

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service



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# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

historic name McCain, Julius and Sarah, Homestead

other names/site number 35-JE-882 and US Forest Service Number 0607050044

Name of Multiple Property Listing Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River Grassland in Jefferson County, OR 1868-1937

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

## 2. Location

street & number Forest Service Road 57  not for publication

city or town Culver  vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Jefferson code 031 zip code 97741

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:  national  statewide  local

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

Niggy B. Walker Signature of certifying official/Title: Heritage Program Lead, USFS, Region 6 Date 14 Jan 2015

US Forest Service  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  
[Signature] Signature of commenting official Date 12-5-14

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Title Oregon State Historic Preservation Office State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register  determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register  removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 5/26/15

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**5. Classification**

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

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

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
		buildings
1		site
	4	structure
		object
1	4	<b>Total</b>

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

None

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

Outbuilding

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

Agricultural Field

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE:

Outdoor Recreation

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: N/A

walls: N/A

roof: N/A

other: N/A

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### Narrative Description

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

#### Summary Paragraph

The Julius and Sarah McCain Homestead is a 12 acre archaeological site and historical agricultural and domestic landscape in central Oregon (Figure 1). The site is situated within the Crooked River National Grassland in Jefferson County in Township 13 Range 13, Sections 19 and 20 (Willamette Meridian) (Figure 2). The site is a Homestead Property Subtype 1 property as described in the Multiple Property Document entitled "The Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River Grassland in Jefferson County, OR, 1868-1937" (MPD). The contributing resources of the property consist of a house lot, two orchards, cultural vegetation, including shrubs, shade trees, windbreak trees, and a 400' segment of Forest Road 57. Non-contributing resources include two modern, interconnected enclosure fence systems (to exclude livestock), a barrier of placed boulders, and set of livestock watering troughs. The site has remarkable integrity of its archaeological remains and agricultural landscape. It possesses intact and largely intact surface and subsurface archaeological deposits. The plan of the orchard floors is evident from the location of the orchards' trees, fence line vegetation dating from the homestead period (Figures 4 and 5).

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### Narrative Description

#### Overview

The Julius and Sarah McCain Homestead is a 12 acre archaeological site and historical agricultural and domestic landscape situated on the northern flank of Gray Butte within the Crooked River National Grassland, Ochoco National Forest, in southern Jefferson County, Oregon (Figures 1 and 2). The site has a northeastern aspect and occupies a relatively flat saddle and a mild slope that leads away toward the northeastern along an intermittent stream at elevations extending from 3700 to 3780 amsl. Non-cultural vegetation on the site and the surrounding area is characteristic of sagebrush steppe in central Oregon. The area is situated in Township 13 Range 13, Sections 19 and 20 (Willamette Meridian).

The modern landscape setting differs little from the setting encountered by the original settlers of the High Lava Plains of central Oregon in the late-nineteenth century. The site encompasses the physical remains of a once-successful homestead that is associated with the settling of central Oregon and the development of agriculture there. The site has remarkable integrity of its archaeological remains and agricultural landscape. It possesses intact and largely intact surface and subsurface archaeological deposits. The plan of the orchard floors is still evident from the location of orchard trees, delineating fence lines, and fence line vegetation dating from the homestead period.

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

The Julius and Sarah McCain Homestead is a well-preserved historic archaeological site and agricultural landscape. It was first occupied in 1886 by Julius McCain and family, pioneer settlers in the Grassland, and was vacated in 1936 because of the effects of protracted drought, the scattering of most of the

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children, and pressure brought by the Resettlement Administration. During that time period, the homestead diversified and expanded its holdings to include a large orchard, agricultural fields, and grazing lands.

At the time the homestead was abandoned, it consisted of several thousand acres of crop and grazing land (Figure 6). However, the nominated area (Figure 3) is much smaller, consisting of just 12 acres that encompass the site of the home place, its associated orchards and a segment of the homestead's original road. At the time of abandonment, the home place consisted of an unpainted, two-story residence, a fenced yard, rows of mature Lombardy poplars, a barn, a garage, and a pump house and windmill complex (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1935a-d). Two large apple orchards extended from the edge of the fenced yard toward the northeast along a minor drainage with springs. Today the significant features of the property consist of the archaeological remains of the home place and remnants of the apple orchards, fenceline windbreak trees, domestic plantings and a segment of the original homestead road. The archaeological remains consist of sheet deposits, features, and subsurface deposits. The sheet deposits consist of broken glass and pieces of metal artifacts and concentrations of charcoal and charcoal-stained soil. A subsurface deposit surrounds the location of the residence. An outhouse pit has been damaged by unauthorized excavation, but has undisturbed or relatively undisturbed deposits remaining. A large refuse pit (Figure 5, Feature 1) associated with an extensive sheet deposit of glass, wood and wood charcoal, bone, crockery, and metal artifacts is situated north and east of the residence location. The uppermost layer of the refuse pit consists of materials that apparently had been aggregated and partially burned as part of the razing of the homestead by the Resettlement Administration; deeper layers of the refuse pit contain fragmentary domestic artifacts and such agricultural items as horseshoes, shop-built steel fittings, metal wagon parts, and nuts and bolts. The orchard is surrounded by a modern four-strand barbed-wire fence meant to exclude cattle. The original homestead road is now Forest Service Road 57 (shown on some maps as 5700). A trailhead with a sign cluster and vehicle parking is situated just to the south of the home place on the opposite side of the road, but is not included within the site boundary

The Julius and Sarah McCain homestead is locally recognized for its historical orchards, vestiges of which remain living today (Jefferson County Historical Society 2012, Portland Tribune 2012, Witty 2001). Two historical photographs (Figures 7 and 8) from the period of occupancy and significance show the evolution of the house lot and its principal structures from around 1886 to around 1900. Figure 7 shows a view of the house lot from the north in or around 1886. A small, wood-frame one-story residence and a low shed are the principal structures. In the treeline, the faint outline of another structure can just be discerned. To the left of the residence is a fenceline trending north-south and within the fenceline a piece of wheeled equipment can be discerned, but not identified. The house is approximately 10'x16' in size with a gable roof, unpainted board-and-batten siding, and a shingle or shake roof with a flue at the ridge. A tall, divided, four-over-four sash window is positioned midway along the east gable end. A shed extension on the north side, measuring approximately 8'x16' has a flue and a wash basin on the exterior wall; it is surmised that this shed is the kitchen. A low gable-roofed outbuilding is situated west of the residence; this outbuilding is approximately 8'x8' feet square, sided with wood board-and-batten siding, and roofed with shingles or shakes. A wagon wheel is propped along the north wall.

Figure 8 shows the house lot and principal structures about 15 years later, this time viewed from the southwest side. The residence is a two-and-one-half story, side-gabled, wood-frame vernacular structure measuring approximately 20'x26'. The gable roof is covered with shingles or shakes and has overhanging eaves and a ridgeline flue. The house is built with wood divided-sash windows. The first and second story includes wood four-over-four lite double-hung windows; the gable window is two-over-two lite. The window and door trim and bargeboard are painted a dark color, while the rest of the house appears to be unpainted, board-and-batten siding. The entry faces west, and either includes a light painted door with screen door with a dark painted frame or a dark painted door with a half lite. The entry

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is flanked by two evenly-spaced windows. A picket style fence constructed with uneven lengths of sharpened posts, probably juniper, and strung together with wire forms the boundary of the yard.

Large Lombardy poplars provide a windbreak around the house and line the western edge of the upper apple orchard, which can be seen to the right of the large poplars. A barn complex consisting of two adjoined or conjoined gable roofed structures, distinguishable by two separate roof lines, are oriented north-south behind the residence. The nearest of the two barn structures, based on size and conformation, is probably the same outbuilding that appears in the earlier photograph. There appears to be a mounded pile of hay to the north of the structures, suggesting that at least one domestic animal, such as a milk cow, was housed in the structure. A smaller structure, believed to be a pump house, is visible in Figure 8 beyond the northwest corner of the house; this structure is situated near in the location where archaeological investigations identified a cement pier with mounting fixtures, possibly for a pump. Appraisal records of the Resettlement Administration (1935a-d), made about 35 years after the more recent of the two photographs, describe two additional structures: an 18'x18' stable and a 12'x18' garage.

Although the land area enclosed by the homestead's property boundary ultimately exceeded 3,800 acres, the most developed part of the homestead, and the only area of concentrated archaeological remains, is within the original 160 acre homestead claim. Field investigations indicate that the developed footprint of the house lot and adjacent orchards (upper and lower) is approximately 12 acres (4.8 hectares) in area. This 12 acre area corresponds to the area nominated to the National Register of Historic Places in this registration form.

The 12 acre area includes the main homestead complex, consisting of the archaeological remains of the house lot, surrounding cultural vegetation, the living and dead remnants of orchards, and a segment of the original homestead road. The historical photographs and written documentation indicate at least four wood-frame buildings were present by the time the farm was abandoned. Contributing features are the archaeological remains of the site, its domestic plantings, and the orchard. Three noncontributing resources are present: a modern fenceline system surrounding the orchard, a spring development for livestock, and a system of recently-placed boulders serving as a barrier to vehicles. These noncontributing resources, although modern, are agricultural and rural in nature and in keeping with the agricultural nature of the McCain homestead; they neither detract from the historical setting nor interfere with the feeling that one is present at a historic homestead.

## **Surface Archaeology**

Significant surface archaeological resources within the homestead site include: dressed building foundation stones, a road system, water conveyance features, a cement plinth believed to be associated with a windmill, and artifact clusters. The projected locations of the barn, garage, privy, and residence are associated with clusters of artifacts including nails, charcoal, and charcoal-stained soil. A large quantity of historic artifacts, distributed over an extensive area, exists outside and upslope of the poplar enclosed orchard in the vicinity of Feature 1, a refuse pit. Surface artifacts, the surface expression of refuse-filled infilled deposits, and shallow deposits were identified during archaeological survey. The contemporary Forest Service Road 57 was originally the homestead road, and native surface spurs lead from it into the orchard and house lot.

