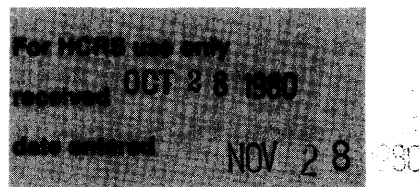


United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1. Name

historic Hughes, Patrick, House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Cape Blanco State Park _____ not for publication

city, town Sixes vic. vicinity of congressional district 4th

state Oregon code 41 county Curry code 015

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Oregon Department of Transportation - Parks and Recreation Division

street & number 525 Trade Street SE

city, town Salem _____ vicinity of state Oregon 97310

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Curry County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Gold Beach _____ state Oregon 97444

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Statewide Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1970 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Salem _____ state Oregon 97310

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The well-preserved historic house occupying a terrace of land above the mouth of the Sixes River, north of Cape Blanco, in Curry County, Oregon, was built for pioneer rancher and dairy farmer Patrick Hughes in 1898. While Cape Alva on the Washington coastline claims the distinction of being the westernmost point of land in the contiguous United States, Cape Blanco is an extreme westerly reach lying at 124° 33'51" west longitude. The house commands a panoramic view of the ocean front and river bottom from its elevated site under the brow of the land form which shelters it from southwesterly winds. Rectangular in plan with two cross axial wings, the house is a vernacular form with Queen Anne/Eastlake Style surface decoration. It was designed and constructed by Port Orford building contractor P.J. Lindberg, a Swedish immigrant, and it bears certain similarities to other houses in the area built by Lindberg, including the house of James S. Hughes, son of the Hughes family patriarch and one-time Keeper of the Cape Blanco Light. The latter house, on the opposite, or north shore of the Sixes River, is visible from the Patrick Hughes House. Other documented Lindberg houses, both in Port Orford, are those built for the contractor himself in 1892 and for Patrick Hughes' daughter and son-in-law, Alice and Patrick Masterson, in 1900. What the houses share in common is a liberal use of siding of cedar shingles with fancy butts laid in variegated coursing. Of the four house plans, the most closely related are those of Patrick Hughes and his son-in-law, Patrick Masterson. The latter is a small-scale version of the former.

The two-story ranch house has a longitudinal plan measuring approximately 46x68'. It is oriented southeast to northwest, somewhat parallel with the Sixes River which it overlooks, and it has two shallow cross axial wings offset from one another on the southwest and northeast elevations.

A two-story, gable-roofed dairy barn which once stood immediately off the northwest end of the house was built shortly after the turn of the century. It appears in a photograph which has been dated c. 1905. The dooryard and barnyard were enclosed by a low fence; that surrounding the dooryard was a cypress-lined picket fence. At the lower end of the enclosure--in the northwest corner--was a small, polygonal-roofed outbuilding, possibly the creamery, and outside the enclosure on the northwest lay a larger, hip-roofed outbuilding, possibly a stable/carriage house. The latter may have been relocated to the southeast end of the house when a house for Francis Hughes and a service shed were built northwesterly of the ranch house around the time of the First World War or slightly later. Of the original complex, only the ranch house stands today.

The foundation, originally post-on-pier covered with vertical tongue and groove waterskirt, is now stuccoed concrete block following recent construction work. The majority of exterior cover is cedar shingles with fancy butts laid in variegated patterns. Overhanging eaves of the shingled gable roof are carried by Eastlake Style triangle brackets attached to a wide frieze board at gable ends and above second-story openings. Verge boards, decorated with fancy work at three of four gable ends, were originally surmounted by acroteria at the peaks. Siding on the northwest end and under porch roofs is horizontal shiplap. The front porch is a shed-roofed porch with bracketed posts and lattice work railing which lines the inward angle of the southwest corner of the house. A similar porch extends halfway across the northeast facade. In the southeast angle of the house is a one-story hip-roofed sun porch. In the northwest angle is a single-story shed-roofed bathroom, and a shed-roofed laundry room extends from the northeast corner of the kitchen wing. Centered in the face of the southeast end is a bracketed polygonal bay lighting the main parlor. Above it is a paired

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Hughes (Patrick) House



Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 1

double-hung window with bracketed hood. The three formal gable ends are lighted by semi-circular lunettes with Eastlake-style framements. Fenestration consists of single and paired elongated double-hung sash windows with two lights over two. Standing features above the eaves are three stuccoed brick chimneys with bases, neckings and shaped caps straddling roof ridges to vent parlor and smoking room fireplaces and the free-standing kitchen range. Original exterior paint treatment appears to have been: red roof and chimneys, ochre body color with trim of dark maroon, including base and mid-wall shingle courses; and olive green sash and door trim. According to local tradition, the base of the original paint was seal oil obtained from a Port Orford rendering operation dependent upon a once-teeming rookery of Orford Reef southwesterly of Cape Blanco.

