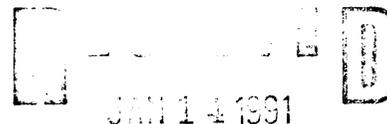


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gold Hill High School  
other names/site number Hanby Junior High School

2. Location

street & number 806 6th Avenue  not for publication  
city, town Gold Hill  vicinity  
state Oregon code OR county Jackson code 029 zip code 97525

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A  
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.  
Jane M. Hannah December 31, 1990  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Oregon State Historic Preservation Office  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.  
Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:  
 entered in the National Register. **Entered in the National Register**  
 See continuation sheet. 2/20/91  
 determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.  
 determined not eligible for the National Register.  
 removed from the National Register.  
 other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper fu Date of Action \_\_\_\_\_

---

**6. Function or Use**

---

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EducationSecondary SchoolGrammar School

---

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EducationSecondary School

---

---

---

**7. Description**

---

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:Beaux Arts Classicism

---

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls brick and stuccoroof asphalt: built-upother \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

---

Gold Hill School is a simplified version of Beaux Arts architecture. The wall construction of the three story building is brick masonry on top of a high concrete basement.

The L shape plan measures approximately 93 feet east to west, the west wall measures 92 feet south to north and 25 feet west to east, then 40 feet north to south 59 feet west to east, then 51 feet north to south on the east wall. (see enclosed diagram)

Behind the front portico is a flight of stairs that lead to the main floor. There are class rooms arranged in each of the four corners of the central cross halls, Each class room has tall window openings to utilize the natural light. The most distinctive feature of the school is the front portico, which reflects a boxed Colonial Style.

The building is located on the northern center of the combined blocks, 14 and 15 of the Dekum Addition to the town of Gold Hill, Jackson County, Oregon. The blocks that the school sit on were underdeveloped until the school was erected in 1910. Blasting was needed to prepare the site where the school would be placed. Ninth Street was also vacated at that time. Ten lots were purchased in block 15 and eight in block 14. The four lots that were not purchased in block 14 consisted of a gully. School district #57 purchased these four lots in 1947. The gully was filled in (1978) to make a grassy recreational area.

The school is situated on the lower hill side of Nugget Butte. Many of the old pine trees remain around the school and neighborhood. The elm tree in the front of the school is also is an early planting.

There is a large gymnasium located on the west side of the school. The gym was originally built in 1922. It was enlarged and remodeled in 1965. Also located southwest of the brick building, is a building originally used as a bus barn. A portion has been remodeled and is now a class room. The southern portion is used a garage and storage area.

The school overlooks the town of Gold Hill, and the imposing building is plainly visible from as far away as Interstate Five.

On the south elevation, which is the principal facade, the brick is placed in a common bond pattern with headers spaced by six courses. The front window facade is accented by a decorative band of bricks that frame the windows. Color variation of the brick add to a decorative pattern between the first and second story windows. There are 10 casement windows with 12 lights each on the south elevation basement, with concrete sills. There are

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2

four windows in the recess of the portico, three are double hung wood sash with varying lights. The lower east window is a casement window with various frosted glass in 11 lights with concrete sills. There are four double hung wood sash windows in the inset above the portico they have brick sills and nine lights over a single pane. The windows on the projected walls on the south elevation are in groups of five on each story. The basement windows are 12 light casement windows with concrete sills. The upper story window vary from nine over nine to nine over one pane. Two have nine over four lights. They have brick sills.

The front entrance is a seven foot double entry metal door with an six light transom. The portico has four square columns. A cornice projects above the columns, on top of that is a balcony. Wide eaves with cornices surround the building. The east elevation facade is framed in much the same way as the south elevation, however, there are no windows in the uppers stories. There are six windows in the basement, grouped in threes, they are 12 light casement windows, one in each group of three is wooden, and serves as fire escapes. The windows have concrete sills. The eave continues around the east elevation. The upper story on the north elevation has one group of four double hung windows. One nine light over nine light, one nine over four and two nine over one double hung wood sash window, with brick sills. The door for the fire escape has five lights. To the right on the upper story, is a group of four double hung window, with nine over nine double hung windows with brick sills. On the left lower floor, there is another group of five windows, with nine over nine lights. To the right there are two double hung windows one with nine over nine and one with nine over six. They sit on either side of the eight light transom over the rear door.

The door is metal with one light. There is also a side light. There are two 12 light casement windows in the basement with concrete sills. On the addition, there are two single light double hung windows. An enclosed porch measures approximately seven feet wide and 21 feet long. A three foot door with one light and three panels leads into the basement cafeteria. The eave and protruded brick horizontal line flows around the tip of the building.

The stucco addition was added in 1920. The top stories do not have windows on the east elevation. The addition is quite plain next to the brick. Two small windows on the north elevation of the addition have been boarded up. The library wall is on the other side of them. The windows have concrete sills. The basement has two double hung 4 light wood sash windows.

