

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead
other names/site number 35-JE-881 and US Forest Service Numbers 0607050042, -508, and -509
Name of Multiple Property Listing Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River Grassland in Jefferson County, OR 1868-1937
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

street & number Forest Service Road 5750 (Hagman Rd.) not for publication
city or town Culver vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Jefferson code 031 zip code 97741

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance: national statewide local
Applicable National Register Criteria: A B C D

[Signature] B. Walky 14 Jan 2015
Signature of certifying official/Title: Heritage Program Lead, USFS, Region 6 Date
US Forest Service
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
[Signature] 12-5-14
Signature of commenting official Date
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Oregon State Historic Preservation Office
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)
[Signature] 5/24/15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1	1	site
	3	structure
	2	object
1	6	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

Agricultural Field

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE:

Outdoor Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: N/A

walls: N/A

roof: N/A

other: N/A

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity).

Summary Paragraph

The Enoch and Mary Cyrus Homestead is a 48 acre archaeological site and historic agricultural and domestic landscape in central Oregon (Figure 1). The site is situated within the Crooked River National Grassland in Jefferson County in Township 13 Range 13, Sections 12 and 13 and Township 13 Range 14, Sections 7 and 8 (Willamette Meridian) (Figure 2). The site is identified as a Homestead Property Subtype 1 property in the Multiple Property Document entitled "The Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River Grassland in Jefferson County, OR, 1868-1937" (MPD). The contributing resources of the property consist of two separate house lot sites with associated orchards, cultural vegetation, including shrubs and shade and windbreak trees, internal roads, and field and irrigation systems. Non-contributing resources include three modern enclosure fence systems (to exclude livestock), a minimally-developed campground, a wildlife guzzler, and a modern, native surface road (Hagman Road). The site has remarkable integrity of its archaeological remains and agricultural landscape, possessing intact and largely intact surface and subsurface archaeological deposits. The plan of the orchard floors is evident from the location of the orchards' trees and fence line vegetation dating from the homestead period (Figures 6-8).

Narrative Description

Overview

The Enoch and Mary Cyrus Homestead is situated on 48 acres at the northern limits of Gray Butte within the Crooked River National Grassland, Ochoco National Forest, in Jefferson County, Oregon (Figures 1 and 2). The site has a northern aspect and occupies a generally flat, mildly dissected terrace at elevations extending from 3330 to 3375 ft. AMSL. Non-cultural vegetation on the site and the surrounding area is characteristic of sagebrush steppe in central Oregon. The 48 acre area is situated in Township 13 Range 13, Sections 12 and 13 and Township 13 Range 14, Sections 7 and 8 (Willamette Meridian).

The environment surrounding the Cyrus homestead is typical of the High Lava Plains of central Oregon. Gently rolling plains are interspersed with volcanic buttes, creating a view that is emblematic of parts of the arid west. The surface sediments in the arable areas below the buttes are brown to dark yellowish brown ashy sandy loams. At the time of settlement, these soils supported a sagebrush steppe and grassland that was remarkable for its productivity, as early accounts attest. Today grasses are still the dominant vegetation type and, despite the encroachment of western juniper in many areas, the modern appearance is much like the appearance of the area in early photographs.

The Enoch and Mary Cyrus Homestead is a well-preserved historic archaeological property and agricultural and domestic landscape. It was first occupied in 1883 by Enoch Cyrus and family, pioneer settlers in the Grassland, and was taken over by the Resettlement Administration in 1935. During that time period, the Cyrus family established two separate house lots on their land. House Lot 1 was established in 1883 then vacated in 1890 for a new home on House Lot 2. House Lot 1 apparently continued in use for agricultural operations, since a structure is shown there in the 1929 USGS quadrangle (US Geological Survey 1929).

During the time the homestead was occupied it grew from a subsistence homestead into a diversified farm with expanded holdings. These holdings produced grain, orchard products, and wool for market. The archaeological remains and remnant agricultural and domestic landscapes associated with the homestead site attest the productive activities of the farm and express the home life that was concentrated around the two separate house lots.

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At the time the homestead was abandoned in 1935, it consisted of over 600 acres of crop and grazing land (refer to Figure 3). However, the nominated area (Figure 5) is much smaller, consisting of 48 acres that encompass the site of the original home place (House Lot 1) and a second, later home place (House Lot 2) (Figures 6 and 7). The 48 acre area encloses House Lots 1 and 2, internal roads, water conveyance features and three orchards. Contributing features are the surface and subsurface archaeological remains of the site, surface expressions of internal roads and water conveyance features, domestic plantings, and the orchards.

When the Resettlement Administration's purchased of the Cyrus property, the home place (House Lot 2) included a painted, two-story residence, a yard and extensive garden, a privy, a barn and smithy, mature Lombardy poplar and black locust trees, and outbuildings. There apparently was no windmill because near-surface water was available at a well at the spring southeast of the house, which supplied household and irrigation water by gravity flow. The Resettlement Administration appraisal, which would normally contain dimensional information for extant structures, indicates only that a residence and barn, both in good condition, were present (US Department of the Interior 1935a). The nature of the house lot structures and features; however, can be determined by inspection of historic photography (Figure 10), from archaeological investigation, and from written accounts. A large apple orchard (House Lot 2 Orchard) extended eastward from the edge of the yard (near the spring at House Lot 2). Today the contributing features of the two house lots consist of the archaeological remains of the home places and extensive remnants of the apple orchards, fenceline trees, internal roads, and domestic plantings. Archaeological remains consist of artifact clusters, sheet deposits, discolored soil, features, and subsurface deposits. The sheet deposits consist primarily of broken glass, ceramic fragments, and pieces of metal artifacts and concentrations of charcoal and charcoal-stained soil. A subsurface deposit surrounds the location of the House Lot 2 residence extending into what would have been the yard.

Six noncontributing resources are present within the site as a whole: three modern fenceline systems (exclosures) surrounding orchards, Forest Service Road 5750 (Hagman Road), a wildlife guzzler in the Barn Orchard, and the US Forest Service (USFS) Cyrus Horse Campground. These noncontributing resources, although modern, are agricultural and rural in nature and are in keeping with the agricultural and rural character of the Cyrus homestead. They neither detract from the historical setting nor interfere with the feeling that one is present at the site of an historic homestead.

Each house lot has its own associated archaeological deposits and associated agricultural and domestic landscape. The narrative description that follows expands the description of the house lots, surface and subsurface archaeology, and the domestic and agricultural landscapes separately with a view toward characterizing spatial relationships and the historic layout of the site and its components.

House Lot 1

The original homestead, termed "House Lot 1" in this nomination, was developed in what is now the Cyrus Horse Campground. House Lot 1 is situated at the eastern end of the nominated property (Figures 5 and 6).

An undated historic photograph (Figure 9) depicts what are believed to be Enoch and Mary Cyrus standing in front of the house lot of a homestead in the late-nineteenth century. The provenance of Figure 9 is disputed (the photograph has also been associated with the Rush homestead, situated about one mile to the east), but comparison of the photograph with topographic features in the background, local terrain, and the documented archaeological record of House Lot 1 lend credence to identification as the original Cyrus house site. With this caveat in mind, Figure 9 depicts a homestead house lot that consists of a simple home with a rectangular plan with an addition attached to the south wall. The exterior of the

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residence is clad with board-and-batten siding and covered with a simple gable roof. The residence has double-hung wood-sash windows and four-lite fixed windows. The front yard is enclosed with a post-and-wire fence. Young plantings abound. A small rectangular shed building with simple gable roof covered with three courses of shake is present on the west side of the main residence. A rectangular, open-ended shed with a gable roof covered with vertically-laid boards is situated northwest of the main house. A barn or animal shelter with a shed roof is situated at the western edge of the homestead house lot, and is enclosed on three sides with a large split-pine or juniper wood corral. A large apple orchard (immature trees in Figure 9) is present on the eastern side of the house and is surrounded by a post-and-wire fence. A large root cellar faces north within the apple orchard, directly behind the main house. The root cellar is excavated into the toe of a slope. The front facade of the cellar is constructed entirely of laid rock and covered by an earthen berm or mound. Numerous young black locust trees are planted on the main front yard. A large water trough is situated adjacent to the driveway. The driveway follows the contour of the land, curving around the front of the house lot and accessing the three main structures. A single structure remained standing at this location in 1929 (USGS 1929), which indicates continued use of the site for farm operations. Further historical and archaeological investigation can assist in the effort to firmly establish the provenance of Figure 9.

The archaeological and landscape expression of House Lot 1 includes artifacts and artifact clusters, internal roads, cultural plantings, and an orchard. A water storage feature (concrete cistern) may date from the period of occupancy and use (Photo 5). Subsurface excavations have not been conducted at House Lot 1, so the presence of subsurface deposits is a reasonable assumption rather than demonstrated fact. The house lot is depicted in Figure 6; its location is adjacent to the south of the developed Cyrus Horse Camp within an enclosure fence system, although features of the house lot, including a disused wagon track and cultural plantings occur within the developed campground and beyond the protective confines of the enclosure fence. The location of the house is situated at the north end of the enclosure; south of the house is the archaeological expression of what would have been a root cellar and south of that, also within the enclosure, is the apple orchard. To the west of the enclosure is a concrete cistern which may date to the homestead. Near the northwestern edge of the enclosure, a disused wagon track leads westward to a spring and the Cyrus House Lot 2 location. Cultural plantings near the house location include a box elder and a fir tree. Cultural plantings within the current limits of the campground north of the house location include 15 black locust trees.

Contributing resources at House Lot 1 include archaeological deposits, structural remains, wagon tracks, cultural plantings, and the orchard. Non-contributing resources include the campground and an enclosure fence system.

House Lot 2

In 1890, the Cyrus family built a second home, identified as "House Lot 2" in this nomination, 1800 ft. west-southwest of House Lot 1 (Photos 14 and 15; Figure 7) near the western limits of the nominated property. The home was nestled into a leveled and relatively protected plot downslope and adjacent to a productive spring and aspen stand.

A photograph of House Lot 2 (Figure 10) reveals some details about the lot and its two principal structures: the residence and the barn. The Cyrus family lived in a compact, neat and modest one-and-one-half story vernacular dwelling with no apparent decorative details or architectural flourishes. It had a steep-pitched wood-shingle roof with eaves and white painted horizontal-board siding. The front of the house (north-facing) had a covered doorway covered in vines and two tall double-hung wood-sash windows, possibly four-over-four lite. The east end of the house had two double-hung wood-sash windows opening into the downstairs area, and the gable had a single, similar window. The edge of what might be a covered rear porch is just visible beyond the southeast corner of the house. The main facade

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was graced with foundation plantings, and a large garden is situated on the west side of the house. In addition, approximately four foot high lilac bushes were planted in a north-south row along the edge of the garden-and-yard area; remnants of these plants remain on the site. A pair of Lombardy poplars is visible to the southwest of the house and black locust and other Lombardy poplar trees are growing to the south and east of the house. What appears to be a tank or cistern is situated a short distance from the east gable end of the house.

Although the photograph (Figure 10) is grainy, a few details of the spacious gable barn are apparent. It has an aisle door on the north end, a lean-to on the west side, and a covered, open area under the southwest corner with what appears to be a chimney or flue. The latter area might have been the smithy, since its location corresponds to a present-day cluster of slag and metal fragments in an ashy deposit. Archeological survey has identified a large amount of chicken wire piled under an older juniper tree that was situated at the northwest corner of the former barn, possibly indicating that the chickens were kept within or near the barn.

A well was dug near the spring and above the house so that water could be piped into the home. Two domestic water supply ditches, one lined with galvanized metal, the other with galvanized metal small diameter pipe, were located to the south and upslope of the home. Numerous shade trees (box elder, fir, and black locust) and wind breaks of Lombardy poplars were introduced to protect the house lot and orchard, and two additional large apple and other fruit orchards were planted away from the house lot. Lilac bushes, roses, and other plantings were planted in the yard (Photo 17), and some of these shrubs are still present.

The archaeological and landscape expression of House Lot 2 includes artifacts and artifact clusters, hydrological features, internal roads, cultural plantings, and an orchard. Subsurface excavations produced evidence of a subsurface deposit near the house location (Photos 23-26). The house lot is depicted in Figure 7; it includes water conveyance features (irrigation ditches), the location of the house and cultural plantings. A field system (Figure 5) is situated north of Hagman Road (Forest Service Road 5750) including a north-south oriented ditch along its western margin (Figure 7) and a disused wagon road along its northern margin (Figure 5). Cultural plantings include many black locust trees to the east and west of the house area and Lombardy poplars to south of the house area. Lilac bushes occur in a linear cluster west of the house area and at scattered locations along with rose bushes to the east of the house area. Irrigation ditches occur to the north, east and west of the house area. The House Lot 2 Orchard is situated east of the house area.

Contributing resources at House Lot 2 include surface and subsurface archaeological deposits, structural remnants, wagon tracks, water conveyance features, cultural plantings, and the orchard. Non-contributing resources include Hagman Road (USFS Road 5750) and an enclosure fence system.

Surface Archaeology

Surface archaeological resources within House Lot 1 include: dressed building foundation and fireplace stones (Photo 6), a road system (Photo 7), water conveyance and storage features (Photos 5 and 8), and artifact clusters. The projected locations of the House Lot 1 house lot structures are associated with low-density clusters of artifacts including a surface artifact assemblage consisting of machine-cut square and wire nails, fragmented and melted glass of various colors, ceramics, such as brown and white earthenware, metal and tin fragments, and repositioned foundation stones. Archaeological features include a dug-out root cellar (Photo 4), a shallow depression that may indicate a privy, a cement cistern, drainage and irrigation features, and a wagon road trace. Living features of the site include an apple orchard and various shade and windbreak vegetation.

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Surface archaeological features within House Lot 2 include features, dressed building foundation stones (Photo 16), artifact concentrations, and sheet archaeological deposits. The surface at House Lot 2 reflects the plan of the house lot by evident spatial distribution of artifact clusters and charcoal and charcoal-stained sediments. Large quantities of historic artifacts are distributed unevenly over a large area. Both surface artifacts and refused-filled infilled deposits were identified. Surface artifact materials include ceramics, glass, and a variety of tin, steel, and iron artifacts, including shop-made iron implements. Irrigation ditches and metal water conveyance artifacts are observable on the site surface as well as living vegetation within orchard floors and around the residence location.

The surface archaeological deposit is a contributing resource at both House Lot 1 and House Lot 2.

