of a society's traditions, (such as the regular and consistent moving of buildings or the regular planting, prunning and cutting of trees), will be considered in this evaluation procedure.

In Lane County, for example, areas which were logged for timber on a cyclical and regular basis over a number of years may possess historic integrity if they are once again cut at some stage of the timbering process. This example, however, would also require that other considerations (type, extent, and nature of cutting, for example), were also present. The determination of integrity, therefore, is a complex task.

III. Scales of Evaluation

The Lane County Survey, as with other cultural landscape surveys, considered evaluation at two distinct scales--the landscape scale and the component scale. This is analogous to the evaluation issues in urban historic districts where the district as a whole is evaluated as well as the individual buildings within it. The major difference between a cultural landscape and an urban historic district is in the characteristics considered during the evaluation process. For example, it may be that the geographic distribution of farmsteads and farm structures is the single most distinguishing characteristic of a given cultural landscape. In this case, the location and the scale of those buildings may be more important than their historic details. A certain level of alteration to the buildings may be acceptable, if their location has not been changed.

If, however, the specific components also possess historic significance (such as a tree line which marks a Donation Land Claim), then the details of that specific component must be intact for it to possess integrity as well. The Lane County Survey considered significance and integrity at the scale of both the cultural landscape area and the cultural landscape component. In some cases, the landscape in its entirety is more significant that any single component. In some cases, individual components are more important.

IV. Guidelines For Evaluating The Integrity of Cultural Landscapes

The ten cultural landscape components identified and evaluated in the Lane County Survey each required specific guidelines in order to determine integrity. Significance, as noted above, is determined through application of the standard National Register criteria.

In order for a landscape to possess integrity as a cultural landscape area, it is first necessary to determine its defining

landscape components and characteristics during the historic period(s). These defining components and characteristics must be present for the landscape to possess integrity.

A. Overall patterns of landscape spatial organization: If the patterns of location and distribution of defining landscape components for a cultural landscape area are unchanged, then the landscape will possess integrity of spatial organization. Special attention is paid to road alignment, building and structure location, and large-scale field patterns.

B. Land use categories and activities: If the land uses for a cultural landscape area or sub-area are the same or in harmony with historic land uses, then the landscape will possess integrity of land use. While this may be as broad as "agriculture" or "forest" (for logging), it may also be as specific as fields for crops, orchards, or patterns of logging practices.

C. Response to natural features: If the geographic location built of features in relation to natural features is consistent with historic patterns, then the landscape will possess integrity of relationship to natural features. Special attention is paid to building/water and building/landform relationships.

D. Circulation networks: If the circulations systems (paths, roads, waterways, railroads, etc.) are consistent with the location, alignment and use of these components during the historic period, then the landscape will possess integrity of circulation networks.

E. Boundary demarcations: If the boundaries of a landscape unit or sub-unit are delineated in a fashion, scale, and manner consistent with historic materials and their location, then the landscape will possess integrity of boundary demarcations.

F. Vegetation related to land use: If the vegetation on a site is consistent with location, genus, and species of historically used trees, shrubs, vines, and grasses, then the landscape will possess integrity of vegetation related to land use. This will also include management of small wood lots and other human uses of natural vegetation.

G. Cluster arrangement: If the relationships of structures, fences, roads, vegetation and open spaces within a specific site are consistent with the historic circumstances of that site, then the landscape will possess integrity of cluster arrangement. As with individual cultural landscape components, a landscape area may not possess integrity even though individual sites do possess integrity.

H. Structure: type, function, materials, and construction: If a structure is consistent with historic type, function, materials and construction, then it will possess integrity. A more detailed discussion of the integrity of historic structures is contained within the National Register literature, and should be consulted. Additional information concerning styles and characteristics of Lane County architecture is included in a separate chapter.