## **Subsurface Archaeology**

Two limited subsurface excavations were undertaken during the archaeological investigation of the McCain Homestead site, resulting in a small sample of the site's artifactual assemblage. Test Unit 1 was placed in an area of concentrated surface artifacts close to the residence location (Photo 9). Exposure 1



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was placed in a small portion of Feature 1, an infilled refuse deposit (Photos 6-8). Excavation was completed by shovel, trowel and whisk broom with arbitrary levels set at standard 10 centimeter levels. All fill materials were screened through 1/8" hardware cloth.

Test Unit 1 findings indicate that cultural materials extend at least 60 cm. below the ground surface in the residence vicinity. Artifact materials recovered from Test Unit 1 are largely fragmentary. They include ceramic, glass, and a variety of tin, steel, and iron artifacts, primarily domestic in purpose. Ceramic artifacts include undecorated brown ware and ironstone, molded and transfer ware, and porcelain. Glass artifacts include fragments of window glass and broken vessels in clear, blue, purple, white, and brown colors. A fraction of the glass artifacts shows evidence of heat alteration. Metal artifacts include canning jar lids with porcelain inserts, tools, cartridges and shells, spikes, hand-wrought, machine-cut and wire nails, shop-built parts, tack, and tools.

Exposure 1 indicated that there are at least two depositional layers at Feature 1; although, the exposure was terminated at 60 cm before reaching the base of the deposit. The upper layer consists of materials that appear to have been deposited during the Resettlement Administration's razing of the homestead, including burned poles and an abundance of charcoal and fire-affected metal artifacts. The deeper layer consists of discarded metal artifacts with a small fraction of fragmentary glass. Metal artifacts include water pipe, barbed and smooth wire, springs, shop-built fittings, trunk straps/clasp, barrel stays, metal pieces from horse-drawn wagon and plow, square and wire nails, spikes, nuts, and bolts.

## **Agricultural Landscape**

Significant living and dead landscape features within the house lot and archaeological site area include twenty-nine Lombardy poplar trees (26"-32" typical diameter) that line the western, southwestern, and northwestern margins of the upper apple orchard and the former residence (Photos 1 and 2). Three remnant rose bushes and one lilac bush are situated around the immediate area of the residence.

The remnant agricultural landscape consists of two orchard floors that receive moisture from the springs. The orchard floors are roughly rectangular in plan and are arranged linearly along the drainage. An inventory of the orchards (Cooper and Shepherd 2012) identifies the following apple varieties in the McCain orchards: Yellow Transparent, Melon, and Olympian; Roxbury and Northern Spy are provisionally identified. Pear and plum trees are also identified. Jerold Ramsey recalls that there were peach trees as well (personal communication 2014). The upper orchard is planted in apple trees. Current inventory of trees within the upper orchard includes 31 mature trees, 12 saplings, and one dead, collapsed specimen.

The lower orchard is lined by two Lombardy poplars and is comprised of remnant apple, pear and peach trees. A total number of 37 mature trees, 12 stumps, and 18 young trees or saplings comprise the inventory. Most of these trees are apple, but a few of the stumps are believed be remnant pear and peach trees.

In aggregate, there are 111 fruit trees or remnants; the 32 Lombardy poplars include live, standing dead, and down specimens.

## **Summary**

Taken together, the surface and subsurface archaeology, the surface features and domestic plantings, and the agricultural landscape comprise the remaining evidence of the McCain homestead. The McCain homestead site is evocative of the homesteader experience. It is situated in a setting much like what the

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original settlers encountered and possesses integrity of location, design, materials, feeling and association.

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**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

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

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

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

AGRICULTURE

ARCHAEOLOGY: Historic Non-Aboriginal

**Period of Significance**

1886-1936, Date range of site occupation,  
abandonment and razing

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** (if applicable)

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

N/A

**Criteria Considerations**

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

Property is:

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

**Period of Significance (justification)**

The period of significance of the Julius and Sarah McCain Homestead extends from the earliest documented settlement of the site in 1886 to the burning and razing of the homestead by the Resettlement Administration in 1936. The period of significance falls within the time frame for the significant events of settlement of the Grasslands as presented in the Multiple Property Document "Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River National Grassland 1868-1937."

**Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)** N/A



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

The history of the Julius and Sarah McCoin Homestead is in many ways emblematic of the homesteader experience in the Grasslands as described in the contexts developed for the Multiple Property Document entitled "The Settlement and Abandonment of the Crooked River Grassland in Jefferson County, OR, 1868-1937" (MPD). The Julius and Sarah McCoin Homestead is a *Homestead Site Property Subtype 1: Successful Homesteads with Development* as defined in the MPD. The McCoin homestead property is locally significant under Criterion A (association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) in the areas of Exploration Settlement and agriculture for its integrity and association with the settlement of central Oregon, an important event in the central Oregon region. The property also is locally significant under Criterion D (yielded or may be likely to be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history) for its integrity and for its demonstrated contribution of important information and its potential to contribute further important information, particularly in reference to the research questions posed in the MPD for the Homestead Site Property Type. The McCoin Homestead meets the general and property type-specific registration criteria established in the MPD for the *Homestead Site Property, Subtype 1: Successful Homesteads with Development*. The period of significance begins with the occupation of the site in 1886 and extends until abandonment of the homestead in 1936, spanning the Settlement, Agricultural Development, and the Resettlement and Demise of Community contexts developed in the MPD.

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

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

## McCoin Family

The Julius and Sarah McCoin Homestead and is listed in the MPD in Figure 23. However, because the MPD provides neither the history of the McCoin family nor background linking the McCoin family and their homesteading endeavor with the history of the geographical area where it is located, the following paragraphs are presented as contextual information in support of eligibility.

The narrative of the McCoin family's progression from Ireland to America, to western Oregon and, ultimately, east to what became the Crooked River National Grassland mirrors in many ways the progression of pioneer settlers in central Oregon, as presented in the settlement context in the MPD. The McCoin family originally came from County Antrim, Ireland, where the family name was "McKaughan." Archibald McKaughan brought his family to America from County Antrim, Ireland in 1747 settling in Pennsylvania. After the Revolutionary War, the McKaughan family moved on. Julius' family branch settled in Guilford County, North Carolina around the turn of the nineteenth century. Julius Spate McCoin was born there in 1850. The McKaughan family then moved to Georgia, and by 1870 had changed the spelling of its name to "McCoin." Julius, the youngest son, moved to Kansas, met and married Sarah Frances Osborn (Figure 9) in 1873, the daughter of a prominent civic leader and legislator, William Franklin Osborn. In 1876, they had their first child, Numa Franklin, a son. A year later, Julius and his family left Kansas in 1877, on an emigrant train to San Francisco. They came by wagon to western Oregon, settling briefly near McMinnville. 1878, they moved east by way of the Military Road to Goose Lake in southeastern Oregon where Sarah had relatives. There they rented a ranch and Julius hauled freight professionally from New Pine Creek to California as far as Red Bluff and Nevada as far as Winnemucca. Daughter Clara Minnie was born near New Pine Creek in March 1879 and Ella Jane was born there in March of 1882. After four years at the Goose Lake ranch, the McCoins left for central Oregon in September 1882, where they lived briefly with George Osborn, Sarah's brother, near Haystack Butte, and at a

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log cabin along McKay Creek. Youngest son Walter Henry was born at the Osborn place in July of 1886. During this sojourn and beyond, Julius again worked as a professional freighter, hauling goods from Prineville to The Dalles in a Studebaker wagon, and also plowed roads in the winter (Jarold Ramsey, personal communication 2014).

The patent for the homestead's original 160 acres (in Section 20, T. 13 S., R. 14 E. WM) under the 1862 Homestead Act was secured in 1895 by Julius McCain (US Department of the Interior 1895). This original parcel included two springs that continue to produce water today. The Julius and Sarah McCain Homestead and Orchard lasted for a half century, from 1886 to 1936. During this time period, the McCain family expanded their holdings and diversified their agricultural activities. Julius and other members of his family acquired additional lands with the final patent issued in 1926 for a 315 acre rangeland parcel at Gray Butte under the 1916 Homestead Entry-Stock Raising Act. In aggregate, the McCain family had assembled a ranch and farm property of approximately 3,800 acres with at least six springs (refer to Figure 6). In addition to the farm and ranch land, the family acquired several lots in the town of Lamonta.

Julius McCain first appears in tax rolls in 1883, when he briefly resided at McKay Creek. At that time, he was taxed for five cattle and five "good" horses (Crook County 1883). These horses were valued at \$400, a much higher value than assessed for the five horses belonging to neighbor Enoch Cyrus (valued at \$100). Tax records dating from his residence at the Gray Butte Homestead reflect the evolution of the homestead and some of the changes in the composition of the household. In 1904, Crook County tax records (Crook County 1904) show that the McCain homestead had 75 tillable acres and 245 untillable acres; the total 320 acres represents a doubling in size of the homestead's original 160 acres. At that time, they had made improvements to the property (valued at \$200), possessed wagons and farm implements (valued at \$35) and scant taxable personal valuables (valued at \$25); however, their livestock possessions were substantial, including 24 horses and mules (valued at \$280), five cattle, and a flock of 450 sheep. Tax records for the same year indicate that Numa had moved away from the home place, raising sheep and residing near Grizzly (a settlement situated about four miles east of the McCain homestead). By 1914, the McCain homestead had increased its land holdings to 800 acres (Jefferson County 1914<sup>1</sup>) with 70 acres under cultivation, 110 acres tillable but uncultivated and 620 untillable acres. Four years later (1918), the homestead had \$190 in improvements and had expanded land holdings to 1,420 acres with 71 acres under cultivation, 209 acres tillable but uncultivated and 1,140 acres of nontillable land. By that date, the land was shown as being owned jointly by Julius and son Walter (Jefferson County 1918). Of particular importance, the cultivated lands did not substantially change after 1914. However, land suitable for grazing and forage, rather than crops, was the primary area for expansion, so that by 1918, 80 percent of their total holdings were grazing land.

Although some of their land was cultivated including the orchards and crops, most was likely dedicated hayfields for overwintering livestock. The McCain's primary agricultural endeavor was livestock, including sheep and high quality horses. Julius is known to have provided stallions for stud service in the area (Jarold Ramsey, personal communication 2014). One favorite was a tall, jet black stallion named "Brilliant" who stood 18 hands.

