

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000003

Date Listed: 1/31/94


Gardiner Historic District
Property Name

Douglas
County

OR
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

2-3-94

Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Classification/Resource Count:

The resource count is revised to remove one contributing site (#54-Gardiner School site) and add one noncontributing building (#54-Jewett Middle School). No historic resources are extant on the property to represent the historic school; the general location of a razed historic resource is generally insufficient grounds for consideration as a contributing site. The descriptive text is amended to revise this issue as well.

Function/Use:

The nomination is revised to remove Education/School as a historic function based on the reasons noted above.

Significance:

Education is deleted as an area of significance for the reasons noted above.

continued

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000003

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Gardiner Historic District
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Douglas
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OR
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N/A
Multiple Name

Amended Items in Nomination:

continued

Significant Persons:

The list of significant persons under criterion B is revised to **delete** Alfred Reed (no extant contributing resources), Captain Westerdale (no extant contributing resources; insufficient justification), Captain Cornwall (insufficient justification), and Al Perkins (insufficient justification). These figures are more appropriately recognized under Criterion A in the area of industry.

This information was confirmed by telephone with Elizabeth Potter of the Oregon SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

**National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

DEC 20 1993

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Gardiner Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number An irregular area of 35 acres encompassing most of the original plat of Gardiner and portions of adjoining subdivisions. not for publication

city or town Gardiner vicinity

state Oregon code OR county Douglas code 019 zip code 97441

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Hamrick December 15, 1993

Signature of certifying official/Title Deputy SHPO Date

Oregon State Historic Preservation Office

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- 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

Date of Action

Paul R. Lewis

2-3-94

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
37	50	buildings
2		sites
4		structures
		objects
43	50	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Motel
- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Religion/Church
- Education/School
- Industry/Manufacturing facility/brewery
- Funerary/Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Domestic/Multiple Dwelling
- Domestic/Single Dwelling
- Religion/Church
- Education/School Site
- Funerary/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Classical Revival, Italianate
- Vernacular Gothic, Queen Anne
- Bungalow/Craftsman
- Colonial

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation stone, concrete
- walls weatherboard, shingle
- roof wood shingle, composition
- other metal

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places
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Gardiner located near the northwestern corner of Douglas County, Oregon is a town settled in the mid-nineteenth century. The 35 acre narrow rectangular district, located on the east bank of the Umpqua River, is 9.5 miles from the Pacific Ocean. The town is located in Sections 22 and 27 Township 21 South Range 12 West Willamette Meridian on the North and East side of the Umpqua River, beginning at the Flag Staff a point 9.95 chains North and 1.05 chains East of the Meander post on the East side of the Umpqua River between Sections numbered 22 and 27 Township above named. The 35 acre district is part of the 340 acre donation land claim of Addison C. Gibbs. The small town is located between the river on the west and a forested hill on the east. The northern boundary is a continuation of U. S. Highway 101 extending along the coastline and past the International Paper Pulp Mill. The southern boundary extends almost to the the Umpqua River and to U. S. Highway 101. Gardiner is separated from the river by the International Paper Company saw mill, U. S. Highway 101 and the Longview-Portland & Northern Railroad spur. The railroad spur extends to the International Pulp and Paper Co., LTD. and sawmill from the Southern Pacific Railroad line at East Gardiner.

Prior to the construction of the Coast Highway in 1936 the town was fronted by a series of marine docks. The Gardiner Mill Company sawmill, mess hall, boarding house and the Gardiner Mill Company Store were all located between the docks and the residential and commercial business area. The road north from Gardiner into 'the lakes' was only a narrow seasonal wagon road. 'The lakes' refers to Siltcoos Lake, Cleawok Lake, and Carter Lake all in Lane County. The southern boundary of the district was a wagon road leading to the ferry slip located around the bend of the river. The ferry was in use until July 1 of 1936.

The Setting

Gardiner was developed during the early settlement period of the Oregon Territory. Umpqua City, also developed during this period (1850-1861), was located on the North Spit of the Umpqua River 6 miles below (west) Gardiner as was the army's Fort Umpqua (1856-61). The settlement of Scottsburg (1850) began during the same period and is located on the Umpqua River at the head of

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tidewater 20 miles east of Gardiner. Hudson's Bay Fort Umpqua had earlier been established near the mouth of Elk Creek on the Umpqua River (1836-1854). Elkton was laid out in 1850 receiving its post office in September of 1851. All were accessed by boat during the early settlement period. Only Hudson's Bay Fort Umpqua could be accessed by trail and later by wagon road. None of these early settlements or sites of early settlements, all located in Douglas County, are on the National Register of Historic Places.

Other coastal communities of Southern Oregon that also developed during the settlement period of the Oregon Territory were Coquille (1851), Port Orford (1851), Gold Beach (1852), Bandon (1853), Empire (1853) and North Bend (1856).

The first settlers on the lower Umpqua River arrived by schooner. They were members of the Umpqua Exploring Expedition, also known as the Winchester, Paine and Company, which came by way of California to the southern coastline of the Oregon Territory. The emigrants arrived first on the SAMUEL ROBERTS, followed by emigrants on the BOSTONIAN and the KATE HEATH. All three schooners entered the Umpqua River in August-October of 1850. The BOSTONIAN foundered crossing the bar as the ship entered Winchester Bay and the Umpqua River on October 1, 1850. The crew recovered the cargo and transported it to the sandy beach 9 miles upriver. This became the location of Gardiner. The crew named the new settlement for the Boston merchant (Henry D. Gardiner) and owner of the BOSTONIAN.

The town of Gardiner has traditionally been called 'The White City by the Sea'. Sailors arriving from the Pacific Ocean would round the bend of the river and after leaving the mist and fog of the ocean would first site the simple white houses and buildings set along the river shore. They gave this town the name 'White City by the Sea'. Still today a traveler approaching by way of U. S. Highway 101 from either the north or from the south will see a small town of 19th and early 20th century buildings most of which are painted white. The dark green forest on the hill behind the town is still a beautiful setting for the 'White City by the Sea.'

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Gardiner is an unincorporated town in Douglas County, Oregon. Settled first in 1850 the town was first platted in 1874. The Gardiner plat is twenty-two blocks in size of which twelve are half or partial blocks. The plat, rectangular in shape, is approximately eleven blocks in length and three and four blocks deep. The Gardiner plat narrows to three blocks in depth as the plat follows the curve in the river. Reeds First Addition to Gardiner was platted in 1904. This addition of nine blocks is located on the eastern boundary of Gardiner. The Gardiner Plat and Reeds First Addition is laid out in the grid pattern. There were no alleys platted. The south section of the district which fronts on U. S. Highway 101 and extending to Pitt Street and Jewett Lane is not part of the Gardiner plat and is measured by metes and bounds. In the original town plat the lots in block 1 and 2 were 50' by 125'. Lots in blocks numbered 5 to 11 inclusive were 50 by 100 feet. Lots in blocks 13 to 20 inclusive are 50 feet by 80 feet. Lots in blocks numbered 4, 21, and 22 are irregular in size. The lots in Reeds Addition are 50 feet by 80 feet. Streets are fifty feet in width. Some lots have been divided as indicated in the listing of resources. Part block 3 in the Gardiner Plat is not in the district because the only historic building standing (the Confectionery Store) is now without historic integrity. The U.S. Post Office is in Part block 3. Blocks 30-33 of Reeds First Addition are included in the district. Blocks 26-29 are excluded from the district because they are undeveloped and zoned Timberland Resource. These undeveloped blocks are a continuation of the forest above Gardiner. Blocks 23-25 are excluded because the few structures located there have been constructed since 1941. Commercial development has been limited only to Blocks 1, 2 & 3 fronting Highway 101. There are three commercial buildings within the district. The Jewett Middle School and complex is located in the center of the district and St. Marys Episcopal Church is located in Reeds First Addition at 915 Second Street. The Gardiner Fire House is located at 208 Marsh Street. All other structures are single family residence or multiple family residence. There are 38 auxiliary buildings and 6 utility buildings within the district. Curbs and sidewalks are in use in the commercial

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blocks and near the Jewett Middle School. The streets are still rural in nature. They are mostly covered with asphalt. Many lots remain open to the street and some have been fenced with either picket fence or with chain link mounted on retaining walls.

Commercial development was first located on Front Street but because the area was destroyed by fire in 1880 and part of the area again burned in 1911; residential structures are all that remain. By 1911 commercial development had already been started along the river front now identified as U. S. Highway 101. Only three commercial businesses, within the district, remain along the highway. The 1957 Highway Addition to Gardiner is not included in the district. This area was developed during World War II with low cost housing for mill workers. The Masonic Cemetery is located next to the northern boundary of the district at Garden Street and Old Highway 101.

Topography and Boundaries

Gardiner is platted along the river which is 5' to 10' above sea level but rises in elevation approximately 25' in the north and easterly directions. Throughout most of the district the sloping terrain creates blocks and streets that gradually rise above U. S. Highway 101 and Front Street. Some lots are partially lined with stone or concrete retaining walls with steps leading from the structures to the street below. Driveways in these locations approach the house with a 10% to 30% grade. The Masonic Cemetery is located on the hill. The cemetery is terraced by the use of retaining walls of stone and concrete.

The western boundary of the district was planted with Lombardy Poplars by 1890. The trees planted parallel to the white picket fence created a distinctive boundary between the docks on the waterfront and the white houses along the old wagon road. The trees were removed at the time of the construction of U. S. Highway 101.

Ballast removed from returning ships from San Francisco and San Pedro was unloaded and placed in the lowland in front of Gardiner. It has been said that rubble from the San Francisco

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earthquake is part of the landscape of Gardiner. U. S. Highway 101 and the sawmill are constructed on some of that landfill transported by ship returning from California. The homes in the 1957 Highway Addition are built on fill. This residential area is commonly called the sand lot houses. This fill was from the river dredgings and sawdust from the old mill.

U. S. Highway 101 was completed in 1936. A road north to 'the lakes' was constructed in the 1920s. Highway 101 replaced this road. The Longview - Portland & Northern Railroad spur was constructed in the 1960s by mill owner Howard Hinsdale.

Architectural Styles and Periods

The town of Gardiner has two distinct periods of historical significance. The first period (1870-1916) was the settlement period. The population grew slowly during this period. The isolated community with a large company, the Gardiner Mill Company, as the chief employer developed into a 'company town'. The second period of significance (1917-1940) change was inevitable because of the development of the transportation systems. No longer was the community isolated by water. Rail lines and roads were completed to Gardiner during this time.

The architectural styles have been said to reflect the region from which the settlers left on the east coast. The materials used in construction of the houses indicate the materials available to the builder. Limited materials from the 'outside' were brought in from other sea ports mainly from California.

Periods of rebuilding were evident after the fires of 1880 and 1911. During the war years of WW I and WW II house construction came to a standstill. Only the mill expanded during that time.

The stylistic categories used in this nomination generally follow the terminology set forth in the following references: A Field Guide to American Houses by McAlester; Space, Style and Structure Building in the Northwest, Volume One, Edited by Thomas Vaughan and Virginia Ferriday and the State Historic Preservation Office guideline for preparing nominations.

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National Register of Historic Places
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Gothic Vernacular The Gothic Vernacular building is usually a two-story or one-and one-half story end gabled building with a forty-five degree roof pitch in the traditional style with elements of the Gothic construction. A lacy verge board is sometimes used to decorate the eave. The entry may be on the end gable wall. The front entry is frequently covered with a porch roof which is often times accompanied by decorative elements. A center window in the gable wall or a group of windows may be placed in a symmetrical order above the entry porch. The chimney which is constructed with decorative detail gives an element of the Gothic style to a traditional rural house. This is the most common style of architecture utilized in the construction of the buildings in Gardiner.

Vernacular A style of construction that lacks any stylistic character or shows very little influence of a particular style. The one and one-half or two story building is covered with a wood shingle roof and a simple wood siding. The roof line is gabled. The wood trim is simple.

Classical Revival The simple rectilinear end gabled house has a full-width entry porch. The exterior is covered with clapboard and finished with corner board and frieze boards. The eaves are enclosed and boxed as are the eave returns. The eaves are finished with a classical molding. Windows are set in simple surrounds and capped with a cornice. The classic entry door is surrounded with light.

Colonial Revival The only Cape Cod Cottage in Gardiner reflects the style of the Colonial Revival. The eaves are slight on the side gable roof. Wall dormers are used in the front elevation. A modest overhang shelters the front entry. The traditional paneled door has light in the top panel. Shutters trim the six-over-six glass pane windows.

Greek Revival A very simple house with a suggestion of Greek Revival influence in its front gabled form with pediments placed over the door and windows. The original entry porch was full width and placed on the end gable. Narrow clapboard siding

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continues unbroken into the end walls of the gable. There is only one Greek Revival style house in Gardiner. This house was constructed in 1881.

Queen Anne Four houses constructed between 1886-1898 are of the Queen Anne style. All have a steeply pitched roof of irregular shape with a dominate front-facing gable. The gable wall is covered with patterned wood shingle. All have some decorative detailing. One Queen Anne (Jewett-Bergman) is highly decorative and has the traditional bay window. The tower has been removed on the Jewett-Bergman house. Spindlework ornamentation decorates the entry porches of the Queen Anne style. Windows appear in twos or threes and are balanced on the exterior wall.

Italianate and Italianate Store Front A simple hipped roof with wide eaves covers the two story house. A two story bay balances the wrap-around entry porch on the front facade. Large eave brackets dominate the cornice line of the house. The entry porch is single story. Square beveled posts support the porch roof. Windows are two-over-two with the exception of solid replacement windows. The Reed-Janelle residence is of the Italianate style of architecture as was the original style of the Reed-Janelle store. The store was constructed with a three story store front with bracketed cornices decorating the upper floor of the store front. A corner entry was covered with brackets. The two buildings were constructed in 1887 and 1907.

Vernacular Italian Renaissance Three houses have been constructed with the classic box shape. All are covered with the low pitch hip roof. None of these simple structures have decorative brackets supporting the eave. The facades are symmetrical. A full width one-story entry porch is supported by square posts and decorated with simple brackets. These buildings were constructed between 1892 and 1907.

Saint Marys Episcopal Church in Gardiner designed by Thomas Nixon complements the Craftsman period in which it was constructed. The sanctuary is a one-and one-half story with the educational wing one story. A bell cast roof covers the two-story bell tower. The rafters are enclosed and a full eave return is used with modillions placed under the eave.

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louvered windows, balanced window openings, a rose glass window placed in the gable wall and a wooden cross placed at the peak of the bell cast tower roof are distinctive features of the church. The arched door opening of the sanctuary is placed at the base of the tower. Wall covering of imbricated wood shingle and horizontal lap siding emphasize the Craftsman style of architecture.

Craftsman and Bungalow Styles Three of the five bungalows constructed after 1900 have strong elements of the Craftsman style. The two Jewett houses were designed by the Los Angeles architectural firm of Hudson and Munsell. Craftsmanship is out of the ordinary. Builder S. F. Bergman brought carpenters and materials to Gardiner for the construction of these two houses. The Wilson F. Jewett house has exposed wooden structural elements that are not just decorative but also structural. The entry is significant with decorative trim placed on the frieze boards over each entryway. Heavy squared piers are used at the entrance. The door is recessed. Shed roof dormers are used in four of the structures. Craftsman entry doors and windows are used in three of the houses. The category Bungalow refers to small-scale one and one-half story building, usually with a moderately-pitched gabled roof with projecting eaves. Exposed knee braces support the gabled roof. The front entry is covered with a partial or full width porch.

Cottage The Cottage classification has been applied to the small traditional building often seen on the Oregon Coast. Usually covered with sawn shingles on the roof and on the exterior walls, a small overhang covers the entry or the entry is enclosed to protect the door from the weather. This style of architecture was common between the turn of the century and 1940.

Contractors and Builders

A listing of contractors and builders is difficult to document during the years prior to the use of building permits. Douglas County did not establish a building department before the 1950-1960s. The U. S. Population Census schedule lists occupations; but they are listed only as carpenters. These men could have been ship carpenters, mill carpenters or house carpenters and in some cases all three. In the 1870 Census

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schedule lists three carpenters: A. C. Rackliffe, age 32 from Maine; William Cox, age 39 from Canada; and Joseph Roberts, age 34 from England. Rackliffe is known to be a mariner and Joseph Roberts was a well known carpenter who bought real estate and constructed houses to sell. David Morey, and John Kruse, partners of the first Gardiner sawmill, were also ship builders. Morey is known to have constructed his Victorian home in Redlands, CA after leaving Oregon. David Morey's craftsmanship is displayed in the construction of this beautiful home. On the 1900 Census schedule the following are listed as carpenters: John Miller, 32 from New York; James Hutchinson, age 46 from Louisiana; August Schulte, age 33 from Germany is a known ship and house carpenter; J. L. Harding, age 43 from Ohio; and Charles Hanson, age 49 from Finland. The 1910 Census schedule lists the type of carpenter and the house carpenters are: J. W. Barnes, age 37 from Pennsylvania; Jacob Mathis, age 30 from Germany; Harry Lyster, age 27 a native of Oregon; O. M. Barnes, age 43 and Harry A. Barnes, age 24 both from Pennsylvania; H. J. Snook, age 50 from Michigan; Arthur Reed, age 40 from Missouri; and Leslie Frank, age 40 from Ohio.

Within the listing of the resources the following were given as having constructed dwellings and other buildings during the these periods of time. (1874-1890) B. M. Ackerblad, J. C. Johnson, Joseph Roberts, Joe Butler, and William Smiley. (1891-1916) M. M. Melvin, Albert Perkins, Tom Lillibo, Ralph Pyrtiz, August Schulte, S. F. Bergman, Ellis Dolon, Harry Lyster, William Smiley and Charles Pyritz. (1917-1940) M. Hobe Durbin, Everett Abbott, Forest Abbott, Tom Lillibo, Dick Mabin, Frank White and Carl Pyritz.

Architects: Hudson and Munsell of Los Angeles designed the two Jewett Craftsman Bungalows and Thomas Nixon of Santa Barbara, CA designed St. Marys Episcopal Church. No other architects are known.

Existing Surveys

Gardiner, Douglas County, Oregon a Historic District was a survey completed by Ella Mae Young in 1988 for the Douglas County Museum in Roseburg, Or. Listed were sixty resource structures and

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forty-six resource sites. This survey included all of Gardiner, East Gardiner, the waterfront along the Umpqua River and the Umpqua River Railroad Bridge and the Umpqua River Highway Bridge. Thirty-six of these resources were added to the Cultural and Historic Resources Inventory for Douglas County, Vol. 5, September 1989, by Lauren Lezell and Lydia M. Neill. Four of the resources were listed in the following: Stephen Dow Beckham, Ph. D., Lewis and Clark College, Historical and Archaeological Resources of the Oregon Coast, September 1974.

Classification of Properties

Classification of properties in Gardiner is determined partially by the age of the structure. The term primary refers to the first period of historic significance for the district, 1870-1916. The term secondary refers to the second period of historic significance, 1917-1940. Structures built during these periods that have been altered to the extent of no longer contributing to the character of the district are classified as historic/non-contributing-in current condition. Resources in the district have the following classifications:

Primary/Contributing

Structures and sites built between 1870-1916 (inclusive), which retain their historic character. Twenty-five structures are classified Primary/Contributing.

Secondary/Contributing

Structures built between 1917-1940 (inclusive), which retain their historic character. Fourteen structures are classified as Secondary/Contributing.

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Structures built during the historic periods of significance which have been altered in such a way that they do not contribute to the character of the district in their present condition. Most of these resources, if restored, could be reclassified as contributing structures. Twenty-two structures are designated Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition.

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Compatible/Non-Historic/Non-Contributing

Post-1940 structures deemed compatible in style with earlier buildings. Four structures are designated Compatible/Non-Historic/Non-Contributing.

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Property is either so substantially altered that its historic character is irretrievable or is non-historic construction that does not conform in scale, materials, or siting to the building traditions of the district. Twenty-four structures fall in this classification.

Vacant Lots

Vacant lots have been assigned resource numbers, but have not been assigned a rating. Twenty-one tax lots are vacant within the district.

All auxiliary buildings, many of them garages located along the edges of the lots, have been counted as resources within the district. All are listed with their associated major resources in the inventory portion of this section. When there is more than one auxiliary building associated with a major resource, each is indicated by capital letters, A-C. Each auxiliary building is classified. Four auxiliary buildings are designated as contributing and 34 are non-contributing.

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INVENTORY OF INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES

The following is a description of each of the 110 contributing and non-contributing resources in the Gardiner Historic District. The resources are organized by their geographic location and by legal block number. The only exception is the resources numbered 1-20 which are located by the metes and bounds legal description. This metes and bounds section begins on the south entrance to the district and parallel with U. S. Highway 101. The description is then organized by Block and Lot Number of the Gardiner Plat beginning with Block 1 Lot 1 and continuing to Block 30 of Reeds First Addition to Gardiner. The Gardiner Cemetery is the final resource which returns to a metes and bounds description. The Highway Addition to Gardiner (1957) is not included within the district. Four lots of the Gardiner Plat (1874) have been merged with Block 3 of the Highway Addition. These four lots in Block 3 have been excluded from the Historic District because the historic character of the single historic structure standing is non-contributing. A sketch map included with the nomination (Map 3) keys all building numbers and graphically illustrates the contributing and non-contributing resources.

Auxiliary resources are noted and are listed immediately following the buildings with which they are presently associated. The integrity of each auxiliary building located on a lot has been assessed on the basis of its contribution to the historic character of the district as a whole. The building carries the number of the resource and is also given a letter. The auxiliary buildings have also been given a rating. There are 38 auxiliary buildings in the district.

Historic names generally refer to the first residents or long-time residents associated with the property. If a resource is used as an income property, the owner's name is assigned to the building as it is identified by its type, such as 'duplex' or 'apartment'.

The sources providing the historical information contained in the inventory are listed in the Bibliography. The Records of Title (Douglas County Title Company) for the plat of Gardiner and Reeds First Addition were examined for each resource. The Sanborn-Perris Maps for 1898 and 1907 were very valuable in the determination of the dates of construction.

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1 The Gardiner Mill Company Barn 1916
7711-13 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 201
Owner: Jim Adamo
1949 Alder St., Reedsport, OR 97467
Plat: Metes and Bounds #33
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder: Gardiner Mill Company
Style: Original-Rectangular barn with hay loft

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: The Mill Company barn has been remodeled and is presently a two-story duplex. A wide shed roof dormer on the west elevation has been added to the roof. The roof is composition and the siding replacement is of aluminum. Foundation is of cement block. Entry to each apartment is on the north and south gable ends with each entry covered with a small shed roof. Exterior color is off white. James Ford, engineer for the Gardiner Mill Co., converted the barn into living quarters.

Cultural Data: This structure was constructed and used by the Gardiner Mill Company and as a hay barn and stables for the company horses. An ornate hearse was stored in the north end of the barn. The Gardiner Mill Company furnished the hearse for burials in the small community. The beautiful old hearse was pulled by a two-horse team. The horses were named Bill and Jinnie. The Gardiner Mill Co. Store sold the burial coffins. The store manager, Louie Seymour, preformed the duties of the mortician.

1-A Auxiliary Building Non-Compatible/Non-Historic

Description: A two-car garage and shop constructed with side gable.

2 Gardiner Mill Company Residence 1900
77117 U. W. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 6600
Owner: Adis V. & Elene Jones
P. O. Box 114, Gardiner, OR 97441
Plat: Metes and Bounds 6600
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder: Gardiner Mill Company
Style: Cottage

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Secondary/Contributing

Description: The side gabled cottage on West Street is one-story. The entry way is enclosed and covered with a cross gabled elongated roof. The roof is covered with composition shingles. Window openings include both solid pane or two-over-two. The single entry door is two-paneled with a small window adjoining the entryway. Exterior wall cover is lapped siding painted white. The foundation is post and pier and the one chimney is brick. A one-story addition was made to the east elevation. This is covered with a shed roof. The small shed roofed addition to the main body of the house was the wood shed.

Cultural Data: This small cottage is one of the buildings constructed for employees of the Gardiner Mill Company.

2- A,B Two Auxiliary Buildings Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing
Description: A single-car garage and a small woodshed are located on this lot.

3 Gardiner Mill Company Residence 1898
77123 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 6500
Plat: Metes and Bounds CT #5739
Owner: Charles A. & Shirley S. Skidmore
Jean & Arlie Brown
P. O. Box ,Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder: Gardiner Mill Company
Style: Vernacular Italian Renaissance

Primary/Contributing

Description: The two-story simple hipped roof style house was constructed prior to 1898. The hip roof is covered with wood shingles, eaves are boxed. Exterior walls are covered with horizontal dropped wood siding which is painted white. A frieze board and corner boards are used. The full width west entry porch is also covered with a hip roof. The porch roof eaves are boxed. Supporting posts are floor to ceiling trimmed with ornamental brackets. The chimney has been replaced with a prefab metal

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chimney. Original two-over-two double hung sash windows are still in use with some solid pane replacements made on the first floor. The paneled entry door has one pane. The pier foundation is covered with lattice. A shed roofed addition has been made on the east elevation. This is enclosed.

Cultural Data: The original owner was the Gardiner Mill Company. The house was constructed for Bill Bernhardt, an engineer at the Mill and also the engineer on the tug boat THE GLEANER.

3-A Auxiliary Building Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A single-car garage constructed with a gable roof.

4 James Ford, Jr. Residence 1900

77133 U. S. Highway 101

Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 6400

Plat: Metes and Bounds #29

Owner: John J. Colvin and Helen S. Rose

P. O. Box 237, Gardiner, OR 97441

Alterations: Extensive

Architect/Builder:

Style: Side Gable House

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: The one-and-one-half story side gabled house has received extensive alteration. The original building may have been the Vernacular Gothic style as are many other homes in Gardiner. The gabled roof is covered with composition shingles. The wide eaves are enclosed. The exterior walls are covered with horizontal wood drop siding painted green. A gabled addition has been made to the south elevation. Fenestration is replacement with sliding aluminum windows. A large bay is predominate to the west elevation. The foundation is of cement block.

Cultural Data: This house was the home of Will Jewett prior to the construction of the Jewett house (77165 U. S. Highway 101). James Ford lived in the house @1924.

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5 Utility building
77143 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 6300
Plat: Metes and Bounds
Owner: Curtis J. Petersdorf
P. O. Box 237, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: None
Architect/Builder: Petersdorf
Style: Storage building

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A utility building used for boat & auto storage.
Entry is open.

6 Petersdorf Residence 1936
77143 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 6200
Plat : Metes and Bounds
Owner: Donald L. and Betty Jean Petersdorf
P.O. Box 112, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder:
Style: Modern

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: This contemporary residence has been remodeled to replace the original Gardiner Mill Company House that stood on this property. Only a small portion of the interior of the living room is of the original house. The house, constructed of wood, features large window openings with a view of the Umpqua River. Windows are awning or sliding aluminum. Siding is rough vertical cedar board. The foundation is now cement block. The entry is on the end gable wall.

6-A Auxiliary Building 1936 Secondary/Contributing

Description: A utility building constructed in the same period as the house. Constructed of wood with a gable roof and the exterior is covered with wood shake siding.

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Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 6100
Plat: Metes and Bounds
Owner: Douglas County
Douglas County Courthouse, Roseburg, OR 97470

8 Gardiner Mill Company House @1920
77151 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 6000
Plat: Metes and Bounds #25
Owner: Richard M. and Marjorie C. Somerlot
P. O. Box 268, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder: Gardiner Mill Company
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: This is the second residence to be constructed on this lot. The Sanborn map indicates there was an earlier structure on this lot in 1907. The one-and-one half story cross gabled structure reflects the character of its historic period. The use of vertical mill stock in the gable end contrasts with the use of horizontal weather boards. Non-historic siding and aluminum slider windows.
Cultural Data: Occupants have been the families of John Henderson, Jake Rush, Lincoln Lucus and the Wallace family.

8-A & B Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing
Description: Two buildings - The first a single-car garage constructed with a flat roof and the second a gable roof storage shed.

