

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Wright, Oliver C. and L. Mae, House
other names/site number: Superintendent's House (preferred)

2. Location

street & number: 271 Mill Street
city or town : Sumpter
state Oregon code 041 county Baker code 001 zip code 97877

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
James Admuth 30 June 04
Signature of certifying official/Title/Deputy Date
SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. *Ethan H. Beall* 8/20/04
 See continuation sheet. Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain):

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	Non-contributing	
2	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		<u>objects</u>
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

NA

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular with Queen Anne
and Eastlake Details

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation: Concrete block

Walls: Wood frame with drop siding

Roof: Seamed metal roofing

Other: NA

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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Regional Setting

The City of Sumpter, on State Highway 220 approximately 28 miles west of Baker City, is located in the heart of the Blue Mountains in Baker County. The Blue Mountains, one of the largest uplifts in the State of Oregon, extends northward through Grant, Baker, Union, Umatilla and Wallowa counties, and into Washington State. Some of the highest peaks of the mountain range are those in the Elkhorn Ridge that rise to a height of 8,900 ft. northeast of Sumpter. The Powder and Grande Ronde rivers separate the Blue Mountains range from the Wallowa Mountains in northeastern Oregon.

The Powder River, which doubles back on itself to drain both the east and west slopes of the Elkhorns, extends in a southeasterly course from its headwaters near Sumpter to Salisbury Junction south of Baker City. This twenty-mile portion of the Powder River drainage forms the Sumpter Valley at its upper end. Cracker Creek and the McCully Fork extend north and northwest of the town. The Sumpter Valley extends southeast of the town center and is an industrial landscape characterized by rock and gravel tailing piles from the extensive gold dredge operations. The Wright House is located near the south end of the town near the dredge site and Sumpter Valley Railroad Ticket office. The town is surrounded by the Wallowa-Whitman National Forest.

Local Setting

The L. Mae and Oliver C. Wright House, known as the Superintendent's House, is located in south Sumpter on Lot 8, Block 1 (Tax Lot 1900) in the South Sumpter Ellis Addition. In mixed-use neighborhood, the house fronts Sumpter Valley State Highway 220 (Mill Street), the main north-south road through town. Built in 1903, the house is one of the oldest residences in the neighborhood generally characterized by small post-1900 Vernacular style dwellings. A barn and small dwelling west of the house on Lots 4 and 5, Block 1 (Tax Lot 2100) are associated with the house and are in the nominated area.

The commercial core of Sumpter is several blocks north of the house. The Sumpter Valley Dredge State Heritage Area, which includes the Sumpter Valley Dredge No. 3, is southwest of the property. Constructed circa 1900, a brick commercial building is north of the house and a small one-story residence (originally the office of the dredge company) is to the south. The Sumpter Valley Railroad Freight and Ticket Office and tracks are directly west of the barn.

Sited on a flat lot, the house faces east along the state highway and is shielded from the roadway by a picket fence. A wood plank boardwalk extends from the picket fence to the front porch, and a grass lawn area is in front and back of the residence. House foundation plantings include ferns and small flowering shrubs. The north and south property lines are defined by wood rail fences; a partially graveled driveway along the north boundary leads to the auxiliary buildings. Another graveled alleyway extends north-south from Austin Street between the house and the auxiliary buildings west of the residence. The lot is sparsely planted; a mature deciduous tree is in the southeast corner of the lot, and a pine tree is in the southwest corner.

The barn and small dwelling (Lots 4 and 5) are west of the graveled north-south alley. Tall coniferous trees and a split rail fence are between the alley and the auxiliary buildings. Other coniferous trees are on the west property line behind the barn and small dwelling. The Sumpter Valley Railroad Ticket Office and tracks is west of the barn.

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Exterior

The one-and one-half-story Vernacular style residence has elements of the Eastlake and Queen Anne styles in its wooden jigsaw gable ornaments, leaded glass windows, asymmetrical form, classical porch posts, and tall one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. Measuring approximately 33.5 ft. (east-west) by 38 ft. (north-south), the building is almost square in plan. The house has a hip roof with intersecting gables covered with seamed metal roofing. A brick chimney and stovepipe are on the north side of the hip roof. Another brick chimney was located on the south side of the roof; this was removed in the 1970s when the composition roofing was replaced. Hip roof dormers with paired double-hung windows are on the front and rear elevations. Boxed eaves project over the frieze board. The gable ends are embellished with decorative jigsaw ornaments. The original horizontal 6 1/2 in. drop siding is finished with 5 1/2 in. corner boards; the lower few boards were removed and replaced with clapboard siding when the new perimeter foundation was constructed (1970s). The house has a combination of one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows and larger windows decorated with leaded diamond-pane glass in the upper sashes. The windows are surrounded by simple 5 1/2 in. wood trim. Aluminum slider windows have been added to the north and south elevations in the kitchen and bathroom.

The hip roof front porch extends across two-thirds of the east elevation and is supported by turned classical columns that have been modified at the top with metal and wood extensions to fit the height of the porch (1970s modification). The original porch deck was replaced with 2 in. by 6 in. decking (1970s); a wooden step leads up to the porch. Original beaded board covers the ceiling of the porch. There are two original entrance doors under the front porch roof. Both entrance doors have glass in the upper portion and solid recessed panels in the lower area. Decorative moldings frame the glass in the door. The doors are capped with transoms that have been boarded over.

A former porch is located in the southwest corner of the house. In the 1970s/80s, the porch was enclosed with T-1-11 siding (originally a screen porch). Stairs lead down from the porch to the back yard. A narrow four-panel door is north of this former porch and leads into the back bedroom. The foundation, installed in the late 1970s, is composed of a concrete block foundation with a poured concrete outer wall.

Interior

The first floor layout of the Wright House includes the living room, dining room, two bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, pantry, and utility room. The second floor has two bedrooms and hallway with built-in storage areas. The access to the crawlspace is located in the closet in the first floor back (west) bedroom.

Living Room, First Floor Bedrooms, and Bathroom

The entrance door opens into the living room that has high ceilings and three doors that lead to other interior rooms. The staircase to the upper floor is opposite the entrance door and has a landing that leads to a flight of stairs extending north to the second floor. The unpainted fir staircase has an open side carriage decorated with applied panels cut in curved shapes. The staircase has a turned balustrade and newel post, rounded newel cap, and molded handrail; according to local sources, Joy and Leland Myers, these wood details were locally milled .

The living room walls are covered with muslin tacked to wide horizontal boards and covered with layers of wallpaper. The lower three feet of the walls were once (partially removed) covered with a woven

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burlap-like material secured between evenly spaced vertical trim boards with a horizontal top trim board. The original unpainted baseboards are intact and have two distinct parts; a high baseboard capped with another 1 in. by 4 in. board. Projecting crown moldings crown the door and decorative leaded glass window. The ceiling, constructed of flush board, is covered with muslin and wallpaper. The original tongue and groove fir floor is intact and extends east-west.

A door on the north wall of the living room leads to the north bedroom. The small room has a stove pipe and water heater on the west wall, vinyl flooring, newer narrow baseboards, and sheet rock walls. An original tall, one-over-one double-hung wood sash window is on the north elevation and is surrounded with molded trim. An exterior door on the east wall leads to the front porch.

Two other rooms in the northwest corner of the house, a bedroom and bathroom, are connected to the living room by a small hallway. The hallway has wood floors and built-in cabinets (constructed in late 1970s from an old dresser) at the north end. The bedroom has a built-in closet (not original) along the east wall, fir floors, and an original narrow wood panel exterior door on the west elevation that leads to the back yard. The moldings in this room, although constructed in the historic period, are slightly different than other moldings on the first floor. The bathroom was remodeled in the 1970s/80s, and has modern fixtures and finishes. A sliding aluminum window has been added to the north wall of the room.

Dining Room, Kitchen, Utility Room and Pantry

A large opening on the south wall of the living room leads to the dining room. French doors once enclosed this opening. The dining room has a board ceiling and walls covered with muslin and wallpaper, a large window on the east wall with leaded glass on the upper sash, and a smaller tripartite diamond-pane leaded glass window on the south wall. The unpainted wood trim moldings and baseboards are intact. A door on the west wall leads to the kitchen. The kitchen was remodeled in the 1970s/80s and has wood paneled walls, drop ceiling, and newer cabinets. An original five-panel door on the west elevation leads to the utility room and pantry.

The utility room, originally a porch, was later enclosed. The room has a slightly sloped floor covered with square linoleum floor tiles, older cabinets along the south wall, a door on the west side that opens to the outside, and an original four-panel door on the north elevation that leads to a small pantry. The pantry has shelving along the north and east walls, tongue and groove walls under the 1930s/1940s wallpaper, and vinyl flooring. An exterior door on the west end of the pantry is now boarded up.

Upper Story (Second Story)

The staircase against the west wall of the living room leads to the upper story. A landing at the top of the stairs has doors on each side that open to a bedroom and hallway. Cabinets are built into the north wall opposite the top of the stairs. The hallway woodwork is unpainted and varnished. A door on the west side leads into a long hallway that has sloped ceilings, built-in cabinets and drawers made of beaded boards, and patterned linoleum floors that date from the historic period. A small window near the south end of the hall is recessed in the west dormer. The door at the south end of the hall leads to the bedroom. The large room has sloped ceilings, wood floors, unpainted trim, a closet and dormer window along the east wall, and a storage door accessing the attic crawlspace on the south elevation. The walls are covered with wallpaper. Acoustic tiles on the ceiling are divided by unpainted firing strips that make a square

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pattern (1970s/80s remodel). The northeast bedroom is accessed through an original four-panel door on the east wall at the top of the stairway. This room has sloped ceilings, papered walls, an alcove in the dormer window, a door opening into the attic crawlspace, fir floors, and a closet in the northwest corner.

Hardware and Fixtures

Most of the door and window hardware is original. Original porcelain doors knobs (both black and white) are present on most of the interior doors as are the decorative pressed metal hinges and plate. An original amber frosted glass shade suspended by chains is present in the living room. Most of the other light fixtures in the house have been replaced.