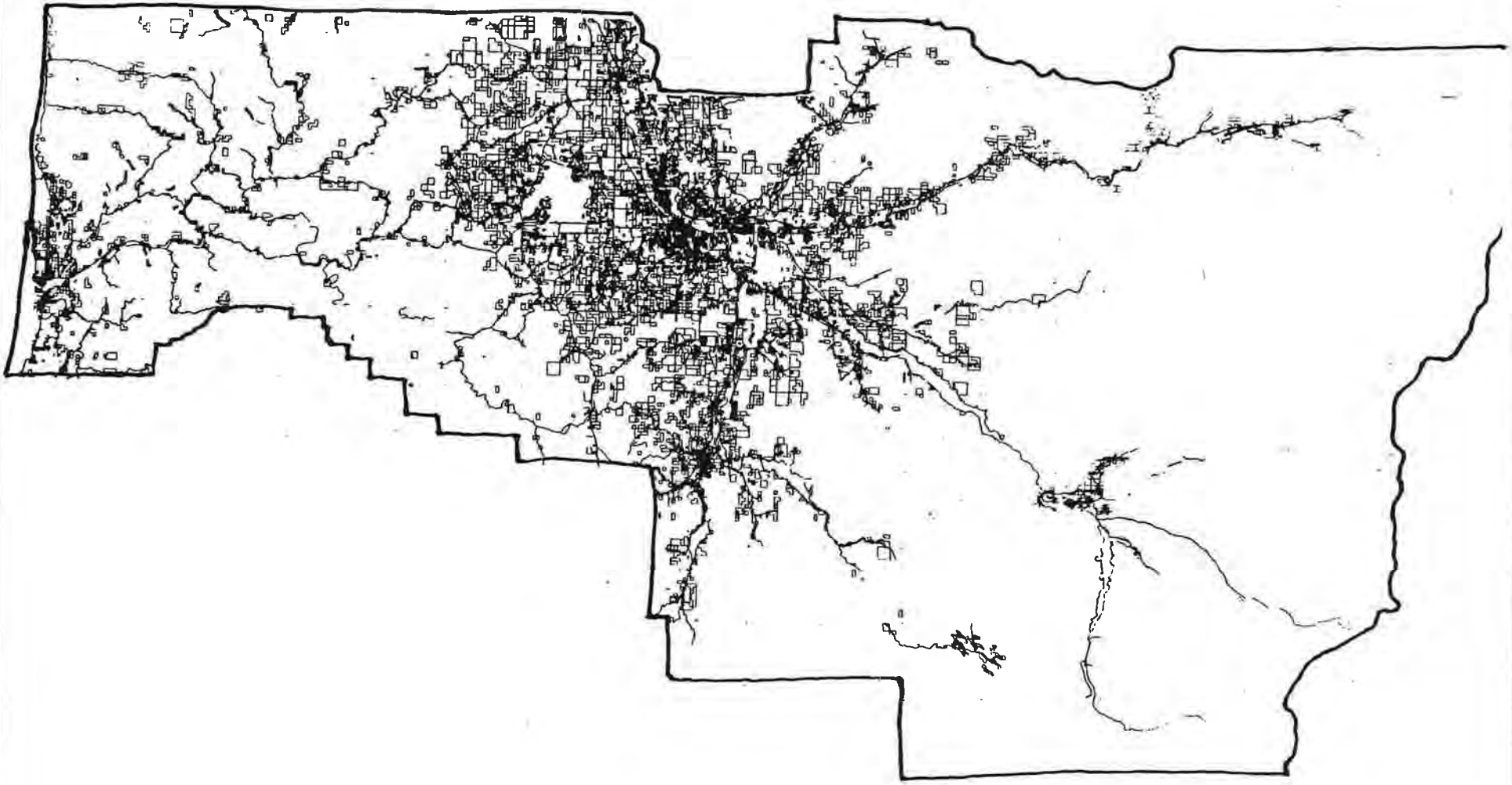
I. Small-scale elements: If the location and condition of small-scale elements is consistent with their historic size, scale, materials, and geographic location, then the landscape will possess integrity of small-scale elements. In many cases, these elements may be deteriorated, moved, or otherwise altered. If that is the case, then National Register criteria for these conditions in structures should be applied. The questions regarding these elements will depend upon their importance and number in any specific cultural landscape area.