9 Gardiner Mill Company House Pre 1936
77155 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 5900
Plat: Metes and Bounds #24
Owner: Willard and Janice R. Fjeldsted
P. O. Box 731, Reedsport, OR 97467
Alterations: Moderate
Architect/Builder: Gardiner Mill Company
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Secondary/Contributing

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Description: This Gardiner Mill Company house was used by employees of the mill. The end gabled house has some replacement siding but preserves the historic application; both horizontal and vertical. It has an enclosed entryway. The original chimney was replaced. The windows are double hung sash with divided light. A minor single story flat-roofed addition was added to the south elevation. Efficient, standardized buildings erected under company policy identify the industrial setting in the Depression era.

Cultural Data: John Kontz family were the first residents to live in the Mill Company house.

10 **Stulken Residence** **1935-1940**
285 Pitt Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 4600
Plat: Metes and Bounds #16
Owner: John H. and Betty Stulken
P. O. Box 97, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder:
Style: Traditional Cottage

Secondary/Contributing

Description: The side gabled one story cottage was constructed before World War II. The roof is of composition shingle and the exterior wall covering is wood shake painted white. A gabled enclosed porch protects the south (front) entry. Windows are both solid pane and two-over-two double hung sash. The foundation is poured concrete. The three-pane picture window is a replacement.

10-A **Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing**
Description: A single-car garage constructed with a concrete floor and partial covered driveway has been constructed on this site. A concrete retaining wall protects the driveway.

11 **Townsend Residence** **1920s**
217 Pitt Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 4700
Plat: Metes and Bounds #15
Owner: Verl L. Townsend
P. O. Box 413, Reedsport, OR 97467

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Alterations: None
Architect/Builder: Unknown
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Secondary/Contributing

Description: The one-story side gabled cottage was constructed before World War II. Tongue-in-groove siding of wood covers the exterior walls and is painted white. The roof is composition shingle. The eaves are enclosed. A hipped roof porch is centered on the south exposure. The porch roof is supported with four-by-four wood posts and the rail is enclosed. Six-over-six doubled hung sash windows are placed symmetrically on the house. A single five paneled wood door serves the front entry. The foundation is concrete.

Cultural Data: Builder of the house is unknown but the house was used as a rental by Everett and Teresa Abbott after their marriage in 1924.

12 Utility Building nd
217 Pitt Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 4800 & 4900
Plat: Metes and Bounds
Owner: Verl L. Townsend
P. O. Box 413, Reedsport, OR 97467

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A standard utility building used for storage. Entry is by an overhead door. All covering is of corrugated iron with a finish of baked on enamel. A second building; a two-car garage also of corrugated iron and fiberglass is constructed on the lot. The floor is concrete slab and entry is overhead doors with glass pane.

13 Utility Building nd
77165 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 5000
Plat: Metes and Bounds
Owner: Curtis Petersdorf

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P. O. Box 237, Gardiner, OR 97441

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A utility building used for storage. Siding is rustic, roof is covered with composition shingle and the a hood extends over the west gable. Foundation of concrete.

14 Wilson H. Jewett Residence 1910
77165 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 5400
Plat: Metes and Bounds #11
Owner: Curtis Petersdorf
P. O. Box 237, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: None
Architect: Hudson and Munsell Builder: S. F. Bergman
Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Primary/Contributing

Description: The bungalow of the Craftsman period was constructed by W. F. Jewett for son Wilson and wife Rita. The gabled roof is covered with composition shingle and includes a shed roof dormer on both the east and west elevation. Open rafters are supported with knee braces. Exterior siding is wood shingle and the north elevation bay window is covered with a shed roof. One-over-one double hung sash windows are in a symmetrical arrangement. Decorative leaded windows are used on the first floor. The west (front) entry porch is partially enclosed and covered with a shed roof. Porch roof supports are square columns extending from the solid porch rail to the porch ceiling. The single entry door has a beveled glass window. Porch floor is cement as are the entry steps. The fireplace chimney is of brick and the basement and foundation is of concrete. The 1898 Sanborn map indicates that a croquet court was in place at this site prior to construction of the Will H. Jewett house.

Cultural Data: Wilson H., also known as Bill, worked as a clerk in the Gardiner Mill Company store later moving to Portland. He returned to Gardiner upon the death of his father in 1914 to conduct business. In 1917 Wilson Jewett constructed a 50-thousand

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capacity mill in Gardiner which was in operation until 1922. A home had been constructed for Wilson and Rita Jewett in 1921 on Fairmount Street in Eugene. This was next door to Jewett's sister Narcissa and brother-in-law Carl Washburne. This area is now known as Washburne Park. Jewett left Gardiner and went into business as a partner in the Springfield Sand and Gravel Company and also continued in the timber business. Wilson H. Jewett died in 1975.

Harold Edmonds and family owned the Wilson Jewett home between 1914-1929. Edmonds was with the First National Bank of Gardiner. Edmonds moved to Eugene in 1929.

M. Hobe and Georgina Durbin owned the Will Jewett home between 1929-1976. Hobe was a partner with Everett Abbott in the Gardiner Service Station and Auto Cabins. Georgina Perkins Durbin worked for Alfred Reed as his secretary when he served in the Oregon State Legislature. The Durbins sold the Jewett home to Curtis Petersdorf in June of 1976.

14-A Auxiliary Building Primary/Contributing

Description: The Jewett single car garage was constructed soon after the bungalow was constructed @ 1910. This Craftsman style garage has been constructed on the east side of the lot.

14-B Auxiliary Building Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A small shed roof building is also on the east end of Lot 5400.

14-C Auxiliary Building Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A two-vehicle garage is on Tax Lot 4900. Entry is by overhead doors. A metal roof covers the gable roof. The building was constructed by Hobe Durbin during the Durbin period of ownership of the Jewett home in 1919-1976. A concrete retaining wall surrounds the building on two sides.

15 W. F. Jewett Residence 1908-09
77175 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 5300

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Plat: Metes and Bounds #10
Owner: Robert and Donna Fullhart
P. O. Box 73, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: None
Architect: Hudson and Munsell, Stimson Block, Los Angeles, CA.
Builder: S. F. Bergman, Los Angeles, CA.
Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Primary/Contributing

Description: The W. F. Jewett house is the second residence constructed at this site for the Jewett family. The first structure, a two-story Queen Anne, was moved to Block 5, Lot 2 prior to the construction of this Craftsman Bungalow. This was W. F. Jewett's residence until his death in 1914.

The Jewett house is two-and-one-half story bungalow is cross gabled. Composition shingles cover the roof. The rafters are exposed. The wide eaves are supported by triangular knee braces. A flat roof with second floor balcony covers the sun room and porch on the south exposure and the east entrance. A decorative trim is used on the frieze boards placed over each entryway. Heavy squared piers are used at the west (front) entrance and the flat roof over the south sun room and porch. Heavy squared piers are also used as supports for the balcony rails. The piers are placed symmetrical under the porch roof. Exterior wall covering is horizontal tongue and groove drop siding on the first story and wood shingle on the second story. One-over-one solid and doubled pane sash windows are placed in a symmetrical arrangement giving a solid and horizontal emphasis to the building. Original hardware is still in use. The exterior is painted white. The foundation and basement are concrete. The interior remains as originally constructed with the exception of the kitchen. This house is in excellent condition as is the Wilson H. Jewett home to the south. They are both fine examples of the Craftsman period of construction. The two Jewett houses are enclosed with a cement retaining wall.

Cultural Data: Wilson F. Jewett, a native of Maine, came to Gardiner from San Francisco. Hired by Joseph Knowland in 1873 and sent to work as clerk in the store of E. B. Dean and Company at Marshfield; he soon advanced to the position of manager for Dean and Company. Jewett remained in Marshfield for five years. Jewett

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returned to San Francisco for a short time while still working for Knowland. In 1878 he became associated with the lumber firm of G. S. Hinsdale and Co. of Gardiner and purchased an interest in the business, after which he was placed in charge of their San Francisco offices. He remained there until 1881 when at that time he came to Gardiner to stay. He became one of the dominant factors in the organization of the Gardiner Mill Company which absorbed the properties of G. S. Hinsdale and Co. and later purchased the mills of A. M. Simpson. In March, 1885, the Gardiner Mill Co. took out papers of incorporation and Jewett was made superintendent of the mill. In 1907 he was elected vice president of the Gardiner Mill Co. and also the general manager. Jewett also was involved in banking and real estate in the Los Angeles area. W. F. Jewett is buried in the Gardiner Masonic Cemetery.

In 1886 Wilson F. Jewett married Mary Hughes of San Francisco. Two children were born to the Jewetts. Wilson H. and Narcissa lived in Gardiner as children. Narcissa married Carl Washburne of Eugene. Wilson F. Jewett is credited with giving the community its image as the 'White City By The Sea'. After the destructive fire of 1880 the Gardiner Mill Company, through W. F. Jewett, offered free lumber to all residents who would rebuild their homes. He urged them to retain the white paint on the houses of Gardiner probably reminding him of the white houses in his native state of Maine.

After the Jewett children left Gardiner and moved to Eugene the house had several owners. The Fullharts have owned the house for approximately 20 years.

15-A Auxiliary Building: Primary/Contributing 1909

Description: The single car garage was constructed for W. F. Jewett's Pierce Arrow auto. This building was also constructed during the Craftsman period. Two swinging doors provide entry to the garage. The garage is now used for storage.

16 Vacant Lot

Corner of Jewett Lane and Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 5200
Plat: Metes and Bounds
Owner: Robert and Donna Fullhart

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P. O. 73, Gardiner, OR 97441
Builder:
Architect:
Style:

Description: A small gazebo, originally a bell tower, has been placed among the apple trees on this lot. Entry is through curved arches on each of the four openings.

Cultural Data: The bell tower from the Gardiner Methodist Church was removed from the church building in 1975 as the church building was to be demolished. The Fullharts had permission to save a section of the old Methodist Church. The Methodist church was destroyed at the time the Gardiner Volunteer Fire Department building was constructed. The church was closed for use in 1965.

17 Fullhart Carport 1970s
Jewett Lane
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 5100
Plat: Metes and Bounds
Owner: Robert and Donna Fullhart
P. O.Box 73, Gardiner, OR 97441
Builder: Fullhart
Style: Open Carport

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: Storage for 3 vehicles. The flat roof is covered with ribbed metal sheeting. Siding is fiberglass & wood. Wood shakes cover the cornice board.

18 J. P. Christie Residence 1899-1907
185 Jewett Lane
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 2300
Plat: Metes and Bounds
Alterations: Minor
Owner: Gerald L. Solley, Jr. and Catherine Swanson-Solley
P. O. Box 238, Gardiner, OR 97441
Architect-Builder: Unknown
Style: Italian Renaissance Vernacular

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Primary/Contributing

Description: The two-story Christie house is a simple hipped roof from the Renaissance period. The roof is composition. Exterior walls are covered with horizontal dropped siding and finished with corner boards. The house is painted white. The one-over-one windows are double hung sash placed symmetrically on the building. A full width entry porch on the south elevation is covered with a hip roof. The floor to ceiling support posts are beveled and finished with ornamental brackets. The wood rail of 2x4s is supported with a open cross brace enclosure. There is one central chimney. The north elevation includes a rear entry porch covered with a hip roof. A connecting room has been added to the east elevation and covered with a shed roof. The foundation is post and pier covered with wood siding.

Cultural Data: J. P. Christie was a bookkeeper in the Gardiner Mill Store. The original owner is unknown. The Christie family were living on Commercial Street in 1910. John Christie and his wife Lillian were both born in Oregon as was their daughter Wilma and son Edwin. John's parents were from Missouri and Kentucky and Lillian C. Christie's parents German immigrants.

19 Neil J. Cornwall/Grubb Residence 1900
100 Jewett Lane
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 2400
Plat: Metes and Bounds
Owner: Kenneth E. Hollibaugh
P. O. Box 176, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder: Unknown
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Primary/Contributing

Description: The two-story front gabled house is a rural traditional style building. The forty-five degree roof is covered with composition shingle. The eaves are enclosed. The horizontal drop siding of wood is painted white. Frieze board and corner boards complete the trim. Fenestration is one-over-one double hung

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sash windows placed symmetrically on the walls. The rear (north) entry door is original. The wrap around porch is full width on the south (front) elevation. A hip roof supported by floor to ceiling wood posts covers the porch. There is no railing. A Roman brick planter has replaced the railing. A solid cement block foundation has replaced the post and pier foundation of the house. The house was constructed for the Neil J. Cornwall family.

Cultural Data: This was the second home of the Cornwalls in Gardiner. Cornwall (b. 1855-) was a sea captain and was the first captain of the steamboat the EVA. He operated the EVA on the river to Scottsburg. Cornwall was also a stage driver between Scottsburg and the coast. Neil J. Cornwall was born in Oregon in 1855. He was a son of the Rev. James Cornwall and Nancy (Hardin) Cornwall. James Cornwall constructed the first house in the Douglas County at Cabin Creek in 1846. The Cornwall family were members of the first wagon train to travel the old South Road into Oregon in 1846. Neil Cornwall's wife Mary L. was born in Indiana. The 1910 census indicates there were four children; Eva, Neil C., Hardin L. and Margaret. Neil Cornwall was born in Yamhill County.

The Cornwall house was later the home of Virginia Angus Grubb and her husband Harold Grubb. Virginia Grubb was appointed Gardiner postmaster following the retirement of Tom W. Angus, Virginia's father, as the Gardiner postmaster.

19-A Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing
Description: A flat roof storage building has been constructed on the west side of the lot. Brick and wood materials have been used in the construction of the building.

20 Oscar B. Hinsdale Residence 1881-1898
77187 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 2500
Plat: Metes and Bounds
Owner: Gerald L. Solley Jr. and Catherine E. Swanson-Solley
1112 Marina Circle, Davis, CA 95616
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder: Unknown
Style: Queen Anne

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Secondary/Contributing

Description: The Queen Anne cross gabled residence of Oscar B. Hinsdale family has had very little exterior alteration. The main body of the house is the same in size with only an extension on the east wing. The end gabled roof and cross gables are covered with wood shakes. Exterior walls are covered with horizontal wood drop siding painted white. The second story gable walls are covered with fish scale pattern shingles. A frieze board and corner boards trim the exterior walls. The wrap-around porch on the front (Northwest) first floor elevation is covered with a hip roof. The original decorative trim used on the front entry porch has been replaced with a trim still of the Queen Anne period. The present owners have replaced the glass panes in the northwest corner of the porch. The paneled entry door has one glass pane. The replacement chimney and fireplace are red brick. The house is painted white. First floor windows have been replaced with aluminum framed solid pane glass. The present owners are in the process of replacing the windows with wood framed glass. Fenestration on the second floor is the original double hung sash. The post and pier foundation is enclosed with splashboard and sill. A small gable roof dormer has been added to the east wing. The extension of the east wing is a garage. The house interior is currently being restored. The Queen Anne house replaced the first house constructed on this lot. The 1880 fire destroyed the original houses built on this block known as Leeds Block. Captain Leeds house is thought to have been in this location. (See 1875 photo of Gardiner).

Cultural Data: Oscar B. Hinsdale (1867-1918), son of Sylvester and Frances (Fannie) Burnap Hinsdale, was born in Oregon. Oscar carried on the family traditions of the lower Umpqua. Oscar was associated with the Gardiner Mill and was employed as a bookkeeper at the mill at the age of 31. He continued the operation of the family transportation company on the river which is the Umpqua River Steam Navigation Company. Oscar and Frances Hinsdale purchased the Spruce Reach Ranch from Charles and Christine Marks in May of 1906. Only the homesite of Spruce Reach on the Umpqua River is still under the ownership of the Hinsdale family. In 1986 the Spruce Reach Ranch was purchased by the Oregon Wildlife Heritage Foundation and is now the Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area and reserve. Oscar B. and Evangeline Hinsdale had two sons, George S.

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(1899-1976) and O. Howard (1902-1987). The Sylvester and George S. Hinsdale family immigrated from Connecticut. Oscar's father, Sylvester, was a sea Captain and uncle George S. a merchant in Scottsburg. In 1870 both Sylvester and his family and George S. Hinsdale were living in Scottsburg.

21 **Gray/Nelson Residence** 1881-1896
77193 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 2600
Gardiner Plat, Block 1
Owner: Donald Brown
P. O. Box 146, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder: Unknown
Style: Classic Revival.

Primary/Contributing

Description: The side gabled one-and-one-half story Colonial Revival house was constructed after the fire of 1880. The cross gabled roof is covered with composition shingles. The eaves are enclosed. White clapboard siding covers the exterior walls, a frieze board is used. Double hung sash windows are one-over-one and six-over-six. The west front entryway is covered with a one-story full width hipped roof porch. The entrance door is a four paneled single door with sidelights. Unbroken pediments are used over the door and windows. The porch supports are floor to ceiling and the porch rail is of open design. The north side of the entry porch is now enclosed with glass pane. The corbel fireplace chimney is of brick and plastered. The porches on the east wing have been enclosed with glass. Foundation is post and pier and covered with sill and siding.

Cultural Data: The first house constructed on this site was the home of Peter and Louisa McGregor (1875). John Grills owned the house during the 1880 fire; at this time the Grills' home was destroyed. The Grills property was listed in a public sale in 1893. Peter Nelson purchased the property and Nelson constructed the present house. Peter Nelson (1838-1913) married Margaret (1852-1930) Sawyers 9 April 1877. Margaret was born in Scottsburg. John Sherman Gray (1848-) and wife Clara (1850-) both came from

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Maine; he in 1883. He was a mariner and later the millwright at the sawmill. John Sherman and Clara A. (Jewett) Gray owned the house from 1915 to 1939. The house is commonly known as the Gray residence. John Sherman Gray served in the Oregon state legislature as a representative in 1905 and 1907.

21-A, B, C Auxiliary Buildings: Compatible/Non-Historic/Non-Contributing

Description: A small carport used for auto storage is constructed on the north side of the house. This is of wood construction. A two-story utility building with the garage on the ground floor has been constructed on the east side of the house. A very small building, used for storage is placed also on the east side of the lot. All buildings are constructed of wood. Drop siding has been used on the exterior walls of all structures.

22 Vacant Lot
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 2700
Gardiner Plat, Block 1
Owner: Norma Tarnow
P. O.Box 43-A, Gardiner, OR 97441

23 Vacant Lot
77207 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 2800
Gardiner Plat Part Block 1
Owner: Norma Tarnow
P. O. Box 43-A, Gardiner, OR 97441
Description: This vacant lot is the Reed-Janelle Store parking lot.

24 The Reed-Janelle Store 1907
77207 U. W. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 2900
Gardiner Plat, Block 1
Owner: Norma Tarnow
P. O. Box 43-A, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder: August Schulte

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Style: Storefront

Historic/Non-Contributing - in Current Condition

Description: The Reed-Janelle Store building was originally a three-story box style building with a flat roof and parapet. The general store occupied the first floor as well as the post office. J. A. Janelle's office was next to the post office. The second floor was used as the storage room. There was a hand operated elevator used to access the second floor. The third floor was owned and occupied by the Aurora Chapter No. 49 of the Masonic order. The Martha Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, shared the third floor with the lodge. The agreement made by the lodge and J. A. Janelle stated that the roof be kept in good shape by the Masonic Order and the foundation would be kept up by Reed and Janelle. The third floor of the building was declared unsafe after the destructive Columbus Day windstorm of 1962. The third floor of the building was soon removed. The exterior of the general store has received alterations to the windows, door opening, and exterior walls. The original exterior siding is covered with horizontal siding. Trim is vertical siding.

Architectural Style: Construction was similar to the Masonic Lodge Hall in Elkton. The flat roof structure was large and boxed in shape. The middle third of the facade was a rounded arch. The Masonic lodge insignia was located within this arch. The entablature included a cornice, frieze and architrave on the west front elevation. Evenly placed ornamental brackets supported the cornice board. Exterior walls were covered with wide clapboard painted white. Two-over-two doubled hung sash placed in pairs were arranged symmetrically on the second and third floor front facade. The windows were separated by a mullion. First floor windows were both large four-pane solid and two-over-two double hung sash. All windows had simple surrounds and sills with those on the west elevation completed with a bracketed cornice. The store entrance was a corner entry located at the northwest corner of the first floor. A glass transom is shown above the single panel door. A decorative hood protected the entry door. The foundation was probably post and pier and covered with siding. The Reed-Janelle General Store and the Gardiner Mill Company Store were the only general stores in Gardiner.

Cultural Data: Joseph Albert Janelle (1877-1939) immigrated to the

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United States from Quebec, Canada. Janelle came to Gardiner to work in the Reed Creamery as a butter-maker. Janelle was naturalized in 1911. Joseph and Mary (Reed) Janelle were married 20 October 1904. Joseph's parents stayed in Canada. Mary was the daughter of James Wesley and Ellen McBride Reed. Mary and Joseph Janelle had three daughters: Florette, Mary and Laura. Their home on Block 22, Lot 2 is also a historic building.

25 The Joe Butler House 1880
100 Commercial Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 1700
Plat: Gardiner, Block 1 Lot Pt 5, 6
Owner: Norma Tarnow
P. O. Box 43-A, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder: Joe Butler
Style: Vernacular

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: The side lights surrounding the entry door are the only significant historic features visible to the exterior of this house. The exterior siding has been covered with wood shake. All fenestration have been replaced with aluminum frame sliding windows. The original shape of the building was rectangular and the entrance is on the end gable. A two-story addition has been constructed on the east elevation.

Cultural Data: This dwelling was constructed by Joe Butler at the request of the Gardiner Mill Company. Butler, a carpenter, was hired by the Mill to construct the house immediately after the fire of 1880 in order to have a location from which to dispense food and supplies to the victims of the fire. It has been noted that he had been out at sea during the fire and was asked to return to Gardiner to construct this building. Bert Martin, a fisherman, lived here in later years. The building is now used as an apartment.

26 Utility Building nd
Commercial Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 1600

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Gardiner Plat, Block 1 Lot 5
Owner: Roland W. and Marie Simmons
P. O. Box 1015, Marshall, NC 29753

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: The utility storage building with two sliding doors is sheathed with corrugated iron.

27 Hunt Residence 1930s
480 Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 1800
Gardiner Plat, Block 1 Lot 4
Owner: Rex L. and Mildred V. Hunt
P. O. Box 245, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations:
Architect/Builder:
Style: Cottage

Secondary/Contributing

Description: This small cottage has a gable roof. The siding is painted shake with white trim. Entrance is protected with a small porch covered with a gable roof. Composition shingle covers the roof.

27-A Auxiliary Building: Compatible/Non-Historic/Non-Contributing

Description: A two-car garage is constructed of wood. First constructed as a single-car garage a shed roof extension was then added to the building. The floor and foundation is concrete. Roofing is composition shingle.

28 Vacant Lot
Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 1900
Gardiner Plat Block 1 Part Lot 3
Owner: Rex L. and Mildred V. Hunt
P. O. Box 245, Gardiner, OR 97441

29 Vacant Lot

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Front Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 2000
Gardiner Plat, Block 1 Part Lot 3
Owner: Rex L. and Mildred V. Hunt
P. O. Box 245, Gardiner, OR 97441

30 Vacant Lot

Front Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 2100
Gardiner Plat Block 1 Part Lot 2
Owner: Donald W. Brown & Gayle J. Martin
P. O. Box 146, Gardiner, OR 97441

31 Vacant Lot

Front Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 2200
Gardiner Plat Block 1 Lot 1
Owner: Donald W. Brown & Gayle J. Martin
P. O. Box 146, Gardiner, OR 97441

32 Varrelmann Residence 1887

171 Commercial

Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 1000 & Tax Lot 1500
Gardiner Plat, Block 2 Lots 1 & 2 Part Lot 3 & Part Lots 6, 7, 8
Owner: Bernis R., Sr. & J. A. Harris
P. O. Box 26, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder: Brarmartin M. Akerblad
Style: Classic Revival

Primary/Contributing

Description: The forty-five degree roof, narrow clapboard siding and partial eave return all contribute toward the Early Classical Revival style of construction. The building is one-and-one-half stories. The roof is covered with composition shingle; wood shingle was used on the original roof. A gabled roof extends over the east el. The walls are covered with wide clapboard and finished with a corner board and frieze boards. The house is painted white. The eaves are enclosed and boxed as are the partial eave returns. The boxed eaves are finished with a classical

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molding. The West front entrance is a single four paneled door with sidelights and transom. Fenestration is original six-over-six double hung sash. The windows are set in simple surrounds capped with a cornice. A historic photograph indicates shutters were used on the lower elevation windows. The door is the original. The original entry porch was 3/4 width. This has been replaced with a small roof placed only over the entry. Classical columns support the roof. Post and pier foundation is covered with sill and clapboard siding. The two chimneys are replacements. Restoration is now taking place on the building. Part Lots 6, 7 & 8 appear to be reserved for an alley. The alley could have been set aside for the commercial building that would have been located on No. 22 & No. 23 before 1936.

Cultural Data: Brarmartin Akerblad owned the Gardiner brewery in 1874 and this property in 1881. This house was constructed by Akerblad and sold to Frank Varrelmann in 1887. Frank Varrelmann became part owner of the brewery in 1877.

Akerblad and his wife Cecelia were married 4 July 1870. They both immigrated from Sweden. In 1870 B. M. Akerblad was a fireman and worked in the sawmill.

Frank Varrelmann (1844-1927) married Blanche Elliott Hartsel (1859-1934) on 26 April 1881. Blanche Hartsel was the widow of Peter Hartsel of Smith River. Blanche was born in California. Her family came to Gardiner in 1864 on the schooner J. B. LEEDS from San Francisco. Her father was Captain Thomas Elliott. At one time (nd) Capt. Thomas and Catherine B. Elliott lived in this house. Frank Varrelmann immigrated from Germany in 1859. He was the brewer at the Gardiner Brewery. The brewery operated from 1877 and until prohibition was declared by election in 1920. Frank Varrelmann was a partner in the Aurora Hotel on Front Street that was destroyed in the 1880 fire. Frank and Blanche Varrelmann had six children, Frederick, Annie P., Alfred, Frank E., Charles W., and Agnes B.

32-A **Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing**
Description: A small building covered with clapboard is used for fuel storage.

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33 Neil J. Cornwall Residence 1876
562 Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 900
Gardiner Plat, Block 2, Lots Pt. 3 & Pt. 4
Owner: George S. and Jacalyn Degman
P. O. Box 531, Reedsport, OR 97467
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder: Joseph Roberts
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Historic-Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: This front gabled roof house had elements of the Gothic Revival style. The forty-five degree roof is now covered with composition shingles. A early photo of the west elevation displays the original lacy bargeboard. The rafters are enclosed. The partial eave return has been removed. The original six-over-six windows have been replaced with one-over-one double hung sash and sliding aluminum. A full width entry porch has been removed from the west elevation. The original wide clapboard siding has been replaced with white finished aluminum lap siding. A one-story shed roof addition on the east elevation and a hip roof one-story entry porch on the north elevation have been added to the original body of the house. Both entry porches are partially enclosed. The chimney has been removed. The post and pier foundation is now enclosed. A concrete retaining wall and chain link fence surround the property.

Cultural Data: Neil J. Cornwall owned the house from 1884-1900. Captain Cornwall operated the stage and delivered mail by stage line between Winchester Bay and Empire. He was also the captain of the steamboat EVA. The EVA operated between Gardiner, East Gardiner and Scottsburg until the road was completed in the 1920s. Cornwall first delivered mail by rowboat making two round trips a week. He later allowed some of the stage line operation to be sub-contracted.

William N. Anderson purchased the Cornwall residence and Lot 4 2/26/1900. William Anderson and wife Eva Christopherson were both born in Goteberg Sweden. After their marriage in San Francisco they settled in Gardiner (1888). They lived for a short time in the Minnie Graham house. William became an member of the first

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life saving crew on the coast of Oregon. The Anderson family made their home in the Umpqua Life Saving Station, living there when their son Oscar was born in 1895. Their other children were Walter, 1891- , Everett, 1893- . William Anderson died the night of the Gardiner fire of 16 Jan. 1911. Their house was used as a refuge for other residents who experienced total loss of their homes. Dr. Fields evacuated his hospital located in the Jewett-Serfling home at that time and put his patients and equipment in the Anderson home. Eva Anderson kept this house as her home until son Oscar entered the army during W. W. I. She moved to New Jersey to make her home but returned to Gardiner when he was discharged in 1919. At that time the lot was divided and this house was sold to Tom and Letha Lillibo. Lillibo constructed a bungalow on Lot 4 for the Anderson family and used the Cornwall house as his residence until he moved to Reedsport.