The basement on the west elevation has seven double hung windows, with concrete sills. They are grouped five together and two. All seven windows on the first floor are nine over nine double hung windows. There is a metal door in the portico, with a side light. There is a 15 light transom above the door. The third floor has a group of two nine over nine double hung

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

---

windows, then a fire escape door, then two more of the same. There is another group of two, one with one pane over nine where the air conditioning is. The next is a nine over one, then there is a single nine over one light double hung window above the portico.

The door in the basement is a six foot bi-panel door with wooden transom.

The west portico has one square column and two pilasters with a cornice on top.

The same common bond brick laying is on the south west elevation, framing the facade. The over hanging eave follow around to the front of the building. There are three windows in the basement, with concrete sills. The middle window is a wooden fire escape door.

A wooden bell tower with pitch roof is perched on the built up asphalt roof. It has an interior brick chimney. There is a metal covering on the concrete balcony.

The walls in the classrooms in the basement are cement. There is 1 1/4" wood paneling on the walls in the hall of the basement. Floors are linoleum. The doors have five wood panels with simple molding and a cornice on top. The ceilings in the basement are 10 feet high. They rise 13 feet from the landing to the main floor.

The cross hallway on the main floor is carpeted, as are the stairs. The rooms have linoleum. The doors are also wood panels, with opening one light transoms. The ceilings are 13 feet high on the main floor. From the landing the ceiling reaches 18 feet high.

The upper floor has three class rooms a teachers room with bathroom, a bathroom, the school office, a storage room the dean's room and a closet. A hallway follows the west wall of the office to another class room. This class room and office are in the addition. Walls on upper floors are plaster. The ceilings are 15 feet high on the top floor. The door leading to the attic is in the storage room. There is a ladder that is attached to the wall that leads to an opening in the ceiling, and there is another two feet to the actual roof opening.

At our recent 80th birthday party, numerous alumni commented on how the school looked the same as when they attended. The oldest alumni was from the class of 1922.

Future plans are to make Hanby a Middle School for the sixth through eighth grades. Transition will take place in the fall of 1991.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

---

Gold Hill High School, a two-story rectangular volume on high basement, was constructed of brick and concrete in 1910. It occupies a graded site of three and a quarter acres at the base of Nugget Butte overlooking the Rogue River and the community of Gold Hill in southern Oregon. It meets National Register Criterion C as the small town's singular important example of Beaux Arts Classicism. The contractor was Henry Wentworth. The school exhibits brickwork of quality and a number of pleasing, understated details. Brick was locally manufactured at the Stickel Brothers yard southeast of Gold Hill.

The school's main axis runs east to west, and the south-facing facade is based, loosely, on the tradition of the Italian Renaissance. It is organized formally, with a central, recessed entrance section fronted by a Classical portico composed of colossal square columns (paired) and a full entablature. The ground story is smooth-finished concrete, and the upper stories are brick articulated with slender raised bands rising the height of two stories to frame window banks in the projecting sections. The spandrels of the outer sections are enlivened by panels of tapestry brick having a central square tile turned on point that is one of the hallmarks of simplified Beaux Arts design.

The upper facade is finished with a thin brick string course and a Classical cornice of wood. The parapet today is faced with rolled sheet metal. Window openings are arranged, as is typical of schoolhouse architecture of the period, to provide the maximum natural light to classrooms. In the outer sections, or pavilions, they are arranged as tall frameless window banks, five bays wide, fitted with multipane sash. End elevations are blind but trimmed with the raised brick bands that organize the wall into panels.

The school property is fronted by stately pine trees and is approached from Fifth Avenue by a walkway and steps centered on the main entrance. To the east are tennis courts. To the west, separated from the school by the space of a few feet, is a gymnasium of 1922 that was remodeled in 1965. It is counted as a non-historic, non-contributing feature, as is the detached bus garage/classroom on its west side. On the extreme west end of the grounds is a grassy terrace created in recent years from a filled gully.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

---

The school interior takes the traditional form of the period, with a central circulation space, or short cross hall at the head of stairways ascending to the main story from front and back entrances. Classrooms occupy the corners of the building, with the exception of the northwest corner, where a perpendicular wing was added in 1920 to house the cafeteria at grade level, a main floor library, and principal's office and classroom on the uppermost floor.