Historic Alterations

- Reduced the height and width of the doorway between the dining room and living room; French doors were still present in this doorway in 1948 ;
- Modified front door height (interior cut-lines on the interior suggest another door height);
- Added a molding strip to the baseboards in the living and dining rooms;
- Removed a room on the west elevation of the house (prior to 1948);

Alterations (1958-2003)

- Removed wood cresting on peak of gables and hip (post-1964);
- Removed porch balustrade (post-1958);
- Replaced the porch deck (1970s) and board sidewalk (the board sidewalk was originally aligned with center of porch);
- Installed aluminum windows in kitchen and bathroom (1970s/80s);
- Modified the porch posts when new deck was installed (late 1970s);
- Built new concrete block foundation (1970s);
- Removed brick chimney on the south side of the gable when re-roofed (ca. 1980);
- Enclosed the rear porch with T-1-11 siding (1980s);
- Boarded over the door from the pantry to the west (back) yard (1970s);
- Remodeled kitchen, bathroom, and upstairs south bedroom (1970s/80s).
- Install metal roof on barn (c. 1960s-1970s)

Auxiliary Buildings

Barn: Historic Contributing

The barn, constructed circa 1915, measures approximately 30 ft. (north-south) by 42 ft. (east-west). Square in plan, the barn has a front-facing gable roof covered with corrugated metal panels, board and batten siding (full width 1 in. by 4 in. batten and 12 in. planks), a combination of single and multi-light windows, and three doors along the primary entrance on the east elevation. Two large double doors on the east elevation open into interior work areas, and a single pedestrian door on this side leads into a workroom along the north side of the barn.

The interior of the three-portal barn is divided east-west into a central aisle with flanking side aisles. The northern workroom has plank floors, a door on the west end that leads into another storage room, stairs to the loft, and a door in the back room that accesses the center work area. The central aisle, a

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large open space, has a dirt floor and double doors on the east end. The south workroom has a concrete floor, storage shelves along the south wall, and a door on the north elevation that opens into the central section.

Most of the framing members are full dimension lumber consisting of 4 in. by 4 in. support posts, 2 in. by 6 in. stringers and floor joists, 2 in. by 4 in. rafters (2 ft. on center), and 1 in. by 6 in. skip sheathing on the rafters. The upstairs floor is of 11 1/2 in. by 3/4 in. planks. Square posts flank the central aisle; the exterior of these posts are covered with horizontal boards that separate the three bays. Daigonal trusses support the side aisle roofs. Although portions of the barn have been modified over the years and some internal supports added, the barn maintains its architectural integrity.

Small Dwelling: Historic Non-Contributing

The small dwelling, measuring approximately 15 ft. (north-south) by 30 ft. (east-west), has a door on the north elevation, gable roof covered with corrugated metal roofing, a ridgeline stovepipe at the west end of the roof, four-light windows, an enclosed plywood front porch, and plywood siding that covers the original horizontal plank siding on all but the west elevation. The interior is divided into one large room and smaller rooms accommodating storage, a bathroom, and utility room. Older cabinets are along the south wall of the main room and a door on the west wall leads to a back room. The small dwelling has been modified over the years diminishing the integrity of the building.

Note: Although there is no supporting evidence to verify this to date, this small dwelling may have been moved from the back of the house to this lot (Lot 4) sometime after 1957. This building is similar in size to the bulding shown on the 1911 Sanborn Map that was directly behing the main house. According to the occupants in the 1950s, the small dwelling was still directly behind the house in the 1950s (Lou Ann McPherson Ferguson interview).

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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)

INDUSTRY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1903 to 1948

Significant Dates

- 1903 (House constructed)
- 1911 (Dredge company purchases property)
- 1925 (Dredge company sells property)
- 1948 (Probable use change)

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all 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. significance within the past 50 years.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Sumpter Townsite Co., Ltd. (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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Statement of Significance

The Oliver C. and L. Mae Wright House, more commonly known as the Powder River Gold Dredging Company Superintendent's House (Superintendent's House), meets the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its long-standing association with Sumpter's early mining industry that was one of the most productive mining districts in Oregon. The house, through its continual use by leading members of Sumpter's mining industry, reflects the transition from hard rock mining to large-scale gold dredging operations that made a lasting imprint on the surrounding landscape. Built in 1903, the house was constructed for Oliver C. Wright and his wife L. Mae. Wright, a prominent mining company entrepreneur, managed and promoted several mines in the region during the major boom period in the town's history that dates from the late 1890s to 1904.

The dwelling also has strong associations with the Powder River Gold Dredging Company who purchased the residence in 1911 for use as the company's superintendent house. After buying the house, the company erected other buildings near the house including a barn, office, and machine shop. The complex of buildings became known as the Powder River Gold Dredging Company's headquarters. Credited with developing and promoting large-scale dredging operations in Oregon, the company brought revenue into the struggling mining and timber community after the initial boom period waned. Their dredging operations changed the way gold was mined statewide.

After the gold dredging operations ceased in 1925, the house was sold to Nathan P. Moffett who also worked in the gold mining industry as a laborer. The residence was later purchased by Adam McPherson who was employed on the last large-scale dredge to operate in the region, the Sumpter Valley Dredge No. 3. This dredge was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971, and is part of the Sumpter Valley Dredge State Heritage Area that is currently owned by the State of Oregon and managed by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD).

The Wright House is also significant under National Register Criterion C as one of the best preserved Vernacular Queen Anne style residences in the City of Sumpter. Although a modest example of a Queen Anne style, the house has characteristics of the style in its asymmetrical form, multiple roof shapes, varied window types, and ornate jigsaw gable ornaments. The house represents one of the few houses that survived the 1917 fire that destroyed most of the commercial and residential buildings in Sumpter. The Wright House is an excellent example of a modest Vernacular Queen Anne residence that retains its integrity of location, design, setting, feeling, association, materials, and workmanship on the exterior and interior. The house is in good condition with minor modifications.

The areas of significance include industry and architecture. The period of significance spans the period between 1903 and 1948; the beginning date corresponds to the house's construction date and the end date represents the end of an era that the house was used as a single family residence.

Baker County Overview: *This overview section was extracted from the Sumpter Valley Historic District Nomination prepared by Ward Tonsfeld in 1987.*

Named for Edward Dickinson Baker who served as Oregon's United State senator before his death in 1861, Baker County was created on 22 September 1862. The county became a new frontier during the 1860s, attracting people from the settled parts of Oregon and Washington as the gold mines opened up settlement. Settlers had been arriving in the areas west of the Cascade Mountains and in the Columbia

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corridor since the 1840s, but few had shown much interest in the vast semi-arid region between the Cascades and the Continental Divide. The western portions of Oregon and Washington were more inviting to settlement than the eastern portions but as the western valleys filled, a pattern of movement from west to east began. Obstacles to settlement in the inland region included poor soil, harsh climate, conflicts with the local natives, and abysmal transportation. But, as the anonymous author of *An Illustrated History of Baker, Grant, Malheur, and Harney Counties* remarks, "When . . . gold was discovered . . . these obstacles were soon shown not to be insurmountable, and the seeds of future development at once began to be planted" (*An Illustrated History*, p.138).

The first gold rush in the "Inland Empire" occurred near Fort Colville in eastern Washington in 1855. Subsequent rushes occurred in British Columbia in the late 1850s and in 1860 when the Orofino rush drew prospectors into Idaho (Trimble, 1913). In August of 1861, a party set out from Portland in search of the already legendary "Blue Bucket" placer discovered (and lost) by the Stephen Meek party in 1845 (Hiatt, 1893). On the evening of October 23, one member of the party—Henry Griffin—struck "a good prospect," and the other members staked claims along what became known as Griffin Gulch. By "the fall of 1862 thousands of immigrants came to the country" (*An Illustrated History*, p. 146). During the next year, the settlement grew to around 5,000 people, who formed the town of Auburn and created Baker County, since the nearest county seat was over two hundred miles west at The Dalles. From Auburn, prospectors set out on forays that led to the discoveries of richer placers in the Boise Basin, the Owyhee mines, and important strikes in the Mormon Basin, Rye Valley, Sumpter, and Granite (Potter, 1976). As Auburn's yield diminished, its population drifted off, leaving it abandoned within a few years.

Baker City, Auburn's successor, was started in 1864 (Hiatt, 1893). By 1868 it had a stage line and a post office, and in 1868 the county seat was moved from Auburn to Baker City. During the late 1860s and early 1870s the placer mining operations suffered from a lack of water, and the level of economic activity in the county slumped. Although the population dwindled as miners and "boomers" left for better opportunities elsewhere, Baker City remained vital and became the largest city in eastern Oregon by the turn of the century (Olcott, 1913). More significantly, it became identified as the commercial and cultural center not only of Baker County but of the vast region east of the Cascade Mountains.

In the early 1880s Baker City had reached a period of economic stagnation, despite the completion of the transcontinental railroad through Baker City in 1884. The placer mining boom was over, and the succeeding industry (agriculture and stock raising) did not offer especially attractive opportunities. If Baker was to retain its early prosperity and leadership, then, it had to find new sources of wealth. In most peoples' minds, the railroads held the key.

The new sources of wealth that Baker County needed came in the late 1880s in the form of two industries dependent upon railroad transportation: quartz mining and lumber. Placer operations had dominated the first mining in the county. These produced gold relatively pure in form that needed little additional refining. Quartz mining, however, as it developed after the discoveries on Cracker Creek in 1887, produced ore that had to be shipped by rail to smelters in Tacoma or Denver. In 1888, the first year of production, the quartz mines on Cracker Creek and other locations shipped 500,000 pounds of ore to Denver (*An Illustrated History*, 1902).

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In 1889, David Eccles and his associates from Utah incorporated the Oregon Lumber Company to cut the timber acquired in the Powder River drainage west of Baker City. Prior to the O.R. & N. Co. Railway, lumber had been cut only for local consumption, but beginning in 1887, lumber was shipped to other markets (*History*, 1902). When Eccles along with other associates proposed building the Sumpter Valley Railroad in 1890, the public response was positive. Access to the Oregon Lumber Company's timber was the rationale behind construction of the new railroad but providing access to the new quartz mines in the Cracker Creek mining areas was an added factor. If the railroad could connect to another north or south railroad, Baker City would become a cross roads for interstate traffic.