Interior spaces are arranged around an L-shaped entry stairhall, access to which is gained from the southwest corner porch. A bedchamber lies northerly of the hall. The formal parlor with its polygonal window bay and cherry mantelpiece with ceramic tile surround and mirrored overmantel, is at the southeast end; and the men's parlor, or smoking room, with its tongue-and-groove wainscoting and bold, segmental arched fireplace opening with hand-carved mantelpiece with squat pilasters and heavily molded entablature with central keystone, is in the southeast corner. The wainscoted dining room, behind the stairhall, overlooks the veranda and the river bottom beyond to the northeast. A pass-through pantry and kitchen make up the northeast and northwest corners of the ground floor plan, respectively. Six second-story bedchambers, one of which was used as a chapel, radiate from the L-shaped stairhall. Interior finish work consists of high baseboards with crown molding and wainscoting of vertical tongue-and-groove boards. Door and window trim is standard fancy millwork of the period with beaded surrounds and decorated corner blocks. Five-panel doors, originally grained, are decorated with beading and chamfering. Plaster wall cover above wainscoting has been overlaid with sheetrock in the most recent renovation. All wiring and plumbing has been brought up to code.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Hughes (Patrick) House, Sixes vicinity, Curry County, Oregon

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

Following are corrections based on testimony of Patrick Masterson of Port Orford given to the State Historic Preservation Office by telephone on February 18, 1981. Mr. Masterson is a great grandson of Patrick Hughes.

The Patrick Masterson House in Port Orford was built ca. 1898, as opposed to 1900.

A correct analysis of the historic view of 1905 is as follows:

A two-story, gable-roofed washhouse and bunkhouse which once stood immediately off the northwest end of the house had been moved to that location from the original Hughes farmstead on the Sixes. This and other outbuildings appear in an historic view of ca. 1905. The dooryard and a utility yard on the northwesterly end of the house were enclosed by a low fence; that surrounding the dooryard was a cypress-lined picket fence. At the lower end of the enclosure--in the southwest corner--was a small, pyramidal-roofed chicken house, and outside the enclosure on the northwest lay a larger, hip-roofed smokehouse. On lower ground next to the river was a slaughter house. The creamery and the dairy barn, which was used for buggy storage as well, lay to the east of the house. A garage was built next to the driveway on the southeast side of the house in 1916. Of this complex, only the ranch house stands today.

In 1921 a house was built northwesterly of the ranch house for John Masterson, son of Patrick and Alice Hughes Masterson, who, with his wife Vernice, occupied the newer house until 1940 or 1941. The last generation of Hughes descendants to live on the ranch was represented by Mary Kathleen Farrier, granddaughter of Francis Hughes. She occupied the newer house to 1971. When the property was acquired for state park purposes, the newer house became the park manager's residence, and a service area shop building was erected between the two houses.

According to family tradition, the original exterior paint treatment of the Patrick Hughes House was an off-cream color described as falling somewhere between khaki and yellowish-white and having a darker trim strip. The present paint treatment of ochre and maroon, however, was based on analysis of paint samples taken from the house.

Interior wall surfaces above wainscoting, according to former Cape Blanco State Park Manager Rod Polly, were not plaster, but vertical cedar boards upon which wallpapers with backing were laid directly. The walls were sheetrocked in the recent renovation.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1898 **Builder/Architect** P. J. Lindberg

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The cedar-shingled ranch house built for Patrick Hughes on the Sixes River in 1898 is significant to Curry County as the intact headquarters of a large and prosperous live-stock and dairy ranch operated by two generations of Hugheses near Cape Blanco north of Port Orford. Butter from the Hughes Ranch reportedly was exported to San Francisco. While the family patriarch, an Irishman, occupied the grandest house built on his ranch only three years before his death in 1901, three of his seven offspring remained closely associated with the property well into the 20th century. In its historic period the Hughes Ranch employed as many as fourteen hands at one time, many of them Irish immigrants, and evidence of the function of the ranch as a sort of unofficial settlement area were the Catholic church and cemetery, with its headstones engraved with Irish names, which stood atop the wind-swept headland.