Subsurface Archaeology

No subsurface excavations were undertaken during the archaeological investigation of House Lot 1. The subsurface archaeological record of House Lot 2 was investigated, resulting in a sample of the site's artifactual assemblage and information concerning the depth, sediment composition, and complexity of the deposit. Four one-meter square test units, arranged as two sets of two contiguous units (two one-meter by two-meter areas) were investigated at House Lot 2. Excavation of the test units was completed by shovel, trowel, and whisk broom with arbitrary levels set at standard 10 centimeter levels. All fill materials were screened through 1/8" hardware cloth. Artifact recovery from all units was substantial.

The test units indicated a substantial subsurface expression of the homestead's activities at House Lot 2. Test Unit Four yielded artifacts to a depth of 100 cm (Photos 24 through 26). Excavations at Test Unit Four revealed a deposit that had been infilled with ashy sandy loam textured cultural matrix material containing nails, fragmented-glass and metal artifacts, and charcoal. This cultural deposit is thought to have been the product of infilling the privy. This conclusion is based on the presence of a large void excavated through the prevailing duripan that underlies surface sediments in the area. The excavated soil was dark, typical of cultural deposits containing possible coprolytic material and charcoal. The presence of soft calcareous masses throughout the matrix are indicative of lime, often used in privies (David 2013). The deposit in Test Unit Four consists of materials that appear to have been deposited during the Resettlement Administration's razing of the homestead, including burned artifacts, an abundance of large charcoal fragments, and an intact Bireley's orange soda can dating from the 1930s found near the bottom of the unit. The other three test units were excavated to depths ranging from 30-50 cm, and contained additional artifacts (Photo 23).

For the purposes of this general description, the artifacts of the individual test units at House Lot 2 are aggregated. Artifact materials recovered from the test units are largely fragmentary; they include ceramic, glass, a variety of tin, steel, and iron artifacts, and a variety of clothing fasteners of differing materials. They include artifacts both agricultural and domestic in purpose and handmade or manufactured in origin. Dateable artifacts originate from the late 1800s to the 1930s. Ceramic artifacts include fragments of ironstone vessels, molded and transfer ware, and porcelain. Glass artifacts include fragments of window glass and broken vessels in clear, amber, green, blue, purple, white, and brown colors. A fraction of the glass artifacts shows evidence of heat alteration, consistent with the razing of the property. Metal artifacts include fragments of canning jar lids with porcelain inserts, cans, clothing fasteners, tools, spikes, hand-wrought, machine cut and wire nails, shop-built fittings, and manufactured machine and wagon parts, tack fasteners, barrel hoops, and wire fencing including chicken wire and barbed wire. Clothing fasteners include snaps, clips and shell, bone, wood, and celluloid buttons. Glass and metal lid fragments of canning jars are prevalent in the inventory of artifacts; suggesting a reliance on food grown at the homestead. The range of artifacts reflects a domestic life and farm operation that balanced self-sufficiency and use of commercially-available products and equipment.

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The subsurface archaeological deposit is a contributing resource at both House Lot 1 and House Lot 2.

Agricultural and Domestic Landscape

Significant living and dead landscape features within the house lots and orchards include a variety of living and dead trees; this landscape projects upward as a powerful visual reminder of the extent to which the Cyrus family modified their surroundings to provide comfort, a sense of place, and food products for consumption and market.

The surviving Lombardy poplar trees and Douglas fir are visually dominant features of the local horizon at the house lots, rising above the heights of the native western juniper and orchard trees situated farther from the residences. Numerous black locust trees are arranged near the residence locations at both house lots and box elders, though few, are also situated at locations near the residences that would have provided shade. Black locust trees grow in concentrations and as scattered individuals at both house lots, suggesting their application as shade trees and as a visual announcement of the approach to the house lots. Apple trees are primarily confined to the orchards, but several situated near the residence in House Lot 2 suggest a convenient, close-by source of fruit for domestic consumption (Figure 7).

The property has three large orchards; they are the largest homestead orchards in the Grassland and were well developed. Each of these orchards is part of a well-integrated agricultural system since they are associated with other plantings and windbreaks, field systems, irrigation features, surface modification, and roads. The orchard floors have both living and dead fruit trees. The oldest and most eastern of the orchards is situated at the original Cyrus homestead house lot (House Lot 1) (Photos 8, Figure 6). The House Lot 1 Orchard has mature apple trees, saplings, and standing dead or down trees; the current inventory of living trees exceeds 20 trees. This orchard appears to be the oldest, containing the largest-diameter apple trees found in all three associated orchard floors. Some of the apple species have been identified as "Yellow Transparent" and "Astrakhan" (Cooper and Shepherd 2012). The apple trees are situated in a rough rectangle oriented north-south on a gentle north-facing slope, which allowed killing frosts to drain downslope away from the trees. The trees appear healthy, robust, and tall, and appear have been pruned, at least occasionally. The apple tree trunk diameters are large, some measuring approximately 20" or more at breast height.

House Lot 2 is associated with a second orchard situated between House Lot 1 and 2 (Photos 10 through 13, Figure 7). The House Lot 2 Orchard has mature apple trees and possibly other fruit trees. Three varieties of apple trees have been identified here: Yellow Transparent, Estiline, and Purple Siberian Crab (Cooper and Shepherd 2012). The current inventory of living fruit trees in the House Lot 2 Orchard numbers in excess of 40 individuals. This orchard was also planted in a rough east-west oriented rectangle on a gentle north slope, again utilizing the sloping topography and adjacent springs. The trees found here are smaller in diameter, and one extensive grouping of saplings is also found here. Some of the individual trees have broken larger branches or sections of trunk.

The third orchard, the Barn Site Orchard, is situated north and west of the barn site (Photos 19 through 21, Figure 8). The Barn Site Orchard is extensive and currently challenged by competing native sagebrush and juniper re-growth; however, surviving trees number in excess of 90 individuals. The Barn Site Orchard was planted in a large, roughly-square agricultural field that had been cleared of rocks and was served by an access road and at least one irrigation ditch along the western perimeter. This orchard floor slopes to the west, and contains smaller, and apparently younger, apple trees than those found in the other two orchards. Several groupings of young saplings exist around the current wildlife guzzler that was installed within this orchard. Several dead apple trees and stumps are located on the western side of the orchard. One large remnant fence jack is situated on the northeastern side of the orchard. In

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aggregate, the Cyrus orchards have at least 150 living fruit trees, exclusive of saplings. Non-contributing resources at the Barn Orchard are the enclosure fence system and wildlife guzzler.

Taken together, the surface and subsurface archaeology, the surface features and domestic plantings, and the agricultural landscape comprise the remaining evidence of the Cyrus homestead . The Cyrus homestead site is evocative of the homesteader experience. It is situated in a setting much like what the original settlers encountered and possesses integrity of location, design, materials, feeling and association.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

AGRICULTURE

ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic Non-Aboriginal

Period of Significance

1883-1936, Date range of site occupation,
Abandonment, and razing

Significant Dates

N/A

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Enoch Cyrus

Cultural Affiliation (if applicable)

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the Enoch and Mary Cyrus Homestead extends from the earliest documented settlement of the site in 1883 to the burning and razing of the homestead by the Resettlement Administration in 1936. The period of significance falls within the time frame for the significant events of settlement of the Grasslands as presented in the Multiple Property Document "Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River National Grassland in Jefferson County, OR 1868-1937."

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary) N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations).

Established in 1883, the Enoch and Mary Cyrus Homestead is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration and Settlement and Agriculture for its association with the settlement of central Oregon; Criterion B in the areas of Exploration and Settlement and Agriculture for its connection with Enoch Cyrus who was instrumental in introducing winter wheat to the area, a principal crop; and Criterion D for the intact site's potential to provide insights into homestead life during the historic period. During the half century of development, the Cyrus family took raw sagebrush steppe and converted it through labor, investment, and innovation into a productive, diversified farm. The Cyrus family was tight-knit and industrious, and they became a leading family in the region, contributing broadly to the development of the local community. The period of significance begins with the occupation of the site in 1883 and extends until prior abandonment by Warren Dean Cyrus and razing of the homestead by the Resettlement Administration in 1936, spanning the Settlement, Agricultural Development, and Resettlement and Demise of Community contexts developed in the Multiple Property Document entitled "Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River Grassland in Jefferson County, OR 1868-1937" (MPD).

The Enoch and Mary Cyrus Homestead is eligible for listing as a *Homestead Site Property Subtype 1: Successful Homesteads with Development* as defined in the MPD. It is eligible under Criteria A, B and D. The property meets the general registration requirements set forth in Section F of the MPD: It is situated within the external boundary of the Crooked River National Grassland; it existed within the 1868-1937 period of significance; it is associated with the history of events and communities of homestead settlement and abandonment of the Grassland; and, as an archaeological property, it possesses a reasonable degree of integrity of spatial association among components which are functionally identifiable through archaeological investigation. The property meets the type-specific registration criteria for homestead sites under Criterion A because it is an example of the type; retains the sense of setting, feeling, and association characteristic of the type; possesses character-defining attributes of the type; is identifiable in historical records; possesses evidence of a field system and water conveyance systems; possesses a road which connects to the broader transportation system; and possesses evidence of the destruction of the property. The site meets the type-specific registration requirements for Criterion B through its close historic association with a locally-significant person, farmer and community leader Enoch Cyrus. The property also meets the type-specific registration requirements for Criterion D by possessing a reasonable degree of integrity of design and a clear association between its data sets and information potential and the areas of inquiry set forth in the homestead property research domain.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The history of the Enoch and Mary Cyrus homestead and orchard is in many ways emblematic of the homesteader experience in the Grasslands, an experience described in the contexts developed in the MPD. The Enoch and Mary Cyrus Homestead is a *Homestead Site Property Subtype 1: Successful Homesteads with Development* as defined in the MPD. The Cyrus homestead property is locally significant under Criterion A in the areas of Exploration and Settlement and Agriculture for its integrity and association with the settlement of central Oregon, an important event in the central Oregon region. The property is also locally significant under Criterion B for its association with Enoch Cyrus, a pioneer of agricultural development in the Grassland and a community leader, in the area of agriculture, especially for his role as a pioneering early adopter of winter wheat, development of a specific prized variety of winter wheat ('Cyrus Wheat'), and the application of mechanization to cultivation. The property is further locally significant under Criterion D (yielded or may be likely to be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history) for its integrity and for its demonstrated contribution of important information and its potential to contribute further important information, particularly in reference to the research domains posed in the MPD for the Homestead Site Property Type, the central property type identified in the MPD. The Cyrus Homestead meets the general and property type-specific registration criteria established in the MPD for the *Homestead Site Property, Subtype 1: Successful*

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Homesteads with Development. The property was 1) a homestead established during the settlement of central Oregon, 2) was a developed agricultural property, and 3) was acquired by the Resettlement Administration.

The Enoch and Mary Cyrus Homestead is listed in the MPD in Figure 23 (table of homesteaders by homestead type) as a Homestead Property Subtype 1. However, because the MPD provides neither the history of the Cyrus family nor background linking the Cyrus family and their homesteading endeavor with the history of the geographical area where it is located, the following paragraphs are presented as contextual information in support of eligibility. The following narrative draws primarily on secondary sources, including a collection of vignettes of personalities and places in the Grassland area (Many Hands 1957); a detailed treatment of Jefferson County place names (Lent 2008); a history of grassland personalities, places, and events (Lent 2012); a history of Jefferson County (Jefferson County Historical Society 1984); three separate histories of Crook County (Crook County Historical Society 1981 and 1991; Juris 1975); a history of the Deschutes area (Deschutes County Historical Society 1985); a manuscript of anecdotal notes on Grassland personalities (Newell 1984); and a history of individuals in the Grassland area (Schaad and Wiese 1985).

The following narrative statement of significance presents background information on the history of the Cyrus family and the development of their homestead. The narrative addresses general and site type-specific registration requirements, character-defining attributes of Homestead Site Property Subtype 1, and eligibility of the Cyrus Homestead under Criteria A, B, and D.

Cyrus Family and their Homestead

Enoch Cyrus (Figure 11), named after his grandfather, was born in 1844 in Andrew County, Missouri. His family crossed the plains by wagon in 1847 and settled in Linn County, Oregon Territory, near Scio. Enoch's family farmed over 4,000 acres in the Scio area south of Salem, and were in partnership in a mill operation, the first in the area, with his brother, Henry, and father William Cyrus. William Cyrus was an early innovator being the first in the area to have geese, and in 1882, having the first grain binder in the area. William was a well-known Linn County Commissioner and land surveyor, Oregon State Senator, and State Master of the Oregon State Grange. He believed in education, and donated land for the second pioneer schoolhouse in the area. This remarkable patriarch (whom Enoch clearly emulated) also belonged to the Masons, and was one of the original stockholders and directors of the Scio Bank. He was considered a man of peace and helped to settle many boundary disputes. William's obituary says it best: "a most exemplary and useful man in his vicinity...He was a man of strict public and private integrity and was a model man in the best sense of the word" (Crowe n.d.).

Enoch, nine years her senior, married Mary Sutherlin (Figure 12) in 1869 and they settled near Scio. Mary was born in 1851, daughter of Thomas and Jane Briscoe Sutherlin, Oregon pioneers in Douglas County who immigrated in 1850 from Putnam County, Indiana. Enoch and Mary sold their Willamette Valley farm and mill interest in 1882 for gold coin, and headed to central Oregon over the Cascade Range in a procession of stock, children, and wagons. The family, then consisting of Enoch and Mary and five sons, first moved to a well-watered camp blessed with forage and situated a short distance from the Huntington Wagon Road (MPD Figure 6) at the mouth of Skull Hollow on the east side of Gray Butte. There they grazed sheep they brought from the Willamette Valley until, in 1883, the family moved to their homestead on the sparsely settled northern margins of Gray Butte. In the early 1880s, the Gray Butte country was so devoid of homesteaders that Mary later recalled that she didn't see another woman for the first seven months. Their tale of eastward migration from the comparatively crowded Willamette Valley exemplifies a prevailing pattern of Grassland settlement by homesteaders arriving from land west of the Cascades, as described in the Section E of the MPD.

