

*Kam Wah Chung & Co.
State Heritage Site*



Master Plan

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

May 2009

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Introduction

Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD), in partnership with the City of John Day and the Friends of Kam Wah Chung, has embarked on an ambitious vision for the Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site in John Day, Oregon, having recognized that the site represents a significant part of Oregon's history within the settlement of the American west. That vision is outlined in this Master Plan.

Kam Wah Chung's history is intertwined with the history and culture of John Day and Grant County. The Master Plan improvements will provide a better look into the lives of "Doc" Hay and Lung On and their involvement in the frontier heritage of the area, as well as improved visitor services and administrative facilities.

This plan has been tailored to respond to the following issues:

- **Restoration is Needed**
The Kam Wah Chung building, site and collection of historic artifacts need preservation and restoration measures to ensure they will have a long life. The site has been listed as a National Historic Landmark and OPRD has obtained \$1.5 million in federal and private funds, through the Oregon State Parks Trust, to leverage state funds to achieve needed restoration measures. One of the major grants is from the Save America's Treasures program, administered by the National Park Service. Work on the museum building and the collection is underway and will be largely completed in 2007.
- **The Historic Site Needs to be Restored**
Bringing back a sense of the historic setting will provide a better interpretive experience for visitors. The swimming pool and a few privately-owned buildings closely surround the museum building within the same city block, creating a setting that is not conducive to interpretation of the place and that brings visitors into conflict with local parking needs.
- **Finding Kam Wah Chung from the Highway can be Difficult**
Modern commercial buildings, at the turn onto Ing Hay Way from Canton Street, confuse drivers about where the entrance to the museum site is. The interim interpretive building is also hard to find because of its deep setback and intervening school bus drop-off area along Canton Street. Better visual clues are needed for motorists to find the site. Also, parking at the museum building is limited and does not accommodate RV's or buses.
- **Better Visitor Services, Interpretation and Administrative Space are Needed**
OPRD is leasing a school district building, about a block from the museum building, to serve as a temporary visitor center/interpretive center for Kam Wah Chung. The interim center is too far from the museum site to provide a meaningful and convenient introduction to the historic site. It is also too small to provide the needed level of visitor services, interpretation and staff space for this National Landmark Site.

- **Research and Permanent Artifact Storage Space are Needed**

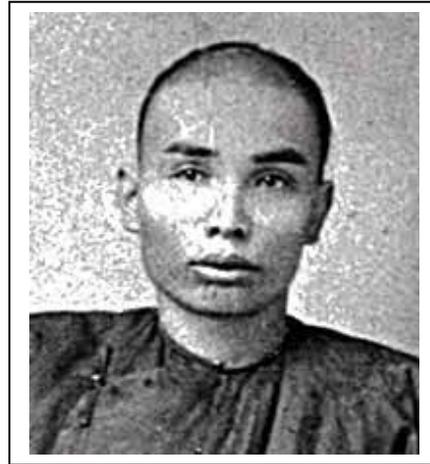
The historic collection of objects, found in the museum building and in other storage areas, has been reported to be one of the most complete records of pioneer Chinese life and culture in the United States. The long-term preservation of the collection requires a temperature controlled environment and enough space to conduct research on the artifacts, the building, the site, Ing Hay and Lung On, and pioneer Chinese life in Grant County.

- **Having no Pool or Park is Not an Option**

John Day residents want to continue to have a public swimming pool in the city, and want continued local access to the pleasant creek-side park and its picnic and playground opportunities, without increased maintenance and facilities costs. OPRD can work with the city toward restoring the historic site, and providing for park and pool needs without conflicts. Long term, a new pool in another location in town would be part of the solution.

- **The Department Wants to Find Ways to Reach Out to the Local Community**

Conducting interviews with long time residents and forming partnerships with local heritage organizations can expand and enhance the interpretive story and can build strong relationships with the community. The learning experience can be shared with local schools through the completion of traveling lectures; and opportunities can be made available for residents and visitors to participate in research projects such as archeological excavations.



“Doc” Hay



Lung On

Master Plan Summary

The planning area, covered in this Master Plan, includes the OPRD museum building and State Heritage Site parcel, the city park property and swimming pool, and five privately owned parcels that adjoin the city park. The owners of these parcels have been informed that the Planning Area includes their parcels and the department has told them that this does not commit them in any way to selling their properties to OPRD or anyone else. The Planning Area and development proposals in the plan are only a concept for basing potential future actions and commitments on.

The Master Plan outlines future development for the site to include improved parking, a restored historic space, relocated park facilities and a relocated and improved center for visitor services, interpretation, archival storage and staff needs.

Improvements can be phased in over time and as needed property can be acquired and funding is available. Since acquisition of private property depends on willing sellers, the timing of those sales will depend on the interest of the landowners. Early discussions with those who own land within the Planning Area have been favorable to date, and time will tell if, and when, each parcel becomes available.

Short Term Option Within City Park Property

The plan calls for relocating and realigning museum and local business parking within the current park property to allow space for large vehicle turnaround and to restore a portion of the historic area near the Kam Wah Chung building. Interpretive signs could be placed around the restored

historic area. Playground equipment and the park restroom building could be relocated outside of the historic area while remaining close to parking. The park could be better connected to the sidewalk along West Main Street and the small park at West Main and Third Avenue, by constructing a pedestrian bridge across the creek between the two parks.

Additional Options Based on Acquisition Opportunities

1. The acquisition of the two parcels, within the southwest corner of the Planning Area could provide enough space for the construction of a new museum parking lot outside of the historic area, while continuing to allow for picnicking nearby. This land would also make way for a new entrance into the parking area that would not conflict with the proposed interpretive center site.
2. Acquiring the two southeast parcels, in the Planning Area, could provide a large enough site for the first phase of a new interpretive center building at the intersection of Ing Hay Way and NW Canton Street. This phase would include visitor services, office space and a large interpretive area - plus a museum tour staging area.
3. Purchasing the parcel next to the swimming pool parking lot could open the way for an addition to the new interpretive center for archival storage, research space and a service area for deliveries and staff parking. This parcel would also allow space for improving the swimming pool parking lot to allow fire truck access, RV and bus turnaround and a playground next

to the parking lot. An improved parking lot in this location could continue to serve local residents visiting the city park even after the swimming pool is relocated.

4. OPRD could purchase the city park property, including the swimming pool facility, and lease it back to the city to continue pool operation until the city can find an appropriate new pool site. The city could use revenue from the sale of the park to leverage grant funding to build a new pool at a new site in town. The current pool location could be restored to its historic area and provide additional park space.

OPRD could work with the city to provide better sidewalks along Canton Street to connect Kam Wah Chung with the large city park on the east side of town.

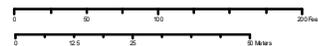
THE PLANNING AREA

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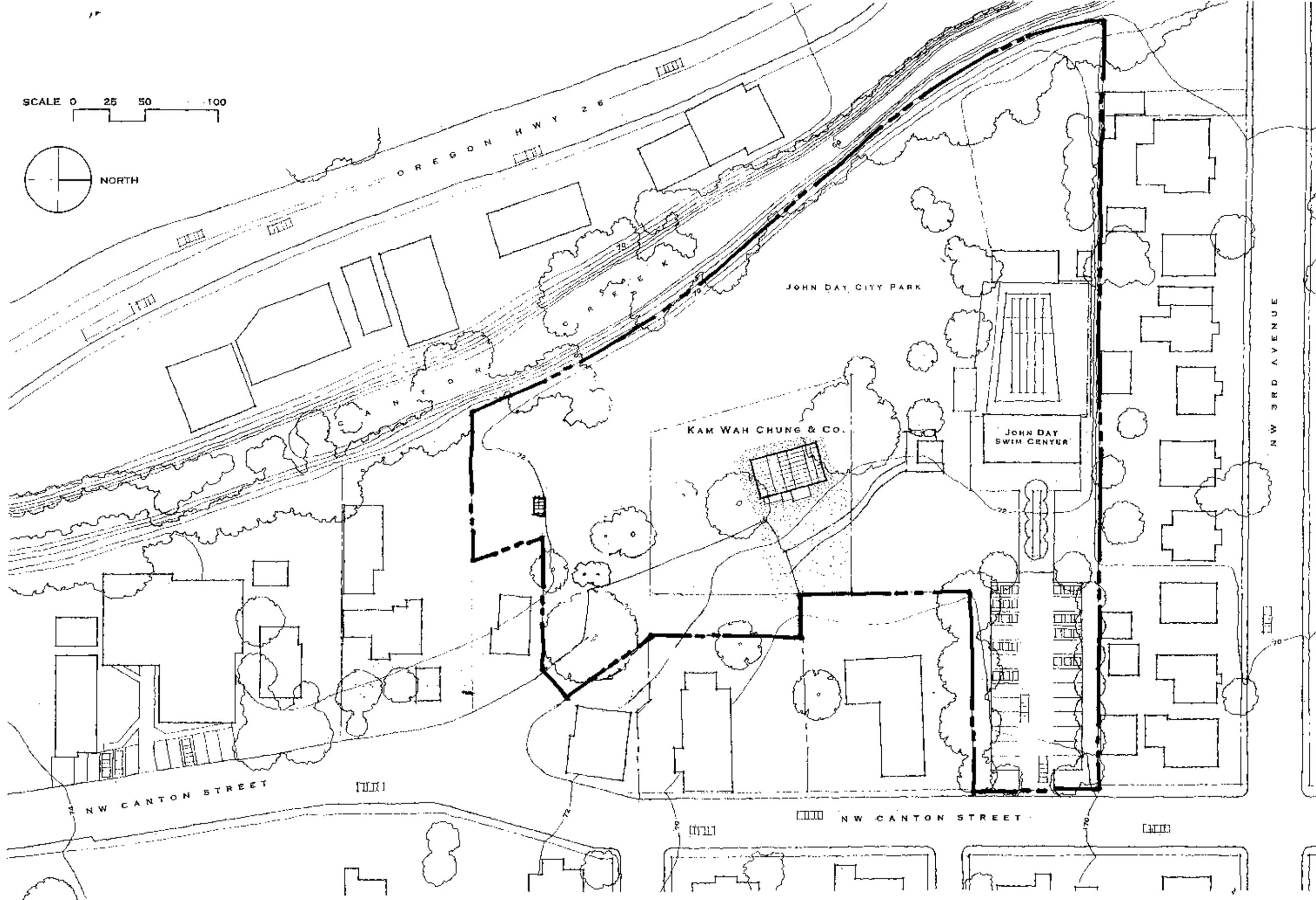
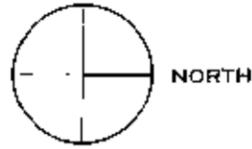


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Oregon Lambert Projection
Datum NAD 83



SCALE 0 25 50 100



NW 3RD AVENUE

SLUSARENKO ARCHITECTURE, PC
MUSEUM PLANNERS + ARCHITECTS
18501 SE VAN ZYL DRIVE

INTERPRETIVE FACILITY PLAN
KAM WAH CHUNG COMPANY MUSEUM
SALMON FALLS, OREGON

CITY PARK BOUNDARY

Date	10.14
Scale	1/4" = 10'
Drawn	
Job	
Sheet	

A Look Back

The Kam Wah Chung museum building and site are truly unique, providing an unmatched glimpse into the life and culture of the early Chinese community in Oregon, and how they related to the larger frontier community. Constructed circa 1866, the Kam Wah Chung building was purchased in 1887 by two young Chinese immigrants – Ing “Doc” Hay and his business partner, Lung On – the building served as a general store, providing basic supplies to the public and miners.