In July of 1890, the railroad was completed nearly as far as McEwen, which was to be the first terminus, 25 miles up the Powder River. The first car of logs reached Baker on 1 August 1890, and the remaining miles to McEwen were completed in the summer of 1891. The extension line to Sumpter was not begun until 1895 because of the national depression. On 31 October 1896, the Sumpter Valley Railroad connected the town of Sumpter with markets all over the country.

The Town of Sumpter

The area that later became Sumpter was settled in 1862 by a group of men from the southern states who moved to Oregon at the start of the Civil War and the eastern Oregon gold rush. The men built a log cabin near the present town of Sumpter and named the settlement Fort Sumter after the South Carolina fort where Confederate forces first attacked a Union garrison in 1861 at the start of the Civil War. After the Sumter post office was re-established in 1883, the word 'Fort' was dropped and the letter 'p' was added. This was the beginning of the town of Sumpter, the small mountain community that would later become the center of one of the richest mining regions in Oregon. The town was officially platted in 1886.

Growth in the community was slow due to its isolated location until larger scale mining and lumber operations started. The first important gold strike in the Sumpter area occurred in 1877 when the Bonanza mine was developed about 13 miles west-southwest of the town. A new influx of miners came to the region in the 1880s as the "Mother Lode" of eastern Oregon mines developed in the Cracker Creek and Bourne districts. These mines included the Golconda, Columbia, Taber Fraction, Red Boy, Bunker Hill, Ibex, North Pole, Eureka and Excelsior mines (Burch, p. 112). According to a 1941 history of gold mining in Oregon "the mines that have the most important history in eastern Oregon are those that form a semi-circle north, northwest, west, and southwest around the town of Sumpter" (Burch, p. 112). Although still relatively small in size, Sumpter became a cross roads and supply center for the developing mining and timber industries.

The extension of the Sumpter Valley Railroad to Sumpter in 1896 stimulated development as the narrow gauge railroad began transporting freight and timber to and from the outlying regions. The Oregon Lumber Company transported logs to the mill in Baker City, and on the return trip, mining equipment and supplies were carried. By 1898, Sumpter boasted of electric lights, a water system and reservoir, planked streets, and wood sidewalks. Small commercial and service buildings lined the streets including a hardware store, newspaper office, general merchandising and drug stores, a meat market, hotels, livery stables, fraternal halls, saloons, brewery, opera house, and sawmill. The area supported other businesses such as the Oregon Lumber Company's mill, a slaughterhouse, and brickyard.

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A 1898 newspaper account of Sumpter states "the yield of gold from 513 gold mines and claims, in all stages of development, was \$3,000,000. It is estimated that not one-tenth of the mineral bearing districts has been even fairly prospected. Yet, since the mining industry began in Baker County, the total yield of gold has been close to thirty million dollars" (*Morning Democrat*, 1898). Citizens referred to Sumpter as the "coming Denver" hoping to realize its success and stability. After 1900, the news of the Sumpter mining industry began to spread to other regions of the country after the U.S. Geological Survey published *The Gold Belt of the Blue Mountains* that detailed the riches of the area (Burch, p. 115). The community experienced a boom period as miners, investors, prospectors, and promoters came into the community to take advantages of the local resources.

The town continued to grow and, by 1902, an estimated 3,000 people were living in the community (Burch, p. 114). The boomtown atmosphere was apparent in its service related businesses that included restaurants, hotels, saloons, a cigar store and factory, assayer offices, banks, brothels, law and real estate offices, and a china town. A 1902 account of Sumpter states, "though . . . the vices that go wherever prosperity reigns are well represented, the forces which make for morality, culture, and the highest enlightenment are also here" (*An Illustrated History*, p. 220). Between 1898 and 1903, a majority of the buildings in the community were erected as the mines of the regions continued to prosper. Additions were platted and residential construction proliferated to accommodate the influx of people. The Sumpter Townsite Company, Ltd. was active in the promotion of the town, plating additions and selling lots to prospective citizens. Oliver C. and L. Mae Wright (owners of the subject house) were clients of the Sumpter Townsite Company, purchasing the lot and house in 1903 as the town extended further south along Mill Street.

By 1904 a new smelter had been erected in Sumpter to process the ore locally rather than transporting the material to Tacoma or Salt Lake City. But even as it was being constructed, the ore production declined; the Sumpter Smelter only operated until 1907 before being sold at a sheriff's sale to pay off debtors (Schroeder, p. 13). The mining technologies had depleted the reachable deposits, and Sumpter's business community lost the vitality it had earlier enjoyed. Between 1904 and 1907, most of the important mines excluding the Columbia and North Pole mines in the Cracker Creek District ceased operation (Burch, p. 116). People left the area as the mines played out. It was not until new large-scale dredge mining was developed by Wendell P. Hammon that the local mining industry experienced a resurgence.

A New Era: Dredge Mining

Wendell P. Hammon of Oroville, California, designed the first dredge in the United States after traveling to New Zealand in the late 1880s to study their gold dredging techniques. By 1904 there were about 50 active dredges in California and by 1910 that number had grown to 70. The Yuba dredge design was developed and constructed by Hammon for use in the lower Yuba River gold fields in northern California that were dredged almost continuously from 1903 to 1968 (Hammon, *Gold Districts of California*).

Although bucket-line dredges were introduced into Eastern Oregon as early as 1903, it was not until Hammon expanded his California dredging operations to Oregon in 1911 that large-scale dredging operations occurred. Hammon purchased land, and water and mineral interest in the Sumpter area under the name of the Keystone Dredging Company. By August 1911, the dredging company had purchased the

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Wright House for \$650 and hundreds of acres for use in their dredging operations. By September, work on the pit for the dredge was almost complete. The 14 September 1911 edition of the *Blue Mountain American* states:

This week the huge pit for the reception of the dredger of the Keystone Dredging Company was completed and all is now in readiness for the reception of the material and machinery for building the company's big gold ship. The erection of the dredge will take several weeks, but it is expected that it will be completed in time to thoroughly test it before winter sets in. The location of the pit is almost within the city limits of Sumpter, and the pay roll that will result from the operation of the plant will be of material benefit to the city.

Powder River Gold Dredging Company

On 28 October 1911, the Keystone Dredging Company sold approximately 1120 acres of land and the Wright House to the Powder River Gold Dredging Company, a subsidiary of Hammon's California corporation (Baker County Deed Book No. 75, page 595). By April 1912, the Yuba Construction Company foreman and accountant from Marysville, California, were in Sumpter supervising the construction of the dredge for the dredging company.

The dredge was floated in September 1912 and according to the local paper there was an "entire lack of ceremonies we usually read of as marking the launching of vessels at the ship building yards. In fact, the builders went about it in such a business like manner that it was floated clear of its supports in a few moments and now rests on the pond ready to start the washing of gravels as soon as the remaining machinery with which it is to be equipped is installed" (*Blue Mountain American*, 19 September 1912).

On 7 January 1913, Sumpter Dredge No. 1, called the *City of Sumpter*, was inaugurated when the Yuba Construction Company turned the dredge over to the Powder River Gold Dredging Company. Despite some delay because of ice on the pond, the dredge went into operation running three continuous eight hour shifts. The dredge had a wood hull measuring 100 ft. by 52 ft., a wood fired boiler for heat during winter, oil stoves in the rear oiler room, and 65 nine-foot buckets that were powered by seven motors fed by electricity from the Eastern Oregon Light & Power power plants. The dredge dug up to a depth of 30 feet. By the end of 1913, the dredge had mined approximately 60 acres, and the weekly gold output was estimated at approximately \$12,000 (*Blue Mountain American*, 2 October 1913). According to the 1914 Polk's City Directory, approximately 26 workers were employed at the dredge. These included the dredge carpenter, teamster (with three mules), painter, bookkeeper, choreman, electrician, the superintendent, two blacksmiths, three winchman, a dredge worker and foreman, six oilers, and seven laborers (1914 Polk's Directory of Baker County).

In January 1914 the company purchased 80 more acres west of Sumpter and made plans to build another dredge. Sumpter Dredge No. 2 was completed in October 1915 and had a capacity of dredging about 10,000 cubic yards daily using 65 seven-foot buckets (*The Mineral Resources of Oregon*, December 1916). The dredge worked upstream towards Bourne while the first dredge was working downstream towards McEwen. A December 1916 report from the Oregon Bureau of Mines and Geology states, "The most important placer mining operation in the state is that of the Powder River Gold Dredging Company,

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located near Sumpter, Oregon. The total holding of the company is about 1500 acres, of which about 700 acres are to be dredged." Under the presidency of Hammon, the company's capital stock was valued at \$500,000 in 1916 (*The Mineral Resources of Oregon*, December 1916).

The dredge, however, negatively impacted some of the other industries in the area. The company's need for land and services caused surrounding land values to rise. This increase in taxation created economic hardship for valley farmers and ranchers. Many acres were foreclosed and sold to the dredging company. Soon the valley that had supported hay fields now was more valued for mining. Dredging transformed the natural grasslands into piled tailings of gravel and rock (Schroeder. p. 16)

The Powder River Gold Dredging Company continued its operations until both Dredge No. 1 and No. 2 were shut down. Dredge No. 1 ceased operation in July 1924 just south of the town of McEwen and the hull left to the elements (some of the parts were used in the construction of Dredge No. 3). Dredge No. 2 made its way up the Cracker Creek toward the mining town of Bourne. The diminished capacity of the creek bed eventually closed in on the hull until it could proceed no longer; the dredge was shut down in October 1923. The machinery from No. 2 was dismantled, and all but the hull was transported and used in a dredge near Liberty, Washington (Webber, p. 19). The Powder River Gold Dredging Company sold all their holdings and their headquarter buildings by 1925. Despite the liquidation of large-scale dredging operations, small dredges continued to operate in the Sumpter Valley.