Once settled, the elder Cyrus' and their five sons, Harvey, John, Omer, George, and Warren Dean ('W.D.'), undertook the development of a diversified working farm and sheep grazing operation. They originally selected a site with a spring nearby for their homestead (Figures 6, 9 and 16). This original site was at the eastern margins of their claim at a location referred to in this document as 'House Lot 1.' There, they built their first home and planted an orchard. County tax records for 1884 show sparse improvements, but possessions that

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included five horses/mules, five cattle, and 387 sheep (Crook County 1884). A photograph that shows what could possibly be the first house lot is included as Figure 9. Questions linger concerning the identification of the subject of Figure 9 (refer to discussion in Section 7 of this nomination). The photograph shows a house, plantings, a drive, and ancillary structures including a root cellar, shed-roofed barn, corral, and an open-ended building. In or around 1890, the family selected a new house lot location where they constructed a new home. The location of the new house is referred to in this document as 'House Lot 2.'

Figure 10 shows House Lot 2 in 1921. The one-and-a-half story house was designed by son John who also helped in its construction. It was built of choice planed lumber obtained from a Prineville mill. The house had double-hung wood windows and a wood-shingle roof. The windows and wood door also came from Prineville. They painted the house white and finished the interior with wallpaper and wainscoting. The cupboards and much of the furniture, such as tables, a dish cupboard, and a work counter wide enough for a barrel of flour, were built by John. Mary made braided and crocheted rag rugs. A well was dug near the spring southeast of the house, and water was piped to the house by gravity. Orchards and shade trees were established there, as well as a large vegetable and watermelon garden. Corn, peaches, and apples were dried in the sun for winter use. Mary also loved flowers and would plant as many as the central Oregon climate would allow.

Two daughters were born during the early years of their homesteading effort: Grace in 1886 and Annie in 1889. The large family (Figure 13) would have provided a significant labor force, and was, in all likelihood, a key element of their homestead's development beyond subsistence farming, including managing a timber tract (Figure 14). Working the homestead in the early years was particularly demanding. Eldest son Harvey recalled that during the summer grain crops were cut with hand scythes, raked with homemade wooden rakes, and bound and stacked by hand for winter feed. Enoch and his sons split their time between tending sheep, shearing by hand in the spring, hauling wool to The Dalles by freight team, lambing, and planting and harvesting crops. Harvey and his brothers herded their sheep on open range in the Ochoco Mountains during the summer, armed with an 1894 lever-action Winchester to be used against the cattlemen's vigilantes and other predators, and helped to keep the sheep fed during the winter. Enoch earned external income as a freighter between the Grassland area and The Dalles and Shaniko during an era in which nearly all products and supplies were moved by wagon on the network of pioneer roads. External income was, like the family labor force, likely to have been an important factor in the homestead's success.

Enoch was among the first to replace the wood rail fences characteristic of Grassland homesteads with barbed-wire fence to manage pastures, moving beyond the use of locally available materials to the use of commercial fencing materials. They grew grass hay, oats, barley, and rye. Adopting the use of mechanized equipment for these grain crops was among the important initiatives that the Cyrus family undertook (Figure 14). In 1894 Enoch acquired a seven-foot Deere binder from Albany to replace the chore of binding grain by hand, and later acquired a threshing machine. Enoch had recognized skills as a blacksmith and mechanic, abilities necessary to keep the mechanized equipment in operating condition. By the time the Cyrus family homestead was purchased by the Resettlement Administration, the Cyrus family owned half interest in a combine and large wheel tractor (Figure 14), a plowing tractor, and a variety of tractor-drawn implements. The Cyrus' established three orchards which produced commercial quantities of apples and, although accounts vary, also produced peaches and pears (Portland Tribune 21 August 2012). The timber tract (Figure 3), acquired in 1873, was planted in catalpa, box elder, and poplar, all fast-growing woods with market value for woodworking and furniture-making. Jefferson County tax records valued the timber tract at \$1,000 in 1914 (Jefferson County 1914).

But above all, in a significant development for Grassland agricultural development, Enoch pioneered the adoption of hard winter wheat (also called "fall wheat") that quickly became a successful crop in high demand for the quality of the flour it produced compared to soft wheat varieties. This wheat variety was known locally as "Cyrus Wheat." Enoch hauled the wheat in the back of open wagons to the Prineville Flouring Mill owned by David F. Stewart. Suggesting an interesting connection, Stewart was also one of the founders of the Moonshiners (Snyder 2004:201).

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The Cyrus homestead lasted for a half century, from 1883 to 1936. During this time period, the Cyrus family expanded their holdings and enhanced the viability of their homestead through increased production capability, hard work, and the ability to quickly adopt the latest technology. The patent for the homestead's original 160 acres (in Sections 12, 13, T. 13 S R. 13 E. and Section 18, T. 13S R. 14E WM) under the 1862 Homestead Act was secured in 1891 by Enoch Cyrus (US Department of the Interior 1891). This original parcel included at least one spring ("Upper Cyrus Spring"), and probably two or more minor springs. The Cyrus family acquired additional lands as part of their program of expansion to support wheat production and livestock grazing, following the pattern of successful, developed homesteads in the Grassland. In 1896, Enoch acquired 160 acres under the Timber Culture Act; the timber tract was situated about one and one-quarter miles north of their home place (US Department of the Interior 1873). In 1889, Enoch purchased the adjacent 160 acre William L. Butts homestead;¹ this \$600 purchase gained Enoch Cyrus an extensive area of grazing and loamy crop land to the north of his original claim and another spring ("Lower Cyrus Spring"). Another 160 acre property, situated about three and one-quarter miles from the home place, was acquired at a currently unknown date. This homestead parcel was originally patented by Oscar H. Wilson² in 1911 (US Department of the Interior 1911), so the property was acquired after Enoch and Mary had turned the homestead over to Warren Dean, the youngest son. Although the details of the transaction are not yet known, the homestead probably acquired the Wilson property through direct sale since General Land Office records do not reflect its acquisition through any of the homestead acts or cash sale of government land. The Wilson tract added sandy-loam cropland and grazing land with an intermittent stream to the existing Cyrus homestead. County tax records for 1904 indicate that the Cyrus holdings included 110 acres of tillable land and 350 acres of non-tillable land. The value of improvements of the entire land holdings was \$330 and all implements, wagons, and carriages were valued at \$50. They were taxed for two horses/mules, 40 head of cattle, and one pig. Significantly they apparently had no sheep at the time of assessment (Crook County 1904), an indication that Warren Dean did not continue the sheep operation established by Enoch. In the aggregate, the Cyrus family had assembled a ranch and farm property of approximately 664 acres with three springs (Figure 3). Warren Dean and older brother Omer also owned an additional 560 acres that are not addressed in this nomination.

The Cyrus family also sought agricultural opportunities outside the Grassland area on land situated east of Sisters in the Cloverdale area about 20 miles southeast of the homestead. Using the provisions of the 1877 Desert Land Claim Act, the family acquired 320 contiguous acres there in two separate claims. In 1904, Mary Cyrus acquired 160 acres in Section 7, T.15 S., R. 11 E (US Department of the Interior 1904). Two years later, George F. Cyrus, one of Enoch's sons, patented 160 adjacent acres, also in Section 7 (US Department of the Interior 1906). Their acquisitions took advantage of water appropriated from Squaw Creek (since renamed 'Wychus Creek') by the Squaw Creek Irrigation Company. Appropriated water was diverted to the District's Squaw Creek Canal that traversed land adjacent to the new Cyrus holdings. The Desert Land Claims Act stipulated only that the claimed land be irrigated within three years, but there was no residence requirement. However, in 1900 Enoch and Mary built a small board-and-batten cabin on this new homestead. Thus, the family continued to farm their Gray Butte homestead and also farm their Sisters area tracts. Taking advantage of the greater rainfall, cooler summers, and appropriated water from the canal, Enoch grew both alfalfa and seed potatoes, the first such crops in the Cloverdale/central Oregon area (Jefferson County Historical Society 2012).

Enoch and Mary moved to the Cloverdale farm by 1900, and the Cyrus family continued to work the Gray Butte homestead. William Dean, the youngest son, and his wife Nettie took over the operation of the Grassland homestead and title of the land passed to him in 1911.

Enoch died January 12, 1916 and Mary died a year later on October 22, 1917, just as a protracted period of drought began to grip central Oregon and the Grassland. The drought intensified and persisted to such an extent that by the 1930s grain production in the Grassland faltered (MPD F-27 and F-28). The cumulative effects of drought, debt, environmental deterioration, and the Great Depression ultimately led many

¹ 160 acres originally acquired by Butts through Sale-Cash Entry on August 24, 1891.

² 160 acres originally acquired by Oscar Wilson through the 1873 Homestead Act.

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homesteads to falter or fail altogether. The Cyrus homestead, despite its past success, was no exception. Their financial picture in 1935 shows hard times. In that year Warren Dean and Nettie reported a net farm income of just \$80, employment income of \$60, no savings, assets totaling \$1,700 (stock, equipment, and furniture), estimated property equity of \$1,830, and mortgage liabilities totaling \$3,290 (US Department of the Interior 1935b). The Resettlement Administration made them an offer which they accepted; by the time the offer was accepted, they had already resettled themselves on 40 acres near Terrebonne, where they continued to farm. By the time the property was razed by the Resettlement Administration, they were no longer in residence.

By the time the Cyrus farm passed into federal ownership, the second generation had moved on. Eldest son Harvey left the farm around 1890 and became a jeweler in Prineville. He died in 1923 and is interred in the Old Cemetery in Prineville. John left the farm before 1890 and became a barber in Prineville and died in 1903. He is interred in the Prineville Masonic Cemetery. Omer became a photographer in Prineville but returned to farming, settling on 160 acres just to the west of the Cyrus farm. He sold that farm to the Resettlement Administration in 1904 and moved to Cloverdale. Omer died in 1956 and is buried in the Prineville Masonic Cemetery. Warren Dean took over the family farm and died in 1968 and is interred in the Prineville Masonic Cemetery. Grace moved with her parents to Cloverdale and married George Aitken. She became a successful business woman in Sisters and, later, the Sisters librarian. Grace died in 1975 and is buried in the Greenwood Cemetery in Bend. Annie married Fred Wiese and moved to the Willamette Valley. Annie died in Corvallis in 1971.

Registration Requirements

The Cyrus homestead property meets the *general registration requirements* of the MPD as set forth in Section F: "Associated Property Types." The property is situated within the established boundary of the Crooked River National Grassland (MPD Figure 1). The property existed within the period of significance delineated in the MPD, 1868 to 1937, having been established in 1883 and developed and occupied until 1936. The property is identified in General Land Office records of homestead settlement in the Grassland by listing the proving-up of the homestead claim at the homestead location to members of the Cyrus (US Department of the Interior 1891). The homestead property possesses components that are identifiable as to function, and which possess a reasonable degree of integrity of spatial association, including the orchard floors, the residence, outbuildings, irrigation improvements, and such features as the privy pits. Since an important part of the history of the homestead was its purchase and razing by the Resettlement Administration, the site has no existing structures or standing ruins.

The site meets the *property type-specific registration requirements* for historic properties associated with the settlement, agricultural development, and abandonment contexts of the Crooked River Grassland, as described in the MPD. The property is an example of the Homestead Site Property Subtype 1 and retains the sense of setting, feeling, and association characteristic of the type. The property is identifiable in historical documents pertaining to title and ownership. The property possesses evidence of a field system, orchards, and water conveyance. The property possesses physical evidence of the destruction of the property through fire and razing by the Resettlement Administration. The site possesses the character-defining attributes of this property subtype: an archaeologically-observable residential structure, an outhouse/privy, a barn, water-related features, and a road system.

Criterion A

This property meets the registration criteria for the homestead property type under Criterion A, association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history as set forth in the historical contexts developed in Section E of the MPD. The property is still identifiable as a place on the land: its setting is primarily natural and undeveloped, with the exception of the Cyrus Horse Camp at House Lot 1. The

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property is identifiable in public land records (U.S. Department of the Interior 1891) and documents of the Resettlement Administration (1935a and b). The property reflects its association with the agricultural development context by virtue of evidence of orchards and field systems, internal roads, and a system of water conveyance. The property is associated with the community development context by its association with roads which connected the homestead to the vicinity of the town of Lamonta to the east and the Gray Butte School to the north. The property's association with the resettlement and demise of community context is apparent in the archaeological evidence of the razing of the property's structures by deliberate burning and scattering of dressed foundation stones.

Criterion B

The Cyrus homestead site satisfies the registration criteria for homestead sites nominated under Criterion B because it is an example of a homestead site possessing character-defining archaeological attributes of the homestead site type and because it is associated with a person recognized as locally significant through accomplishments documented in primary and secondary historical sources. The locally significant achievements of Enoch Cyrus were accomplished in the context of the historical conversion of the Grassland area from nearly empty sagebrush steppe to a productive agricultural area with farms, communities, and community institutions. His significant achievements were framed within the areas of Exploration and Settlement and Agriculture in Grassland settlement history as articulated in the MPD.

Enoch Cyrus arrived as an early settler in an area with little government presence that was being settled by a population with a significant portion of illiterate adults. Nationally over 13 percent of adults over 14 years of age were illiterate in 1890 (National Center for Education Statistics n.d.), and the incidence was likely higher among immigrants from other rural areas. Consequently there are few contemporary official records of Grassland life and events from the period and known surviving personal documents of individual settlers are few. In all likelihood, few such personal documents were produced among a population that was primarily struggling to establish subsistence farms.

The extent of public and scholarly knowledge of the significant persons and historical context of the Grassland is based primarily on oral histories and the few surviving written records. The achievements of many individual settlers are likely never to appear in local histories. However, the initiatives and personalities of a few outstanding individuals in Grassland settlement were sufficiently remarkable to have been documented in oral histories and written documents, however sparse. Enoch Cyrus is one of those few. Enoch's father, William, was an early pioneer and innovator, State Senator and Linn County Commissioner and Surveyor. It is clear that many of the elder Cyrus' values were deeply instilled in Enoch and his family.

Enoch's association with the homestead and the surrounding land is indelible. It is Enoch's name that is preserved in the patent document recorded at The Dalles land office, and the homestead itself was known as 'the Cyrus place.' The family name is attached to topographic and hydrological features nearby, and the contemporary horse camp located at the eastern end of the site bears the Cyrus name. His clear and direct association with the property spans a seventeen year period from 1883 to 1900, and it is within this time period that many of his significant activities took place. This period of his direct and clear association with the homestead ends in 1900 when, at age 56, he and Mary moved to the Cloverdale farm. Although the homestead remained in his name until 1911, the daily operation of the farm was accomplished by other Cyrus family members, and the exact nature and extent of Enoch's involvement with the property after 1900 is not clear. The imprint of the homestead's agricultural activities and structural components present during the sixteen year period of Enoch Cyrus' significant activities while in residence there is now expressed as archaeological remains and a remnant agricultural landscape. Criterion D below addresses the integrity of the homestead site.