In terms of community development, under Criterion A, the school represents a period of peak growth and a high point of civic improvement promoted by the Gold Hill Development Company from 1899 onward. Gold Hill was advantageously situated on the Southern Pacific Railroad's main north-south line and developed as a trading center on the middle Rogue River with the revival of hard-rock mining in the Siskiyou and the advent of the orchard industry. The important civic improvements, such as water and sewer systems and power plant, were carried out in the first decade of the 20th Century. Gold Hill citizens voted a bond issue for construction of their modern High School in 1909. In 1924 the old wooden schoolhouse that housed the lower grades was closed and the High School thereafter was used in part as an elementary school. Since 1955, however, the school building has been administered exclusively as Hanby Junior High.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally     statewide     locally

Applicable National Register Criteria     A     B     C     D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)     A     B     C     D     E     F     G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture \_\_\_\_\_  
Community Planning and Development \_\_\_\_\_

Period of Significance

1910 \_\_\_\_\_  
1910-1924 \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Dates

1910 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affiliation

N/A \_\_\_\_\_

Significant Person

N/A \_\_\_\_\_

Architect/Builder

Henry T. Wentworth, contractor \_\_\_\_\_

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See continuation sheet

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 3.29 acres Gold Hill, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

A 

1	0
---	---

4	9	5	6	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

4	6	9	7	8	2	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

  
 Zone Easting Northing

C 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

B 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

  
 Zone Easting Northing

D 

--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

See continuation sheet

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The nominated property is located in the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 16, Township 36 S, Range 3W of the Willamette Meridian, in Gold Hill, Jackson County, Oregon. The school property is composed of Lots 1 through 12 inclusive, Blocks 14-15, and vacated section of Ninth Street in Dekum's Amended Addition to the Town of Gold Hill. The nominated area is otherwise identified as Jackson County Tax Lots 2700 and 2800 at said location.

See continuation sheet

**Boundary Justification**

The nominated area consists of the entire parcel occupied by the historic Gold Hill High School that is presently administered by Jackson County School District No. 6 as Hanby Junior high. The three developed features of the nominated area are the concrete and brick school and a gymnasium and bus garage/class room. The latter two buildings are non-historic/non-contributing. The total area of the two city blocks and intervening street right of way is 3.29 acres.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Linda A. Genaw with students Aric Genaw, Amanda Huffman and Jeremy Warren  
 organization Advisory: Alma Gates, teacher, Hanby School date July 1, 1990  
 street & number 7747 Maple Lane telephone (503) 855-7260  
 city or town Central Point state Oregon zip code 97502

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

The Gold Hill School, or Hanby Junior High, as it is now called, is located in the southern Oregon community of Gold Hill, in Jackson County. The school is one of the most well-preserved examples of the Beaux Arts style of architecture in the Rogue River Valley. It is the only example of the Chicago Style of architecture in Gold Hill. Construction started in the fall of 1910, it was complete, with the exception of the porches in January of 1911. Henry T. Wentworth was the contractor, he used brick that was manufactured at the Stickel Brother's<sup>1</sup> brick yard that was located at the Dardanelles, southeast of Gold Hill. The school is significant, in that it has served the educational needs of the community continuously for 80 years. The school has housed both high school and elementary grades. It is now used as a junior high school. Plans are to convert it to a middle school, consisting of sixth through eighth grades. The Gold Hill school sits on two city blocks at the base of Nugget Butte overlooking the city of Gold Hill, and is the most imposing landmark in the city. School District # 57 was established in 1889. The original schoolhouse was located where the present City Hall/Library are now sitting.

Gold Hill was established in 1884 along the main line of the present Southern Pacific Railroad. Just as the many other towns that were laid out at that time, it struggled for dominance.

Gold Hill grew slowly and steadily until its incorporation in 1895. With the renewed interest in hard rock mining, the little town began to grow at a tremendous rate. Capitalist from Portland to San Francisco came to Gold Hill to invest in the many mines that were in the vicinity.

The first brickyard was established at the Dardanelles, southeast of Gold Hill in 1897. William Russell owned and operated it. A second brickyard was established by W. H. Stickel and H. M. Staudinger in 1900, where tile was also manufactured. The brick

<sup>1</sup> Ernie Lyman, who was born February 21, 1896, and would have been 14 at the time, remembers the Stickel brother's burning the brick for the new school house.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

for all of the remaining brick structures in Gold Hill were made at one of these brick plants.

In mid 1899 a corporation was founded called the Gold Hill Development Corporation. This company bought all of the town lots that belonged to the Oregon & California Railroad, plus an additional 80 acres from Ben Haymond west of the present town of Gold Hill. This acreage was originally part of the Patrick Donegan homestead. Phoebe Dekum, was president of the development company and her son Ivan Humason was the secretary. In addition to the development company, the Gold Hill High Line Ditch Company was formed.

Dekum proceeded to lay out town lots in the 80 acres adjoining Gold Hill to the west. The blocks were originally laid out in block 200 feet by 300 feet.

The town was reported as "growing by leaps and bounds, and it was estimated that Gold Hill would have a population of 3000 within four years.

The city's water and power plant were completed in 1900. The sewer system was installed in 1903, using bricks made at the Dardanelles. These brick sewer lines are still in use.