Sumpter Valley Dredging Company: Dredge No. 3

Owned by the Sumpter Valley Dredging Company, an Oregon corporation, Dredge No. 3 began operating in June 1935 using salvaged parts from Dredge No. 1 that had been idle for more than ten years. Unlike earlier dredge hulls built in a pit, floated, and then outfitted with dredging machinery, Dredge No. 3's hull was built on the bank of the pond then launched on 16 April 1935. After two months, the 125 ft. by 52 ft. hull was fitted with the machinery, a 72-bucket chain, and dredging began. The labor force of about 23 men had an annual payroll of 50 to 60 thousand dollars (Webber, p. 92). Dredge No. 3 worked continuously until all non-essential mining was halted during World War II. The War Production Board authorized mining to resume on 5 July 1945. The dredge continued for another nine years before permanently ceasing operations in its present location in August 1954 (Webber, pp.19-37).

In 1971 Dredge No. 3 was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and in 1993 the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) purchased the dredge and associated acreage. Restoration of the dredge began in the summer of 1995 through the efforts of the Friends of the Sumpter Valley Dredge and the OPRD. The dredge, the featured exhibit of Sumpter Valley Dredge State Heritage Area, is surrounded by a 100-acre site. A *Site Development Plan* (Mayer/Reed) was completed in December of 2000 that further developed the 1994 Master Plan for the dredge and surrounding cultural landscape. The goal of the new plan included the preservation and interpretation of the associated historic, cultural, and natural resources, and development of a visitor's use areas and other facilities such as trails, overlooks, and interpretation centers. This development proposal was planned in partnership with the non-profit Friends of the Sumpter Valley Dredge and the Sumper Valley Railroad. The City of Sumpter and Baker County are also supported the plan.

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The Oliver C. and L. Mae Wright Residence (1903-1908)

The Wright House was most likely constructed in 1903 by the Sumpter Townsite Company Ltd., a local real estate development company. According to the 1903 Baker County tax assessment records, it appears that the townsite company erected the house between July and November before selling the house and lot to L. Mae Wright for \$500 in November of that year. The assessment records show that the subject lot was valued at \$100 with no improvements in July 1903 but when the Wrights purchased the lot in November, the property sold for \$500 indicating that a building was on the lot at the time of purchase. By 1904 the assessment of the lot and improvements were valued at \$325 further substantiating the house's construction.

Oliver C. Wright and her wife, L. Mae, were prominent members of the community and lived in the house until 1908 when the local mining industry decline was evident. Wright, a financial manager, was involved in overseeing many of the local mines. An entrepreneur, Wright's name appeared frequently in the early Sumpter newspapers in association with his many mining interests. He was associated with the New York firm of Wheeler & Co (bankers) and was responsible for managing the company's various mines. He was also President of the Blue Bird mine, manager and secretary of the Black Butte and Gold Bug mines, had interest in the Buck Horn mine, and was a member of the firm of Van Vleet & Wright. By 1905, Wright had moved his office into the Bank of Sumpter building in downtown.

Oliver and Mae Wright often entertained friends at their residence on Mill Street as announced in the local paper holding dinners, and birthday, card, and holiday parties. The couple lived in the house until the mining industry began to wane. In November 1908, the Wrights sold the property to J.V. Tamissie who purchased the home for one dollar. Tamissie only owned the house until January 1911 when he sold the property to John F. Wilson for \$600. Wilson held the property for eight months prior to selling the house in September 1911 to the Keystone Dredging Company for \$650. The President of Keystone Dredging Company was Wendell P. Hammon.

Powder River Gold Dredging Company's Headquarters (1911-1925)

In November 1911, the Powder River Gold Dredging Company purchased the Keystone Dredging Company's property and interests including the Wright House. This house became the residence of the company's superintendent, Roe Willis Derby. The Powder River Gold Dredging Company was a subsidiary of Wendell P. Hammon's California dredging and construction company. Derby, the new superintendent, was the nephew of Hammon (his mother was W.P. Hammon's sister).

As the Powder River Gold Dredging Company developed their dredging operations locally, the company purchased lots around the superintendent's house for use as the company's headquarters. The company bought two lots behind (west) the house (Lots 5 and 6, Block 1) in March 1912 and in October purchased a lot (Lot 7) immediately south of the superintendent's residence for the purpose of constructing a company office and laboratory (extant: 293 Mill Street). Circa 1915, a barn for the dredge team and machine shop were built on the two lots west of the superintendent's house. In November 1915, the company also purchased Lot 4 north of the new barn (no improvements listed on the 1915 tax assessment, Deed Book Vol. 82, page 573). The complex including the house, barn, office, and machine shop was used as the headquarters for the Powder River Gold Dredging Company that started a new era of mining in the Sumpter Valley.

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The headquarters were spared in the Sunday morning fire that destroyed almost the entire town of Sumpter on 13 August 1917. The fire began in the Capital Hotel in downtown Sumpter and spread through twelve blocks of businesses and residential area. Only the bank's bricked vault remained standing and a few houses and commercial businesses. The dredging company complex was unharmed although the fire came within a block and a half of the buildings.

Superintendent Derby lived in the house with his wife Maude and their son Roe W. Derby Jr. (born 17 November 1910) until circa 1920 when the family returned to Sacramento, California (1920 U.S. Census). The couple also had a daughter Frances who was born circa 1904 in California. Roe W. Derby Sr., born in Pennsylvania on 17 June 1880, continued his career in the mining industry until his death in Modesto, California, on 11 September 1968. He was remembered as a precise, well dressed, and upper-class sort of person. Born in 1883, Maude was a native of Missouri and died in Modesto, California, on 1 February 1964. The family had a long standing association with the mining industry in California and Oregon, and with the influential Hammon family. In 1924, the Powder River Gold Dredging Company began liquidating their assets as their gold dredging operations came to an end. In October 1924, the office was sold to F.L. Wilson and in April 1925, Lots 4, 5 (barn), and 8 (house) were sold to R.W. Russell who sold the three lots to Nathan P. Moffett in 1926.

Subsequent Owners (1926 to Present)

Nathan P. Moffett lived in the house from 1926 until his death in 1937. Nathan, a native of Utah, was born around 1871, and worked as a watchman in the gold mines (1930 U.S. Census). He lived in the house with his wife Annie, a native of England that immigrated in 1880, and their son Emmet M. (born ca. 1919). The couple also had a daughter, Isabelle who was born ca. 1906. A boarder lived with the family in 1930 by the name of Hatburg who worked as a laborer on the gold dredge. Nathan P. Moffett died in 1937, a resident of Sumpter since the 1925. Annie E. Moffett and her son Emmett L. and daughter-in-law Geneva, sold the house, barn, and Lot 4, to Dora M. Carr in May 1947. Carr, a school teacher, sold the barn to Walter Bowman, the adjacent lot (Lot 4) to Carl Strack in 1948, and the house to James Adams and Helen McPherson in March 1948 for \$800.

The McPherson family lived in the house with their five children until 1957. Adam McPherson was an oiler on dredge. The McPherson family also used the house as a rooming house called the Deerhorn Lodge. The living room was used as a lobby and the dining room used as the family's living room. French doors separated the two rooms. The parents and five children slept in the northeast bedroom on the upper floor and a boarder, Johnny Lehand, lived in the other upstairs bedroom until 1958 (Lehand worked at the office next door). The two downstairs bedrooms were rented to boarders who both had outside entrances. At that time a picket fence surrounded the house, and a raised boardwalk lead to the front porch and around the south side of the house to screen porch on the back elevation. A boardwalk also extended from the back of the house to another small dwelling, shown on the 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, only a few feet from the back door; this small dwelling was rented at times to dredge workers in the 1950s.

The McPhersons sold the house in 1958 to Esther C. Amundson who had a barbershop in the north bedroom on the first floor. Amundson owned the house until 1980 when it was purchased by Dino and Kay Menolascina. The Menolascina family lived in the house until 1993 when the house was sold to Betty Fletcher. The OPRD purchased the house, barn, and small dwelling adjacent the barn on 30 April 2001.

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Vernacular Queen Anne Residences: An Architectural Comparative Analysis

The Wright House is one of few early 1900s residences remaining in Sumpter that maintains its architectural integrity, and although Vernacular in style, displays characteristics of the Queen Anne style in its detailing and massing. The Queen Anne style was inspired by manor houses designed by English architect Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912) and was introduced into the United States during the 1876 Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. As news of the fair's architecture spread, the new Queen Anne style became a popular building form throughout the country. In Oregon, as in other states, industrialization created a new moneyed generation who displayed their wealth by building large residences often designed in the Queen Anne style as well as summer homes crafted in the Queen Anne Cottage style (Clark, p. 85). The style was further popularized by the publication of house pattern books that illustrated various designs and architectural details that could be built or ordered through the mail. More modest, Queen Anne style houses were constructed by the middle class often incorporating decorative Eastlake style elements such as jigsaw gable ornaments and decorative porch details.

The Wright House has salient Queen Anne details in its asymmetrical shape, combination hip and gable roof, leaded glass windows, and Eastlake style spindled gable ornaments. Early photographs show that the original residence had other Queen Anne style details that included wood cresting and finials on the combination hip and gable roof (removed after 1958). Later stylistic influences apparent on the house include turned Colonial Revival style porch posts. The interior of the residence has the original floors, decorative stairway details, varnished woodwork, room arrangements, height ceilings, and built-in storage cabinets on the upper floor. Some of the original wall paper has been exposed that shows the evolution of the interior rooms.

The following comparative analysis includes five residences that are similar in style and date to the Wright House. These houses are east and south of the original downtown area that was destroyed by the 1917 fire. These are among the few surviving houses that pre-date the fire.

Auburn Street (house directly east of 328 Auburn)

The one-and-one-half story residence, constructed prior to 1900, is rectangular in plan and has a front facing gable roof, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, eave returns, drop wood siding, decorative porch details, and newer shutters. The porch and some of the windows have been modified. The house, currently in poor condition, is shown on the 1900 and 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance map.

386 Auburn Street (Gentry House)

The one-and-one-half story Gentry House is rectangular in plan and has a front facing gable roof, eave returns, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, drop wood siding, turned spindle porch frieze, and turned porch posts and balustrade. Some of the windows have been modified. The house, shown on the 1911 Sanborn Map, is listed as the Waite Gentry House on the 1965 Hawley map (see supplemental information). The house is in poor condition.