Although Julius McCain and his two sons, Numa and Walter, were instrumental in acquiring property under the homestead acts, they and daughters, Clara Minnie and Ella Jane, ran the farm and ranch as a family unit. After the death of Sarah McCain in 1888, shortly after the homestead was founded, the household lacked an adult female presence. Their two daughters, six and nine years old at the time of their mother's death, had their father and older brothers as primary role models. Julius was frequently absent since he continued to work in his profession as a teamster, driving a freight wagon between the Grassland/Prineville area and The Dalles. Because of his frequent and lengthy absences, the farm often was left in the hands of his children. Despite his absences, Julius was on the Board of Directors of the Gray Butte School in 1897-1898 (Helms 1980:211). Jarold Ramsey, a direct descendant of Julius McCain and a local historian and author who often uses themes

<sup>1</sup> Jefferson County was established in 1914, from that date tax records do not reflect possessions or livestock holdings..

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from his own childhood in the Grassland, shared history and McCain family lore with the preparer of this registration form. According to family lore, the McCain children were independent and resourceful and did well on their own. They complained about being overvisited by concerned neighbors following their mother's death. One story related by Clara Minnie tells how the children, tiring of visits by neighbors that politeness dictated should be served a meal, would lock the house and hide in the apple orchard when they heard neighbors approaching (Jarold Ramsey, personal communication 2014). Children left on their own could not be expected to maintain adult standards in all things; another story tells how canning jars were never washed until the next canning season rolled around (Jarold Ramsey, personal communication 2014). For most of his life, Julius was illiterate, but learned to read from his grandchildren when they were in school. He became an omnivorous and indiscriminate reader and enjoyed telling others about what he had read. In his later years, Julius was frequently discovered reading by himself in a neighbor's living room. These neighbors would make sure to get him safely home. Tax records for both Crook and Jefferson indicate that the McCains were chronically late in paying their taxes, perhaps a reflection of not having regular adult supervision or a reflection of the thin financial margins that may have prevailed. Overall, the independence and resourcefulness of the children, their own labor contributions, and Julius' external income are likely to have been factors in the success of the homestead.

The homestead expanded its holdings and diversified their agricultural economy, but despite this expansion and diversification, the cumulative effects of drought, debt, dispersal of the children following marriage, environmental deterioration, and the Great Depression ultimately led the McCain family trustees, as did many other families in the Grassland, to consent to sell their holdings to the federal government. Ultimately, the homestead was classified as "submarginal land" by the Resettlement Administration, which purchased the property and razed the improvements in 1936. In the end, departing the homestead was painful and abrupt. Hazel McCain, wife of Walter Henry, recounted that "the government burned down the buildings before we had a chance to get everything out. A neighbor rescued the family photographs from a closet shelf" (Jordan 1980:14).

Sarah McCain died in 1888 shortly after moving to the homestead. She is buried in the Juniper Haven Cemetery in Prineville. Clara Minnie married John Helfrich 1898 and resettled on a homestead near Gray Butte School about two miles north of the McCain homestead; she died in 1980 in Klamath Falls. Numa Franklin moved away from the farm by 1904 and married Kate Morrow in 1905, first residing at Grizzly and by 1914 residing near Prineville. Numa died in 1959 and is buried in Prineville. Ella Jane married Joseph Mendenhall in 1903 and moved to the Culver area. Ella died in 1928 in Opal City and is buried in the Gray Butte Cemetery. Walter Henry married Hazel Bottenberg in 1916 and continued to live and work on the McCain homestead until relocating to a ranch at the current location of the Peter Skene Ogden State Scenic Viewpoint near Terrebonne in 1929. He died in Redmond in 1966. Julius never remarried and continued to live at the homestead for many years until worsening dementia required that he be moved to a care facility in Pendleton at an unknown date after 1924; he died there in 1928 and is interred next to Sarah at Juniper Haven Cemetery.

## Registration Requirements

This property meets the *general registration requirements* of the MPD as set forth in Section F: "Associated Property Types." The property is situated within the established boundary of the Crooked River National Grassland (MPD Figure 1). The property existed within the period of significance delineated in the MPD, 1868 to 1937, having been established in 1886, developed and occupied until around 1930<sup>2</sup>, and razed in 1936. The property is identified in General Land Office records of homestead settlement in the Grassland by listing the proving-up of homestead claims at the homestead location to members of the McCain family (US Department of the Interior 1895). Further, the homestead site as it exists at the time of nomination matches the setting

<sup>2</sup> The exact date of abandonment is not known but it was sufficiently proximal to razing that personal possessions had not been removed prior to razing.

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shown in historic photographs (Figures 7 and 8) of the homestead, particularly the spatial association with such distinctive landscape features as Gray Butte visible on the horizon and continues to be known as the McCain homestead and orchard. The site was revisited by Hazel McCain, who first came to the homestead as the bride of Walter Henry in 1916, around 1980 (Jordan 1980:12 and 14), further cementing the certainty that the homestead was the old McCain family place. The homestead property possesses archaeological and landscape components which are identifiable as to function and which possess a reasonable degree of integrity of spatial association, including the orchard floor, the residence, outbuildings, and such features as the refuse and privy pits.

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

#### Criterion A

This property meets the registration criteria for the homestead property type under Criterion A, association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history as set forth in the historical contexts developed in Section E of the MPD. The property is still identifiable as a place on the land: its setting is primarily natural and undeveloped. The property is identifiable in public land records (U.S. Department of the Interior 1895) and appraisal documents of the Resettlement Administration (1935a-d). The property reflects its association with the agricultural development context by virtue of evidence of orchards and field systems, internal roads, and a system of water conveyance. The property is associated with the community development context by its association with roads which connected the homestead to the vicinity of the town of Lamonta to the east and the Grey Butte School to the north. The property's association with the resettlement and demise of community context is apparent in the archaeological evidence of the razing of the property's structures by deliberate burning.

#### Criterion D

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

Archaeological and historical record investigations at the McCain homestead site are limited. Surface survey, mapping, metal detector sensing, tree counts, a meter-square test unit, and a surface scrape/exposure comprise the extent of investigative work conducted prior to the preparation of this nomination (McFarland 2013). The primary data sets available at the current state of investigation are spatial data concerning the distribution of archaeological features, clusters of artifacts, irrigation and internal road system elements, and agricultural and domestic plantings; distribution of artifact types visible on the ground surface; and data concerning the types and frequencies of artifacts observed during limited excavations. Further investigation will refine and expand these data sets and it is likely that further investigation will yield information of importance to

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the history of this homestead and to the understanding of the development of homesteads in the Grassland. Future research will not be limited to archaeology but will also be directed at historical records, yet untapped, that can amplify and augment the archaeological record.

The existing spatial data and distributional data on artifact clusters are particularly important because they are among the first data sets of these types for Grassland homestead sites. They reveal the basic arrangement of the house lot and its domestic plantings, its physical relation to the internal road system, and the design of the orchard floor and use of gravity to irrigate the orchards. There is no extant model for the spatial attributes of Grassland homesteads; the data from the McCain homestead is an important first step toward development of such a model. The spatial data from the McCain homestead can be applied to research questions in the Economic Behavior and Strategies and the Land Use and Site Structure research domains set forth in Section F the MPD. Since comparative data are lacking, research questions that involve comparison among homesteads can only be addressed with data sets from other homesteads that are not yet available. Examples of questions taken from these research domains that can apply to the McCain homestead itself include: How do the orientation, layout, or composition of structural remains reflect changes in the McCain household composition over time, especially the day-to-day management of the property by children and the moving away of the children after marriage? (Homestead Sites Research Domain: Land Use and Site Structure research question no. 15); What was the species and variety composition of the McCain orchards? What was the pruning style, tree layout, and tree spacing of the McCain Orchards? (Homestead Sites Research Domain: Economic Behavior and Strategies research question no. 42); and What factors contribute to the differences in the ways the McCain homestead was organized in comparison with other Grassland agricultural properties? To what extent are those differences attributable to changes in the composition of the McCain household? To what extent are the ethnicity and regional origin of the McCain family, duration of their occupation of the homestead, local environmental constraints reflected in the organization of the homestead? (Homestead Sites Research Domain: Land Use and Site Structure research question no. 14).

The range of artifact types reflect a homestead with an economy that tapped commercial sources of materials and products, such as tobacco, wire nails, mule shoes, wire, wagons, and pipe, but also produced their own products, including canning of garden- and orchard-produced food and manufacturing hand-wrought nails and fittings. A good indicator of household reliance on home-canned foods appears to be the relatively greater proportion of Mason and Kerr canning jars to food cans and the presence of ceramic storage jars which could be used repeatedly for long term food storage (Moratto 1995:11-46). One factor that in all likelihood allowed the McCain family to procure commercially-available products, including indulgence in such discretionary products as tobacco and patent medicines, was the availability of outside income from Julius McCain's work as a freighter. Although the faunal remains from the excavation are few in number, both domestic animal bone (cow and sheep) and wild game (deer) are present, indicating a mixed reliance on domestic animals and wildlife taken from the surrounding area. The absence of tinned milk containers suggest that the household had access to fresh milk.

A relatively large component of the artifact assemblage consists of fragmented window glass and variously sized machine-cut/hand-wrought nails and spikes. This pattern is indicative of wood-frame building construction and dismantling on site (Moratto 1995:11-57) and supports the photographic record of the homestead (Figures 7 and 8) and descriptions of structures at the McCain homestead in appraisal records of the Resettlement Administration (1935a-d). Clusters in the spatial distribution of nails and window glass can be used to identify more exactly the location and footprints of individual structures.

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

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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### Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Cooper, Joanie and Shaun Shepherd

2012 Provisional Apple-Variety Identifications. Notes from Jefferson County Historical Society/Home Orchard Society field trip to Grassland area homesteads, 18 August 2012. Handwritten notes. Jefferson County Historical Society, Madras.

Crook County

1883 Assessment and Tax Roll, 1883. Bowman Museum, Prineville.

1904 Assessment and Tax Roll, 1904. Bowman Museum, Prineville.

Deschutes County Historical Society

1985 *A History of the Deschutes Country in Oregon*. Midstate Printing, Redmond.