Tom Lillibo was a contractor and builder and in 1911 helped build the cannery building in Reedsport. In 1913 he built the Lyon's Store and the first three houses in Reedsport. He constructed the first bridge across Scholfield Creek in 1914. Lillibo became one of the major bridge builders of Oregon. A partner in later years, Commissioner Bill Vian estimated that the company constructed at least 250 bridges in the state of Oregon.

33-A Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A single-car garage has been constructed south of the house. Concrete floor and foundation supports the building. A gable roof and T-1-11 wallcovering is used. An overhead door and a paneled side entrance door are used on the east elevation.

34 Oscar Anderson Residence 1919
170 Spring Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 1100
Gardiner Plat Block 2
Owner: Gail L. and Debra L. Manning
P. O. Box 5, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder: Tom Lillibo
Style: Bungalow

Secondary/Contributing

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Description: The Anderson residence is a one-and-one half story bungalow. The four window dormer on the north elevation is constructed with a shed roof. The rafters are supported with triangular knee braces at the gable ends. The side gable roof extends over the full width porch. The porch roof is supported with four floor to ceiling columns and is finished with a simple wood rail. The entrance porch and steps are of wood and the post and pier foundation is covered with tongue and groove siding. Exterior walls are covered with simple drop siding. Fenestration is original double hung sash and solid pane windows with a bay window on the west elevation. Storm windows cover the original windows. The north front entrance has the original three panel door with one fixed glass pane. The replacement chimney is of brick.

Cultural Data: This bungalow was the Oscar Anderson family home for many years. Eva Anderson made her home with son Oscar until her death in 1938. Oscar (1895-) worked as a barber and fisherman. Oscar Anderson was considered to be 'Gardiner's historian'.

35 Love Apartments nd
160 Spring Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 1200
Gardiner Plat Block 2 Lot 5
Owner: Roger Love
P. O. Box 11, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: None
Architect/Builder:
Style: Modern

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A low pitch gable roof covers the one-story apartment building. Rough wood siding covers the exterior elevations. An open frame overhang covers each entry to the apartments.

36 Durbin and Abbott Auto Repair Shop 1934
77231 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 1300
Gardiner Plat Block 2 Lot 6

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Owner: Roger Love
P. O. Box 11, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Builder: Durbin and Abbott
Style: Commercial

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: A functional building used for auto service has been converted to serve as an auto repair shop. The gas pumps have been removed. The original building was faced with a store front wall on the west elevation. A flat roof overhang attached to the station wall covered the gas pumps.

Cultural Data: Before the construction of the Roosevelt Highway and the coast bridges, M. H. Durbin and Everett Abbott began operating a Shell Service Station on Lot 6. This was known as the 'Gardiner Service Station on the Umpqua River and Oregon Coast Highway'. The owners gave auto service, certified greasing and sold fishing tackle and ammunition.

37 Durbin-Abbott Auto-Cabins 1934-36
77221 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 1400
Gardiner Plat Block 2 Lot 7,8
Owner: Roger Love
P. O. Box 11, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Modest
Architect/Builder:
Style: Oregon Coast Cottage

Secondary/Contributing

Description: The auto-cabins constructed in 1934 and 1936 are now used for rental apartments. The construction is Oregon Coast auto-cabin style of architecture. An attached open garage for each rental was common during this period of construction. Wood shingles cover the gable roof. There are small gable dormers on the roof line and double hung sash windows on the front and back walls of the auto-cabins. Exterior wall covering is narrow lap siding. The primary two-unit, side-gabled building is fully intact. To the subordinate four-unit structure two 'pop-out' window bays with aluminum frame window sash have been tacked on to the living areas. Some replacement windows of aluminum frame are used on the rear

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elevation of the four-unit building. Each of the gabled hoods remain intact on the free-standing four-unit building. The latter, along with the open carport bays, are defining characteristics of the auto court.

Cultural Data: The auto-cabins were constructed before the Oregon Coast Highway bridges were completed. Some of the first residents were workers from the Oregon Coast Highway project. At the present time the cabins are used for rental apartments.

38 **Captain Westerdale Residence** 1884-98
 Monument-Flag Staff Corner 1915
383 Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 4202
Gardiner Plat: Block 22 Lot 1
Owner: Marc E. and Lisa D. Fullhart
P. O. Box 25, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder:
Style: Classic Revival

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: Captain Westerdale's residence was constructed after the 1880 fire. The one-and-one-half story house located on Front Street replaced the Peter Nelson Saloon and Cigar Store (1774-1880). The early building was destroyed by fire in July of 1880. The side gabled roof is covered with wood shingles and finished with a fascia board. Replacement exterior siding is horizontal lap chipboard painted white. The full width entry porch is covered with a hip roof supported by floor to ceiling beveled posts. Turned brackets trim the porch roof and posts. An open rail surrounds the porch and stairway. The porch foundation is covered with vertical one by two wood siding. The house foundation is post and pier of stone. Two wall dormers were added to the west elevation many years ago. All windows have been replaced with metal framed sliding glass and storm windows. Blue painted shutters trim the white house. The simple decoration applied to the house continues the traditional architecture style of Gardiner.

Flagstaff Corner is identified near the Southwest corner of the property between the house and sidewalk. A bronze marker identifies location. Marc Fullhart has erected a flag pole to carry on

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the tradition of this mark of identification. A flag pole was used as a survey monument during the early surveys of Gardiner. The U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey monument was placed at this site in 1915. Coast and Geodetic surveys of the Oregon coast were made between 1850-1918. This flag staff is noted on the 1874 original town plat.

Cultural Data: Captain Gus Westerdale immigrated from Sweden in 1910. His wife, Fanny, was the daughter of Peter O. and Margaret Nelson and born in Oregon. Her parents immigrated to America from Norway. Gus and Fannie Westerdale sailed on the schooner CAROLINE on their honeymoon. Captain Westerdale was in charge of the schooner SADIE. He had served earlier with Captain Peterson as his mate.

39 Alfred W. Reed Residence 1887-1898
401 Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 4100
Gardiner Plat Block 22 Part Lot 2
Guy and Dixie Hash
P. O. Box 222, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder:
Style: Italianate

Historic/Non-Contributing in the Current Condition

Description: The two-story low pitched hipped roof and wide eaves suggest influence of the Italianate style of architecture. The decorative detail missing from the wrap around porch recently was reconstructed. Brackets which supported the cornice are still missing. The hip roof is covered with composition shingle. Part of the decorative frieze board has been removed. The original siding has been replaced with aluminum lap siding and T-1-11 siding. The fireplace is a replacement as is the second chimney. Four-over-four double hung narrow sash windows are used in the two-story bay on the west facade. The four-paneled entry door is a replacement and the transom has been removed. Concrete foundation and steps have replaced the original post and pier foundation and entry steps. The white house was originally trimmed with shutters. The property is partially enclosed with a white picket fence supported by the concrete retaining wall. The Reed-Janelle house is presently used as a bed and breakfast. Flowering shrubs and trees are used in the garden.

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Cultural Data: Alfred William Reed was born in New Brunswick, Canada on July 12, 1846. His parents William and Mary Nicholson Reed brought the family to Gardiner in 1870 from Maine. Alfred Reed married Susan Slocum of Gardiner 13 Oct. 1872. Susan died the following year. On Nov. 4, 1880 Alfred married Eva Downing of San Francisco. Eva was a former resident of Scottsburg. Alfred W. Reed purchased from J. B. and Eliza Leeds all of the remaining property of the Gibbs Donation Land Claim that was still unsold on 19 May 1887. Reed developed a cattle ranch on the property north of Gardiner. A. W. Reed drowned in the North Umpqua River near the Brown's Bridge April 8, 1899. Reed was serving on a legislative fisheries committee and was searching for a fish hatchery site on the North Umpqua at the time of the accident. Al Reed served in the Oregon legislature as Representative in 1891 and Senator in 1896. Reed's estate was valued at \$63,738. Besides the ownership of the unsold property of Gardiner, Reed owned the creamery and tannery and part interest in the bark George F. Manson, schooners King Cyrus, Sadie, Beulah, Zampa, W. F. Jewett, Peerless, and Monua. His estate also included ten shares of stock in the Hume Canning and Trading Company, interest in the Gardiner Tanning Company of Scottsburg, Gardiner Packing Company and property in California. Alfred Reed, in his will, left his estate to his wife, Eva, his parents, brothers and their children and his mother-in-law. Alfred and Eva Reed had no children. Warren Payson Reed, a nephew, received all property in Douglas County except the above mentioned house. Warren's inheritance included land, lots, store, merchandise, wares, improvements, livestock, buildings, and one-half interest in the Reed and Emerson property. Warren Reed named the town of Reedsport for Alfred Reed at the time Warren P. platted the town. Eva Reed, in 1907, sold this house on Block 22 to niece Mary Reed Janelle and her husband J. Albert Janelle for \$10. Eva Reed made her residence in Alameda County, California after her husbands death.

Joseph Albert Janelle was born 9 April 1877 in Quebec, St. Cyrille, Canada. J. A. Janelle came to Gardiner to work in the Al Reed Creamery as butter-maker. He also became manager of the Reed-Janelle General Store. The Janelles had three daughters, Florette, Mary and Laura. J. A. died 1 January 1939 and Mary Reed, his wife, died on 31 March 1940. Florette Janelle sold the house to William

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and Genevive Tugman March 12, 1963. This was the Tugman home until 1976. William Tugman was the editor/publisher of the Reedsport Courier.

39-A Auxiliary Building Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A small wood storage building is located on the east side of the residence.

40 The Union Hall 1881-1898
415 Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 3400
Gardiner Plat Block 4 Lot 1 & Block 22 Part Lot 2
Owner: Guy and Dixie Hash
P. O. Box 222, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Moderate
Architect/Builder:
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Primary/Contributing

Description: The vernacular building has an end gable roof with a forty-five degree pitch. The building is one-and-one-half stories. The roof is composition shingle. Exterior wall covering is simple drop horizontal siding. Frieze board and corner boards complete the walls. Box construction was used on the walls. Fenestration is balanced on the west elevation. The original six-over-six double hung sash are intact on the second floor. The two sash on the first floor have been replaced with wider Bungalow style fixed light view windows. A full width front entry porch also was added to the Union Hall. The entry porch is covered with a hip roof, a simple rail with plain wooden posts supports the porch roof. Entry steps are wood and the post and pier foundation is enclosed with red brick and wood. The original chimney is still in use. The first floor included a living room, dining area, kitchen and stairway giving access to the upstairs bedrooms. Porch is historic addition.

Cultural Data: The Union Hall survived the fire of 1911. The Union Hall was used as a meeting hall and at one time as a skating rink. For many years an unidentified insignia was visible on the wall of the west gable. Union affiliation is unknown at this time. Documentation of a labor union in Gardiner prior to the turn of the century is not available at this time. It is possible that the

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building could have been used as a hotel or rooming house because of the number and small size of the second floor bedrooms. The present owner believes that this building was at one time 'The Union Hotel'. The Harold Warren family owned the Union Hall between 1964-1977 and used this for their residence. The house was previously owned by George and Annie L. Nelson Perkins.

41 **The Godfrey Seymour Residence** 1881-1898
435 Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 3300
Gardiner Plat Block 4 Lot 2
Owner: Herbert & Juanita Thomas
P. O. Box 87, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: None
Architect/Builder:
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Primary/Contributing

Description: The vernacular style house is one-and-one-half stories with balanced fenestration. Fenestration is wood framed two-over-two double hung sash on the second story and solid pane on the first story. The windows are replacement. The forty-five degree pitch roof is covered with asphalt shingle. Walls are wood clapboard painted white. A full width porch covered with a hip roof protects the west front entry. Floor to ceiling wood four-by-fours support the roof. The open wood rail is constructed of two-by-fours. The house is painted white. A white picket fence encloses the property.

Cultural Data: Godfrey Seymour was born in Canada and his surname was Simone. Upon arriving in Oregon Godfrey Simone he went to work at the Gardiner Mill. The company's bookkeeper was a Scotsman who did not understand French. The Scotsman said, "What's your name, son?" Godfrey answered Godfrey Simone. The Scotch bookkeeper dipped his pen and wrote Godfrey Seymour. Godfrey liked the fatherly Scotsman so allowed his name to change at this time. Godfrey immigrated to Gardiner by ship. His wife Julia was born in Missouri with her parents emigrating from Canada. Godfrey worked as a steamboat engineer and also was employed in the sawmill. Noted on the 1874 original plat map this site is the home of Seymone (Seymour).

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Seymour carried a United States Inspectors Certificate. This entitled him to act as a Pilot on the Umpqua River from Winchester Bay to the Head of navigation (1888). The children of Godfrey and Julia were Godfrey, Mary, Frank, Frederick and Louis. The house was owned by Albert B. Pyritz in 1945 and Catterlins in 1946.

42 The Albert Perkins Residence 1911
455 Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 3200
Gardiner Plat Block 4 Lot 3, Part Block 2
Owner: Oliver & Alice Perkins
P. O. Box 26, Gardiner, OR 97470
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder: Albert Perkins
Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Primary/Contributing

Description: Al (Albert) Perkins constructed this bungalow in 1911-1913. The one-and-one-half story house was constructed during the Craftsman period and shows this influence. The four light roof dormer is covered with a hip roof. A hip roof covers the house also. An addition on the north elevation is covered by a flat roof. The wide eaves are left open with rafters exposed. The upper third of the exterior walls are covered with shingles and the lower two-thirds is covered with channeled board painted white. This same siding covers the addition and the eaves are exposed. The entry is mostly closed and large glass windows are used in the entry porch. A single full glazed pane is in the entrance door. Entry porch and steps are constructed of wood. The foundation is poured concrete. An ornamental fence and concrete retaining wall enclose the property.

Cultural Data: Al Perkins, son of Solomen and Catherine (Elliott) Perkins, was born on Smith River in 1869. He married Annie P. Varrelmann. They had two children Oliver and Mary. Oliver and his wife Alice (Jones) Perkins returned to Gardiner to make this house their retirement home. Solomen Albion Perkins, born in Machias, Maine in 1833, and Catherine Elliott Perkins, born in New York City August 13, 1846, came to Gardiner via San Francisco aboard the J. B. LEEDS arriving on May 1, 1865. The Solomen Perkins family

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lived on the White House Ranch on Smith River for a few years then moving upriver to a second ranch. Ranching included caring for dairy animals, hogs, poultry, bull teams, removing timber from the farm land for lumber and logs to market, gardening, and going to school by boat. The Perkins life on the homestead located up Smith River has been recorded in a classic narrative by George Perkins and his daughter Georgina Perkins Durbin.

Al Perkins assisted in the organization of and managed the Umpqua CO-OP Packing Company which was located in Fisher's Cove on the Umpqua River. Perkins with Harry Marks also owned and operated a Marine transportation and salvage business which included tug boats, barges, and a pile driver. Their operation was on the lower Umpqua.

42-A Auxiliary Building Secondary/Contributing

Description: A craftsman style garage has been constructed at the end of the driveway near the rear entry of the residence.

43 Mobile Home

475 Front Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 3100

Gardiner Plat Block 4 Lot 4

Owner: Tessalee A. Morris

P. O. Box 104, Gardiner, OR 97441

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

44 Utility Building

475 Front Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 3000

Gardiner Plat Block 4 Lot 5

Owner: Tessalee A. Morris

P. O. Box 104, Gardiner, OR 97441

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

45 Murray Residence 1964

239 Commercial Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 800

Gardiner Plat Block 5 Lot 1

Owner: Linda Murray

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P. O. Box 12, Gardiner, OR 97441
Style: Modern

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: The split level home was constructed by the Longworth family. The house is constructed on a sloping lot. The style of the house fits into the terrain of the lot. The two-story split level is trimmed with white shutters. Wide lap siding covers the exterior elevation.

46 Jewett-Bergman Residence 1886
537 Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 700
Gardiner Plat Block 5 Lot 2
Owner: Edna Serfling & Glenn & Mrs. Widmark as agent
P. O. Box 246, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder: W. F. Jewett
Style: Queen Anne

Primary/Contributing

Description: The two-story Queen Anne front gabled house is one of the most outstanding homes in Gardiner. The forty-five degree pitch roof is now covered with composition shingle. The house is also cross gabled. The SW one-story porch has been enclosed with small pane glass window and wood siding. The fascia boards on the gables are ornamented with a bulls eye trim. A small frieze board and corner boards are used. Fish scale patterned shingles and shiplap are used on the gable walls and horizontal shiplap covers the remaining exterior walls. Both solid and open brackets and spindle work ornament the existing one-story entry porch. Turned posts support the hip roof porch. A small roof dormer is used on the porch roof. Delicate turned posts make the porch rail and hand rail of the wooden entry stairway. An end wall porch covers the back (east) entry. A four-window bay dominates the west exposure. Fenestration is one-over-one double hung sash windows. Decorative pane windows are used in the dominate front gable. The corbel chimney is of brick. The house originally had a three-story tower covered with a straight sided hip roof. The tower was removed and replaced with a gable roof. This house was originally constructed

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for and used as a residence by W. F. Jewett. This building was moved from the corner of Jewett Lane and U. S. Highway 101 in 1908. The house was given to John Bergman who spent \$2000 moving it to the present site. Flowering shrubs and evergreen trees surround the residence.

Cultural Data: John Bergman born in 1848 in Germany. He immigrated to America in 1868. Lena was born in Switzerland in 1860 and immigrated to America in 1873. John was Captain of the Umpqua River Lighthouse in 1900 and at that time the family lived at the lifesaving station. Their children were John, Carl, Henry and Mary and were all born in Oregon. It appears that the Bergmans did not live in the Queen Anne house but rented it to Dr. Fields. Dr. Fields used the building as a residence, office and hospital between 1908 and 1912. Byron Serfling purchased the house in 1937 and the building has been maintained as a residence since that time. Byron Serfling was a bookkeeper for the Gardiner Mill Company. The Widmarks reside in the house.

Dr. Fields came to Gardiner in April, 1905 from Clarion, Iowa and bought the medical practice and drug store from Dr. Alexander Patterson and Dr. Jean Barbour. The hospital was maintained at the residence between 1908 and 1912.

47 Vacant Lot

Front Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 600

Gardiner Plat Block 5 Part Lot 3

Owner: Edna Serfling and Glenn and Mrs. Widmark as agent

P.O.Box 246, Gardiner, OR 97470

48 Larsson Residence

565 Front Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 500

Gardiner Plat Block 5 Lot 4 & Part Lot 3

Owner: Frances E. Larsson

P. O. Box 186, Gardiner, OR 97441

Alterations:

Architect/Builder:

Style: Ranch

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: The Larsson residence is a Ranch house. Wood shake

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covers the gable roof. T-1-11 siding is used on the exterior elevation. Solid and sliding aluminum framed glass is used for fenestration. A retaining wall is used across the west side of the lot. The garden is terraced with flowering shrubs and trees.

49 Agnes Warren Residence 1928
617 Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 5200
Gardiner Plat Block 6 Part Lot 1
Owner: Simon E. and Carol D. Kelsch
P. O. Box 112, Creswell, OR 97426
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder:
Style: Cottage

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: A small one-story Craftsman style cottage with a front gable roof was constructed for the Warrens. Composition shingle covers the roof. Wide clapboard covers the exterior walls. While front windows have been replaced the window openings retain the vertical proportions. The window assemblies are metal-framed. A solid pane window gives light to the attic room. The entry is covered with a shed roof supported with simple wood posts. The porch and steps, without rail, are of wood. The foundation is post and pier. The Agnes Warren house is a good example of the several properties within the district which could be upgraded to contributing status, specifically by reinstalling double-hung sash and with divided light in this case.

Cultural Data: The Agnes and William Warren house was constructed at the time of their marriage. The property had belonged to Frank and Blanch Varrelman since 1891 and was given to their and daughter and son-in-law as a wedding gift. William Warren was a Reedsport businessman.

50 The Gardiner Brewery 1874
643-645 Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 5100
Gardiner Plat Block 6 Part Lot 1 and Lot 2
Owner: L. A. Terry

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365 W. Fink, Coos Bay, OR 97420
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder: Ackerblad and Johnson
Style: Classical Revival

Primary/Contributing

Description: The two-story building, at the time of construction, was the Gardiner Brewery. The building with the forty-five degree pitch roof, partial eave returns, wide clapboard siding and frieze board supports elements of the classical revival style of architecture. The eaves were not enclosed in 1875. The original building had an entry porch on the east and west elevations. The building has always been partially elevated. This level accommodates a basement level garage storage and utility rooms. The foundation is now cement block; the original was post and pier. Entry is now from the south with a hip roof covering the elevated entry. Steps of wood protected by a rail complete the entry. Fenestration is six-over-one with replacement windows on the north elevation of metal framed sliding glass. It is likely that all windows were replaced at the time the brewery was made into an apartment. Al and Annie Perkins converted the brewery building into an apartment at the time of prohibition in 1920. The Gardiner Brewery building is painted white. The garden is open to the street.

Cultural Data: Leeds and Breens sold Lot 2 to B. M. Ackerblad and J. C. Johnson on July 16, 1874 for \$200. The building was constructed at this time as Johnson sold his half interest in the brewery to Ackerblad in October of 1874 for \$1000. Ackerblad sold to John J. Krowholm and Frank Varrelmann in January of 1877 with Krowholm selling his half interest in November of that year. The Varrelmann family owned the property until 1963. B. M. Ackerblad and wife Cecilia immigrated from Sweden. Ackerblad was a fireman at the sawmill in 1870 before becoming a brewer. J. C. Johnson was born in Massachusetts and was a farmer in 1870 before he became a brewer. John J. Krowholm was operator of the Aurora Hotel on Front Street. A silent partner in the hotel with Krowholm was Frank Varrelmann. The hotel burned in 1880. Frank Varrelmann (1848-1927) was born in Germany. He immigrated to America in 1859. As stated above he was a partner with Krowholm in the Aurora Hotel. The Douglas County Commissioners meeting of May term, 1892 states that

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"Frank Varrelmann and Peter Nelson received licenses to sell spirituous malt and venous liquors in less quantities than 1 qt. in Gardiner precinct for a period of 1 yr. License was \$400 each." The Brewery contained a room in which small quantities of beer could be served. The Gardiner Brewery is one of the oldest standing buildings in Gardiner.

50-A Auxiliary Building Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing
Description: A concrete patio is covered with a wooden trellis and a flat roof supported with 4x4 of wood.

51 Labarge Residence
665 Front Street
Legal: 21 12 22 DB Tax Lot 5000
Gardiner Plat Block 6 Lot 3
Owner: James W. and Daphine P. Labarge
P. O. Box 267, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations:
Architect/Builder:
Style: Modern

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: The modern house has a hip roof covered with asphalt shingle. Fenestration is aluminum frame sliding glass. The siding is wood shake. The property is fenced with chain link fencing. Flowering shrubs surround the lawn. The garage is attached to the residence.

52 Catterlin Residence 1924
687 Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22 DB Tax Lot 4900
Gardiner Plat Block 6 Lot 4
Owner: Robert C. Sund
P. O. Box 46, Reedsport, OR 97457
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder:
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Secondary/Contributing

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Description: The side gabled two-story house is traditional in style. Exterior walls are covered with wide lapped horizontal wood siding painted white. Frieze board and corner boards trim the exterior walls. The wide eaves are enclosed with fascia and soffit. The roof is covered with composition shingle. A full width one-story porch covered with a hip roof is used on the west elevation. This porch is partially enclosed. A one-story porch covered with a shed roof has been added to the south elevation. Fenestration is balanced with one-over-one doubled hung sash and solid pane windows used throughout the house. The west entry porch enclosure includes windows. Windows are set in simple surrounds. A single three-paneled door including one pane is used at the front entrance.

Cultural Data: Owners prior to 1930 include Weaver, Catterlin and Frank White.

53 Jewett Middle School Playground 1974

Front and Mound Streets

Legal: Map 21 12 22 DB Tax Lot 2700

Gardiner Plat Blocks 7 & 18 & Part vacant street

Owner: Douglas County School District No. 105

Reedsport, OR 97567

Gardiner, OR 97441

Alterations:

Architect/Builder:

Playground and Tennis Courts

Compatible/Non-Historic/Non-Contributing

Description: Block 7 contains tennis courts and Block 18 is now the playground for the Jewett Middle School.

54 Gardiner School Site 1895/Jewett Middle School 1974

325 Front Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22 DB Tax Lot 2000

Gardiner Plat Blocks 8 & 17 & Lots 1,2,3,6,7,8 Block 16 & Part Vacant Street

Owner: Douglas County School District No. 105

Reedsport, OR 97567

Alterations: None

Architect: Kendall and West of Portland (gym)

Architect: Freeman Hayslip Tuft and Hewlett (Jewett Middle School)

The architect acted as contractor for the school

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Style: Split Level Contemporary Public Building

Primary/Contributing 1895 Site - Its traditional function at the heart of the community from 1895 onward is perpetuated in the present school building.
Description: Contemporary construction has been used in this two-story middle school classroom building with a large attached gymnasium. Playgrounds surround the buildings. A retaining wall is used on the west elevation of the school property. A chain link fence surrounds the tennis courts and playground. The parking lot is landscaped with trees. The school is located between Front Street and the Douglas Fir Forest growing on the hill east of Gardiner. Building materials are wood, aluminum frame glass and brick.

Cultural Data: The large contemporary school building and gymnasium was constructed in Gardiner to replace the Jewett School constructed in 1914. The first public school building was constructed in 1895. Prior to 1895 the location of a school building is unknown but there is undocumented evidence that a school was provided for the Gardiner children by the Gardiner Mill Company. The 1870 U. S. Population Census lists Susan Slocum, age 18, as teaching school and living in the home of the Inspector of Customs, P. P. 'Parmer'. P. P. Palmer was appointed Inspector of Customs between 1863-1873. It is possible the children attended school in the P. P. Palmer home which was located on Front Street. The census lists only 3 of the 5 Palmer children 'At School.' Of the 29 school age children listed in the 1870 Census, only the Palmer children are listed as attending school. It was common in the early days of rural Oregon for the children to attend school in a private home or often times within the teacher's residence as documented by the Applegate families at Yoncalla and the Woodruff family at Cleveland both in Douglas County, OR. During the early part of the 20th Century a tent placed along the river was used for a classroom during the summer months. Five children attended school in this tent as related by Margaret Seymour Wade. The Seymour family resided on a houseboat at that time.

The large classic two-story building constructed on Block 8 was a two-room school building. Each floor was one room. The school building constructed in 1895 was replaced in 1914. The 1914 three-story eight-room building was given to the community by Mrs. Jewett in memory of her husband, W. F. Jewett. A three-story bell tower was prominent in each building. Traditions surrounding the school have been passed along to three generations. Youth

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activities, elections and social events of the community are traditionally held at the school. This tradition is still carried on today. It was only reasonable that the Jewett Middle School be replaced in the center of the community. The new larger building constructed in 1974 required two houses to be relocated within the district, the Reed house (No. 108 and the Smiley house (No. 109. The 1974 building is still named for Mr. Jewett.

The playground and tennis courts on Blocks 7 and 18 allow open space within the center of the historic district. Typically the children tend to return to the recreation grounds during their free time. The open space extends the rural atmosphere of this small community.

55 Trailer House nd
920 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 1800
Gardiner Plat Block 9 Lot 1
Owner: Blue's Irrevocable Trust
P. O. Box 88, Holt, CA 95234

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: This small trailer house is in poor condition. A laurel hedge surrounds the property.

56 Durand Residence 1886
945 Front Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 1700
Gardiner Plat Block 9 Lot 2
Owner: James Edd
P. O. Box 76, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder:
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Primary/Contributing

Description: The one-and-one-half story modest building is one of the early houses constructed after the 1880 fire. The end gable roof is covered with composition singles. The eaves are enclosed with a soffit and fascia board. The exterior walls are covered with horizontal wood rabbeted board. Corner boards and frieze

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boards are used. Fenestration is one-over-one with simple surrounds. The full width one story entry porch on the west elevation shelters the front entry. The porch is now three-quarters enclosed. Glass is used in the enclosure. A roof dormer on the south elevation is an addition. Casement windows are used in the dormer. The single entry door is a replacement. Foundation is post and pier covered with lap siding. The chimney has been placed with a pre-fab metal pipe.