The homestead was a family effort. Mary made it a home with extensive flower and vegetable gardens, and the children contributed in various ways from early ages. Each family member contributed to the homestead's

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success, but at a time when records overwhelmingly focused primarily on the achievements of adult men, it is difficult to find records that assess the relative degree of individual family member's contributions. However, the Cyrus family is still known today for standing together, as a remarkable story where both Enoch and Mary jumped into life with great enthusiasm to try new ventures, new homesteads, and instill special values into their family—"all of their words were as good as a bond; they shared a deep communication, love, and compassion for one another all their lives" (Crook County Historical Society 1981). The family was also active in the Prineville community. For example, on January 7, 1909, the *Crook County Journal* notes Ms. Vira Cyrus donated a "big doll" on New Year's Day to some lucky girl. The same issue described Vira's involvement in the United Artisans dance where "the hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion".

Regardless, it is Enoch who stands out in the historical record as the patriarch and family leader. It was Enoch that brought in external income to invest in the property and the welfare of his family and, it is apparent, it was largely his own initiative and business acumen that brought prosperity through investment in expansion, diversification, mechanization, and crop innovation. It was Enoch that filled positions of public trust, either through election or consensus.

Enoch and his family were devout Christians and people recalled Enoch's reputation a hardworking, upright and fair man (Schaad and Wiese 1985). These personal characteristics are reflected in his activities, leadership, and achievements. Enoch was an agricultural innovator and leader, a member and leader of community and fraternal organizations, and had sufficient confidence among the community that he was able to fill public office. As a community leader he projected his influence in several areas. Cyrus was active in school matters, church affairs, the Grange, and the Masons. Enoch was a director (board of directors) of the Gray Butte School for many years, donated the shingles, half of the lumber, and labor for the school's construction c. 1894, and housed one or more of its teachers. He was an establishing member of the Missionary Baptist Church in central Oregon and was widely regarded as an upright and moral man. This reputation served him well in his role as a Justice of the Peace. He was a Master of the Haystack (Old Culver) Grange, an organization dedicated to promoting communication among and the interests of agriculturalists, and was a member of other organizations serving the interests of farmers and ranchers. During the early years of the Cyrus homestead, the 'Sheep Wars', a violent conflict called raged between sheepmen and cattlemen, raged over conflicting uses of open range. A group of cattlemen formed a cadre of enforcers called 'The Vigilantes', who shot sheep and sheep dogs and murdered some sheepmen. Enoch stood up for his interests, becoming a member of an anti-vigilante group, the "Citizens Protective Union", that grew in size to over 75 heavily-armed men. This group didn't hide their identity, and they called themselves "The Moonlighters"³. They stood watch on moonlit nights, making sure there were no masked riders galloping around delivering bullets or letters. The Moonshiners ultimately confronted the Vigilantes in Prineville and stopped the lawlessness (Brogan 1977). Ultimately the conflict subsided when the federal government established control over the open range.

Enoch was an innovator in agriculture and was willing to adopt new ideas, putting them to work in the improvement of the homestead's productivity and efficiency. The US Department of Agriculture promoted the adoption of winter wheat in the late-nineteenth century, and Enoch was the first in eastern Oregon to try the crop. He selected a Scottish Fife strain of winter wheat. He hauled his first crop to the Prineville Flouring Mill in Prineville in 1892. His grain produced superior flour because of its higher gluten and protein content, and demand for the new "Cyrus Wheat" quickly rose. Winter wheat now accounts for 87 percent of Oregon's current wheat crop (USDA Regional Integrated Pest Management Centers 1999). Enoch was among the first in the area to introduce the use of barbed wire to control large areas of land, and was among the first homesteaders to invest in mechanized equipment to increase productivity.

³ Some accounts refer to this group as "The Moonshiners".

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Criterion D

The Cyrus homestead site meets the registration criteria for properties nominated under Criterion D in that it has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history. The property contains archaeological data sets that possess sufficient integrity to address research questions set forth in the MPD, including questions posed in the following research domains: Economic Behavior and Strategies and Land Use and Site Structure. When further investigation is conducted on other homesteads, information from the Cyrus homestead site will contribute to answering questions posed in the Settlement Patterns research domain of the MPD.

Archaeological and historical records investigations at the Cyrus homestead site are limited. Surface survey, mapping, metal detector sensing, tree counts, and four one-meter square test units comprise the extent of investigative work conducted prior to the preparation of this nomination (McFarland 2013). The primary data sets available at the current state of investigation are spatial data concerning the distribution of archaeological features, clusters of artifacts, irrigation and internal road system elements, and agricultural and domestic plantings; distribution of artifact types visible on the ground surface; and data concerning the types and frequencies of artifacts observed during limited excavations. Further investigation will refine and expand these data sets and it is likely that further investigation will yield information of importance to the history of the Cyrus homestead and to the understanding of the development of homesteads in the Grassland. Future research will not be limited to archaeology, but will also be directed at historical records, yet untapped, that can amplify and augment the archaeological record.

The existing spatial data and distributional data on artifact clusters are particularly important because they are among the first data sets of these types for Grassland homestead sites. They reveal the basic arrangement of the house lot and its domestic plantings, its physical relation to the internal road system, and the design of the orchard floor and use of gravity to irrigate the orchards. There is no extant model for the spatial attributes of Grassland homesteads; the data from the Cyrus homestead's house lots are an important first step toward development of such a model. The spatial data from the Cyrus homestead can be applied to research questions in the Economic Behavior and Strategies and the Land Use and Site Structure research domains set forth in Section F the MPD. Since comparative data are lacking, research questions that involve comparison among homesteads can only be addressed with data sets from other homesteads that are not yet available. Examples of questions taken from these research domains that can apply to the Cyrus homestead itself include: How does the orientation, layout, or composition of structural remains reflect changes in the Cyrus household composition over time? (Homestead Sites Research Domain: Land Use and Site Structure research question no. 15); What was the size, type, tree genotype, tree form, pruning style, tree layout, and tree spacing of the Cyrus homestead orchards? (Homestead Sites Research Domain: Economic Behavior and Strategies research question no. 42); and what factors contributed to the way the Cyrus agricultural property was organized and developed? To what extent is that organization and development attributable to the Cyrus household composition, ethnicity, duration of occupation, environmental constraints, or other factors? (Homestead Sites Research Domain: Land Use and Site Structure research question no. 14). Since the homestead was vacated before abandonment, the post abandonment archaeological record at House Lot 2 will offer an opportunity for comparison with the depositional characteristics of the nearby McCoin homestead (35JE882) where many personal belongings were burned when the structures were razed. The range of artifact types reflect a homestead with an economy that tapped such commercial sources of materials and products as wire- and steel-cut nails, mule shoes, barbed wire, wagons, and pipe but also produced their own products, including canning of garden and orchard produced food and manufacturing hand-wrought fittings. A good indicator of household reliance on home-canned foods appears to be the relatively greater proportion of Mason and Kerr canning jars to food cans and the presence of ceramic storage jars, which could be used repeatedly for long term food storage (Moratto 1995:11-46). One factor that in all likelihood allowed the Cyrus

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family to procure commercially-available products, including indulgence in such discretionary products as tobacco and patent medicines, was the availability of outside income from Enoch Cyrus' work as a freighter and the commercial success of the homestead's grain crop and wool. Although the faunal remains from the excavation are few in number, both domestic animal bone (pig and sheep) and wild game (deer) are present, indicating a mixed reliance on domestic animals, wildlife, and wild fruits taken from the surrounding area (Figure 15). The absence of tinned milk containers suggest that the household had access to fresh milk, which is also supported by the tax records.

In summary, the Cyrus homestead site is a Homestead Property Subtype 1 that meets the general and specific property-type registration requirements, exemplifies character-defining attributes of the type, possesses integrity as an archaeological site, and is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places for its local significance under Criterion A, B, and D.

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n.d. *History of Oregon Justice Courts*. Electronic document, <http://www.co.tillamook.or.us/gov/jc/Documents/history.htm>, accessed 6 July 2013.

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1891 *Homestead Patent for Enoch Cyrus*. 21 October. BLM Serial Number ORTDAA 06096, Document 1211. Electronic document, <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>, accessed 6 May 2013.

US Department of the Interior

1891 *Homestead Patent for Enoch Cyrus*. 21 October. BLM Serial Number ORTDAA 06096, Document 1211. Electronic document, <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>, accessed 6 May 2013.

1935a Appraisal Report, Tract 130. 9 March. Ochoco National Forest, Prineville.

1935b Appraisal Report, Tract 130A. Ochoco National Forest, Prineville.

1935c Application for Resettlement (Warren Dean and Nettie Cyrus). 7 October. Ochoco National Forest, Prineville.

Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead (35-JE-881)
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Bibliography Continued

USDI Geological Survey

1896 Timber Culture Patent for Enoch Cyrus. 9 September. BLM Serial Number ORTDAA 062823, Document Number 542. Electronic document, <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>, accessed 6 May 2013.

1929 Bend 15' Quadrangle. US Geological Survey, Menlo Park.

USDA Regional Integrated Pest Management Centers

1999 Crop Profile for Wheat in Oregon. Electronic document, <http://ipmcenters.org/cropprofiles/docs/orwheat.pdf>, accessed 3 August 2012.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: Jefferson County Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead (35-JE-881)
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 48

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage; enter "Less than one" if the acreage is .99 or less)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: NAD83
 (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1	<u>44.449287</u>	<u>-121.114090</u>	3	<u>44.444951</u>	<u>-121.101656</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
2	<u>44.448227</u>	<u>-121.101658</u>	4	<u>44.445666</u>	<u>-121.114135</u>
	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The site boundary is 8992 feet long (2741 meters) long and is situated within the enclosing polygon shown in Figure 4. Beginning at northwest corner of the site boundary at the northwest corner of the Barn Orchard (UTM Zone 10 0650050 meters East/4923475 meters North), the site boundary extends east-northeast along a modern fenceline at 81 degrees (true) to the northeast corner of the Barn Orchard (UTM Zone 10 coordinates 0650050 meters East/4923535 meters North). The boundary line then turns south for approximately 76 meters along the eastern edge of the Barn Orchard to UTM Zone 10 coordinates 0650225 meters East/4923420 meters North. Turning east-southeast, the boundary extends approximately 142 meters at 110 degrees crossing a native surface road and a shallow homestead ditch to UTM Zone 10 coordinates 0650370 meters East/4923380 meters North. Following the trace of a wagon track, the boundary turns east along the line dividing sections 11 and 18 for a distance of approximately 333 meters to UTM Zone 10 coordinates 0650745 meters East/4923395 meters North to Hagman Road, thence 170 meters at 73 degrees to the northeast corner of the site (Zone 10 0650995 meters East/4923425 meters North). From the northeast corner of the site, the boundary line trends south-southeast at 153 degrees enclosing the eastern side of House Lot 1 and House Lot Orchard 1 to UTM Zone 10 coordinates 0651050 meters East/4923235 meters North, where it turns sharply west-northwest toward FS Rd. 5750 for approximately 240 meters, thence in a southwest trending curve along a disused road for approximately 210 meters to UTM Zone 10 coordinates 0650660 meters East/4923225 meters North. From that point the boundary turns abruptly south for a distance of approximately 165 meters to UTM Zone 10 coordinates 0650645 meters East/4923095 meters North, thence westward at 281 degrees past House Lot Orchard 2 and House Lot 2 to UTM Zone 10 coordinates 0650315 meters East/4923125 meters North, just east of FS Rd. 5750. The boundary line then proceeds northwest at 349 degrees for approximately 110 meters passing west of the site of the Cyrus barn to the south side of a native surface road. Turning again, the line bears northwest at 292 degrees for approximately 170 meters to the southern margin of the Barn Orchard, then bears due west for 85 meters to the western property line of the Cyrus homestead. The line turns north, following a ditch for approximately 185 meters to the point of origin.

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Cyrus homestead site was determined by cultural features. The northeastern boundary of the site was determined by the extent of archaeological deposits from House Lot 1, the location and extent of homestead vegetation, and the locations of homestead roads, including those continuing in use in the

Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead (35-JE-881)
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Boundary Justification Continued

contemporary road system. The southern boundary of the site was established by the extent of orchards, landscape plantings, the trace of a wagon road, and a very low-density scatter of homestead-era artifacts.

The southwestern margin of the site encompasses House Lot 2 archaeological deposits and features. The northwest margin of the site encompasses an orchard, road, and archaeological deposits associated with the barn. The northern boundary was established by an east-west trace of a wagon road and encloses a very low-density scatter of homestead-era artifacts.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janine McFarland, M.A. date 12/01/2014
organization Ochoco National Forest telephone (541) 279-3503
street & number Ochoco National Forest email jmcfarland@fs.fed.us
city or town Prineville state Oregon zip code 97754

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Regional Location Map**
- **Local Location Map**
- **Tax Lot Map**
- **Site Plan**
- **Floor Plans (As Applicable)**
- **Photo Location Map** (Include for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map and insert immediately after the photo log and before the list of figures).

Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead (35-JE-881)
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Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 3000x2000 pixels, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead
City or Vicinity: Culver (vicinity)
County: Jefferson **State:** Oregon
Photographer: Janine McFarland
Date Photographed: October 20, 2012, November 20, 2012 and May 2, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- Photo 1 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0001)
Entrance to Cyrus Horse Campground, residence location at arrow at base of fir tree, center skyline. View toward east (2 May 2014).
- Photo 2 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0002)
Cyrus Horse Campground showing black locust trees growing north of Cyrus residence at House Lot 1. Haystack Butte is visible on northwest horizon (2 May 2014).
- Photo 3 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0003)
House Lot 1 location in center foreground. View toward west (2 May 2014).
- Photo 4 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0004)
House Lot 1 root cellar location at depressed area, center middle ground, view west (2 May 2014).
- Photo 5 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0005)
House Lot 1 cistern, and pioneer road, view west (2 May 2014).
- Photo 6 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0006)
Dressed foundation stones and other construction stones, House Lot 1 detail (2 May 2014).
- Photo 7 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0007)
Wagon track along dashed line in House Lot 1 extending from right foreground to the large gap between the boulders. View toward southeast (2 May 2014).
- Photo 8 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0008)
Lower portion of House Lot Orchard 1 with cistern at left and Lombardy poplar and Douglas fir. Haystack Butte on horizon, view northwest (2 May 2014).
- Photo 9 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0009)
House Lot Orchard 1 apple trees, view toward south-southeast (2 May 2014).
- Photo 10 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0010)
House Lot Orchard 2 detail (2 May 2014).