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1980 *Remembering School Days of Old Crook County*. Prineville Print Shop, Prineville.

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1914 Assessment and Tax Roll, 1914. Jefferson County Public Works, Madras.

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McFarland, Janine

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Morotto, Michael

1995 *Archeological Investigations PGT-PG&E Pipeline Expansion Project: Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and California*. Volume IV, Synthesis of Findings. Subcontract No. 20822-SC-41. INFOTECH Research Inc., Fresno.

Newell, Edythe W.

1984 The Crooked River Grassland. Manuscript. Ochoco National Forest.

Portland Tribune

2012 Pioneer-era Orchards Still Bearing Fruit. *Portland Tribune* 21 August. Electronic document, <http://pamplinmedia.com/msp/129-news/149674-pioneer-era-orchards-still-bearing-fruit>, accessed 7 January 2013.

McCain, Julius and Sarah Homestead (35-JE-882)  
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**Bibliography Continued**

U.S. Department of Agriculture

- 1935a Appraisal Report, Tract 124, 29 March 1935. Ochoco National Forest, Prineville.
- 1935b Appraisal Report, Tract 142B, 2 April 1935. Ochoco National Forest, Prineville.
- 1935c Appraisal Report, Tract 142D, 2 April 1935. Ochoco National Forest, Prineville.
- 1935d Appraisal Report, Tract 705, 13 June 1935. Ochoco National Forest, Prineville.

U.S. Department of the Interior

1895 Homestead Patent for Julius McCain, 9 September 1895. BLM Serial Number ORTDAA 062819, Document 2435. Electronic document accessed 5 May 2013. <http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>.

Witty, Jim

2001 *Gray Butte Will Take Your Breath Away*. The Bend Bulletin. 21 March 2001. Bend.

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: Bowman Museum, Prineville, Oregon

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



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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 11.86

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

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

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

1	<u>44.258117</u> Latitude	<u>-121.052120</u> Longitude	3	<u>44.257124</u> Latitude	<u>-121.052739</u> Longitude
2	<u>44.257910</u> Latitude	<u>-121.052048</u> Longitude	4	<u>44.257579</u> Latitude	<u>-121.054249</u> Longitude

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

The nominated area includes the entirety of the homestead house lot archaeological site with its associated features, artifacts, and adjacent orchards (refer to Figure 3). The property is situated in the northeast corner of Section 19 and the northwest corner of Section 20 in T. 13 S. R. 14 E. in the Crooked River National Grassland.

Refer to Figure 3 to a visual depiction of the nominated property boundary. From Datum 1 (marked with steel pin) proceed east-north-east through open land for approximately 80 meters up a slight grade then east 130 meters to the creek. Cross the creek and proceed southeast approximately 40 meters intersecting a single track in a stand of western juniper. Follow the single track southwest to a fenceline then follow the fenceline southwest then west through open land, returning to vicinity of Datum 1.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated area includes the entirety of the homestead house lot archaeological site with its associated features, artifacts, adjacent orchards and a short segment of Forest Road 57, the original homestead road. No improvements or other development are documented for the area of the homestead beyond the selected boundary.

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Janine McFarland, M.A. date 12/01/2014  
organization Ochoco National Forest telephone (541) 279-3503  
street & number 3160 NE 3<sup>rd</sup> St. email jmcfarland@fs.fed.us  
city or town Prineville state OR zip code 97760

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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**Photographs:**

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

**Photo Log**

**Name of Property:** McCain, Julius and Sarah, Homestead  
**City or Vicinity:** Culver (vicinity)  
**County:** Jefferson **State:** Oregon  
**Photographer:** Janine McFarland  
**Date Photographed:** September 27, 2013; October 19 and 22, 2013; April 25, 2014, May 1, 2014

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

- Photo 1 of 9:** (OR\_JeffersonCounty\_JuliusAndSarahMcCainHomesteadAndOrchardSite\_0001)  
Overview of McCain Homestead apple orchard (middle ground) and fence line poplars (right and background). Pine Ridge is the skyline topographic feature at center right. Photograph view northeast from vantage south of FS Road 57 (Photo date: 05/01/2014).
- Photo 2 of 9:** (OR\_JeffersonCounty\_JuliusAndSarahMcCainHomesteadAndOrchardSite\_0002)  
The upper orchard with an identifying sign. View is toward the north from a vantage on FS Road 57 (Photo date 05/01/2014).
- Photo 3 of 9:** (OR\_JeffersonCounty\_JuliusAndSarahMcCainHomesteadAndOrchardSite\_0003)  
McCain house lot area, view toward the north. The residence was situated within the poplar stand. The west end of the upper orchard is visible at the right middle ground. FS Road 57 traverses the photo from left to right. (Photo date 05/01/2014).
- Photo 4 of 9:** (OR\_JeffersonCounty\_JuliusAndSarahMcCainHomesteadAndOrchardSite\_0004)  
View toward west and the western boundary of the site. FS Road 57, a former homestead road, is in foreground. (Photo date: 05/01/2014).
- Photo 5 of 9:** (OR\_JeffersonCounty\_JuliusAndSarahMcCainHomesteadAndOrchardSite\_0005)  
View toward east of the southern boundary of the site. FS Road 57, a former homestead road, is at the right. The topographic feature on the skyline is Pine Ridge (Photo date: 05/01/2014).
- Photo 6 of 9:** (OR\_JeffersonCounty\_JuliusAndSarahMcCainHomesteadAndOrchardSite\_0006)  
Feature 1, the refuse deposit, and surroundings; the feature is at left middle ground below the treeline. A sheet deposit extends from the south and east. View toward north from a vantage adjacent to the homestead residence. (Photo date: 04/01/2014).
- Photo 7 of 9:** (OR\_JeffersonCounty\_JuliusAndSarahMcCainHomesteadAndOrchardSite\_0007)  
Detail of Feature 1. The vertically projecting item is one inch water pipe. The objects in the bottom right are chicken wire and barbed wire (Photo date 05/01/2014).

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**Photos Continued**

**Photo 8 of 9:** (OR\_JeffersonCounty\_JuliusAndSarahMcCainHomesteadAndOrchardSite\_0008)  
Exposure of burned pole in Feature 1 (Photograph date 9/27/2013).

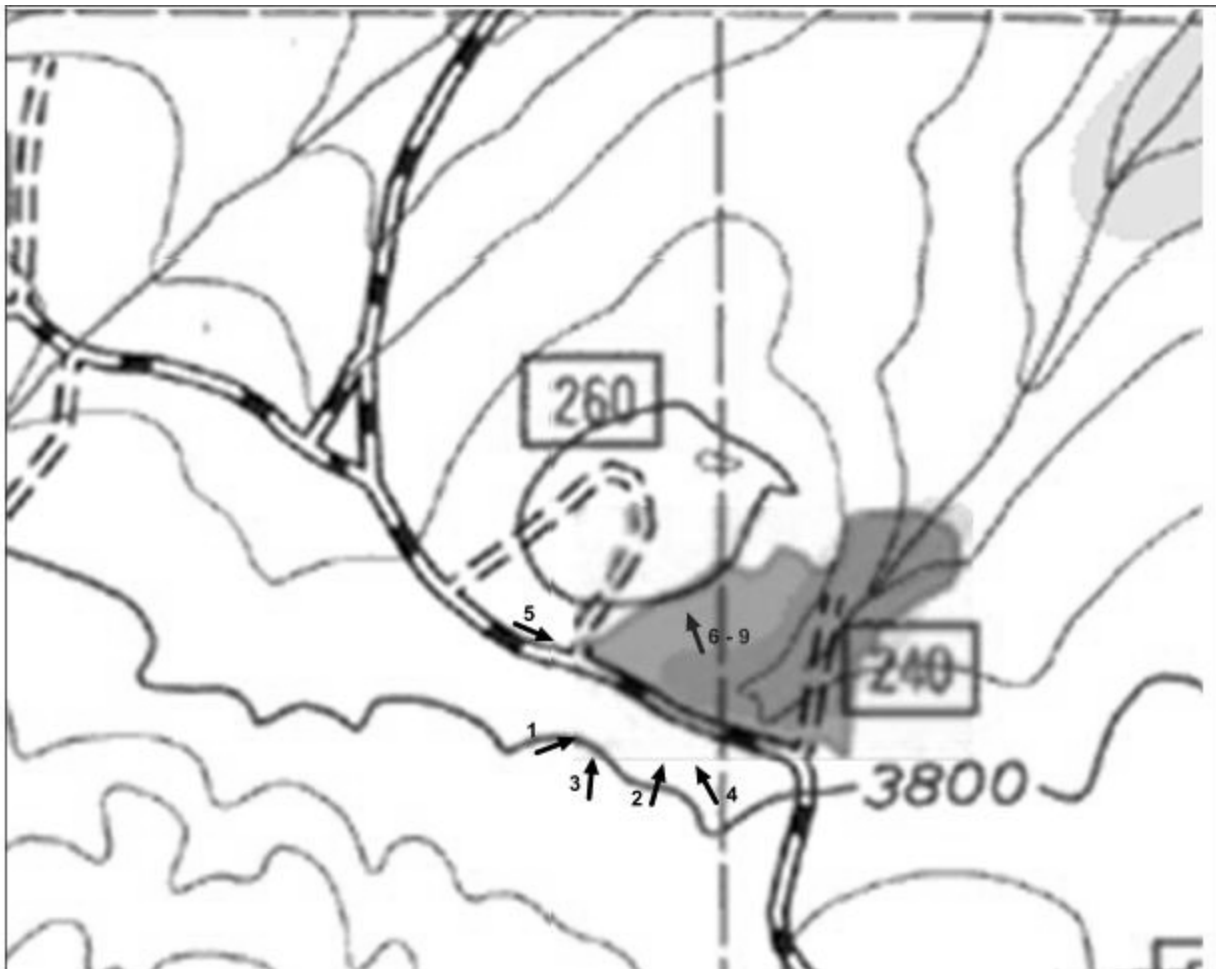
**Photo 9 of 9:** (OR\_JeffersonCounty\_JuliusAndSarahMcCainHomesteadAndOrchardSite\_0009)  
Test Unit 1 situated in artifact concentration near location of McCain residence showing  
base of cultural layer at termination of probe in the center. North is toward the  
right (Photograph date 10/22/2013).