Over the years, through the shrewd business acumen of Lung On and the healing abilities of “Doc” Hay, the Kam Wah Chung & Company building evolved to become a social, medical and religious center of the Chinese community in Eastern Oregon. People flocked to the sprawling, low-ceilinged building to gamble, get advice, pray at the shrine, order a suit or buy dried herbs. Chinese customers received help writing letters home to family and loved ones. “Doc” Hay was a renowned practitioner of herbal medicine using pulse diagnosis, often drawing patients from more than a hundred miles away.

At the height of the gold rush, the booming Chinese population outnumbered white settlers in John Day. The Kam Wah Chung building was the center of a large Chinese neighborhood. Old photographs show several, simple wooden structures along Ing Hay Way that terminated at the Chinese community prayer house.

In the 1930’s and 1940’s, the area surrounding Kam Wah Chung was dredged for gold, leaving a small “island” of undredged land with access only at the south end. (Since then, all of the historic Chinese structures, except for the museum building, have

disappeared and structures that are more modern have been constructed.)

Most of the Chinese immigrants returned to China after the gold rush played out, while Ing Hay and Lung On stayed on to make John Day their home. Their business and medical practice continued by serving the growing ranching community. Lung On grew the business over the decades to eventually include such modern items as the newly invented automobile. The Kam Wah Chung & Company business and herbal medicine practice flourished until Lung On’s death in 1940. Lung On and Ing Hay had shared their business and residence for 53 years, with Lung On serving as Ing Hay’s friend, business partner, interpreter and liaison to the larger community.

“Doc” Hay had lost most of his eyesight by 1940 when Lung On passed away. “Doc” Hay turned to his nephews E.B.Wing and Bob Wah to care for him and continue his practice. Mr. Wah moved his family to John Day shortly after Lung On’s death and built the house now used as a bed and breakfast. Bob Wah’s son, Eddie, and Eddie’s siblings, grew up at the site and attended school in John Day. Eddie later constructed the dentist office adjacent to the site and operated it until his retirement. Eddie Wah now lives in Portland with his wife, and has helped the planning team out by sharing his memories of life there, such as where the other Chinese neighborhood buildings had stood and what they had been used for.

In 1948, “Doc” Hay fell and broke his hip. Family moved him to a care facility in Portland where he lived for four years until his death in 1952. Family closed up the Kam Wah Chung building after “Doc” Hay was moved to Portland, and eventually deeded the building and most of the land to the city to be used as a park and museum of Chinese life in Oregon, as “Doc” Hay had requested in his will.

The building remained shuttered and largely forgotten, until 1967 when a surveyor who was looking into the potential development of a city park at the site discovered that the city owned the building and site.

City officials were the first to enter the building in over 20 years and were amazed to find a vast collection of original objects from “Doc” Hay’s and Lung On’s business and daily life including traditional Chinese medicines dating back to the 1800’s, furniture and clothing, trading supplies such as packaged food and liquor, household items, business and financial records, and personal letters and documents – preserved largely intact thanks to the dry air of Eastern Oregon and limited light exposure while the building was closed up.

The museum building and a small parcel of land were deeded to the Oregon State Parks Department in 1975 by the City of John Day. The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973, and was partially restored and formally reopened in 1977 as the Kam Wah Chung & Company Museum under State Park ownership, City of John Day operational support running tours of the museum and the concentrated efforts of Gordon Glass and Carolyn Micnhimer. Carolyn has been leading tours at the museum for over twenty-five years.

In recent years, interest in improving the care of Kam Wah Chung was renewed by local resident, Claudia Naibert and led to the creation of the Friends of Kam Wah Chung. The OPRD affiliated Friends group grew out of the long time local volunteer group that has been an advocate for Kam Wah Chung.

Pursuit of potential National Historic Landmark status and the support of the Oregon State Parks Trust have resulted in great financial success for supporting the long-term preservation of the site and related planning efforts.

OPRD, The Friends of Kam Wah Chung and the City of John Day have renewed their cooperative agreement with the intention of improving the care of the building and the artifacts, and providing better visitor services and interpretation of the history of the place – setting the stage for the completion of this master plan and a vision for the future.

The Kam Wah Chung Company is the best-known example of a Chinese mercantile and herb store in the United States representing the Chinese role in the post-Civil War expansion period of the American West. More than a rare artifact, however, the Kam Wah Chung & Company building is significant for its association with Chinese immigrants in the development of the American West.

The Kam Wah Chung building is unique because of its interior contents and its part in the history of the region. It emphasizes critical aspects of Chinese life: the spiritual and religious on the one hand, and mercantilism and medical on the other. The American community benefited from Chinese herbal medicine and products sold at the store. As the historian, Sue Fawn Chung, observed, the Kam Wah Chung building “is nationally significant because it symbolizes the role Chinese

medicine played in the development of the American West (and later, in other parts of the nation) by providing alternative medical care to the general population at a time when American medicine was in its infancy. It also represents the commercial interaction between the Chinese merchant(s) and the majority population while serving a diminishing Chinese population". Kam Wah Chung, with its collection of herbal medicines, mercantile records, and other artifacts dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, she concluded, is the only "building that can [adequately] 'tell' this story about medicinal and cultural exchanges.

The Site Today

Location

Kam Wah Chung is located in the City of John Day, in Grant County, and is accessed from Highway 26 via NW Canton Street and NW Ing Hay Way. The Planning Area, including the city park and swimming pool, State Heritage Site parcel, and five adjacent private parcels containing about 4.7 acres outside of city street rights-of-way.

The Neighborhood

The map and air photo, in the preceding chapter, show the Kam Wah Chung site within the city park, as well as surrounding residential and commercial uses including a small apartment building, bed and breakfast, dentist office, an unoccupied residence that is used for storage and a single family home. A row of small, single family homes lines the south side of West Third Avenue on the north end of the block. These parcels are not included in the Planning Area, because of a pronounced drop in elevation on that edge of the park and their distance from the historic area.

The western edge of the Planning Area is bounded by Canyon Creek, with commercial uses along the highway across the creek, and a small park on the highway at its intersection with West Third Street.

The Planning Area is reached via NW Canton Street, which runs along its eastern edge. Commercial buildings, a church and a public school line this one block section of Canton Street. Farther along Canton Street and to the east of the planning area is a residential area that extends to and beyond the John Day River. The

buildings in the neighborhood are mostly small and closely placed creating an intimate residential atmosphere. Canton Street connects the Planning Area to another larger city park on the east side of the John Day River.

Access

Most out of town visitors will access Kam Wah Chung from Highway 26. Visitors are currently directed by signs along the highway to turn onto Canton Street and then onto Ing Hay Way, a block down. Planners looked at potential alternative routes, but found that the current approach was direct enough without extensive new road construction and avoided most of the surrounding residential neighborhood.

Zoning Requirements

The city park is zoned Residential Limited and allows park and interpretive related uses conditionally. The five private parcels in the Planning Area are also zoned Residential Limited. The City of John Day has land use jurisdiction over this area including any uses proposed under OPRD ownership within the Planning Area.

In accordance with state rule, OPRD seeks city determination of consistency with its current zoning and comprehensive plan, and any needed land use actions. OPRD will work with the city to obtain any needed land use or building permitting approvals.

Utilities

Local electric, phone, sewer and water utilities serve The Planning Area, and these utilities would be used to provide the infrastructure for proposals in the Master Plan.

State Park Management

Currently, OPRD manages the Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site from its Management Unit at nearby Clyde Holliday State Park, and has staff and volunteers who work at Kam Wah Chung who are stationed at the interim Visitor Center/Interpretive Center at the school complex along Canton Street. These staff would eventually be moved to the final interpretive center when it can be constructed in the Planning Area.



Master Plan Purpose and Process

Master Plan Purpose

1. Creates the basis for a valuable planning partnership between OPRD, The Friends of Kam Wah Chung, the City of John Day, other partners, and the neighboring community.
2. Develops a unified vision for the State's property and future development that all parties and the community can work toward.
3. Provides a forum for discussing important issues related to improving the State Heritage Site, and identifying potential solutions. Creates an opportunity for public involvement and understanding of project proposals and constraints.
4. Brings together research and information about the site in one document for easy reference, to support planning and implementation efforts.
5. Defines next steps toward implementation.
6. Outlines natural, scenic and historic management guidelines for the site.

The Planning Process

Partnership Development: Oregon State Parks has been working with the City of John Day, The Friends of Kam Wah Chung, the National Park Service, The National Trust for Historic Preservation, The Oregon Historical Society, The Oregon State Parks Trust, the High Desert Museum and other interests for many years to identify the best approach for caring for the Kam Wah Chung museum and providing it for public viewing and interpretation.

Most recently, this partnership has had a renewed vigor due to the interest of the Friends of Kam Wah Chung and as the City of John Day has come to a turning point in its options for providing staff for the museum. Local, state, regional and national interest had focused on the National Landmark nomination and designation. At the same time, The Oregon State Parks Trust has embraced Kam Wah Chung as worthy of one of its most ambitious fund-raising campaigns with the support and sponsorship of Oregon's First Lady, Mary Oberst.

Advisory Committee

In 2005, OPRD invited a group of stakeholders, with knowledge and experience related to Kam Wah Chung and local issues to meet as an advisory committee for the completion of an official OPRD Master Plan for the site.

The Committee met with OPRD planning staff on August 24, 2005 to identify important issues for the Master Plan to address, and on May 2, 2006 to comment on site management and development proposals in the draft Master Plan.