275 Austin Street (Hibbs/Wilson House)

The one and one-half story Hibbs/Wilson House is rectangular in plan and has a front facing pedimented gable roof, a recessed wrap-around porch (north and east elevations), turned and boxed porch posts, drop siding, and a combination of one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, and larger decorative

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leaded glass windows on the front elevation. According to the Joy and Leland Myers, the house is similar to the Wright House on the interior details such as the moldings and main staircase. According to the Myers, their house was built by Firman Wilson who was a local builder in the area. The house is in good condition with minor modifications. Originally owned by Ed Hibbs, the house was later owned by Firman Wilson who owned the Wright House briefly in 1911. The Hibbs/Wilson House is comparable to the Wright House in some of the woodwork.

149 Bonanza Street

The one-and-one-half story residence, constructed prior to 1900, as a T-shaped gable roof, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows, a side shed porch, drop siding, and a bay window on the front elevation. Some of the windows have been modified over the years and the front porch removed. Shown on the 1900 and 1911 Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, the house is a good example of Vernacular style pre-1900 residence that has stylistic elements of the Gothic Revival style.

175 Bonanza Street (Taliafer House)

The one and one-half story residence is irregular in plan and has a cross-gable roof, metal roofing, clipped gable on the front elevation, a semi-circular bargeboard projecting over the wood shingles on the upper story, a combination of one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows and newer aluminum slider windows, and a shed extension on the north elevation. Modifications to the house include newer windows and siding, alterations of the front porch, and the addition of a deck on the front elevation. Although the house has some of its original detailing on the gable end, the integrity of the house has been compromised by the modifications to the plan, porch, siding, and north shed addition. According to Brooks Hawley (see supplemental map), the house was owned by Gentry Taliafer prior to 1917.

Summary

The Wright House and Hibbs/Wilson House are the best-preserved examples of Vernacular style residences with stylistic details of the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles that pre-date the 1917 Sumpter fire. The house at 149 Bonanza is a good representation of a Vernacular style house with Gothic Revival style influences.

Note: There are a few other houses that date from this period but were not included in the comparative study because they have been heavily modified.

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L. Mae & Oliver C. Wright House

Sumpter, Baker Co., Oregon

Name of Property

City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Approx. 1/2 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 11 404873 4955027 B / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / / D / / / / / / / / / /

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Property Tax No.

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title: Sally Donovan

Organization : Donovan & Associates

Date: 11/21/03

Street & number: 1615 Taylor Street

Telephone: 541-386-6461

City or town: Hood River

State: OR . Zip Code: 97031

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name : State of Oregon, Oregon Parks and Recreation Department

street & number: 725 Summer Street NE, Suite C

telephone: 503-986-0746

city or town : Salem

state; OR

zip code: 97301

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

Verbal Description

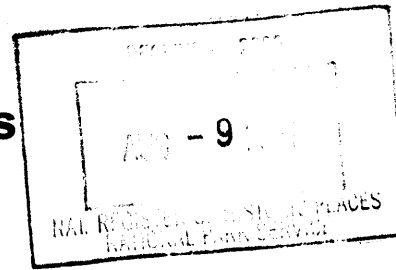
The property is located in the City of Sumpter, Baker County, Oregon on Lots 4, 5, and 8 in the South Sumpter Ellis Addition on Tax Lots 1900 and 2001.

Boundary Justification

The nominated area encompasses the house and the associated outbuildings (a barn and a small dwelling) that were once part of a complex of buildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



Section number 11 Page 1

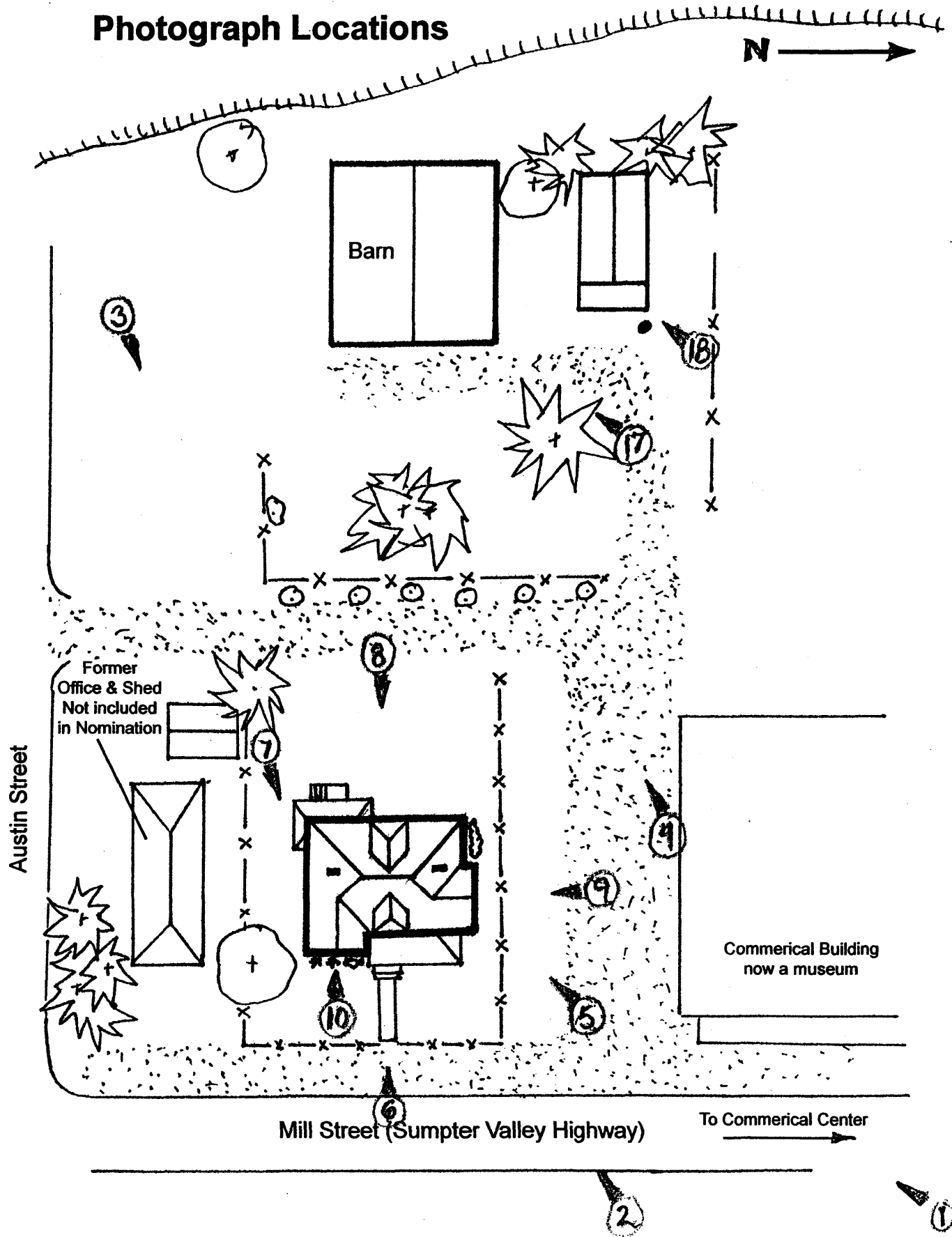
Photograph List

Name of photographer: Sally Donovan, Donovan & Associates
Date of photographs: October 13, 2003
Negatives held by Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department

Photographs

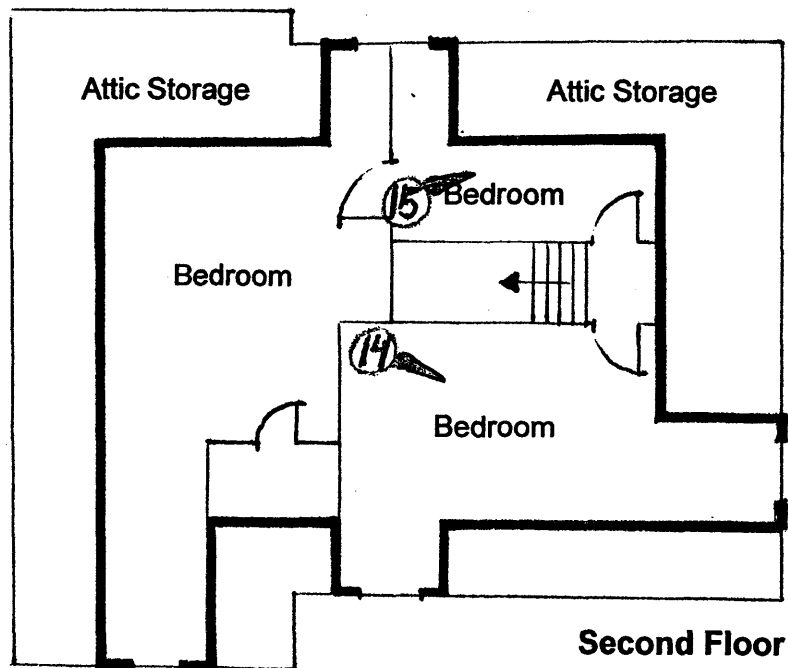
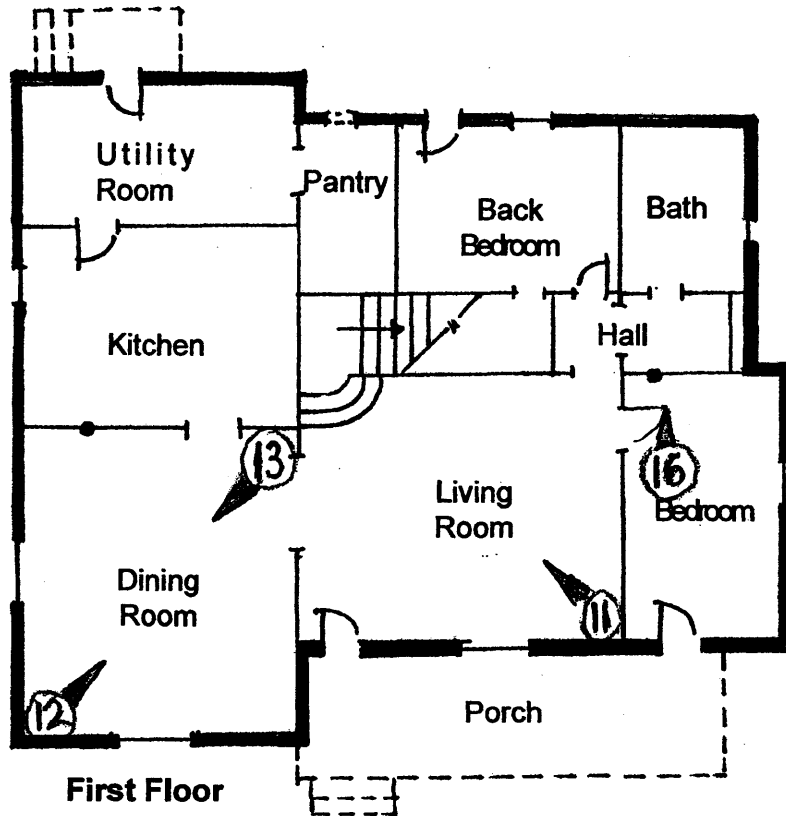
- No. 1 Mill Street; view to southwest.
- No. 2 Nominated property; view to west.
- No. 3 East (front) and north facades, view to southwest.
- No. 4 East (front) facade; view to west.
- No. 5 South facade; view to northeast.
- No. 6 North facade; view to south.
- No. 7 West facade; view to view to northeast.
- No. 8 Backyard; view to northeast.
- No. 9 Auxiliary buildings; view to southwest.
- No. 10 Small residence, east and north facades; view to southwest.
- No. 11 Barn, east and north facades; view to southwest.
- No. 12 Living room and staircase; view to southwest.
- No. 13 Dining room and views toward living room and kitchen; view to northwest.
- No. 14 Dining room; view to southeast.
- No. 15 Northeast bedroom, second floor; view to northeast.
- No. 16 Built-in cabinetry, second-floor hall; view to north.
- No. 17 Original door hardware, north bedroom, second floor.