J. Historic views: If specific views identified through historic photos or other documentation are clearly identifiable in contemporary landscape, then that landscape will possess integrity of historic views. These views must be identifiable in archival resources, and therefore, will always be directly related to integrity of other landscape components.

V. Summary

The evaluation of a cultural landscape and its various landscape components relies upon an interpretation of the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places. This interpretation reflects the Register's emphasis upon historic significance and integrity, but also understands the dynamics of landscape and culture. The Lane County Survey's evaluation of landscape resources establishes the base upon which more detailed evaluation of specific components may be undertaken in the future.

In Lane County, landscape resources were evaluated for their integrity and their relationship or association with the historic themes (subsistence living, agriculture, logging, mining and fishing, transportation, communities, or resort recreation) as well as the broader periods of historic significance (agrarian landscape, industrialized landscape, or landscape of commerce.)



CHAPTER XXIII

COMPUTER APPLICATIONS

I. Introduction

Using computers in a landscape resource survey of Lane County immediately raises two questions: first, what benefits and pitfalls are possible; and second, how can the survey's results become part of the county's computerized Geographic Data System and routine land management practice? Relevant issues include the extent, types and purposes of survey information and the particular nature of the Geographic Data System. Carefully fitting electronic tools to studying cultural and historic landscapes can yield many benefits--in storing and retrieving information, in analyzing resources and developing preservation plans, and in managing landscapes with recognized historical value.

As should be clear at this point, investigating historic and cultural landscapes requires using verbal and visual documentary material from earlier periods, observing and analyzing the landscape itself, and using aerial photographs and other remotely sensed data. Analyzing and codifying such a variety of information is complex and time consuming. While these diverse sources should all be consulted in any historic landscape research, their range and uneven focus makes investigating and documenting large areas very difficult and labor intensive, particularly when manual mapping and overlay techniques are used.

As noted in earlier chapters, the current survey is a broad-based, general inventory and evaluation of significant cultural and historic landscape resources rather than a detailed look. As such, it is a necessary prelude to more detailed work on areas found to be particularly rich in continuity with the past. This general orientation is important to keep in mind in considering computer applications.

The following discussion briefly introduces computerized geographic information systems in general and Lane County's system in particular. Subsequent discussion covers the survey itself. Three time frames are important in thinking about the Survey's findings - current activities, the immediate future, and potential and long-range developments.

II. Geographic Information Systems

Computerized geographic information systems (GIS) provide fast and powerful tools for storing, retrieving, analyzing and evalutating spatially distributed information in both graphic and non-graphic forms. Voluminous and diverse information can be organized and integrated for storage; information display may be graphic and/or textual. Unlike manual systems (such as maps and overlays), data does not lose accuracy when combined or duplicated from map to map or in overlays. Spatial dimensions can be calculated with extreme accuracy. In some systems perspective views can be "drawn" from any point of view; in others, image processing of satellite data provides totally new information. Existing GIS are designed and used primarily for land use planning, natural resources analysis and management, and demographic data analysis. While some systems are used for monitoring changes in important features, little or nothing has been done to record or analyze historic or cultural landscape information.

Computerized geographic information systems thus offer several promising possibilities in surveying and analyzing historic and cultural landscapes. Two areas are of particular interest--conventional "computing" (record keeping and calculations), and graphics (visual display in maps, graphs, perspective views, etc.) The speed and accuracy of computerized record keeping makes organizing and using a huge body of information feasible. Calculating and analyzing area, zoning, population, property values and taxation can be done rapidly and easily. Graphic input and display are integrated with numerical and textural information; they can be easily manipulated to select particular features, scales, colors and shading, etc. Landscape features and uses in various historic periods can be rapidly and accurately mapped and compared at varying scales and levels of detail using map overlays and perspective views to show changes. Long range potentials include much better management of cultural landscape resources. Since historic information can be integrated with current land use data, it can be analyzed relative to ownership, parcel size, zoning, and taxation, thus allowing modeling of alternative preservation strategies as well as past and future land use patterns. Both forecasting and monitoring the effects of various management strategies can be conducted accurately.