This group represented a wide array of interests and included the following:

- Peggy Carey, City of John Day
- Marlene Eccles, Grant County Chamber of Commerce
- The High Desert Museum
- Carolyn Asher
- Karin Barntish, President of The Friends of Kam Wah Chung
- Jim Hammett, John Day Fossil Beds Superintendent
- Marsha Matthews, Oregon Historical Society

- Carolyn Micnhimer, Kam Wah Chung docent
- Jane Primrose, Grant County Historical Museum
- Mayor Bob Quinton
- Carolyn Stout
- Bill Thomas, Former City of John Day Parks and Recreation Director
- Karen Viehoever, Travel Oregon
- Edward Wah, son of Bob Wah, “Doc” Hay’s nephew.
- Trent Wright, Director for John Day Parks and Recreation Board
- “Architectural Conservation Assessment for the Kam Wah Chung & Company Museum”, Staehli, 2002
- “Kam Wah Chung Archeological Report”, Schablitsky & Connolly, 2006
- “Natural Resource Inventory for Natural Vegetation and At-Risk Species at Kam Wah Chung”, Bacheller, 2005
- “Interpretive Facility Plan at Kam Wah Chung”, Slusarenko & Porter, 2006

Coordinating Committee

A group of core staff, representing the City of John Day, the Oregon State Parks Trust, the Friends of Kam Wah Chung, OPRD Field Operations, OPRD Interpretive, Planning and Cultural Resource Management Programs, met or called regularly since early 2005 to support the fund-raising effort, the creation of an interim interpretive center, to update the City/OPRD agreement, to discuss museum and artifact preservation priorities, agreements and contracts, to coordinate grantor reports and requirements and to provide guidance for the completion of a Master Plan.

Studies and Books

Several studies have been completed since the 1970’s on the Kam Wah Chung site and related issues, and have been referenced for this Master Plan. They include:

- China Doctor of John Day, Jeffery Barlow & Christine Richardson, 1979
- “John Day Swim Center and Chinese Cultural Complex”, Master Plans; Wetter, SMH Architects, Beckham, 1996
- “Kam Wah Chung & Co Museum CAP Survey”, Thompson Conservation Lab, 2002

Public Involvement

OPRD staff held an issue-scoping meeting for preparing a draft Master Plan with the general public in John Day on August 24, 2005 and in Portland on August 25, 2005.

OPRD held another round of public meetings to receive comment on the draft Master Plan, in John Day on May 2, 2006 and in Portland on May 3, 2006.

Adjacent neighbors to the city park were invited to attend both of the John Day meetings. Advertisements for the meetings were posted in local and regional newspapers in the Grant County area, and in Portland. Staff produced a newsletter that summarized progress on the plan. The newsletter, meeting notices and the draft plan are posted on the OPRD web site at http://egov.oregon.gov/OREGON/PLANS/planning_KWC.shtml.

In the first round of meetings, the public helped to identify and prioritize issues related to the management and interpretation of the site. The purpose of the second round of meetings was to solicit comments on the draft Master Plan concepts.

Plan Process

A 30-day comment period followed the committee and public meetings in May 2006. Staff compiled comments and considered changes to the draft plan. A revised draft has been prepared for Oregon Parks and Recreation Commission review and approval at their September 2006 meeting, in John Day. The Commission has heard updates about progress on the plan throughout the planning process.

When approved, the Commission will direct staff to take the plan through state rule adoption and local land use approval. Rule adoption and city land use approval of the plan concepts will be pursued in the fall and winter of 2006-2007.

Resource Assessments & Suitability Analysis

Studies and Designations

The assessment process included the following components:

1. Aerial photo survey
2. Eddie Wah's historic area
3. Archeological survey
4. Historic photo review
5. Review of current condition assessments for the building and artifacts
6. Natural resource assessment
7. Flood plain identification
8. Visual qualities assessment
9. Access constraints
10. Composite resource suitability

Staff reviewed available studies to determine whether there are any sensitive natural, cultural/historic, or scenic resources in the Planning Area, or nearby, that could require protection or special consideration regarding any proposed changes to the site.

All of the known constraints are combined to identify areas of the site that should be protected from new development or restored to some previous condition. Development proposals are generally made for areas outside of sensitive resource occurrences, or mitigation is proposed to offset any negative impacts on resources. Development proposals must obtain any required reviews, approvals and permits before implementation.

1. Aerial Photo Survey and Tax Lot Maps

These show the extent of various ownership parcels, and the kind and extent of existing buildings and other structures such as roads and fences.

2. Eddie Wah's Historic Area

Mr. Wah outlined, on a current air photo, his memory of the extent of the undredged area surrounding the Kam Wah Chung building, and the location and type of buildings remaining in the undredged area when he lived there. This provided staff with a general understanding of where there might still be subsurface remnants of the historic era and could help to define the boundary of the historic area for restoration purposes.

3. Archeological Survey

In 2005, the University of Oregon completed a surface survey and 48 30" x 30" shovel probes to attempt to verify the presence or absence of remnants of the historic Chinese neighborhood. Consultants referred to historic photos and Eddie's Wah's map for guidance on the likelihood of where historic sites may occur. The survey was conducted only within city and state property, even though a portion of historic Chinatown may exist on adjacent privately owned parcels.

Probing confirmed the area to the south, east and northeast of the museum building as having a high likelihood of finding historic resources. They also found that the park has been heavily modified through grading, excavation and filling activities since the historic era through the 1970's.

Additional probing may be needed to penetrate the fill material in the "high likelihood" areas to confirm the location of sensitive areas. Also, probing of newly acquired parcels would be needed to confirm areas of sensitive resources there.

4. Historic Photo Review

The photos offer some views of the Chinese neighborhood over the years. One photo, dated 1909, clearly shows a structure immediately adjacent on the south side of the museum building, and several rough buildings to the north of the museum along the dirt alignment of Ing Hay Way. The photos do not provide enough coverage to determine with any certainty where historic buildings were located, what they looked like or were used for. Additional archeology may be able to supplement this information.

5. Condition Assessments

These studies have focused on the condition and need for repairs, preservation or restoration of the museum building itself and artifacts associated with it. These assessments have underscored the historic importance of the building and collection, and are providing important information for completing a restoration and archival storage plan. This work is happening in parallel with the completion of the Master Plan and will continue following master plan approval.

6. Natural Resource Assessment

The OPRD botanist completed an inventory of the vegetation coverage and occurrence of any at-risk species within the city and state land within the Planning Area. Due to extensive grading and park development, the public land has almost no remaining, high-quality native vegetation; no at-risk species and no wetlands were found, except for the wetland associated with the creek corridor. Most of the Planning Area is covered with lawn, paving, gravel or buildings. The remaining natural feature is Canyon Creek itself and some native riparian trees

associated with it. This riparian community is very narrow, within 20 feet of the creek, and is in “marginal condition” due to a lack of understory vegetation, steep compacted banks, weeds and the presence of a lot of non-native trees, shrubs, and lawn. There is no remnant of the historic “big sagebrush” and native riparian communities that would have historically dominated this area.

7. Floodplain Identification

Staff reviewed the FEMA mapping. The OPRD survey team has confirmed many actual elevations on site. Most of the Planning Area to the east and south of the museum building is within the 100-year flood elevation, although none of this area is within a floodway. New development in this area will need to comply with floodplain requirements. Surveys that are more precise will be needed to verify elevations before preliminary design.

8. Visual Qualities Assessment

Staff looked at the likely extent of the historic area following dredge mining versus the location of modern development, and views from the vicinity of the museum into the surrounding area. To better represent a sense of the spatial extent of the historic area, four of the adjacent private parcels would need to be either screened from view by planting vegetation along the property lines, or purchased and changed to be more compatible with the park and/or historic site.

Views to the distant hills in several directions would still be open if screening vegetation of a limited height were planted. Views to the creek are currently quite open across the creek to the commercial building. Additional creekside planting could help to screen modern uses across the creek.

9. Access Constraints

Vehicular access from the highway to the museum site is currently available via Canton Street and West Third Avenue. Third Avenue would take vehicles more directly through the adjacent residential neighborhood, while the Canton Street access passes through mostly commercial and public use areas. Those most directly affected by public access to the site are the adjacent neighbors to the south and east who are very close to, and share, the use of the museum parking lot.

Constructing a new street access from the highway would not be very feasible as it is unlikely that ODOT would permit a new access there. Businesses on the highway could be unnecessarily impacted, and a costly new vehicular bridge would be needed. The road would run through the lawn portion of the park and the historic area, making intrusion worse than it is now.

10. Resource Suitability

Existing and future recreational/interpretive uses should coexist and complement natural, scenic and cultural/historic resources within the Planning Area. To this end, the area has been assessed to identify where it would be suitable to develop facilities or to restore resources. The result is an understanding of where development could occur and how it would need to be approached to avoid harming important resources.

Because the Planning Area is within a town and is largely developed, there are few natural resources to protect. The riparian area along the creek should be protected and enhanced with additional vegetation over time. A portion of the Planning Area has a moderate to high likelihood of having important underground (archeological) resources. Over time, OPRD will need to complete additional archaeological investigations to help verify where important historic areas are, the boundary of the Chinese neighborhood after dredging and how to proceed with any ground-disturbing activities that are needed to implement historic site restoration, park use, parking and interpretive building proposals in the plan. OPRD will need to work closely with The State Historic Preservation Office regarding additional surveys and protocol for proceeding with improvements and restoration projects.

Because of the lack of important natural resources and the confidential nature of the archaeological information, this plan does not include a suitability map.

Recreational Needs and Opportunities

It is important to continue to provide for the recreational opportunities that are currently offered at the city park surrounding Kam Wah Chung, although the swimming pool may be provided at another site in town.

Visitation to Kam Wah Chung, as a potential destination from far away urban areas such as the Willamette Valley or Boise, is hampered by the length of time the trip takes.

A survey for the John Day Fossil Beds recently showed that most out of town visitors to the Grant County area were coming from the Bend/ Central Oregon area for a couple of day stay. These visits and perhaps longer trips from the Portland area may be helped by the recent completion of other attractions in the area such as the Interpretive Center at the John Day Fossil Beds and improvements to the Sumpter Dredge in Baker County to the north. Travelers through the area may be tempted to stay a bit longer to see all of these attractions.

Also, OPRD has found many travelers are coming to the John Day area to camp, as attested by the over-capacity status of the campground at nearby Clyde Holliday State Park during the peak summer season.

It is important to understand that although Kam Wah Chung may never become a large destination attraction, it is worthwhile for OPRD to provide the visitor services and the interpretation that this National Historic Landmark warrants.

Every effort should be taken to market the site, especially as needed site improvements are completed, to provide for group visits, school visits and peak season use.

Recreation Participation Estimates

Table 1 (below) shows the top 2002 annual participation estimates for this region of the state (State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan Region 10 which includes Grant, Baker, Union and Wallowa Counties). The most popular activities occurring in this region include hunting, walking for pleasure, running/walking for exercise, fishing, and RV/trailer camping.

Estimates for annual recreation use, by activity, are made for each of the SCORP planning regions and statewide. Recreation participation estimates for individual recreation activities were measured in "User Occasions." A user occasion is defined as each time an individual participates in a single outdoor recreation activity.