Cultural Data: James L. Durand (Durrand) immigrated to America from Scotland. In 1880 he worked in the sawmill. James L. Durand and Julia A. Cacy were married on 3 January 1872. At the time of their marriage George Vincent was her guardian. In 1880 they have four children, Wille (Willie) age 8, Dorothy age 6, James age 3 and John age 1. All of the children were born in Oregon. Durand had purchased the property from Leeds and Breens for \$200 in 1878. He sold the property to Ethelinda Starrett, a widow, for \$300 in 1886. Nels and Lizzie Sornes purchased the property in 1918. This property was under Sornes family ownership until 1968. Nels Sornes was a logger.

**56-A Auxiliary Building Historic/Non-Contributing in
Current Condition**

Description: A storage building, for possibly a fuel storage, is located directly east of the residence. The building is in very poor condition.

57 Gardiner Fire House 1976

208 Marsh Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 1600

Gardiner Plat Block 9 Lots 3 & 4

Owner: Gardiner Sanitary District

Gardiner, OR 97441

Alterations: None

Architect: Vaughn Miller, H. G. E., Coos Bay, OR

Builder: Pat Roelle, Contractor

Style: Commercial

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A large contemporary building constructed for the Gardiner Volunteer Fire Department. T-1-11 Plywood is used to cover the walls. The gable roof is covered with composition

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shingle. Foundation is concrete. Overhead doors allow access for the fire pumper trucks. A large room has been added to the south elevation. This room is used for meetings and training sessions.

Cultural Data: The volunteer fire department was organized in 1940-41. Red Hull was the first Gardiner Volunteer Fire Department Fire Chief. The first fire house was a small two-story building with a shed roof addition which housed two fire trucks. This building was constructed in 1941 at the time the Volunteer Fire Department was organized. This building was located between the Umpqua River and U. S. Highway 101 directly west of the Gardiner Store. The volunteer fire department organization was necessary. During the 1911 fire a bucket brigade was in use. A continuous line of volunteers was formed starting at the river and progressing to the location of the fire. Each person or young adult transferred the water buckets to douse out the fire!

58 Colman Porter Residence 1972
205 Marsh Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 1500
Gardiner Plat Block 10 Lot 1
Owner: Colman C. and Patricia Porter
P. O. Box 7, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: None
Architect/Builder:
Style: Modern

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A contemporary house with daylight basement is located on Lot 1. The gable roof is 30 degree pitch and covered with wood shingle. Rough hewn horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls. Windows are metal sliding. The basement and foundation are concrete with the basement walls covered with used brick. The chimney is brick. A wood deck extends across the south entry of the house. The garden is terraced with retaining walls.
Cultural Data:

59 Porter Apartment 1928
1032 First Street
Legal: Map 21 22 12DB Block 10 Part Lot 2
Gardiner Plat Tax Lot 1400
Owner: Colman C. and Patricia Porter

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P. O. Box 7, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: None
Architect/Builder: M. M. Melvin
Style: Craftsman

Secondary/Contributing

Description: The one story building is constructed in the Craftsman tradition. The gable roof is covered with composition shingles. Exterior walls are covered with sawn wood shakes. Six-over-one pane windows are double hung sash. Entry doors are three paneled. The entry porch and foundation are constructed of concrete. A small gabled hood protects the primary entrance.

Cultural Data: This cottage was first constructed on Joyce Creek, a tributary of Smith River. The cottage built by Morel Melvin was located near a logging camp 4 miles up Smith River. The structure was placed on logs and floated downstream to Gardiner in 1928. The house was placed in its present location at that time.

60 Lincoln Lucus Residence 1898
1064 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 1300
Gardiner Plat Block 10 Lot 3 & Part Lot 2
Owner: Sandra Ann Nehl
P. O. Box 251, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Moderate
Architect/Builder:
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Primary/Contributing

Description: The one-and-one-half story house with cross gable is a good example of the vernacular Gothic tradition. The roof is covered with wood shake. There is a boxed cornice with wide frieze board. Exterior siding of pressed wood is an extremely close duplication of the original horizontal weatherboards. Corner boards complete the trim. Fenestration is the original two-over-two double hung sash. Simple surrounds are used. The original brick chimney is still in use.

Cultural Data: Captain Oliver Peterson and wife Lillian Lyons Peterson owned the property between 1889 and 1900. The house is

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evident on the 1898 Sanborn Fire Map. Captain Oliver Peterson was master of the schooner Lucy in the Umpqua-San Pedro trade. In 1907 Peterson and his wife were living in San Francisco. This house was under the ownership of Lincoln Lucus (1865-1933) and wife Bertha (1865-1931) between 1903 and 1939. The residence is known as the Lucus home. Lincoln Lucus was born in Kansas and Bertha immigrated from Germany. Lucus was working in the saw mill as a boom man in 1910. Dr. Reubin Fields and wife purchased this property in 1939. At this time Dr. Fields was retired from his medical practice in Eugene. Dr. Fields had previously practiced medicine in Gardiner.

60-A Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

A flat roof one-story garage has been constructed between the house and First Street. Siding is vertical board and bat.

61 Vacant Lot

First Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 1200

Gardiner Plat Block 10 Lot 4

Owner: Richard W. and Phyllis A. Kylo

P. O. Box 296, Gardiner, OR 97441

62 Henry Wade Residence 1898

1094 First Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 1100

Gardiner Plat Block 5 Lot 10 and Part Vac St.

Owner: Richard W. & Phyllis Kylo

P. O. Box 296, Gardiner, OR 97441

Alterations: Moderate

Architect:

Builder: M. M. Melvin Builder

Style: Queen Anne

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: The two-story end gabled house has received some alteration. The gable roof is covered with wood shingle. Fenestration has been replaced with aluminum framed sliding glass. The wall covering has been replaced with horizontal drop siding of wood. There is a brick fireplace on the north elevation. The Sanborn Fire map indicates a large house with two bays. The floor plan indicates a one-and-one-half story house with an L on the east elevation. Kate Nicholson Flye purchased the property from Al Reed

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in 1890. Henry Wade purchased Lots 4 & 5 from Flye in 1897. The house and lots were under Wade family ownership until 1954. Decorative black marble was used on the original fireplace of this house. Louie Seymour told his daughter Margaret that he helped haul lumber for construction of the Wade house when he was just 12 years old. The lumber was hauled from the mill with a horse team and wagon. This Queen Anne home could reasonable be restored to the turn-of-the century time period of early Gardiner.

Cultural Data: Henry Wade (1843-1926), born in Indiana, came to Umpqua County in the early 1850s. He came with his parents John and Mary Stears Wade who immigrated from England. In 1862 Henry left home at age of 18 and worked in the Salmon River mines. He then returned to Oregon and to the Columbia River and worked for the Ore. Steam Navigation Co. sawmill. Wade attended Williamette Institute for six months before returning to Gardiner. Henry Wade married Elizabeth 'Lizzie' Burchard June 15, 1870. Lizzie (1853-1936) was born on Long Prairie near Scottsburg. Her parents were Ephraim and Mary J. (Sawyer) Burchard. Henry, age 27, and Lizzie, age 16, were living in Scottsburg in 1870. Henry was the mail carrier at that time. Captain Wade worked as master of the steamers ENTERPRISE, ARGO, & RESTLESS on the Umpqua and the DISPATCH on the Coquille river. Wade was a farmer, mail carrier, sea captain, and at one time the owner/operator of the Burchard Hotel on Front Street in Gardiner.

63 Harry Brant Residence 1898
1120 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 1500
Gardiner Plat Block 11, Lot 1 & 2, Pt. V. Street
Owner: Earl A. Sykes Jr.
P. O. Box 216, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder:
Style: Norman Influence Cottage

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: The one-story house is covered with a 45 degree pitch roof. Exterior walls are covered with asbestos shingle. Boxed cornice and frieze board are intact but corner boards are not. A shed roof covers the west entry. A roof dormer has been added to

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the east elevation. Two corbel chimneys of brick are plastered. Fenestration is two-over-two doubled hung sash. Shake moulding is placed around the windows. The front entrance door is a replacement. The foundation is of cement block. The lot is fenced with a simple picket fence. Spring flowering shrubs surround the garden. This property doubtless could be reclassified as contributing with removal of the non-historic siding.

Cultural Data: The property has been owned by Harry and Marie Brant (1890), Fred Perkins(1905), Rebecca Butler(1907), George & Emilie Montena (1909), and the Henry B. Sagaberd family (1920-35). The house had earlier been constructed on Lots 1 & 2 when Fred Perkins in 1905 paid \$1226 for the lots and premises.

64 Peter Turner Residence 1898

First Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 1400

Gardiner Plat Block 11, Part Lot 3

Owner: Gale L. Varrelmann; Gregory & Gordon;
& Mary B. Schwab

P. O. Box 388, North Bend, OR 97459

Alterations: None

Style: Vernacular

Primary/Contributing

Description: A single-story, hip roofed rectangular house with horizontal weatherboard cladding, simple trim and tall, narrow window openings, including some paired groupings. Foundation is pier.

Cultural Data: Peter Turner was born in Oregon in 1857.

65 Albert Pyritz Residence 1907

1190 First Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 1300

Gardiner Plat Block 11, Part Lot 4

Owner: James H. and Beatrice Moore

P. O. Box 83, Gardiner, OR 97441

Alterations: Moderate/Moved in 1936

Architect/Builder:

Style: Cottage

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Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: The one-story side gabled house has been moved to the east of the original location on Lot 4. This would have taken place during the time of U. S. Highway 101 highway construction in 1936. The steeply pitched roof is covered with composition shingle. The entry is recessed. The exterior wall covering is cedar shake. The shakes also extend unbroken into the gable walls of the north and south elevations. Fenestration is one-over-one pane with some replacement of aluminum framed sliding glass. The entry door is a replacement.

Cultural Data: Asa J. Eddings purchased the lot in 1904 for \$100. Albert Pyritz purchased the house and lot for \$300 within eight months. The increase in value indicates a house was constructed on the lot at that time. The house has had many owners, including the Gardiner Mill Company. It is known that Albert Pyritz made improvements on the house.

66 Ralph Pyritz Residence 1903-10
77397 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 1200
Gardiner Plat Block 12, Lot Part 1
Owner: James H. and Beatrice Moore
P.O. Box 83, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder: Ralph Pyritz Builder
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: The Pyritz residence is a two-story side gabled vernacular house. The roof is covered with composition shingle. Exterior wall covering is cedar shake painted white which replaced/covers the original simple weatherboard. Fenestration is balanced with two-over-two doubled hung sash windows. Aluminum framed sliding glass has been used to replace some of the original windows. The post and pier foundation has been replaced with cement block. The simple entry porch is enclosed. A one-story addition has been made to the north elevation.

Cultural Data: Charles C. Tucker and wife Nora purchased the house

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from Ralph Pyritz March 21, 1913. The Tucker family owned the property until 1948. The southern boundary of the Reed farm was adjacent to this house. Ralph Pyritz purchased Lot 1 from Warren P. Reed. in 1903. A piece of the lot was sold to the county in 1925 for construction of the road. The remaining portion of Block 12 was taken by the highway in 1936. Ralph Pyritz was born in Oregon in 1877. His parents, Charles and Caroline immigrated from Germany to America in 1872. Ralph in 1910 was living in the Pyritz family home on Front Street and was working on the docks. He is remembered as being one of the leading carpenters in Gardiner. Ralph Pyritz also worked in the creamery.

A historic photo of the Ralph Pyritz residence exemplifys the vernacular Gothic style which is so typical of early Gardiner.

67 Henry Andruss Residence 1883 relocated 1898
315 Alder Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 900
Gardiner Plat Block 13 Part Lot 1 and Lot 8
Owner: Danny L. and Shary Cassaro
P. O. Box 1895, Jamestown, CA 95327
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder:
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: Two covered porches protected the two door entry on the west elevation. One porch has been removed and the other enclosed within the house. A large 10 pane solid glass window completes the porch enclosure. The forty-five degree pitch roof has now been covered with metal roofing. Wall covering is predominately a jointed shiplap painted white. Fenestration is six-over-six doubled hung sash. A small one story addition was made to the south elevation after 1907. The original chimney is of brick. This building is recognizable as a vernacular Gothic style. It is undermined, at present, less by its metal roof cover than by the loss of its porches.

Cultural Data: This building was moved from Block 14 to Block 13 before the construction of the Brownell residence on Block 14. The residence was sold to Henry Andruss in 1908. Henry Andruss married

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Bertha Pyritz November 17, 1898.

67-A Auxiliary Building: Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: A storage shed constructed within the historical period of time is in poor condition and beyond repair.

68 Vacant Lot

Second Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 1000

Gardiner Plat Block 13 Part Lot 1

Owner: John Hatton and Norman Cox

P. O. Box 208, Gardiner, OR 97441

69 Frank White Duplex 1943

1230, 1232, 1234, & 1236 Second Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 1100

Gardiner Plat Block 13 Lots 2 & 3

Owner: John Hatton and Norman Cox

P. O. Box 208, Gardiner, OR 97441

Alterations: None

Architect/Builder: Frank White Builder

Style: Cottage

Compatible/Non-Historic/Non-Contributing

Description: The two rental units are one-story side gable buildings with a small gable roof over each entrance. Wood shingle covers the roof of each unit. The exterior walls are wood shake with replacement T-1-11 plywood covering each end gable. The foundation is concrete. Fenestration is two-over-two double hung sash and solid pane. Entry steps and small porch are concrete. This building very nearly qualifies as a contributing property, as it clearly continues the building traditions of the district that were introduced before the Second World War. As for example the raked shingle siding, gable roof and the hoods covering the separate entries.

Cultural Data: The cottage style duplex units were constructed during World War II for workers in the mill. These cottages are still used as rentals.

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70 The Reed Ranch House 1921
1284 Second Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 600
Gardiner Plat Block 13, Lot 4
Owner: Bruce and Helene B. Harrell
P. O. Box 546, Drain, OR 97435
Alterations: Moderate
Architect/Builder: Dick Maben Builder
Style: Craftsman

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: The Reed ranch house is a one and one-half story hip roof structure to which dormers on the north and east elevations were added during the historic period. The hip roof is covered with composition shingle. Drop siding covers the exterior. Fixed pane corner windows are Post War alterations, very nearly historic. Trim elements remain intact. The entry porch is sheltered by a gabled hood supported by ornamental iron posts. A white picket fence surrounds the house and garden.

Cultural Data: The house was constructed by Dick Maben for Warren P. Reed. Maben was an employee on the ranch. The ranch house was sold to Fannie and Gus Westerdale in 1932 and the Westerdale family owned the residence until 1944. The Reed Ranch included two additional ranch houses and a large barn. The two-story barn contained a large hay loft on the second floor and a milking parlor on the first floor. The dairy farm supplied milk for the community. Reed also raised beef cattle that were sold at the local butcher shop. The hides were sent to Reed's tannery for tanning and processing. The Reed Ranch was a cattle ranch established by Alfred Reed. Alfred Reed acquired his first herd of cattle from his father William Reed. The William Reed cattle ranch was located at the present site of the town Winchester Bay at the confluence of the Umpqua River and the Pacific Ocean. This ranch house is all that remains intact of the Alfred Reed Ranch. The large pasture of the cattle ranch is now occupied by International Paper Company. This building, associated with the Reed family, could have been classified as Contributing under Criteria A because of this association. (The Reed family is represented in the adjacent cemetery.) However, the building was relocated to Gardiner in 1944, after the historic period.

70-A Auxiliary Building: Compatible/Non-Historic/Non-Contributing
Description: A two-car garage has been constructed on the lot.

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Building materials matching the house construction has been used on the garage.

71 **Vacant Lot**
U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 700
Gardiner Plat Block 13 Part Lot 5
Owner: Bruce and Helene B. Harrell
P. O. Box 546, Drain, OR 97435

72 **Laurence Leach Residence** 1909
77411 U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 800
Gardiner Plat Block 13 Lots 6 & 7
Owner: Sam P. Plagmann
P. O. Box 53, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder:
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: The side gabled house was remodeled by Ellis Dolan. The steep roof is covered with composition shingle. Grey asbestos shakes cover exterior walls. A simple frieze board is used for trim. The chimney is of cement block. All trim is blue. The full width one-story porch is covered with a hip roof and supported with iron posts. The rail is absent. The door is replacement. The post and pier foundation is replaced with a cement block. The hillside garden is terraced with rhododendrons and other flowering shrubs. While the character of this early 20th Century vernacular house is generally intact, the comprehensive re-siding together with loss of wood porch uprights prevent its classification as contributing.

Cultural Data: Laurence Leach was born in Oregon in 1885. He was the son of Martin and Rebecca Leach. The Leach house was constructed for a rental property. Ownership of the house by the Leach/Montena families extended from 1909 to 1924. Emily Montena married Johnny Leach.

72-A Auxiliary Building: Compatible/Non-Historic/Non-Contributing
A single car garage covered with a gable roof and walls are covered with lap siding and drop siding. Entry is by overhead door with

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one pane.

73 Barnes Residence nd
325 Plateau Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22 AC Tax Lot 1900
Gardiner Plat Block 14 Lots 2 & 8
Owner: Jack R. and Loretta L. Barnes
P. O. Box 16, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: None
Architect/Builder:
Style: Modern Ranch

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: The hip roof building is constructed on the corner lot. The roof is covered with asphalt shingle and the walls are covered with wood shake. Large pane windows are solid and awning style. The brick fireplace is centered on the outside wall between two large windows. A wide eave overhang protects the house from the weather. The entry door faces Plateau Street. Evergreen shrubs mark the property line and surround the residence.

Cultural Data:

73-A Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing
Description: A garage and workshop is constructed on Lot 1. Construction complements the house construction.

74 Lusk Residence 1951
1169 & 1161 Second Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 1800
Gardiner Plat Block 14 Lot 2
Owner: David C. Peterson
% Royal Realty
40963 Grimmer BV., Fremont, CA 94538
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder:
Style: Norman Influence Cottage

Compatible/Non-Historic/Non-Contributing

Description: This one-story cottage has received extensive alteration. The side gabled roof has recently received a red metal roof. Exterior walls are covered with rough horizontal siding.

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Fenestration has been replaced with sliding aluminum windows. The foundation is of cement block construction. The entryway is covered with a simple Norman cottage porch roof. The entry door has three light panels. The basement is used as a rental apartment.

Cultural Data: This lot was originally part of the Louie Seyour property.

75 Hust Mobile Home
1185 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 1600
Gardiner Plat Block 14 Lots 3 & 4
Owner: Loren D. and Patricia W. Hust
P. O. Box 207, Gardiner, OR 97441

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

76 Hust Utility Building
1185 First Street
Legal: Map 21 121 22AC Tax Lot 1700
Gardiner Plat Block 14 Lots 5 & 6
Owner: Loren D. and Patricia W. Hust
P. O. Box 207, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations:
Architect/Builder:
Style:

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A utility building constructed with a flat roof and plywood covers the exterior. The building is located next to the Hust mobile home.

77 Louie Seymour Residence 1898
1183 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 1801
Gardiner Plat Block 14 Lot 7
David C. & Dorothy J. Peterson
% Royal Realty, 40963 Grimmer Ave.

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Fremont, CA 94538
Alterations: Moderate
Architect/Builder:
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Primary/Contributing

Description: The two-story front gabled house has a forty-five degree pitch roof. The roof is covered with red sheet metal but the boxed cornice is fully intact and revealed. The wall covering is horizontal weatherboard. Corner boards and wide frieze boards are also intact. Fenestration is balanced symmetrically on the exterior walls. One-over-one double hung sash have replaced original window assemblies on the upper floor. Some aluminum framed windows have been used in the replacements. A full-width one-story porch is covered with a hip roof. The posts of this original porch are chamfered. There is no porch rail; the porch floor and steps are of wood. The post and pier foundation is enclosed with lattice. A four-panel door is used at the entrance. An overhead transom is above the door. The main body of the house has not been altered. Because trim details so well convey stylistic character, the metal roof effect is sufficiently offset to permit contributing classification.

Cultural Data: Louie Seymour (Simone) was born in Oregon. His father, Godfrey, came from French Canada in 1861. His mother was born in Missouri. Louie married Marian Melvin. Marian was born in Michigan. Marian and Louie had two daughters, Margaret and Mildred. Louie Seymour worked as manager of the Gardiner Mill Company Store for forty-three years. He worked for Howard Hinsdale operating the WESTPORT ferry after leaving the Gardiner Mill Company. He also was the undertaker of this small town. This obligation came to him at the time of a tragic marine accident on the river. W. F. Jewett asked him to take on the task as undertaker at that time. He accepted the responsibility of the town mortician from that date on. He befriended all who came to him for assistance. Louie organized the town parades and various celebrations. Louie was loved and respected by all members of the community. Courtland Matthews write a very appropriate book in verse form titled Louie of the Lower Umpqua.

77-A Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing
Description: A small building has been constructed directly east of the Seymour home. This building is now used for a rental apartment.

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78 Vacant Lot
Second Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 700
Gardiner Plat Block 15 Lot 1 & Part Vac Street
Owner: Marion H. and Isella Helwig
P. O. Box 144, Gardiner, OR 97441

79 Vacant Lots
Second Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 600
Gardiner Plat Block 15 Lot 2 & 3
Owner: Richard C. and Jane L. Jones
P. O. Box 94, Gardiner, OR 97441

80 Mobile Home
First Street
Legal: 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 500
Gardiner Plat Block 15 Lots 4 & 5
Owner: Doris Marie Shinkle
P. O. Box 123, Gardiner, OR 97441

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

81 Captain Josiah B. Leeds Residence 1880-82
1085 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 1000
Gardiner Plat Block 15 Lots 6 & 7
Owner: Doris Shinkle
P. O. Box 123, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder:
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Primary/Contributing

Description: The one-and-one-half story side gabled house is traditional in style with Queen Anne influence. The gabled roof is a forty-five degree pitch. The roof is covered with wood shakes. The wall covering is wide clapboard painted white. Walls are finished with corner boards and frieze board. Fenestration is symmetrically balanced with four-over-four double hung sash. Simple surrounds are used on the windows. The single entrance door is five paneled. The entrance is covered with a full width one-story porch on the west elevation. The roof is a hip roof. Floor to

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ceiling wood beveled posts support the porch roof. A one-story wing extends from the east elevation. An open deck has been added to the south elevation. The house and wood porch are supported by post and pier foundation and enclosed with lattice. The original brick chimney has been replaced with a metal chimney.

Cultural Data: Josiah Leeds was born in New Jersey. He and his wife, Eliza J., came to Gardiner from California. In 1865 Josiah Leeds and Abel Freyer purchased 309 acres from James T. Cooper of the Gibbs land claim. Freyer sold his share of the claim to Margaret Breen on May 31st, 1870. Within four years the town of Gardiner was platted. Leeds block (Block No. 1) is thought to be the site of the Leeds first residence. The Leeds' house lost in that destructive fire of 1880 was valued at \$3500. The house on Block 15 was constructed for Leeds after the 1880 fire. The Leeds house is illustrated in History of Southern Oregon, comprising Jackson, Josephine, Douglas, Curry and Coos Counties by A. G. Walling, 1884.

In 1882 the house and Lots 5 and 6 were sold to Frederick Still (Stelle) and his wife. Still willed the house to his niece Hannah Anderson in 1885. Hannah Anderson and husband Anthony Anderson immigrated from Sweden. They lived in the Washington Territory during 1874-75 before moving to Gardiner. Anthony was listed as a sawmill worker in the 1880 census. The property was owned by the Anderson family until 1947. The Andersons had five children as listed in the 1880 census. Helen C. age 6 and born in W. T., Albert age 5, born W. T., age 3 yr. born OR, (crossed off the census), William age 2, born OR, Daisy 9 mo., born OR.

82 **Christian Eckblom Residence** **1881**
1035 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 900
Gardiner Plat Block 15 Lots 8 & 9
Owner: Richard C. and Jane L. Jones
P. B. 94, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder:
Style: Greek Revival Influence

Primary/Contributing

Description: The one-and-one-half story L shaped house is a very simple house with Greek Revival influence. It was originally a

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front gabled entrance with a full width entrance porch. The pediments over the door and windows reflect the Greek Revival style. The gable roof is now covered with wood shake. Wall covering is narrow clapboard which continues unbroken into the end walls of the gable. Fenestration is six-over-six doubled hung sash. The simple surround is completed with a pediment. Corner boards and frieze boards complete the trim. Post and pier foundation is enclosed with plywood. The shed roof porch and house is in need of repair. The house has been painted white.

Cultural Data: The Christian (Charles) Eckblom house was sold to William Murphy in 1901. Mr. Eckblum (Eckblom) fell to his death from the upper story of the Gardiner Mill as reported in the May 3, 1889 PLAINDEALER. He was survived by a wife and several children. Eckblom was born in 1844 and was a member of the A. O. U. W.

82-A Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing
Description: A rustic carport has been constructed between the house and First Street. The house and carport are in need of repair.

83 Anna Spencer Residence 1898
1017 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 700 & 800
Gardiner Plat Block 15 Lot 10 & Part Vac. St.
Owner: Marion H. and Isella Helwig
P. O. Box 67, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder:
Style: Italian Renaissance Vernacular

Historic/Non-Contributing In Current Condition

Description: The two-story style house with a simple hipped roof is a subtype of the Italian Renaissance. There are three houses of this style in the district. Each house has a full width entry porch covered with a hip roof and supported with posts. Each was constructed just before the turn of the century. The present siding on the Spencer house is non-historic. The porch is partially enclosed with openings to allow light and with an opening leading to the front entrance. The classic three paneled door has side lights and transom. The entry door is original. Fenestration is balanced using the original two-over-two double hung sash. The post and pier foundation has been replaced with cement block. The center

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chimney is brick.

Cultural Data: This house was constructed when the property was under Reed ownership. Evidence of this house is apparent on the 1898 Sanborn Fire Map. Emelia Montena purchased Lots 1 & 10 from W. P. Reed in 1903. She sold to Anna Spencer in 1907. Anna Elizabeth Wade (1849-) daughter of John and Mary Wade of Scottsburg married Frances (Frank) M. Spencer (1843-1925) in 1869. Frank Spencer was born in Maine. Frank served in the Oregon legislature in 1881. He was one of the organizers of the Umpqua CO-OP Packing Co. He worked as the fish cook at the cannery in 'The Cove'. It has been remembered that Anna Spencer had one of the first cameras in Gardiner. Their daughter Eva Spencer Bledsoe (1872-1948) made this residence her home in the years 1941-1948.

83-A Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A two-car garage constructed of wood and finished with plywood is located on the east side of Lot 1. The gable roof covers the garage. Entry is by overhead door.

84 Boatmun Duplex 1950s
1000 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 1900
Gardiner Plat Block 16 Lots 4 & 5 & Part Vac Street
Owner: Joe R. and Ruth J. Boatmun
2021 N. Bay Drive, North Bend, OR 97459
Alterations:
Architect/Builder:
Style: Cottage Influence

Compatible/Non-Historic/Non-Contributing

Description: A contemporary one-and-one-half story rental with the garage attached has been constructed on Lots 4 & 5. The roof is cross-gabled and covered with composition shingle. The exterior walls are covered with sawn cedar shakes. Fenestration is 2/2 double hung sash and solid pane framed with wood. The single entry doors are covered with a wide overhang. Foundation is concrete.

84-A Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: A small storage building is located on the east side

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of Lot 4. The roof is composition; the building is constructed of plywood.

85 Lutz/Dolan Residence 1907
619 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 5800
Gardiner Plat Block 19 Lots 1 & 8
Owner: Jayne R. and Michael R. Nelson
P. O. Box 145, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder: Lutz
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: The one-and-one-half story cross gabled house has received extensive alteration. The forty-five degree pitched roof is covered with hand split wood shakes. The single corbel brick chimney is original. Replacement windows are aluminum frame sliding glass. Aluminum horizontal siding covers the exterior walls. The full width one story entry porch is covered with a flat roof. The porch is supported by floor to ceiling wood posts and an open rail protects the wood porch. A shake covered fascia board is used on the entry porch. Body structure of the house has not been altered. A historical photo of the Lutz/Dolan house shows the full width entry porch covered with a flat roof is finished with a fish scale pattern shingle and verge board. The support posts were turned above the simple wood rail. Lattice covered the post and pier foundation. The simple structure received ornamentation at the entry porch. Fenestration was four-over-four glass pane. A simple surround completed the window trim. A white picket fence surrounds the house.