Computer technology may be useful at serveral stages during a survey. In the initial stages, this can include determining the boundaries of survey areas, generating base maps for field surveying and for publication, and gathering data from existing computerized sources. During actual surveying, this may include storing and retrieving information about landscape components (which components are present, their historic periods and associations, and their location and integrity). In evaluation, it may include analyzing and displaying the extent of historic resources from any or all periods or determining the concentration of resources and their integrity within potential historic districts.

There are, of course, several methodological and theoretical cautions in applying computer technology to historic research. Chief among these is recognition of the range of information and

meanings which must be considered. Careful field work, attention to creating categories which support rather than limit understanding of historic information, and flexibility and sensitivity in evaluating historic value are essential but sometimes overlooked in the process of codifying information for computer processing. Since the "facts" of history are selectively observed and recorded, it is very difficult and usually makes little sense to evaluate them numerically (scales of one to ten, etc.) Rating and weighting approaches are attractively well adapted to computer processing but must be considered with skepticism.

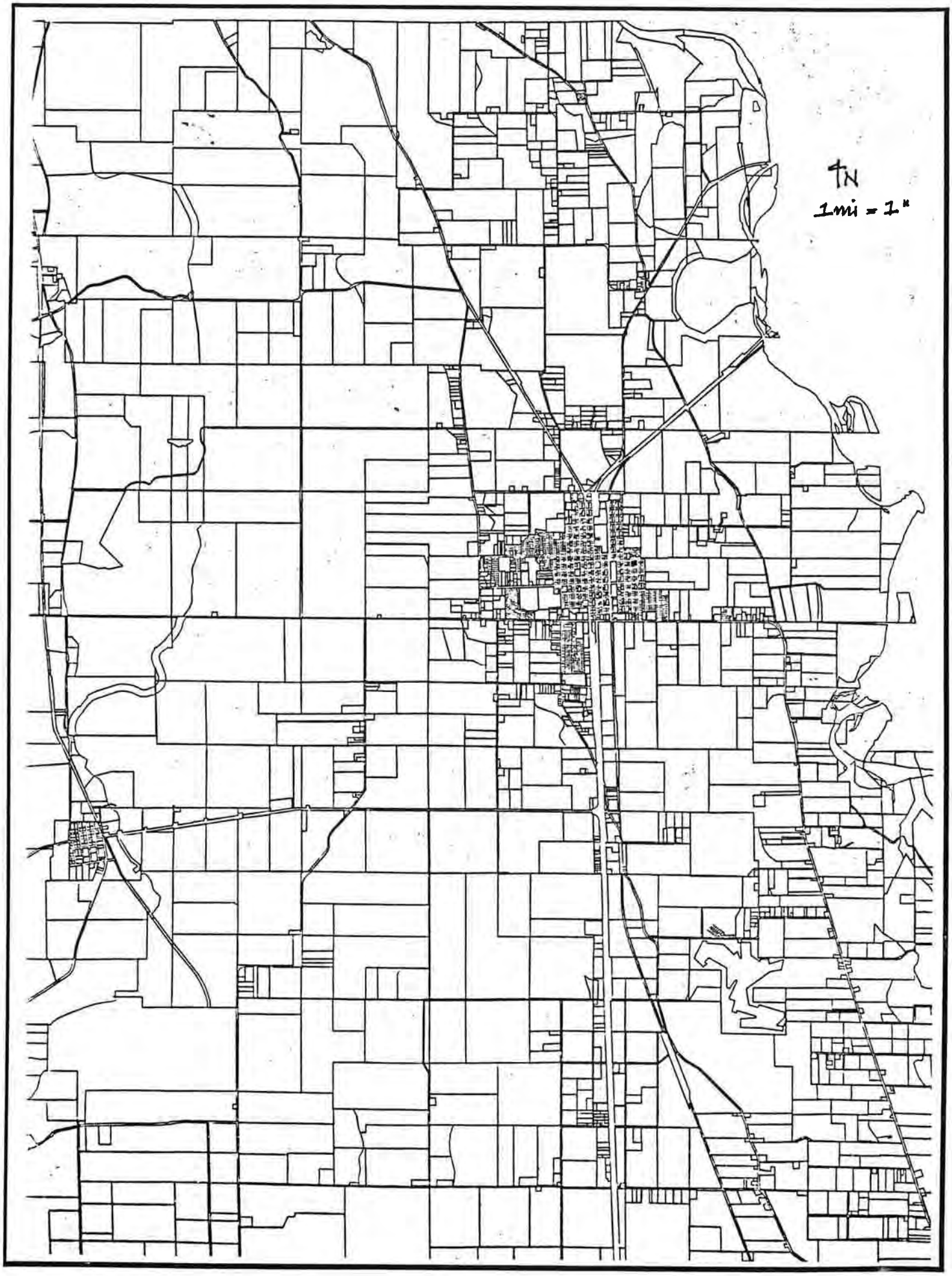
Precision, resolution and points of reference in combining types and sources of information are also issues to consider. A sketched plan in a nineteenth century diary cannot be immediately superimposed on current cadastral maps. General information on locations and dimensions of landscape components, appropriate for an initial survey, may necessarily be much less specific and precise than other information in a GIS data base. Even more significant, some information, such as accounts of personal reactions and attachments to landscapes, is neither numerical nor spatial and cannot be meaningfully "computerized" except by cross-referencing for easier access and use.