Table 1 2002 Recreation Demand in Region 10

Recreation Activity	Region 10 2002 User Occasions*
Hunting	1,101,423
Walking for pleasure	842,486
Running/Walking for exercise	818,898
Fishing	648,832
RV/trailer camping	619,521
Wildlife observation	547,186
Bird watching	491,699
Four-wheel driving	398,848
ATV riding	395,191
Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	265,997
Using playground equipment	169,616

Popular activities related to the Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site include:

- Sightseeing/driving for pleasure (265,997 annual user occasions);
- Using playground equipment (169,616 annual user occasions);
- Picnicking (87,960 annual user occasions);
- Visiting cultural or historical sites, museums (78,911 annual user occasions); and
- Swimming in an outdoor pool (39,271 annual user occasions).

Regarding sightseeing/driving for pleasure, the city of John Day is on the Journey Through Time State Scenic Byway route stretching 286 miles through north central to eastern Oregon. It winds through five Oregon counties, beginning in the community of Biggs and ends in Baker City. This route tells stories of fortunes made and lost, of Chinese laborers, of towns boomed and busted, of timber, agriculture, and pioneer settlers. It also tells a special story of the earth's history; of seabed's that have long been

dry and extinct. Many of the people traveling on this Byway route will stop for a visit at Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site. The heritage site should be a featured location in all marketing associated with this Scenic Byway. Likewise, all Kam Wah Chung promotion should make a strong connection to the Journey Through Time Scenic Byway and other important stops (particularly other cultural or historical sites and museums) along the route.

Other popular activities identify the need for a children's playground, additional day-use area for picnicking and preserving the opportunity for swimming in an outdoor pool facility.

Recreation Trends

Another method of identifying facility need is to make comparisons of how recreation participation for a comparable set of activities changes over time. For the SCORP analysis, 2002 recreation participation estimates from the Oregon Outdoor Recreation Survey were compared to participation estimates from the 1986-1987 Pacific Northwest Outdoor Recreation Survey. Participation growth activities in Planning Regions 6, 7, & 10 related to the Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site include:

- Sightseeing/driving for pleasure (+34%);
- Using playground equipment (+135%);

A visit to a cultural historic site such as Kam Wah Chung would serve to satisfy the needs of a growing number of Oregonians involved in sightseeing/driving for pleasure activities within the region. A visit to the Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site should be tied to other historic destinations in SCORP Region 10.

To address a significant increase in using playground equipment, a second children's playground might be added to the recreation site to better serve the needs of John Day residents. Participation loss activities in Planning Regions 6, 7, & 10 related to the Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site include:

- Swimming in an Outdoor Pool (-31%); and
- Picnicking (-44%).

Although there is a drop-off in outdoor pool use, the general public and recreation providers in Region 10 identified the need for major rehabilitation of existing outdoor recreation facilities, such as public pools, as a top regional issue. The existing pool at the city park property

was built in 1957. Since this pool is located within the flood plain, it would not be prudent to invest a substantial amount of resources towards rehabilitation. However, the loss of any swimming pool would take away a valuable opportunity for fun, exercise and learning to swim. An alternate solution would be to construct a new pool at a more appropriate location, in the John Day area.

Baby boomers (born between 1946 and 1964) currently represent 30% of Oregon's state population. According to U.S. Census Bureau projections, the most significant population changes in Oregon in the next 25 years will occur in the 55-74 age categories as baby boomers move into retirement. Boomers enjoy a longer life expectancy, are much healthier, and have more disposable income than previous generations of retirees. With the baby boom generation fast approaching an age where leisure activities will increase, the implications of increasing recreational participation on park and recreation providers are substantial.

A recent book entitled *Outdoor Recreation for 21st Century America*¹, reports the results of the 2000 National Survey on Recreation and the Environment (NSRE). Table 6 (below) includes the most popular recreation activities in the United States by age-group category. For this analysis, we will examine only those age groups associated with people in the baby boomer years and older.

¹ Ken Cordell (2004). *Outdoor Recreation for 21st Century America*, A Report to the Nation: The National Survey on Recreation and the Environment. Venture Publishing, Inc. State College, PA.

Table 6 Most Popular Activities by Age Group

Most Popular Activities	Age Group		
	45-54	55-64	65+
	Activity Popularity Ranking		
Walking	1	1	1
Family Gatherings	2	2	2
Nature Centers	3	5	5
Picnicking	4	3	4
Sightseeing	5	4	3
Sports Events	8	8	7
Historic Sites	6	6	9
Viewing Wildlife	7	7	8

Picnicking, sightseeing and visiting historic sites are top recreational activities for people in the baby boomer generation and older. As a growing number of baby boomers retire, they will have more free time to spend on recreational pursuits. The Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site will be poised to serve the recreational needs of an aging Oregon population.

Finally, touring cycling is growing across Oregon. The National Bicentennial Bikeway follows Highway 26 through Grant County and has seen increasing use. The Kam Wah Chung site provides an excellent attraction to stop along this route.

Master Plan Issues

OPRD has collected a number of issues to be addressed in the Master Plan from its staff, the Cooperating Committee, the Advisory Committee and from public meetings. The list below represents a summary of the comments gathered during the issue scoping and draft plan review phases of this plan.

Restoration is Needed

Kam Wah Chung is receiving much needed attention, as a successful fund-raising campaign was launched and completed to provide for restoration of the building and artifacts. These efforts are occurring in parallel with the Master Planning process.

Visitor Services are Needed

The Kam Wah Chung museum's interim Interpretive Center opened in the spring of 2005. This center is intended to provide interim visitor services, interpretation and administrative space until the proposed center can be completed closer to the historic museum. We learned from this first season of operation that its location is too far from the museum building and historic site to serve as an effective visitor center. Many visitors either skipped the museum or they only visited the museum and missed the additional displays at the center. These two facilities need to be closer together to function well for visitors. The Master Plan needs to show how to build a new center closer to the museum.

Also, OPRD needs to offer options for its tours. One idea is to consider a museum audio tour, with headphones, so that visitors can set their own pace in the museum. There is also a need to offer tours of the museum in a way that can manage the number of visitors in the building under supervision at any time.

Research Facility is Needed

The collection of objects related to Kam Wah Chung has been said to be one of the most complete records of pioneer Chinese life and culture in the United States. The long-term preservation of the collection requires archival facilities that are temperature and humidity controlled, safe from fire and vandalism and can be available for academic study. The interim interpretive center cannot offer this type of environment. It may be possible to provide this kind of storage at a nearby federal facility, such as the Fossil Beds, but this approach would move the collection outside of town, and away from the staff office and visitor center.

Land Ownership Issues Need to be Resolved

The state owns only a small footprint surrounding the Kam Wah Chung building. The rest of the park is owned by the City of John Day and is managed by the local park department. The Master Plan should be the forum for defining how land ownership and management might best be sorted out between the city and OPRD.

Reaching Out to the Local Community

In the past, the museum has sponsored events in the off-season to commemorate the Chinese New Year. This was a great way to involve the local community and bring attention to the museum during its off-season. These events take time and require a strong commitment from volunteers to organize. OPRD should consider reintroducing these events as staff and resources become available.

Currently, the museum is open seven days a week throughout its season. OPRD may want to consider changing its hours, especially during the early and late season.

OPRD should consider rotating exhibits in the Interpretive Center to entice people to come back repeatedly.

The local schools are a great resource. The area's educators welcome OPRD's efforts to develop age-appropriate curriculum related to Kam Wah Chung themes, promote field trips to the museum and to bring the traveling trunk to the schools. There may even be interest on a statewide level in some type of packaged curriculum about Kam Wah Chung and the Chinese frontier experience.

Preserving our Heritage

OPRD should place a high priority on capturing the oral histories of those who remember Kam Wah Chung before they are gone. These folks are an invaluable resource.

Carolyn Micnhimer is a treasure and a gift to John Day and the museum. She is currently summarizing her research and vast knowledge of Kam Wah Chung in a long-awaited book detailing her experiences with visitors to the museum over the past twenty-five years.

Coordinate Heritage Tourism

Grant County has nine museums. A coordinated approach to promoting the museums would be beneficial to all. One idea is to consider a universal pass to all Grant County attractions.

The Swimming Pool is Valuable to the Community

The community uses the pool and park often. Tourists primarily visit Kam Wah Chung. Each group is seeking a different experience. The Master Plan should consider some way of offering separate accesses for these two groups.

Demographics are changing in Grant County. Fewer children make up the local community. A new pool would be one way to encourage young families to stay.

A new pool in a new location would be ideal because it would improve the site's context for interpretation, allow restoration of more of the historic site and could provide for better circulation and parking. However, a new pool will be expensive, as would long-term maintenance of the existing pool. The city will need funding assistance to build a new pool. New taxes and bonds are not the answer. OPRD needs to consider ways it can help the city to have a new pool at a new location, to further the objectives of this master plan.

A new pool needs to be of the right size for swim meets and have enough parking and nearby camping for that event.

The neighbors near the pool would appreciate the pool being moved to a place where the traffic and noise would not disturb residential uses.

The pool is in good condition considering its 50-year age, but will need extensive improvements soon. It would be more effective to build a new pool at a new location than to rehabilitate the existing pool in the park.

The old pool needs to stay open for use until a new pool can be built and opened at another location.

The Park is Important to the Community of John Day

With its green grass, shade trees and cool creek, the park serves as an oasis on hot, dry summer days. The site should continue to offer passive recreation and picnicking in conjunction with any Kam Wah Chung related improvements.

New playground equipment is needed. There might be other locations in the park that could work well for the playground without conflicting with the historic site. The Master Plan needs to find workable alternatives.

Local people enjoy parking their cars in the shade and eating at the park, especially during the week at lunchtime. It is also a popular spot for family gatherings and picnics.

A pedestrian bridge is needed between the main street and the park over the creek. Also, OPRD should assist the city in providing sidewalks between the two city parks.

Archeology

Invite the local community to help with future investigations. This is an excellent way to get the community excited about Kam Wah Chung.

Getting To and From the Museum

Finding the Kam Wah Chung museum building can be difficult due to the angle of Ing Hay Way and distracting commercial and residential developments at the entrance. It is also hard to find the interim interpretive center because it is set back so far from Canton Street, and it is hard to connect with the museum given the distance.

Parking and access for RV's and buses is very limited at the current museum parking lot. The Master Plan needs to address ways of getting larger vehicles into and out of the site. The same is true for the swimming pool parking lot, especially for buses and fire trucks.

The Historic Site Needs to be Restored

Bringing back a sense of the historic setting will provide a better interpretive experience for visitors. The swimming pool and a few privately-owned buildings closely surround the museum building within the same city block, creating a setting that is not conducive to interpretation of the place and that brings visitors into conflict with local parking needs.