The architect/builder of the Patrick Hughes House and the Catholic Church near Cape Blanco was Peter John Lindberg (1851-1920), a native of Stockholm, Sweden, who arrived in Port Orford on the southern Oregon Coast in 1882 via South America and San Francisco, where he is said to have learned the carpentering, bridge-building and plumbing trades. The general contracting business he established is said to have produced numerous buildings in Port Orford as well as farm houses and barns throughout the district. Lindberg served as Curry County commissioner, County road supervisor, local school board member, and at one point, constable of Port Orford.

The ranch was operated by Hughes' sons until the opening of the Second World War. Thereafter, the property was managed by the Hughes Estate until 380 acres were acquired by the State of Oregon for state park purposes in 1971. By that time, only the house and carriage house/garage--now gone--remained of historic buildings associated with the once-thriving Hughes Ranch. The house was managed as a rental accommodation following its acquisition by the State, and in 1973 the first in a series of rehabilitation projects by the State Parks and Recreation Division was undertaken. Major work, including foundation construction and accurate reproduction of exterior paint treatment, was carried out in 1979. Plans for future use of the house as a tourist hostel and community reception center are under consideration.

Patrick Hughes was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1830 and emigrated to the United States in 1855 at the height of the Irish migration to America precipitated by the potato famine. He settled first in Boston, where he met and married Jane O'Neil. The pair sailed to San Francisco in 1856. Hughes was engaged in mining in California for about a year before coming up the coast to Curry County. Possibly, he was drawn by the Sixes gold mines, which opened in 1857 at the conclusion of the Rogue River Indian Wars. Once in Curry County, Hughes mined for awhile and, beginning in 1860, developed a first-rate livestock and dairy ranch on holdings of 1,000 acres near Cape Blanco. The Hughes children, listed in order of their birth were: Edward T., James S., Thomas P., Alice J., John C., Mary E., and Francis J. Hughes. As the oldest of five sons, Edward was heir to the ranch and continued to operate it, building the holdings to 1,800 acres with the help of his younger brothers Thomas and Francis, following his father's death. Edward and

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Hughes (Patrick) House

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

Thomas remained bachelors. Francis married and lived in a separate house which was built for him near the historic ranch house. The house Francis occupied has been remodeled. It still stands and is presently used as the park manager's residence. James, the second son, established his own farm on the north side of the Sixes River in view of the patriarchal ranch house, and it was he who served for 20 years as the Keeper of the light-house--the most westerly on the U.S. mainland--which had been established on Cape Blanco in 1870. A third son, John C., entered the priesthood. Alice Hughes married Patrick Masterson, for whom Patrick Hughes had a smaller-scale version of the Hughes ranch house built in Port Orford as a wedding present by architect P. J. Lindberg in 1900. Being of Catholic faith, Hughes had a small church erected on the ranch in 1892. It stood until the end of the Second World War.

Edward Hughes was educated at St. Joseph's Academy in Vancouver, Washington, and upon his return to the ranch, he was responsible for teaching his brothers what he had learned. Patric Hughes sponsored the education of the children of the ranch and neighbor children by building a schoolhouse. The local school superintendent accepted the petition of Sixes River residents for a new school district in 1881, and Patrick Hughes was elected a director. Hughes' oldest son, Edward, was elected clerk of the new school district in 1884, and James was named to the board in 1888. Patrick Hughes served several terms as Curry County commissioner. On his death in 1901 he was buried in the church graveyard near Cape Blanco, but ultimately his remains, and those of his wife who survived him many years, were reinterred at Mt. Calvary Cemetery in Portland.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Hughes (Patrick) House, Sixes vicinity, Curry County, Oregon

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

Following are corrections and clarifications of certain biographical details concerning the Hughes family. This information was given to the State Historic Preservation Office by telephone on February 18, 1981, by Patrick Masterson of Port Orford, great grandson of Patrick Hughes.

Patrick Hughes and Jane O'Neil met in Boston and were married in 1855. They both were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. Patrick Hughes crossed the plains to California, presumably in 1856. He spent some time prospecting on the Fraser River in British Columbia and then returned to San Francisco. While in San Francisco, Hughes sent for his wife, who arrived by ship after crossing the Isthmus of Panama on horseback. While Mrs. Hughes worked as a domestic in San Francisco, Patrick Hughes continued his prospecting on the West Coast and was enumerated in the 1860 census in the Oakland, Oregon district. About this time, Mrs. Hughes traveled north from San Francisco Bay on the Oregon-California road and met her husband in Oakland. The Hugheses then went to present-day Curry County to scout opportunities, settling first on the Thrift Ranch near Langlois. Eventually, Hughes traded interest with Thrift for property at the mouth of the Sixes River. The date of Hughes's first purchase of land was that when he bought Sullivan's Mine south of Cape Blanco. The mine was worked by Hughes, a man named O'Sullivan, a man named Duffy and others.