There are also practical limitations to keep in mind. The availability, orientation, purposes and ease of use of a geographic information system must be carefully considered. At present, few rural areas are covered in sufficient detail by geographic information systems. Most systems are used by agencies concerned with contemporary issues and information (land use, taxation, parcel and ownership information) for current management purposes. Few systems have three dimensional or image processing capabilities. Getting information into a system may be tedious and expensive. In any given case, possible computer application may be limited, and much of the available existing information may be irrelevant. One the other hand, inclusion of historic data compatible with daily land use decision making could provide much more effective preservation policy and management (as well as a growing temporal information base).

Time and expense in entering data may pose another practical limitation, depending upon the scale of the survey and the GIS available - the "break even point" for using a computer system may not be reached. If the survey area is small and not densely developed, manual mapping and analysis may be most effective even if the area is included in a GIS. Large, complex areas which are already covered by a GIS obviously make good candidates for computerizing. The break even point may be difficult to determine, even in the best of cases, if historical information is not going to be used again later.

III. Lane County's Geographic Data System

The Geographic Data System developed by Lane County's Land Management Division and the Lane Council of Governments (LCOG)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supports current land use planning and taxation activities. Neither three-dimensional terrain modeling nor image processing capabilities are available. The system is used for long term studies and for some day-to-day information processing and mapping by LCOG and by several branches of both the County and City of Eugene, chiefly the County's Land Management Division and the City's Planning Department. The information it currently contains is keyed to individual, legally defined land parcels and is oriented to taxation, planning and land use management. Each parcel is defined geometrically and can be accurately measured, mapped and precisely located. Ownership, zoning, tax rates, land use, parcel boundary descriptions and measurements, land improvements and values, and census tract populations are among the data available for each parcel. There is very little information which is "historical" in any way, nor is there the full complement of "geographical" information (topography, soils, hydrology, land cover, etc.).

Parcel boundaries in the GDS are currently accurate to approximately one foot and can be plotted at a wide range of scales. Selection and display can be based on any combination of data. Non-parcel based selection (by watershed, for example), requires collecting and digitizing a new set of information and raises issues of accuracy and precision. The mapping database is now in the process of being expanded for City, County and EWEB engineering uses and will be much more precise.

The process of digitizing boundary data is relatively time-consuming and exacting, since each corner of an area must be located accurately and curve must be "drawn" as a series of short, straight lines. At present, text and numerical information is easily accessible at terminals, but graphic information can be worked with and viewed on only a few work stations.