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Photos Continued

- Photo 11 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0011)
Eastern end of House Lot Orchard 2, view toward northwest with Haystack Butte on horizon right (2 May 2014).
- Photo 12 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0012)
Northeast corner of House Lot Orchard 2. View toward northeast (2 May 2014).
- Photo 13 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0013)
Overview of House Lot 2 and House Lot Orchard 2, view toward east from vantage near Barn (2 May 2014).
- Photo 14 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0014)
House Lot 2 residence location, view toward southwest. Aspen stand and black locust trees in vicinity of slope excavated for House Lot 1 residence (2 May 2014).
- Photo 15 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0015)
Residence location at House Lot 2, view toward northeast (2 May 2014).
- Photo 16 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0016)
Detail of dressed foundation stone at House Lot 2 (2 May 2014).
- Photo 17 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0017)
Lilac bushes near House Lot 2 residence, view toward northwest with Mt. Hood on far horizon (2 May 2014).
- Photo 18 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0018)
House Lot 2 barn location, view toward northwest with Mt. Hood on far horizon (2 May 2014).
- Photo 19 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0019)
Barn Orchard overview, view northwest (2 May 2014).
- Photo 20 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0020)
Barn Orchard overview, view west (2 May 2014).
- Photo 21 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0021)
Detail of apple tree at Barn Orchard (2 May 2014).
- Photo 22 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0022)
Detail of fence jack at east side of Barn Orchard, view north (2 May 2014).
- Photo 23 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0023)
Test Unit 1 detail situated at northeast corner of House Lot 2 in an area of concentrated refuse. View west-northwest, Haystack Butte on horizon (20 October 2012).
- Photo 24 of 26:** (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0024)
Test Units 3 and 4 located at House Lot 2 privy, view east-northeast (20 November 2012).

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Photos Continued

Photo 25 of 26: (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0025)
Test Unit 4 showing excavated privy pit. North wall of unit is at top (20 November 2012).

Photo 26 of 26: (OR_JeffersounCounty_EnochAndMaryHomesteadAndOrchardSite_0026)
Detail of northeast corner of Test Unit 4 showing native duripan at floor and area of
infilled soil with calcareous inclusions on wall at right (20 November 2012).

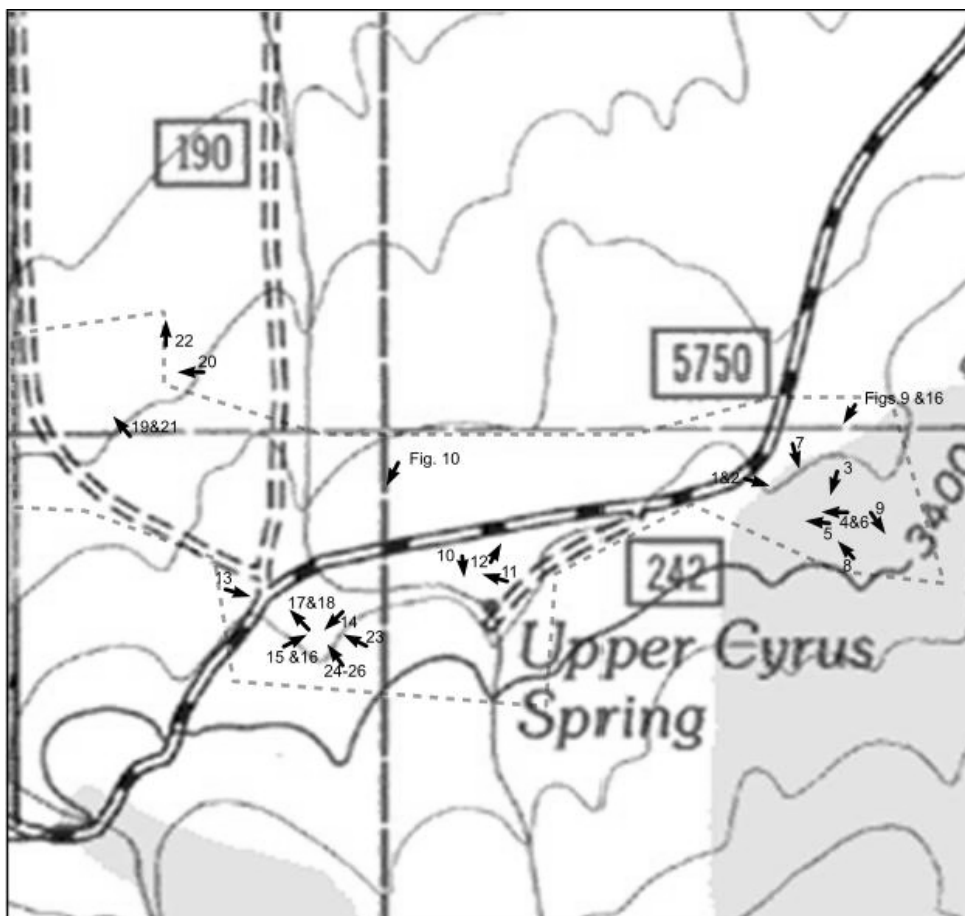
Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead (35-JE-881)

Jefferson Co., OR

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Photo Location Map



Enoch and Mary Cyrus Homestead and Orchard Site

Site Location

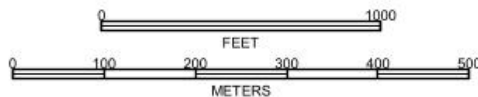


Photo Locations



Source: USGS 7.5' Gray Butte, OR

SCALE 1:6400



Map Legend

- Site boundary
- Photo point

jrm 9/2014

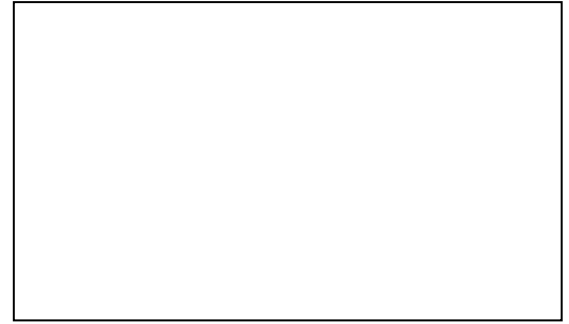
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC

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List of Figures

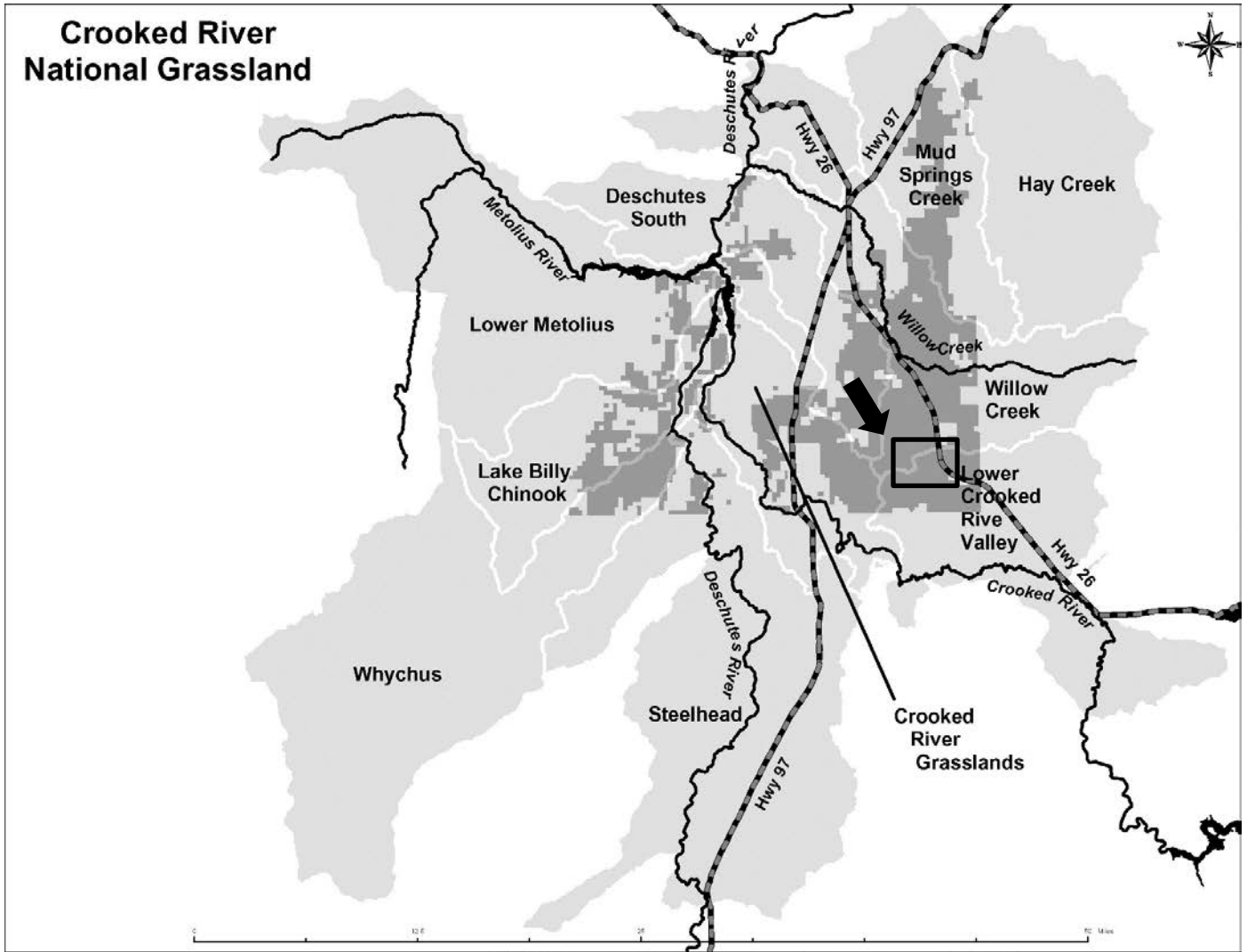
(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

- Figure 1 of 16:** Cyrus homestead site location (at box below arrow) on map of the Crooked River National Grassland (dark gray shaded areas) region.
- Figure 2 of 16:** Cyrus homestead site location on map of local vicinity.
- Figure 3 of 16:** W.D Cyrus holdings in Grassland by 1935 as reflected in U.S, General Land Office Records (black oval marks approximate location of nominated property)
- Figure 4 of 16:** Cyrus homestead site boundary, enclosing polygon, and coordinate points (vertices), NAD83. Point 1: 44.449287 lat., -121.114090 long.; Point 2: 44.448227 lat., -121.101658 long.; Point 3: 44.444951 lat., -121.101656 long.; Point 4: 44.445666 lat., -121.114135 long.
- Figure 5 of 16:** Cyrus homestead site boundary showing house lots, orchards, ditch and references to detailed area maps.
- Figure 6 of 16:** Point, line, and polygon features at House Lot 1 and House Lot Orchard 1.
- Figure 7 of 16:** Point, line, and polygon features at House Lot 2 and House Lot Orchard 2.
- Figure 8 of 16:** Point, line, and polygon features at Barn Orchard.
- Figure 9 of 16:** House Lot 1, view southwest toward Gray Butte.
- Figure 10 of 16:** House Lot 2, view southwest toward Gray Butte. Residence at left, barn at right.
- Figure 11 of 16:** Enoch Cyrus.
- Figure 12 of 16:** Mary Sutherland Cyrus.
- Figure 13 of 16:** Cyrus family, circa 1900.
- Figure 14 of 16:** Cyrus family members cutting shakes to length using a Russell Big Boss 20-40 tractor for power and a belt driven buck saw, circa 1920.
- Figure 15 of 16:** Cyrus family and friend collecting huckleberries.
- Figure 16 of 16:** Cyrus house lot 1 prior to development of Cyrus Horse Campground (c. 1960) view toward south-southwest.

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Figure 1 of 16: Cyrus homestead site location (at box below arrow) on map of Crooked River National Grassland (dark gray shaded areas) region.



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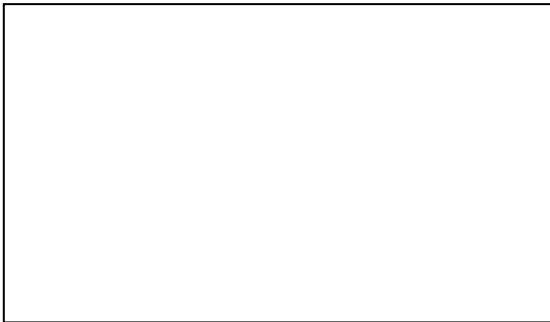
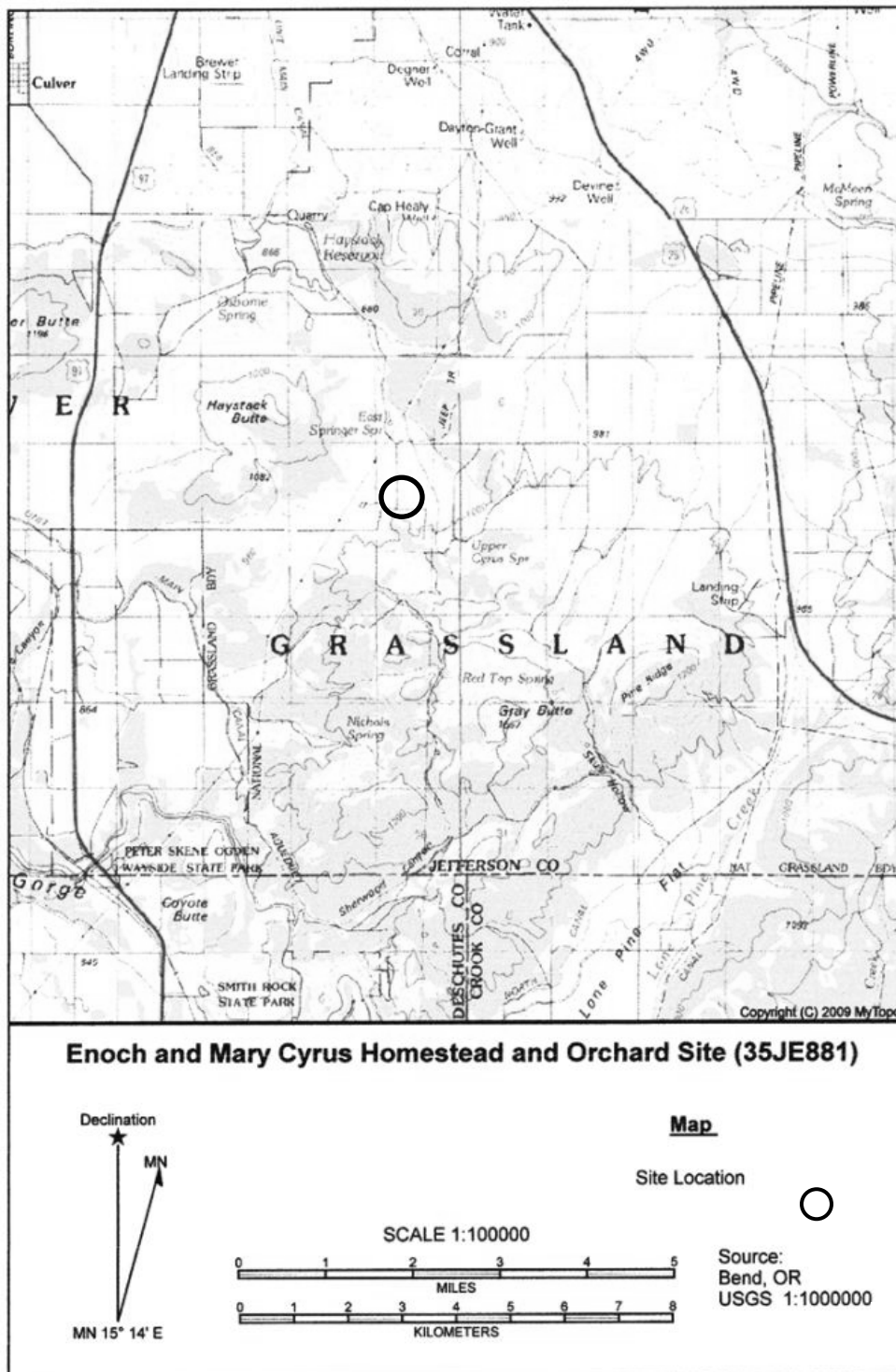