Cultural Data: The house was constructed for Joseph J. Lutz (1864- and wife Minnie(1881-). Lutz was a local barber later moving to Yoncalla. James E. Smith purchased the house and lot from Lutz in 1907 selling to J. G. Pitts January 10, 1923. Pitts used this house as his residence. The house is commonly known as the Dolan house. The Michael Dolan family lived up Smith River on Joyce Creek in 1910. Michael Dolan had immigrated to America from Canada in 1888. Wife Lizzie Pyritz Dolan was born at the family home on Scholfield Creek. Her parents were German Immigrants. They had two children, Ellis J. Dolan and Teresa Dolan Abbott. Lizzie Dolan purchased the house for an investment. Ellis Dolan and his family

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made this house their home.

86 **Vacant Lot**
First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 5700
Gardiner Plat Block 19 Lot 2 & Lot 7
Owner: Ida D. Baugh
90751 Marcola Road, Springfield, OR 97578

87 **Carl Pyritz Residence** **1937**
667 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22 DB Tax Lot 5600
Gardiner Plat Block 19 Lots 3 & 6
Owner: Jennie L. Nakamura
5018 3rd NW, Seattle, WA 98107
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder: Carl Pyritz Builder
Style: Modest Gothic Vernacular

Secondary/Contributing

Description: The one-story house is end gabled with a full width entry porch. The roof is covered with composition shingle. Wall covering is simple drop siding painted white. This siding extends unbroken into the gable walls. The full width entry porch is partially enclosed; a hip roof covers the porch. Beveled wood posts extending from porch floor to ceiling support the roof. A simple wood rail surrounds the porch and entry steps. The post and pier foundation is covered with wood shake. A shed roof addition has been added to the east elevation. Fenestration is six-over-six doubled hung and solid pane window. The entry door is single paneled with light. The red brick chimney is the original.

Cultural Data: The Pyritz family owned the house and lots from 1937 until 1961.

88 **Vacant Lot**
Second Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 5300
Gardiner Plat Block 19 Part Lot 4

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Owner: International Paper Timberlands Operating Co. LTD
P. O. Box 579, Longview, WA 98632

89 **Lena Henderson Residence** **1896**
689 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 5500
Gardiner Plat Block 19 Lot 5 & Part Lot 4
Owner: Kenneth Norris
P. O. Box 115, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder:
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Primary/Contributing

Description: The two-story end gabled house is very simple with elements of the Gothic Style of architecture. The forty-five degree pitch roof is covered with wood shake. The wall covering of shiplap extends unbroken into the gables. Corner boards and frieze boards are used. The exterior is painted white. Fenestration is balanced and set into simple surrounds and pediment. Windows are one-over-one. Alteration has extended the kitchen into the south porch. A one-story full width entrance porch extends across the west elevation. A large solid pane window has been placed in the front facade. The post and pier foundation has been replaced with solid concrete.

Cultural Data: Charles Henderson and Lena Pyritz were married 2 June 1883 at the home of her parents Christian and Christina Pyritz. This house on Block 19 purchased by Lena Henderson in 1896 was under Henderson-Pyritz ownership until 1937. The Charles and Lena Henderson family were living up Smith River in 1910. Charles immigrated from Finland in 1871. Charles operated a dairy farm on Smith River. Lena Pyritz Henderson immigrated to America in 1871 from Germany. They had five children. The two older sons, Harry and Charles A. were working on the home farm in 1910.

90 **Mayfield Residence** **1900**
485 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 200
Gardiner Plat Block 20 Lot 3 & Lot 4

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Owner: Norman W. and Evelyn R. Mayfield
P. O. Box 232, Lakeside, OR 97449
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder:
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: A one story house is located within a wooded area on Block 20. The house is constructed near a deep ravine. The gabled roof is covered with composition shingles. The exterior walls are covered with cedar shakes. Replacement windows are aluminum sliding. The foundation is post and pier.
Culture Data:

91 Vacant Lots

First Street
Legal: 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 300
Gardiner Plat Block 20 Lots 1, 2, 5 & 6
Owner: Ida D. Baugh
90751 Marcola Road, Springfield, OR 97477
The ravine at this location prevents through access on First Street.

92 William A. Reed Residence 1876
515 First Street Alterations 1936-37
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 400
Gardiner Plat Block 20 Lots 7 & 8
Owner: Thomas L. and Mary A. Masterson
P. O. Box 298, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder: Joseph S. Roberts Builder
Style: Classical Revival

Secondary/Contributing

Description: The north wing of the house is two-story side gable and the south wing is one-and-one-half story end gable which makes this house cross gabled. A wall dormer is used in the later roof. The main entrance is in the west facade of the side gable. Composition shingle covers the roof. Eaves are very slight. The exterior walls are painted cedar shake. The shakes continue unbroken into the gable walls. Fenestration is balanced. Six-

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over-six double hung glass and one-over-one sash are used. Shake molding is used on the surrounds. The windows are trimmed with wood shutters. Shakes cover the post and pier foundation. The entry door gives emphasis to the classical revival style by the use of a small portico and pilasters. Poured concrete steps and porch give access to the west entry. A wrought iron rail is placed along the small porch and steps. The Reed house was originally a split gable with a wrap-around entry porch protected the west elevation. Extensive renovation was made to the house in 1936-37 by Loran Gerhardt.

Cultural Data: Joseph S. Roberts and wife Hannah purchased Lot 7 from Leeds and Breens in 1875. The property increased by \$500 when sold the next year. At that time Mary Reed sold the house to Warren P. Reed. William Reed (1821-1894) and Mary A. Oar Reed (1821-1908) came to Oregon in 1871 from Lubec, Maine. They settled on land which is now Winchester Bay, where they raised a large herd of cattle. John C. Reed, William's father, came west by the overland trail from Lubeck, Maine. Mary Reed was born in Hopewell, New Brunswick, Canada and William Alfred was born in Albert, New Brunswick, Canada. William died on 20 of June 1894 from injuries suffered when he fell down the front stairs of his home. Their family included James Wesley Reed (1848-1927), Alfred William (1846-1899), Mary R. (1852-) and John Nicholson Reed. Mary and William's grandson, Warren P. Reed, a son of James Wesley Reed, developed the town of Reedsport. The Reed family owned this home from 1876-1908.

93 James and Minnie Graham Residence 1874
485 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 3600
Gardiner Plat Block 21 Lots 4 & 5
Owner: Peter and Phoebe Cortessis
1624 Reliez Valley Rd., Lafayette, CA 94549
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder:
Style: Vernacular Gothic

Primary/Contributing

Description: The Graham house constructed in 1874 sits high above the river and faces both First Street and the Umpqua River. The one-and one-half story side gabled house has received minor alterations. Gable roof wall dormers have been added to the west elevation in 1970. This addition was completed by Everett Abbott.

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The roof covering is composition. The eaves are enclosed. Simple drop siding covers the exterior walls and this siding extends unbroken into the gable walls. The siding is painted white. Fenestration is six-over-six original windows with small pane casement windows placed in the dormers. The windows are set into simple surrounds. A full width one-story wrap-around porch is placed on the west/southwest elevation. The porch roof is hip and supported by rail to ceiling wood piers. The rail is enclosed with the simple drop siding. Poured concrete steps access the wood porch and a concrete block retaining wall surrounds the property on First Street. Foundation is post and pier covered with siding and lattice. The entrance door is paneled and the entry is framed with side lights and transom. An extension to the kitchen was started by Minnie Graham while Jimmie was away. Minnie actually took the saw to the kitchen wall and started the remodeling. Thus the small extension of the kitchen into the wrap-around porch. First Street extends into Lots 4 & 5 for access to the garage and to the Abbott Residence.

Cultural Data: Leeds and Breen sold to William Hathaway Jr. on October 9, 1874 for the sum of \$200. On October 20th, 1874, Hathaway sold to M. M. Melvin for the sum of \$800. Melvin owned the property for 6 months. It is unlikely that Captain William Hathaway Sr. lived in the house as he died in his residence when it was destroyed by fire at Elkton on 5 July 1870. The William Hathaway Sr. estate was settled in April of 1871. William Jr. was administrator of the estate. The heirs were Stephen W., William, Jr., Sarah, Rebecca F. and Sarah Cullins. The estate assets were \$968.25. The Grahams purchased the house in 1893. This was Graham home until 1968 when at that time the old home was given to Betty Sharp by her father William Graham, son of Jimmie and Minnie. James H. Graham was born in New York in 1865. His father was German and mother Scotch-Irish. Minnie L. immigrated from Germany in 1872. She was born in 1869. They were married in 1892. James (Jimmie) Graham was the harbor light attendant on the lower Umpqua for the U. S. government. Minnie assisted Jimmie when he was lighting the lamps on the river. Minnie, at an early Lower Umpqua Historical Society meeting, describes the lamp lighting. Minnie said, "They put lights on the river from Gardiner to Scottsburg, the lamps were set five to six miles apart." "Some had to be lit every eight days and some every day. It was necessary to keep the coal oil (kerosene) drums full. They did this for twenty years then Butler (Joe?) took over. Butler continued this for ten

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years." Eventually Butler used battery operated lights. Minnie could not swim. It has been said that Minnie fell overboard and Jimmie rescued her with a pike pole. Residents of Gardiner remember seeing the Grahams going out in their boat up the river 'lighting the lamps' for the river traffic. In 1910 James (Jimmie) H. Graham was Captain of the steamer EVA on the Umpqua River between Gardiner and Scottsburg. The EVA was 'the queen' of all the steamboats that operated on the river. Jimmie Graham retired in 1911. Minnie died 28 April 1970 at age 98. Jimmie in 1934. The Grahams had five children.

93-A Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing
Description: A garage is located south of the residence. The gable roof garage is covered with a drop siding. A covered walkway connects the porch of the house to the garage.

94 Vacant Lots
Second Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC 3500
Gardiner Plat Block 21 Lots 9 & 10
Owner: Peter and Phoebe Cortessis
1624 Reliez Valley Rd., Lafayette, CA 94549

95 Everett and Teresa Abbott Residence 1938
457 First Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DC Tax Lot 3700
Gardiner Plat Block 21 Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 & 8
Owner: Everett and Teresa Abbott
P. O. Box 18, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: None
Architect: A. I. Crandall
Builder: Kenagy constructed the frame
Everett Abbott completed the house
Style: Colonial Revival (Cape Cod Cottage)

Secondary/Contributing

Description: The one-and-one-half story Cape Cod Cottage is placed high on the hill at the end of First Street with a extensive view of the Umpqua River. The side gabled roof is covered with composition shingle. The eaves are slight. Two wall dormers are used on the west elevation. Exterior wall covering is lapped wide cedar. A fascia board trims the gable. A modest overhang shelters the front entry. The six paneled door has two lights in the top

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panel. Fenestration is eight-over-eight and six-over-six glass pane. The house is painted white and trimmed with green shutters. The solid concrete foundation includes a daylight basement. The house was constructed by Mr. Kenegy of Reedsport and by Everett Abbott. Architect Crandall was located in Lebanon, OR.

Cultural Data: Everett Abbott's childhood home was on Smith River. His father had a dairy farm. His father was Jesse Abbott and mother Arilla Abbott. Everett's father also worked in the timber industry on the river; bringing the logs down river in rafts to the Gardiner Mill. Teresa Dolan Abbott's family was also on Smith River. Her mother was Elizabeth Pyritz Dolan and father Michael Dolan. The Pyritz family first lived on Scholfield Creek/Slough. Everett Abbott and Teresa Dolan Abbott were married on 24 August, 1924.

95-A Auxiliary Building Secondary/Contributing
Description: A garage and storage area has been constructed of the same materials and style of the house northeast of the residence.

96 St. Marys Episcopal Church 1909
915 Second Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 2400
Reeds Addition Block 30 Lots 1 & 8
Owner: The Diocese of Oregon
 400 Highland
 Coos Bay, OR 97420
Alterations: None
Architect: Thomas Nixon
Builder: Howard Hinsdale Construction
Style: Mission

Secondary/Contributing

Description: The Mission style church building is one-and-one-half story structure with a two-story bell tower. The education wing is one-story. Composition shingle covers the roof of the church. The two-story square bell tower is covered with a bell cast roof. The lower third of the exterior wall covering is of horizontal lap siding and the remaining wall covering is of wood shingle in an imbricated pattern on the sanctuary, education wing and the tower. A sill connects the two different wall coverings. The rafters are enclosed and a full eave return is used with modillions on the end

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gable. The sanctuary rafters are exposed. Fenestration is balanced with the windows placed on the walls in a pattern of three. The surround is a shake molding. A rose window capped by a solid molding is predominate in the west gable wall. A louvered window is placed in the peak of the gable. The square two-story bell tower is located on the SW corner of the sanctuary. The arched double entry door is in the west facade of the tower. The solid door is painted red. A solid arched molding caps the door and the leaded glass window in the south facade of the tower. Both window and door are in the first story. A wooden cross is placed at the peak of the bell cast tower roof. The tower eaves are enclosed and decorated with modillions. Small decorative balconies are placed on three walls of the tower. Small louvered windows in alternate pattern have been placed on the south tower wall. The belfry is louvered. The church is painted white. The original entry rail was solid and covered with siding. The interior walls and fixtures are of cedar and mellowed with age.

Cultural Data: The architect, Thomas Nixon of Santa Barbara, was the father of Mrs. Oscar B. Hinsdale. The property for the sanctuary was donated by Margery and Warren P. Reed in 1908. Funds for the construction of the sanctuary were raised by special dinners and social events and donations from members. Howard Hinsdale paid his employees Everett Abbott and Forest Abbott to construct the Social Hall.

97 Harry Lyster Residence 1909
953 Second Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 2300
Reeds First Addition Block 30 Part Lot 3, 2, 6 & Lot 7
Owner: Charlotte E. Hinshaw
P. O. Box 39
Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Extensive
Architect/Builder: Harry Lyster Builder
Style: Original/Classic Revival

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: The original end gabled two-story house was covered with horizontal wood siding. The roof had a slight bell cast treatment to the eaves. There were partial eave returns. There was a bay window in the west (front) elevation on the first floor.

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The entry porch extended from this bay. Fenestration was over-one double hung sash placed in single or pairs. The porch and bay were covered with a hip roof. The solid porch rail was covered with siding. The post and pier foundation was covered with lattice. The house was painted white. The chimney was brick. A picket fence surrounded the property. The main body of the building is intact. An two story addition has been made to the north elevation. The garage is located on the first level of the addition. All exterior siding has been replaced as have the windows. The house has been altered to the extent there is no evidence of traditional architecture style.

Cultural Data: Harry J. Lyster (1883-1969) was a local carpenter. He was born in Wisconsin. Lyster's father was Canadian and his mother was born in New York. Mrs. Eunice Lyster was born in Oregon as was her mother. Her father was from Maine. Lyster sold to M. M. Melvin (Douglas County Clerk 1868) and he turn sold to Wilbur Burdick. Burdick was the first pharmacist in Gardiner. Burdick was also sexton of the Masonic Cemetery.

98 Vacant Lots

Third Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 2200

Reeds First Addition Block 30 Part Lot 2 & 3

Owner: Charlotte Elizabeth Hinshaw

P. O. Box 467, North Bend, OR 97459

99 Potter Residence nd

285 Third Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 2100

Reeds First Addition Block 30 Lots 4 & 5, Part Lots 3 & 6
& Vacated Street

Owner: George Raymond and Evelyn Lorraine Potter

P. O. Box 315, Gardiner, OR 97441

Alterations:

Architect/Builder:

Style: Ranch

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: The Potter residence is a one-story contemporary house. The roof pitch is less than 30 degree. Roof trim includes a fascia board. The fireplace and chimney is constructed of brick.

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Exterior wall cover is T-1-11 plywood. Foundation is concrete.

100 Vacant Lot

Second Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 401

Reeds First Addition Block 31 Lot 10 & Part Lot 1

Owner: George Raymond and Evelyn Lorraine Potter

P. O. Box 315, Gardiner, OR 97441

101 Vacant Lot

Second Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 400

Reeds First Addition Block 31 Lots 2, 3, 8, 9 & Part Lot 1 & 10

Owner: Richard and Kay L. Kent

P. O. Box 8, Gardiner, OR 97441

102 Six Unit Apartment and a Duplex 1950s

Second Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22DB Tax Lot 300

Reeds First Addition Block 31 Lots 4, 5, 6, & 7

Owner: Norman and Wanda Cox, John and Eileen Hatton

P. O. Box 276, Riverbank, CA 95367

Alterations: None

Architect/Builder:

Style: Modern Vernacular

Cottage Influence

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: The one-story duplex on Lot 7 is a contemporary building. The six-unit apartment building is cottage style two-story with cross gabled roof covered with composition shingle. Wall covering is sawn cedar shake. Fenestration is double hung sash. The foundation of both buildings is concrete.

Cultural Data:

103 Stull Residence nd

491 Plateau Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 2200

Reeds First Addition Block 32 Lots 1 & 2

Owner: Lincoln Stull % Kerment and Barcy Verner

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P. O. Box 4, Lowell, OR 97452
Alterations: none
Architect/Builder:
Style: Ranch

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: The one-story house is of contemporary design. The roof is hip and covered with composition shingle. Horizontal wood siding covers the exterior walls and fenestration is aluminum sliding and solid pane windows. The foundation is cement block and the chimney is brick. The house has been constructed on a side of the hill and elevated above ground by a concrete block foundation. A wood deck extends over the slope of the hill.

Cultural Data:

104 Osburn Residence nd
1187 Second Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 2000
Reeds First Addition Block 32 Lots 3, 4, 5, & 6 & Part Vac
Alder St. between Blocks 32 & 33
Owner: Eugene L. Osburn and Francell E. Keene
P. O. Box 625, Reedsport, OR 97467
Alterations:
Architect/Builder:
Style: Ranch

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: The Osburn home is a modern building. The one-story building has a cross-gable roof covered with composition shingle. The chimney is brick. Wallcovering is wood. Cement block is used for the foundation and basement. Fenestration is metal sliding window.

Cultural Data:

104-A Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing
Description: A single car garage is located NE the Osburn house.

104-B Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing
Description: A second utility building on the lot has been constructed with a gambrel roof.

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105 Margaret Yarborough Residence 1910
1117 Second Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 2100
Reeds First Addition Block 32 Lots 7 & 8
Owner: Raymond M. and Dora Daniels % Michael Davidson
P. O. Box 265, Gardiner, OR 97441
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder:
Style: Gothic Vernacular

Primary/Contributing

Description: The traditional style house has received minor alterations. The one-and-one-half story house is end gabled. A small enclosed entry porch has been added to the west elevation. The steep roof is covered with wood shingle. Frieze board and corner board trim is used. The exterior wall covering is of wood horizontal tongue and groove siding. Fenestration on the upper elevation is four-over-four pane double hung sash. These windows are original. Replacement windows are used on the first floor walls. These are solid glass. The windows are set in simple surrounds. The entrance door is paneled with light. The post and pier foundation is covered with vertical shiplap siding. The house is painted cream with white trim. The original chimney is still standing. A rustic rail fence surrounds the property. The house sets on the edge of the evergreen forest which borders Reeds Addition.

Cultural Data: Warren P. Reed sold the two lots to John R. Slimmons in 1904. John was related to Margaret Yarborough.

105-A Auxiliary Building: Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing
Description: A gable roof covers the two-car garage. Exterior is covered with plywood. The roof is covered with composition shingle.

106 Gabel Residence nd
1225 Second Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 500
Reeds First Addition Block 33 Lots 1, 2, 7 & 8
Owner: Virgil L. and Eleanor H. Gabel
P. O. Box 4, Gardiner, OR 97441

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Alterations:
Architect/Builder:
Style: Ranch

Non-Compatible/Non-Contributing

Description: The Gabel residence is a modern one-story building. The roof is cross-gabled with an extension on the north elevation. The roof pitch is 30 degrees. Exterior siding is of wood with fenestration large solid pane and sliding metal windows. Foundation is cement block. A partial retaining wall protects the driveway to the buildings. Evergreen shrubs and evergreen trees give a nice background to the residence.

106-A Auxiliary Building Non-Contributing/Non-Compatible
Description: A utility building on the lot has been constructed with a gambrel roof.

107 Charles Pyritz Residence 1909
1237 Second Street
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 400
Reeds First Addition Block 33 Lot 6
Owner: Kenneth and Mary A. Kent
229 Scholfield Drive, Reedsport, OR 97467
Alterations: Minor
Architect/Builder:
Style: Vernacular Gothic

Primary/Contributing

Description: The steeply pitched end gabled roof is covered with composition shingle. The eaves are enclosed. Exterior wall covering is horizontal channel siding of wood. The house is one-and-one-half story with a one-story addition on the north elevation. Fenestration is one-over-one and solid pane. The addition creates a cross gabled house. The full width entry porch is covered with a hip roof supported by floor to ceiling wood posts. A single board rail encloses the porch. Wooden entry steps and porch and the house is painted brown. The single entry door is five-paneled. The foundation is cement block.

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Cultural Data: Charles and Caroline Pyritz immigrated to America from Germany in 1872. Charles (1848-1934) and Caroline (1847-1923) were married the year they immigrated to the U. S. In 1900 the census indicates that they had nine living children. All of the children were born in America. Charles lists his occupation as a farmer. The Pyritz first home on the lower Umpqua River was on Scholfield Creek.

108 J. Wesley Reed Residence 1898 (Relocated 1974)
1269 Second Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 400

Reeds First Addition Lot 3

Owner: Kenneth M. and Mar A. Kent

229 Scholfield Drive, Reedsport, OR 97467

Alterations: Minor-Relocated from historic position within the district in 1974.

Architect/Builder:

Style: Gothic Vernacular

Primary/Contributing

Description: The Reed house was moved from Block 17 Lot 1 & 8 to make room for the new school construction @1974-75. The two-story end gabled house was constructed before 1898. The Reed house originally had a small one-story west entry porch at both the front and back entry. The door transom is still in use. That porch is now removed. Window assemblies have been replaced with historic fenestration pattern for the most part. Original siding is a simple drop siding. Frieze board and corner board is used for trim. The foundation is of cement block. The Reed house is similar in design and construction to the Yarborough residence on Block 32, Lot 7 & 8. Its essential character is fully expressed.

Cultural Data: James Wesley (Wes) Reed (1848-1927) was born in Lubec, Maine. He married Ellen (Nellie) McBride (1844-1928) also born in Lubec, Maine. They arrived in Oregon in 1870. Their children were Alfred Wesley, Warren P., Mary, and Laura.

109 Bill Smiley Residence 1898 (Relocated in 1974)
1297 Second Street

Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lot 400

Reeds First Addition Block 33 Lots 4 & 5

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Owner: Kenneth M. and Mary A. Kent
229 Scholfield Drive, Reedsport, OR 97467
Alterations: Moderate-Relocated from its historic location in
1974.
Architect/Builder: William Smiley Builder
Style: Queen Anne

Historic/Non-Contributing in Current Condition

Description: The two-story building is of the Queen Anne style. The house is cross gabled and the roof has a 45 degree pitch. The roof is covered with wood shingle. The entry porch is covered with a shed roof supported by two simple wood posts. The porch floor is plastered cement block. The new foundation is cement block. Wall covering is horizontal wood siding and fish scale pattern shingle. Fenestration is original one-over-one with one exception. A fixed four-pane prominent picture window has replaced the original window on the southwest corner of the building. This replacement undermines the building's qualifications as a contributing historic relocation. The entry door is four panel with an overhead transom. Simple surrounds are used on the entry door. A one-story shed roof addition is made to the east elevation. This addition is part of the the original house and used for a woodshed. The home when located at its original location included a basement. The Smiley house was relocated to this site from the Jewett School block in 1974.

Cultural Data: The house was constructed by William (Bill) Smiley before 1898. The Smiley family made this their home until they moved to the farm on Five-Mile north of Gardiner. The Frank Byers family resided in this house after the Smiley family moved to Five-Mile.

110 **The Gardiner Masonic Cemetery**
Garden Street and Old U. S. Highway 101
Legal: Map 21 12 22AC Tax Lots 100 & 200
Owner: A. F. and A. M. Aurora Lodge No. 59
% Joe Hicks, Secretary of Aurora Lodge
436 Camellia Court, Reedsport, OR 97467
Sexton-Al Dorsey, 320 Elm, Reedsport, OR 97467
Douglas County has retained the mineral rights on Lot 100.

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Primary/Contributing

Description: The historic Masonic Cemetery is located between the old U. S. Highway 101 and the Douglas Fir and Spruce forest above Gardiner. A cement curb protects the cemetery property from the highway. Concrete and stone form the terraced walls at several levels. The grounds are landscaped with both flowering and evergreen shrubs. A flag pole is erected on the grounds. Entrance steps are approached either from the parking lot or from Garden Street. The earliest burials date to at least 1870, which date marks the beginning of the historic period, based on resources existing within the district today.

Cultural Data: The Lodge originally gave cemetery lots to the pioneers. The cemetery was dedicated to the pioneers of Gardiner. The donations resulted in insufficient funds for the upkeep of the cemetery. In 1947 Aurora Lodge Master Mortimer Bailey became aware of the neglected condition of the little cemetery. He immediately set up a clean-up committee and on Sunday, March 30, 1947 eighty-three members of the Masonic Lodge responded to his call. The Eastern Star and Rebekah lodge members served dinner to the volunteers. The annual cleanup day has been continued since that day in 1947. The burial grounds and landscaping at the Gardiner Cemetery are always well cared for.

A second grave yard is identified on the original Gardiner town plat dated September 19, 1874. This is located at the east end of Commercial Street within blocks 20 and 21. Graves remain unidentified. The Grave is described in the early deed descriptions of Gardiner dated during the years between of May 1, 1865 to July 18, 1870.

The terracing of the cemetery makes the beautiful old grave stones stand out on the hillside. Spring flowering shrubs have been planted to add to the natural landscape. Among the many names of the pioneers that appear on the stones are: Janelle, Reed, Spencer, Marks, Jewett, Abbott, Butler, Hinsdale and Pyritz. There is a mass grave site at the eastern end of Garden Street. This is the unmarked grave site of the sailors lost in the Pacific Ocean in a tragic shipwreck during a storm in February of 1910. The CZARINA was pounded to death by breakers off Coos Bay. Twenty-three sailors were lost in that shipwreck. Their bodies washed ashore on the beaches of the Umpqua River. The sailors were buried in this Gardiner Pioneer Cemetery plot at the end of Garden Street.

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SUMMARY

Gardiner, a late 19th Century coastal community, still retains much of its integrity within the residential neighborhood. A tally taken of the resource descriptions in Section 7 represent the historic categories including contributing and non-contributing structures all constructed during the primary and secondary periods of development. The two categories have been counted together in order to emphasize the district as a distinct historic community. The Gothic Vernacular/Vernacular styles of architecture clearly dominate the construction during these historic periods. Almost 50% of the resources within the district represent this late 19th Century style of architecture.

The association of the residential community with the Gardiner Mill Company clearly documents the designation 'the company town.' A tally was taken of the occupations of the owner/occupant during the historic period of construction. Section 7 was again used for this summary. The summation is listed below.

Gardiner Mill Co. Employees/Management	19
Sea Transportation, Ferry & Cargo/Fishing	11
Other/Includes Construction	13
Commercial Development/Overland Transportation	8
Agriculture	7
Unknown	3

A tally of all male residents listing occupations was taken from the 1870 U. S. Population Census enumerated on July 27 is listed below. It should be noted that the Gardiner Mill Company was not formed until 1879. This section of the tally represents the period during mill ownership of the four partners of the first sawmill. The owners were Chism, Morey, Kruse and Bauer.