IV. Survey Information

Survey data can be broadly grouped into "primary" and "secondary" categories. Primary information is unique and original, not duplicated elsewhere - in this case, the field survey maps, notes and photographs which together depict the remains and influence of the past in rural landscapes. These landscape components have been well described in earlier chapters on patterns of rural settlement and methodology. Secondary information has been used to help find, interpret and evaluate primary information; it includes historical notes, maps and illustrations culled from a multitude of sources. The survey's primary and basic data is thus an inventory and general description of historic landscape components and cultural landscapes, in the form of maps, photographs and text. This data will be useful immediatedly and into the future as a baseline for any other historic surveying or research.

While all of the study area has been field mapped a the scale of 400 feet to the inch, much of it is lacking either significance or integrity (or both) and thus not of historical import or interest. The process of evaluation - gauging significance and integrity -

reduces this mass of information to those sites and larger areas which seem at this time to deserve further study and consideration for preservation and management. The citizen advisory committee's work in developing policy guidelines will further select areas for preservation.Final evaluation and policy adoption will suggest specific priorities for computer conversion.

Some of the data gathered by the survey is easily converted to computerized form (location of structures or major circulation routes, for example), while other data is not (response to natural features or perception). Some data is likely to be of value for other purposes (dates and styles of structures, for example), and may be usefully incorporated county-wide in a data base. Other information (small scale elements and local circulation patterns) is of importance only for significant sites or areas with a high degree of integrity.

V. Current Uses

The County's GDS has been particularly valuable in the initial and final stages of the survey. The precise boundaries of the study area were defined at the parcel level using the GDS for selection and mapping. Computer generated base maps have also been used for condensing and recording significant survey information from the field survey maps. In the process of surveying, property improvement information from the Assessor's files has been helpful in supplementing visual survey data on inaccessible or obscured private parcels.

Because the survey is an overview of historic and cultural landscape resources, digitizing the mass of survey information would be extremely slow and difficult. Using the GDS for data analysis is not appropriate until evaluation and policy decisions further narrow the focus of inquiry. After areas for further study have been identified and more detailed investigation has begun, the GDS will be a very effective and indispensible tool.

VI. Immediate and Future Management Applications

The County's GDS will be very useful in investigating and implementing preservation and management strategies for the resources identified by the survey. Three major areas of application will be especially important - first, storing, retrieving and displaying historical information collected by this and subsequent surveys; second, modeling preservation and management alternatives; third, coordinating the efforts of all relevant county offices and other agencies - in planning and administering zoning and taxation, in issuing building permits, in building roads, and in many other land management activities.

The data to be computerized must include those landscape components which are essential to the significance and integrity of important resources. These will vary with the particular resource in

question and its context, of course. At a minimum, significant resources identified by the survey (and those previously identified) should be flagged in the data files used for everyday and management decisions. The components composing these resources should be digitized so they can be displayed and mapped easily. Some other components (house location and roads for example), which are easy to digitize and are crucial to the organization and patterns of cultural landscapes, should also be digitized for mapping throughout the county. At some point in the future, the database could include cross-references to written historical materials, to historical photos and illustrations, and to the photos taken by historical surveys.

Taxation costs for both governments and property owners, effects of different preservation district boundaries and zoning, likely changes in property values, easement costs and buffering of key parcels can be modeled and analyzed. Modeling alternative strategies for preservation and management should include exploring the ecological or natural resource implications of a particular approach in addition to estimating financial costs and benefits. The impact of changes in major natural or cultural systems--flooding or highway relocation for example--upon cultural landscape patterns can also be followed and projected (although not easily with the current GDS).

Making historic and cultural landscape information immediately available to planning and land management agencies will make resource preservation much more feasible and effective. Identifying critical resources and what is necessary to preserve them can provide flexibility in allowing non-conflicting development as well as in providing protection.

VII. Long Range Possibilities

Incorporating information about the historic past in the County's computerized database may foster a greater realization and appreciation that today is tomorrow's history. What will be of interest and meaningful in the future isn't necessarily of interest now. In ten, twenty or fifty years, a detailed history of land subdivision development will be needed for planning purposes and for surveys such as this one. The recognition and incorporation of temporality in the process of planning and land management need not always be after the fact as it is now.