Figure 2 of 16: Cyrus homestead site location on map of local vicinity,



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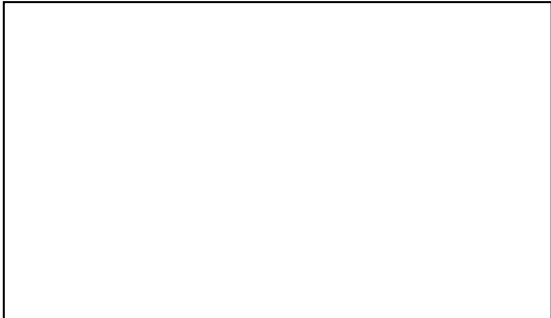
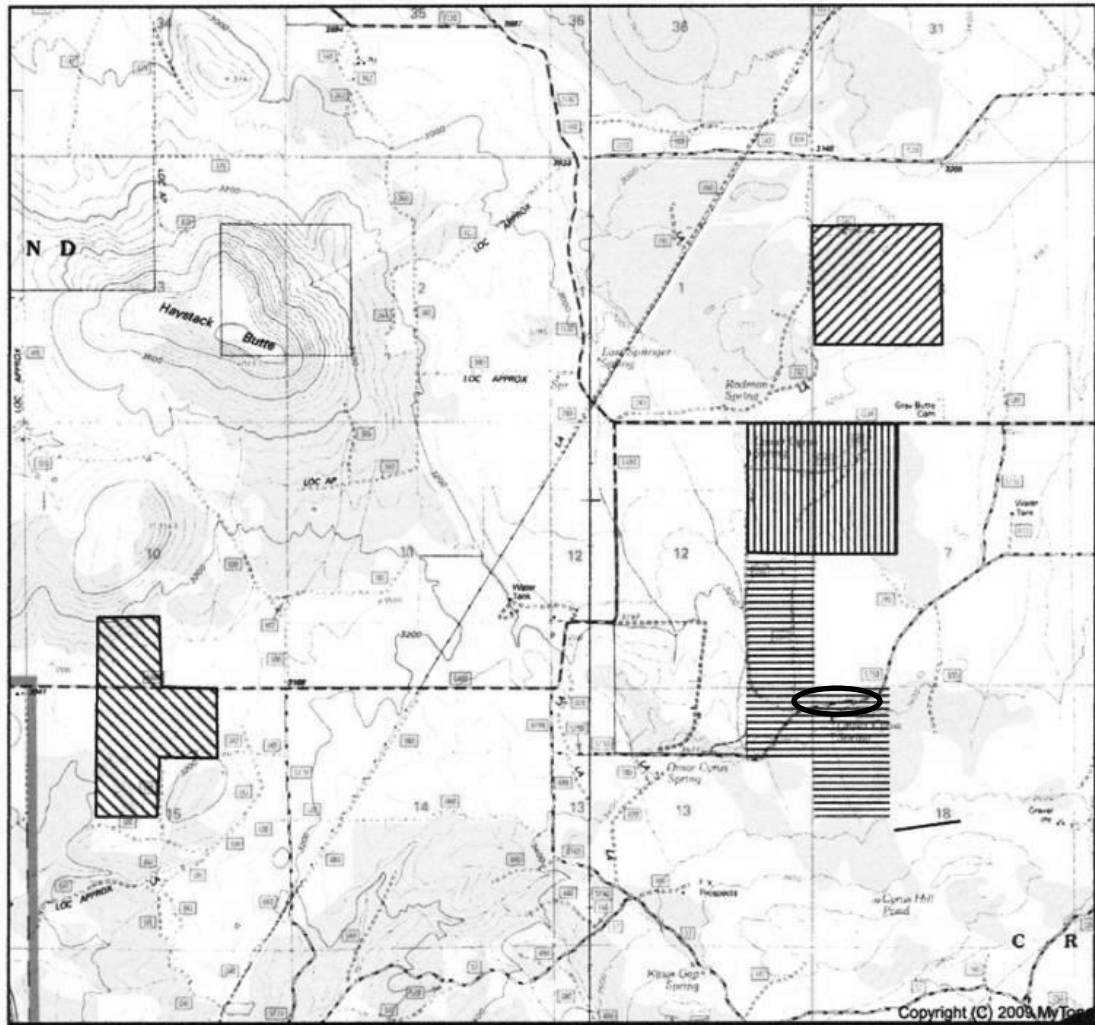


Figure 3 of 16: W.D Cyrus holdings in Grassland by 1935 as reflected in U.S, General Land Office records (oval marks approximate location of nominated property).



Enoch and Mary Cyrus Homestead and Orchard Site (35JE881)

<p>Map Location</p>	<p>Declination</p> <p>MN 15° 14' E</p>	<p>Source: Gray Butte, OR USGS 7.5'</p> <p>SCALE 1:40000</p>	<p>Map Legend</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Original Tract</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Butts Tract</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Timber Tract</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wilson Tract</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Original Tract		Butts Tract		Timber Tract		Wilson Tract	
Original Tract											
Butts Tract											
Timber Tract											
Wilson Tract											

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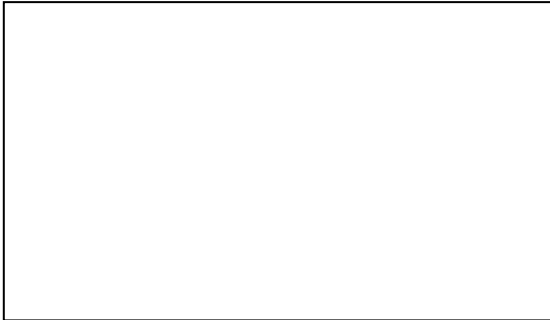
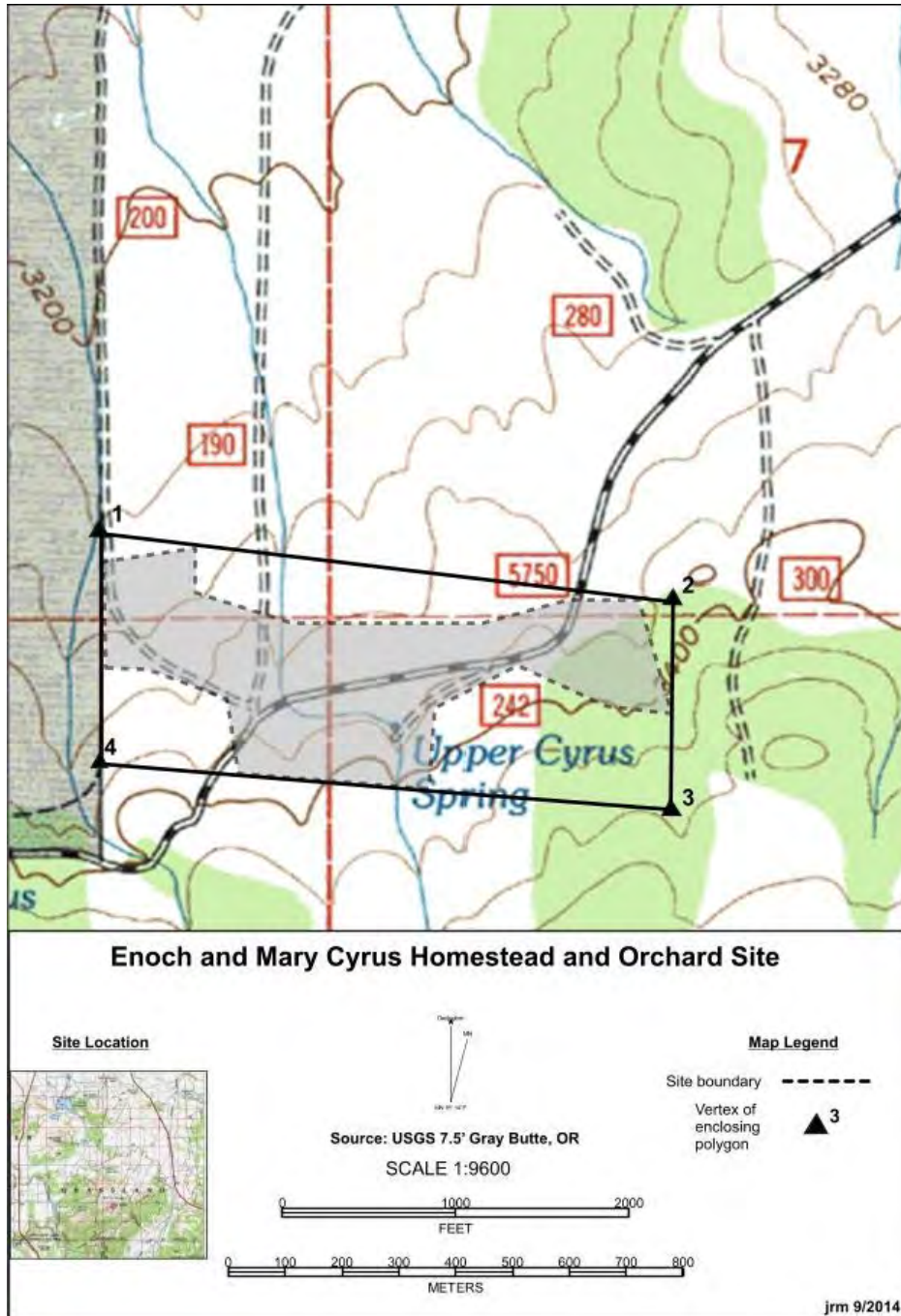


Figure 4 of 16: Cyrus homestead site boundary, enclosing polygon, and coordinate points (vertices), NAD83.
Point 1: 44.449287 lat., -121.114090 long.; Point 2: 44.448227 lat., -121.101658 long.;
Point 3: 44.444951 lat., -121.101656 long.; Point 4: 44.445666 lat., -121.114135 long.



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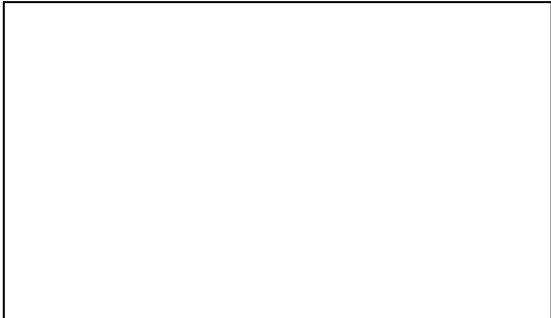
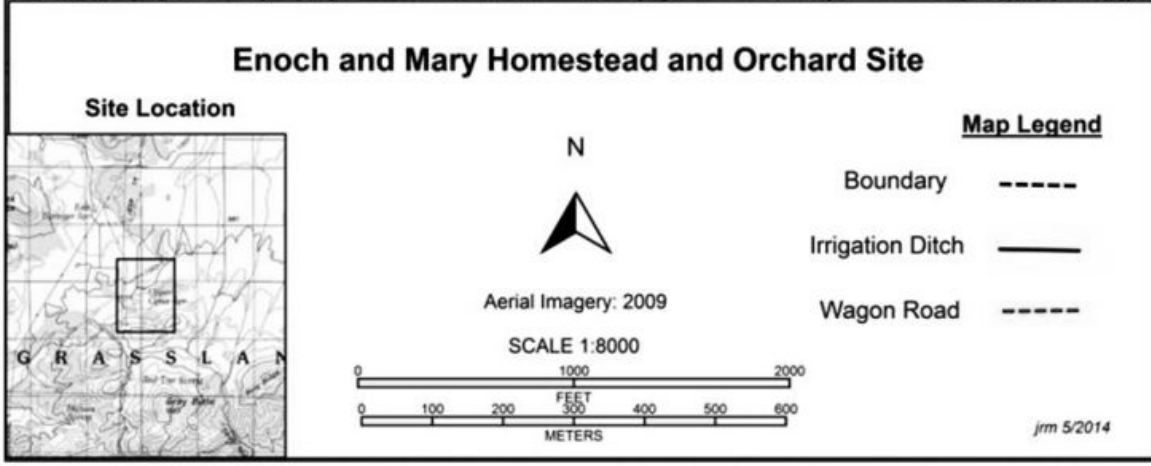


Figure 5 of 16: Cyrus homestead site boundary showing house lots, orchards, and ditch.