Lumber and Sawmill (34 listed occupations as logger)	51
Farmer	16
Sea Transportation	4
Carpenter	3
Boatman (Possible employees of the mill)	2
Machinest	1
Inspector of Customs	1
Cook	1

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It should be noted that of the Sea Transportation category Godfrey Simon (Seymour) was engineer of a steamboat, J. B. Leeds was captain of the steamboat as well as Nicholas Haun, also a steamboat captain. James Smith, a sailor, was living with Hathaway. The residences of Simon, Leeds and Hathaway are all listed as primary resources with Simon and the Leeds homes replaced immediately after the 1880 fire.

Even though the Historic/Non-Contributing resources lack original integrity these resources give cohesiveness to the proposed historic district. The modern Jewett Middle School, in the center of the community, allows the neighborhood to have at its command a community center. The playground and tennis courts contribute open space to the residential historic neighborhood.

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.

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Architecture
- Education
- Industry
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1870-1940

Significant Dates

- 1874 - Gardiner townsite platted
- 1879 - Gardiner Mill Co. organized
- 1880, 1911 - fires
- 1936 - Gardiner Mill Co. closed

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
Alfred Reed, Al Perkins
J. B. Leeds, Wilson F. Jewett, Oscar Hinsdale
Captain Westerdale, Captain Cornwall

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Hudson and Munsell
Thomas Nixon

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Douglas County Museum, Roseburg, Oregon

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SHPO SUMMARY

The small coastal community of Gardiner, located on the north bank of the Umpqua River estuary and U.S. Highway 101 in Douglas County, is significant as the historic port of entry for a large section of southern Oregon when, in the 1850s, the Umpqua offered a supply route to the gold regions of the Siskiyou Mountains. The town subsequently developed cohesively as a lumber company port in which the prevailing tradition was wood frame construction. Although there are here and there reminders of Gardiner's origins and ties to very early transportation developments in western Oregon, Gardiner's distinction today lies in its rarity as a historic cargo lumber manufacturing town intact in its residential component.

Within an area of approximately 35 acres, encompassing much of Gardiner's original plat and portions of its adjoining subdivisions, are well-preserved and compatible resources representative of the historic period 1870-1940. Gardiner's heyday ended with closure of Gardiner Mill Company operations in the Great Depression. Even though mill operations revived during the Second World War, the town's commercial significance was decisively eclipsed after 1940 by the rise of Reedsport, on the south side of the river.

Gardiner today is almost exclusively an industrial-residential community. Partly owing to fires in 1880 and 1911, few commercial buildings have survived intact, although an automobile court in the district is a reminder of an historic era of motorist trade prompted by completion of the Oregon Coast Highway in the 1930s. The unincorporated town has a population of no more than a few hundred persons. Residential development climbs the hillside east of the traditional industrial area, which extends along the waterfront. The town's historic character is expressed in spatial relationships established by an elongated gridiron plat tapering to points at north and south ends, where forested tracts crowd the railroad and highway to the river's edge. Typically, houses are oriented longitudinally on their lots, facing west toward the flow of incoming traffic on the river. Predominately one and two-story gable-roofed rectilinear volumes with simple trim, the majority of houses represent the vernacular Gothic and Craftsman bungalow styles. The head-on view of the hillside from water grade is much as it was in the historic period: four tiered rows of mostly front-gabled houses standing out in contrast against the slope.

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The open spaces between houses, typically, are planted in lawn. Dooryards and undeveloped parcels associated with the more substantial houses are filled with shade and fruit trees, ornamental shrubs and flower gardens. In contrast to the modest scale of the workers houses, timbered parcels bordering the district's east edge crown the hillside as a looming backdrop that helps to provide visual continuity to the setting. The lushness of the district's interwoven green spaces culminates at the north end of the district, where the Gardiner Masonic Cemetery is backed by conifers with an understory of myrtle. The two-acre cemetery is terraced with low retaining walls of concrete to achieve level burial plots on the hillside. Ground cover of native grasses and clover is enriched by plantings of laurel, boxwood, rhododendron, hydrangeas, fuschias, roses and ivy. As is most importantly symbolized by the imposing, centrally-placed chest marker of Gardiner Mill Company head W. F. Jewett, the cemetery contains graves of the community's historic leaders and workers whose houses still stand within the district.

The center of the district is, in effect, a landscape bridge and historic site joining north and south ends of the attenuated district. The generous space allotted to Jewett Middle School is largely planted in lawn for playing fields with some paved outdoor courts. While the school is too recent in date of construction to be considered historic, it perpetuates the function to which the site has been dedicated from 1895 onward. The school's placement at the heart of the community signifies the central place of education among values traditionally promoted in the company town. It contributes to the district in both visual and cultural terms.

Like other communities dependent on a single industry, Gardiner shows some effect of a depressed economy resulting from decline of Oregon's logging industry generally. Certain houses are in an excellent state of preservation and others are being refurbished, but a number exhibit signs of deferred maintenance and makeshift repairs. Here and there, non-historic shingle or aluminum siding has been applied as expedient insulation in a climate that is cold and wet during much of the year. Aluminum slider windows with horizontal lines that are at odds with the vertical modules of Rural Gothic buildings have been introduced. Even sheet metal roofing has made an appearance in the district. Despite such improvements and some recent residential infill, the integrity of the district overall is sustained by consistent scale of building mass, the recurring gabled rooflines, compatible character-defining

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trim elements, and historic spatial relationships. With the rise of coastal tourism, Gardiner is poised on the verge of opportunity to trade on its charm as an authentic historic place. Already, a bed-and-breakfast hotel has opened in one of the notable houses. A vigorous educational program could result in improved choices for building maintenance and rehabilitation throughout the community.

Owing, in part, to the standards of Oregon's special property tax program for Registered properties, the number of historic properties presently classified "non-contributing in current condition" is proportionately high. The statistics are misleading, however, because even the superficially altered buildings are important culturally and contribute fundamentally to the vernacular district. Oregon's property tax program is an incentive to reverse non-historic surface treatments. A few properties formerly counted in the Historic/Non-Contributing category were discovered to have been too strictly classified, and they have been upgraded to contributing status since the initial submittal of this nomination on December 30, 1992.

The Gardiner Historic District encompasses 110 separately inventoried tax lots, of which 89 are developed. Within the developed lots, the break-down of contributing and non-contributing holdings is as follows.

Contributing	
Primary	25
Secondary	14
Historic/Non-contributing in current condition (essentially contributing)	22
Compatible/Non-historic/Non-contributing	4
Non-compatible/Non-contributing	24
Total developed lots	89
Vacant	21
Grand Total	110

Property types within primary and secondary classifications include two historic sites (Gardiner Masonic Cemetery and Gardiner School

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Site) and four historic out-buildings (garages and utility sheds) which are added to the tally of 39 contributing resources to make a grand total in the contributing category of 43. Like vacant lots, minor accessory buildings that do not contribute to the significance of the district are considered neutral for purposes of the enumeration of resources.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary of Statement of Significance

The Gardiner community is significant under National Register Criterion A because the community is representative of the development of the coastal/tideland river areas of southern Oregon. The exploration of the tidelands of the Umpqua River begins with early fur trade and the exploration by investors of the joint-stock company searching for land to be developed and sold to settlers immigrating to the Oregon country. The community is representative of a small 'company' town settled during the early years of Oregon's statehood.

The Gardiner community is associated with the lives of persons significant to the past of our state. (Criteria B) A member of the Winchester Paine exploration party, Addison C. Gibbs, was the first registered owner of the property known as the town of Gardiner. He proved up on the land and received a 360 acre Donation Land Claim from the U. S. Government. Gibbs, a lawyer, later became Governor of the state of Oregon. Sea captains J. B. Leeds, Captain Westerdale, and Captain Neil J. Cornwall were also significant to the community and county. Captain J. B. Leeds (Resource No. 81) was the town founder, platting the town in 1874. His first house was located on Block 1 and replaced after the fire of 1880 to its present location Block 15. Captain Westerdale is associated with two Gardiner houses, No. 38 and No. 70. Westerdale was a well known schooner Captain, his last schooner being the SADIE. He had spent his life at sea. Captain Neil J. Cornwall was associated with two resources in Gardiner No. 33 & No. 19. Cornwall operated the stage line and delivered the U. S. Mail by stage and ferry. He was also Captain of the steamboat EVA which operated between Gardiner and Scottsburg and Gardiner on the Umpqua River. Cornwall's family were well known in Oregon as being with the first group traveling the Applegate Trail in 1846.

The history of the Gardiner Mill Company represents a time period at which the management and operation of the mill company and the company store both dominated the lives of the inhabitants

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and controlled the growth of the small town. Wilson F. Jewett became the Superintendent of the Gardiner Mill and the Gardiner Mill Company Store in 1885 later becoming Vice President of the Company in 1907. He is associated with his first home No. 46 and later No. 15 the Craftsman Bungalow. Oscar B. Hinsdale was also associated with the Gardiner Mill Company. He served as bookkeeper for many years becoming manager of the mill in 1912. He operated the family business the Umpqua River Steam Navigation Company, was instrumental in founding a bank in Gardiner and later purchased land on the Umpqua River to form the Spruce Reach Ranch.

Associated with the marine history of the lower Umpqua was Alfred Reed. He purchased the remaining lands of the town plat and the Gibbs D. L. C. from Leeds in 1887. He further developed Gardiner and probably made more impact in the area than any previous owner. Reed was part owner of seven schooners and various packing, canneries, and the tannery at the time of his death. He served in the Oregon State Legislature and as Senator in 1896. Al Perkins was also associated with the marine history of the county. Perkins assisted in the organization of the Umpqua CO-OP Packing Co., a fish packing and cannery plant located at Fishers Cover. He also owned a marine transportation business which included tug boats, barges and a pile driver. Resources still standing associated with Reed are Nos. 39 & 70. Perkins was associated with the Gardiner Brewery No. 50.

The Gothic Vernacular and Classical Revival house style and method of construction best represents the early period of settlement of Gardiner. House construction before the 1880 fire and those replaced within twenty years after the fire (1881-1900) contributed to this type and style of construction. Captain J. B. Leeds residence (No. 81) is an excellent example of the Gothic Vernacular. The Craftsman period of design came into prominence with the two Jewett houses constructed on Highway 101 and the St. Marys Episcopal Church constructed on Block 30. These three structures notably represent the secondary period of significance and are distinguished by their high artistic value in design and craftsmanship in construction. They are significant under Criterion C.

The statement of significance continues with a selective history of the community from the early exploration of the lower

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Umpqua River and proceeds on with the settlement of the area. Emphasis is placed on the history of the Gardiner Mill Company and the rebuilding of the town after the devastation of the fires of 1880 and 1911. A biographical sketch of the early property owners is included with the cultural data of the property of which they are associated.

The contributions of the U. S. Government services are placed in chronological order. The federal government has had substantial impact on the life and economy of the lower Umpqua in Douglas County.

Emphasis is placed on the history of the Gardiner Mill Company and the rebuilding of the town after the devastation of the fires of 1880 and 1911. The history of the Gardiner Mill Company represents a time period at which the management and operation of the mill company and the company store both dominated the lives of the inhabitants and controlled the growth of the small town.

The contributions of the U. S. Government services are placed in chronological order. The federal government has had substantial impact on the life and economy of the lower Umpqua in Douglas County.

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1828-1850 Exploration of The Lower Umpqua

The first inhabitants of the lower Umpqua were historically recorded to be the Lower Umpqua or Kalawatset Indians. Their homeland extended from Tenmile Creek on the south to Siltcoos Outlet on the north. The northern boundary was the massive sand dunes of the Oregon coast. The eastern boundary is uncertain but could have reached Elk Creek as it enters the Umpqua River. An Indian village was located on the North Spit of the lower Umpqua River. The North Spit was the setting for the tribulations of the refugee Coos Indians who were held imprisoned near Fort Umpqua from 1854 to 1859, prior to removal without ratified treaty to the Alsea Indian sub-Agency at Yachats. Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Umpqua River North Spit, Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, Siuslaw National Forest, October 30, 1990. Heritage Research Associates Report No. 98.

The Siuslaw and lower Umpqua Indians inhabited the area now known as Winchester Bay when the Jedediah Smith expedition party entered the Umpqua River region on July 11, 1828. Siuslaw, Coos and Umpqua Indians were still living on the Umpqua and Smith River watershed as late as 1910 as indicated in the 1910 U. S. population schedule for the Gardiner District.

The early exploration of the lower Umpqua begins with the 18th Century. There is no evidence that the Spanish explorations parties enter the Umpqua River watershed. Sir Frances Drake explored the Pacific Coast in 1579 in his ship the GOLDEN HIND. But again there is strong evidence but no documentation that Drake sighted the lower Umpqua. Captain James Cook did sight the Oregon coast and examine the coastline for five days. Cook's journal shows that he first sighted land a little south of Yaquina Bay on the morning of March 7th, 1778. When off Cape Arago on the 11th of March his ships were driven out to sea by

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storms and his next landfall was above latitude 47 on the coast of Oregon. Captain Cooks's Approach to Oregon, O. H. S., 1974.

Jedediah Smith Expedition Fur Trade Era 1827-1828

The expedition of the Smith-Jackson-Sublette party was the first documented exploration party to reach the lower Umpqua. The party led by Jedediah Smith was traveling north on the Oregon coast. The Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River was their destination. The expedition's final destination was to meet the Sweet Lake Rendezvous at the south end of Bear Lake in present day Idaho.

Smith and his party (20) were traveling with a large number of horses and mules (over 300) and had been trapping in California and the Oregon country. He had invested a large part of his money on the horses and mules and intended to market these in the Wasatch Mountain Range at the 1828 Rendezvous at Sweet Lake. Movement inland was slow, river crossings were hazardous. One of his men, Harrison Rogers, was mauled by a bear. The party found it necessary to delay their travels while Rogers recovered from his wounds.

Hostile Indians interrupted their travel along the route and also picked off some of the horses and mules. The men and horses were becoming weak by the time they left the Trinity River. Approaching the coastline the high bluffs were found to be hazardous. Many animals were lost on the rough narrow trails. Some fell over the vertical cliffs and/or became tangled in brush or timber. Open space to feed was rare.

As the expedition reached the Rogue, June 27, and Coquille rivers, July 2, they found the Indians to be unfriendly. Twenty three horses drowned in crossing the rivers or became lost by accident. Up to this point the animal population was greatly diminished. On July 11th the party reached the Umpqua River.

Harrison Rogers in his diary described the scene and how they crossed the Umpqua: "Friday July 11th 1828. All hands up early, and under way had an Ind. who speaks Chinook, a long as a guide Our course was N along the Beach of the Ocean, 15 miles and struck a River that is about 300 yards wide at the mouth and

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enc. as it was not fordable, we crossed a small creek, 30 yards wide, 10 miles from camp-to-day-we enc. where there was some Inds. liveing-a number of them speak Chinook-70 or 80 in Camp, they bring us fish and Berries and appear friendly, we buy those articles from them at a pretty dear rate-those Inds call themselves the Omp quch. The day windy and cold-Several of the men unwell. Peter Ranne has been Sick for 6 weeks, with a swelling in his legs-the country about 1/2 mile back from the Ocean Sand Hills covered with small pine and Brush, the sand Beach quite continuous."

"Saturday July 12th. we commenced crossing the River (by canoe) early and had our goods & horses over by 8 o.c. then packed up & started a N. E. course up the river and Travelled 3 M. & enc.-had several Inds. along, one of the Ind. stole an ax, and we were oblig to seize him for the purpose of tying him before we could scare him to make him give it up. Capt. Smith and one of them caught him and put a cord round his neck, and the rest of us stood with our guns ready in case they made any resistance, there was about 50 Inds present, but did not pretend to resist tying the other, the River at this place is about 300 yards wide and make a large Bay that extends 4 or 5 miles up in the pine Hills-the country similar to yesterday-we Traded some land & see otter & beaver fur in the course of the day. Those Inds bring Pacific rasperrys and other berries."

"Sunday July 13th 1828. We made a pretty good start this morning, directing our course along the Bay, East and Travelled 4 miles & enc. 50 or 60 Inds in camp again to-day (we traded 15 of 20 Beaver skins from them-some Elk meat & tallow, also some lamprey eels) -a considerable Thunder shower this morning-and rain at intervals through the day Those Inds. tell us after we get up this River 15 or 20 miles we will have good travelling to the Wel Hammett or Multenomah-where the Callipoo Inds live-" (The exploration party camped in the vicinity of present day Gardiner.) Dale L. Morgan, Jedediah Smith and the Opening of the West, Lincoln, U. of Nebraska Press, 1953.

The Smith company had reached the confluence of the Umpqua and its/ North Branch. (This branch had been known as the Labiche or Elk River.) Jedediah warned Rogers not to let the Indians, the Kelawatsets, enter the camp. Jedediah, taking an

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Indian guide and one other man, then went ahead to find a trail for the party to follow. The Americans evidently trusted the Indians and allowed about a hundred of them into camp. While the Americans were busily engaged in cleaning their guns the Indians suddenly attacked them. Jedediah with one man and his guide had paddled back down the Smith River after having proceeded a few miles. He found it strange that none of his men could be seen. While he was looking about for some sign of them, an Indian called to his guide. The man turned in the canoe, grabbed Smith's gun, dove into the river and swam away. Kelawatsets hiding in the bushes fired on the boat. Jedediah paddled to the opposite bank, then ascended a hill from which he could get a clear view of his camp. None of his party was to be seen, and from the fact that the gunfire had brought no one to investigate, he concluded that they had all been cut off. As Dr. McLoughlin reported, he "shaped his course for the ocean and fell on it at Alique (Alsea) River and followed the Coast to the Killamau (Tillamook) Village." Indians then guided him to Fort Vancouver. Apparently Leland was his canoe companion and Turner caught up with them on the trail.

About noon on August 10 Jedediah, Turner, and Leland reached the fort. Black had arrived earlier. Only these men survived. McLoughlin immediately sent out French-Canadian Michel Laframboise to do whatever could be done. McLoughlin was preparing to send out a party of 40 to assist the survivors when the last three reached the Hudson's Bay Fort.

Alexander McLeod was given the responsibility to recover whatever could be found of the Smith property. Some of their cache was found as well as Harrison Rogers' diary. Wilke's map of the Oregon country identifies the trail that the Smith party followed north to Fort Vancouver and his return south with McLoughlin's recovery party to return to the massacre site. Bodies of 11 of the party were located by this recovery party.

A memorial to this event is located along side the U. S. Highway 101 on Bolon Island. The exploration party had camped on the site of Gardiner the day of July 12, 1828. The 1858 U. S. Coast Survey field notes identify the massacre site.

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1850 Exploration by Winchester, Paine and Company

Following the California gold rush several joint-stock companies were formed to explore and develop further mining operations and townsites. The principal stockholders in the Winchester, Paine Co. were Heman Winchestr, Caspar T. Hopkins, Horace J. Paine, Galen Burdett, and Eldridge G. Hall, all who resided in San Francisco. Their first goal was to develop a townsite at the mouth of the Rogue River. They chartered the SAMUEL ROBERTS for the exploring expedition to the southern coast of the Oregon Country. Sailing in July their first exploration was within the Rogue River for a period of one week. Determined to move on they set sail again.

The SAMUAL ROBERTS under the command of Captain Albert Lyman arrived at the mouth of the Umpqua River on August 1. Eight of the party commanded two local Indians to take them over the bar and into the harbor. They found Levi Scott, Rufus Butler, and William Sloan near the harbor entrance. On the evening of August 4 they safely passed over the bar through the breakers. Scott, Butler and Sloan had approached the harbor from the village of Scottsburg inspecting the river and waiting for a chartered vessel that Scott had employed to inspect the channel for safe passage upriver to sidewater (Scottsburg).

The next day they progressed further up the river and were thrilled at what they had heard from the party of three from Scottsburg. The members of the Winchester, Paine, and Company liked what they saw and laid out townsites at Umpqua City in the sand dunes and at West Umpqua, a location on the heavily forested opposite shore. They sailed upriver to Scottsburg where the company persuaded Scott to sell an interest in his new townsite. They traveled overland to Hudson's Bay Fort Umpqua opposite Elk Creek for supplies. They laid out the townsite of Elkton at Elk Creek before dividing into three different groups to explore further into the Umpqua Valley. One group traveled to the North Umpqua where they purchased the claims of Aiken and Smith and established the townsite of Winchester. The other two parties went on to the South Umpqua in their quest for gold.

The party returned to the SAMUEL ROBERTS and sailed to

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California. The interest of this California exploration party created a stir among the pioneer settlers. The promotion of the Umpqua region stimulated further exploration of the area. On September 12, 1850, the OREGON SPECTATOR carried these headlines from the OREGON SPECTATOR: EUREKA WE HAVE FOUND IT.....UMPQUA CITY. The advertisements took effect by September and several considered traveling up the coast to the Umpqua.

Captain George Snelling of the BOSTONIAN was the first to follow the SAMUEL ROBERTS. Snelling was not so fortunate as he found the bar of the Umpqua to be very treacherous. The BOSTONIAN foundered on October 1. The crew salvaged some of the cargo and stored the goods on a beach several miles up the river. They named the beach site for the Boston merchant who owned most of the cargo - Henry Gardiner. The KATE HEATH was the next vessel to arrive on the Umpqua River on October 12. As they approached the bar they saw the wreck of the BOSTONIAN lying in the sand on the outside of the bar and approached the bar cautiously. The third ship carrying passengers from California was the REINDEER. The Captain brought the REINDEER across the bar on November 8 with William Tichenor, mate on the KATE HEATH, as pilot.

Nathan Scholfield, one of the ardent promoters of the new settlements, returned to the lower Umpqua that fall and wrote to the COURIER in Norwich, Connecticut, about the prospects of the region. Located on his Donation Land Claim at the northerly bend of the river below Gardiner, He said: "Mine is the only house in this great city-great in natural resources, and greater still in prospect. I can look out of my door or window upon one of the finest sheets of water on the shores of the Pacific-a Bay four miles in length by a mile in width, protected from the swells of the Ocean. Flocks of wild geese and ducks are constantly flying within shooting distance-also large flocks of pelicans frequently pass in review. Seals are gambling about with their heads above water, while large salmon are incessantly leaping their whole length out of the liquid element in anticipation of the frying pan. In the distance is seen the Indian in his canoe skimming on the glassy wave or spearing fish. As fitting accompaniment to these scene, the solitude and silence of the night are not unfrequently broken in upon by the gruff growl of the bear, or some other wandering denizen of the magnificent wilderness." Beckham, Land of the Umpqua, 1986.

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Settlement of Gardiner 1870-1916 Period of Primary Significance

The Umpqua Exploring Expedition was very successful in promoting the Umpqua Valley. Many of the expedition members of the KATE HEATH moved on to explore elsewhere. A number of these emigrants, arriving by sea, were committed to develop the region. Addison C. Gibbs, James T. and Harriet Cooper, Patrick Flanagan, Samuel S. Mann, Joseph Drew, Nathan and Socrates Scholfield, Henry Woodward, Amos E. Rogers, Andrew and Frances Sawyers, and Dr. Eugene Fiske.

The Winchester, Paine, and Company soon found that the Donation Land Claim Act of 1850 did not allow free land for developing townsites. The law passed in the late summer of 1850 only permitted individuals to file on the land. Addison C. Gibbs filed for a 320 acre land claim on the site that now includes Gardiner. There seems to some evidence that Captain Coffin, Captain of the BOSTONIAN, had also decided to settle near Gardiner. Even though there was no claim filed by Coffin, Margaret Gibbs, wife of Addison Gibbs, in her memoirs mentions that he bought Coffin's share of the land. Gibbs also bought George Snelling's plank house that had been constructed from the timbers rescued from the wreck of the BOSTONIAN.

Addison Crandall Gibbs (1825-1886) was from New York. He married Margaret Watkins (1830-1916). He met Margaret at Springville Academy in New York state. Addison Gibbs was first a teacher and then went on to study law and practice law. In 1849, when gold was discovered in California, he left New York for the gold fields of California. On September 12, 1850, he joined the Klamath Exploring Expedition aboard the schooner the KATE HEATH, bound for Oregon. After settling on his claim Gibbs became Collector of Customs for the Umpqua District (1853-1857). The Gardiner Customs office was a point of entry and distribution point for supplies for the mines in southern Oregon.

Margaret Watkins and Addison Gibbs were married in New York in 1854. On January 10, 1854, Margaret wrote in her diary; "Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning I was married. Within two short weeks home, friends, familiar scenes all were left far behind and I found myself and my love must be all the world to one another." The newlyweds sailed for Oregon. Wrecked while rounding Cape Horn they lost their household goods and Addison's

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library. They continued north and across the Isthmus of Panama for the Pacific Coast. They reached Crescent City, California by sailing vessel. Gibbs left his bride at Crescent City with friends and traveled to Portland on urgent government business. Margaret Watkins waited until March 24, 1854 before continuing on to Oregon. She arrived in Gardiner in the Spring. It has been noted by the family that she carried seeds for her garden from the northeast. Margaret planted them in her garden at Gardiner where they grew luxuriously in the mild climate. The lovely lavender flowers that bloomed were called 'Margaret's Weeds.' Actually the flowering plant was Fox Glove (*Digitalis Purpurea*).

The Gibbs family moved to Portland, Oregon in 1858. Gibbs had sold his land claim to James T. and Harriet Cooper in 1856-57. It is possible that Gibbs lived in Scottsburg for a short time after leaving Gardiner. Addison Gibbs became the law partner of George H. Williams who later became a U. S. Senator and then attorney general under President Grant. Addison Gibbs served in the Oregon State Legislature before being nominated second governor of Oregon by the Union Republican party. He succeeded Governor Whittaker. He served as Governor of Oregon until 1866. At that time he ran for U. S. Senator but lost to Henry Corbett. Gibbs was named prosecuting attorney for the First Judicial District and later U. S. District Attorney. Gibbs died in London, England while traveling there on personal business on December 29, 1886. Margaret and Addison Gibbs had a family of seven children.

The settlement progressed slowly for several years. James T. Cooper and wife Harriet sold the Gibbs Land Claim to Abel P. Fryer and J. B. Leeds on May 1, 1865. The Coopers had sold 9 acres to Gardner Chism, David Morey, John Kruse and George Bauer on May 10, 1864. These four men constructed the first sawmill in Gardiner on this 9 acre tract. They had purchased, from the U. S. Army, the old block house at Fort Umpqua located on the North Spit. This timber was used to frame the mill. Until this time only piling had been cut and shipped to the ports of California and the Sandwich Islands.

Abel Fryer left Gardiner for Scottsburg and sold his half interest in the Gibbs Claim to Margaret and Edward Breen on May 31, 1870.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 11**Gardiner Town Platted in 1874**

The Gardiner tract was surveyed by W. H. Byars and platted on September 19, 1874 by Captain J. B. Leeds and Edward Breen. Blocks 1, 4, 21 and 22 were irregular, no doubt from construction by early settlers. The village in 1874 is small but had the same character as today. The village had developed to Mound Street by 1874. The business district was located on Front Street. The residential buildings all faced the river or docks. The Classical Revival, Gothic Vernacular, and Vernacular style structures best describes the style of architecture in 1874.

Captain Josiah B. Leeds was born in Leeds Point, N. J. (1829-1889). He went to sea with his father before he was 10 years old. He was a captain at the age of 22. He came to the Pacific Coast in 1851 as mate on the schooner FRANCIS ELLEN. He came into the Umpqua River on May, 1853. He sailed between the Umpqua and San Francisco for about 10 years before he retired in 1865 from the sea and settled in Gardiner. While on the Umpqua he built the schooner MARY CLEVELAND, which he operated for period of time and purchased half interest in the steamer WASHINGTON, then owned by Captain Hinsdale. Captain Leeds died in San Francisco in 1889.

G. S. Hinsdale, Edward Breen and Captain Leeds became partners in a sawmill located on ten acres they purchased from the Leeds and Breen partnership in July 1876. There were now two sawmills in Gardiner. On April 10, 1879 the Leeds and Breens sell additional land to G. S. Hinsdale (1 acre). A. M. Simpson and (Simpson's) brother are mentioned in the land transaction. At this time the Simpsons own the first mill constructed by Chism, Morey, Kruse and Bauer. This mill had been sold for debt owed Chism. Charles Hanson apparently was into the partnership. David Morey represented Asa Simpson as his agent.