Although mining interests prospered all through the first decade of the twentieth century, other significant things happened that changed the course of history. Gold Ray Dam was started in 1902, and completed in 1904. Originally it was built to provide power to several of the area mining companies. The power house went on to provide electricity for Southern Oregon.

The orchard industry was also coming into vogue in the Rogue Valley during the first ten years. The Del Rio orchard at Rock Point was planted in 1904.

The Dekum Addition was annexed to Gold Hill in 1910. It was resurveyed and the roads were narrowed to 60 feet, which made the blocks 220 by 300.

The people of the area voted themselves a \$20,000 bond to build a new school in 1909.

Dekum sold lots 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,&11 of block 15 and lots 1,2,3,4,,9,10,11,& 12 of block 14 to School District # 57 September 10, 1910. Construction was started on the Gold Hill High School in the fall of 1910. The contractor for the school was Henry T. Wentworth. The school was completed, with the exception of the front porch in January of 1911.

In July of 1919 the citizens approved an \$11,000.00 bond to add on to the Gold Hill School. The contract for the addition was awarded to B. E. Adams, June 21, 1920. This addition was originally used for an auditorium and high school classes.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

---

Although the addition is stucco, great care was taken to keep the lines and porch within the theme of Beaux Arts Classicism.

In 1945 district #57 bought lot 12 in block 15, in 1947, lots 5, 6, 7, & 8 in block 14 were purchased. Lot 1 in block 15 was purchased from the Boham's in 1972. The two city lots consist of 3.29 acres.

The exterior of the building is almost exactly as it was built in 1910, with the exception of the above mentioned addition. The interior has been changed very little. Some adaption have been made within the classrooms, but are of a temporary nature. Modern lighting, restrooms, linoleum have been added, and ceiling heights have been lowered. Minimal changes have been made to the Gold Hill School.

There are other brick school houses in Jackson County, but few of them are as locally prominent as Gold Hill School. Other brick schools like Central Point Elementary, in Central Point, and Lincoln, Roosevelt, and Jackson in Medford are of the American Renaissance Style.

The Gold Hill school reflects an era gone by for the city of Gold Hill. When other communities such as Willow Springs and Table Rock built their school using a wood frame mission style, the citizens of Gold Hill showed their pride and achievement by erecting a large brick school house.

Gold Hill broke away from the more ornate Queen Anne, Mission Revival and American Renaissance styles of the nearby communities to the cleaner more modern lines of the Chicago style.

Nestled in the pines, located at the base of Nugget Butte, overlooking the town of Gold Hill Hanby is a reminder of an era of prosperity.

The Gold Hill School remains the largest most prominent building in the city of Gold Hill. It can be seen on the hillside by motorists on the interstate freeway (I - 5).

Other brick structures in the town of Gold Hill

719 Second Avenue Gold Hill

The Thomas Anderson house is the most distinctive and dominant residence on the main street in Gold Hill. The large two story brick house was built between 1905 and 1911. The Anderson was the first building in Gold Hill to be accepted by the State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation, to be forwarded to the National Register of Historic Places in February. The Anderson house is a two story vernacular version of Queen Anne architecture.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

---

454 5th Street Gold Hill

Originally built for a law office for C. H. Dalrymple. When Dalrymple moved to Lakeview, it was used as the headquarters for the Gold Hill Development Company.

It is now a private residence. The brick has been covered by stucco. This house was built in 1897 by W. H. Stickel. It is the oldest brick structure in Gold Hill. This building is shown on the 1898 Sanborn Map of Gold Hill.

Gold Hill News September 24, 1897:

"Quite an amount of building is being done in Gold Hill this year which speaks well of our city. The new brick building of Dalrymple is near completion."

The Odd Fellow Hall 4th Avenue Gold Hill

The second brick building erected in the city. Brick was laid by Walter, Hunter, and George Stickel. Originally this was a two story structure. The upper floor was used by the Odd Fellows, and the lower floor was a general merchandise store.

Gold Hill News November 26, 1898:

"S. Rosenthal has leased the store rooms in the I.O.O.F. block and will sell general merchandise. I. M. Muller and Oris Crawford will run it."

The upper story of this building has been removed. This building has been a city land mark of 92 years.

594 6th Street

This is the oldest brick residence in Gold Hill. This house was built in 1900 by the Stickel brothers. It served as the residence for Walter Stickel.

Gold Hill News November 24, 1900:

"W. H. Stickel has his new brick dwelling enclosed and is putting on the finishing touches."

Gold Hill News December 22, 1900:

W. H. Stickel has moved into his new brick dwelling."

Although this house has keystones and stone window sills, they are not as ornate as the keystones and stone sills on the Anderson house.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

---

551 6th Avenue Gold Hill:

A photograph of Gold Hill dated 1902 shows work in progress on this brick house.

This house does not have the granite keystones, or stone sills as the house at 594 6th Street does. The window are distinctive however, by the way the two double hung windows it side by side.