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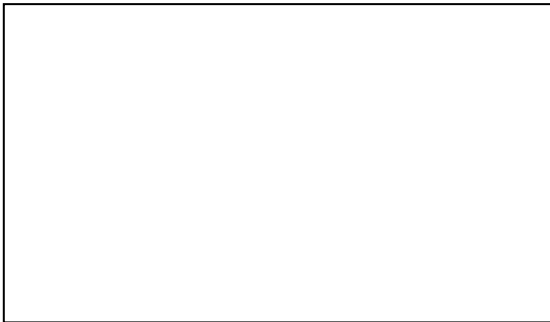
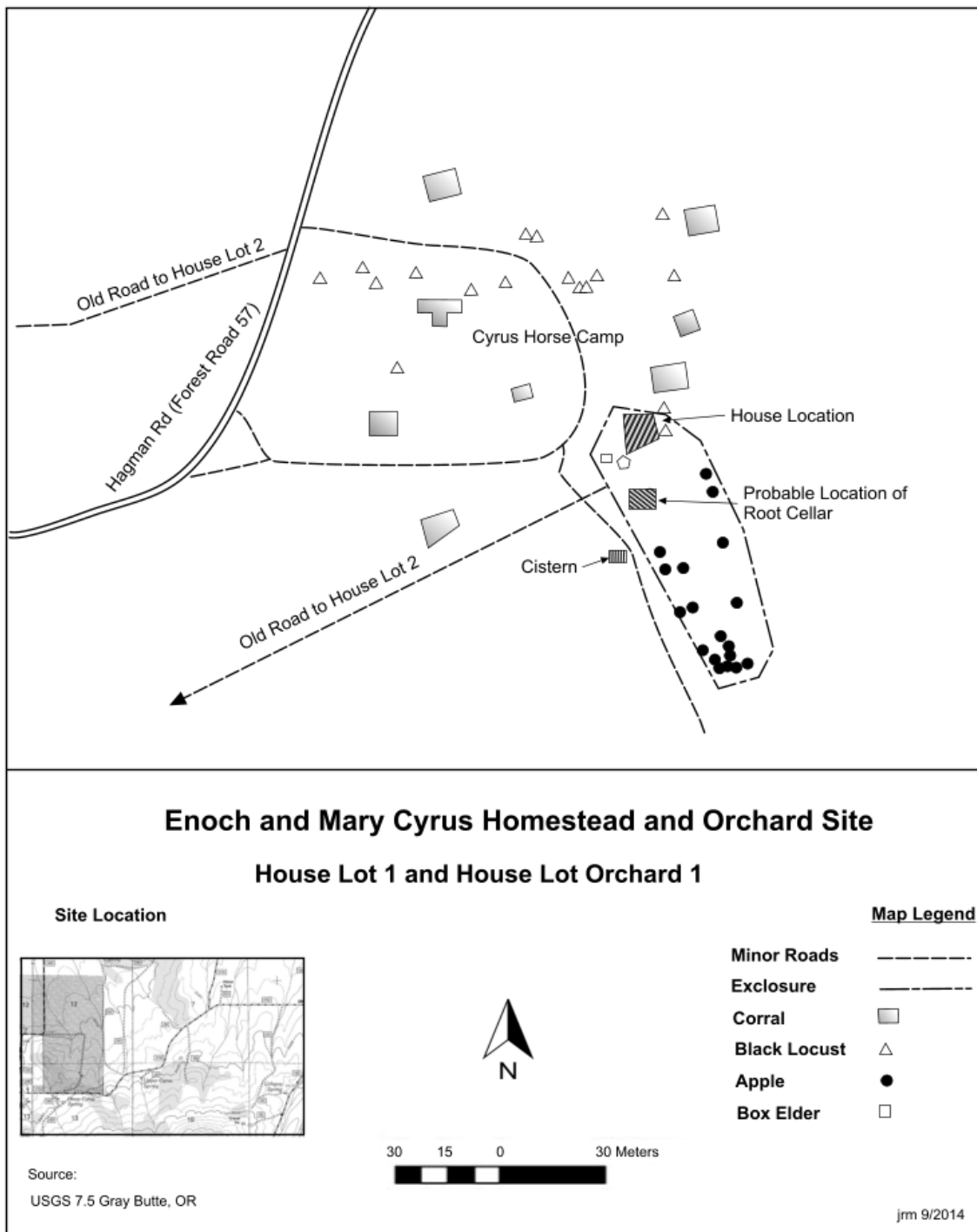


Figure 6 of 16: Point, line, and polygon features at House Lot 1 and House Lot Orchard 1.



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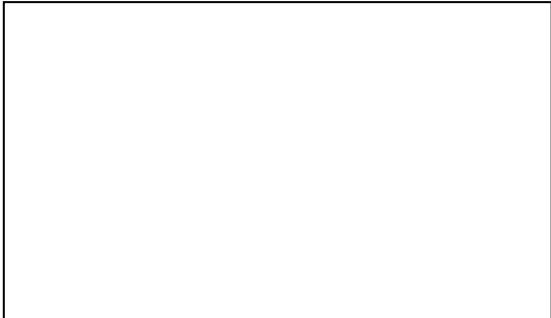
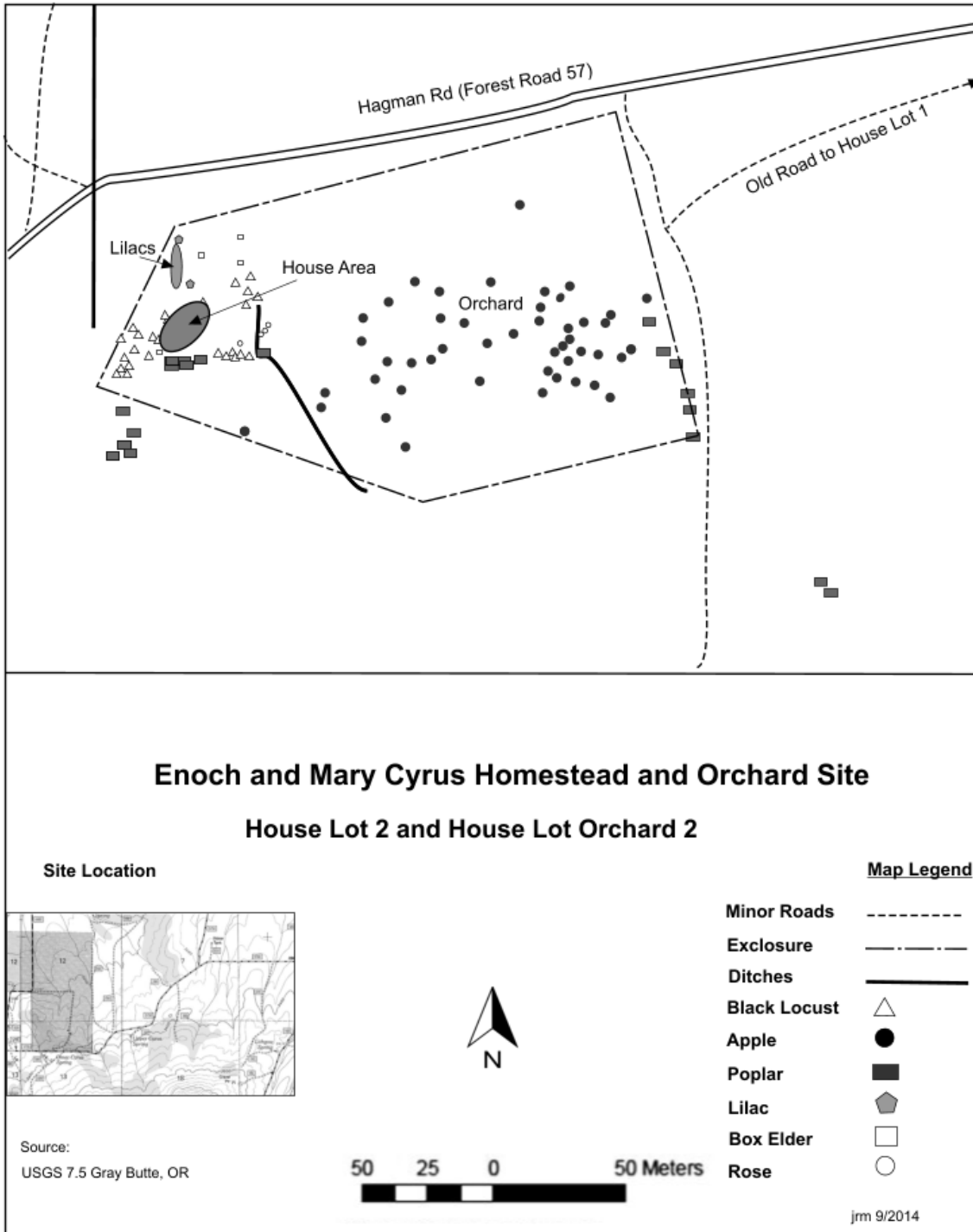


Figure 7 of 16: Point, line, and polygon features at House Lot 2 and House Lot Orchard 2.



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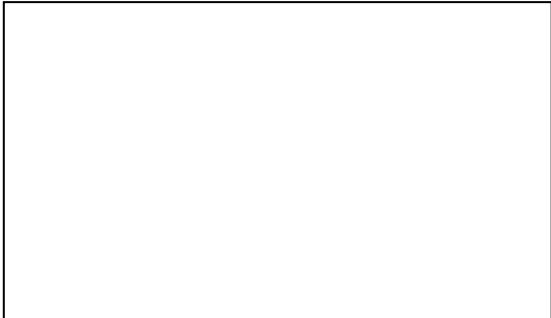
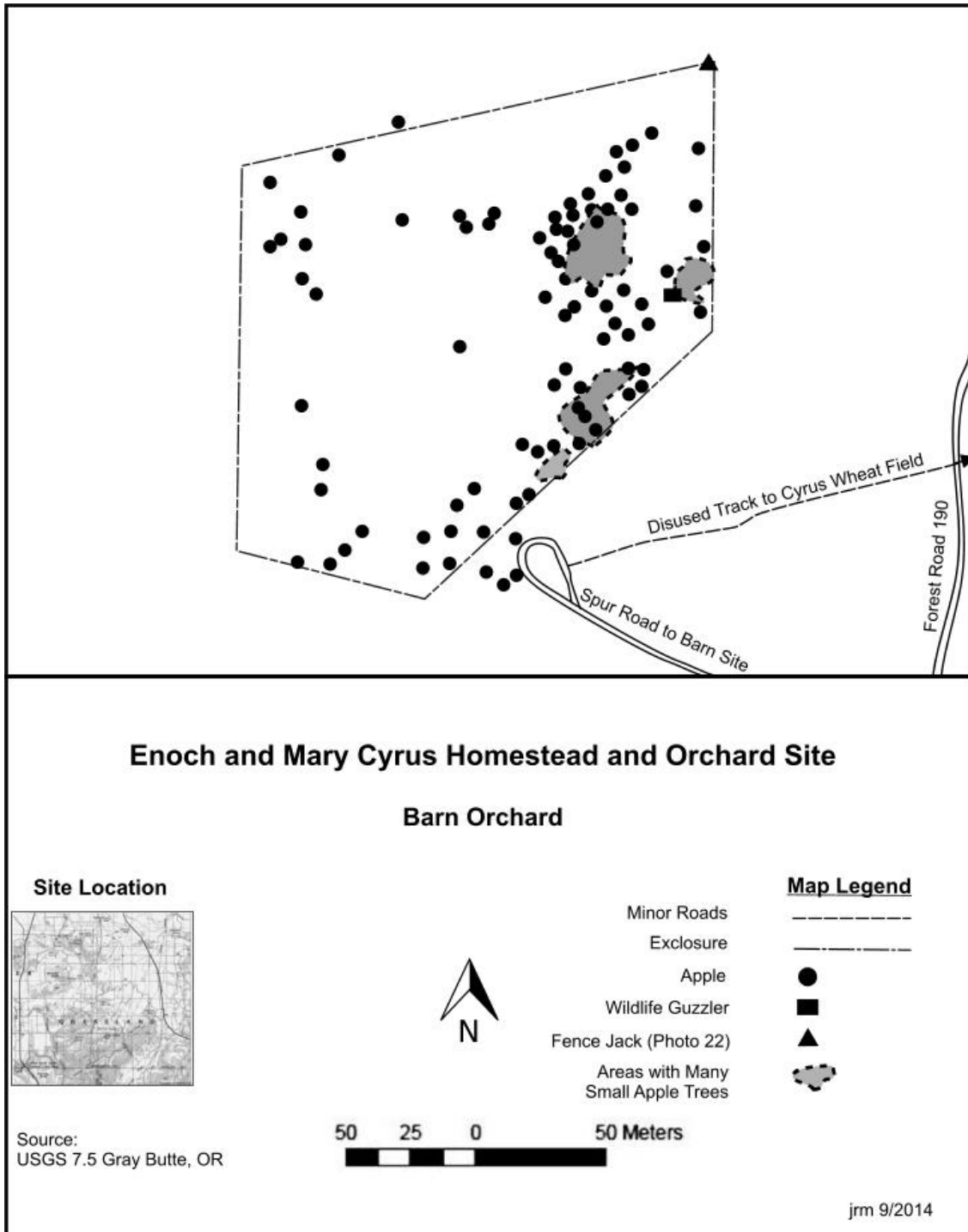


Figure 8 of 16: Point, line, and polygon features at Barn Orchard.



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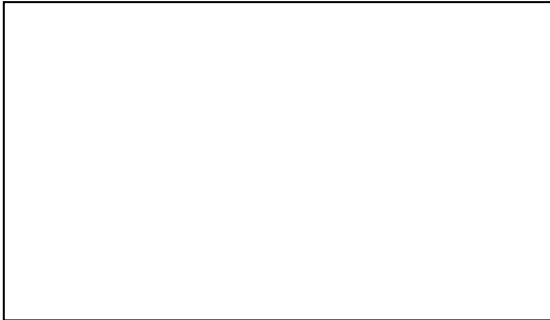


Figure 9 of 16: House Lot 1, view southwest toward Gray Butte.



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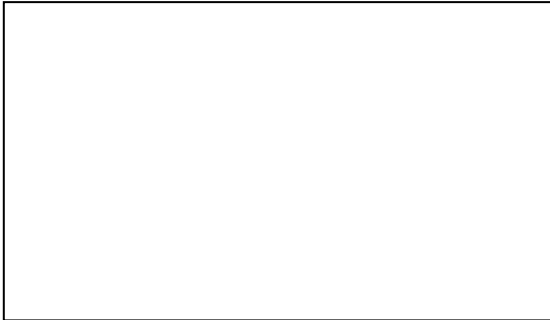


Figure 10 of 16: House Lot 2, view southwest toward Gray Butte. Residence at left, barn at right.