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**Photo Location Map**

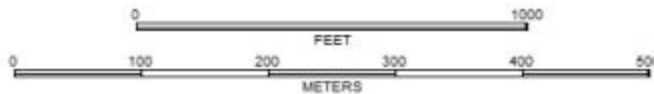


**Julius and Sarah McCain Homestead and Orchard Site**

**Site Location**



**Photo Points**



**Map Legend**

Photo Point 

Site Polygon 

jrm 2014

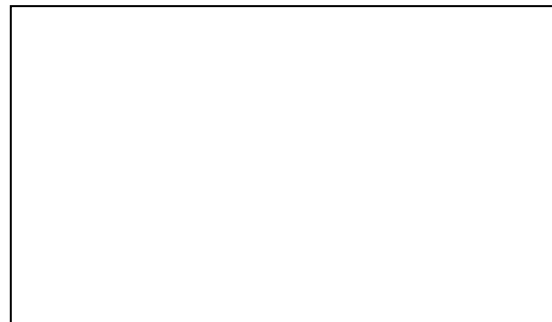
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to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

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

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### List of Figures

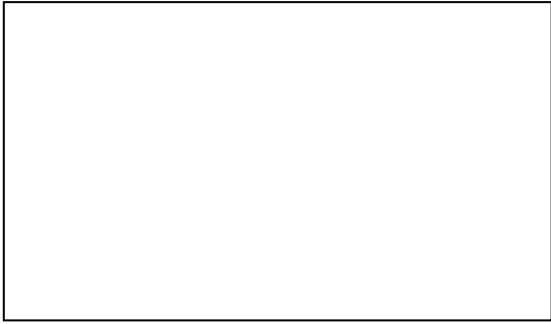
(Resize, compact, and paste images of maps and historic documents in this section. Place captions, with figure numbers above each image. Orient maps so that north is at the top of the page, all document should be inserted with the top toward the top of the page.)

- Figure 1 of 11:** McCoy homestead site location (at box below arrow) on map of Crooked River National Grassland (dark gray shaded areas) region.
- Figure 2 of 11:** McCoy homestead site location on map of local vicinity.
- Figure 3 of 11:** McCoy homestead site boundary, enclosing polygon, and coordinate points (vertices), NAD83. Point 1: 44.429629 lat., -121.090945 long.; Point 2: 44.430514 lat., -121.0866771 long.; Point 3: 44.428514 lat., -121.086483 long.; Point 4: 44.428512 lat., -121.088978 long.
- Figure 4 of 11:** Site map (sketch map) of Julius and Sarah McCoy Homestead and .
- Figure 5 of 11:** Detail map (sketch map) of McCoy homestead house lot.
- Figure 6 of 11:** Tract map of McCoy homestead property in 1935. McCoy family holdings shown in light gray shading (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1935c).
- Figure 7 of 11:** Earliest known photograph of McCoy homestead. The view is toward the south with Gray Butte on the horizon. The original primary residence is believed to be the center structure. Photo courtesy Jarold Ramsey and Jefferson County Historical Society.
- Figure 8 of 11:** Winter view of McCoy house lot during the later years. View is toward the northeast. The home is the two story structure in the center surrounded by Lombardy poplars and fenced yard. The orchard is to the right and outbuildings are visible at the left middle ground. Photo courtesy Jarold Ramsey and Jefferson County Historical Society.
- Figure 9 of 11:** Wedding photograph of Julius and Sarah McCoy, September 26, 1873 in Greenwood, KS. Photograph courtesy of Bowman Museum.
- Figure 10 of 11:** The assembled McCoy family, circa 1920. Left to right: Walter Henry, Ella Jane, Julius (seated), Clara Minnie, and Numa Walter. Photo courtesy of Jarold Ramsey and Jefferson County Historical Society.
- Figure 11 of 11:** The assembled McCoy family prior to 1928. Julius McCoy, right. Poplars and apple trees appear in the background. Photo courtesy of Bowman Museum.

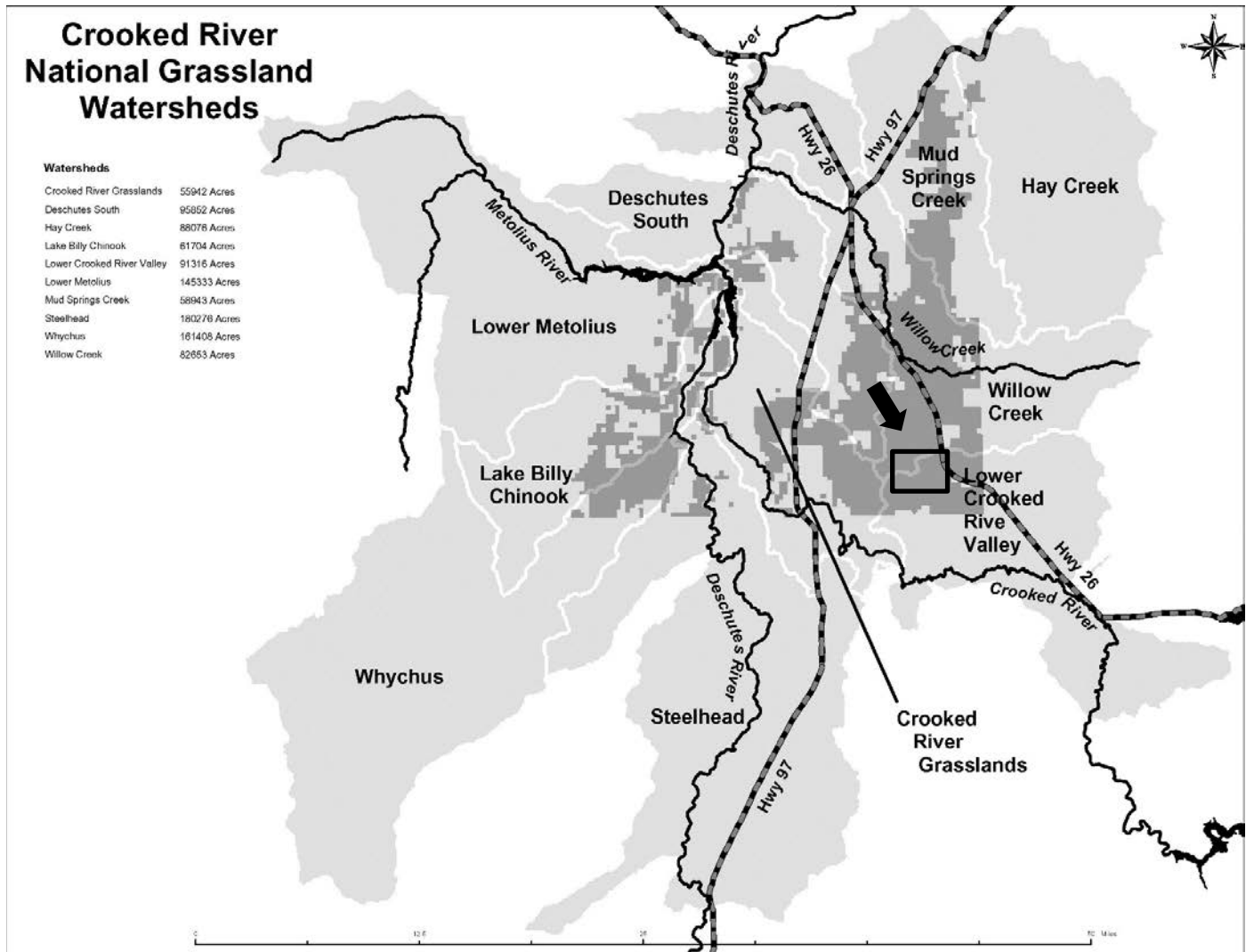
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**Figure 1 of 11:** McCoy homestead site location (at box below arrow) on map of Crooked River National Grassland (dark gray shaded areas) region.