Master Plan Goals

Goal 1—Protect Important Cultural Resources

Protecting and enhancing important cultural resources including the Kam Wah Chung building and its collection, and the historic site of the surrounding Chinese neighborhood is the number one goal for future management of the Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site. Proposed development and use will be located and designed to avoid significant impacts on these important resources.

In order to adequately protect important cultural resources at Kam Wah Chung, OPRD must gain a better understanding of the significance of the resource and its extent on the site. Additional research and future studies will be considered a critical step towards this understanding and an important component of future park development.

This goal relates to OPRD's Target 2014 goal to preserve Oregon's rich cultural heritage and broaden the public's understanding of Oregon's historic places and events.

Goal 2—Provide Appropriate Educational and Recreational Facilities

The second most important goal for this Master Plan is to interpret and develop the site in a manner that will improve the public's understanding of the history of the place and its importance to Oregon and the nation. Interpretive themes will be developed to best tell the story of Kam Wah Chung as a place, in regard to Ing Hay and Lung On, and in the context of the larger national and world events that shaped their lives in Oregon.

Outdoor interpretive facilities and a new interpretive building need to work seamlessly with touring and understanding the museum and its site. New interpretive facilities will complement and enhance a visitor's understanding and experience of the historic site.

OPRD should offer opportunities for research partners, the local community and its schools and visitors to participate in studies, research, events and special activities.

Goal 3—Establish Good Park Access and Orientation

The Master Plan will find a way to provide for better orientation to the museum site from the highway for first time visitors, and adequate and maneuverable parking. It will also provide separate options for parking for local residents and tourists, should they prefer that.

Goal 4—Heritage Site Improvements will be Compatible with the Neighborhood and the City, and Will Work with City and Each of the Neighbor's Timelines

The Master Plan proposals will be designed so that each area can be pursued as it is obtained from willing sellers, in any order that that should occur.

New facilities will be designed to fit within the scale and appearance of the community.

OPRD will work with the city to find a way to provide for swimming pool use in the park until a new pool can be built at another location; and will offer support to the city towards moving the pool including potentially buying the park and current pool, department grants and technical assistance.

***Goal 5—Encourage
Implementation and
Investment Partnerships***

The department will continue to look for opportunities to join with other interested parties such as universities, other agencies and grant funding organizations to leverage state funding for implementation of the Master Plan.

***Goal 6—Provide Needed
Operational Support***

The department will plan for providing sufficient staff and operational budget support to maintain and operate the new Kam Wah Chung facilities outlined in this plan.

Development Concepts

Conceptual development designs are prepared for OPRD Master Plans to show the appropriate location, layout, size and type of proposed facilities. This chapter describes and illustrates those facility development concepts. A matrix is included that shows each proposed development project with related design standards and approvals for implementing that project.

OPRD is dedicated to proposing facilities that are needed to support the intended purpose for the site and are appropriate to the department's role as a recreation provider and protector of important resources. Designs are selected to fit well with the neighborhood, and with the Master Plan's goals and suitability assessment. Each of the development concepts in the plan is intended to fit within the Master Plan's constraints and the land use goals of Oregon, and to be flexible within those limits. Final designs for proposed projects may change somewhat as detailed designs are completed for construction, however OPRD will review preliminary and final plans with all applicable jurisdictions, as required, to ensure compliance with local, state and national codes and requirements.

Design concepts for this master plan were prepared for OPRD by its consultant, David Slusarenko.

Design Parameters

- Provide good access and circulation for vehicles and non-motorized travel to and within the park.
- Place facilities, roads and trails in a manner that is understandable by the visiting public in navigating through the park.
- Avoid significant impacts on important natural or cultural resources in or adjacent to the park.
- Present an appearance that is harmonious with the setting of the park and the region of the state.
- Provide choices for park visitors who may have varying desires for park amenities, settings and activities.
- Take advantage of views and protect settings.
- Follow principles of sustainability.
- Follow principles of universal access in making facilities and programs accessible to persons with disabilities.

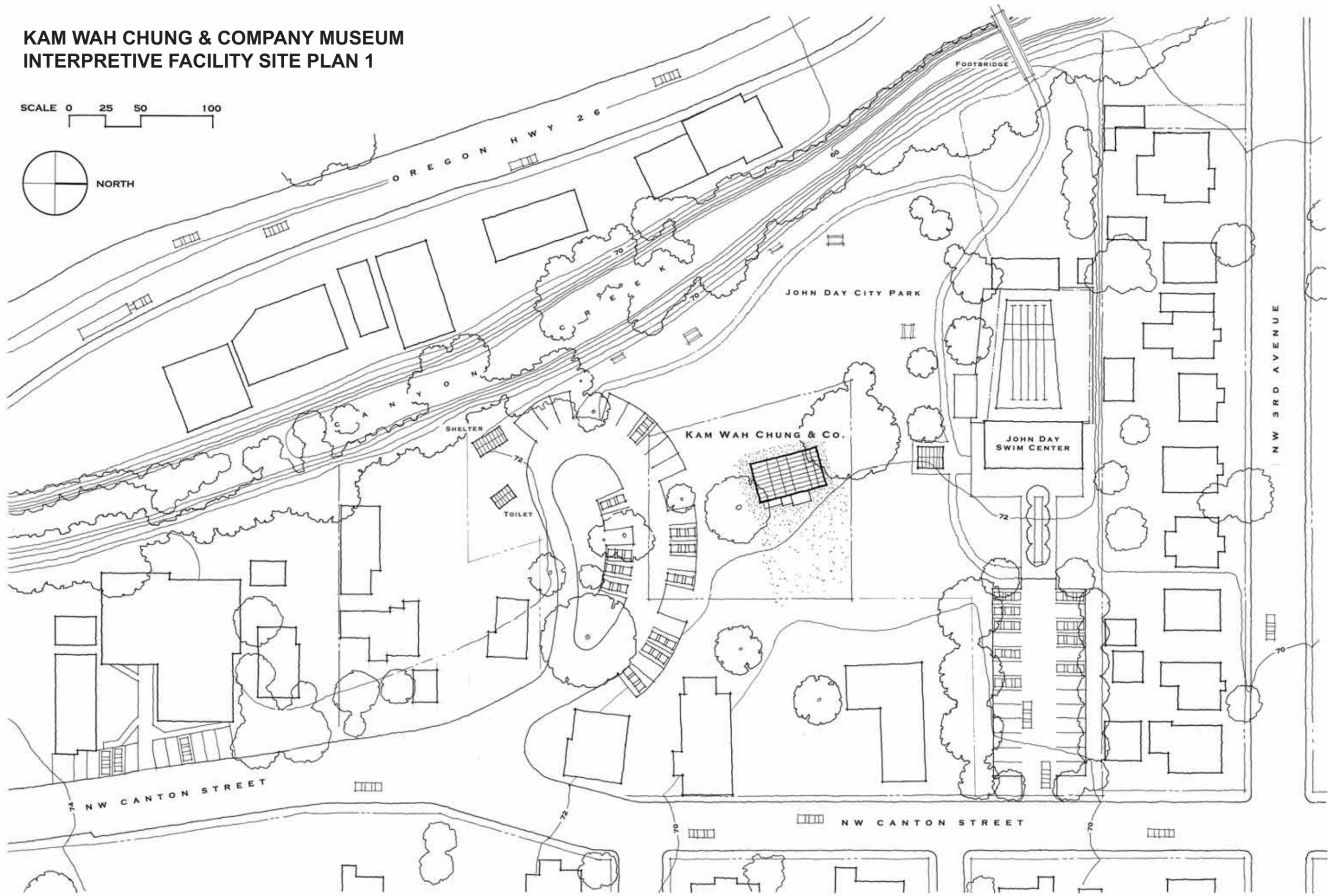
Development Proposal Matrix

Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site

Map Number	Development Description	Design Standards	Phasing
#1	<p>Relocate museum parking, playground and picnic facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Take out existing play structure. Install new structure closer to pool parking. Restore surface. *Install a new toilet building near south boundary. *Move small picnic structure and memorial plaque to south. *Reconstruct museum parking to fit within south end of park. 20-vehicle space limit. RV/ bus parking on street only. Remove paving close to museum & restore surface. *Relocate north toilet bldg. *Install outdoor interpretive signs & entrance sign. *Install vegetative screen. *Connect with creek trail. *Relocate historic fountain. *Construct pedestrian bridge. 	<p>Need city development permit. May need LWCF and/or NPS approval.</p> <p>Need agreement with bed and breakfast and dentist office owners.</p> <p>Need SHPO clearance. Observe protocol.</p> <p>Place new toilet building and shelter to work with final museum parking phase. Place relocated toilet building to work with later phase near pool parking.</p>	<p>Initial phase: Needed only if acquisition for final south parking lot cannot happen in a timely manner</p>
#2	<p>Final museum parking lot</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Remove existing buildings. *Construct final south parking lot with new entrance location. 12-car space and five-car/RV space limit. Provide bus drop-off spot. *Remove interim parking and restore surface. *Retain new toilet building and shelter. *Connect to creek trail and pedestrian access to historic site & construct footbridge. 	<p>Need to obtain new parcels.</p> <p>Need city and NPS development permit.</p> <p>Need SHPO clearance. Observe protocol.</p>	<p>When two southwest parcels can be acquired.</p>
#2	<p>Construct new interpretive center (Can include archival section)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Remove existing buildings. *Construct new bldg with 6,500 sf limit *Construct pedestrian walks, entrance & landscaping. *Construct service access *Restore historic surface 	<p>Need to obtain new parcels.</p> <p>Need city and NPS development approval.</p> <p>Need SHPO clearance/ protocol.</p>	<p>When two southeast parcels can be acquired.</p>
#2	<p>Rebuild pool parking and playground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Build to allow turnaround. 15-car space and 6 car/bus space limit. Provide bus drop-off. *Build new playground close to parking. *Expand service access to archival storage. Add staff parking up to 6 spaces. 	<p>Need to obtain new parcel.</p> <p>May need LWCF and/or NPS approval.</p> <p>Need city development permit.</p> <p>Need SHPO clearance. Observe protocol.</p>	<p>When parcel next to pool parking can be acquired.</p>
#3	<p>Remove swimming pool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Restore historic site surface and park lawn. *Connect creek trail. *Move vegetation screen to north boundary. 	<p>Need city development permit.</p> <p>May need LWCF and/or NPS approval.</p> <p>Need SHPO clearance and follow protocol.</p>	<p>When pool at new location can be opened and old pool can be removed.</p>