Margaret Breen sold her half interest in the Gibbs land claim to Mrs. Eliza Leeds. Mrs. Breen retained a 1 block area in the town (April 12, 1880). Edward Breen died in San Francisco on 21 November 1878 after a long illness. Edward Breen was born in St. Johns, Newfoundland in 1830. Margaret Breen was also from Newfoundland. Edward Breen came to Oregon in October of 1851 and filed for a Donation Land Claim in Umpqua County. (There is no record of the established claim) Breen was appointed Postmaster

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August 17, 1870. He is listed as a farmer on the 1870 population census schedule. At the time of his death Edward Breen and Captain Leeds were partners in the 'butcher business.' Breen is buried in the Calvary Cemetery in San Francisco.

Gardiner Mill Company Organized in 1879

Joseph Knowland, Sr. of San Francisco formed the Gardiner Mill Company with the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Co., J. M. Griffith and Co. and W. F. Jewett, all of San Francisco. Each owned one-quarter interest in the company which was organized late in 1879. The Gardiner Mill Co. purchased the Leeds and Breen timber holdings and sawmill. The new company also bought the A. M. Simpson Mill. The machinery for the Simpson Mill had been brought north by Captain Simpson from Eureka, CA. Simpson had constructed a new mill that was called the Redwood Mill. The Redwood Mill had never been in operation. Historical accounts tell that Simpson built the new mill speculating that another lumber company would buy out his holdings. Morey had been working in his behalf as agent.

Fire Destroys Gardiner - July 26, 1880

The July 26, 1880 fire destroyed one of the mills, the Simpson Mill and at least 20 homes. The fire originated in the Leeds and Breen Mill slab pile. The fire spread rapidly from the northwest almost destroying the town. Losses to the town exceeded \$52,000. The August 7, 1880 PLAINDEALER of Roseburg reported: "Gardiner People in Want. More than 3/4 of the buildings have been of this place destroyed, and about 9/10 of the property ruined. A dozen families homeless and destitute!"

Gardiner Mill Company Rebuilds After Fire

The Gardiner Mill Company, after the 1880 fire, began rebuilding and by 1889 had a large mill in operation. The Sterns Manufacturing Co. of Erie Pennsylvania, furnished all equipment for the new plant, except the saws, which were supplied by Simonds. When the mill began to operate it sawed about 75 thousand feet of lumber within an 11 hour day. Improvements from time to time increased the output until it averaged 125 thousand

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feet for ten hours. This was outstanding for mills operating around the turn of the century. The Simpson Redwood Mill was put into operation within two years after the fire. The old sawmill (Simpson Mill) constructed from the timbers at old Ft. Umpqua was destroyed in the fire.

Operations were only briefly interrupted by market conditions. All shipping was done by schooner or brig. The Gardiner Mill Company owned their own fleet of vessels for shipping lumber to markets. It has been recorded that shipments were held in the harbor because the entrance to the harbor was silted. The longest period that vessels were delayed in the harbor was for a five-week shutdown in 1899. Strikes, labor troubles of any nature were unknown. Although Gardiner was under the classification as a one-man town, it is not recorded that the millworkers were disgruntled. There were no labor unions in historical Gardiner. The Union Hall on Front Street is shown as a public building on the 1907 Sanborn Map and there is uncertainty that a labor union ever existed in the Union Hall.

There were 21 sawmills in Douglas County in the 1880s. Three of those mills were in Gardiner. Ben Holliday's Oregon-California Railroad was being constructed in the western valleys of Oregon in the 1870-1887 period. The need for lumber for the construction of bridges, plank wagon roads and railroad ties possibly kept the price of timber solid. Usually the railroad company would contract with local mills to supply timbers for construction in their areas. The Gardiner Mill Company owned their own timber in the Smith and Umpqua River watersheds and later extended their logging operations into the state of Washington. Location of logging operations owned by the Gardiner Mill Company were located on tributaries of the Umpqua River: Mill Creek, Loon Lake, Scholfield Creek and Deans Creek and Smith River. Splash dams were used to move timber down to the Umpqua River on Mill Creek. The logs were then floated downstream to booms in the Umpqua River and Smith River. From that point the logs were tied together and then floated downstream with the tide to the Gardiner Mill.

Gardiner Mill employees and owners whose county history dated back to the 1850s were almost entirely from the northeastern United States. During the 1860s, this situation was

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modified by the presence of the foreign born, who were from northern Europe and China, but European-Americans from northeastern United States were predominant. In the 1870 population census schedule this was also true. Only one foreign born from China (Sung) was listed. He was the cook for boatman John Leddy from Canada. The population of Gardiner was 206 persons in 1870. 60 of these residents being foreign born. 61 were born in Oregon but of the 61 Oregon natives 57 were children. 21 American states were represented in the 1870 population of Gardiner. The major employment was listed as working in a mill. 57 men listed mill worker as their occupation and only 15 men were listed as farmers. 6 were seamen and 1 employee in government service.

The Gardiner Mill Company provided housing for employees. The Wigwam was constructed near the waterfront, this boarding house also provided meals for residents in the town.

The Gardiner Mill Company store provided supplies and food for the workers. The employees could charge against their pay checks; it was truly a company store. The store supplied everything from fresh ground coffee to coffins for burials. Louie Seymour was manager for the store for 35 years until the store was sold to Dolan and Serfling in the 1930s. Only one other general store operated in Gardiner. This was the Reed-Janelle Store.

W. F. Jewett came to Gardiner from San Francisco as part owner of the Gardiner Mill Company and Knowland placed Jewett as manager of the operations in Gardiner. Jewett, a native of Maine, was first hired by Joseph Knowland, Sr. in 1873. He had, at that time, taken a position with the E. B. Dean and Company in Marshfield, OR. Knowland was impressed with his tireless energy and enthusiasm for the job. In 1878 Jewett became associated with the lumber firm of G. S. Hinsdale and Co. in Gardiner. He purchased an interest in the business and was moved to San Francisco and placed in charge of the Hinsdale Mill office in that place. Jewett came to Gardiner in 1881 and this time to stay. He supervised the Gardiner Mill, the logging operations, and was over the store management until his death in 1914. Jewett is credited with giving the town 'The White City' image. He personally encouraged the residents to keep their properties

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neat and keep the buildings painted with white paint. He had succeeded Knowland as president of the Gardiner Mill Company in 1912. Mr. Jewett is buried in the Gardiner cemetery. The school and its replacement have carried the Jewett name in his memory.

The Federal Government

Light-House Service

The bar of the Umpqua River was a treacherous port of entry for nineteenth century seamen. Similar to the streams from the Coquille River to the Columbia, the Umpqua estuary flowed across a wide stretch of shoals and sandbars to enter the Pacific. (Beckham, Land of the Umpqua, 1986)

The first lighthouse to be placed in operation on the Oregon coast was the Umpqua lighthouse constructed on the sand spit near the mouth of the Umpqua River. The beacon was first illuminated in 1857. Fayette Crosby from Scottsburg became the first keeper with Ed Breen as his assistant. The lighthouse was in operation less than four years. The lighthouse toppled into the Umpqua River on February 8, 1861. The Umpqua Lighthouse was not replaced until a second lighthouse was constructed near Lake Marie and placed in service in 1894. This lighthouse is still in operation. The Light-house Board merged with the U. S. Coast Guard in 1939.

Life Saving Saving Service

The first station was established on the Oregon coast in 1876 at the Cape Arago Lighthouse near Coos Bay. The federal government authorized the Life Saving Station on the North Spit of the Umpqua River in 1888. The crew quarters and boat house were erected in the sand dunes a short distance downstream from the site of Fort Umpqua. Men would sign for a period of service such as they enlist today in the U. S. Coast Guard. This station continued in service until the late 1930s. At that time they moved into new quarters near the Umpqua Lighthouse. This service is still in use today as the U. S. Coastguard. The two services merged on June 15, 1915.

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Coast Survey

The first Coast Survey crew began a survey to develop hydrographic charts showing the features of the bar and estuary in October of 1852. 86 percent of the coast of Oregon was charted between 1850-1918 by the Coast Survey and later the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

River and Harbor Improvements

Congress authorized a survey of the mouth and estuary of the Umpqua River to Scottsburg on March 3, 1879. The principal dangers were removed by the Corp of Engineers in 1886 from the Umpqua River to Scottsburg. Congress authorized another study of the river on August 5, 1886. At that time further efforts to open the channel of the river to Scottsburg were recommended as not worthy of improvement. Between 1890 and 1896 four more projects removed tons of rock from the river channel to tidewater.

Further study of the river revealed that the Gardiner Mill Company's vessels were bar bound a total of 612 days during a period of 2 years at a cost of \$30,000 a year. The U. S. Corps of Engineers recommended a jetty feasibility study. The building of the railroad line from Eugene connecting to Gardiner and Coos Bay in 1916 brought the emergence of the lower Umpqua as an important harbor for shipping up and down the coast. The outcome included harbor improvement with the construction of the north jetty and south jettys between 1916-1935. Channel improvements were authorized during that period and continued through 1952. Federal outlays for the improvement of navigation on the Umpqua River were \$2.6 million for construction and \$3.4 million for maintenance. (Beckham, Land of the Umpqua, 1986.)

Military Wagon Road

Congress appropriated \$20,000 to extend the Military Wagon Road from Myrtle Creek to the head of tidewater at Scottsburg on the Umpqua River on January 7, 1853. This road was completed in late in 1858. The Military Wagon Road allowed travel by wagon from Scottsburg, at the head of tidewater, to Camp Stewart located in the southern Oregon Territory. This improved the road in order to carry supplies to the mines in the area of Jacksonville and give better access to the military.

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The U. S. Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service

The General Land Office was created by Congress in 1812. After September 27, 1850 certain of these lands were available to Americans age 18 or older in order for them to establish claims on lands in Oregon. The Addison C. Gibbs acquired his Donation Land Claim through this act. The management of public lands was later given to the U. S. Bureau of Land Management. The use of the resources of these public lands is still effective to the citizens of Oregon. Timber management and recreation on Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service lands affects the community of Gardiner as it does all of the Pacific Northwest. The Oregon Dunes National Recreational Area is located immediately outside the Historic District of Gardiner. Timber from the forests on federal lands supply the sawmill and the pulp mill at Gardiner much as it did in the early days of the mill operation.

1917-1940 Period of Secondary Significance

Much emphasis has been placed on industry and transportation in the town of Gardiner. This small town was a wonderful place for children and families. A way of life was preserved for many years, a family life, a rural life by the sea. The first school was provided by the Gardiner Mill Company. First mention of a school was in 1880. The first school building was constructed in 1895. There were at one time four churches in Gardiner. Social organizations included the Woman's Literary Club organized in 1905, which is the oldest active women's club in Oregon. The CASAD women's club was organized on Smith River. There was a men's bicycle club, six granges serving the rural areas, and eight fraternal lodges with membership from the lower Umpqua River area. The Aurora Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was chartered in June, 1873. There was a tennis court and a band stand. Parades were held for every major event. The circus even came to Gardiner. And the community was influenced by the cities of San Francisco and Portland. Access to these two large cities were often easier by the sea than the slow trip by ferry and then over the old wagon road from Scottsburg to Oakland and Roseburg.

The churches were constructed during this next secondary period as was the school. Traditional architecture continued in

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this period but the Craftsman Bungalow and Coast Style Cottage appeared after 1900. This period is also considered the re-development period because so many of the homes burned in 1880.

Captain J. B. Leeds and wife Eliza J. Leeds sold all remaining unsold land of the Gibbs Donation Land Claim to Alfred W. Reed of Gardiner on May 19, 1887 for \$5000. Alfred William Reed (1846-1899) was born in New Brunswick, Canada. He emigrated to Maine then to Gardiner with his parents in 1870. Reed further developed Gardiner and was involved in the marine trade. He developed a large cattle ranch on the tract north of Gardiner. He established a creamery and tannery and sold fresh meat to the butcher shop. Alfred Reed served in the Oregon legislature as Representative in 1891 and Senator in 1896. At the time of his death his property included part ownership in 7 ships. Reed had also established a fish cannery in Gardiner.

At the time of Alfred Reeds accidental death in 1899 the town had recovered from the 1880 fire. There were 70 structures in Gardiner besides the Gardiner Mill Company housing in 1898. The property in Gardiner and the surrounding area was willed to his nephew Warren P. Reed. Warren Reed platted Reeds First Addition to Gardiner in 1904. This section of Gardiner did not develop as rapidly as expected. Reed also developed the town of Reedsport across the Umpqua River and south of Gardiner. This town also developed slowly until after World War II and the building of the Roosevelt Highway, U. S. Highway 101 in 1936.

The little village that we now call a town was dependent upon travel and transportation by river and by sea until 1916. Master craftsmen built ships on the Umpqua River and those involved in the construction of the first mill that also were ship builders were David Morey and John Kruse. John Kruse joined the firm of Asa Meade Simpson in 1865. The Simpson mill in Coos Bay was located in Old Town near North Bend. The Oregon State Parks owns the Shore Acres State Park near Coos Bay. This was the home of the L. J. Simpson family. Kruse built 28 ships for Asa Simpson. David Morey left the area and went to San Francisco but later moved to Redlands, CA. The Morey's became interested in agriculture in the area of Redlands and developed orange groves. David Morey constructed their Victorian home at that place and it is known to have been constructed 'like a ship.'

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This refers to the craftsmanship not design of the lovely home.

The town of Gardiner experienced change at the time the Southern Pacific Railroad was completed south from Eugene, OR in 1916. The residents could travel to Coos Bay, North Bend, Marshfield and Eugene and north to Portland by train. Mrs. W. F. Jewett gave the local women's club (Gardiner Woman's Literary Club, 1905-) a trip to Marshfield via railroad car soon after the rail line was completed to East Gardiner in 1916. The train schedule met the EVA steamboat that still transported passengers from the coast to Scottsburg for another 10 years. The road was developed along the Umpqua River between Scottsburg and Gardiner, but not until 1927. At the time the bridge was completed over the Umpqua River the road received mention 'that it is now usable!'

Residents still said they were traveling 'out' or back 'in' from Gardiner until the new highway and coast bridges were completed in 1936. The Umpqua River Bridge is one of the five major bridges constructed during the Oregon Coast Bridges project. The bridge is not in the district. But the construction of the bridge also created an impact as did the arrival of the railroad line into East Gardiner. At this same time roads were constructed to the Pacific Ocean allowing travelers both improved travel 'in' and 'out' to this city by the sea. The Umpqua River bridge is one of Oregon's historical bridges designed by Conde B. McCullough. This bridge is the largest swing span structure in Oregon.

Another transportation system was developing along the tidelands and rivers of the lower Umpqua and Coos Bay. Vern Gorst of Marshfield constructed a sea plane. He traveled along the coastline with the plane and landed near the Gardiner Mill Company docks. Vern Gorst then developed a transportation system in Portland, OR. Vern Gorst and Tex Rankin established an air service in Oregon that later became United Air Lines.

As previously mentioned Alfred Reed established a fish cannery in Gardiner. Three processing fish plants and canneries were established in Gardiner and or on the Island. A fish cannery was established at Fisher's Cove south of historic Gardiner. This cannery was a venture of the Umpqua CO-OP Packing Company. Al Perkins was director and organizer and manager in

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1912, F. M. Spencer was fish cook and also an organizer. The CO-OP and plant was organized in 1910. C. A. Perkins was a director and Superintendent of the building. Foreign born Chinese were employed in the fish canneries. After the arrival of the railroad line in East Gardiner all of the fish canneries converted to packing plants, icing and shipping the fish to canneries in Salem or Portland. Smoked salmon was a delicacy that was very popular by visitors to the area. The Riggs smoked salmon and packaged the product to sell to travelers visiting the Oregon coast.

The Umpqua River Steam Navigation Company was established by G. S. Hinsdale and Sylvester Hinsdale after they arrived on the lower Umpqua. This later was named the Umpqua River Navigation Company and is still in operation. The Hinsdale family members that followed G. S. and Sylvester were Oscar Hinsdale (son of Sylvester) and Oscar Hinsdale's sons O. Howard Hinsdale and G. Spencer Hinsdale. The Navigation Company is no longer owned by the Hinsdale family. The company has been involved in construction, transportation and river dredging.

The lumber industry, the fleets of sea going vessels, the canneries, the ferries 'out' of town and now the traffic over the Roosevelt Highway all bringing change to the little village by the sea. But so much of the 'White City by the Sea' still remains. The white houses, the Craftsman Bungalows along the highway, the beautiful green forest on the hill above the town all remind the resident and visitor that Gardiner is still a part of the past. It is best expressed by Courtland Matthews in 1931 in an article titled The White City.

Long from the port of White Town are the white-sailed ships away -
The Buelah, the Una, the Sadie, the Lily, the Schooner Dare.
Where - in what calm last harbor - dreams each of her yesterday?
Answer the surf and the sea-wind and the shrill voiced sea-gull: "Where?"

The White City Four L Lumber News, January 1, 1931.

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Physical Development of Gardiner

Period of Primary Significance 1870-1916

Settlement Period

Early Building Construction

The first house in Gardiner was constructed by George Snelling. Snelling arrived on the *Bostonian* on October 1, 1850. The schooner had foundered in the surf as it entered the Umpqua River. Snelling constructed this first house from the salvaged timbers and planks that washed ashore from the wreck of the *BOSTONIAN*. Addison C. Gibbs sailed from New York by way of California. He was among the 100 passengers on the *KATE HEATH* that crossed the channel into the Umpqua River on October 12, 1850. Gibbs filed for a Donation Land Claim on 320 acres of which 35 acres is now the historic district in Gardiner. In 1856 the sale by Addison Gibbs of his Donation Land Claim to James T. Cooper describes the Snelling house and a lot measuring 40' x 80'. The next year the house erected by George L. Snelling is mentioned as well as the warehouse erected by Levi Scott. This first house could best be described as a plank house. Levi Scott's warehouse could also have been constructed of plank. The brig *REINDEER* (the fourth vessel to enter the Umpqua River) arrived on November 8, 1850. The *REINDEER* carried milling equipment, zinc prefabricated houses for investors in the Winchester Paine and Co., and food and other supplies. Five zinc prefab buildings were erected at the Umpqua City Townsite in 1850. At this time there is no information to document that any zinc prefab buildings were erected in early Gardiner. All of the prefab zinc buildings had been imported from Boston.

Chism, Morey, Kruse and Bauer Sawmill

The blockhouse at the U. S. Army Fort Umpqua located on the north spit of the Umpqua River was constructed in 1856. The blockhouse was sold in 1862 and the materials were used to frame the first mill at Gardiner. The structure was 'Sold at government sale and carried away'. James T. Cooper and his wife sold 9 acres of land located at the south boundary of Gardiner to Gardner Chism, David Morey, John Kruse and George Bauer on May 10, 1864. This 9 acre tract became the site of the first sawmill to operate in Gardiner. The mill site is identified on the 1874

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Plat map of Gardiner. (See map No. 11)

Gardiner Platted in 1874

In 1865 Captain J. B. Leeds and Abel P. Fryer purchased all of the remaining land of the Gardiner City Tract that had not been developed or sold by Cooper. One tract 150' square lying east of the mess house of the Mill Company and a grave were excluded from that purchase agreement. 309 acres remained to be developed in the Gibbs Donation Land Claim tract of land. Abel Freyer sold his half interest to Margaret Breen on May 31st, 1870. Edward Breen, her husband, soon entered into the partnership agreement. Leeds and Breen platted the town of Gardiner in 1874, W. H. Byars, Surveyor, surveyed the Gardiner Plat as recorded on September 19, 1874.

The 1874 plat map indicates the development that had taken place at that time. A small number of blocks and lots are identified as to ownership. Those identified belong to Breen's, Clark's, Seymone (Seymour), Murray, Capt. Leeds, the mess hall, the Mill Company, and the grave yard. A proposed mill company land site is identified between the Umpqua River and Front Street. A 10' wide alley divides Block 4 and Block 21 in a east-west direction. This alley was removed from the plat in the 1880 revised plat map.

The 1875 photo of Gardiner indicates that there was indeed growth within the town. The town had expanded north approximately to Mound Street. The Gardiner Brewery is very visible at the north end of the settlement. The 1870 Population Census lists 56 households and 206 people in Gardiner. The Classical Revival, Gothic Vernacular, and Vernacular style best describes the architecture style of the early settlement period. Four structures: the Gardiner Brewery (Classical Revival), the Jimmie Graham house (Gothic Vernacular) and the William Reed house (Classical Revival) constructed during 1874-1876 have retained their architectural integrity. The Neil Cornwall Gothic Vernacular has received alteration to the original structure that removes its integrity and places the building in the Historic/Non-Compatible in the Current Condition classification.

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Mill Expansion

G. S. Hinsdale, Edward Breen and J. B. Leeds bought a parcel of land from the Breen and Leeds partnership on July 31, 1876. This became the second mill in Gardiner. This parcel is located along the Umpqua River between Spring and Front Streets. By 1879 G. S. Hinsdale purchased 10 additional acres. The mill owned by A. M. Simpson and Simpsons 'brother' is mentioned in that sale. Chism, Bauer, Kruse and Morey on Oct. 3, 1868 had sold their Gardiner sawmill at a sheriffs sale for the benefit of Chism. This first sawmill was purchased by Captain Asa Simpson of San Francisco. The mill may have been purchased by a silent partner in the 1868 sale for Simpson. Gardiner was now established as a mill town. The population increased to 562 as indicated in the Population Census of 1880. Occupations were listed as mill workers, carpenters, farmers and also working on board ships. The lumber market was increasing with ships transportating lumber and piling to San Francisco, San Pedro and Hawaii. Vessels were being constructed on the Umpqua. Kruse and Morey, both ship builders, were constructing vessels near Scottsburg on the Umpqua River at tidewater. The WESTERN STAR on December 14, 1877 noted that six schooners were at the docks in Gardiner and were loading with lumber.

Fire Destroys Gardiner and the Simpson Mill

'The town of Gardiner, Douglas County, enveloped in flames. Twenty buildings in ashes. And a dozen families homeless and destitute!' PLAINDEALER 31 July, 1880.

Reed and Nelson's saloon, John Kronholm's Hotel, Burchards Store, the Masonic Hall, Dr. Brown's Drug Store and sixteen houses were all destroyed by fire on July 26, 1880. Asa Simpson's mill and 'a lot of shanties that stood above it' were also destroyed. The blaze started by embers blowing from the fire pit of the new mill where the slabs were burned.

'There was a heavy gale from northward, and once on fire nothing could be done, and water was scarce. So fast did the flames spread that there was no chance to save anything except a little bed clothing and a few articles that were picked up in a hurry.'

PLAINDEALER, 31 July 1880.

The little White City by the Sea began anew. The mill

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company furnished lumber for rebuilding the town. A building was constructed by Joe Butler at the request of the mill company, for the homeless families to receive supplies and other aid. This house, still standing, is located directly east of the Reed-Janelle Store at 100 Commercial St. The statement has been made that Butler was brought in from a ship at sea to construct the building.

Redevelopment Period 1881-1916

Edward Breen, after a lengthy illness, died in San Francisco in 1880. Margaret Breen sold the Leeds undivided half interest of Gardiner to Eliza J. Leeds on April 12, 1880. Breen made the sale with the exception of Lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 in Block 2 and the west half of the northwest corner lot in Block 1. The partnership was now dissolved. This sale also included Leeds Island, located in the Umpqua River. On May 19, 1887 J. B. Leeds and his wife Eliza sold all of the unsold tract of land to Alfred W. Reed for the sum of \$5000.

Between 1881 and 1916 thirty-five of the resource houses and one general store were constructed. Of the four churches constructed during this period only St. Marys Episcopal Church is still standing. St. Edwards Catholic Church (1898-1926) was moved by ferry to Reedsport; the Baptist Church constructed on Front Street (1884-1914) and the Methodist Church (1912-1965) were either demolished or destroyed by fires. The Baptist Church was also used for a school building, a community meeting hall and in 1914 by the White City Athletic Club for men and womens basketball games.

Growth during this period included the commercial district facing the river and constructed in Blocks 1-3. These included the I. O. O. F. Lodge hall (1898), Perkins Confectionery Store (1915), the Reed-Janelle Store (1907), the Drug Store including a hospital on the second floor, and the Gardiner Mill Company Store. Only the Reed-Janelle Store remains in Block 2. The Perkins Confectionery Store, located in Block 3, is not in the district boundary. The U. S. Post Office has been located at three different sites. At the present time the post office is in Block 3. A small building located in the vicinity of the Gardiner Mill Company Store was the Butcher Shop. The Gardiner

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Hotel (1912-1944) was located on Lots 7 & 8 in Block 3. This beautiful Craftsman style building was a two-and-one-half story building furnished with Mission Oak furniture. The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1944.

The Simpson sawmill, destroyed by fire in 1880, was not rebuilt at the earlier site. The Simpson Mill history is unclear in the Gardiner Mill Company ledgers. Joseph Knowland, Sr., a San Francisco lumberman, in 1879 organized the Gardiner Mill Company. Partners were the Kerckhoff-Cuzner Mill and Lumber Co., J. M. Griffith and Co. both of San Francisco and Los Angeles and W. F. Jewett of San Francisco. One-quarter of the stock was owned by each partner. The new company bought out the Leeds and Breen timber holdings and sawmill and the holdings of Captain Asa M. Simpson. The company eventually purchased the interest of G. S. Hinsdale in the Leeds Mill.

W. F. Jewett moved permanently to Gardiner in 1883 to act as the manager of the Gardiner Mill Co. Jewett, a native of Maine, saw in the town of Gardiner a setting reminiscent of the small towns along the north Atlantic Coast. The Gardiner Mill Co. encouraged the use of white paint on buildings and the mill owners supplied the community residents with free white paint to paint their homes and businesses. Not only did the San Francisco firm invest in the mill but also constructed a new mess hall. The Wigwam Boarding House, mill residential housing for the employees, and the Gardiner Mill Company Store. The town was enjoying prosperity. The production at the mill was maintained as long as the market was stable. Shipment of lumber and piling was by ocean vessel during this period and into the secondary period of time.

Fish canneries were constructed on 'the island' and on the east side of the river. Alfred Reed constructed the Gardiner Creamery and moved tannery equipment from Scottsburg and constructed a tannery alongside the docks of Reed's Gardiner Creamery. Docks constructed along the Umpqua River bank fronting Gardiner accommodated six schooners at a time. A dock for steamboats was located in front of Jewetts house near Jewett Lane. The U. S. Population Census in 1910 listed occupations. Mill workers and loggers equaled those working in the canneries and those working on ships as fishermen or in other marine

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occupations.

A bandstand was constructed west of Block 2 at a location that is presently part of Highway 101. A new school was constructed in 1916 replacing the 1895 two-story school building. The 1916 school was constructed in memory of W. F. Jewett by Mrs. Mary Jewett. The first Jewett School was located on Lots 2 & 3 in Block 8. The school is retained and the present school is called the Jewett Middle School.

W. F. Jewett passed away in 1914 after a long illness. Joseph Knowland Sr. had passed away two years earlier in 1912. Jewett succeeded Knowland as president of the Gardiner Mill Company. Oscar Hinsdale succeeded Jewett as manager of the Gardiner Mill in 1912. Alfred W. Reed died by accident in the North Umpqua River in 1899. Reed's business properties and extensive land holdings were willed to his nephew Warren P. Reed. Warren Reed developed Reeds First Addition to Gardiner in 1904. Properties owned by Reed on the south side of the Umpqua River were also developed by Warren Reed in 1911.

Fire Destroys Structures on Front St., 1911 and 1916

Again the little city was faced with disaster by fire. Among those buildings destroyed were the Perkins Hotel, Masonic Lodge Hall and Hotel next door and the Charles Marks residence. Front Street was again the victim of fire during the summer of 1911. The Gardiner Mill burned in December of 1916. The bucket brigade from the river could not save the buildings. It has been reported that the Charles Marks residence was dynamited to keep the fire from spreading further on Front Street. A volunteer fire department was organized in 1941.

Physical Development of Gardiner, 1917-1940 Secondary Period of Significance

Wilson H. Jewett, son of W. F. Jewett, returned to Gardiner briefly and constructed a new mill in 1917-1918. The mill operated only for three years. The mill cut Spruce timber and shipped cants for the manufacture of airplane propellers during World War I. The Jewett Mill was then sold to the Gardiner Mill Company in the fall of 1927. Operations were sporadic. In 1936 the Gardiner mill was leased by G. I. Newell and J. M. Cameron

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and operated under the name John Gray Lumber Co.