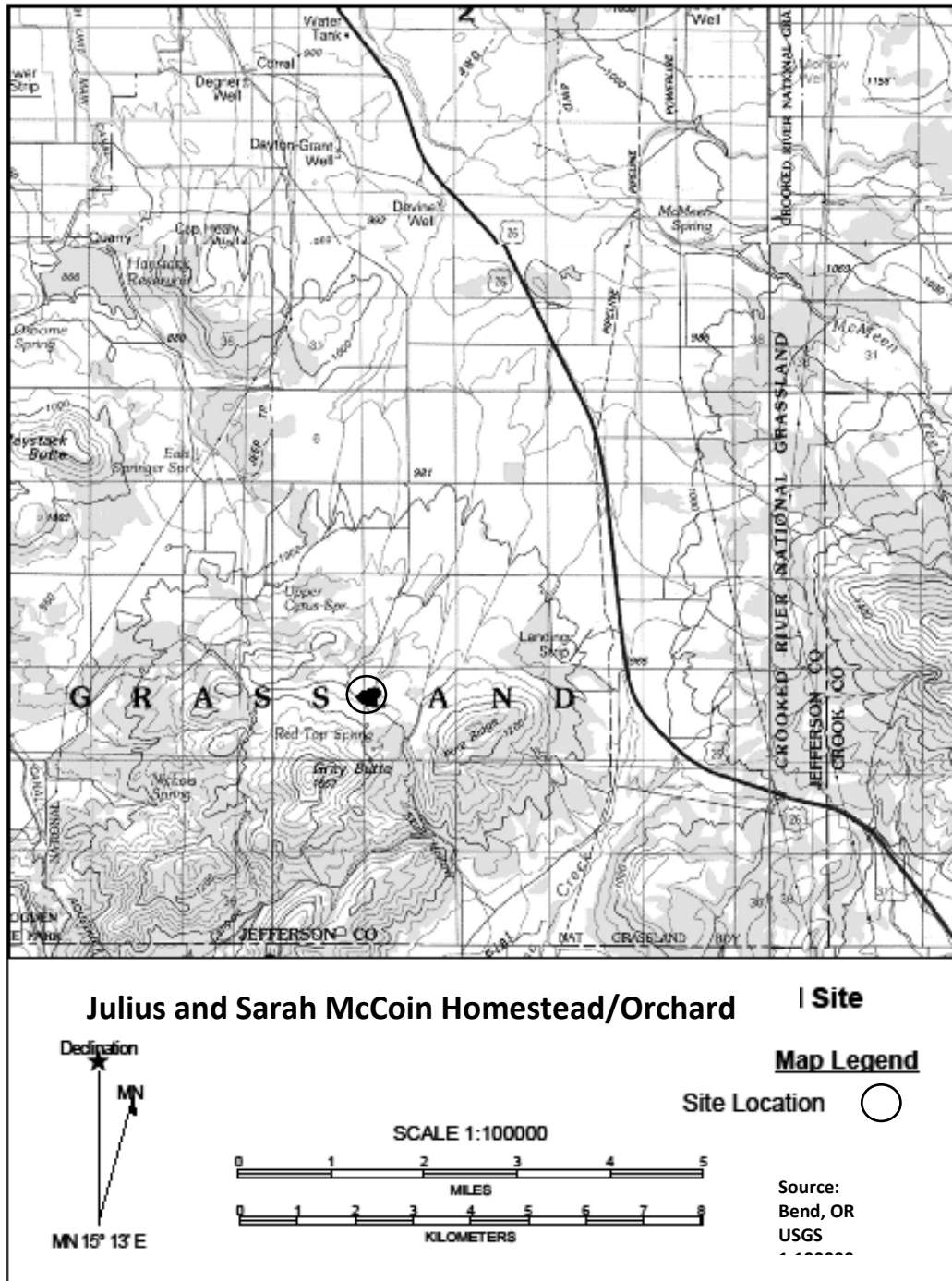
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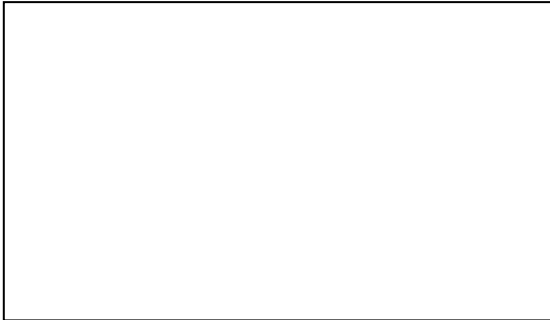
Figure 2 of 11: McCain homestead site location on map of local vicinity.



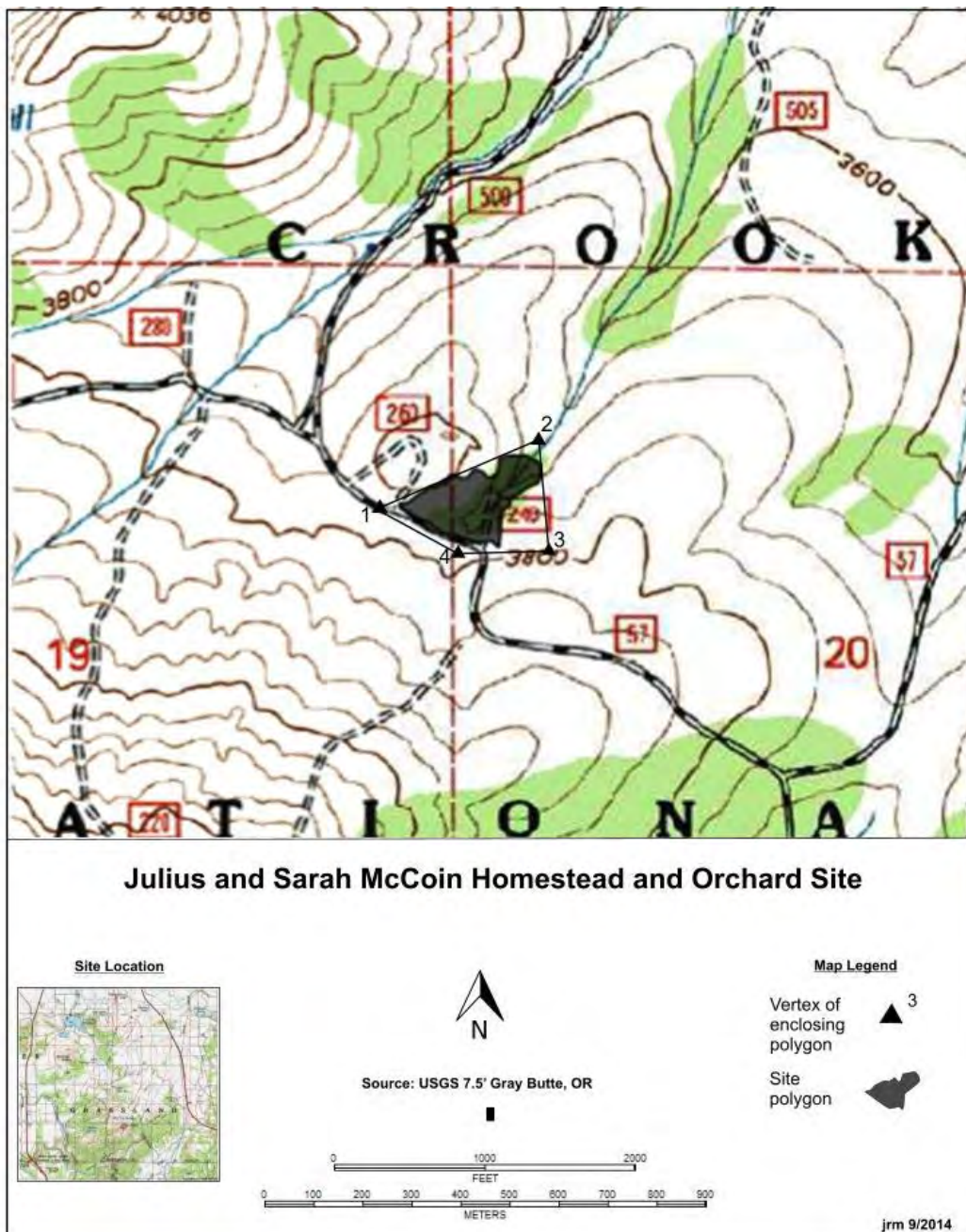
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**Figure 3 of 11:** McCain homestead site boundary, enclosing polygon, and coordinate points (vertices), NAD83. Point 1: 44.429629 lat., -121.090945 long.; Point 2: 44.430514 lat., -121.0866771 long.; Point 3: 44.428514 lat., -121.086483 long.; Point 4: 44.428512 lat., -121.088978 long.



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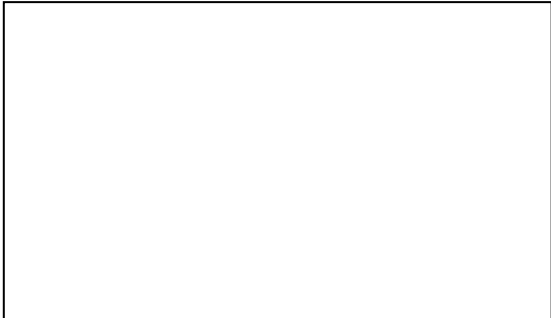
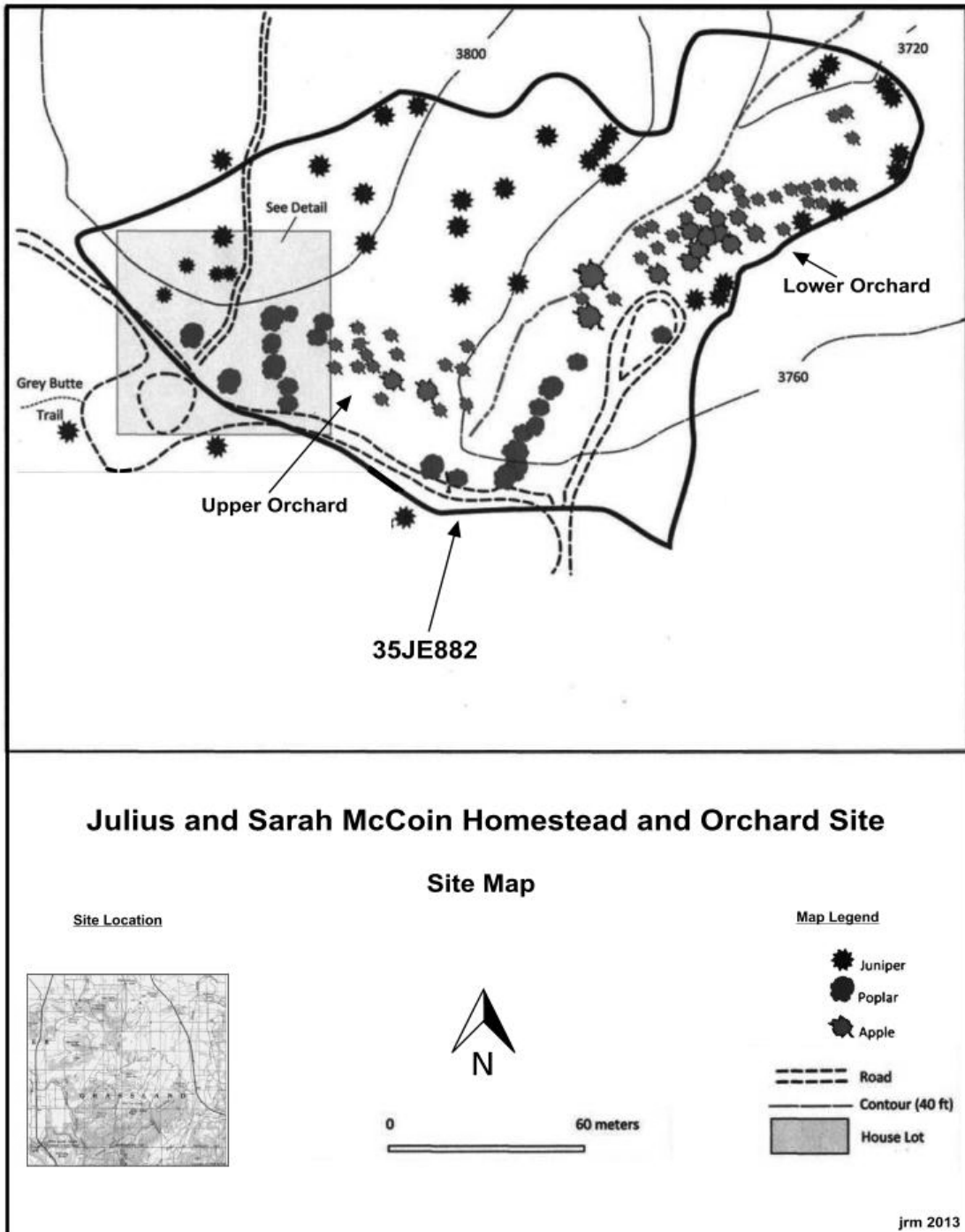


Figure 4 of 11: Site map (sketch map) of Julius and Sarah McCain Homestead and Orchard .