Updating the historic landscape database and monitoring preservation programs will inevitably become pressing issues. Continued absence of dated information in the current system will compound this problem. Several relatively simple steps would do much to provide easy future access to information which has been laborious to collect in the field. Major structures could be located and dated (by approximate center point, if not in plan), as could roadway centerlines. All land divisions could have their date of partitioning included in the database, as could new construction and major modification of older structures. Until dated information can

be fully integrated, the yearly "snapshot" of the entire database (already kept) can provide a basis for keeping track of major changes in cultural landscapes.

In addition to better resource management, future use of computerized GIS can help provide a broader and more profound understanding of how historic and cultural landscapes developed and functioned. Research integrating survey data with an expanded GIS could probe many questions, including the role of site factors in settlement (relating settlement to natural features and resources), visual analysis and three-dimensional terrain modeling of past and potential landscapes, and long term monitoring using remotely sensed information.

As mentioned earlier, expanding the County's system to include natural systems information such as soils, land cover and hydrology can provide the basis for better testing preservation proposals. It would also aid in clarifying the connections between human and environmental history. More sophisticated computation would support proximity testing and other sorts of locational modeling.

Digital terrain modeling (DTM) using a three-dimensional database can provide several exciting opportunities for both understanding and managing cultural landscape resources. Evaluation related information such as slope and visibility can be generated for analysis of settlement patterns. Simulating and displaying historic landscapes and changes in accurate perspective can provide a much more vivid, comprehensive and comprehensible view of the past. This applies even more to projecting the future by visualizing the impact of potential landscape changes at both large and small scales. Management options, such as infill or clustering new development on forested lower hillsides out of view of agricultural valley floors, could be tested, as could the likely effects of changing scales of buildings or agricultural machinery.

Satellite data and other remotely sensed information may make monitoring large scale or long term changes more feasible and effective. While this has obvious benefits in looking at the health of forests or cropland, the presence and continuity of historic landscape components can be monitored as well.

Current and future studies of other aspects of landscapes, settlement and history may benefit from access to survey data. Closely related investigations, such as architectural history surveys, will obviously build upon cultural landscape data. Historians' and geographers' studies of settlement patterns, locational choice, or specific locational effects of particular zoning and land management policies may also benefit from a more complete and temporalized geographic information system. Archaeologists searching for early settlement sites would find much ground work already laid. As is often the case, access to new information may produce several unexpected benefits in unexpected ways.

VIII. Conclusions

Computerized geographic information systems offer considerably more than accurate and automated filecard and mapping techniques. In the case of cultural and historic landscape resources, where information is very extensive and is graphic as well as textual, automated record keeping and mapping can be essential. Understanding and evaluating cultural landscapes and their components is more difficult. Basic organization and flexible, clear information display is crucial. Developing, managing and monitoring preservation plans requires complex analysis and testing of alternative proposals. All of these stages of the process of recognizing and valuing historic and cultural landscapes benefit by applying appropriate computer technology.

Use of Lane County's computerized Geographic Data System has made a large contribution to this initial survey of cultural and historic landscapes. Its role in subsequent stages of preservation and management should be more extensive and critical. Incorporating the survey's findings in the GDS is possible and desirable; their final form will depend upon preservation policies still to be developed and adopted. Future surveys and preservation can be made easier and more accurate when date information becomes a regular part of the database.

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References and sources specific to some of the chapters in the document are listed separately by chapter. In the case of the chapters on each cultural landscape area, selected sources used in addition to those cited in the General Bibliography helped the survey team to evaluate the resources found in that area.

The sources of **primary historical information** are the aerial photos used to compile data from both the research and field survey phases of the project. The photo and map documentation from the field survey itself are also primary sources of historical information and they form the survey inventory that accompanies this summary. The aerial photos which served as field maps will be stored as archival material at the Lane County Historical Museum, as will the negatives and slides taken in the field. Historical aerial photos which were critical for location of existing resources are indexed on the field aerial photos. The historical photo files (1930s to 1950s) are housed at the University of Oregon Map Library. Some of these sources of primary historical information have been brought into this document as photographs in the evaluation of each cultural landscape area. They are listed in each chapter.

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