Photograph Locations

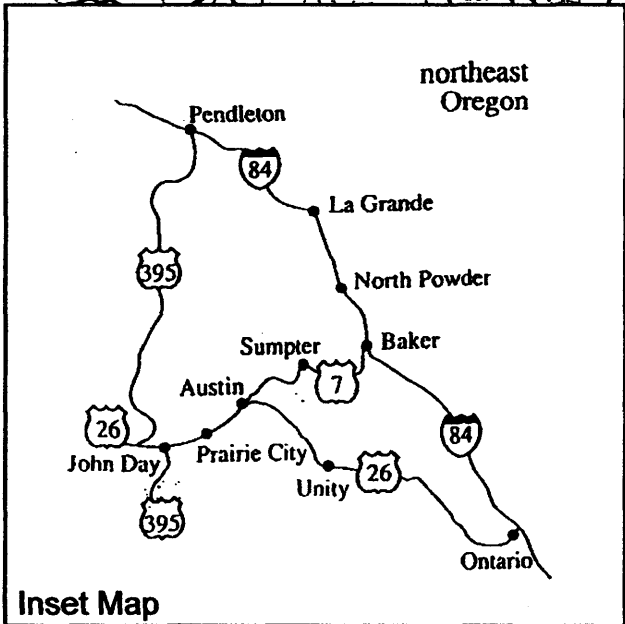
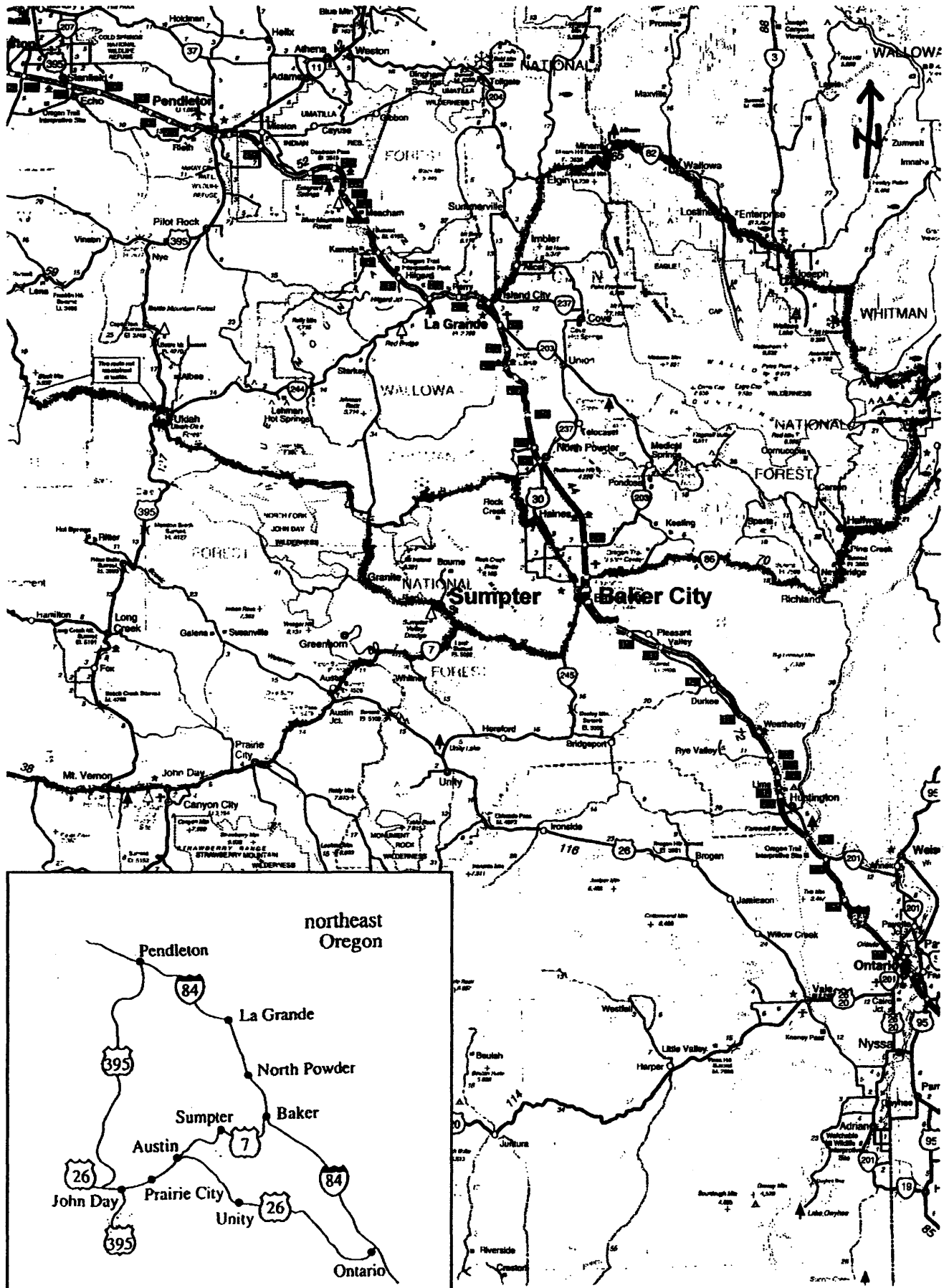


Site Plan
(scale 1/3 inch = 10 feet)

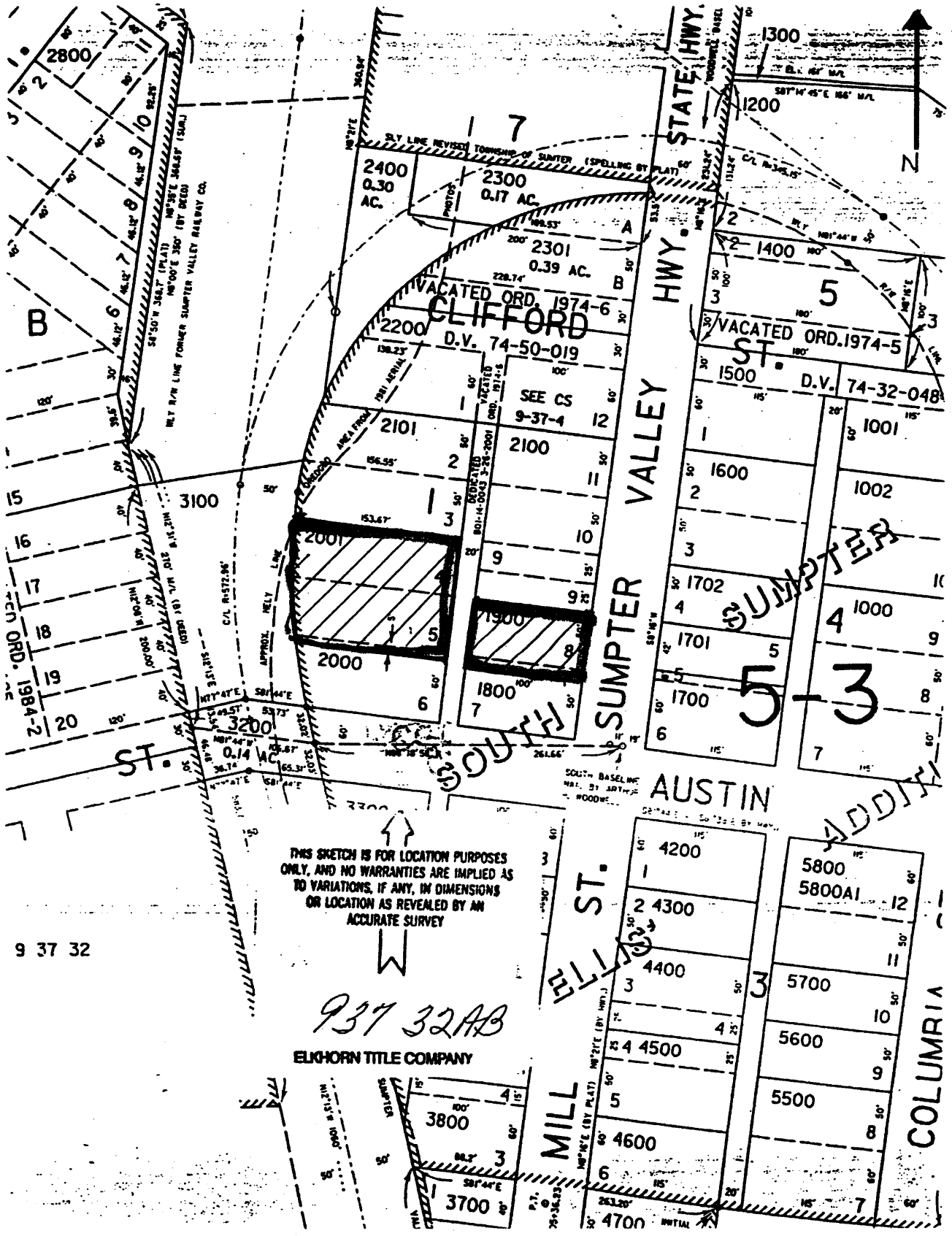
Photograph Locations



Floor Plans
(scale 1/10 inch = 1 foot)