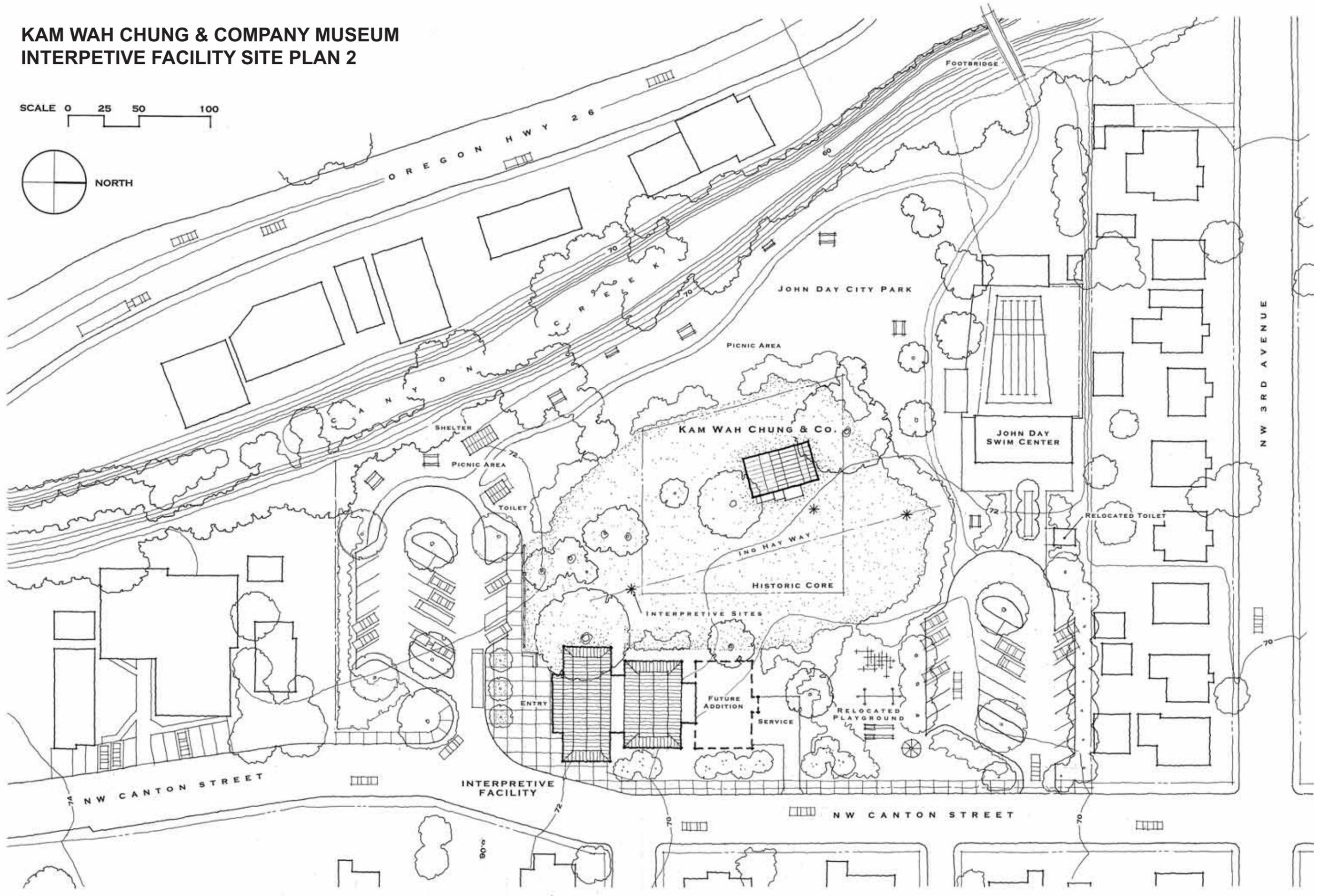
KAM WAH CHUNG & COMPANY MUSEUM INTERPRETIVE FACILITY SITE PLAN 1

SCALE 0 25 50 100



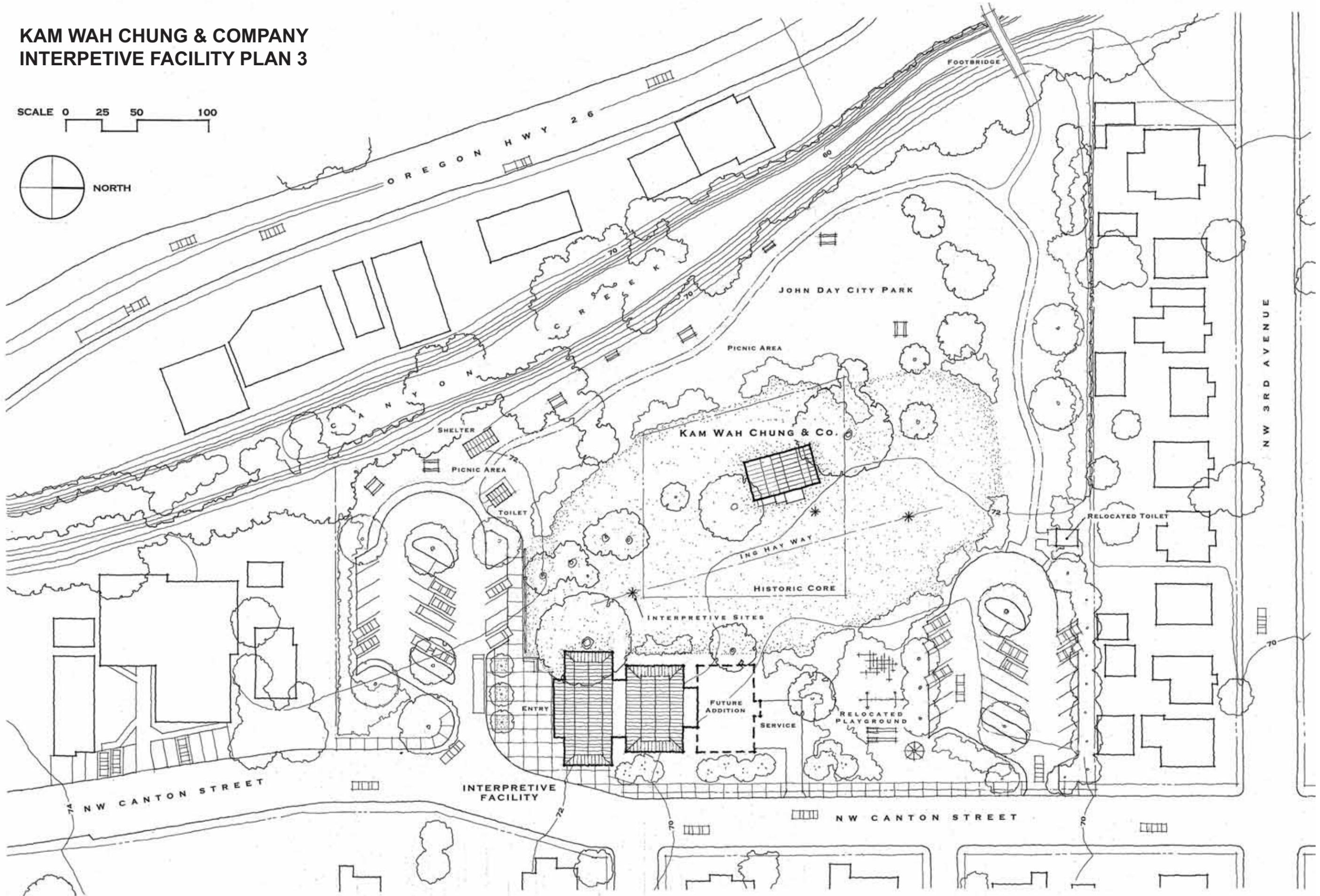
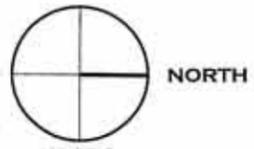
KAM WAH CHUNG & COMPANY MUSEUM INTERPETIVE FACILITY SITE PLAN 2

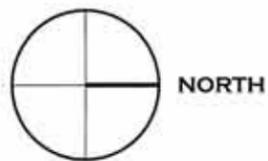
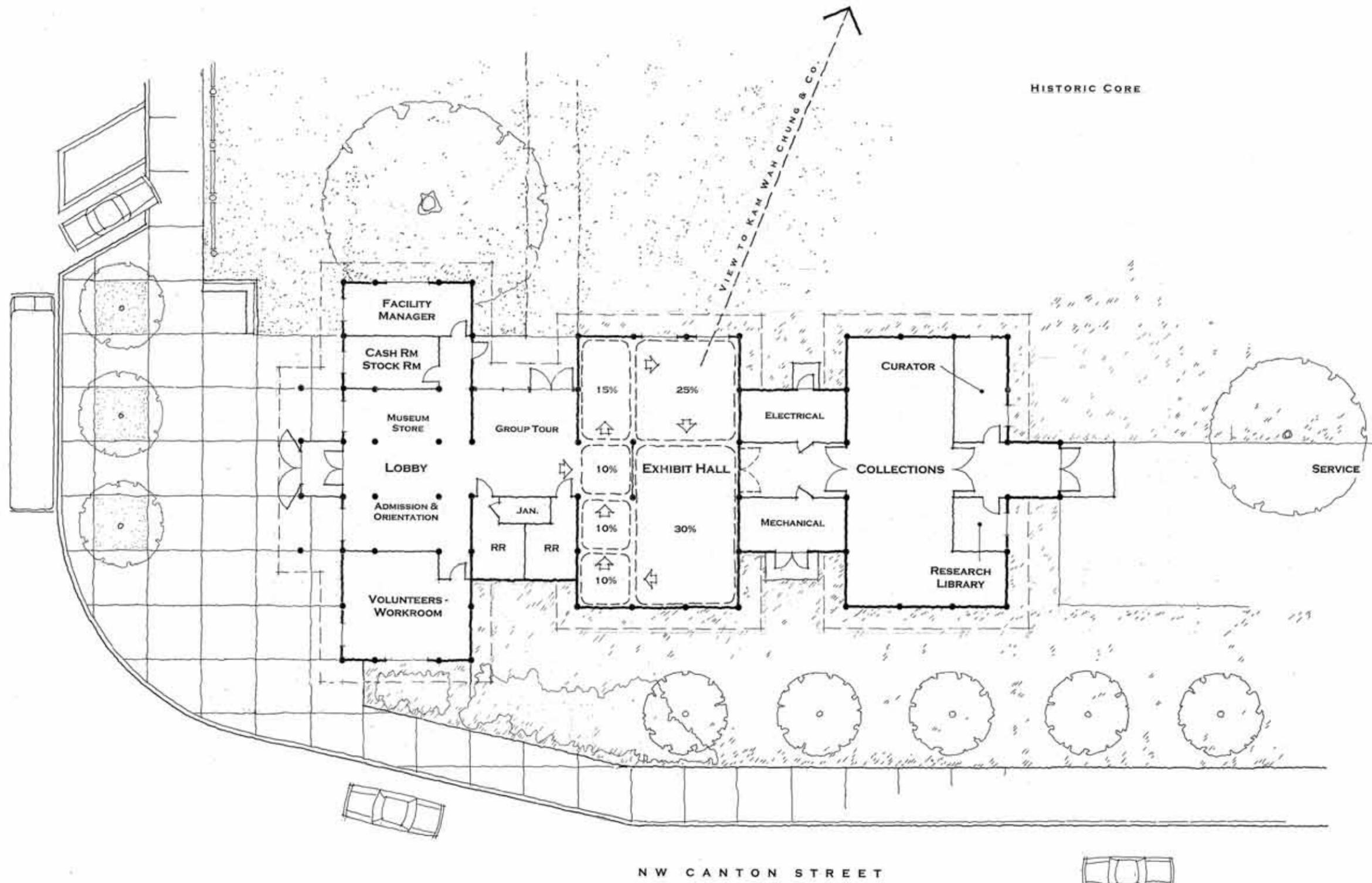
SCALE 0 25 50 100