This house is currently owned by Claude and Doris Allen.

494 7th Street Gold Hill:

Often times this is referred to as the Chavner house, built ca. 1870. Although the legend that Thomas Chavner built this house for his wife in 1870 is romantic, it is not true.

The house was built by George Valentine Stickel in 1906.

Mail Tribune May 4, 1906:

"Vol Stickel is constructing a new brick two story seven room dwelling house on First and Sixth Streets, and will move in as soon as completed."

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

---

A Pictorial History of Architecture In America Volume 1

(C) 1976 By G.E. Kidder Smith

Published by American Heritage Publishing Co. Inc. N. Y.

What Style is it? A Guide to American Architecture

By John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers Jr., & Nancy B. Schwartz

(C) 1983

The Preservation Press Washington D.C.

Architecture of the Renaissance

(C) 1971 By Peter Murray

Harry N. Abrams, Inc N.Y.

Bricklaying Skill and Practice

(C) 1951 By James Ralph Dalzell

Published by American Technical Society  
Chicago U.S.A.

Architecture: Oregon Style

(C) 1983 By Rosalind L. Clark

Published by Professional Book Center Inc.

Portland, Oregon

Identifying American Architecture

(C) 1977 By J. G. Blumenson

Published by American Association for State and Local History

Homeowners Glossary of Building Terms

(C) 1980 by U.S. Department of Urban Development

U.S. Government Printing Office

Gold Hill and its Neighbors Along the River

(C) 1988 by Linda Morehouse Genaw

Published by Linda Morehouse Genaw

Results of a Gold Hill History Research Project

Compiled by Hanby Junior High School 7th Grade Students March 1988

Article by Michelle Cooper

Medford Mail Tribune Jan. 15,1910, Mar. 3,1957

Gold Hill News Jun.25,1910, Jan.28,1911, Feb.11,1911, Sept.9,1911,  
Dec.10,1911

Central Point Herald Feb.17,1910, Sept.15,1910

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number   9   Page   2  

---

Gold Hill District #57 School Board Minutes  
Gold Hill High School Annuals "The Nugget" 1913-1951

Oral Interviews from:

Mr. Robert Sage 2/22/90  
Mr. Virgil Baldwin 2/20/90  
Ms. Marguerite Black 3/5/90  
Ms. Ida Von Buskirk 4/11/90  
Mr. Delos Walker 4/13/90  
Mr. L. Scott Clay 4/10/90  
Mrs. Mary Kell 5/14/90

Questionnaires from:

Delos Walker  
Shannon Thornton  
Robert Wolff  
Bill Brewster  
Dalton Straus  
Ernest Lyman  
Eleanor Helderman

Jackson County Assessment Rolls

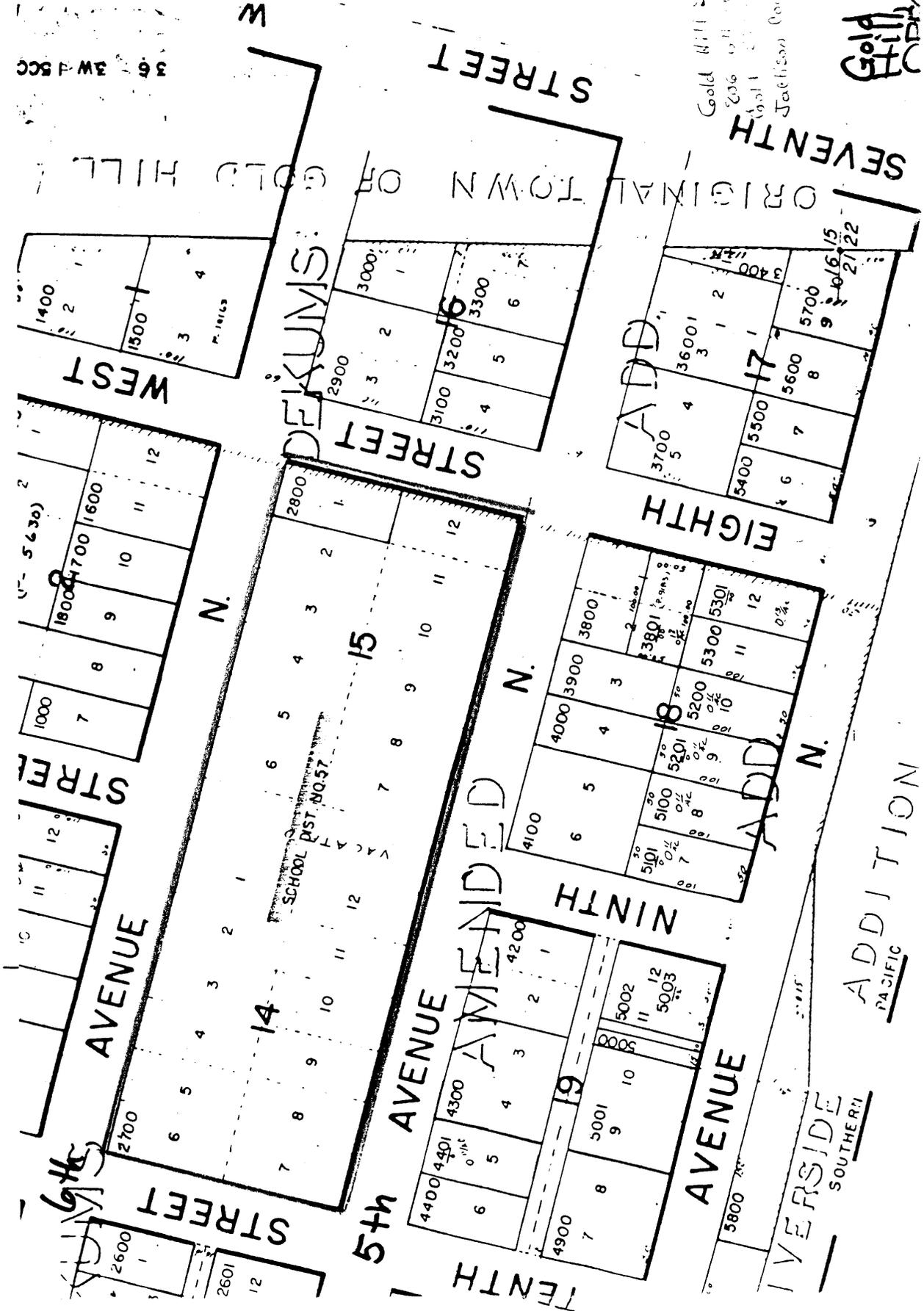
Jackson County Clerks Office Deeds records Volume 910 page 766,  
Volume 20 page 416, Volume 42 page 388, Volume 42 page 389 Volume  
82 page 490 Volume 238 page 503 and Volume 278 page 621