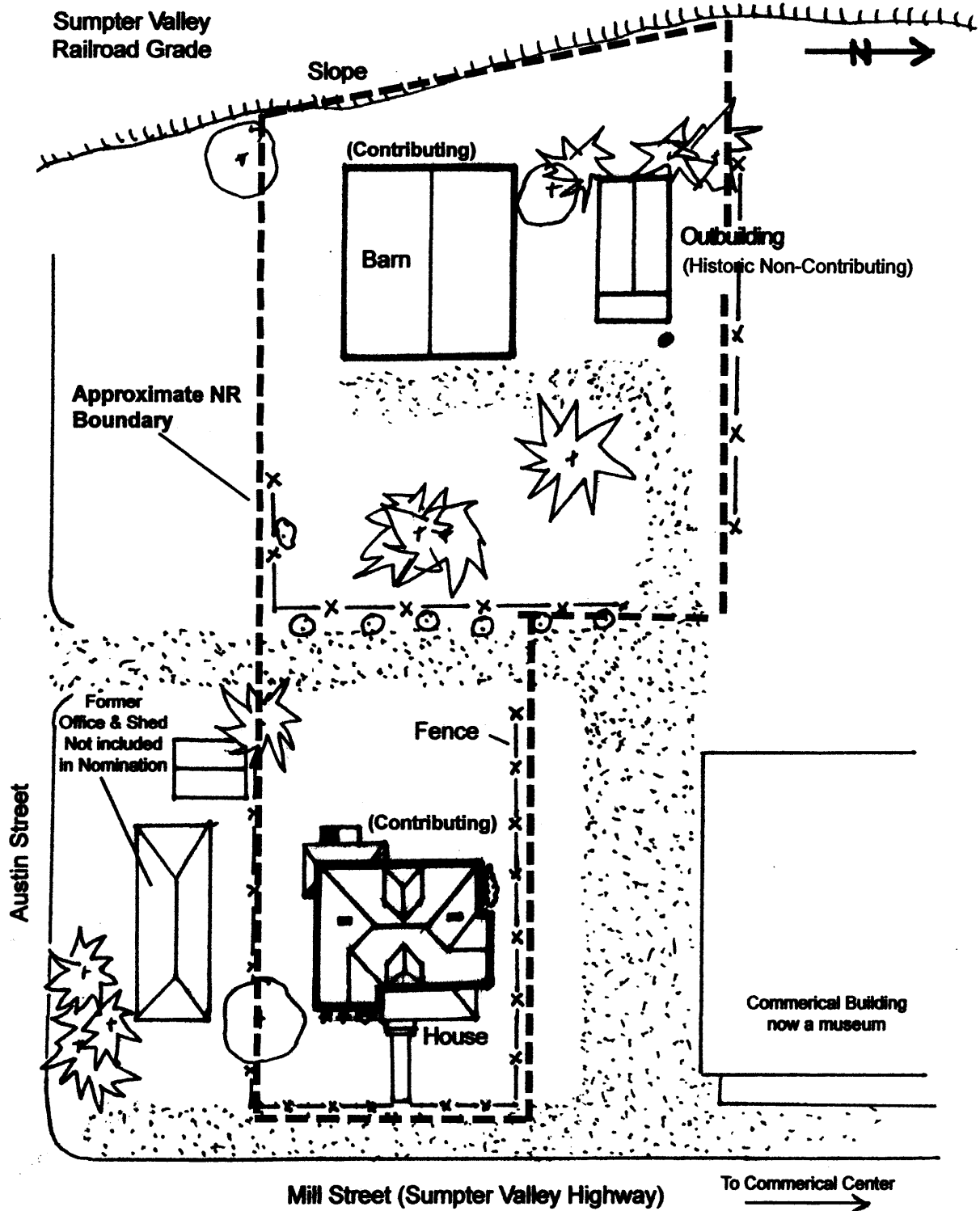


Oregon Highway Map

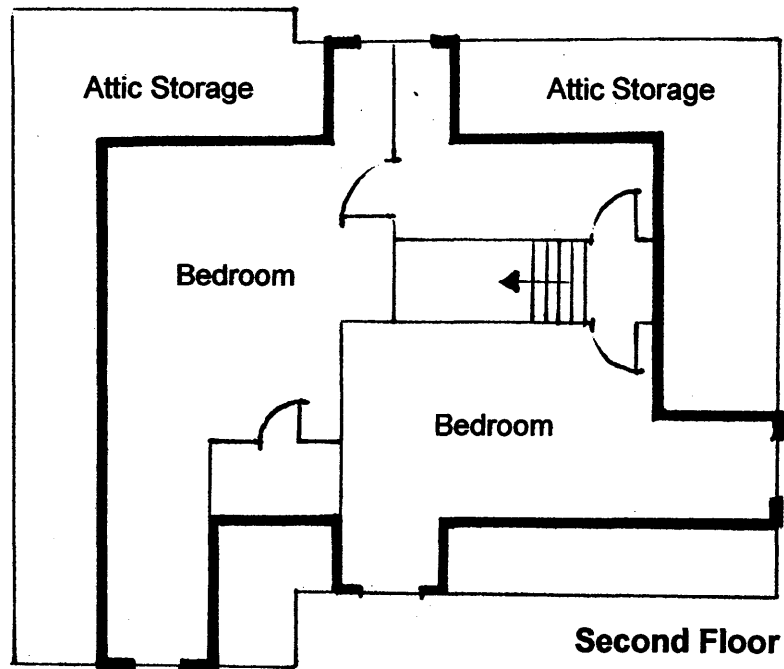
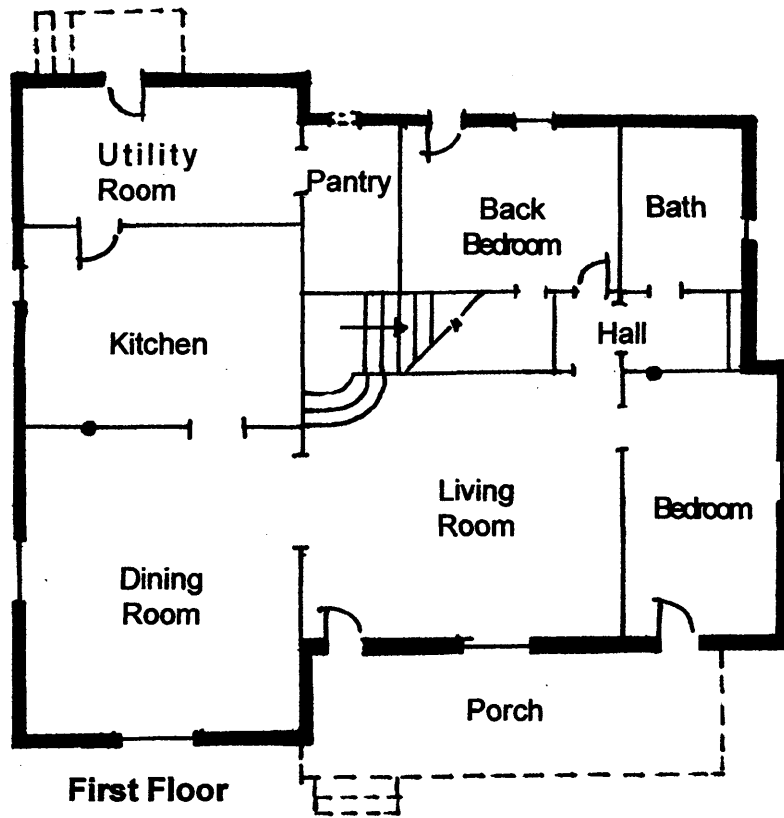