KAM WAH CHUNG & COMPANY INTERPRETIVE FACILITY PLAN 3

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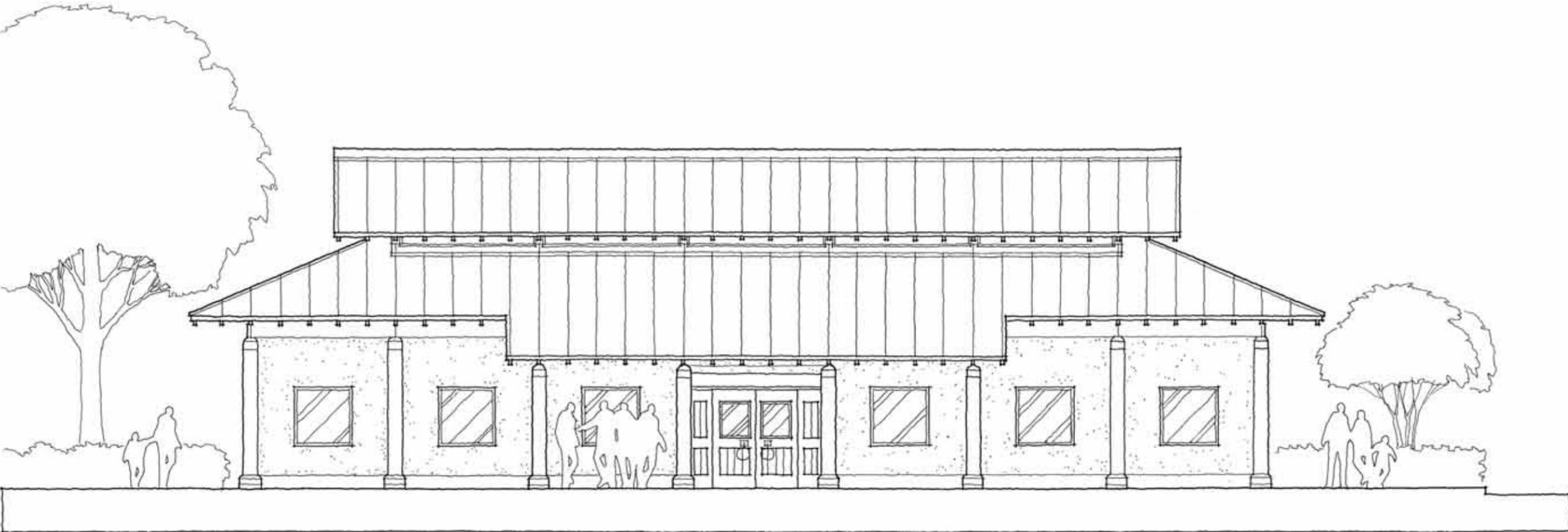




SCALE 0 25 50 FT

**KAM WAH CHUNG & COMPANY
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY FLOOR PLAN**

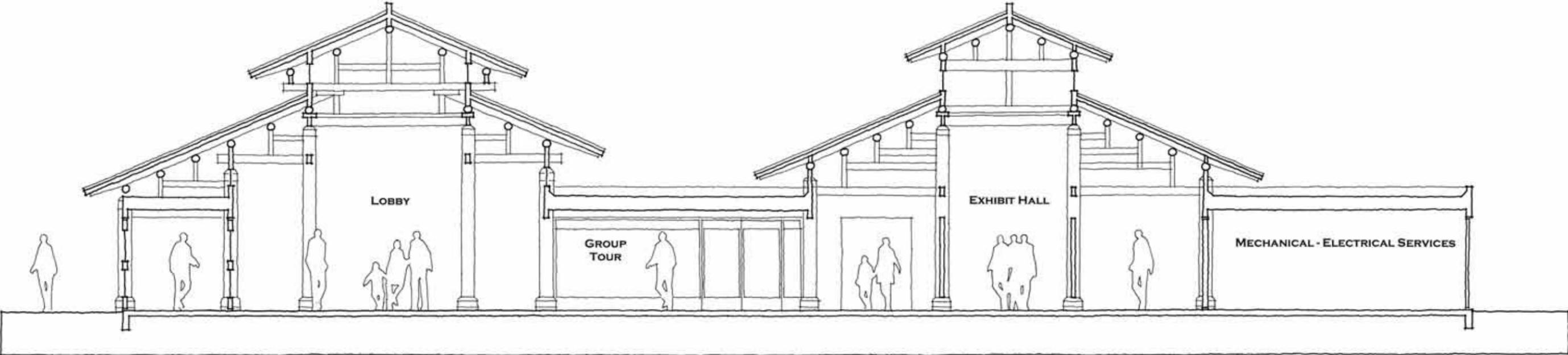
**KAM WAH CHUNG & COMPANY MUSEUM
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY PLAN BUILDING ELEVATION**



0 10 25 FT

BUILDING SOUTH ELEVATION

**KAM WAH CHUNG & COMPANY MUSEUM
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY BUILDING SECTION**



0 10 25 FT

BUILDING SECTION

Cultural Resource Management Guidelines

Cultural resources are considered the primary resource for this site and their appropriate preservation, enhancement and restoration are of utmost importance. This chapter provides some general guidelines for that work.

Museum Building and Artifacts

The direction for the best management of the museum building and artifact collection, and any additional collections that are obtained, should be conducted according to agency policy, agreements and detailed plans that will be completed outside of this Master Plan.

A Maintenance Agreement between OPRD Operations Division and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has been signed. The fifty-year agreement requires that any changes that are proposed to the building must be reviewed and approved by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The agreement is a requirement of federal funding provided to OPRD for the museum from the Save America's Treasures grant program that is administered by the National Park Service.

Site Restoration

The historic area, representing the extent of the former Chinese neighborhood before major dredging occurred in that area, should be determined through eye witness accounts, research and archaeological investigations. Archaeological investigations should be expanded to cover new parcels as OPRD can acquire them.

The extent of the historic area should be depicted through the treatment of the ground surface in that area. Surface materials to be used should be coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service (NPS), because of the site's National Historic Landmark designation. A surface material that can represent the rustic, unpaved appearance it had historically, while providing for low dust and mud problems is desired.

It is not the intent of this Master Plan to reconstruct any of the other former historic buildings shown in historic photos or remembered by eyewitnesses. Rather, historic views of the historic area and its former buildings should be depicted for visitors in a secondary manner, such as showing photos on interpretive panels or within a framed viewed of the site. The detailed Interpretive Plan, that will follow the completion of the Master Plan, can determine how and where this would be done.

Archaeological Clearance and Protocol

Any ground disturbing activities need to be reviewed and approved by the SHPO and NPS, followed by protocol during the activity that would halt the activity if any artifacts are found on site. The activity should not continue until SHPO has approved it to continue. Mitigation or a change in the activity may be required.



Interpretive Guidelines

OPRD's interpretive mission is to provide interpretive and educational services that can involve visitors in activities that connect them with the natural and cultural heritage opportunities found on OPRD parks and properties.

A comprehensive and detailed Interpretive Plan should be developed for Kam Wah Chung before the construction of interpretive facilities proposed in this Master Plan. The Master Plan proposes the construction of a 6,500 square foot interpretive and archival building that can fit within the scale of the neighborhood and has an appearance that is reminiscent of frontier Chinese and general frontier buildings.

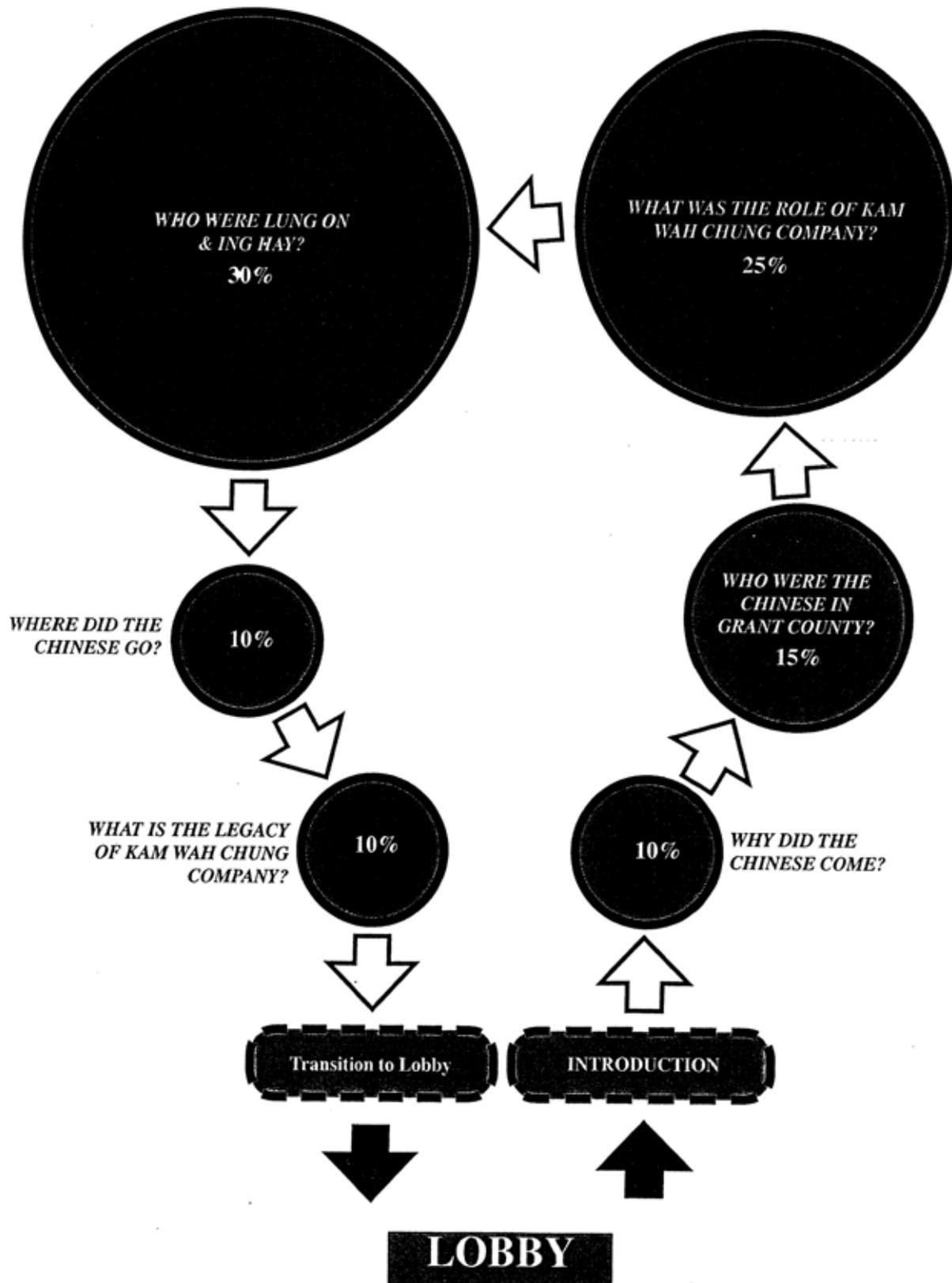
The building concepts shown in the Development Concepts chapter provide guidelines for the design of the building. However, the detailed Interpretive Plan may alter the interior spaces somewhat to better achieve the desired interpretive outcome.