SE 1/4 SEC 16 TWP 36S. R. 3W. W. N.

Scale 1" = 100'

36 3W 16

36 3W 16 SEC

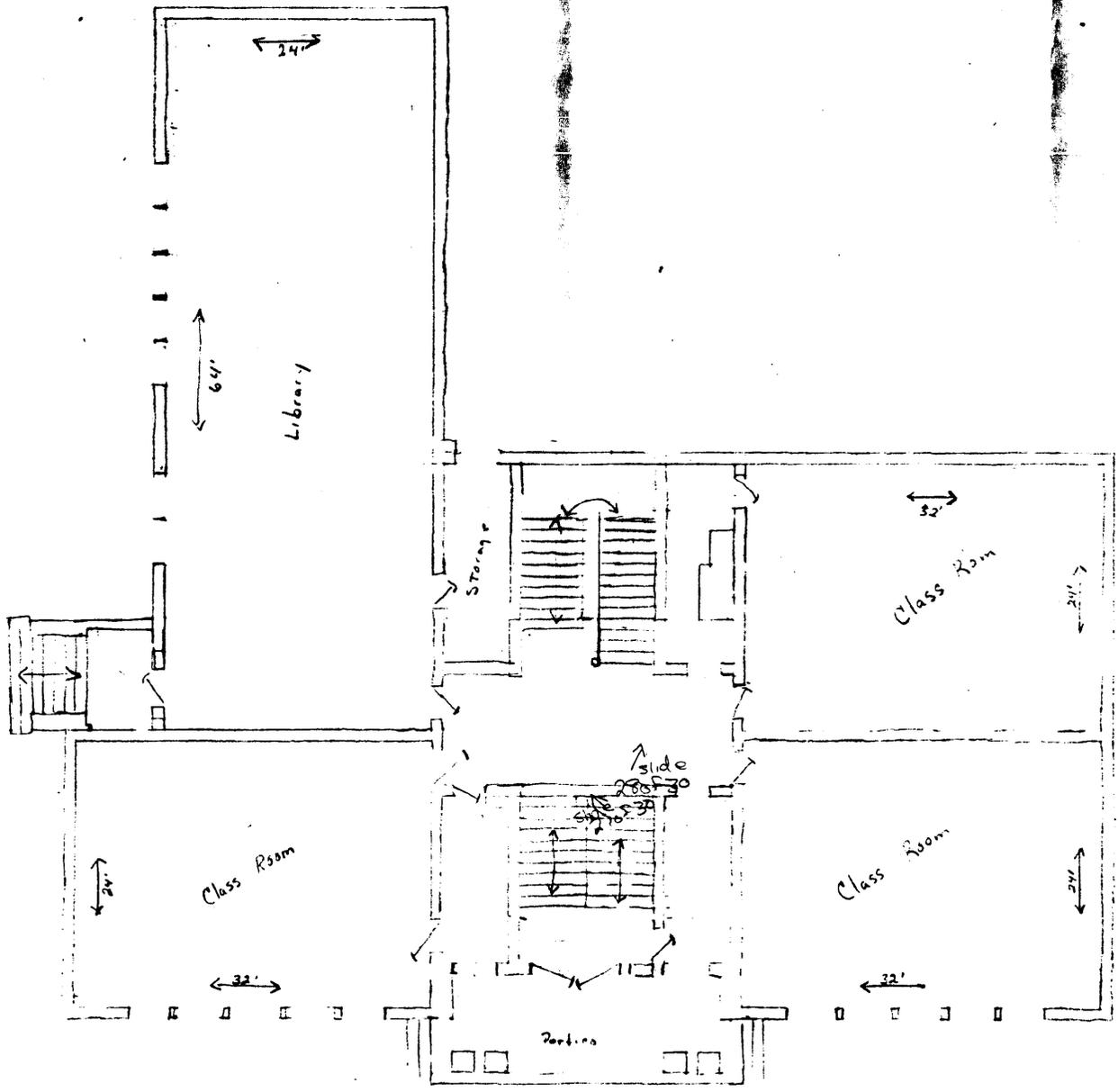
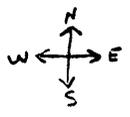