Tax Lot Map

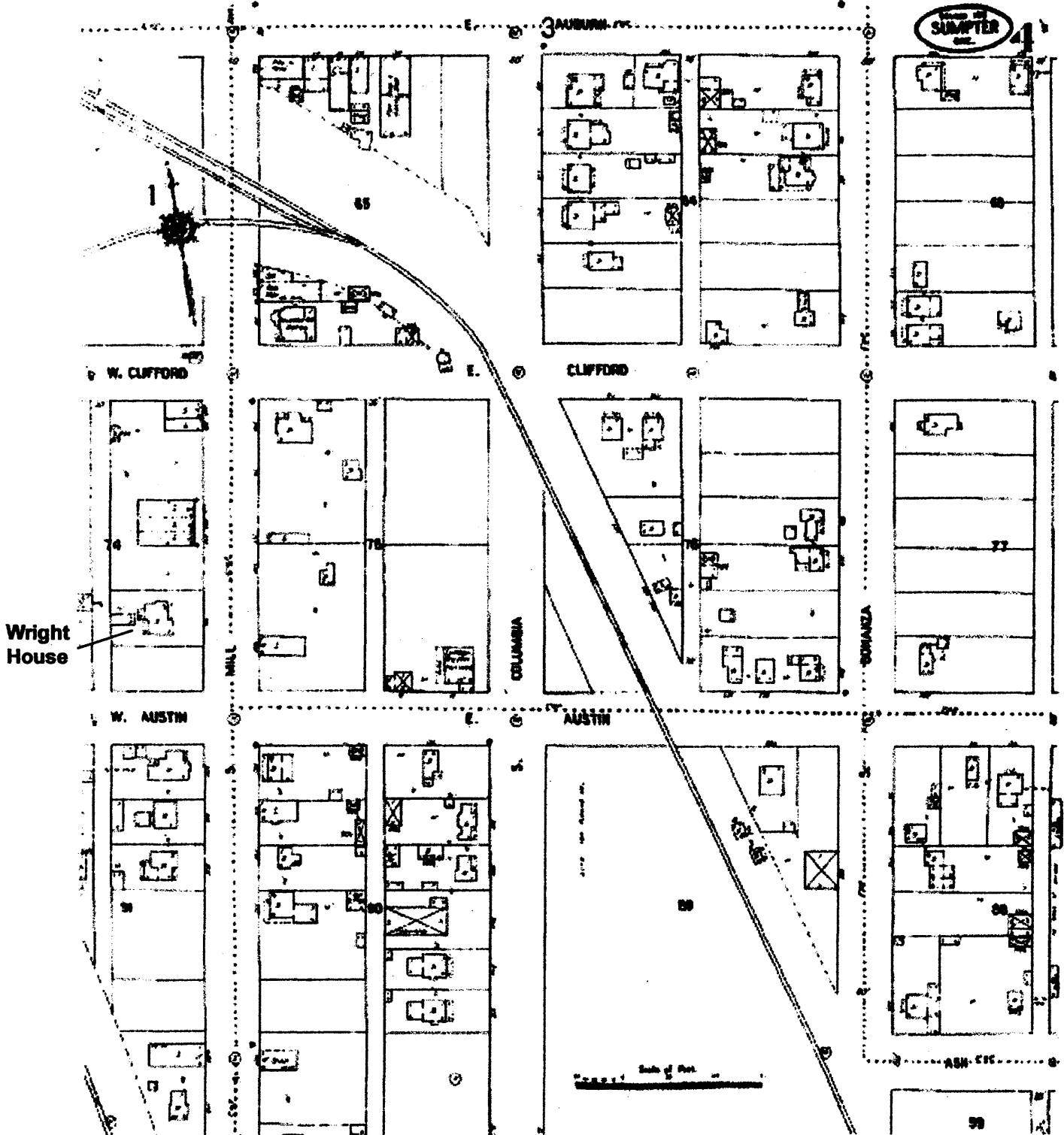
Map No. 9 37 31, Tax Lots 1900 and 2001



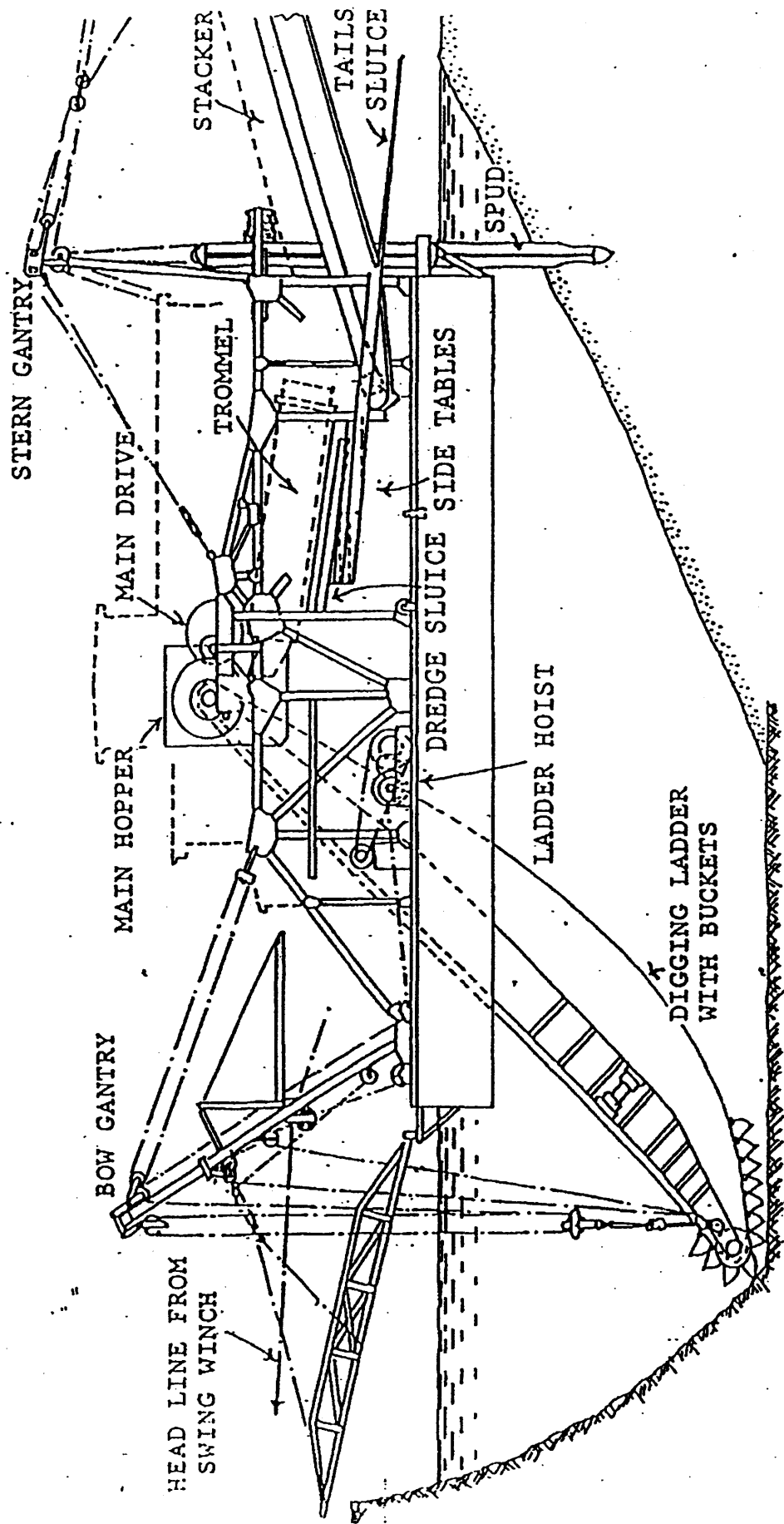
Site Plan
 (scale 1/3 inch = 10 feet)



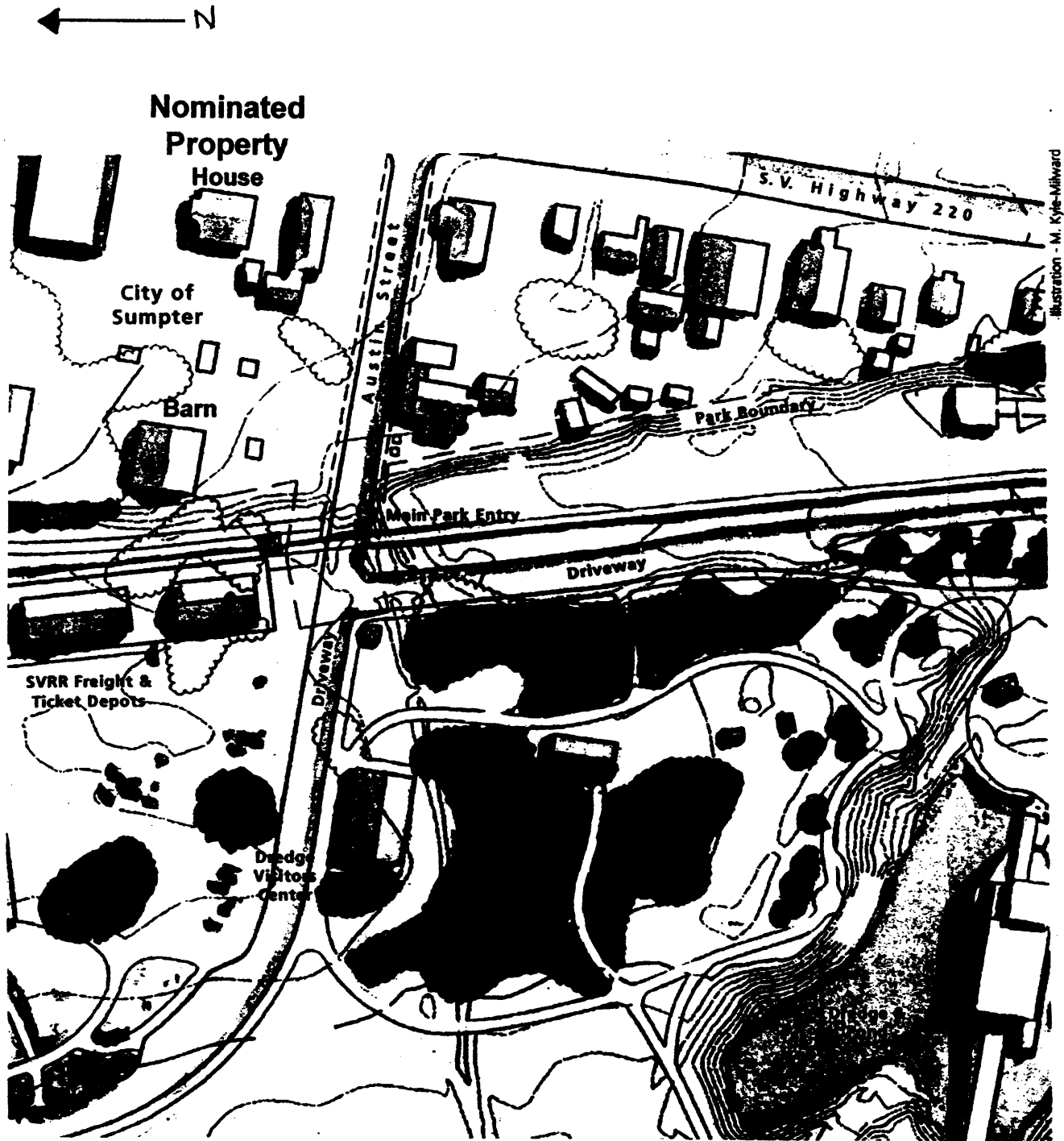
Floor Plans
(scale 1/10 inch = 1 foot)



1911
 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Page 4



Generalized side view of gold dredge. (After Peele, 1941)



Overview - Plan Summary
Sumpter Valley Dredge State Heritage Area-Site Development Plan
Prepared for the OP&RD
Prepared by Mayer/Reed Landscape Architects
15 December 2000
(Page 6)