Interpretive Themes

OPRD and its consultant, David Slusarenko, worked together to prepare a set of interpretive themes to be pursued in providing interpretive facilities and programs for Kam Wah Chung. Diagrams of the recommended themes and story flow follow.

KAM WAH CHUNG COMPANY MUSEUM
INTERPRETIVE FACILITY EXHIBITS

STORYLINE FLOW & EMPHASIS



KAM WAH CHUNG COMPANY MUSEUM

KAM WAH CHUNG COMPANY MUSEUM JOHN DAY, GRANT COUNTY, OREGON INTERPRETIVE THEME STRUCTURE

INTRODUCTION

WHY DID THE CHINESE COME?

Conditions in China 1840-70 (Push Factors)

- Ancient civilization in decline
- Western trade & technology
- Wars, famine
- Overpopulation, land shortage
- Civil strife: Taiping Rebellion
- Maritime connections, emigration

Conditions in American West 1840-70 (Pull Factors)

- US expansion & settlement
- Gold mining
- Railroad expansion
- Fishing
- Providing goods & services

Lure of Gum San

- Chinese sojourners
- Cost of passage
- West Coast ports of entry
- China bosses

WHO WERE THE CHINESE IN GRANT COUNTY?

Rise of Chinese Community (1860-1880)

- Canyon Creek gold, 1862
- Canyon City boomtown
- "Lower Town"

John Day & Canyon City Chinatowns

- Demography 1880-1920
 - Population
 - Male/female
 - Age distribution
 - Household sizes
 - Single/married
 - Literacy
 - Occupations
- Organization
 - Traditional social & business associations
 - Provided structure, security, financial
 - Rivalries, conflict of associations
- Bachelor society
- Types of businesses, services

Racism & Violence

- Perceived competition for jobs; local hostility
- Treatment in newspapers
- Sundown towns
- Chinese cemeteries

Life for Chinese in American Frontier: Early years

- Work opportunities
 - Placer, hydraulic, lode gold mining
 - Ditch & flume building
- Maintaining Ethnicity
 - Traditions, customs
- Cultural
 - Language
 - Traditional foods, cooking
 - Clothing
 - Herbal medicine
- Social
 - Holidays & festivals
 - Music
 - Books, newspapers, periodicals
 - Letters home
 - Politics
- Spiritual
 - Religion beliefs, rituals
 - Temple
 - Fortune-telling
 - Death & burial custom
- Recreational
 - Gambling
 - Alcohol
 - Opium
 - Prostitution

Policies toward Chinese

- Anti-Chinese agitation
- Chinese Exclusion Acts
 - Chinese women
 - Bachelor society
- Head taxes
- Anti-Chinese ordinances
- Court cases

WHAT WAS THE ROLE OF KAM WAH CHUNG CO.?

Original Building Use

- Supply post on The Dalles Military Road, ca 1866

Building & Business

- KWCC by Chinese, 1878
- Lung On & Ing Hay arrive in John Day 1887
- Purchase business
- Goods & Services
 - Residence
 - General store
 - Post Office
 - Doctor's office
 - Immigration assistance
 - Letter writing
 - Religious center
 - Social club
 - Bank
 - Assay office
 - Hiring hall
 - Gambling
 - Opium smoking
- Defense & Security
- Building Expansion & Addition
- Preservation of Structure/Contents
- Building rooms, uses

WHO WERE LUNG ON & ING HAY?

53 Yr Business Partners

- Lung On & Ing Hay arrive in John Day, 1887
- Partnership, purchase KWCC
- Sze Yup Association members
- Lifelong friends

Lung On (1862-1940)

- Biography
- Arrives in San Francisco, 1882
- Educated, family wealth
- Risk-taker, English-speaker
- Businessman
 - Labor contractor
 - Dispute mediator, translator
 - Automobile dealership, garage
 - Real estate investor
 - Livestock investor
- Letter writer for Chinese
- Love for modern technology
- Social pastimes
- Cache of whiskey
- Dies at 60 yrs, \$90,000 estate

Ing Hay (1877-1952)

- Biography
- Leaves wife, children
- Relatives in Walla Walla
- Classical Chinese medicine training
- Doctor to Chinese and Americans
 - Pulse medicine
 - Herbal medicine
- Religious services
- Society of Masons
- Uncashed checks
- Years in blindness
- Robert Wah family to John Day
- Dies at 89 in Portland
- Lung On estate unresolved

Traditional Herbs & Medications

- Nei Qing volumes
- Pulse diagnosis, herbal medicine
- US 19C medicine
- Imported traditional herbs & complex medications

Families Left Behind in China

- Ancestor worship tradition
- Negligent sons
- Pleas from family
- Acceptance in John Day community

Kam Wah Chung Company Deeded to John Day, 1955

- Deeded by Robt Wah
- Museum deed restriction
- Building closed, forgotten
- Rediscovery, restoration

WHERE DID THE CHINESE GO?

Returning to China

- Goal Achieved in Lifetime
- Goal Secured in Death
- Goal unfulfilled; buried in US
- Goal ignored, remain in US

Jobs in Other Places

- Salmon canning
- Logging, lumber
- Domestic service
- Ranching & agriculture
- Migration to cities

WHAT IS THE LEGACY OF KAM WAH CHUNG COMPANY?

**Multi-Cultural Frontier Service to Others
Chinese-American Descendants
Vanished Lifeway & Stories
Preserved in Objects of Material Culture**

- Building
- Collection
- Stories

EXIT TO
KAM WAH CHUNG
CO. BUILDING

Land Use Approval

Note: Land use approval will be completed upon city approval and final plan completion.

Zoning Requirements

The City of John Day governs development of park uses and facilities under the provisions of the City's Comprehensive Land Use Plan and Land Development Ordinance. The Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) acknowledges the City's comprehensive plan and ordinances pursuant to the statewide land use laws, goals, statutes and related administrative rules. OPRD's and the City's property are zoned Residential Limited. The adjacent five privately-owned parcels in the Planning Area are zoned Residential Limited. The City would consider park and interpretive uses a Conditional Use upon city approval of the Master Plan.

The Master Plan for Kam Wah Chung has been formulated through the master planning process described under OAR 736 Division 18 and OAR 660 Division 34. The Master Plan process includes procedures for coordinating with affected local governments to obtain local approval of the Master Plan. A separate document from the Master Plan, entitled "Land Use Findings for Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site" will be completed to provide the land use findings required for the City's approval of the Master Plan. The findings in that document will address the compliance of the final version of this Master Plan with the applicable statewide land use goals and local land use policies.

City Permits for Project Development

Except where specifically noted in the Master Plan, all of the projects described in the Master Plan will be granted conceptual land use approval by the City of John Day upon the City's approval of the Master Plan, as provided in OAR 660-034-0030(2); however, development permits will still be required for most of the projects. Before beginning construction, the project manager is responsible for consulting with the City and obtaining the necessary permits.

The specific requirements for obtaining development permits for a project and the kind of local permitting process required, may vary from one project to another. The time required for completing development permitting processes may also vary substantially; therefore, the project manager should consult with the City early enough to assure that the permitting process is completed prior to the target date for beginning construction. (The City has requested that the Master Plan be adopted through a Conditional Use Application process.)

Prior to issuance of development permits for a project, the City will conduct the necessary review of the project plans and specifications to assure that the project proposed for construction is consistent with the conceptual design and description of the project in the adopted Master Plan and with any development standards outlined in the Master Plan for that project. The City may also review the project for consistency with any applicable standards in the City's ordinances; however, any such standards must be clear and objective,

as required by OAR 660-034-0030(2)(c). Because master planned projects are conceptually approved with the approval of the Master Plan, the development review process for a project cannot result in denial of the project, provided the project is consistent with the Master Plan and any applicable development standards.

Variations from the Master Plan

Under the provisions of OAR 736-018-0040, OPRD may pursue construction of a park use that varies from an adopted master plan provided the variation is minor, unless the master plan language specifically precludes such variation. Any specific project design elements that cannot be changed by applying the “Minor Variation” rule are indicated with the project descriptions in the Master Plan.

The OPRD Director must determine that a proposed variation from a master plan is “minor” using the criteria set forth in OAR 736-018-0040. A minor variation for a master plan that is approved by the Director, is considered to be consistent with the master plan, contingent on the City of John Day’s concurrence.

Rehabilitation of Existing Park Facilities

State law allows OPRD to continue any state park use or facility that existed on July 25, 1997. (See ORS 195.125 and OAR 660-034-0030(8).) The law allows the repair and renovation of facilities, the replacement of facilities including minor location changes, and the minor expansion of uses and facilities. Such projects are allowed whether or not they are described in an adopted state park master plan. Any development permits normally required for such projects are still required.

Prior to applying for development permits for a project involving a minor location change of an existing facility or a minor expansion of an existing use or facility, the OPRD Director must determine that the location change or expansion is “minor” using the criteria in OAR 736-018-0043. The Director’s determination is subject to the concurrence of the affected local government. OPRD can limit or disallow the “location changes” or “minor expansions” otherwise allowed by OAR 736-018-0043 by so stating in the Master Plan.

OPRD Master Plan Adoption Process