In 1916 the new railroad line bypassed Gardiner to the east and a new small station was created that was called East Gardiner. This community included the railroad station, a ferry dock, railroad company housing, the boat works and a fish packing plant. The railroad line opened during the summer of 1916. The Umpqua River Railroad Bridge was not completed until after the first month of operation. A ferry or barge transported the rail cars across the river during the first month of operation. An auto taxi service transported passengers and freight to East Gardiner from the town of Gardiner. Ernest Haskell, who owned a jewelry store in Gardiner, operated the first taxi service between the town and the rail station at East Gardiner.

Completion of the railroad line and bypassing Gardiner had a dramatic effect on the community. Residents could 'go out' by train and 'come in' the same way. Gardiner was one of the stopping points along the Drain-Coos Bay Stage route during those days of stagecoach travel. Passengers for Gardiner or Coos Bay left Drain at 5 A. M., reached Elkton for dinner, and arrived at Scottsburg in time for supper. There they boarded the stern-wheeler, EVA and traveled down river to East Gardiner, reaching there probably sometime between 9 P. M. and midnight. The passengers could stay overnight at Gardiner in the hotel and take the train the next day for Marshfield to the south. On the return trip east the passenger would leave Gardiner at 1 P. M. stay overnight at Scottsburg; start at 5 A. M. reaching the Perkins Hotel at Drain for supper. As one passenger remarked: "I eat breakfast at the Perkins Hotel at Gardiner, supper at the Perkins Hotel at Drain, and relax at the Perkins Hotel at Portland." Names of the three hotels were merely coincidence.

The Gardiner citizens, living in a town only accessed by schooner to San Francisco, Portland and Los Angeles and by launch and steamboat to Scottsburg, worked diligently for years to improve the transportation system to the lower Umpqua. Fred Assenheimer, owner of a confectionery store in Gardiner, served on the Oregon Coast Highway Commission. During 1925-1926 the Umpqua Highway Improvement District was organized and approved by the voters of the district and including a tax-levying body on January 25, 1925. At that time this district financed their

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portion of the agreement for the construction of the Umpqua Highway and Roosevelt Coast Highway from Reedsport to the Coos County line, and the location survey from Drain to Scottsburg. In 1928 the district again voted for a bond issue of \$100,000, which was to be used as the district's contribution toward the construction of the Umpqua Highway between Drain and Scottsburg in cooperation with the Federal Government. The Umpqua River Bridge was opened on July 1, 1936. The highway was soon completed south to Coos Bay and north to Lincoln City. The Umpqua Highway between Scottsburg and Gardiner was considered 'usable' in 1936.

The population of Gardiner in the 1910 U. S. Population Census listed 90 households within the town. Of those resources constructed during 1917-1940 3 are Gothic Vernacular, 1 Colonial Revival, 6 Cottage Style, 1 Store Front and 1 Bungalow. The loss of the mill is shown with the downturn of construction. The new town of Reedsport showed progress in expansion during this second period of development. Some of the population had moved across the river as Reedsport developed.

Physical Development, 1941-1992

The economy was in a downturn during the depression years in America. Gasoline was rationed during World War II. Travel was limited in distance. A destination trip to the Oregon coast from the western valleys may have been by commercial bus because of the fuel shortage. Building was at a standstill until the end of World War II in 1945.

Howard and Spencer Hinsdale revitalized the mill and put the mill into operation after the war and then later in the 1950s sold to the Long-Bell Corporation. Long-Bell Lumber Company operated the sawmill until the International Pulp and Paper Co. established a new pulp and paper mill in 1960. Howard Hinsdale was active in the promotion of the industry and harbor development. Harbor improvement at Winchester Bay moved along with development of the Port of Winchester Bay. The harbor also called Salmon Harbor is a first class facility for both commercial and sports fishing.

Hinsdale's attempt to develop a paper mill as early as 1929 was finally realized in 1960. International Paper began the

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operation of the pulp mill and reconstructed the sawmill on the old Gardiner Mill Company site. By 1986 International Paper was shipping twenty to thirty railroad cars a day making the company the largest single shipper on the Coos Bay Branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad line.

Nine modern homes have been constructed in Gardiner during this development period, three duplexes and two apartment buildings. Employment is varied but the local mills and the supporting industries are the main employer in Gardiner and the surrounding area.

The community of Gardiner continues to be a residential community with a mill operating on the edge of the town. Gone are the hospital over the drug store, the small bank building and the butcher shop. A community that refused to give up to the destruction by repeated fires. But present are sixty historic structures which contribute to the one hundred-thirty-two year history of this coastal community of Oregon. Most important are the citizens of this community that take pride in living in a white house by the sea.

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Gardiner Historic District
Name of Property

Douglas, Oregon
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property c. 35

Reedsport, Oregon 1:24000

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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4	8	4	2	9	7	0
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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ella Mae Young

organization for: Douglas County Historic Resources Review Commission (CLG) date December 10, 1993

street & number 491 Youngs Lane telephone 503-673-6986

city or town Roseburg state OR zip code 97470

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

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

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple (please see property inventory, Section 7)

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation SheetSection number 10 Page 1**Boundary Description**

A parcel of land lying in Sections 22 and 27, Township 21 South, Range 12 West, Willamette Meridian, Douglas County, Oregon, and being described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly extension of the east line of 2nd Street and the centerline of Garden Street in the Town of Gardiner, Oregon; thence Westerly along said centerline, 160 feet, more or less, to its intersection with the centerline of Old Highway No. 101; thence Southwesterly along said highway centerline, to its intersection with the centerline of Front Street; thence Southeasterly along the centerline of Front Street, to its intersection with the centerline of Spring Street; thence Southwesterly along the centerline of Spring Street to its intersection with the easterly line of Highway No. 101; thence Southeasterly along said easterly line, to a point that bears South 18" 16' East 80 feet from the southwest corner of property described in Recorder's No. 79-1735, Records of Douglas County, Oregon; thence North 71" 44' East 110 feet; thence North 18" 16' West 153 feet, more or less, to the northeast corner of said property; thence South 71" 44' West 10 feet; thence North 18" 16' West 287 feet to a point on the south line of property described in Paragraph 5 of Recorder's No. 89-6457, Records of Douglas County, Oregon; thence South 71" 44' West along said south line, 29 feet to the southwest corner thereof; thence North 18" 16' West 104 feet, more or less, to a point in the centerline of Pitt Street; thence North 71" 44' East along said centerline, 225.5 feet; thence North 18" 16' West 15 feet, more or less, to the southeast corner of property described as Parcel No. 2 of Recorder's No. 79-11255, Records of Douglas County, Oregon; thence North 18" 16' West 60 feet to a point on the south line of property described in Recorder's No. 90-5873, Records of Douglas County, Oregon; thence South 71" 44' West along said south line, to a point on the east line of Front Street; thence Northerly along said east line, to the southwest corner of Lot 1, Block 22, Gardiner, Douglas County, Oregon; thence Easterly along the south line of said Lot 1, a distance of 80 feet; thence North 12" West 75 feet to a point on the south line of Lot 2 of said Block 22; thence Easterly along said south line, 70 feet to the southeast corner of said Lot 2; thence North 12" West 75 feet to the northwest corner of Block 21 of said Gardiner; thence Easterly

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along the south line of said Block 21 and the extension thereof, 185 feet to the centerline of 2nd Street; thence Northerly along said centerline, to its intersection with the centerline of Camp Street; thence Easterly along said centerline, to its intersection with the centerline of 3rd Street; thence Northerly along said centerline, to the north line of Garden Street; thence Easterly along said north line, to the east line of said 3rd Street; thence Northerly along the extension of 3rd Street, to the south line of Lot 4 of said Section 22; thence Easterly along said south line, to the southeast corner of property described in Recorder's No. 65-12038, Records of Douglas County, Oregon; thence Northerly parallel to the west line of said Lot 4, a distance of 313 feet; thence Westerly parallel to the south line of said Lot 4, a distance of 40 feet to a point on the west line of said Lot 4; thence Northerly along said west line, 113.4 feet to the northeast corner of that property described in Recorder's No. 297287, Deed Records of Douglas County, Oregon; thence West to a point at the northwest corner of the Aurora Lodge No. 59 property; thence Southerly and Easterly along the westerly and southerly lines of said Lodge property to the north line of Garden Street; thence Southerly to the point of beginning.

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The bounds of the Gardiner Historic District are drawn to include, at the core, most of the original plat of 1874. On the periphery are portions of later platted areas encompassing the town's historic Masonic Cemetery, at the extreme north end, and standing resources that both antedate and post date the heyday of Gardiner Mill Company operations, 1879-1936. The historic period is 1870 to 1940. The district, containing approximately 35 acres, is bounded on the west by U.S. Highway 101 and on the east by a forested hillside. Portions of the developed townsite excluded from district boundaries are excluded on the basis of non-conforming scale, period and type of construction or improvements.

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Captions for Photographs and Figures

Photograph Description

All photographs are Gardiner Historic District, Douglas County, Oregon. All negatives are stored at the Douglas County Museum, P. O. Box 1550, Roseburg, OR 97470. Photographs (80) have been assigned numbers that follow the resource number within the Gardiner Historic District.

- 1.1 Gardiner Mill Company House
7711-13 U. S. Highway 101, Neg. No. 13142, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from U. S. Highway 101
- 2.2 Gardiner Mill Company Residence
77117 U. S. Highway 101, Neg. No. 13143, Mitchell, 1988,
View looking East from U. S. Highway 101
- 3.3 Gardiner Mill Company Residence
77123 U. S. Highway 101, Neg. No. 13147, Mitchell, 1988,
View looking East from U. S. Highway 101
- 4.4 James Ford Jr. Residence
77133 U. S. Highway 101, Neg. No. 13145, Mitchell, 1988,
View looking East from U. S. Highway 101
- 5 Utility Building - no photo
77143 U. S. Highway 101
- 6.81 Petersdorf Building - View looking E. from Highway 101
77143 U. S. Highway 101
- 7 Vacant Lot
U. S. Highway 101
- 8.5 Gardiner Mill Company Residence
77151 U. S. Highway 101, Neg. No. 13146, Young, 1988
View looking East from U. S. Highway 101
- 9.6 Gardiner Mill Company Residence
77155 U. S. Highway 101, Neg. No. 13146, Young, 1988

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View looking East from U. S. Highway 101

- 10.7 Stulken Residence
285 Pitt Street, Neg. No. 13148, Mitchell, 1988
View looking North from Pitt St.
- 11.8 Townsend Residence
217 Pitt Street, Neg. No. 13144, Mitchell, 1988
View looking North from Pitt St.
- 12.32 Utility Building - View looking NE from Pitt St.
217 Pitt Street
- 13.83 Utility Building - View looking NE from U. S. 101
77165 U. S. Highway 101
- 14.9 Wilson H. Jewett Residence
77165 U. S. Highway 101, Neg. No. 13137, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from U. S. Highway 101
- 15.10 W. F. Jewett Residence
77175 U. S. Highway 101, Neg. No. 13140, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from U. S. Highway 101
- 16.84 Gazebo - View looking NE from Fullhart Garden
Jewett Lane
- 17.85 Fullhart Carport - View looking S. from Jewett Lane
Jewett Lane
- 18.11 J. P. Christie Residence
185 Jewett Lane, Neg. No. 13200, Mitchell, 1988
View looking North from Jewett Lane
- 19.12 Neil J. Cornwall Residence
100 Jewett Lane, Neg. No. 13201, Mitchell, 1988
View looking North from Jewett Lane
- 20.13 Oscar B. Hinsdale Residence
77187 U. S. Highway 101, Neg. No. 13198, Mitchell, 1988
View looking Northeast from corner of Jewett Lane & Highway

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101

- 21.14 Gray/Nelson Residence
77193 U. S. Highway 101, Neg. No. 13197, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from U. S. Highway 101
Left rear distance - Jewett-Bergman Residence & right rear
is Union Hall in distance
- 22 Vacant Lot
U. S. highway 101
- 23 Vacant Lot
U. S. Highway 101
- 24.86 The Reed-Janelle Store - 77207 W. S. Highway 101
24.87 View looking East from Highway 101
- 25.15 Joe Butler House
101 Commercial St., Roll 5, Neg. No. 23, Young, 1992
View looking South from Commercial St.
- 26.88 Utility Bldg. - View looking SE from Commercial.
Commercial Street
- 27.89 Hunt Residence - View looking west from Front St.
480 Front Street
- 28 Vacant Lot
Front Street
- 29 Vacant Lot
Front Street
- 30 Vacant Lot
Front Street
- 31 Vacant Lot
Front Street
- 32.16 Varrelmann Residence
171 Commercial St., Roll 5, Neg No. 22, Young, 1992

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- Roll 6, Neg No. 36, Young, 1992
Photo from SE corner of Commercial and Front St.
- 33.17 Neil J. Cornwall Residence (1876 house)
562 Front Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 4, Young, 1992
View Spring St. looking Southwest
Roll 6, Neg. No. 34, Young, 1992, Front St. Looking West
at front entry door.
- 34.18 Oscar Anderson Residence
170 Spring St., Neg. No. 13194, Mitchell, 1988
View Spring Street looking South
- 35.90 Love Apartments
160 Spring St.- View looking east from lot.
- 36.19 Durbin-Abbott Service Station
77231 U. S. Highway 101, Roll 5, Neg. No. 25, Young, 1992
View looking East from U. S. Highway 101
- 37.20 Durbin-Abbott Auto Cabins
77221 U. S. Highway 101, Roll 6, Neg. No. 29, Young, 19912
View Looking East from U. S. Highway 101
- 38.21 Captain Westerdale Residence
Monument-Flag Staff Corner
383 Front Street, Neg. No. 13162, Mitchell, 1988
View Looking East from Front St.
- 39.22 Alfred W. Reed Residence
401 Front Street, Neg. No. 13163, Mitchell, 1988
View Looking East from Front St.
- 40.23 The Union Hall
415 Front Street, Neg. No. 13193, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from Front St.
- 41.24 Godfrey Seymour Residence
435 Front Street, Neg. No. 13192, Mitchell, 1988
View looking Northeast from Front Street.
- 42.25 Albert Perkins Residence

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- 455 Front Street, Neg. No. 13191, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from Front Street
- 43.26 Mobile Home
475 Front Street, Roll No. 5, Neg. No. 3, Young, 1992
View looking East from Front Street
- 44 Utility Building
475 Front Street, See photo above.
- 45.91 Murray Residence View looking north from Commercial St.
239 Commercial Street-
- 46.27 Jewett-Bergman Residence
537 Front Street, Neg. No. 13188, Mitchell, 1988
- 47 Vacant Lot
Front Street
- 48.92 Larsson Residence
565 Front Street - View looking east from Front St.
- 49.28 Agnes Warren Residence
617 Front Street, Roll No. 2, Neg. No. 12, 1988
View looking East from Front Street
- 50.29 The Gardiner Brewery
643-645 Front Street, Neg. No. 13187, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from Front Street
- 51.93 Labarge Residence
665 Front Street - View looking east from Front St.
- 52.30 Catterlin Residence
687 Front Street, Neg. No. 13186, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from Front Street
- 53 & 54.31 Jewett Middle School
325 Front Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 5, Young, 1992
View looking North from Mound Street across parking lot

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- 55.94 Mobile Home
920 First Street-View looking east from Camp St.
View by driving behind Gardiner Fire Hall
- 56.32 Durand Residence
945 Front Street, Neg. No. 13185
View from Front St. and looking East
- 57.33 Gardiner Fire Hall
208 Marsh Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 8, Young, 1992
View looking East from Marsh Street
- 58.34 Colman Porter Residence
205 Marsh Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 7, Young, 1992
View looking north from Marsh Street
- 59.35 Porter Apartment
1032 First Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 19, Young, 1992
View looking West from First St.
- 60.36 Lincoln Lucus Residence
1064 First Street, Neg. No. 13184, Mitchell, 1988
View looking Northwest from First Street
- 61 Vacant Lot
First Street
- 62.37 Henry Wade Residence
1094 First Street, Roll 2, Neg. No. 16, Mitchell, 1988
View looking West from First Street
- 63.38 Harry Brant Residence
1120 First Street, Roll 2, Neg. No. 14, Young, 1988
View looking North from Sykes lot
- 64 Peter Turner Residence
First Street-See no. 65
Vacant house
- 65.39 Albert Pyritz Residence
1190 First Street, Roll 2, Neg No. 17A, Young, 1988

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- View looking East from U. S. Highway 101
Includes view of Peter Turner Residence
- 66.40 Ralph Pyritz Residence
77397 U. S. Highway 101, Roll 5, Neg. No. 15, Young, 1992
View looking South from Old Highway 101
- 66.41 Historic photo, Neg. No.14304, @1912
View looking East from Old Wagon Road that preceded U. S.
Highway 101
- 67.42 Henry Andruss Residence
315 Alder Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 16, Young, 1992
View Looking Northeast from Alder Street.
- 68 Vacant Lot
Second & Alder Streets
- 69.43 Frank White Duplex
1230-1236 Second Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 14, Young, 1992
View looking West from Second Street
- 70.44 Reed Ranch House
1284 Second Street, Neg. No. 13183, Mitchell, 1988
View looking West from Second St.
- 71 Vacant Lot
U. S. Highway 101
- 72.45 Laurence Leach Residence
77411 U. S. Highway 101, Neg. No. 13181, Mitchell, 1988
View Looking East from Old Highway 101
- 73.46 Barnes Residence
325 Plateau Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 18, Young, 1988
View looking East from First Street
- 74.47 Lusk Residence
1169 Second Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 12, Young, 1992
View looking West from Second Street
- 75.95 Hust Mobile Home

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- 1185 First Street - View looking south from First St.
- 76.96 Hust Utility Building
1185 First Street - View looking west from First St.
- 77.48 Louie Seymour Residence
1183 First Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 17, Young, 1992
View looking East from First Street
- 78 Vacant Lot
Second Street
- 79 Vacant Lots
Second Street
- 80.49 Mobile Home
First Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 10, Young, 1992
View looking Southwest from Plateau and Second Street
- 81.50 Captain Josiah B. Leeds Residence
1085 First Street, Neg. No. 13174, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from First Street
- 82.51 Christian Eckblom Residence
1035 First Street, Neg. No. 13176, Mitchell, 1988
View looking Southeast from First Street
- 83.52 Anna Spencer Residence
1017 First Street, Neg. No. 13175, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from First Street
- 84.53 Boatman Duplex
1000 First Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 9, Young, 1992
View looking East from corner of First and Marsh Streets
- 85.54 Lutz-Dolan Residence
619 First Street, Neg. No. 13169, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from Lot 8
- 85.55 Historic photo, Neg. No.14305 D. C. M., 1909
- 86 Vacant Lot

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First Street

- 87.56 Carl Pyritz Residence
667 First Street, Neg. No. 13171, Mitchell, 1988
View looking Southeast from First Street
- 88 Vacant Lot
Second Street
- 89.57 Lena Henderson Residence
689 First Street, Neg. No. 13172, Mitchell, 1988
View looking Southeast from First Street
- 90.97 Mayfield Residence
485 First Street - View looking east from primate drive
Access lot on First St. behind Jewett-Bergman Residence #46
- 91 Vacant Lots
First Street, Deep ravine area.
- 92.58 William A. Reed Residence
515 First Street, Neg. No. 13168, Mitchell, 1988
View looking Northeast from First and Commercial
- 93.59 James and Minnie Graham Residence
485 First Street, Neg. No. 13167, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from First Street.
- 94 Vacant Lots
Second Street (behind Graham Residence)
- 95.60 Everett and Teresa Abbott Residence
457 First Street, Neg. No. 13165, Mitchell, 1988
View looking Southeast from Lot 6
- 96.61 St. Marys Episcopal Church
915 Second Street, Neg. No. 13161, Mitchell, 1988
View looking East from Second Street
- 97.62 Harry Lyster Residence

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- 953 Second Street, Historic Photo, Neg. No. 6184, D. C. M.,
©1915.
- 98 Vacant Lots
Third Street
- 99.98 Potter Residence
285 Third Street - View looking east from Third St.
- 100 Vacant Lot
Second Street
- 101 Vacant Lot
Second Street
- 102.63 Six Unit Apartment and a Duplex
102.100 424 Second Street and 494 Plateau-View looking SE from
102.101 Plateau
102.102
- 103.64 Stull Residence
491 Plateau Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 11, Young, 1992
Looking East from Plateau Street
- 104.99 Osburn Residence
1187 Second Street - View looking east from Second St.
- 105.65 Margaret Yarborough Residence
1117 Second Street, Neg No. 13158, Mitchell, 1988
Looking East from Second Street
- 106.66 Gable Residence
1225 Second Street, Roll 5, Neg. No. 13, Young, 1992
Looking East from corner of Second and Alder Streets.
- 107.67 Charles Pyritz Residence
1237 Second Street, Neg. No. 13157, Mitchell, 1988
Looking East from Second Street.
- 108.68 J. Wesley Reed Residence
1269 Second Street, Neg. No. 13156, Mitchell, 1988
Looking Northeast from Lot 6, Block 33.

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109.69 Bill Smiley Residence
1297 Second Street, Neg. No. 13155, Mitchell, 1988
Looking East from Second Street.

110.70 The Gardiner Masonic Cemetery
Garden Street and Old U. S. Highway 101, Neg. No. 13154,
Mitchell, 1988. Looking East from Old U. S. Highway 101.

Views of the Gardiner Historical District

- 1.71 Historic View of Gardiner, Douglas County, OR
A glimpse from the boat, Douglas County Museum, @1912
Looking Southeast from a boat in the Umpqua River.
- 2.72 Gardiner Mill Company Houses
U. S. Highway 101, Roll Neg. No. , Young, 1992
View looking South on U. S. Highway 101 and corner of Pitt
Street.
- 3.73 Pitt Street in Gardiner Historic District, Douglas County,
Oregon. Roll Neg. No. , Young, 1992
U. S. Highway 101 and Pitt Street looking East.
- 4.74 Corner of Pitt Street and U. S. Highway 101, Gardiner
Historic District, Douglas County, Oregon, Roll 6, Neg. No.
Young, 1992.
- 5.75 U. S. Highway 101, International Pulp & Paper Co. Mill in
background, Gardiner Store, Gray Residence and Hinsdale
Residence.
Looking North on U. S. Highway 101, Roll 6, Neg. No.
Young, 1992.
- 6.76 General View of Gardiner Historic District, Douglas County,
Oregon. Roll 6 Neg. NO. , Young, 1992.
View looking East from U. S. Highway 101
- 7.77 General View of Gardiner Historic District, Douglas County,
Oregon. Roll 6, Neg. No. , Young, 1992.
View looking East from U. S. Highway 101 toward Oscar

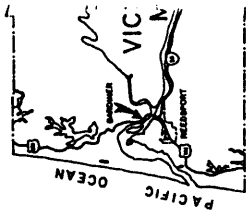
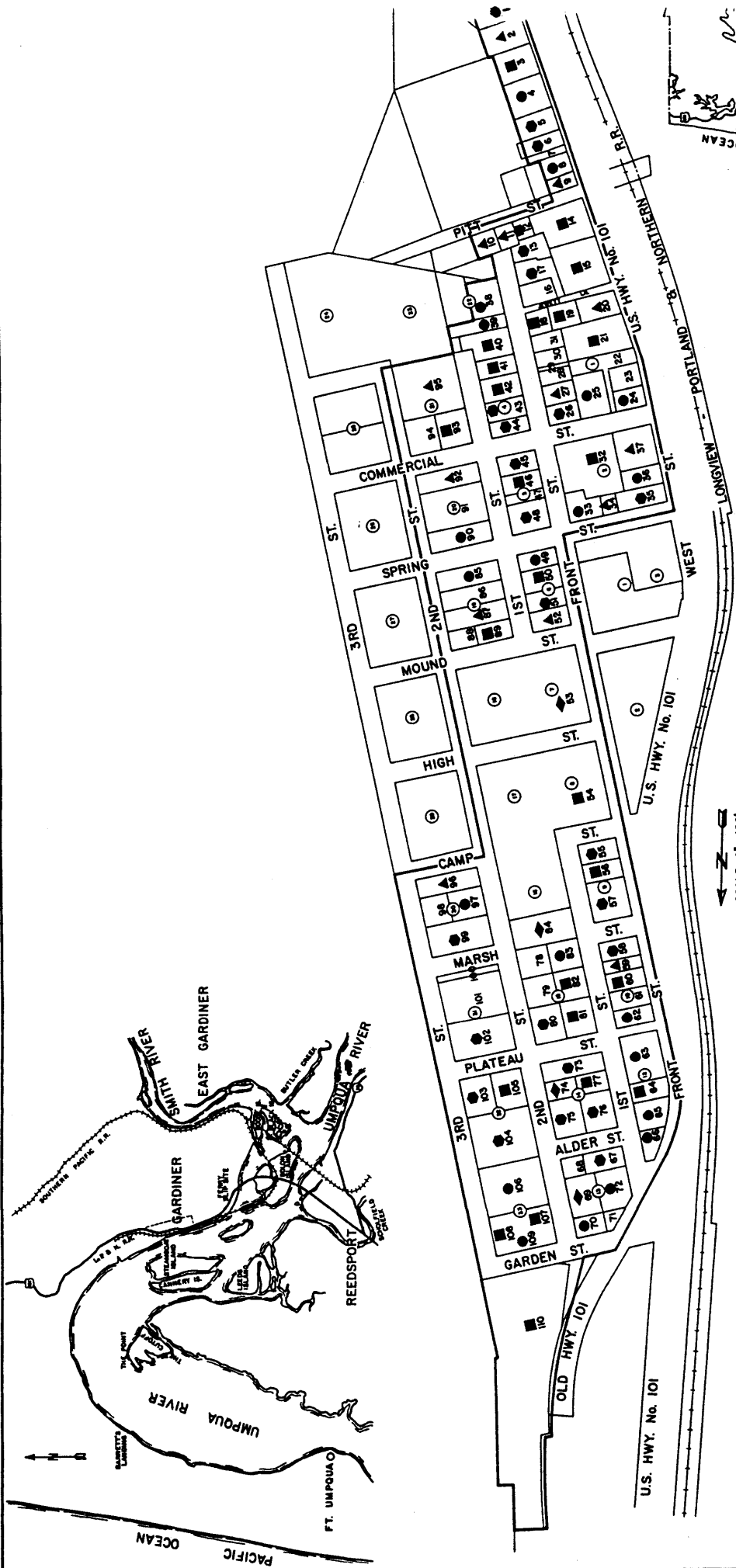
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background, Alfred Reed right background.

- 8.78 General View of Gardiner Historic District, Douglas County, Oregon. Roll 6, Neg. No. , Young, 1992.
View looking Northeast from Front Street. Jewett Middle School in background, roof line of #52 Catterline Residence; #51 Labarge Residence and #50 Gardiner Brewery.
- 9.79 General View of Gardiner Historic District, Douglas County, Oregon. Roll 6, Neg. No. , Young, 1992.
View looking North from Second and Alder Streets. International Pulp and Paper Co. Offices and Operations Plant in background. (mill prop. not in Historic District).
- 10.80 Jedediah Smith Interpretive Sign located on Bolon Island. Sign not in Gardiner Historic District.
Roll 6, Neg. No. , Young, 1992.
View taken from viewing site looking west. Located along U. S. Highway 101 on Bolon Island.



DATES:
 GARDINER 1874
 REEDS FIRST ADDITION 1904
 EAST GARDINER 1916
 HIGHWAY ADDITION 1927

SCALE: 1" = 100'

Gardiner Historic District

DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON
 1870 - 1940

- LEGEND:**
- PRIMARY SIGNIFICANT (PRE 1916)
 - ▲ SECONDARY SIGNIFICANT (1917 - 1940)
 - HISTORIC/NON-CONTRIBUTING
 - ◆ COMPATIBLE/NON-HISTORIC/NON-CONTRIBUTING
 - NON-COMPATIBLE/NON-CONTRIBUTING
 - DISTRICT BOUNDARY LINE