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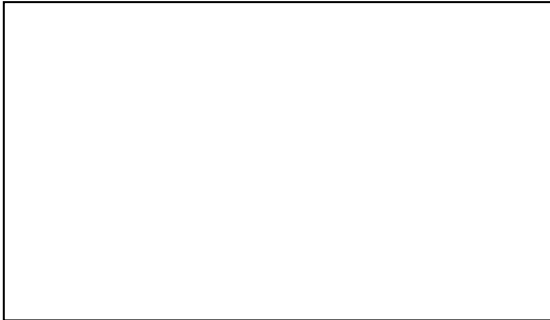
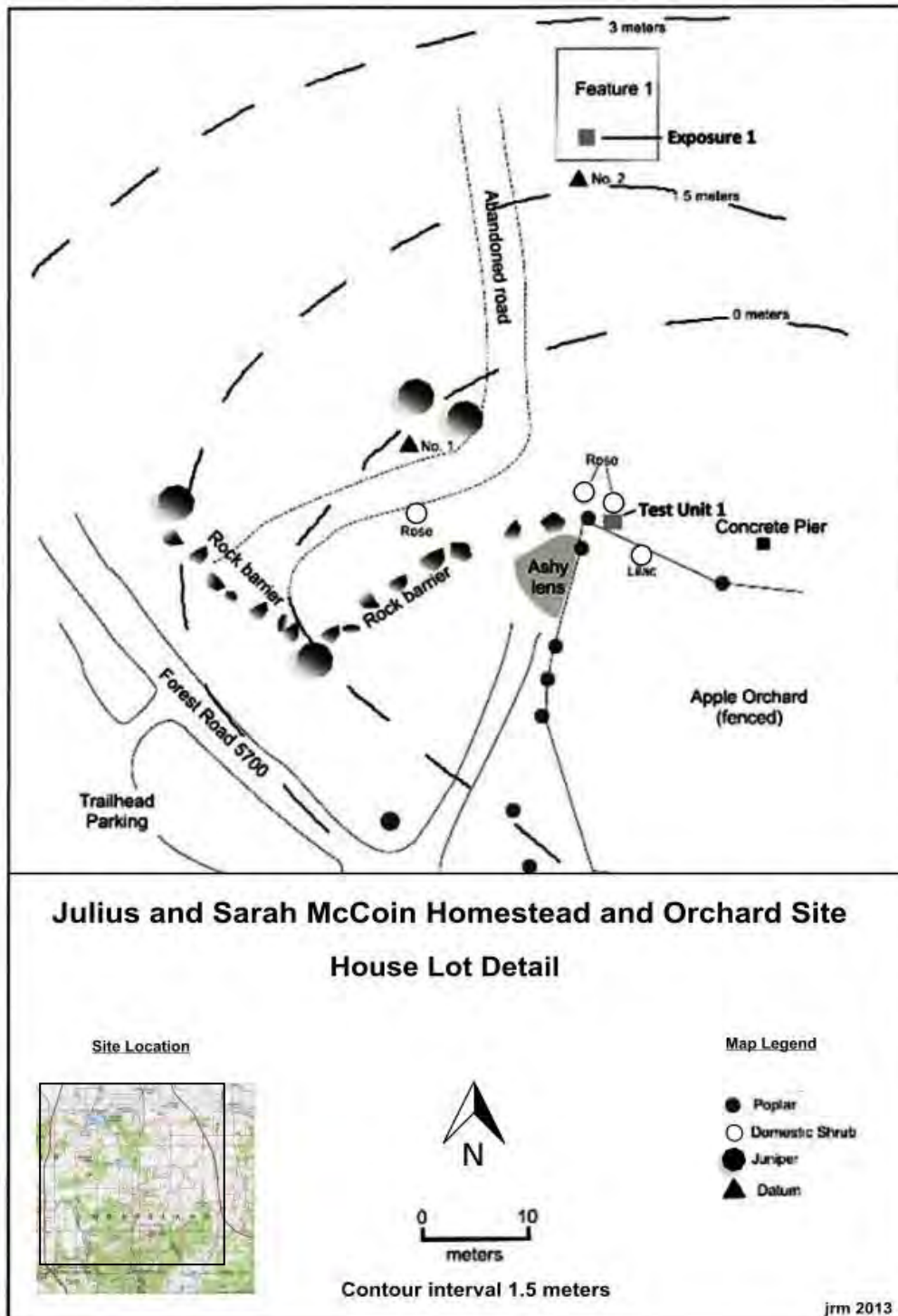


Figure 5 of 11: Detail map (sketch map) of McCoy homestead house lot.





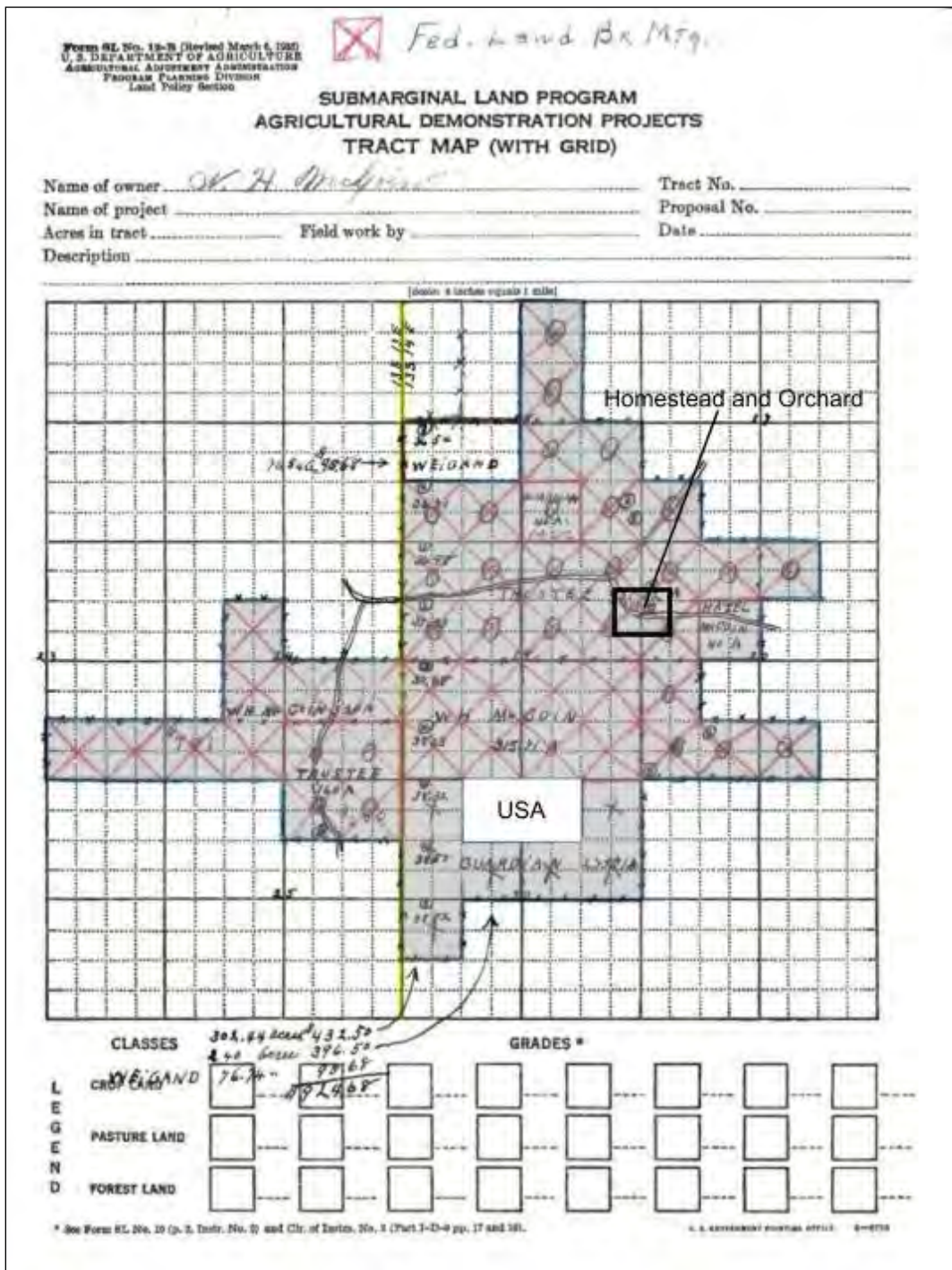
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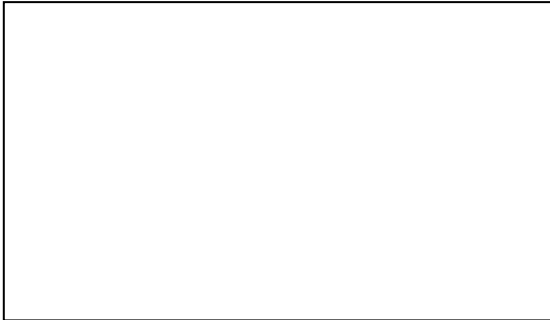
**Figure 6 of 11:** Tract map of McCain homestead property in 1935. McCain family holdings shown in light gray shading (U.S. Department of Agriculture 1935c).