The Hugheses' oldest surviving son, Edward, was born in 1862 in Roseburg. Mrs. Hughes traveled there from the Sixes for the birthing. Two Hughes infants died. The surviving children, in order of their birth, were as follows: Edward T. (1862), James S. (1863), Alice J. (1865), John C. (1869), Mary E. (1872), Thomas P. (1874), and Francis J. (1877) Hughes. John Hughes left the Hughes ranch in 1882 to study for the priesthood in Toronto. He completed his studies in Maryland and was ordained in 1895.

The youngest of Patrick Hughes's offspring, Francis Hughes, married Annie Doyle. The pair lived in the Patrick Hughes House on the ranch. The 20th century residence was built ca. 1921 for John Masterson, son of Alice Hughes and Patrick Masterson, and was occupied by John and his wife, Vernice, until 1940-1941.

Patrick Hughes's daughter, Alice, married Patrick Masterson in 1893. Masterson himself had the couple's house in Port Orford built by P. J. Lindberg ca. 1898. The Lindberg-designed house built on the north side of the Sixes River for James and Laura McMullen Hughes was a gift from the bride's aunt in New York, whose family owned the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Dredging Company.

In 1938, all of the remains in the Hughes cemetery were exhumed and reinterred at Mt. Calvary Cemetery in Portland. This undertaking was financed by Laura McMullen Hughes's well-to-do family in New York.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Hughes (Patrick) House

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

Personal interview, Elisabeth Walton, with Mrs. Louis (Mary Kathleen) Farrier, great-granddaughter of Patrick Hughes, granddaughter of Francis Hughes, Cape Blanco, summer, 1971.

Personal interviews, Elisabeth Walton, with Mrs. Edward A. (Snyeva) Lindberg, daughter-in-law of architect P.J. Lindberg; Mrs. John (Vernice) Masterson, widow of Patrick Hughes' grandson, John Masterson; and Orris Smith, grandson of George Forty, manufacturer of sea lion oil-based paint used on Hughes House, all of Port Orford, Curry County, Oregon, August 1973.

Record book, School District No. 15 (Cape Blanco), 1881-1888.

Dodge, Orvil. Pioneer History of Coos and Curry Counties (Salem: Capital Printing Co, 1898), Biographical appendix. Notes on James Hughes, 49; P.J. Lindberg, 57.

Gaston, Joseph. The Centennial History of Oregon 1811-1912, Vol. 4 (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co. 1912), Portraits, 653. Notes on Patrick Hughes, 648; Hughes' son James, Keeper of Cape Blanco Light, 1011; and Hughes House architect Peter John Lindberg, 680.

O'Hara, Edwin V. Pioneer Catholic History of Oregon (Portland: Glass and Prudhomme Co, Printers, 1911).

Peterson, Emil R. and Powers, Alfred. A Century of Coos and Curry (Portland: Binford and Mort, 1952), 542.

Walling, A.G., History of Southern Oregon (Portland: A.G. Walling, 1884). Appendix. Patrick Hughes entry, 530, Cape Blanco Lighthouse entry, 545.

Catholic History of Oregon (Portland: Catholic Book Company, 1916).

Sage, Marilyn. "Farthest West Went the Irish," Sunday Oregonian Magazine Section (March 18, 1945), 6.

Northwest Ruralite, Coos-Curry Electric Edition, Vol. 17, No. 6 (June 1970), 16-17. Article on Hughes family by Marge Barrett, Brookings, Curry County, Oregon.

Port Orford Tribune (May 16, 1892). Note on construction of Catholic Church at Cape Blanco being pushed to completion under supervision of local building contractor P.J. Lindberg.

Stuller, Ralph. "Park to Offer Romance, History," Sunday Oregonian (October 31, 1971), F9. Photograph of the Catholic Church built on Hughes Ranch, Cape Blanco, c. 1892, reproduce to illustrate this article. Unused in later years, the dilapidated church was destroyed by storms shortly after the end of the Second World War. It was no longer standing in 1952, according to information supplied by Stephen Dow Beckham in a letter to State Park Historian October 31, 1971.