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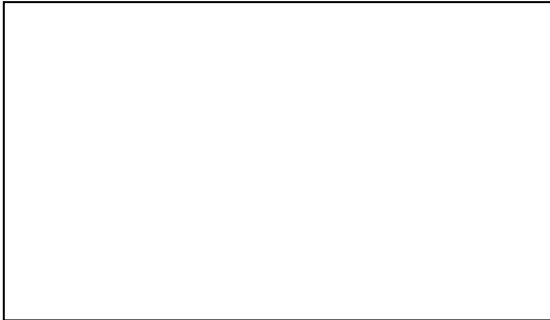
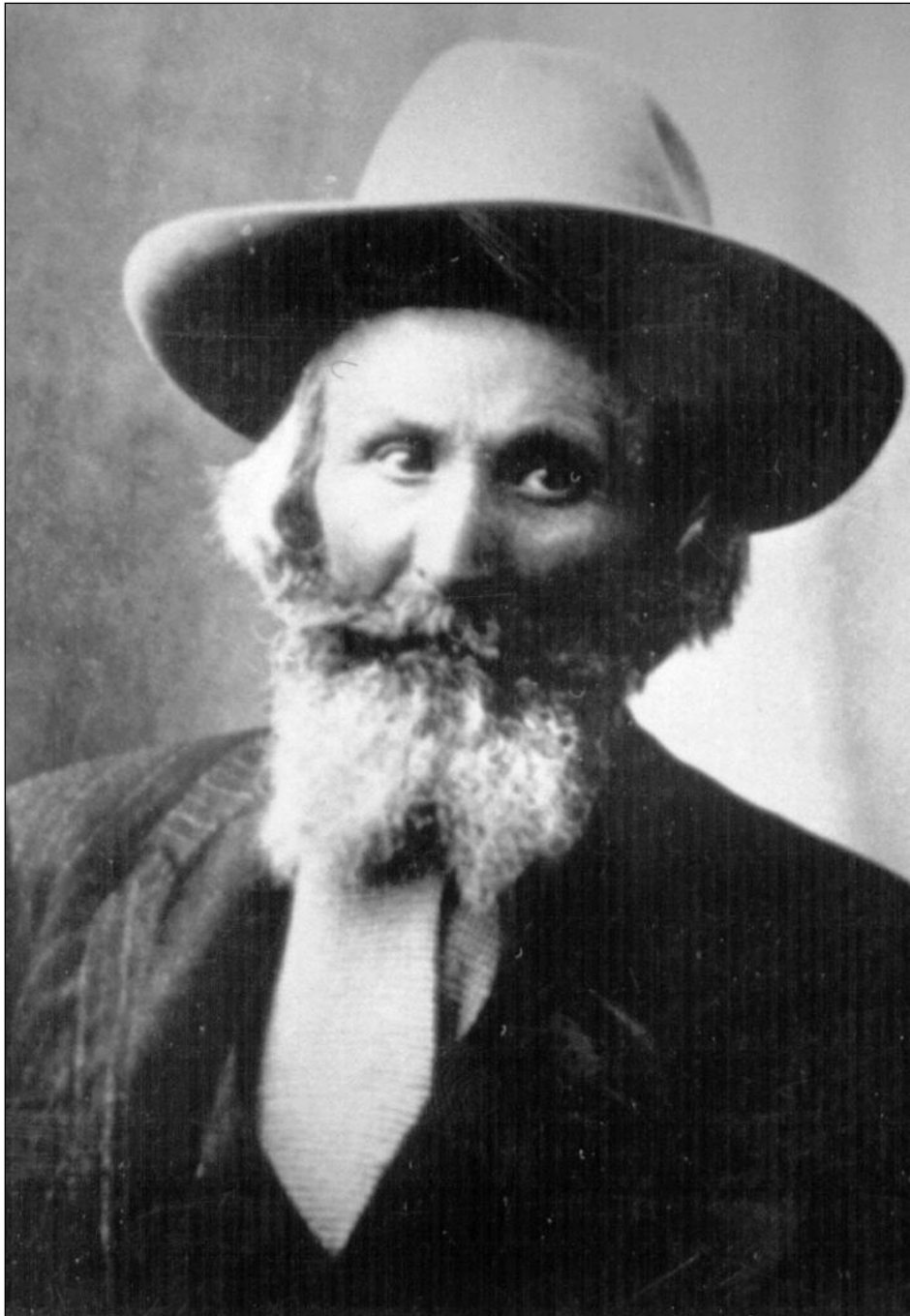


Figure 11 of 16: Enoch Cyrus.



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Figure 12 of 16: Mary Sutherland Cyrus.



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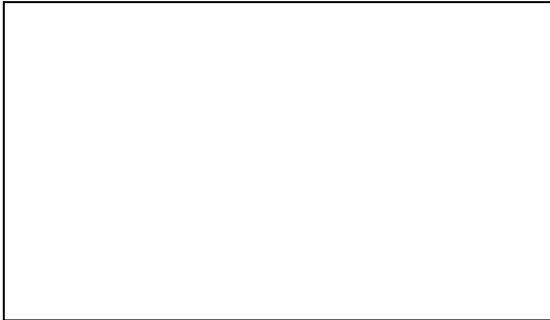


Figure 13 of 16: Cyrus family, circa 1900.



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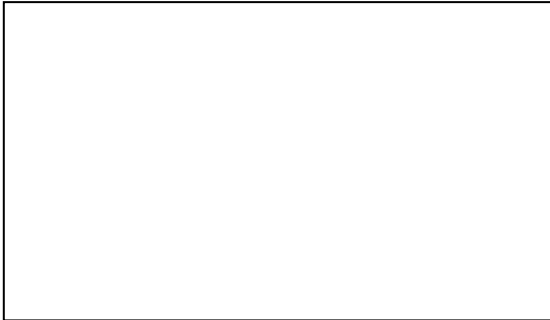


Figure 14 of 16: Cyrus family members cutting shakes to length using a Russell Big Boss 20-40 tractor for power and a belt driven buck saw, circa 1920.



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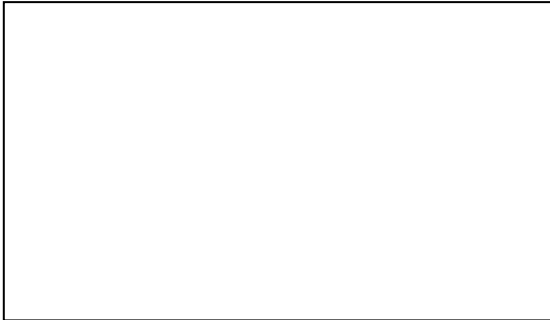


Figure 15 of 16: Cyrus family and friend collecting huckleberries.



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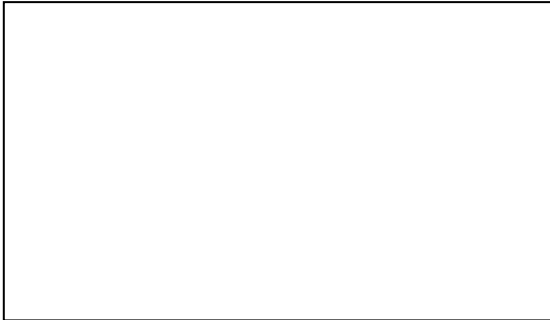


Figure 16 of 16: Cyrus house lot 1 prior to development of Cyrus Horse Campground (c. 1960) view toward south-southwest.



Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead (35-JE-881)
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Photo 1 of 26: Entrance to Cyrus Horse Campground, residence location at arrow at base of fir tree, center skyline. View toward east (2 May 2014).



Photo 2 of 26: Cyrus Horse Campground showing black locust trees growing north of Cyrus residence at House Lot 1. Haystack Butte is visible on northwest horizon (2 May 2014)



Photo 3 of 26: House Lot 1 location in center foreground. View toward west (2 May 2014).



Photo 4 of 26: House Lot 1 root cellar location at depressed area, center middle ground, view west (2 May 2014).

Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead (35-JE-881)
Jefferson Co., OR



Photo 5 of 26: House Lot 1 cistern, and pioneer road, view west (2 May 2014).



Photo 6 of 26: Dressed foundation stones and other construction stones, House Lot 1 detail (2 May 2014).



Photo 7 of 26: Wagon track along dashed line in House Lot 1 extending from right foreground to the large gap between the boulders. View toward southeast (2 May 2014).



Photo 8 of 26: Lower portion of House Lot Orchard 1 with cistern at left and Lombardy poplar and Douglas fir. Haystack Butte on horizon, view northwest (2 May 2014).



Photo 9 of 26: House Lot Orchard 1 apple trees, view toward south-southeast (2 May 2014).



Photo 10 of 26: House Lot Orchard 2 detail (2 May 2014).

Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead (35-JE-881)
Jefferson Co., OR



Photo 11 of 26: Eastern end of House Lot Orchard 2, view toward northwest with Haystack Butte at horizon right (2 May 2014).



Photo 12 of 26: Northeast corner of House Lot Orchard 2. View toward northeast (2 May 2014).



Photo 13 of 26: Overview of House Lot 2 and House Lot Orchard 2, view toward east from vantage near Barn (2 May 2014).



Photo 14 of 26: House Lot 2 residence location, view toward southwest. Aspen stand and black locust trees in vicinity of slope excavated for House Lot 1 residence (2 May 2014).



Photo 15 of 26: Residence location at House Lot 2, view toward northeast (2 May 2014).



Photo 16 of 26: Detail of dressed foundation stone at House Lot 2 (2 May 2014).

Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead (35-JE-881)
Jefferson Co., OR



Photo 17 of 26: Lilac bushes near House Lot 2 residence, view toward northwest with Mt. Hood on far horizon (2 May 2014).



Photo 18 of 26: House Lot 2 barn location, view toward northwest with Mt. Hood on far horizon (2 May 2014).

Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead (35-JE-881)
Jefferson Co., OR



Photo 19 of 26: Barn Orchard overview, view northwest (2 May 2014).



Photo 20 of 26: Barn Orchard overview, view west (2 May 2014).



Photo 21 of 26: Detail of apple tree at Barn Orchard (2 May 2014).



Photo 22 of 26: Detail of fence jack at east side of Barn Orchard, view north (2 May 2014).

Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead (35-JE-881)
Jefferson Co., OR



Photo 23 of 26: Test Unit 1 detail situated at northeast corner of House Lot 2 in an area of concentrated refuse. View west-northwest, Haystack Butte on horizon (20 October 2012).



Photo 24 of 26: Test Units 3 and 4 located at House Lot 2 privy, view east-northeast (20 November 2012).



Photo 25 of 26: Test Unit 4 showing excavated privy pit. North wall of unit is at top (20 November 2012).



Photo 26 of 26: Detail of northeast corner of Test Unit 4 showing native duripan at floor and area of infilled soil with calcareous inclusions on wall at right (20 November 2012).





















































UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Cyrus, Enoch and Mary, Homestead and Orchard Site

MULTIPLE NAME: Crooked River National Grassland MPS

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Jefferson

DATE RECEIVED: 4/10/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/06/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/21/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/26/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000270

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5/26/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Local level
POS 1883 - 1936
AOS: Exploration/Settlement
Agriculture
Archaeology*

RECOM./CRITERIA A, B + D

REVIEWER Ursula Delune

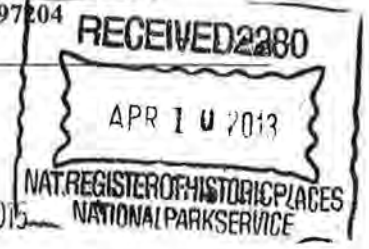
DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 5/26/15

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



File Code: 2360
Date:

APR 7 2013

Ms. Carol D. Shull
Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
USDOJ National Park Service - Cultural Resources
1201 I Street NW, Eighth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

At the recommendation of the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office concurs that the following properties are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River National Grassland in Jefferson County, OR, 1868-1937

Jefferson County
Multiple Property Document

Cyrus, Enoch and Marek, Homestead and Orchard Site (35-JE-881)
Culver Vicinity, Jefferson County

McCain, Julius and Sarah, Homestead and Orchard Site (35-JE-882)
Culver Vicinity, Jefferson County

US Army Fort Umpqua (35-DO-990)
Reedsport, Douglas County

Ollalie Meadows Guard Station
Estacada Vicinity, Marion County

Hoodoo Ridge Lookout
Troy Vicinity, Wallowa County

Enclosed please find the National Register of Historic Places nomination in digital form for these properties. Included in this mailing, for each nomination are an original signature page and two compact discs with the nomination and digital photographs. The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copies of the above nominations listed to the National Register of Historic Places.



The USDA's Forest Service Federal Preservation Officer has delegated the signing authority on National Register of Historic Places nominations for properties on National Forests in Region 6 to Regional Archaeologist Jeff Walker.

We appreciate your consideration of this nomination. If you have questions, please contact Dr. Walker at 503-808-2126 or jwalker02@fs.fed.us.

Sincerely,



GORDON BLUM
Director, Recreation, Lands, and Minerals

Enclosures: Electronic copy (2 CD each of the 6 nomination; 1 for MPD – totaling 13)
Signature pages for each





Beall, Edson <edson_beall@nps.gov>

Corrected copies of recently nominated properties from Oregon

1 message

Deline, Lisa <lisa_deline@nps.gov>

Tue, May 26, 2015 at 10:36 AM

To: Edson Beall <edson_beall@nps.gov>, Jeffery Joeckel <jeff_joeckel@nps.gov>, Rustin Quaide <rustin_quaide@nps.gov>

Hi All: The corrected nominations for Julius & Sarah McCoy Homestead #15000271 and Enoch and Mary Cyrus Homestead #15000270 are attached.

Basically the historic name was corrected on both nominations ("and Orchard Site" has been dropped). Since they sent the docs in Word, corrections could easily be made.

Do not use the nominations submitted on the disk use the attached copies instead.

Lisa Deline

Historian

National Register of Historic Places

www.nps.gov/nr

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Flickr: www.flickr.com/photos/nationalregister/

2016

National Park Service
CENTENNIAL



Centennial Goal: Connect with and create the next generation of park visitors, supporters, and advocates.

2 attachments



JuliusAndSarahMcCoinHomestead.docx

8319K



EnochAndMaryCyrusHomestead.docx

8161K