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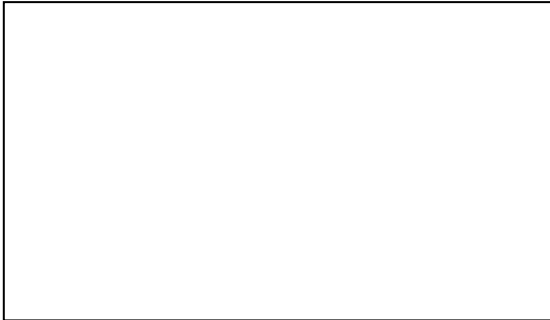
**Figure 7 of 11:** Earliest known photograph of McCoy homestead, circa 1886. The view is toward the south with Gray Butte on the horizon. The original primary residence is believed to be the center structure. Photo courtesy Jarold Ramsey and Jefferson County Historical Society.



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**Figure 8 of 11:** Winter view of McCoin house lot circa 1900. View is toward the northeast. The home is the two story structure in the center surrounded by Lombardy poplars and fenced yard. The orchard is to the right and outbuildings are visible at the left middle ground. Photo courtesy of Jarold Ramsey and Jefferson County Historical Society.





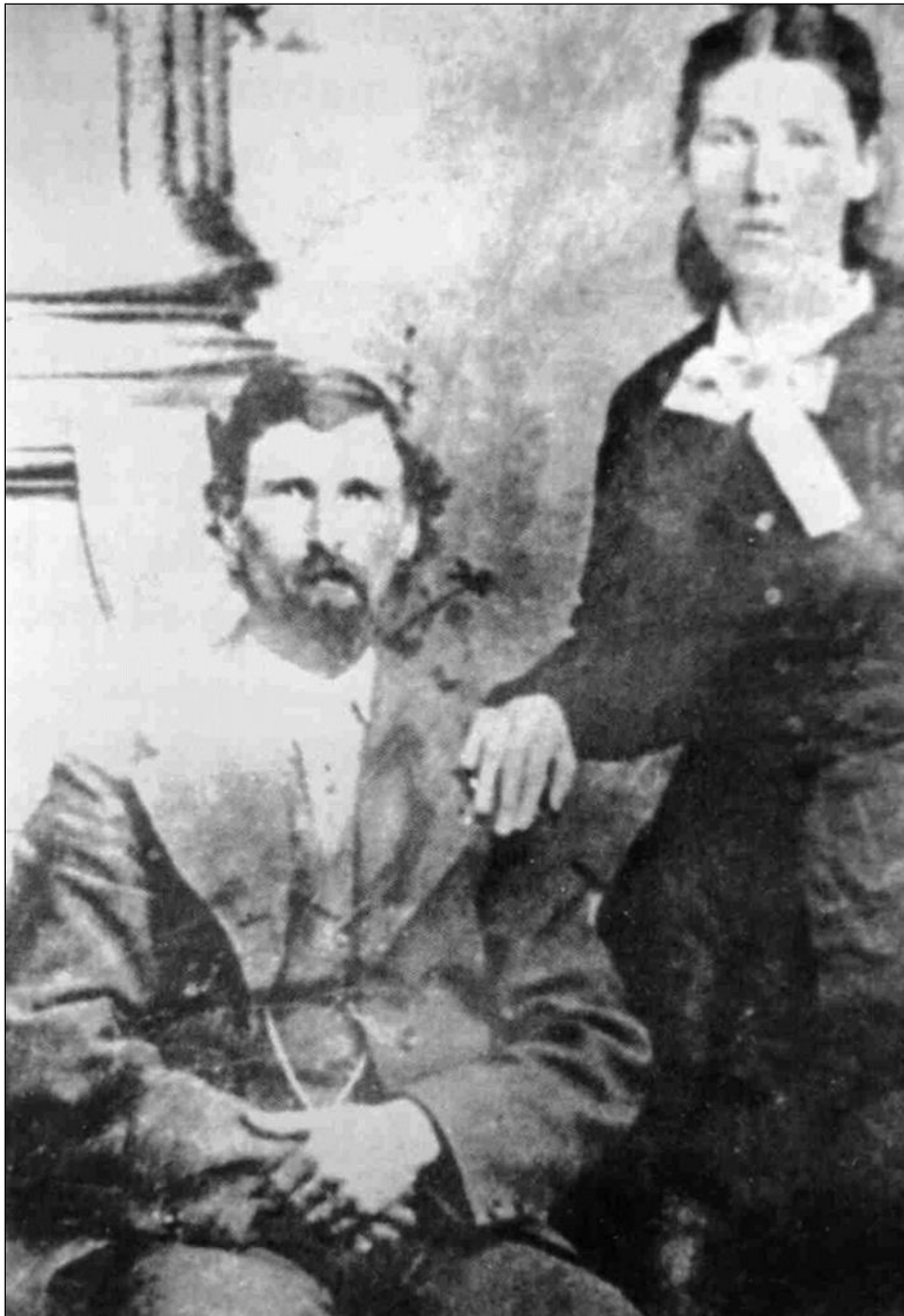
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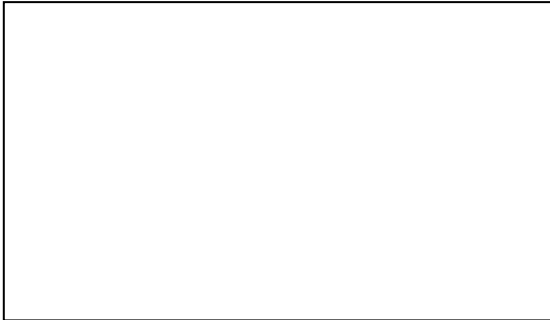
**Figure 9 of 11:** Wedding photograph Julius and Sarah McCoin, circa 1875. Photograph courtesy of Bowman Museum.



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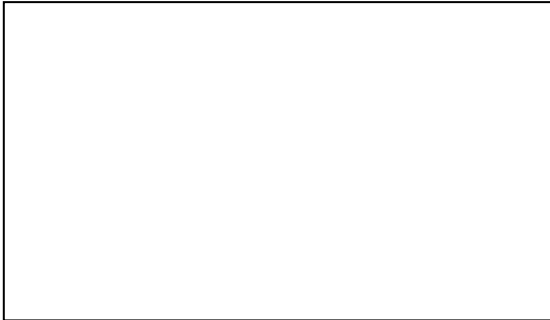
**Figure 10 of 11:** The assembled McCain family, circa 1920. Left to right: Walter Henry, Ella Jane, Julius (sitting), Clara Minnie, and Numa Walter. Photo courtesy of Jarold Ramsey and Jefferson County Historical Society.



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**Figure 11 of 11:** The assembled McCoin family prior to 1928. Julius McCoin, right. Poplars and apple trees in the background. Photo courtesy of Bowman Museum.





**McCain, Julius and Sarah, Homestead (35-JE-882)**  
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**Photo 1 of 9:** Overview of McCain Homestead apple orchard (middle ground) and fenceline poplars (right and background). Pine Ridge is the skyline topographic feature at center right. Photograph view northeast from vantage south of FS Road 57 (Photo date: 05/01/2014).



**Photo 2 of 9:** The upper orchard with a identifying sign. View is toward the north from a vantage on FS Road 57 (Photo date 05/01/2014).





**Photo 3 of 9:** McCain house lot area, view toward the north. The residence was situated within the poplar stand. The west end of the upper orchard is visible at the right middle ground. FS Road 57 traverses the photo from left to right. (Photo date 05/01/2014).



**Photo 4 of 9:** View toward west and the western boundary of the site. FS Road 57, a former homestead road, is in the foreground. (Photo date: 05/01/2014).





**Photo 5 of 9:** View toward east of the southern boundary of the site. FS Road 57, a former homestead road, is at the right. The topographic feature on the skyline is Pine Ridge (Photo date: 05/01/2014).



**Photo 6 of 9:** Feature 1, the refuse deposit, and surroundings; the feature is at left middleground below the treeline. A sheet deposit extends from the south and east. View toward north from a vantage adjacent to the homestead residence. (Photo date: 04/01/2014).





**Photo 7 of 9:** Detail of Feature 1. The vertically projecting item is one inch water pipe. The objects in the bottom right are chicken wire and barbed wire (Photo date 05/01/2014).



**Photo 8 of 9:** Exposure of burned pole in Feature 1 (Photograph date 9/27/2013).





**Photo 9 of 9:** Test Unit 1 situated in artifact concentration near location of McCain residence showing base of cultural layer at termination of probe in the center. North is toward the right (Photograph date 10/22/2013).





JULIUS AND SARAH  
MC COIN ORCHARD





















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: McCain, Julius and Sarah, Homestead and Orchard Site

MULTIPLE NAME: Crooked River National Grassland MPS

STATE & COUNTY: OREGON, Jefferson

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

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000271

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

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

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    5/24/15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Local level      AOS: Settlement, agriculture  
1886-1936.      archeology

RECOM./CRITERIA A-D

REVIEWER W. D. ...

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 5/26/15

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

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





File Code: 2360  
Date:

APR 7 2013

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

Dear Ms. Shull:

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

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

Jefferson County  
Multiple Property Document

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

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

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

**Ollalie Meadows Guard Station**  
Estacada Vicinity, Marion County

**Hoodoo Ridge Lookout**  
Troy Vicinity, Wallowa County

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



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

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

Sincerely,



GORDON BLUM  
Director, Recreation, Lands, and Minerals

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





Beall, Edson <edson\_beall@nps.gov>

## Corrected copies of recently nominated properties from Oregon

1 message

Deline, Lisa <lisa\_deline@nps.gov>

Tue, May 26, 2015 at 10:36 AM

To: Edson Beall <edson\_beall@nps.gov>, Jeffery Joeckel <jeff\_joeckel@nps.gov>, Rustin Quaide <rustin\_quaide@nps.gov>

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

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

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

—  
Lisa Deline  
Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
[www.nps.gov/nr](http://www.nps.gov/nr)

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**Flickr:** [www.flickr.com/photos/nationalregister/](http://www.flickr.com/photos/nationalregister/)

# 2016

National Park Service  
CENTENNIAL



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

### 2 attachments



**JuliusAndSarahMcCainHomestead.docx**

8319K



**EnochAndMaryCyrusHomestead.docx**

8161K