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Hughes (Patrick) House, Sixes vicinity, Curry County, Oregon

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

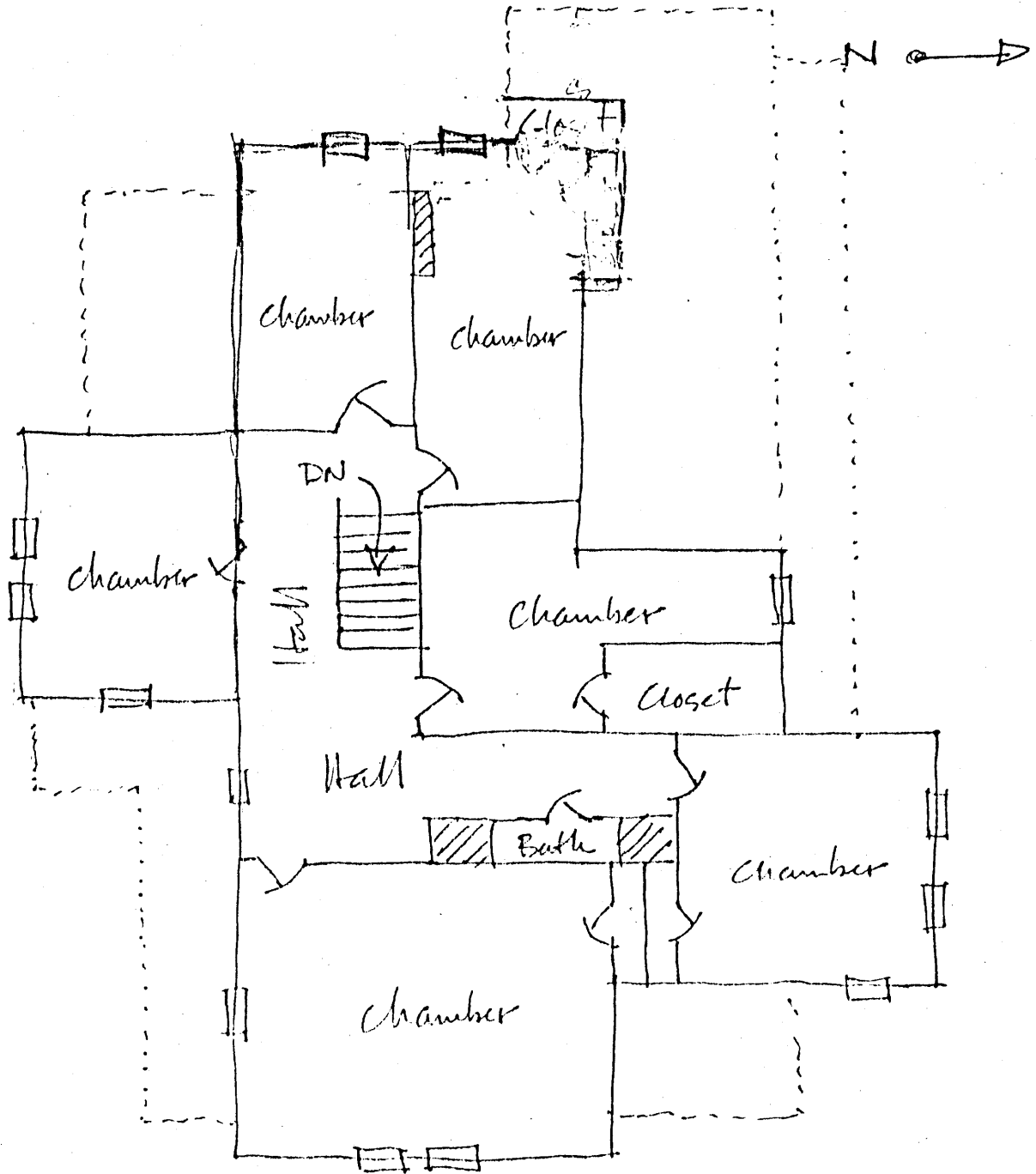
Page 1

This verbal boundary description supersedes that which was submitted September 30, 1980

The Patrick Hughes House is located in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$, Sec. 36, T.31S., R.16W., W.M., in Curry County, Oregon. The area nominated to the National Register is a 330x330' square with sides drawn parallel to the sides of the house. From a point at the center of the roof of the main block of the house, the square extends 165' in each direction of the cross-axial roof ridges, which are oriented southwesterly to northeasterly, and southeasterly to northwesterly. The 2.5-acre nominated area includes, in addition to the house, the site of a 1916 garage, which lately stood at the SE corner of the 2.5-acre square, and, northwest of the house, the sides of a two-story washhouse and bunkhouse, chicken house and smokehouse. Lying outside of the boundary of the 2.5-acre square, and therefore excluded from the area nominated, are the house used as the Park Manager's residence, the service area shop building, and main access roads to the Sixes River day use area to the north and Cape Blanco Lighthouse to the southwest.