Gold Hill

Gold Hill School  
2006  
Total  
Jackson County, Ore.

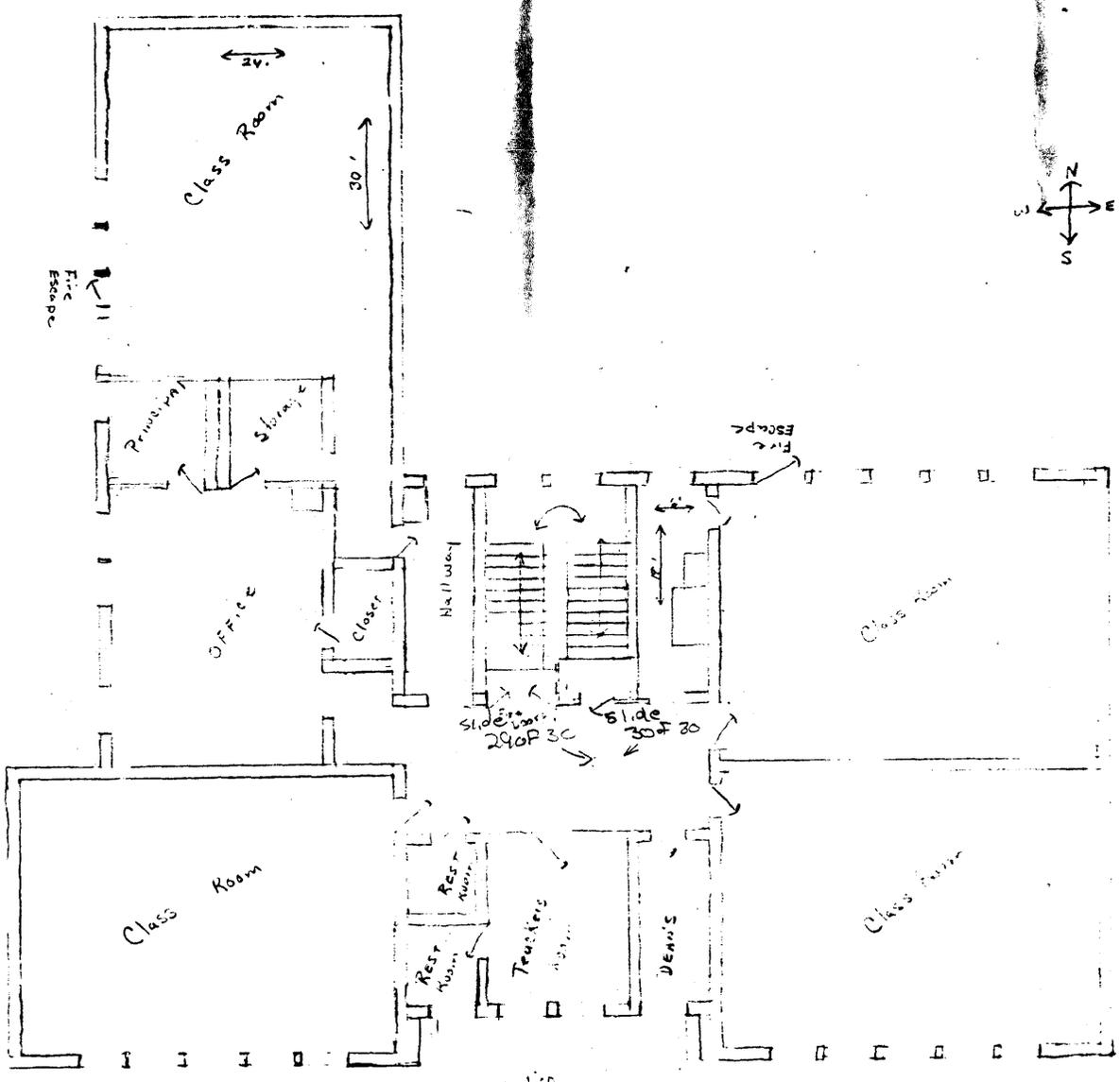
ADDITION  
PACIFIC

IVERSIDE  
SOUTHERN



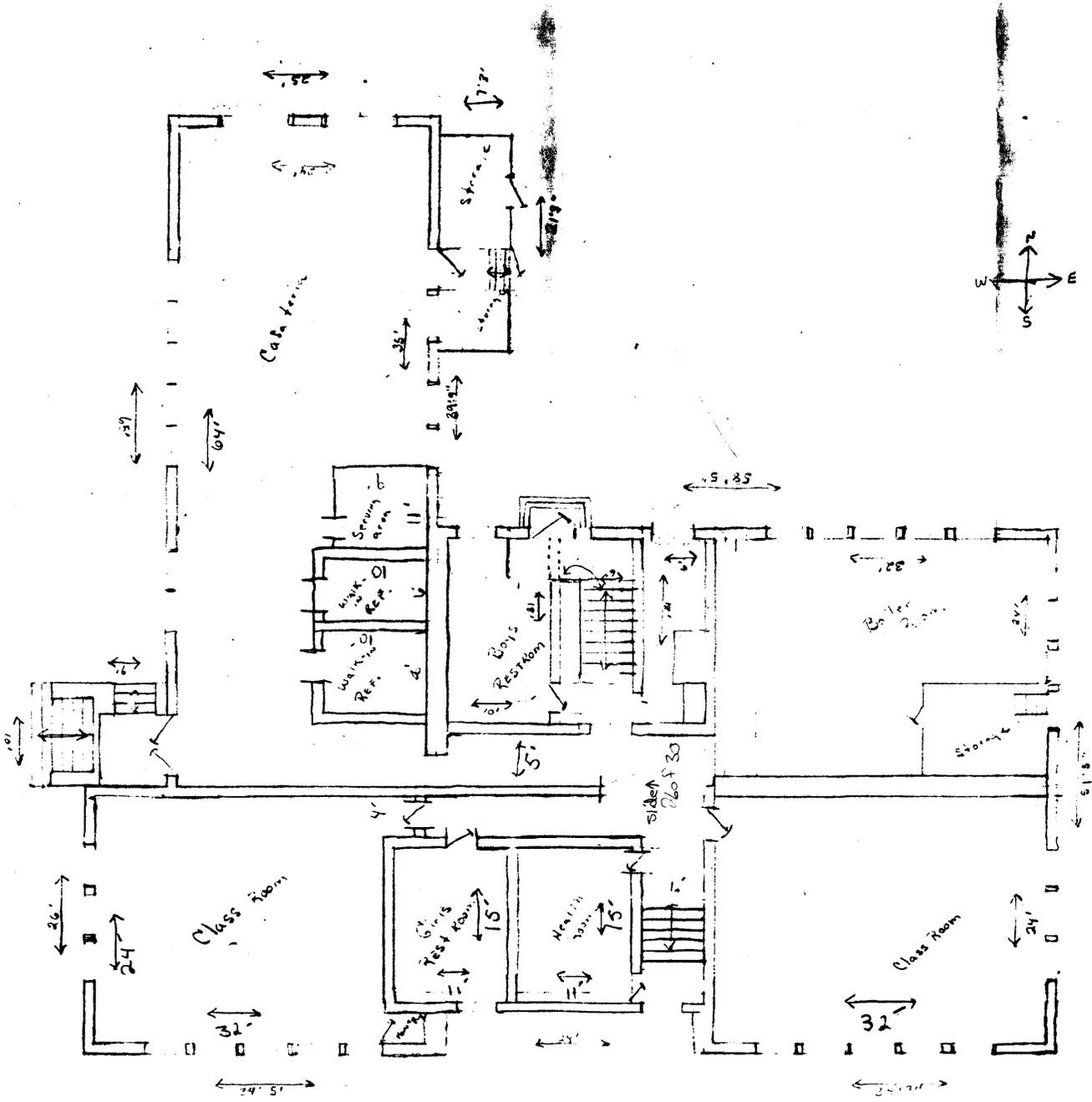
scale  
1/4" = 1 FT

Check all other  
pages with  
this plan



Scale  
1/4 in = 1 FT

Coold  
806  
200



SCALE  
 $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1 \text{ FT.}$

Gold Hill Sch...  
 200 7th St...  
 1910