Patrick Hughes House

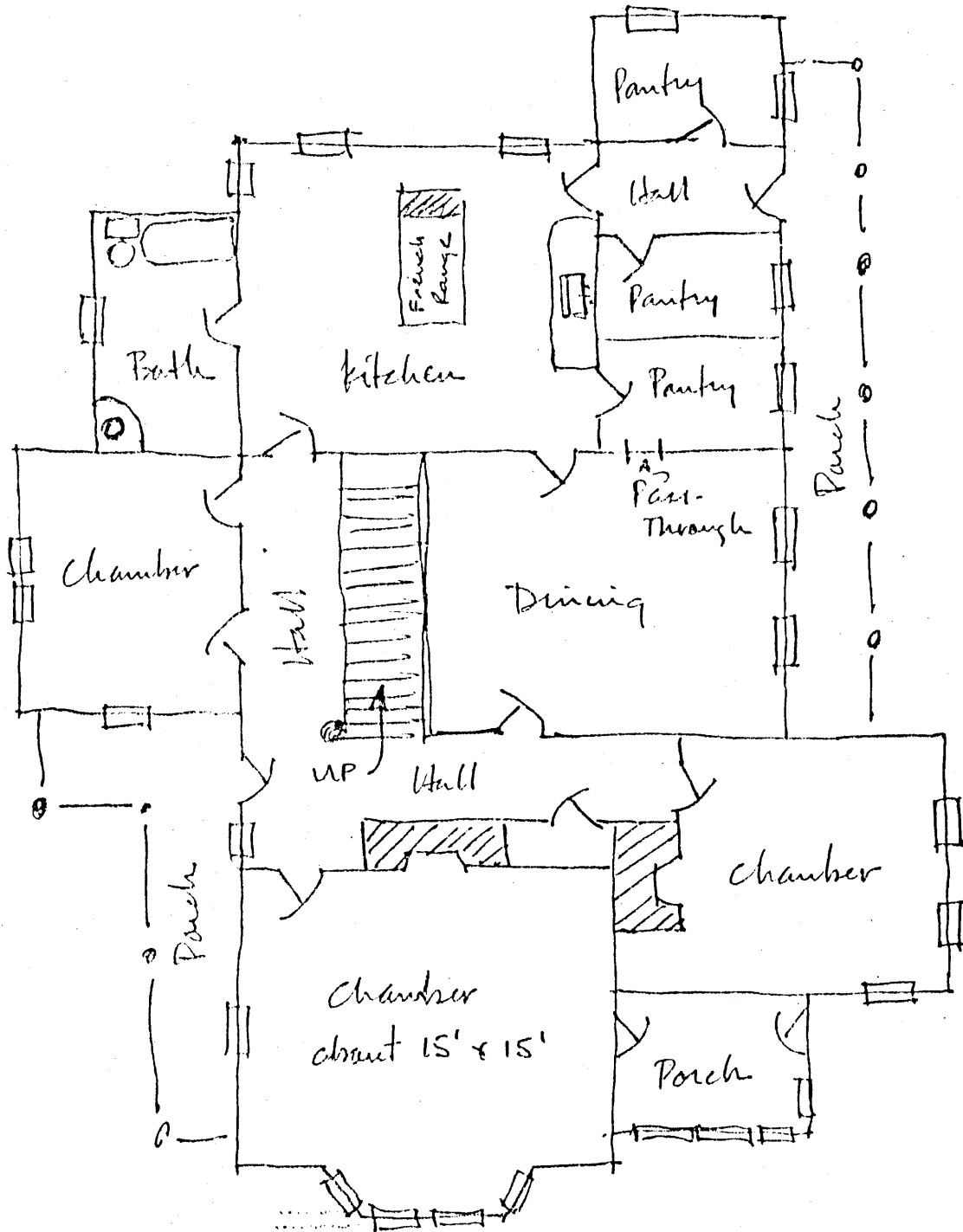
Second Floor



OCT 28 1980

PATRICK HUAMES HOUSE

GROUND FLOOR



OCT 28 1980